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COLONIAL FAMILIES

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA

EDITOR:

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John Lardner

COAT-OF-ARMS OF JOHN LARDNER.

LARDNER FAMILY.

The English family of Lardner, to which Lynford Lardner, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania (1755-73) belonged, was one of the old families of Norfolk or Kent counties, and bore as its arms, "Gu. on a fesse between three boars' heads couped ar. a bar wavy sable." These arms were used as a seal by the Councillor. His great-grandfather Lardner married a Miss Ferrars, and their son,

Thomas Lardner, married and had issue:

JOHN LARDNER, m. Miss Winstanley; of whom presently;
James Lardner, distinguished clergyman;
Thomas Lardner;
Sarah Lardner, m. a Springett of Strumshaw, Norfolk.

JOHN LARDNER, eldest son, father of Lynford Lardner, studied at Christ College, Cambridge, and received there the degree of Medical Doctor. He had a town house on Grace Church street, London, and a country house at Woodford, Epping Forest, county of Essex; had a good practice and reputation as a physician, and was related to Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Lardner had issue:

Francis Lardner, d. June 18, 1774; bur. St. Clement's, London;
John Lardner, d. 1740-1;
Hannah Lardner, m. Richard, son of William Penn, the Founder, and one of the Proprietaries of Pa.;
Thomas Lardner, citizen of London;
LYNFORD LARDNER, the Councillor; of whom presently;
James Lardner, of Norwich, county Norfolk;
Elizabeth Lardner, m. ——— Wells, of county Norfolk.

LYNFORD LARDNER, born near London, England, July 18, 1715, was named for a near relative and friend of the family, Rev. Thomas Lynford, S. T. D., Rector of St. Nicholas Acon and Chaplain of King William and Queen Mary, and like his father was entered as a student at the University of Cambridge, but later accepted a position in a counting-house in London. His family made an effort to secure him a government position in England, and failing, the influence of his brother-in-law, Richard Penn, secured him an opening in Pennsylvania, and he came to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-five years, sailing from Gravesend May 5, 1740, and arriving in Philadelphia in the beginning of September. He was at once employed in the land office, and assisted in the management of the wild and unsettled lands of the frontier then being rapidly opened up for settlement under the purchase of 1736. August 8, 1741, he was appointed to succeed James Steel as Receiver-General of the Province, and had charge of the collection of the Quit Rents and purchase money due the Proprietaries, as well as acting as their commercial agent, in which position he displayed excellent business ability. He was made Keeper of the Seal, December 12, 1746, and held that position and the office of Receiver-General until March 28, 1753, being succeeded in

both positions by Richard Hockley, a protégé of John Penn, another of the Proprietaries. His association with the land office gave him the opportunity to secure grants of valuable lands in his own right and he became a large landed proprietor. As early as 1746, he became the owner of Collady's Paper Mills, Springfield township, Chester (now Delaware) county, and soon after that date he was largely interested in the manufacture of iron in Berks and Lancaster counties. He became a Justice of Lancaster County Courts October 16, 1752. His connection with the Penn family gave him a position in the social and business world of Philadelphia which his eminent ability easily qualified him to fill. He was named as one of the directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, 1746, and again 1760, and was an original manager of the Dancing Assembly, instituted in the winter of 1748. He was called to the Provincial Council June 13, 1755, and continued a member of that body until his death. The Assembly having made no provision for the raising of troops for the defense of the frontiers, the people of the various counties of the state raised volunteer companies called associators, and elected their officers. Lynford Lardner volunteered in the first company of the Philadelphia Associators, was elected First Lieutenant, and with the regimental officers of the Philadelphia Regiment, was commissioned by the Provincial Council January 28, 1747; again, March, 1756, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the Troop of Horse organized by the Council with two companies of foot and one of artillery, for the defense of the City of Philadelphia in the French and Indian War. He was also named as one of the commissioners to disburse the money appropriated by the Assembly "for the King's use." He was one of the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, parent of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. October 27, 1749, he married Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, 1732, daughter of William Branson, a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, and sister to the wife of Richard Hockley, who succeeded him as Register-General and Keeper of the Seal. After his marriage he resided on the west side of Second street, above Arch, and had his country seat, "Somerset," on the Delaware, near Tacony, part of which has since been known as Lardner's Point. He owned a number of stores and houses in the vicinity of his residence and a large amount of real estate in the upper part of the city. Over 2500 acres of land were surveyed to him in Bucks county, 1741-51, most of it lying in what became Northampton county, 1752. On a tract of several hundred acres in Whitehall township he erected a commodious building which he named "Grouse Hall," where he and a number of his Philadelphia friends were in the habit of sojourning to shoot grouse and other game abundant in that locality. The "Hall" being painted white, and known by travelers and inhabitants as "the White Hall," is said to have given the name to the township when organized in 1753. Mr. Lardner secured warrants of survey for over 5000 acres of land in Northampton county after its organization. He was a keen sportsman, exceedingly fond of outdoor life, and doubtless spent much time in company with his friends upon his wild land in Northampton county, he was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He died October 6, 1774, and was buried at Christ Church. His wife, Elizabeth Branson, died August 26, 1761, and he married (second) at Christ Church, May 29, 1766, Catharine Lawrence, who survived him.

Issue of Lynford and Elizabeth (Branson) Lardner:

Elizabeth Lardner, b. 1750; d. young;

JOHN LARDNER, b. Sept. 6, 1752; m. Margaret Saltar; of whom presently;

Frances Lardner, b. Nov. 8, 1754; d. unm.;

Hannah Lardner, b. Nov. 28, 1756; d. unm.;

William Lardner, b. Dec. 8, 1758; m. (first) Anne Shepherd; (second) Susan Elliott;

James Lardner, b. 1761; lost at sea, 1780.

JOHN LARDNER, eldest son of the Councillor by his first marriage, born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1752, was a member of the famous sporting club, known as the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, in October, 1775, participated with them in the formation of the "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," and participated with it in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, for which and other meritorious services the gallant troop received the thanks of Congress and the commendation of Gen. Washington. John Lardner was Cornet of the Troop 1779-83, and 1794-96, during the Whiskey Insurrection. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly 1791, and was commissioned Captain of the Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, 1798, when war with France was imminent. He died in Philadelphia, February 12, 1825, and was buried at Trinity Church, Oxford township, Philadelphia county. He married at "Magnolia Grove," the beautiful country seat of the Saltar family, December 24, 1789, Margaret, daughter of John and Rachel (Reese) Saltar, born May 8, 1767, and died May 23, 1834. John Saltar was the son of Hon. Richard Saltar, member of Provincial Council and Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Hannah Lawrence. Capt. James Lawrence, U. S. N., who was killed in battle, was her great-nephew. Their home was on Walnut street, Philadelphia, and their summers were spent at "Somerset."

Issue of John and Margaret (Saltar) Lardner:

Elizabeth Lardner, b. Jan., 1791; d. unm.;

Lynford Lardner, b. June 12, 1792, at "Somerset," d. June 23, 1834, graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1811, received honorary degree of Master of Arts; entered the counting-house of Joseph Sims, 1815, and was later a merchant; served as member of First City Troop during War of 1812, and was Captain of Troop, 1825-7; served two terms in Pa. Legislature, 1820-21 and 1833-4; married, May 20, 1823, Elizabeth Wilmer, and had issue, John Lardner, a Philadelphia merchant, d. s. p.;

Richard Penn Lardner, b. Nov. 8, 1795; d. May 19, 1882; graduated at University, 1813, degree of Master of Arts, 1817, resided at "Graydon," Montgomery county, and later in the city; Second Lieutenant of City Troop, 1826-7; Treasurer of Phila. and Reading Railroad Co.; m. (first), February 12, 1824, Anna Boswell, b. at Calcutta 1797, d. March 15, 1870, dau. of Capt. James Tennant of the Royal Navy; m. (second) Anna Gibbon, dau. of his first cousin Catharine Lardner, who had m. Dr. John Heyschem Gibbon;

John Saltar Lardner, b. Dec., 1797; d. Oct., 1798;

William Branson Lardner, b. March 6, 1799; d. s. p. Nov., 1821; member of American Philosophical Society;

John Lardner, b. July, 1801; d. March 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant of First City Troop, 1833-9; m. Mary Perot Downing. Issue: Charles, d. young; Perot, d. s. p.;

Lawrence Lardner, b. Nov. 20, 1802, removed to Oconomowac, Wisconsin; d. there March, 1873; m. Mary, dau. of George Breck, of Phila. Issue: Hannah, d. s. p.; George; Catharine, unm.; Richard, and Alexander;

JAMES LAWRENCE LARDNER, b. Nov. 20, 1802; Rear-Admiral U. S. N.; of whom presently;

Henry Lardner, b. Feb., 1804, removed to Michigan; d. there 1852; m. Mary Keyes, and had issue: Henry, m. Lena, dau. of Rev. Phillips;

Edward Lardner, b. Oct. 25, 1805; d. s. p. 1824;

Alexander Lardner, b. March 28, 1808; d. July 14, 1848; some time Cashier of U. S. Bank, Phila.; m. Esther Hoppin of Providence, R. I., and had issue: Mary, wife of Isaac Starr of Phila.; Esther, d. s. p.

JAMES LAWRENCE LARDNER, sixth son of John and Margaret (Saltar) Lardner, born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1802, entered U. S. N. as a midshipman, May 10, 1820, was on the frigate Brandywine that took Marquis Lafayette back to France, 1825, after his visit to the United States. He was commissioned a Lieutenant May 17, 1828; was navigating officer of the "Vincennes" in her trip round the world, and served on the flagship of the Mediterranean, Brazil and Pacific Squadrons. In 1850 he sailed for the coast of Africa in the brig, "Porpoise," and being commissioned Commander, May 17, 1851, spent three years in a cruise as commander of that vessel and the sloop-of-war "Dale," returning to Boston, Massachusetts, 1853. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, May 19, 1861, and in September of that year took command of the steam frigate "Susquehanna," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, blockading the forts of South Carolina and Georgia. He took part in the capture of Port Royal, under Rear-Admiral Dupont, and for gallant service in that behalf his name was sent to Congress by President Lincoln for a vote of thanks. After the battle Admiral Dupont wrote Capt. Lardner, "Your noble ship through the whole of the battle was precisely where I wanted her to be and doing precisely what I wanted her to do. Your close support was a very gallant thing." In May, 1862, he took command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron with the flag of a Rear-Admiral, and, July 16, 1862, was commissioned Commodore. In December, 1862, he returned to Philadelphia broken in health from a severe attack of yellow fever, by which dread disease the ship had lost forty officers and men. In May, 1863, he took command of the West India Squadron with the rank of Rear-Admiral, and remained on duty until October, 1864. For the next five years he was on special duty as a member of the Courts Martial and Examining Board, and was commissioned a Rear-Admiral July 25, 1866. In 1869 he was appointed Governor of the U. S. N. Asylum at Philadelphia, now called Naval Home, where he remained until 1872, when he was placed permanently on the retired list. He died in Philadelphia April 12, 1881. His death was taken notice of by the Navy Department in the following order:

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 15, 1881.

The Navy Department announces with regret, to the Navy and Marine Corps the death, at Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, of the Rear Admiral James L. Lardner, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Rear Admiral Lardner was appointed a midshipman from the state of Pennsylvania May 10, 1820, and his whole career in the service was marked by purity of character, intelligence and devotion to duty. He was commissioned a Captain May 19, 1861, and was conspicuous as a commanding officer of the Frigate "Susquehanna" in the battle of Port Royal—so much so as to call forth General Orders from the Commander-in-chief commending the valuable services of the ship and the gallantry of her captain, officers and crew.

May 19, 1862, he was appointed to command the East Gulf Blockading Squadron which however, he had to relinquish in December of the same year on account of an attack of yellow fever.

July 16, 1862, he was commissioned a Commodore and from June, 1864, to October, 1864, commanded the West India Squadron. November 20, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of general statutes, he was placed on the Retired List, and promoted to a Rear Admiral thereon July 25, 1866.

Among the many prominent commands which he held was that of Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, from June, 1869, to June, 1872, for which he was particularly fitted by his experience and sympathetic nature.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered that, on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the Navy Yards and Stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half mast, from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the Navy Yards and Stations, flag-ships and vessels acting singly.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Lardner married (first), February 2, 1832, Margaret, daughter of James Wilmer, by his wife Ann Emerson and granddaughter of Solomon Wilmer, of Maryland, by his wife Anne Ringgold. Right Rev. Joseph Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, and Right Rev. Richard Hooker Wilmer, Bishop of Alabama, were nephews of James Wilmer, and Major Ringgold, U. S. A., who was killed in battle, was a relative. Margaret (Wilmer) Lardner died April 25, 1846, and he married (second) her sister, Ellen Wilmer.

Issue of Admiral James L. and Margaret (Wilmer) Lardner:

James Lardner, d. young;

Anne Lardner, d. young;

Lynford Lardner, b. Aug. 23, 1839; m. Ella Sweitzer; issue: Margaret, m. Robert M. Burns;

Margaret Lardner, b. Oct. 15, 1841; m. Edwin Landis Reakirt. Issue:

James Lardner, b. Nov. 8, 1876; d. April 17, 1904;

Edwin Holcomb, b. 1877;

Mary Wilmer Lippincott, m. Robert Hartshorne Large; issue:

Margaret Lardner:

William Miffin;

Sarah Meade.

Ellen Wilmer Lardner, d. young s. p.

Issue of Rear-Admiral James L. and Ellen (Wilmer) Lardner:

Ringgold Wilmer Lardner, b. Sept. 11, 1854; partner of Craig, Heberton & Co., stock-brokers; d. Nov. 19, 1884. He was a member of City Troop, and at the time of his death an officer of that organization;

James Lawrence Lardner, lawyer, b. Nov. 26, 1856; he was associated with James W. Biddle in International Fishery Commission, under appointment by President Grover Cleveland. Also member of City Troop.

FOULKE FAMILY.

EDWARD FOULKE, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of the name, came with his family from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1698, and took up seven hundred and twelve acres in Gwynedd township, then Philadelphia county, erecting his dwelling at the present site of Penllyn station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; his son, Thomas, erecting on the same site in 1728, a house which constitutes part of the present structure in which several generations of the family resided.

Edward Foulke and his family were part of a colony of Welsh who came over in the "Robert and Elizabeth," Ralph Williams, master, which sailed from Liverpool, April 18, 1698, and arrived at Philadelphia eleven weeks later. The coming of these Welsh families to Pennsylvania was the result of the settlement of the earlier Welsh colony in the townships of Lower Merion, Haverford and Radnor, where the frugal and industrious Cymric settlers had prospered, and became useful and prominent in Penn's new colony. Their constant communication with friends and relatives in Wales influenced other of their countrymen to seek homes in that section, and Hugh Roberts, one of the settlers on that tract in 1683, making a visit to his native country in 1697, gathered together a large number of Welsh farmers who accompanied him on his return in the "Robert and Elizabeth." They were preceded by two of their number as trustees, William John and Thomas ap Evan, who purchased of Robert Turner seven thousand two hundred and fifty acres of the ten thousand acres purchased of Penn in 1681, and on this tract the remnant of the passengers on the "Robert and Elizabeth," who had survived the "bloody flux" which had carried away forty-five of their number during the voyage, at once settled.

Edward Foulke like many of the other Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania, was descended from early Welsh princes, and through them from the Kings of England. Through his great-great-grandmother, Mary, wife of Robert ap David Lloyd, he had a strain of Norman blood, she being a descendant of King John of England, through his son, Henry II., and grandson, Edward I., who by his wife, Eleanor, of Castile, had a daughter, Eleanor, from whom descended Eleanor de Montfort, wife of Llewellyn, the last crowned Prince of Wales, from whom descended Owen Glendower, last native Prince of Wales, who fought long and valiantly for the independence of Wales, but was finally slain by Lord Mortimer. From his daughter, Lowry, Mary, wife of Robert Lloyd was descended.

The ancestry of Edward Foulke and an account of his life in Wales and removal to Pennsylvania, are given in a writing by himself four years after his arrival in the Province, and translated into English by his grandson, Samuel Foulke, of Richland, many years a member of Provincial Assembly from Bucks county. Copies of this quaint instrument are in existence, the one in possession of William Parker Foulke is as follows:—

"I, Edward Foulke, was the son of Foulke ap Thomas, ap Evan, ap Thomas, ap Robert, ap David Lloyd, ap Evan Vaughan, ap Griffith, ap Madoc, ap Jerwerth, ap Madog, ap Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, who dwelt at Rhiwaedog.

"My mother's name was Lowry, the daughter of Edward ap David, ap Ellis, ap Robert, of the parish of Llavor in Merionethshire.

"I was born on the 13th of the 5th Month, 1651, and when arrived at mature age, married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh ap Cadwalader, ap Rhys, of the parish of Spytu, in Denbighshire; her mother's name was Gwen, the daughter of Ellis ap William, ap Hugh, ap Thomas, ap David, ap Madoc, ap Evan, ap Cott, ap Evan, ap Griffith, ap Madoc, ap Einion, ap Merdith, of Cai-Fa-dog; and was born in the same parish and shire with her husband.

"I had, by my said wife, nine children, whose names are as follows: Thomas, Hugh, Cadwalader and Evan; Grace, Gwen, Jane, Catherine, and Margaret. We lived at a place called Coed-y-foel, a beautiful farm belonging to Roger Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire, aforesaid. But in process of time I had an inclination to remove with my family to the Province of Pensilvania; and in order thereto, we set out on the 3d. Day of the 2d. Month, A. D. 1698, and came in two days to Liverpool, where, with divers others who intended to go the voyage, we took shipping the 17th of the same month on board the Robert and Elizabeth, and the next day set sail for Ireland, where we arrived and staid until the first of the third month, May, and then sailed again for Pennsylvania, and were about eleven weeks at sea. And the sore distemper of the bloody flux broke out in the vessel, of which died in our passage, five and forty persons. The distemper was so mortal that two or three corpses were cast overboard every day while it lasted.

"But through the favor and mercy of Divine Providence, I with my wife and nine children escaped that sore mortality, and arrived safe in Philadelphia, the 17th of the 5th Month, July, where we were kindly received and hospitably entertained by our friends and old acquaintance.

"I soon purchased a fine tract of land of about seven hundred acres, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on a part of which I settled, and divers others of our company who came over the sea with us, settled near me at the same time. This was the beginning of November, 1698, aforesaid, and the township was called Gwynedd, or North Wales. This account was written the 14th. of the 11th. Month, January, A. D. 1702, by Edward Foulke."

"Translated from British into English by Samuel Foulke."

Edward Foulke was a plain Welsh farmer, possessed of an education superior to most of those of his time. He and his family were not members of the Society of Friends at the time of their immigration, though largely in sympathy with their views as to simplicity and plainness in the mode of life, and eventually joined the Society, of which his descendants were and many still are prominent and consistent members. He died on his plantation at Penllyn in 1741, and his wife, Eleanor, in March 1733-4.

Issue of Edward and Eleanor (Cadwalader) Foulke:—

THOMAS, b. 1683, d. 1762; m. Gwen Evans, of whom presently;

Hugh, b. 1685, d. 1760; m. 1713, Ann, dau. of John Williams of Montgomery, and about 1720, located in Great Swamp, Richland township, Bucks Co., where they reared family of eleven children, ten of whom married and reared families, and at death of Ann, the mother in 1773, their posterity numbered three hundred and forty-three. Edward was esteemed minister of Society of Friends for over thirty years. Samuel, eldest son was member of Colonial Assembly, 1761-8, and was succeeded by brother John, who served until Revolution. All four of sons, of Hugh and Ann Foulke, were disowned from Richland Meeting for taking oath of Allegiance to colonies, but the action of meeting therein was overruled by Yearly Meeting and they retained membership. Many of their descendants have been prominent in affairs of their native county, and several later found homes in Phila. and elsewhere, and enjoyed a like prominence. Job Roberts Foulke, for many years Trust Officer of Provident Life and Trust Company of Phila. was descendant of Hugh and Ann (Williams) Foulke, through son Thomas;

Cadwalader, b. 1691, d. 1743; m. Mary Evans, and lived in Gwynedd until 1731, when he removed to Phila., and engaged in mercantile business, living on north side of High (now Market) St., near Court House. He was appointed justice of Phila. county Nov. 22, 1738, and did large amount of official business. His wife Mary, was dau. of Robert Evans, one of four sons of Evan ap Evan, who emigrated from Wales with Edward Foulke in 1698, and settled in Gwynedd, and who traced ancestry through long line of Welsh princes to Tyndaethwy, King of Wales, d. 818, or 820.

Mary (Evans) Foulke was prominent minister among Friends and travelled extensively in that service. She m. (second) in 1744, Thomas Marriott, of Bristol, Bucks Co., and d. 1747.

Judah Foulke, only child of Cadwalader and Mary, b. 1722, became prominent citizen of Phila. and man of literary taste and fine classical attainments. Was Col-

lector of Excise, at Phila., 1745-50; sheriff of Phila. Co. 1770-72, and on Dec. 9, 1773, was appointed by Gov. John Penn, "with the advice of Council" Keeper of Standards of Brass for Weights and Measures, for Co. of Phila. He d. at his residence, 34 North Front Street, 1776. He m. Feb. 16, 1743, Mary Bringhurst, who survived him, dying Jan. 22, 1798, aged nearly 77 years; of their four children, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Deborah, the two eldest daughters d. unm. and Deborah, though twice m. left no surviving issue;

Dr. John Foulke, only son of Judah and Mary (Bringhurst) Foulke, b. Phila. 1757, d. 1796, was physician of learning and high repute in his profession; was student at Col. of Phila., and presented himself for graduation in 1779, but was prevented from receiving his diploma by abrogation of charter, but received his degree of M. D. 1780. On May 4, 1780, he sailed for Europe, to perfect himself for practice of his profession, bearing letters to Benjamin Franklin, then American Minister to France, from Joseph Wharton and Thomas Bond. Mr. Wharton's letter is as follows:

Philadelphia, April 27, 1780.

"The bearer, my friend Dr. John Foulke, is a Whig in his principles, has subscribed the Test to this State and though from the singularity of the tenets of the Quakers, he has not been active in the field, yet in the line of his physical profession, has been useful in the hospitals. His intention in visiting France is to improve himself in Surgery and Physic; but being a perfect stranger in Paris, will stand in need of recommendation to the most eminent in the Medical branches, as well as for favorable introductions into the hospitals. Will you therefore, my good sir, as my friends is of unimpeached morals, and his relatives long known for good citizens, take him by the hand and recommend him to those gentlemen who can be most useful to him? I know you will, and in this happy thought

I subscribe myself, Respectfully, etc.,

Joseph Wharton."

To his Excellency, DR. FRANKLIN."

While abroad, Dr. Foulke visited also, Germany and Holland, and gathered much useful knowledge, professional and otherwise. He was elected member of American Philosophical Society, in 1784, and was one of its secretaries in 1786, when Franklin was president.

Dr. Foulke m. May 8, 1788, Eleanor, dau. of Richard and Lydia Parker, who survived him sixty-four years dying in the summer of 1860. Of their three children only eldest Richard Parker Foulke, left issue, among whom was William Parker Foulke, the eminent philanthropist, and scientist, b. May 31, 1816, d. June 18, 1865.

Evan Foulke, fourth son of Edward and Eleanor, b. in Wales, received from his father, a farm of 250 acres in Gwynedd, and lived thereon to his death, 1745. He m. (first) 1725, Ellen Roberts dau. of Edward of Gwynedd, and had one dau. Margaret, who m. John Evans of Gwynedd. Evan m. (second) Anne Coulston and left surviving him one daughter Esther, who m. (first) a Yaxley, and (second) a Johnson.

Gwen Foulke, b. in Wales, m. Dec. 6, 1703, Alexander Edwards, Jr., son of Alexander Edwards of Montgomery township, and had children Edward, Alexander, Thomas, Joseph, and Jane;

Grace Foulke, b. in Wales, m. May 6, 1707, John Griffith, eldest son of Griffith John, of Merion and had children, Griffith, John, Evan and Susannah Griffith;

Jane Foulke, b. in Wales, Jan. 10, 1683-4, m. June 5, 1713, Ellis son of John Hugh of Gwynedd, and they settled in Oley township, Berks Co., Pa.; she d. Aug. 7, 1766, and her husband Jan. 11, 1764. They had issue, John, William, Rowland, Samuel, Edward and Margaret;

Catharine Foulke, b. in Wales, m. June 5, 1713, Theophilus Williams, son of John of Montgomery, and had issue, John, Benjamin, Mary and Eleanor;

Margaret, b. in Wales, m. May 23, 1717, Nicholas Roberts, son of Robert Cadwalader, of Gwynedd, and had issue, Jane, Eleanor and Elizabeth.

THOMAS FOULKE, eldest son of Edward and Eleanor (Cadwalader) Foulke, born in Merionethshire, Wales, August 7, 1685, married at Gwynedd Meeting House, June 27, 1706, Gwen, eldest daughter of David Evans, of Radnor, and settled on a part of his father's lands at Penllyn, erecting the house so long occupied by his great-grandson, William Foulke, and during the Revolution occupied by the widow and unmarried children of his son, William Foulke, and the family of

Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister, including Sally Wister, whose delightful "Journal" was written there.

Here Thomas and Gwen Foulke lived their quiet and uneventful life, she dying in 1760, and he in 1762. His sister, Gwen Edwards, was evidently living in a house on the same premises, as Thomas Foulke's will devises her "the use of the house she now lives in." His second son, William, is devised the home plantation of two hundred and thirteen acres, unless his eldest son chooses to accept twenty-five acres in lieu of a legacy of one hundred pounds.

Issue of Thomas and Gwen (Evans) Foulke:—

Edward, b. 1707, d. 1770; m. (first) Gainor Roberts, dau. of Edward of Gwynedd, who d. Sept. 14, 1741; and (second) on Oct. 25, 1750, Margaret Griffith, daughter of Hugh of Gwynedd, who survived him. Edward Foulke was man of ability and prominence and served for some years as clerk of Board of Trustees of the Pa. Loan Office, of which board his brother-in-law, Rowland Evans, was one of members.

Edward and Gainor (Roberts) Foulke, had issue:

Joshua, b. 1731, m. (first) Catharine, dau. of John and Eleanor (Ellis) Evans, of Gwynedd; and (second) Hannah Jones, daughter of John of Gwynedd. His descendants are widely scattered through the west and south.

Ann, b. Aug. 22, 1732, m. John Ambler, and had issue:

Joseph Ambler, m. Elizabeth Forman; no issue.

Edward Ambler, m. Ann Mather, and had issue.

John Ambler, Jr. m. (first) Priscilla Naylor; (second) Mary Thomas.
Issue by first marriage:

Jesse Ambler, m. Ruth Roberts; no issue.

Gainor Ambler, m. Isaac Jones, of Montgomery township, where he d. 1840, aged 93 years, and Gainor on June 20, 1847, in 92d year; Isaac Jones was son of Isaac Jones, who came to Montgomery, when a young man, from Merion, being son of David and Katharine Jones, who came from Wales in 1698, and settled in Merion. Isaac was b. Sept. 5, 1708, and m. 1728, Elizabeth, dau. of George Lewis, then eighteen years of age, with whom he lived for seventy years, both dying in Montgomery he in 1798, and she in 1800, both 90 years of age.

Tacy, dau. of Isaac and Gainor (Ambler) Jones, m. Dec. 11, 1810, Edward, son of Amos and Hannah (Jones) Foulke, of whom later;

Tacy Ambler, m. Joseph Shoemaker, and had issue six children;

Susanna Ambler, m. Jesse Lukens of Towamencin, and had issue, nine children;

Eleanor, b. Sept. 15, 1735, m. May 14, 1767, Edward Ambler, son of Joseph Ambler of Montgomery.

Issue of Edward and Margaret (Griffith) Foulke (2d wife):—

Hugh, b. Feb. 21, 1752, d. Feb. 23, 1831; lived all his life at Gwynedd, and was earnest and consistent member of Gwynedd Meeting; m. Ann Roberts, and had issue:

Cadwalader, of White Marsh, m. Ann Shoemaker;

Hannah, for many years teacher at Westtown School;

Sarah, m. Alexander Forman, Jr., of Montgomery;

Joseph, of Gwynedd, minister of Society of Friends, for many years conducted private school for boys at Gwynedd;

Hugh, of Gwynedd, (1788-1864) m. Martha Shoemaker, and was father of Thomas Foulke (1829-84), for fourteen years Supt. of Swarthmore College, m. Phebe Shoemaker; and of Hugh Foulke, prominent educator, first at Gwynedd, later in N. Y.

Alice, b. July 15, 1754, d. inf.;

Hannah, b. Sept. 20, 1755, d. June 24, 1781; m. Edward Stroud and had issue, Edward, Margaret and Tacy.

Cadwalader, b. 1758, d. Feb. 27, 1808; m. (first) Phoebe Ellis, and lived in Phila. until death of his wife of yellow fever in 1802; went to Wheeling, West Va. in 1806, where he m. (second) Ann Chirington; later went on trading voyage down Ohio river, and is supposed to have been robbed and murdered by river pirates;

His only dau. by first wife, Sarah Foulke, went west with her father and m. there Dec., 1809, William Farquhar, d. Nov. 8, 1810, and she returned to Pa. and was teacher at Westtown Boarding School, 1811-16; m. (second) Jan. 11, 1816, James Emlen of Phila., and had by him seven children;

WILLIAM FOULKE, b. 1708, d. 1775, m. Hannah Jones, of whom presently;

Ellen, b. Aug. 18, 1710, m. William Williams, and had eight children;

Evan, b. Aug. 27, 1712, d. Feb. 11, 1748-9;

Margaret, b. May 22, 1715, d. Nov. 23, 1734, unm.;

Susanna, b. March 17, 1720-1, d. Phila., March 1, 1787; m. at Gwynedd Meeting House, Nov. 15, 1748, Rowland Evans, born 1718, died August 8, 1789; son of John Evans of Gwynedd, b. in Denbighshire, Wales, 1689, by his wife, Eleanor Ellis, b. near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, dau. of Rowland Ellis, distinguished Welsh preacher among Friends, who is referred to elsewhere in these volumes. John Evans was son of Cadwalader Evans, b. 1664, d. at Gwynedd, 1745, youngest of four sons of Evan ap Evan, who came to Pa., 1698, with Edward Foulke, by his wife Ellen, dau. of John Morris, of Bryn Gwyn, Denbighshire, Wales, whom he m. in Wales. Cadwalader was eminent preacher among Friends, at Gwynedd.

Rowland Evans, b. at Gwynedd and resided there, on father's lands, until 1766, when he removed to Providence township, and in June, 1784, in to Phila, that he has "lately removed from his former residence in Providence township, Phila. Co., and is prepared to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, and other Instruments of Writing at his house on the East side of Fourth St., a few doors above Race Street." He was appointed justice of peace of Phila. Co., 1749, 52, 57, 61, and was member of Provincial Assembly, 1761-71. On Sept. 14, 1785, appointed one of Commissioners of General Loan Office of Pa., and held that position to his death, Aug. 8, 1789. He was elected member of American Society for Promotion of Useful Knowledge, prior to its coalition with American Philosophical Society in 1769, and took deep interest in scientific research. An obituary notice of him in *Gazette* at time of his death, says among other things, "previous to the Revolution he was for many years a member of the Legislature and a Justice of the Peace, both of which he filled with great ability, dignity, and applause." All of his six children died without issue.

Sarah, b. March 17, 1720, (twin to Susanna), m. William Jones, and left issue, a dau. Sarah, who m. David Green.

Caleb, b. Aug. 13, 1722, d. July 7, 1736.

WILLIAM FOULKE, second son of Thomas and Gwen (Evans) Foulke, born at the old homestead at Penllyn, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, in 1708, and spent his whole life there, having inherited from his father nearly two hundred acres of the land taken up by his grandfather, Edward Foulke, in 1698. He was for many years an Elder and Overseer of Gwynedd Meeting, and a memorial of him was adopted by the Monthly Meeting at his death in 1775. By his will probated November 6, 1775, the home plantation was devised to his son, Jesse, and to his son, Levi, "the plantation where he dwells," while his sons, Caleb and Amos, and his three daughters receive bequests in money.

William Foulke married at Gwynedd Meeting House, October 15, 1734, Hannah, daughter of John Jones, "Carpenter," son of Rees John William, and Hannah Price, some account of whom and their emigration from Wales, is given in our sketch of Robert Lloyd, who married his daughter Lowry.

John Jones, "Carpenter," as he was known, to distinguish him from others of the name, came to Gwynedd township from Merion, about 1710, and became a large land owner there and was a prominent, active and valuable citizen.

He was born in Merion, June 6, 1688, and was married at Gwynedd Meeting House, June 9, 1713, to Jane Edwards, daughter of Edward Griffith. She died May 14, 1757. John Jones died December 30, 1774; Gwynedd Monthly Meeting adopted memorials of both him and his wife. They were parents of ten children of whom but four married and left issue, viz: Hannah, above mentioned, who married William Foulke; Priscilla, who married Evan Jones, of Merion; Evan and Jesse, the latter settling in Bucks county.

Issue of William and Hannah (Jones) Foulke:—

Jane, b. Aug. 22, 1735, m. 1757, George Maris of Gwynedd, son of George Maris of Springfield, Chester Co., and had issue ten children of whom five d. unm.;

Caleb, b. Feb. 5, 1736, d. in Phila., Jan. 25, 1811; went to Phila. in early life and became prominent merchant there, first with his younger brother, Amos, and later with his son Owen, under the firm name Caleb and Owen Foulke; doing a large business in foreign trade; he was signer of Non-importation Agreement Oct., 1765. He purchased farm on Swedes Ford road in Montgomery Co., 1776, and made his home there during the British occupation of Phila. He m. in Phila., Jan. 21, 1762, Jane, eldest daughter of Owen Jones, Provincial Treas., by his wife Susanna Evans; Jane d. in Germantown, 1815.

Caleb and Jane (Jones) Foulke had issue:—

Owen, b. Phila. June 27, 1763, bur. at Gwynedd, Aug. 30, 1808; for time partner with his father in Phila., later practicing attorney-at-law, at Sunbury, Pa. He was member of First City Troop, Phila., 1798.

Caleb, Jr., b. Phila. Aug. 8, 1770, d. Oct. 15, 1823; merchant; m. (first) Nov. 26, 1795, Margaret Cullen, and (second), 1814, Sarah Hodgkiss, widow, of Germantown; five children of first marriage survived infancy;

Charles, m. Eliza Lowery, but left no issue;

Jane, d. unm.;

Hannah, d. unm.;

Lowry, m. (first) Samuel Miles and (second) her cousin Evan Jones of Gwynedd, son of Evan and Hannah.

Levi, b. May 20, 1739, d. June 27, 1815; lived and d. on part of old Foulke homestead; m. Ann, dau. of Thomas Evans, of Gwynedd, by his second wife, Hannah Morris. They had issue, one son, William, b. 1767, d. 1833, m. Margaret McIlvaine, and had issue.

AMOS, b. Jan. 5, 1740-1, m. Hannah Jones, of whom presently;

Jesse, b. Jan. 9, 1742-3, d. unm. March 16, 1821; lived with his unm. sister, Priscilla, in old house at Penllyn;

Priscilla, b. Dec. 3, 1744, d. Jan. 25, 1821, unm.;

Margaret, Sarah and Judah, all d. inf.

Lydia, b. Apr. 9, 1756, m. John, (1756-99) son of Jacob and Hannah (Jarrett) Spencer, of Moreland; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dawes) Spencer; and great-grandson of Samuel Spencer, who came from Barbadoes and was merchant in Phila., at his death in Dec., 1705, by his wife, a dau. of Robert Whitton. John and Lydia (Foulke) Spencer had nine children.

AMOS FOULKE, third son of William and Hannah (Jones) Foulke, born at the old homestead at Penllyn, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, January 5, 1740-1, came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in the mercantile business with his elder brother Caleb, under the firm name of Caleb and Amos Foulke. He died in Philadelphia, and was buried as shown by Jacob Hiltzheimer's diary, August 7, 1791. He married, May 20, 1779, Hannah, daughter of Owen Jones, Provincial Treasurer, by his wife, Susanna Evans. Hannah (Jones) Foulke was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1749, and is said to have died of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793.

Issue of Amos and Hannah (Jones) Foulke:—

Susan, b. Oct. 11, 1781, d. Feb. 1, 1842, unm.;

EDWARD, b. Nov. 17, 1784, d. July 17, 1851; m. Tacy Jones, of whom presently;

George, July 23, 1786, July, 1848, unm.

EDWARD FOULKE, eldest son of Amos and Hannah (Jones) Foulke, born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1784, was reared from childhood by his uncle and aunt, Jesse and Priscilla Foulke, at the old family homestead at Penllyn, where his great-great-grandfather, Edward Foulke, had settled in 1699. The house in which his childhood was spent being the scene of "Sally Wister's Journal," in which the home life of Jesse Foulke and his unmarried sister, Priscilla, in the old family mansion, is beautifully portrayed.

Edward Foulke succeeded to the old homestead and spent the remainder of his life there, dying July 17, 1851. He married, December 11, 1810, Tacy, daughter of Isaac and Gainor (Ambler) Jones, of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, grandson of Isaac Jones, born in Merion, Philadelphia county, in 1708, who removed to Gwynedd when a young man, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Lewis, a native of Wales. Isaac Jones Sr. was a son of David and Katharine Jones, who came from Wales in 1699, and settled in Merion. Gainor Ambler, the wife of Isaac Jones Jr., and mother of Tacy (Jones) Foulke, was daughter of John Ambler by his wife, Ann, daughter of Edward and Gainor (Roberts) Foulke, of Gwynedd, and great-granddaughter of Edward Foulke, the founder of the family in America.

Issue of Edward and Tacy (Jones) Foulke:—

ANN JONES FOULKE, b. Sept. 15, 1811, d. June 25, 1883; m. Dr. Hiram Corson; of whom presently;

Jesse Foulke, b. June 23, 1813, d. Feb. 15, 1892, unm.;

Charles Foulke, b. Dec. 14, 1815; studied medicine, and on graduation located at Gwynedd, removing to New Hope, Bucks Co., 1842, where he succeeded to practice of Dr. Richard Corson, whose daughter, Harriet Mathews, he had married; a sketch of Dr. Corson and his ancestry follows; Dr. Charles and Harriet M. (Corson) Foulke had issue:

Dr. Richard Corson Foulke of New Hope; m. Louisa Vansant;

Edward Foulke of Washington, D. C., m. Eliza Van Horn;

Thomas Foulke;

Susan Foulke, b. July 18, 1818, d. Nov. 2, 1886, unm.;

Owen Foulke, b. 1820, d. inf.;

Priscilla Foulke, b. Oct. 10, 1821, d. Dec. 28, 1882; m. Thomas Wistar, son of Thomas, and had issue:

Susan Foulke Wistar;

Edward Foulke Wistar;

Elizabeth Wistar;

Anne Wistar;

Jonathan Foulke, b. 1825, d. inf.;

Lydia S. Foulke, b. Feb. 18, 1827, d. Aug. 27, 1861; m. Charles Bacon, son of John, and had issue:

Anna Bacon, m. Robert Neff, Jr.

REBECCA JONES FOULKE, b. May 18, 1829; m. 1857, Col. Robert Rodgers, son of Dr. Richard Corson, of New Hope; of whom presently;

Hannah Jones Foulke, b. Sept. 18, 1831; m. May 20, 1862, Francis, brother of Charles W. Bacon, who m. her sister Lydia; they had issue:

Lydia Foulke Bacon, b. Dec. 27, 1863; m. Apr. 1890, Thomas H. Miles, who d. Nov. 18, 1893;

Francis Llewellyn Bacon, b. March 16, 1868;

Albert Edward Bacon, b. Sept. 27, 1869; m. Oct. 15, 1902, Ella G. Kitchin, and had issue:

Margaret Webb Bacon, b. Apr. 29, 1904;

Francis Bacon, Jr., b. Jan. 20, 1907;

Emily Foulke, b. Dec. 2, 1834; d. Aug. 23, 1892; m. Charles Lawton Bacon, son of Charles W. Bacon; he d. in 1862;

Owen Foulke, b. 1838, d. inf.

ANN JONES FOULKE, eldest daughter of Edward and Tacy (Jones) Foulke, born September 15, 1811, married, December 26, 1833, Dr. Hiram Corson, of Maple Hill, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent physicians of his time. He was born at Hickorytown, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, October 8, 1804, and was seventh child and fifth son of Joseph and Hannah (Dickinson) Corson, and of prominent and influential family, early settled in Bucks county.

Benjamin Corson, came to Bucks county from Staten Island in 1726, and purchased a farm in Northampton township, where he died in 1741, survived by his wife, Eleanor, and two sons, Cornelius and Benjamin.

Benjamin Corson, second son of Benjamin and Eleanor, was born on Staten Island in 1718, and came with his parents to Bucks county at the age of eight years. He married, January 2, 1741-2, Maria Suydam, of a prominent Holland family, long settled on Long Island, from whence several representatives had migrated to Bucks county prior to the arrival of the Corson family in that county. In the same year as his marriage, Benjamin Corson, second, purchased a farm in Northampton township, on which he lived until his death on March 19, 1774. His widow survived him and died February 15, 1792, aged seventy-one years, three weeks, and four days. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters; the second son, Richard Corson, being the father of Dr. Richard D. Corson, of New Hope, before referred to.

Benjamin Corson, third, eldest son of Benjamin and Maria (Suydam) Corson, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, March 6, 1743, and married there, in 1761, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ohl) Dungan, a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, the founder of the first Baptist church in Pennsylvania, coming from New York to Bucks county in 1684. Benjamin and Sarah (Dungan) Corson lived for a time in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, where most of their children were born, later residing in Makefield township, and finally in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, where they both died in 1811, he on October 2, and she on July 2. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to mature age and married.

Joseph Corson, the father of Dr. Hiram Corson, was second son of Benjamin Corson, third, by his wife, Sarah Dungan, and was born in Dublin township, Philadelphia county, March 15, 1764. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1785 he removed with his friend Samuel Maulsby (son of Hannah Maulsby, who became the second wife of Richard Corson, uncle to Joseph, of whom hereafter) to Plymouth village, Montgomery county, and in the following year married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Dickinson, of White Marsh township, Montgomery county, and great-granddaughter of William Dickinson, of Maryland, who had come to White Marsh from Maryland about a century earlier. They followed farming in Plymouth township, locating at Hickory-

town in 1800, where Joseph Corson engaged in store-keeping in connection with the conduct of his farm until his death, April 4, 1834. His wife died December 17, 1810, and he married (second), in 1812, Eleanor Coulston, niece and namesake of the second wife of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. She survived her husband and died in Norristown, November 21, 1846.

Joseph and Hannah (Dickinson) Corson were the parents of eleven children of whom Dr. Hiram Corson was the ninth; Hiram Corson, LL. D., the distinguished scholar and author, was his nephew.

Dr. Hiram Corson received his early education in the Friends' School at Plymouth Meeting, under Joseph Foulke, and later under his eldest brother Alan W. Corson, an eminent scholar and mathematician. He later attended the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia. After leaving school he assisted his father in the store at Hickorytown until May 9, 1826, when he began the study of medicine in the office of his cousin, Richard Davis Corson, in New Hope, Bucks county, and the following year attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical degree in the Spring of 1828. He at once began to practice in his native neighborhood, and soon built up a large practice, becoming one of the best known physicians of eastern Pennsylvania. He founded the Montgomery County Medical Society in 1847, and was its president in 1849, and during his whole life one of its most active and prominent members. He became a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was elected its president in 1853; became a member of the American Medical Association in 1862; became a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society in 1874; elected Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1876, an honor conferred upon but very few physicians outside of the city; life member of Alumni Association of University of Pennsylvania, 1879, vice-president, 1849; elected honorary member of Harrisburg Pathological Society, 1881; and of the National Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1894. He was one of the trustees of the Hospital for Insane at Harrisburg, 1877-82. He became a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1884, and contributed a number of papers to its archives. He contributed a large number of papers to the "Transactions of the Pennsylvania Medical Society" and the "Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress." The great work, however, to which he devoted years of effort, was the recognition of the Women's College and its graduates by the medical fraternity and its associations, and securing the passage of laws to have only women physicians to have medical care of the insane of their own sex in the State Hospitals. When in 1858 the Board of Censors of the Philadelphia County Medical Society reported their disapproval of any member of the Society holding professional intercourse with the professors or alumni of the Women's Medical College, Dr. Corson took the question before the Medical Society of Montgomery county and, securing the adoption of strong resolutions against the action of the Philadelphia Society, carried them as delegate to the State Medical Society in 1860, where it met with violent opposition. The breaking out of the Civil War, distracted the attention of the medical fraternity, and the matter remained in abeyance until the meeting of the State Society at Wilkes-Barre in 1866, when Dr. Corson renewed his efforts to secure for the Woman's College the proper recognition of the profession, and continued to agitate the matter until 1871, when the obnoxious reso-

lution of the Philadelphia Society was rescinded, and in 1877 he began the fight for women physicians in Insane Hospitals and secured the enactment of a law to that effect in 1879. For over half a century Dr. Corson was the recognized leader of thought in the community in which he lived and "an exemplar of the highest type." He was from his youth an earnest and active opponent of human slavery and his house was one of the prominent stations on the Underground Railroad. He retired from active practice in 1888, and died at Maple Hill, his residence during nearly the whole of his adult life, on March 4, 1894, in his ninety-second year. Leading newspapers of Philadelphia and adjoining counties published extended notices of his death and sketches of his life and work, and many of them had beautiful editorial comments on his life and character. The Montgomery County Medical Society held a special meeting, at which resolutions were adopted, and eulogistic addresses delivered, and a Memorial Meeting was held in the Court House at Norristown, May 22, 1896, where addresses were delivered by many prominent men on the life and character of Dr. Corson. From one of these we quote the following extracts. "Dr. Corson may not have been a great man in the sense of a world-wide reputation, yet he towered above his fellows in many points. He was as true as steel to his convictions and maintained them in the face of almost overwhelming opposition. * * * He was original in his methods in dealing with either questions of reform or the treatment of disease." He was one of the first to practice and advocate the use of cooling drinks and the application of ice in the treatment of fevers, and active in the crusade against the use of hot liquids that had largely prevailed in the earlier years of his practice.

Issue of Dr. Hiram and Ann Jones (Foulke) Corson:—

- Dr. Edward Foulke Corson, b. Oct. 14, 1834, d. June 22, 1864; grad. from Med. Dept. of Univ. of Pa., 1855; practiced for short time with his father and at Conshohocken; was appointed Assistant Surgeon of U. S. Navy and spent three years on board the flagship "Hartford" in the far east, returning in 1861; was made Surgeon of Naval Hospital at Phila., but seeking active duty, was assigned to the "Mohican," on which he served in that vessel's chase after Confederate ship "Alabama" for eighteen months. He d. a few weeks after his return home of typhoid fever.
- Dr. Joseph K. Corson, b. Nov. 2, 1836; entered drug-store of William and John Savery, Phila., at close of school days and grad. in pharmacy at age of 22; volunteered in Fourth Pa. Regiment, Apr. 20, 1861, as Corporal, honorably discharged as Sergeant, at expiration of his three months' service, July 26, 1861; became Medical Cadet on duty in Army Hospital, Broad and Cherry Sts., Phila., June, 1861, and served to March, 1863, when he graduated from Med. Dept. of Univ. of Pa., and was made Assistant Surgeon of 6th Regiment Penna. Reserve Corps; received brevet as Maj. for faithful and meritorious service during the Wilderness campaign in Va., March 13, 1865; returned home at close of war and practiced medicine with father until Nov., 1867, when he entered the U. S. Army as Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieut., rose to rank of Maj., and served in various parts of the Union, until his retirement after over thirty years of service, Nov. 30, 1897; m. Nov. 2, 1874, Mary Ada, dau. of Judge William Alexander Carter of Fort Bridger, Wy.;
- Caroline Corson, b. Apr. 2, 1839, d. July 25, 1865;
- Tacy Foulke Corson, b. Jan. 26, 1841; m. William L. Cresson, son of James and Mary L. Cresson, and had issue:
- Charles Follen Corson, b. Nov. 22, 1842, grad. at Univ. of Pa., Coll. Dept.; studied law in office of William Henry Rawle, Esq., Phila., was admitted to Phila. Bar, and practiced his profession until death, May 30, 1889; served in Emergency Regiment 1862-3; m. (first) Mary, dau. of Lewis A. Lukens, who d. Dec. 14, 1876; m. (second) 1889, Margaret Slemmer, of Norristown, who survived him;
- Susan Foulke Corson, b. Aug. 9, 1845, m. Nov. 26, 1868, Jawood Lukens, prominent

iron manufacturer, youngest son of Leis A. Lukens, original partner in Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co. Jawood Lukens, named for his maternal grandfather J. A. Wood, the earliest iron manufacturer in the Schuylkill Valley, was b. in 1843, grad. at Polytechnic college of Phila. in 1865 as Civil Engineer, took interest in firm of Alan Wood Co. in 1873, but withdrew in 1881, and started the Longmead Iron Co., with which later was incorporated Conshohocken Tube Works of which he was founder. He was Pres. of Longmead Iron Co. at his death, March 10, 1908. He served in Town Council of Conshohocken; was long director of First National Bank and Tradesman's Bank of Conshohocken, and Quaker City National Bank of Phila.; many years Treas. and manager of Conshohocken Water Works, and filled many other positions of trust and honor; was member of American Institute of Mining Engineers; Engineer's Club, of Phila.; Franklin Institute; Union League, Art Club, and Manufacturers' Club. He had no children.

Bertha Corson, b. Dec. 17, 1847; m. June 17, 1868, James, son of James Yocum, of Phila., where they still reside; they had seven children;

Frances Stockton Corson, b. Oct. 25, 1849, m. Nov. 12, 1874, Richard Hopper, son of Charles and Anna (Miles) Day, of Phila.; they live in Germantown, and have three children;

Mary Corson, b. Nov. 26, 1852, d. unm.

REBECCA JONES FOULKE, born at Penllyn, May 18, 1829, married, in 1857, Robert Rodgers Corson, then a business man of Philadelphia. He was born in New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1831, and was a son of Dr. Richard D. Corson, by his wife, Helen Stockton, daughter of Thomas Potts Johnson, one of the most eminent lawyers of New Jersey; and granddaughter of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1750, and married some years later, Ruth Potts, of the distinguished family of that name at Trenton, New Jersey. He was a man of high scholastic attainments, and a great student of scientific subjects. After residing some years in Philadelphia, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he died in 1767. Another son, Samuel Johnson, born in Philadelphia in 1765, resided many years in Buckingham, Bucks county, and was the grandfather of the late Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD CORSON, second son of Benjamin (second) and Maria (Suydam) Corson, was baptized at Southampton Church, as "Ryck," the Dutch form of the name Richard, on April 2, 1745. He was probably three times married, as the record in a Bible in possession of his descendants names Hannah (Davis) Maulsby, the mother of his children, as his "second wife," and gives the date of her birth as January 1, 1743, and that of her death as June 4, 1807; whereas at the death of Richard in 1812, his widow "Johannah Courson" renounced letters of administration on his estate. Hannah Maulsby, maiden name Davis, was a widow with one son, Samuel Maulsby, on her marriage to Richard Corson. They lived for some years on the York road at Bridge Valley, Warwick township, Bucks county, where he was proprietor of a hotel, and in 1787, removed to Solebury township, near New Hope, where he purchased in that year a large tract of land. Richard Corson died in Solebury, November 14, 1812, and was buried at Northampton. He left two children, Richard Davis Corson, of whom presently, and Hannah, who married John Bye, of Buckingham.

RICHARD DAVIS CORSON, M. D., only son of Richard and Hannah, was born, probably in Warwick township, Bucks county, January 1, 1785, and was reared in Solebury township, Bucks county. He studied medicine with Dr. John Wilson,

of Buckingham, but prior to settling down to the practice of his profession, took a trip to India, and practiced medicine and surgery for a year in Calcutta. He returned by way of Charleston, South Carolina, and was taken sick there and kindly cared for by Dr. David Ramsey, the historian, thus forming an acquaintance and friendship which lasted through life. Dr. James Ramsay, son of the historian, was later a student under Dr. Corson at New Hope, and afterwards became Professor of Surgery in South Carolina Medical College. On his return to Solebury, Dr. Corson married, as above stated, Helen Stockton Johnson. He began the practice of his profession on his plantation near Aquetong, Solebury township, conveyed to him by his father in 1809, but about 1814, located in New Hope, where he was a very successful and popular physician, until his death in 1842. Dr. Corson had as medical students many men who later became eminent in the profession, among them, Dr. James Ramsay, before referred to; Dr. Thomas Miner, of Wilkes-barre; Dr. Theodore Dunn, of Rhode Island; Drs. James McNair, and William L. Van Horn, of Bucks county, the latter afterwards a surgeon in the United States Army; Dr. Hiram Corson, the eminent physician of Plymouth, Montgomery county, before referred to; Dr. George Maulsby, of Plymouth Meeting, later Surgeon in the United States Navy, and a number of others.

Issue of Dr. Richard Davis and Helen Stockton (Johnson) Corson:

Caroline Corson, b. 1815, d. May 4, 1838, unnm.;

David Ramsay Corson, M. D., b. 1817, graduated in Medicine, but d. soon after, Jan. 29, 1841;

Harriet Mathews Corson, m. Charles Foulke, M. D., in 1842, as previously narrated;

Eliza Paxson Corson, unnm., of Trenton, N. J.;

Richard Corson, d. in his eighteenth year;

Helen N. Corson, d. July 20, 1849, in her twenty-fourth year;

Thomas Johnson Corson, M. D., b. 1828, studied medicine with his father, and grad. at the Med. Dept. of Univ. of Pa.; located first in Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he practiced two or three years; returned to Bucks Co., finally locating in Trenton, N. J., where he practiced until his death in 1879. He m. Mary K., dau. of Geo. Steever of Phila., and had four children, all of whom d. unnm.

ROBERT RODGERS CORSON, born May 3, 1831; married Rebecca Jones Foulke.

Robert R. Corson, at the age of sixteen, left New Hope, and went to live with his cousin, George Corson, at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery county, and entered Tremont Seminary, conducted by the eminent educator, Rev. Samuel Aaron, A. M. George Corson was an active and earnest abolitionist and during the time Robert R. Corson lived with him, his house was a prominent station on the "Underground Railroad," through which many fugitive slaves found their way to freedom, and it was here that the ardent sympathies of the young man were enlisted in behalf of the suffering slaves, as well as in behalf of suffering humanity in general, and the habit formed of ever striving to uplift and improve the condition of his fellow man, that indelibly marked the whole life of the great humanitarian. The poor hunted fugitives would arrive late at night, often in charge of friends from a station nearer the border line of the slave states, and after receiving food and shelter, sometimes for a week or more, were conveyed in the night to a Friend's house in Upper Bucks county, a distance of about twenty miles, where they would be cared for in a like manner, and then transferred to another station, until they finally reached Canada and freedom.

On the conclusion of his term at the Treemont Seminary, his health being delicate, he went to live with his brother Dr. Thomas Johnson Corson, near Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in shipping coal to the eastern markets, in which business he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, at one time occupying three wharves on the Schuylkill, where he received the shipments of coal from a mine leased at Pottsville. Soon after locating in Philadelphia (in 1857) he married Rebecca Jones Foulke, in whom he found a fitting helpmeet, in sympathy with his large hearted schemes for the amelioration of suffering humanity.

Mr. Corson took an active interest in the political campaign of 1860, that resulted in the election of Lincoln to the presidency, being one of the active members of the Union League; later he devoted much time to active political work in support of the party of freedom.

When Philadelphia became congested with the hordes of soldiers pouring in to be drilled and equipped for the defense of the national government, and transportation and supplies were inadequate for the demand, and soldiers could be seen loitering on the streets without proper food or clothing, Mr. Corson, was prominent among those who began feeding them on the streets and sidewalks.

He assisted in opening the old boathouse at the foot of Washington Avenue, on May 27, 1861, as "The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," and a few days later, in the cooper shop of William M. Cooper, of the "Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon," and was soon elected secretary of the Union Volunteer Relief Committee, of which Arad Barrows was chairman. This committee not only cared for and fed free of charge soldiers going to the front, but later cared for the sick and wounded returning to their homes from the scenes of carnage at the south, and during the war disbursed approximately six hundred thousand dollars in this commendable work of feeding the hungry and caring for the sick.

Bestowing much of his time, both night and day, to the details of this work, Mr. Corson soon learned that there were hundreds of soldiers, worn out by travel and sickness who were unable to reach the hospitals, or reaching them were unable to communicate with their friends and families. He at once set about the work of securing lists of stranded soldiers, which he would send to the governor of the state from which they came, who published them in the newspapers, so that their friends and relatives were enabled to communicate with them. This was the initiative to the organized work in behalf of the soldiers of the war, in which Mr. Corson was so long and meritoriously engaged.

In a letter to him from Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, dated June 5, 1862, the governor says, "May I ask it as a favor that you will act as Military Agent of Connecticut for the care of her sick and wounded. * * * The service would be highly valued by our citizens, and greatly aid and cheer the men." This was followed on June 28, 1862, by a like appointment from Governor Morton, of Indiana; on July 7, from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; July 8, from Governor Washburne, of Maine, renewed by Governor Corry, February 26, 1864; on July 16, 1862, by Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin; July 22, 1862, by Governor Holbrook, of Vermont; on July 31, by Governor Olden, of New Jersey; on October 1, by Governor Berry, of New Hampshire, renewed on November 22, 1864, by Governor Gilmore, accompanied by a commission with rank

of Colonel; in November 5, 1862, by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, renewed, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, by Governor Smith, November 1, 1864; on December 23, 1863, by Governor Cannon, of Delaware; on July 10, 1864, by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and also from the Governor of Michigan. Thus Mr. Corson found himself officially employed to look after soldiers by appointment and authority of thirteen states, and it became an important and laborious work, requiring his whole time and the help of four or five assistants, who daily visited hospitals, conferred with the men, looked after their arrearages in pay, and placed them in communication with their friends and the authorities of their own states. He also visited the battle fields of Virginia, immediately after engagements, frequently accompanied by his wife. On hearing of an engagement they would hurry to the field with supplies, establishing themselves in a convenient house, secure an ambulance and begin their noble work of caring for the fallen. To cheer and comfort these poor fellows, or take down in writing the last messages of the dying to their loved ones at home were the daily and hourly duties of Mr. Corson, his estimable wife and their able assistants. Again when, late in the struggle, the poor starved and emaciated soldiers from the prison dens, at Belle Isle, Andersonville and Richmond, arrived at Annapolis, many of them in the last agonies of death, hundreds dying while being transported, it was his painful duty to take down a record of these martyrs to liberty and union, to be forwarded to the states from whence they came.

During these trying times, Mr. Corson was in constant communication with and enjoyed the confidence of the authorities of the different states which he represented, as well as with the various military departments of the government, and was thus enabled to be of the utmost assistance to the unfortunate victims of the war. That his noble work in behalf of humanity was to some extent appreciated will be shown by the many letters and resolutions transmitted to him from the different state authorities. On February 17, 1863, he received through Governor Sprague the thanks of the state, "for courtesy and kindness to our Rhode Island troops." And on May 26, Governor Smith of the same state writes, "Such generous devotion as you have always shown our suffering soldiers merits both the thanks of our Country and our State." In January, 1866, the State Assembly of Rhode Island adopted resolutions thanking him "for his untiring energy and self sacrificing devotion to the interests of our soldier." On December 9, 1865, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of Massachusetts, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, "in recognition of the faithful, energetic and discreet services rendered the state."

The above are but specimens of the letters of thanks and resolutions received from the authorities of the different states which he represented, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vermont, Indiana, and other states transmitting to him like testimonials of their appreciation of his noble work in behalf of their citizen soldiers.

Col. Corson also acted for the different states in raising and equipping colored regiments for the war, and was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association, which supported one hundred teachers in the South, from 1866 to 1872, establishing schools in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. He was also secretary of the committee which collected colored soldiers' and sailors' orphans throughout the states and raised

funds and purchased buildings for the establishment of Colored Soldiers' Orphan School, in Pennsylvania; the state making no provision for them as it did for the white orphans.

On Mr. Corson's resignation, as the representative of the state of Pennsylvania, in relation to disabled soldiers, he received from Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, Chief Surgeon, District of Pennsylvania, the following:

"The agreeable relations, official and personal that have existed during your whole term of service, between yourself and the Medical Director's Office, made it a pleasure to act in concert with you in all efforts for the good of the soldier. * * * For your judicious co-operation with me on all occasions, I tender my sincere thanks. The soldiers of your own and other states in whose behalf you labored, cannot have other than the most grateful recollections of your services. My Dear Colonel."

Surgeon Kenderdine, Medical Director, having charge of the sick and wounded arriving in the hospitals from the battle fields, on hearing of Col. Corson's resignation, on August 23, 1865, sent him a still stronger testimonial of his appreciation of the noble services rendered which concludes as follows: "Your disinterestedness in relieving suffering early won my regard, and every soldier I have sent you for special aid (and they have not been few) has returned convinced that all that was possible would be done for him. * * * With such a record you may be proud and safely retire to private life."

Not less courageous in times of peace than in the time of war, when the citizens of Philadelphia decided to take action to correct political abuses existing in the state and city government, Col. Corson was one of the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held at the Academy of Music, in June, 1871, to make independent nominations for municipal and legislative offices, and was one of the organizers of the Municipal Reform Association, of Philadelphia, October 26, 1871. Again in 1880, he became a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and was one of its first secretaries, filling that position from 1881 until the dissolution of the Committee in 1885. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, one of the incorporators of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania; member of the board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison; of the Board of Directors of Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity; member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Fountain Society; member of the Board of Directors and first treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; member of the Board of Directors of Hay's Mechanics' Home, and identified with almost all the leading charitable enterprises of the city. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Art Club, member of its House Committee and Chairman of its Reception Committee; and a member of the executive committee of both the Municipal League and the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association.

Few citizens of Philadelphia or any other city have maintained so long and honorable a record in the cause of humanity, and the elevation of the human race; and in all his undertakings he has been ably seconded by his estimable wife, Rebecca (Foulke) Corson. They have no children, and Col. Corson was the last of the descendants of Dr. Richard Davis Corson to bear the name of Corson. Col. Corson died February 19, 1904.

CRESSON FAMILY.

PIERRE CRESSON, born about the year 1610, is believed to have been a native of Picardy. With others of the Reformed religion he took refuge in Holland, where at an early date he married, and lived at various times in Sluis, Ryswyck and Delft. In 1657, with his wife, Rachel Claes, or Cloos, and their children, he emigrated to the settlement of New Amstel, on the Delaware river.

While in Holland Pierre Cresson had held the position of gardener to the Prince of Orange. His reputation as a farmer of ability doubtless gained for him the notice of Governor Stuyvesant, who, being on a visit to New Amstel, engaged Cresson for service at his bowery, at New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, to which place he appears to have removed. It was probably shortly after his arrival at New Amsterdam that Pierre Cresson returned to Holland, leaving his family here. He was no doubt sent by Stuyvesant to procure a supply of competent farmers for the governor's lands, whom he brought back with him on the "Gilded Beaver," sailing from Amsterdam, on April 25, 1659.

Pierre Cresson and his son, Jacques, were among the early settlers of Harlem, both of them taking up plots and becoming active in the affairs of the new town. When the Director General and Council issued a commission, on August 16, 1660, for the establishment of the first court of justice at Harlem, Pierre Cresson was one of the three Schepens or magistrates appointed. In June, 1663, at the time of an Indian alarm, military companies were formed for the protection of the settlement, with Pierre Cresson as chief in command, under the title of corporal. In 1680 he removed to Staten Island, where he probably died. Our last record of him is dated August 3, 1681. His widow was living on Staten Island in 1690, but appears to have died shortly after. We find it on record that in 1679 Pierre Cresson had a large family of children and grandchildren. The following list no doubt falls far short of the full number of his children.

Children of Pierre Cresson and Rachel Claes:

Susanna Cresson, b. Ryswyck; m. Nicholas Delaplaine;

JACQUES CRESSON, d. Aug. 1, 1684; m. Marie Reynard;

Christina Cresson, b. Sluis; m. (1) Jean Letelier; (2) Jacob Gerretzs Haas;

Rachel Cresson, b. Delft; m. (1) David Demarest, Jr.; (2) Jean Durie; (3) Roelof Vanderlinde;

Joshua Cresson, bapt. June 8, 1658;

Elias Cresson, bapt. Dec. 17, 1662.

JACQUES CRESSON² (Pierre¹) was doubtless born in Holland, although no record of the date and place of his birth has been found. He must have been young at the time of his arrival in this country, and when the settlement of Harlem was made. He died in New York, August 1, 1684. On September 1, 1663, Jacques Cresson and Maria (or Marie) Reynard were married, as shown by the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.

In 1660 Jacques Cresson was made lancepesade (i. e. assistant corporal) of the first military company of Harlem. In 1663 he was a private in one of the companies under his father's command. In 1669 he was made constable of the

town, but shortly afterwards concluded to remove to New York. The Harlem property was disposed of and one on Broadway purchased, which was sold by his widow after his death.

Maria Reynard, widow of Jacques Cresson, according to the church records, left New York for Curaçoa shortly after her husband's death. She next appears on November 3, 1696, as the purchaser of a house and land at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. This measured seventy-four and a quarter feet on Chestnut street, and one hundred and seventy-eight feet on Fourth street. Her sons, James and Solomon, were in membership with Friends in Philadelphia, and her own death on 8mo. 10, 1710, is shown in the records of that Society.

Children of Jacques and Marie (Reynard) Cresson:

- James (Jacobus) Cresson, bapt. Sept. 13, 1665; m. Mary ———;
- Maria Cresson, bapt. Apr. 13, 1670;
- Susanna Cresson, bapt. Dec. 13, 1671;
- SOLOMON CRESSON, bapt. June 30, 1674; d. 9, 10, 1746; m. Anna Watson;
- Abraham Cresson, bapt. May 31, 1676;
- Isaac Cresson, bapt. May 31, 1676;
- Sara Cresson, bapt. Dec. 18, 1678;
- Anna Cresson, bapt. Nov. 1, 1679;
- Rachel Cresson, bapt. July 22, 1682; m. (1) Henry Sluyter; (2) ——— Lawson.

SOLOMON CRESSON³ (Jacques², Pierre¹), baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, on June 30, 1674; died in Philadelphia, 9mo. 10, 1746; married in Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, 11mo. 14, 1702, Anna Watson.

Solomon Cresson probably removed with his mother and brother, James, to Curaçoa in 1685. While in the West Indies he no doubt acquired that proficiency in the Spanish language which later proved of such benefit to himself and others. Whether he returned with the rest of the family when they settled in Philadelphia we have no means of learning, but our next definite knowledge of him is at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1696. According to family tradition he had been sent to the West Indies on business for his brother, James, which proving unsuccessful and his expenses having been considerable in his endeavor to recover a vessel seized by the admiralty, he was so reduced in means as to be compelled, as a sailor, to work his passage back. Of his shipwreck, subsequent vicissitudes and adventures, we are told in the journal written by Jonathan Dickinson, one of the shipwrecked passengers, and first printed in 1699. The barkentine "Reformation" sailed from Port Royal on August 23, 1696, bound for Philadelphia. She had a stormy passage almost from the first, and on September 22d was wrecked off the coast of Florida. Both passengers and crew were saved, making a landing on a desolate coast. The castaways were soon discovered by Indians, and as it was known that the English were in great disfavor with the tribes inhabiting these parts, a suggestion was made that they should pass themselves off as Spaniards. This they were enabled to do through the ability of Solomon Cresson to converse in the Spanish tongue. The Indians from the first were somewhat suspicious, but under their escort the party finally reached St. Augustine, after much suffering and great hardships. Some little time was taken for rest and recuperation before the journey was continued to Charleston, where they took passage for Philadelphia.

Solomon Cresson shortly afterwards purchased a part of his mother's lot on Chestnut street, on which he built a carpenter shop and carried on his business of turner and chair-maker. She later sold to him the house and lot adjoining, on which was afterwards built another three-story brick house. He was made constable of the town, and Watson tells in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, that in the year 1708, while going his rounds one night, Cresson discovered a riotous party in a tavern and ordered them to disperse. It happened that one of the number was John Evans, Governor of the Province, who called the constable into the house, flogged him very severely and had him imprisoned for two days. Cresson was afterwards fully exonerated.

Solomon Cresson prospered in business and acquired considerable property. Before his death he had conveyed to his son, James, a house and lot on the west side of Second street, below Market. In the rear of this property were two houses and lots on the east side of Strawberry Alley, which were given to his son, John. John Cresson was living in another house on the west side of Strawberry Alley at the time of his father's death, and it was in this house that Solomon Cresson died. Falling on the pavement of the Friends' Meeting House, in an attack of apoplexy, he was carried to his son John's house and there expired. This third house on Strawberry Alley the father devised by will to John, to whom came also the easternmost of the three lots on Chestnut street, containing a frame house and the shop. The latter property was sold in two portions, in 1791-92, by Jeremiah, son of John Cresson, to William Prichett and John Scotte.

Solomon Cresson's will left land in New Castle county, Delaware, to his sister Rachel Lawson's family, and considerable other real estate to be divided among his grandchildren. The three-story brick house, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and that on the lot next east of it, came into the possession of Anna Lobdell and her family.

Children of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson:

Mary Cresson, b. 9, 23, 1703; d. 7, 1, 1720;
 Anna Cresson, b. 5, 20, 1705; d. 1, 3, 1725;
 Rachel Cresson, b. 5, 17, 1707; d. before 3, 26, 1768;
 JAMES CRESSON, b. 8, 2, 1709; d. 3, 5, 1746; m. Sarah Emlen;
 Solomon Cresson, b. 8, 4, 1711; d. 1, 28, 1761; unm.;
 Rebecca Cresson, b. 6, 27, 1713; d. 4, 7, 1794; m. Isaac Lobdell;
 JOHN CRESSON, b. 6, 28, 1715; d. 8, 20, 1771; m. Rebecca Briant;
 Samuel Cresson, b. 7, 14, 1717; d. 9, 19, 1717;
 William Cresson, b. 6, 9, 1718; d. 6, 19, 1718.

JAMES CRESSON⁴ (Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born 8mo. 2, 1709; died 3mo. 5, 1746; married at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, 3mo. 25, 1738, Sarah Emlen, born 1mo. 19, 1709-10, died 8mo. 2, 1752, daughter of George and Hannah (Garrett) Emlen. James Cresson was connected with his father in business. His early death and that of his wife, a few years later, left their two sons to the care of their mother's sister, Mary, and her husband, John Armitt, who had no children of their own, and by whom they were brought up with loving care.

Children of James and Sarah (Emlen) Cresson:

George Cresson, b. 2, 15, 1739; d. 9, 27, 1740;
 CALEB CRESSON, b. 8, 20, 1742; d. 1, 21, 1816; m. (1), Sarah Hopkins; (2), Annabella Elliott; (3), Jane (Cox) Evans;

JOSHUA CRESSON, b. 2, 30, 1744; d. 10, 21, 1793; m. Mary Hopkins;
James Cresson, b. 6, 12, 1746; d. 10, 23, 1747.

JOHN CRESSON^a (Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^t), born 6mo. 28, 1715; died 8mo. 20, 1771. The marriage license of John Cresson and Rebecca Briant, bearing date of August 7, 1736, is on record at Trenton, New Jersey. On 4mo. 24, 1737, John and Rebecca Cresson, who were under dealings for their outgoing in marriage, presented their acknowledgement, which was accepted and ordered to be read at the close of the first meeting.

John Cresson was a "whitesmith." He lived in a house on the west side of Strawberry Alley, which house and one on Lombard street he left by will to his son, James. To Jeremiah were left the three houses on the east side of Strawberry Alley, and to be divided between the two sons were left three hundred acres of land in Cecil county, Maryland, and a pasture lot on Hudson's Alley.

Children of John and Rebecca (Briant) Cresson:

JEREMIAH CRESSON, b. 1738; d. 5, 4, 1800; m. (1), Hannah Crean; (2), Martha Rickey;
Anna Cresson, d. 6, 17, 1739;
JAMES CRESSON, b. 12, 30, 1740-1; d. 6, 21, 1799; m. Sarah Hooton;
Rebecca Cresson, d. 8, 19, 1743;
Hannah Cresson, d. 8, 16, 1745;
John Cresson, d. 12, 11, 1745;
John Cresson, d. 10, 21, 1756.

CALEB CRESSON^s (James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^t), born 8mo. 29, 1742; died 1mo. 21, 1816; married (1) at Haddonfield Meeting, New Jersey, 5mo. 1, 1767, Sarah Hopkins, born 12mo. 4, 1748, died 9mo. 11, 1769, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Lord) Hopkins; married (2) at Philadelphia Meeting, 4mo. 16, 1772 Annabella Elliott, born 2mo. 15, 1749; died 10mo. 12, 1793, daughter of John and Annabella (Bonnyman) Elliott, formerly of Bolton, Leicestershire, England. He married (3) at Middletown Meeting, Delaware county, 7mo. 2, 1795, Jane, widow of Thomas Evans, and daughter of John and Mary Cox, of Edgmont. There were no children by the last marriage.

Caleb Cresson, left an orphan at an early age, served an apprenticeship of six years and four months with Thomas Clifford, in Water street, between Market and Arch streets, but did not engage in mercantile pursuits on his own account. After his marriage he made Haddonfield his home, but returned to Philadelphia after the death of his first wife, living on Cherry street above Fifth, where he and his brother had a large inherited property. He took an active part in the affairs of the Society of Friends, had valuable and important trusts, and gave much time and care to Meeting business. For a number of years he kept the register of burials of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and was notable for his beautiful handwriting. He left a diary for the years 1791 and 1792, which is a most valued family possession. In 1793, when Philadelphia was visited by the yellow fever, he and his son Caleb remained in the city. The latter was attacked by the epidemic but recovered. His wife, Annabella, went to Radnor with her son, John, and died there of the fever.

Child of Caleb and Sarah (Hopkins) Cresson:

Mary Cresson, b. 3, 7, 1768; d. 1, 20, 1777.

Children of Caleb and Annabella (Elliott) Cresson:

JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, b. 11, 11, 1773; d. 8, 25, 1814; m. Mary Warder;
 CALEB CRESSON, b. 5, 11, 1775; d. 11, 21, 1821; m. Sarah Emlen;
 Joshua Cresson, b. 1, 8, 1777; d. 3, 24, 1777;
 Mary Armitt Cresson, b. 1, 21, 1778; d. 1, 29, 1780;
 William Cresson, b. 1780; d. 3, 10, 1789.

JOSHUA CRESSON⁵ (James⁴, Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born 2mo. 30, 1744; died 10mo. 21, 1793; married at Haddonfield Meeting, 4mo. 26, 1770, Mary Hopkins, died 2mo. 19, 1801, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Lord) Hopkins, sister to his brother Caleb's wife. They were the granddaughters of John Haddon, nephew of Elizabeth Estaug, whose romantic story is so beautifully told by the poet, Longfellow.

Children of Joshua and Mary (Hopkins) Cresson:

Sarah Cresson, b. 1, 27, 1771; d. 9, 23, 1829; unm.;
 James Cresson, b. 2, 1, 1772; d. 12, 17, 1773;
 Ebenezer Cresson, b. 3, 3, 1774; d. 8, 11, 1800; unm.;
 Samuel Cresson, b. 9, 1, 1775; d. 1, 21, 1777;
 Joshua Cresson, b. 3, 24, 1782; d. s. p. 5, 8, 1841; m. Hannah Raper;
 John Armitt Cresson, b. 5, 18, 1784; d. 8, 18, 1814; unm.;
 George Cresson, b. 5, 17, 1787; d. 9, 21, 1798;
 SAMUEL CRESSON, b. 3, 5, 1791; d. 4, 15, 1831; m. Elizabeth M. Blackwood.

JEREMIAH CRESSON⁵, (John⁴, Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born 1738; died 5mo. 4, 1800; married (1) Hannah Crean, born 1740, died 8mo. 24, 1790; married (2) Martha, daughter of Keirl and Sarah (Milner) Rickey, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, sister of the husband of his daughter, Mary.

Jeremiah Cresson was a private in Capt. Tench Francis's Company, First Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, in August, 1781, in the War of the Revolution. He lived on Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

Children of Jeremiah and Hannah (Crean) Cresson:

Rebecca Cresson, b. 12, 12, 1760; d. 8, 19, 1761;
 John Cresson, b. 6, 28, 1762; d. 11, 8, 1764;
 Rebecca Cresson, b. 2, 10, 1764; m. William Pritchett;
 Mary Cresson, b. 8, 4, 1766; d. 11, 23, 1846; m. Samuel Rickey;
 Hannah Cresson, b. 12, 30, 1769; d. 2, 19, 1794; m. Joseph Matlack;
 John Cresson, b. 5, 7, 1772; d. unm.;
 Eleanor Cresson, b. 5, 26, 1774; d. 10, 3, 1776;
 RICHARD CREAN CRESSON, b. 1, 7, 1777; d. 7, 9, 1837; m. Elizabeth Stroud;
 Eleanor Cresson (2d), b. 11, 25, 1781; m. Richard Massey.

JAMES CRESSON⁵ (John⁴, Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born 12mo. 30, 1740-1; died 6mo. 21, 1799; married, 3mo. 12, 1772, at Philadelphia Meeting, Sarah Hooton, born 12mo. 18, 1747, died 3mo. 13, 1803, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Head) Hooton.

James Cresson lived on Second street, above Market, in one of the two houses bequeathed to him by the will of his father-in-law, Benjamin Hooton. He was a lumber merchant, and was for eighteen years a minister among Friends. A portion of his journal, written while on a religious visit to Barbadoes, is still in existence.

Children of James and Sarah (Hooton) Cresson:

BENJAMIN CRESSON, b. 1, 23, 1774; d. 8, 19, 1827; m. Deborah Phipps;
 Rebecca Cresson, b. 7, 30, 1775; d. 6, 4, 1837; m. Philip Garrett;
 JAMES CRESSON, b. 10, 1, 1776; d. 6, 16, 1843; m. (1), Hannah Humphreys; (2),
 Sarah Parrish;
 JOHN HEAD CRESSON, b. 6, 28, 1779; d. 1, 12, 1845; m. Rachel Walter;
 JOSEPH CRESSON, b. 6, 22, 1781; d. 2, 11, 1861; m. Mercy Chapman;
 Hannah Head Cresson, b. 11, 25, 1782; d. 4, 20, 1784;
 Sarah Cresson, b. 11, 7, 1784; d. 8, 28, 1788;
 Elizabeth Cresson, b. 11, 18, 1786; d. s. p. 3, 14, 1854; m. Samuel Mason;
 Sarah Cresson (2d), b. 6, 9, 1789; d. 11, 16, 1851; unm.

JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON^o (Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^l), born 11mo. 11, 1773; died 8mo. 25, 1814, at number 74 High (or Market) street, Philadelphia; married, 4mo. 28, 1794, Mary Warder, died 1mo. 13, 1863, aged eighty-seven years, daughter of Jeremiah and Deborah (Roberts) Warder. John Elliott Cresson was a conveyancer.

Children of John Elliott and Mary (Warder) Cresson:

Elliott Cresson, b. 3, 2, 1796; d. 2, 20, 1854; unm. An eminent philanthropist;
 WARDER CRESSON, b. 7, 13, 1798; d. 11, 6, 1860; m. Elizabeth Townsend;
 Annabella Cresson, b. 6, 22, 1800;
 Deborah Ann Cresson, b. 8, 4, 1802; d. 10, 25, 1823;
 Sarah Emlen Cresson, b. 7, 1, 1806; d. 2, 3, 1878; m. John M. Dickey;
 Caleb Cresson, b. 2mo. 1808; d. 9, 30, 1809;
 Clement Cresson, b. 9, 2, 1810; d. s. p.; m. Margaretta Bonsall;
 John E. Cresson, b. 6mo. 1814; d. 5, 3, 1816.

CALEB CRESSON^o (Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^l), born 5mo. 11, 1775; died 11mo. 21, 1821; married, 6mo. 4, 1807, at Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia, Sarah Emlen, born 6mo. 19, 1787, died 3mo. 28, 1870, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Warder) Emlen. The following sketch of Caleb Cresson, Jr., was written by his nephew, Elliott Cresson:

Caleb Cresson was one of the most eminent and highly respectable merchants of Philadelphia. Having amassed a large fortune * * * he retired from commercial pursuits; and possessing a strong philanthropic and enlightened mind, devoted his time to objects of public utility and benevolence. He was one of the original projectors and most liberal patrons of the "Asylum for Persons Deprived of their Reason," "The Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb," and in early life was a most efficient member of our Free School Establishment and Prison Society, and of the latter was secretary at the time of his death. Of the Schuylkill Navigation Company he was a most indefatigable director, and when public confidence had at several different times flagged from the failure of similar schemes, his subscribing large sums added to the reliance placed on his excellent judgment, re-established the drooping concern.

It was not only in public institutions that he shone thus conspicuously; his feeling heart sought out objects among the widowed, the fatherless and them who had no helper, and aided their necessities, as he supposed, unknown to the world. When thus in the meridian of his usefulness, and from the vigor of his excellent constitution his fellow citizens fondly hoped his days would be lengthened out to a good old age, it pleased Providence to call him from his works to rewards; and although he made no high profession to men, his unblemished life, spotless integrity, and peaceful end furnish us with the consoling hope that he is in the fruition of that life which is the portion of the righteous * * *

It was with this valued relative I served my apprenticeship. On my coming of age he declined business in my favor, and by aiding me with the loan of a large sum to conduct it prosperously, together with the paternal regard and advice he often extended to me, in great measure supplied the loss I had sustained in the death of an affectionate father.

Children of Caleb and Sarah (Emlen) Cresson:

Mary Emlen Cresson, b. 12, 16, 1809; d. 12, 7, 1890; m. Joseph P. Smith;
 EMLEN CRESSON, b. 3, 12, 1811; d. 3, 2, 1889; m. Priscilla Prichett;

CALEB CRESSON, b. 9, 22, 1812; d. 3, 14, 1858; m. Hannah M. L. Gordon;
 WILLIAM PENN CRESSON, b. 6, 13, 1814; d. 8, 7, 1892; m. Susan Vaux;
 Charles Caleb Cresson, b. 2, 27, 1816; d. 1, 9, 1902; unm.;
 Annabella Elliott Cresson, b. 4, 8, 1818; d. 4, 4, 1869; m. B. Wyatt Wistar.

SAMUEL CRESSON* (Joshua^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^s), born 3mo. 5, 1791; died 4mo. 15, 1831; married, 10mo. 2, 1812, at Haddonfield Meeting, New Jersey, Elizabeth M. Blackwood, born 5mo. 31, 1792, died 7mo. 29, 1837, daughter of John and Ann (Mickle) Blackwood, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth M. (Blackwood) Cresson:

Samuel Emlen Cresson, b. 1, 25, 1814; d. 8, 19, 1819;
 JOHN BLACKWOOD CRESSON, b. 9, 9, 1817; d. 10, 23, 1876; m. Amanda Webb;
 Mary Ann Cresson, b. 3, 17, 1819; d. 12, 28, 1821;
 Elizabeth Mickle Cresson b. 3, 5, 1824; d. 3, 6, 1824;
 Sarah Emlen Cresson, b. 3, 20, 1821; d. 4, 7, 1862;
 Joshua Cresson, b. 12, 19, 1825; d. 11, 11, 1885.

RICHARD CREAN CRESSON* (Jeremiah^s, John^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^s), born 1mo. 7, 1777; died 7mo. 9, 1837; married, 10mo. 9, 1800, in West Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Stroud.

Children of Richard C. and Elizabeth (Stroud) Cresson:

Lydia Stroud Cresson, b. 8, 3, 1803; d. 3, 31, 1872; unm.;
 Jacob Keen Cresson, b. 8, 23, 1806; d. 7, 8, 1834; unm.;
 Eleanor Keen Cresson, b. 8, 8, 1809; d. 11, 8, 1890; m. James Stiles;
 Jeremiah Cresson, b. 8, 6, 1812; went West and was never heard from;
 Ann Baker Cresson, b. 10, 24, 1814; d. 2, 2, 1894; unm.;
 Thomas Stroud Cresson, b. 2, 14, 1816; d. 8, 24, 1825;
 Elizabeth Stroud Cresson, b. 11, 9, 1818; d. 9, 9, 1845.

BENJAMIN CRESSON* (James^s, John^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^s), born 1mo. 23, 1774; died 8mo. 19, 1827; married, 10mo. 22, 1795, Deborah Phipps, born 3mo. 18, 1774, died 8mo. 9, 1857, daughter of Stephen and Deborah (Kite) Phipps, of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Cresson began his business career as a hatter, succeeding his grandfather, Benjamin Hooton, at the old stand of the latter, number 14 North Second street. He eventually became connected with his brothers in the china business.

Children of Benjamin and Deborah (Phipps) Cresson:

Sarah H. Cresson, b. 9, 26, 1796; d. 7, 13, 1808;
 Deborah P. Cresson, b. 12, 9, 1797; d. 4, 6, 1848; m. Joseph Kite;
 Susannah Cresson b. 11, 28, 1799; d. 8, 14, 1808;
 Rebecca G. Cresson, b. 4, 9, 1802; d. 4, 30, 1858; unm.;
 James H. Cresson, b. 12, 26, 1803; d. 2, 3, 1880; unm.;
 Mary P. Cresson, b. 2, 27, 1806; d. 3, 17, 1876; m. Thomas Lloyd;
 Sarah Cresson, b. 7, 10, 1808; d. 1, 28, 1810;
 Elizabeth P. Cresson, b. 8, 23, 1811; d. 7, 14, 1838; unm.;
 Anna Cresson, b. 12, 5, 1813; d. 8, 27, 1888; unm.;
 Sarah Ann Cresson, b. 12, 31, 1815; d. 2, 2, 1829;
 Stephen P. Cresson, b. 10, 25, 1818; d. 10, 25, 1818.

JAMES CRESSON* (James^s, John^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^s), born 10mo. 1, 1776; died 6mo. 16, 1843; married (1), 5mo. 8, 1800, Hannah Humphreys, born

9mo. 6, 1776, died 8mo. 8, 1812, daughter of Richard and Ann (Morris) Humphreys; married (2), 11mo. 14, 1816, Sarah Parrish, born 7mo. 2, 1771, died without issue, 4mo. 16, 1845, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Parrish.

James Cresson and his brother, John H. Cresson, about the year 1800, engaged in the shipping business, which they relinquished in a few years for the importation and sale of china and queensware. In a short time their brother, Joseph, joined the firm, which continued in successful operation until 1830, at which time, having secured what they considered a competency, the brothers retired from business. After this James removed to Columbia, Lancaster county, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He died while on a visit to Philadelphia.

Children of James and Hannah (Humphreys) Cresson:

Ann Humphreys Cresson, b. 1, 21, 1801; d. 3, 11, 1831; m. Benjamin Valentine;
Tacy Cresson, b. 11, 11, 1802; d. 5, 1, 1841; m. Albert G. Bradford;
Hannah Cresson, b. 10, 6, 1804; d. 4, 11, 1841; unm.;
JAMES CRESSON, b. 10, 22, 1806; d. 1, 30, 1872; m. Mary J. Leedom;
Martha Warner Cresson, b. 12, 6, 1808; d. 9, 9, 1877; m. (1), Enoch P. Walker;
m. (2) Charles W. Roberts.

JOHN HEAD CRESSON^a (James^s, John^t, Solomon^s, Jacques^t, Pierre^t), born 6mo. 28, 1779; died 1mo. 12, 1845; married, 11mo. 4, 1801, at Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia, Rachel Walter, born 4mo. 1, 1779, died 3mo. 14, 1863, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Pennell) Walter.

Children of John H. and Rachel (Walter) Cresson:

James Cresson, b. 8, 4, 1802; d. 8, 17, 1802;
Rebecca Walter Cresson, b. 9, 18, 1803; d. s. p. 1, 4, 1825; m. Thomas Savery;
Walter Cresson, b. 1, 7, 1805; d. 7, 10, 1805;
Charles Cresson, b. 8, 5, 1806; d. 10, 21, 1807;
Edmund Cresson, b. 10, 30, 1807; d. 2, 8, 1808;
Elizabeth Hooton Cresson, b. 12, 15, 1808; d. 10, 21, 1851; m. William Savery;
WILLIAM CRESSON, b. 11, 12, 1810; d. 2, 24, 1874; m. Ann R. Leedom;
Thomas Cresson, b. 7, 13, 1812; d. 7, 1, 1813;
Benjamin Cresson, b. 11, 8, 1813; d. 4, 12, 1814;
WALTER CRESSON, b. 3, 11, 1815; d. 3, 29, 1893; m. Alice Hannum;
Mary Walter Cresson, b. 2, 26, 1817; d. 1, 23, 1888; m. John W. Dixon;
Sarah Hooton Cresson, b. 9, 1, 1819; d. 2, 19, 1897; unm.;
JOHN CRESSON, b. 4, 15, 1821; d. 6, 7, 1901; m. Alice J. Leedom.

JOSEPH CRESSON^a (James^s, John^t, Solomon^s, Jacques^t, Pierre^t), born 6mo. 22, 1781; died 2mo. 11, 1861; married, 6mo. 9, 1803, Mercy Chapman, born 12mo. 25, 1782, died 4mo. 13, 1858, daughter of John and Mercy (Beaumont) Chapman, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Children of Joseph and Mercy (Chapman) Cresson:

Sarah Cresson, b. 3, 14, 1804; d. s. p. 12, 27, 1830; m. Frederick Fraley;
JOHN CHAPMAN CRESSON, b. 3, 16, 1806; d. 1, 27, 1876; m. Letitia L. Massey;
Jane Chapman Cresson, b. 12, 28, 1810; d. 3, 1, 1897; m. Frederick Fraley, his second wife. Mr. Fraley d. on Sept. 23, 1901, in his 98th year, after a busy, useful life, full of well earned honors;
Joseph Cresson, b. 7, 21, 1813; d. 3, 12, 1884; unm.;
Charles Cresson, b. 7mo. 1817; d. 12, 6, 1817;
Mercy Anna Cresson, b. 4, 19, 1819; d. 6, 18, 1886; unm.;
Rebecca Garrett Cresson, b. 3, 10, 1823; d. 10, 5, 1860; unm.

WARDER CRESSON¹, (John E.^a, Caleb^s, James^a, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born 7mo. 13, 1798; died in Jerusalem, Palestine, 11mo. 6, 1860; married, 12mo. 12, 1821, Elizabeth Townsend, born 11mo. 29, 1799, died 8mo. 5, 1882, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Paul) Townsend.

Children of Warder and Elizabeth (Townsend) Cresson:

Emma Cresson, b. 9, 30, 1822; d. 4, 13, 1891; m. Alexander F. Porter;
 JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, b. 8, 6, 1824; d. 9, 26, 1903; m. Clementine Banes;
 Mary Cresson, b. 10, 4, 1826; d. 1, 21, 1827;
 JACOB CRESSON, b. 5, 27, 1828; d. 6, 18, 1865; m. (1), Mary A. Young; (2), Benja-
 line French;
 Eliza Cresson, b. 1, 24, 1833; d. 5, 14, 1835;
 CLEMENT CRESSON, b. 9, 22, 1835; d. 4, 12, 1903; m. Laura J. Witzell;
 EZRA T. CRESSON, b. 6, 18, 1838; m. Mary A. Ridings;
 Annabella Cresson, b. 10, 8, 1840; d. 1, 28, 1889; m. James W. McAllister.

EMLÉN CRESSON¹ (Caleb^s, Caleb^s, James^a, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born March 12, 1811; died March 2, 1889; married Priscilla Prichett, died January 12, 1902, daughter of William and Edith (Hatten) Prichett, and granddaughter of William and Rebecca (Cresson) Prichett. She died January 12, 1902.

Emlen and Priscilla P. Cresson, by will, created a fund amounting to about sixteen thousand dollars annually, for travelling scholarships to be awarded by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, as a memorial to their son, who had been a student in that institution. He was a young man of much talent as a painter, and his early death was much regretted by his many friends.

Child of Emlen and Priscilla (Prichett) Cresson:

William Emlen Cresson, b. March 15, 1843; d. Aug. 5, 1868.

CALEB CRESSON¹ (Caleb^s, Caleb^s, James^a, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born September 22, 1812; died March 14, 1858; married, November 22, 1848, Hannah M. L. Gordon, born February 29, 1823, died December 28, 1858, daughter of Mordecai Lewis and Hannah Marshall (Shoemaker) Gordon.

Children of Caleb and Hannah M. L. (Gordon) Cresson:

Caleb Cresson, d. young;
 Sarah Emlen Cresson, m., but with her children, again took the name of Cresson.
 Issue:
 Mary Cresson, m. Oct., 1897, Henry Lee;
 Sarah B. Cresson, m. June 15, 1898, Charles Norman Trump;
 Herman Cresson.

WILLIAM PENN CRESSON¹ (Caleb^s, Caleb^s, James^a, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born June 13, 1814; died August 7, 1892; married, November 26, 1835, Susan Vaux, born January 6, 1813, died June 29, 1890, daughter of George and Elizabeth H. (Sansom) Vaux.

William P. Cresson retired from active business life in 1857. He was a man of wide benevolence; was third president of the Howard Hospital at Broad and Catherine streets, which he was instrumental in founding; was a charter member of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and for thirty years one of its vestrymen. He was a charter member of the Philadelphia Art Club; a member of the Union League, etc.

Children of William P. and Susan (Vaux) Cresson:

George Vaux Cresson, born Sept. 10, 1836; died without issue, Jan. 18, 1908, at "Caversham;" m. Dec. 23, 1863, Mary Beavan, dau. of James W. and Emily (Stevenson) Cooke, who d. Oct. 3, 1907, at their home, "Caversham," in Ashbourne, Montgomery Co., Pa. Mr. Cresson was Pres. of the George V. Cresson Co., at Eighteenth St. and Allegheny Ave. This enterprise, which he inaugurated in 1859, has attained great proportions. He was for three years Pres. of the Manufacturers' Club; was member and officer of Franklin Institute; member of Engineers' Club, etc., and a vestryman of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Cheltenham;

CALEB CRESSON, b. Nov. 22, 1839; m. Isabella B. Gumbes;

Mary Emlen Cresson, b. 2, 11, 1846; d. 2, 8, 1908; m. 11, 22, 1876, Caleb Cresson, son of B. Wyatt and Annabella E. (Cresson) Wistar;

Elizabeth Vaux Cresson, b. 7, 27, 1850; d. 7, 17, 1899; m. Hillborn T. Jones, whose name was changed by law, to Cresson. Issue:

William Penn Cresson;

Emlen Vaux Cresson.

Susan Vaux Cresson, b. 9, 13, 1852; d. young.

JOHN BLACKWOOD CRESSON^r (Samuel^a, Joshua^a, James^a, Solomon^r, Jacques^r, Pierre^r), born September 9, 1817; died October 23, 1876; married Amanda Webb, who died July 22, 1885, daughter of Samuel Webb.

Children of John B. and Amanda (Webb) Cresson:

Samuel Webb Cresson, b. 7, 28, 1840; d. 8, 1, 1840;

Samuel Emlen Cresson, b. 1, 15, 1842; d. 5, 17, 1842;

CHARLES CLEMENT CRESSON, b. 1, 24, 1843; d. 3, 16, 1906; m. Adelia Van Derlip;

Mary Cresson, b. 5, 5, 1845; d. 4, 20, 1850;

Eliza Cresson, b. 5, 17, 1847; d. 4, 20, 1850;

Anne Maria Cresson, b. 7, 25, 1850; d. 6, 21, 1895; unm.;

Sarah Emlen Cresson, b. 8, 1, 1856; d. 10, 31, 1857;

Amanda Webb Cresson, b. 12, 4, 1857; m. 3mo. 1879, Joseph S. Kite;

John B. Cresson, b. 10, 17, 1864; d. 5mo. 1889, at Galveston, Tex.

JAMES CRESSON^r (James^a, James^a, John^a, Solomon^r, Jacques^r, Pierre^r), born in Philadelphia, 10mo. 22, 1806; died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1mo. 30, 1872; married, 5mo. 23, 1832, Mary Jones Leedom, born 9mo. 4, 1805, died 6mo. 26, 1891, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Jones) Leedom.

James Cresson owned and operated for a number of years two iron ore furnaces at Spring Mill, on the Schuylkill River.

Children of James and Mary J. (Leedom) Cresson:

Jonathan Leedom Cresson, b. 4, 3, 1833; d. 3, 12, 1846;

JAMES CLARENCE CRESSON, b. 9, 19, 1835; d. 6, 6, 1881; m. Ella B. Drake;

Richard H. Cresson, b. 1, 18, 1838; d. 6, 11, 1839;

WILLIAM LEEDOM CRESSON, b. 3, 13, 1840; m. Tacy Corson;

Mary L. Cresson, b. 2, 25, 1841; d. 9, 5, 1844;

Hannah H. Cresson, b. 2, 10, 1843; d. 8, 31, 1844;

Frances Caroline Cresson, b. 11, 14, 1844; m. 12, 26, 1866, William Wright;

Mary Hannah Cresson, b. 1, 24, 1846.

WILLIAM CRESSON^r (John H.^a, James^a, John^a, Solomon^r, Jacques^r, Pierre^r), born in Philadelphia, 11mo. 12, 1810; died in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 2mo. 24, 1874; married, 5mo. 11, 1853, Ann R. Leedom, born 5mo. 21, 1811, died 12mo. 24, 1886, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Jones) Leedom. William Cresson became blind in early childhood as the result of an illness. In spite of this affliction he was well informed on all subjects, and was gifted with a cheerful disposition and good sound judgment.

Child of William and Ann R. (Leedom) Cresson:

Lucy Cresson, b. 3, 30, 1854; d. 8, 4, 1854.

WALTER CRESSON^r (John H.^s, James^s, John^t, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^t), born in Philadelphia, 3mo. 11, 1815; died Germantown, Philadelphia, 3mo. 29, 1893; married, 5mo. 29, 1844, at Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Alice Hannum, born 6mo. 1, 1824, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Fairlamb) Hannum.

Children of Walter and Alice (Hannum) Cresson:

John Head Cresson, b. 3, 28, 1845; d. 8, 9, 1847;

Anne Hannum Cresson, b. 4, 1, 1847;

Alice Hannum Cresson, b. 12, 24, 1848; m. Edward F. Pugh;

Sarah Cresson, b. 6, 14, 1852;

Walter Cresson, b. 9, 10, 1857; d. 12, 15, 1857.

JOHN CRESSON^r (John H.^s, James^s, John^t, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^t), born Philadelphia, 4mo. 15, 1821; died 6mo. 7, 1901; married, 6mo. 7, 1843, Alice Jones Leedom, born 6mo. 21, 1820, died 9mo. 17, 1902, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Jones) Leedom, of Philadelphia.

John Cresson was for many years manager of the city gas works at Ninth and Diamond streets.

Children of John and Alice J. (Leedom) Cresson:

Jonathan L. Cresson, b. 3, 23, 1844;

WILLIAM H. CRESSON, b. 7, 25, 1846; m. Elizabeth W. Wood;

B. FRANKLIN CRESSON, b. 1, 18, 1848; m. Martha Chambers;

Charles E. Cresson, b. 11, 23, 1849; d. 9, 23, 1867;

John H. Cresson, b. 7, 19, 1852; d. 7, 1, 1856;

Edith Cresson, d. inf.

Lydia L. Cresson, b. 5, 28, 1854; m. Francis Herbert Janvier;

JAMES CRESSON, b. 6, 14, 1861; m. Ellen Louisa G. Fair.

JOHN CHAPMAN CRESSON^r (Joseph^s, James^s, John^t, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre^t), born 3mo. 16, 1806, in Philadelphia; died there, 1mo. 27, 1876; married, May 8, 1827, Letitia L. Massey, born December 1, 1804, died November 17, 1888, daughter of Charles Massey.

John C. Cresson was a man of marked ability and early took high rank among the scientists of the day. In 1837 he became Professor of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy at the Franklin Institute. Within a few years of this time the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, and shortly after the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, made him Ph. D. In 1839 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, became one of its vice-presidents in 1857, and was senior vice-president for a number of years before his death. In 1855 Dr. Cresson was unanimously chosen president of the Franklin Institute. In 1852 he became one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

When the City Gas Works was first put into operation in 1836, he was made its superintendent and almost directly after, its engineer, which position he held for twenty-eight years. He was one of the original commissioners of Fairmount Park and was appointed chief engineer, resigning in 1875 on account of ill health. He was elected president of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company in 1847, and held the position until his death.

Children of John C. and Letitia L. (Massey) Cresson:

CHARLES MASSEY CRESSON, b. 2, 3, 1828; d. 12, 27, 1893; m. (1), Caroline Gay; (2), Sarah Loder (Vinton);
 Mercy Anna Cresson, d. y.;
 Sarah Cresson, d. y.

JOHN ELLOITT CRESSON^s (Warder^t, John E.^s, Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born 8mo. 6, 1824; died 9mo. 26, 1903; married Clementine, daughter of Evan Banes.

Children of John Elliott and Clementine (Banes) Cresson:

Benjaline French Cresson, b. 2, 12, 1848; d. 12, 26, 1851;
 Charles King Cresson, b. 11, 15, 1849; d. 3, 22, 1868;
 Mary Warder Cresson, b. 10, 24, 1851; m. (1), Isaac R. Cassell; (2), John Warden, Sr.;
 Francis Clement Cresson, b. 9, 9, 1853; m. Annie M. Craven. Have issue;
 Annabella Cresson, b. 4, 14, 1857; m. Harry B. Sloman;
 John Feaster Cresson, b. 3, 6, 1859; m. Emma L. Woolley. Have issue;
 Elizabeth Townsend Cresson, b. 2, 27, 1861; d. 6, 24, 1871;
 Martha Virginia Cresson, b. 12, 9, 1863; m. Charles E. Aaron;
 William Whildey Cresson, b. 4, 27, 1866; d. 4, 13, 1899; m. Mary P. Lardner. Have issue.

JACOB CRESSON^s (Warder^t, John E.^s, Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born 5mo. 27, 1828; died 6mo. 18, 1865; married (1) Mary A. Young; (2) Benjaline French. died 6mo. 30, 1892.

Children of Jacob and Mary A. (Young) Cresson:

Marie Virginia Cresson, b. 11, 25, 1851; m. 5, 3, 1885; George M. D. Bellows;
 Elliott Cresson, b. 3, 31, 1854; m. Mary Ann Clark. Have issue;
 Edith Frances Cresson, b. 9, 7, 1855; d. s. p. 9, 16, 1888; m. Benjamin W. Hartley.

Child of Jacob and Benjaline (French) Cresson:

Susanna E. Cresson.

CLEMENT CRESSON^s (Warder^t, John E.^s, Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born 9mo. 22, 1835; died 4mo. 12, 1903; married Laura J. Witzell.

Children of Clement and Laura J. (Witzell) Cresson:

Clara Virginia Cresson, b. 7, 14, 1860; m. Charles P. Watson;
 Ella Florence Cresson, b. 3, 17, 1862; m. (1), Clarence M. Busch; (2), Derwent DeForest;
 Laura May Cresson, b. 10, 18, 1868; m. Greene Kendrick.

EZRA TOWNSEND CRESSON^s (Warder^t, John E.^s, Caleb^s, James^s, Solomon^s, Jacques^s, Pierre¹), born 6mo. 18, 1838; married Mary Ann, daughter of James and Diana Ridings.

Children of Ezra T. and Mary A. (Ridings) Cresson:

George Bringhurst Cresson, b. 11, 15, 1859; m. Mary E. Isaac. Have issue;
 Emma Cresson, b. 7, 31, 1862; m. Richard Ogden;
 Warder Cresson, b. 10, 7, 1867; entered the Univ. of Pa. 1883, and left at the close of the Freshman year. Grad. at Lehigh Univ. in 1890; m. Florence Brobat;
 Ezra Townsend Cresson, b. 12, 18, 1876;
 William James Cresson, b. 2, 22, 1879.

CALEB CRESSON* (William P.¹, Caleb⁶, Caleb⁸, James⁴, Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born November 22, 1839; married, December 6, 1866, Isabella, daughter of Samuel and Frances (Wetherill) Gumbes. Caleb Cresson entered the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and graduated in 1860. Resides in Philadelphia, and at Oaks, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Children of Caleb and Isabella (Gumbes) Cresson:

Francis Macomb Cresson, b. Nov. 18, 1867; m. Nov. 28, 1899, Eleanor Percy Coates. Have issue;

Isabella Cresson, b. Oct. 7, 1870;

Susan Vaux Cresson, b. Apr. 16, 1873; m. June 21, 1899, Charles Wetherill Gumbes, Jr.;

Caleb Cresson, b. Jan. 9, 1867;

Georgena Vaux Cresson, b. Aug. 23, 1882; m. June 1, 1904, Webster King Wetherill.

CHARLES CLEMENT CRESSON* (John B.¹, Samuel⁶, Joshua⁵, James⁴, Solomon³, Jacques², Pierre¹), born January 24, 1843; died at San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1906; married, March 2, 1870, Adelia, daughter of Judge Van Derlip, of Texas.

Charles Clement Cresson enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, August 3, 1861, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1864. In 1866 he was honorably discharged, but was commissioned on May 11, 1866, in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. He was transferred to the Thirty-fifth Regiment, September, 1866, and in 1870 was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry Regiment; was transferred on December 23, 1870, to the First Cavalry, and retired April 4, 1879. He was brevetted for gallant service, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major, in 1867, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1870.

Children of Charles C. and Adelia (Van Derlip) Cresson:

Charles Clement Cresson, b. 3, 23, 1873;

Mary Chabot Cresson, b. 3, 22, 1876.

JAMES CLARENCE CRESSON* (James¹, James², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born September 19, 1835; died June 6, 1881; married, February 1, 1865, Ella Blow Drake, died June 15, 1883, daughter of Chief Justice C. D. Drake, of St. Louis, Missouri. Resided in West Philadelphia.

Children of J. Clarence and Ella B. (Drake) Cresson:

Charlotte Cresson, b. 2, 13, 1866;

J. Clarence Cresson, b. 11, 20, 1871; d. 2, 13, 1906.

WILLIAM LEEDOM CRESSON* (James¹, James², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born March 13, 1840; married, February 8, 1865, Tacy, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Ann (Foulke) Corson, of Plymouth, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Resides in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Children of William L. and Tacy (Corson) Cresson:

Caroline Corson Cresson, b. 2, 7, 1866;

James Cresson, b. 5, 12, 1869;

Nancy Corson Cresson, b. 9, 12, 1872;

Mary Leedom Cresson, b. 12, 30, 1873.

WILLIAM HENRY CRESSON* (John¹, John H.², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born July 25, 1846; married, April 30, 1878, Elizabeth Wells

Wood, daughter of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Wells) Wood, of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.

Children of William H. and Elizabeth W. (Wood) Cresson:

Emily Cresson, b. 2, 6, 1880; m. John Lowe Newbold;
Henry Barker Cresson, b. 5, 30, 1881.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRESSON* (John¹, John H.², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born January 18, 1848; married, September 12, 1871, Martha A., daughter of Harmon Augustus and Susan Eliza (Beebe) Chambers.

Children of B. Franklin and Martha A. (Chambers) Cresson:

John Cresson, b. 8, 18, 1872; d. 9, 5, 1872;
B. Franklin Cresson, b. 10, 23, 1873;
Joseph Lea Cresson, b. 11, 9, 1875; d. 1, 9, 1876;
Edward Cresson, b. 8, 23, 1879; d. 7, 12, 1883;
Alice Cresson, b. 12, 16, 1881;
Susan Cresson, b. 7, 18, 1883; d. 3, 30, 1884;
Edith Cresson, b. 7, 18, 1883;
Clara Cresson, b. 10, 15, 1887.

JAMES CRESSON* (John¹, John H.², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born June 14, 1861; married, January 27, 1881, Ella Louisa Griffith Fair.

Children of James and Ella L. G. (Fair) Cresson:

John Howard Cresson, b. 12, 6, 1881;
Eloise Cresson, b. 7, 27, 1884;
Dorothy Cresson, b. 10, 16, 1887;
Nellie Cresson, b. 10, 21, 1891.

CHARLES MASSEY CRESSON* (John C.¹, Joseph², James³, John⁴, Solomon⁵, Jacques⁶, Pierre⁷), born February 3, 1828; died December 27, 1893; married (1), about October, 1847, Caroline, daughter of Edward F. Gay; (2) Sarah Loder (Vinton).

Charles M. Cresson, M. D., entered the Sophomore class in 1844 and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He took his degree of M. D. from Jefferson College in 1849. Having early made a special study of chemistry, he was manager and chemist of the Philadelphia Gas Works from 1849 until 1864. For fifteen years he was chemist of the Philadelphia Board of Health, and also of the Fairmount Park Commission. He was an active and prominent member of the Franklin Institute from 1849, and of the American Philosophical Society from 1857.

Dr. Cresson opened the scientific department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1868; of the Reading Railroad Company in 1869, and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1883.

Much of his early life was devoted to mechanical and architectural drawing for the Philadelphia Gas Works, and he spent considerable time in its chemical laboratory. He was later elected First Assistant Engineer of the Gas Works. In 1855 the whole of the management of the mechanical department and the manufacturing devolved upon him. At the time of his death Dr. Cresson was the oldest gas engineer, educated for the business, in this country.

He devoted much time to the study and examination of waters, chemically and microscopically; and the successful determinations of causes of disease

carried by the water supply of cities and towns actively engaged his attention. He published from time to time a number of pamphlets: "The Manufacture of Gas," "Explosion of Steam Boilers," "The Effects of Electricity upon the Tensile Strength of Iron," "Wood Preservation," "Paper Manufacture," "Water Supplies of Cities," &c. He was connected with many Masonic Orders.

Dr. Cresson was a skilful musician, giving his services for many years as organist to the Church of the Atonement. As an amateur he took an active interest in photography, which he practiced, and maintained a familiarity with the current improvements in the art.

Children of Charles M. and Caroline (Gay) Cresson:

John Edward Cresson, d. inf.;
Clara Cresson, m. Alfred Crossman;
George Gay Cresson, b. 1855.

MARIS FAMILY.

Tradition relates that the Maris family, founded in Pennsylvania by George Maris, of Grafton Hyford, parish of Inkborough, county of Worcester, England, in 1683, was of French Huguenot origin, a representative of the French family seeking refuge in England from religious persecution, prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes in 1598. Of the direct antecedents of George Maris, little or nothing is known.

From Besse's *Sufferings of the People called Quakers*, we learn that George Maris was fined twenty pounds for having a meeting at his house, and that he was afterwards taken by an assize process and "sent to Prison on the 23d of the month called July, 1670, and continued there above 8 months, but never knew for what cause he was so long imprisoned."

On the Sixth of 3d month (May), 1683, George Maris and Alice, his wife, received a certificate from a Meeting of Friends "att Hattswell, In ye P'sh of Inkborough, and County of Worcester" directed to "Friends in Pensilvania" which says of him that "His Life and conversation hath adorned the Gospel of Christ and hath bene A Good Exampel I his place, And a man, ye bent of whose heart hath been to serve ye Lord, And all People in his Love: and hath not spared to spend and to be spent for ye service of Truth. And Wee can say wee do not know of any person either ffriend or others that hath aught against him, his wife or children, upon any just account whatever." Eight days later than the date of this certificate, or on May 14, 1683, he received from Robert Toomer, of the city of Worcester, a deed for 1,000 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and soon after embarked with his family for Pennsylvania, to take up his land and found a home in Penn's colony. He and his family, on their arrival, appear to have remained for a time in the neighborhood of Darby, at which meeting the quaint certificate above quoted was deposited. On October 16, 1683, four hundred acres of land were surveyed to him in Springfield township, Chester (now Delaware) county, on which he erected a habitation, on the site of "Home House," erected there by his son in 1722, and which continued to be the home of his descendants for many generations.

George Maris was a man of ability and standing, and at once was called upon to take a prominent part in public affairs. He was commissioned a justice of Chester county courts, July 1, 1684, and is said to have attended every session of the Court until and including the year 1690. He seems to have been out of commission for the year 1691, and was then again commissioned and served to the close of 1693. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly as a representative of Chester county, in 1684, and regularly re-elected thereafter until 1695, when he was called to the Provincial Council, of which he remained a member until his death on January 15, 1705-6, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Alice, had died March 11, 1699. George Maris was an acknowledged and esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, both in England and in America.

Issue of George and Alice Maris:—

Alice, b. in Worcestershire, Eng., Oct. 17, 1669, d. Dec. 10, 1726; m. Jan. 15, 1684-5, Jacob Simcock, also born in Eng., son of John Simcock, of Ridley, Chester Co.,

who came from Cheshire, Eng., and was member of Provincial Council almost continuously 1683-1700; Speaker of Assembly 1696; Chief Justice, of Province of Pa., 1690-93, and "one of the chief men of the Province." Jacob Simcock was coroner of Chester Co., from 1691 for several years;

George, b. in Worcestershire, Dec. 2, 1662, d. at "Home House" Chester Co., Pa.; having purchased portion of homestead of his father Apr. 18, 1693; m., 1690, Jane Maddock, by whom he had four children. She d. Aug. 28, 1705, and he m. (second), 1718, Jane Hayes, widow, of Haverford. He was member of Colonial Assembly, 1717;

Elizabeth, b. Apr. 3, 1665, m. 1685, John Mendenhall, who had come from Wiltshire, and settled in Concord. He gave land on which Concord Meeting House was built, 1697;

Ann, b. Aug. 18, 1667, d. — —; m. Oct. 14, 1690, John Worrilow, of prominent Chester Co. family;

JOHN, b. May 21, 1669, d. March 8, 1747, m. Susannah Lewis; of them presently;

Richard, b. Nov. 20, 1672, d. 1745; was a member of Colonial Assembly 1714; m. in 1698, Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan Hayes, of Marple township, Chester Co. She d. Oct. 9, 1720. Their eldest daughter Mary, became wife of John Bartram, eminent botanist, who established "Bartram's Garden," still an object of interest to Philadelphians; and Elizabeth, second daughter, m. James Bartram, brother of botanist; Jonathan, eldest son, was minister among Friends, and m. Ann Waln, dau. of Richard of Gwynedd. Joseph, another son, m. Ann, dau. of William Shipley of Wilmington; and William, son of Jonathan, m. Jane Beaumont, of Bucks Co. and was virtual founder of village of New Hope, Bucks Co., and established a bank and number of industrial establishments there.

JOHN MARIS, second son and fifth child of George and Alice Maris, born in Worcestershire, England, May 21, 1669, was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. He succeeded to "Home House" at the death of his father in 1705, and erected the present dwelling there in 1722. He was returned as a member of Colonial Assembly in the years 1709-12-16-19-20. He was appointed an Elder of the Society of Friends in 1718, and was a prominent member of the Society and community. He died at "Home House," March 8, 1747. He married, November 21, 1693, Susannah Lewis, of Haverford township, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1673, died 1755.

Issue of John and Susannah (Lewis) Maris:—

GEORGE, b. Aug. 31, 1694, d. Nov. 30, 1760; m. Sarah Levis, of them presently;

Sarah, b. March 31, 1697-8, m. 1789, John Bennett;

Alice, b. March 11, 1699-1700, m. Aug. 10, 1721, Jacob Bourne;

Mary, b. March 9, 1700-1, m. Nov. 29, 1722, Joseph Taylor;

Hannah, b. Oct. 8, 1702, m. in 1719, John Owen and m. 1725, Michael Harlan. Her dau. Rebecca Owen became the first wife of Jesse Maris, son of George and Sarah (Levis) Maris, hereafter mentioned;

Susanna, b. July 6, 1704, m. (first) Daniel Jones and (second) on Oct. 30, 1740, John Davis;

Jane, b. Aug. 9, 1705, d. Oct. 21, 1720;

Katharine, b. July 8, 1707, m. (first) ——— Willis; (second) John Pusey;

John, b. Jan. 15, 1709-10, d. March 19, 1792; m. Katharine Bound Hayden;

James, b. Apr. 28, 1711, d. Oct. 15, 1820;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 12, 1713, d. Oct. 9, 1720.

GEORGE MARIS, eldest son of John and Susanna (Lewis) Maris, born at "Home House," August 31, 1694; married Sarah Levis, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Levis was a son of Christopher and Mary Levis, of Harby, Leicestershire, where Samuel was born September 30, 1649, and married, May 4, 1680, Elizabeth Clator, of Nottingham, England, and having, in conjunction with William Garrett, purchased 1,000 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, came to that Province in 1684, and located,

first at Darby, and later in Willistown township, Chester county. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1689-94, and again in 1698-1706-07-08; was a justice of Chester county, 1686-9, and a member of Provincial Council in 1692. He died in 1734, leaving five children, two sons, Samuel Jr. and William, and daughters, Mary, wife of Joseph Pennock; Sarah, wife of George Maris, and Elizabeth, second wife of William Shipley, the virtual founder of Wilmington, Delaware. Sarah was born in 1694, and died December 26, 1723.

George Maris inherited "Home House," the ancestral home of the family, and died there, November 30, 1760.

Issue of George and Sarah (Levis) Maris:—

James, b. Dec. 17, 1720; m. Rachel Evans, at Gloria Dei, (Old Swedes) Church, Phila., June 11, 1752;

George Maris married (second) October, 1725, Hannah Massey, daughter of Thomas Massey.

Issue of George and Hannah (Massey) Maris:—

Jesse, b. Dec. 10, 1727, d. Nov. 20, 1811, was High Sheriff of Chester Co., Oct., 1769, to Oct., 1771; m. Aug. 22, 1754, Rebecca Owen, his cousin, dau. John and Hannah (Maris) Owen; and (second) on Sept. 4, 1771, Jane Ashbridge;

Alice, b. 1729, m. 1749, John, son of Evan Lewis, of East Caln, Chester Co. On March 26, 1762, she received certificate for herself and her three children, Joel, Hannah and Evan, to Meeting of Friends, at Fairfax, Va.

George Maris married (third) Mary, widow of Joseph Busby, of Goshen, in July 1730. She died without issue, and he married (fourth), September 14, 1732, Ann Lownes, born October 1, 1707, died December 19, 1780, daughter of George and Mary (Bowers) Lownes, of Springfield, Chester county, and granddaughter of Hugh Lownes, of Gawsworth, Cheshire, England, who married, December 2, 1658, Jane Stretch, of Roade, Cheshire, at the house of William Davenport, in Leeke parish, Cheshire. Hugh Lownes died in Cheshire, leaving to survive him his widow Jane, and four children. They were members of the Society of Friends and Jane Lownes suffered persecution for her religious belief in 1678. She was an original purchaser of one hundred and fifty acres of land of William Penn, and with her children came to Pennsylvania to settle thereon, but died in a few years after her arrival. The land was laid out in Springfield township, Chester county, November 10, 1682, and it is said that the family resided thereon in a cave for some time after their arrival. The site of this cave was marked by a stone planted by her descendants in 1799, which bears the date of the patent for her land, April 10, 1685. The children of Hugh and Jane (Stretch) Lownes were: James, who married, in 1692, Susanna Richards, and removed to Philadelphia in 1711; George, the father of Mrs. Ann Maris; Joseph, who was constable of Springfield township, 1687-8, but later removed to Bucks county, where he has descendants; and Hannah, who married at Darby Meeting, in 1689, Thomas Collier.

George Lownes, second son of Hugh and Jane (Stretch) Lownes, was born in the county of Chester, England, and came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, with his widowed mother, brothers and sister in 1682. On July 28, 1701, he declared intentions of marriage with Mary Bowers, at Chester Monthly Meeting, and August 25, 1701, that meeting gave them permission to marry. He purchased the

homestead taken up by his mother, November 18, 1715, and died there in 1740, his will being dated August 8, and proven December 5, of that year. His wife, Mary Bowers, born May 20, 1679, was a daughter of Benanuel Bowers, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of George and Barbara Bowers, who were residents of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1637; of Plymouth in 1639, and soon after of Cambridge, where George died in 1656. Benanuel Bowers married, December 9, 1653, Elizabeth Dunster, a niece of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, and the youngest of their nine children was Mary Bowers, who married George Lownes in 1701.

Issue of George and Mary (Bowers) Lownes:—

Jane, b. March 10, 1702-3, m. at Springfield Meeting, June 4, 1726, Jonathan Maris, son of Richard, of Springfield;
 Esther, b. Sept. 2, 1703, m. May 26, 1720, Samuel Ogden, son of David;
 ANN, b. Oct. 1, 1707, d. Dec. 19, 1780; m. Sept. 14, 1732, George Maris.
 George, b. Apr. 28, 1709, m. at Christ Church, Phila., May 21, 1734, Elizabeth, dau. of Mordecai Maddock, of Springfield;
 Benanuel, b. ———, m. Alice Williamson in 1744, and inherited homestead.
 Mary, who m. Nov. 22, 1744, Isaac Hibberd.

Issue of George and Ann (Lownes) Maris:—

George, b. June 24, 1733, d. young;
 Susannah, b. Sept. 2, 1734, m. Nov. 4, 1756, John Hall;
 Jehu, b. Apr. 15, 1736, m. in 1779, Jane Humphrey;
 GEORGE, b. Jan. 20, 1737, d. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Jane Foulke. Of them presently.
 Isaac, b. Apr. 1, 1740, m. Elizabeth Howell;
 Elizabeth, (Betty) b. Apr. 2, 1742;
 Caleb, b. Aug. 25, 1744, d. Oct. 26, 1839;
 Ann, b. Apr. 30, 1751, d. ———, m. ——— Hatton.

GEORGE MARIS, son of George Maris, by his fourth wife, Ann Lownes, born at "Home House," January 20, 1737, married at Gwynedd Meeting, December 6, 1757, Jane Foulke, born August 22, 1735, died January 1, 1807, daughter of William and Hannah (Jones) Foulke, of Gwynedd. An account of her ancestry is given in these volumes under the title of "The Foulke Family."

George Maris, was a considerable landowner in Montgomery and Chester counties.

Issue of George and Jane (Foulke) Maris:—

William, b. May 4, 1759, d. unm. Nov. 19, 1801;
 Amos, b. 1761, d. inf.;
 Jesse, b. Sept. 9, 1763, d. unm., June 25, 1792;
 JONATHAN, b. Dec. 31, 1765, d. Feb. 28, 1797; m. Judith McIlvaine; of them presently;
 Ann, b. Dec. 12, 1767;
 Hannah, b. Jan. 31, 1770, m. March 8, 1796, John Wilson;
 Susanna, b. Dec. 1, 1771, m. Apr. 21, 1795, Lewis Heston;
 Rebecca, b. Aug. 13, 1773, d. Apr., 1807; m. May 17, 1796, Jarret Heston;
 Jane, b. Sept. 28, 1775, d. unm. Nov. 13, 1806;
 George, b. Sept. 28, 1775, d. unm. June 13, 1805.

JONATHAN MARIS, born December 31, 1765, was only son of George and Jane (Foulke) Maris. He married, in 1791, Judith, daughter of John and Lydia McIlvain, of Ridley, Chester county, and died six years later, leaving an only child:

JESSE J. MARIS, born in North Wales, Montgomery Co., June 18, 1793. He married, October 4, 1815, Mary West, born July 11, 1795, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pusey) West, and niece of Benjamin West, the famous painter.

Some account of the earlier generations of the West family is given in these volumes under the title of the Gilpin Family, Thomas West, of Long Crandon, county of Bucks, England, the great-great-grandfather of Mary (West) Maris, having married Ann Gilpin, in England, and two of their sons later emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester county.

John West, son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, came to Pennsylvania, 1715, a widower, and married there, 1720, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Margery Pearson, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn, in 1682. John West returned to England in 1765, and died in Marlborough, Oxfordshire, in 1776. His children by Sarah Pearson were, William, Samuel, Mary and Benjamin, the latter being the distinguished artist, born in Chester county in 1738.

William West, eldest son of John and Sarah (Pearson) West, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1724, was grandfather of Mary (West) Maris. He learned the trade of cooper in Philadelphia and followed that vocation until 1765 and then purchased a farm in Upper Darby (now Delaware) county, and became a successful and eminent agriculturist; was elected to honorary membership in the Board of Agriculture, of England. He married in 1767, Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Passmore) Shaw, the former of whom died on his way from England to found a home in Pennsylvania. William and Hannah (Shaw) West were the parents of four children, Passmore, Samuel, Hannah and Sarah.

Samuel West, second son of William and Hannah, was born in Upper Darby, February 13, 1771, and died February 13, 1853. His father purchased for him a farm of three hundred acres in Chester county, which he called "Shepherd's Plain," where he resided from a few years after his marriage until his death. He married at London Grove Meeting, May 20, 1796, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Miller) Pusey, and of a family that has been prominent in the affairs of Chester county from the time of Penn to the present time. She died November 6, 1832.

Samuel and Mary Pusey West were the parents of four children, Mary, the wife of Jesse J. Maris; Hannah, who married, October 6, 1819, Dr. Robert Mendenhall Huston, a native of Abingdon, Virginia, but reared from the age of ten years in Chester county, and for many years a very prominent physician of Philadelphia, died there, August 3, 1864, and his widow, on November 18, 1893, at the age of ninety-seven years; William and Sarah Ann West.

Jesse J. Maris was but four years of age at the death of his father, Dr. Jonathan Maris, and he went to live with his maternal grandmother, Lydia McIlvain, in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent and his early education acquired in the old stone schoolhouse, still standing. He finished his education at the New Garden Boarding School, Chester county, under the celebrated mathematician, Enoch Lewis. At the close of school days he entered the counting house of his uncles, the firm of R. & H. McIlvaine, lumber merchants of West Philadelphia, and remained with them several years, receiving a thorough commercial training. About the year 1814, he went with his friend,



John Harris

Pennock Passmore, on a journey over the Alleghany mountains, and as far west as Cincinnati, Ohio, then but a straggling village, and returned by way of Buffalo, New York, then recently burned by the Indians, leaving but a few houses standing. The trip was made on horseback, much of it through an almost pathless wilderness, crossed only by narrow and obscure bridle paths. He next settled on a farm in Montgomery county, devised him by his uncle, William Maris, but a year later returned to Ridley, Delaware county, and set himself up in the lumber business there. On October 15, 1815, he married Mary West, as before stated, and went to live at Gwynedd on a farm left him by one of his Foulke ancestors. In 1820, they settled on a farm in Chester county, given to Mrs. Maris by her father, and there they passed the remainder of their lives. A man of untiring energy, broad and philanthropic views, generous and conciliatory in his intercourse with his fellow men, he exerted a wide influence for good in the community in which he lived. His house was ever open to friends, acquaintances and travelling strangers, who shared the simple and unostentatious welcome of a model rural home. He was often called upon to act as peacemaker in local disputes, and frequently filled the position of executor, guardian, trustee, etc., in the settlement of estates and the transaction of business in his locality. He was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and love to God and man were the ruling motives of his life. In 1841 he was elected President of the Bank of Delaware county, and was annually re-elected to that position until his death, December 15, 1860. His kind courteous manner and conscientious care in the transaction of the business of the bank, and intercourse with its patrons, contributed largely to the prosperity of the bank, and confided in and trusted by all who knew him, his death was regretted by none more sincerely than by those who knew him as President of the Bank of Delaware county with which he was so long connected. He was active in the anti-slavery movement, and especially prominent in the effort to prevent the kidnapping and carrying away into slavery of free negroes; with two other members of the Society of Friends he attended several sessions of the Legislature and labored for the passage of a law to effectually prevent this evil, an effort in which they were finally successful. His widow, Mary (West) Maris, died October 9, 1878.

Issue of Jesse J. and Mary (West) Maris:—

- Hannah Maris, b. Sept. 18, 1816, d. Apr. 6, 1887; became second wife of John Stokes, June 3, 1884;
- JOHN McILVAINE MARIS, b. Sept. 20, 1818, d. Apr. 23, 1892; m. S. Louisa Wainwright, of whom presently;
- Samuel West Maris, b. July 17, 1821, who m. Oct. 8, 1845, Sarah, dau. of Richard Wetherell;
- William Maris, b. Nov. 11, 1823, m. Dec. 26, 1883, Lillian Hart, of Chester;
- Jesse Emlen Maris, b. Nov. 6, 1825, m. Apr. 6, 1856, Mary C. Gaskill;
- Sarah Ann Maris, b. Apr. 15, 1828, d. Apr. 21, 1871, unm.;
- Dr. Edward Maris, b. March 15, 1832, d. June 13, 1900; was eminent physician; m. (first) Oct. 14, 1857, Eleanor K., dau. of Dr. Stephen and Catharine (Murray) Wood, of N. Y.; she d. Apr. 14, 1871, and he m. (second) June 5, 1873, Rachel, dau. of Joseph and Mary (McCollum) Scattergood; she d. Jan. 5, 1903; had issue by first wife, four children;
- Mary West Maris, b. Sept. 1, 1835, m. Oct. 3, 1855, George Sellers Garrett, of Landsdowne;

JOHN McILVAINE MARIS, second child and eldest son of Jesse J. and Mary

(West) Maris, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1818, received the major part of his education at Westtown Boarding School, an educational institution under the care of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends in Chester county. He taught the first public school in the district in which his father lived, and in 1836 became an assistant teacher in the school of the late John Bullock, at Wilmington, Delaware. Later in the same year he removed to Philadelphia, and began his mercantile career. He soon after engaged in the wholesale drug business, at 711 Market Street, where his son, Henry J., still conducts the business under the old firm name of John M. Maris & Company, his father continuing actively associated with the business until about five years before his death. He was one of the organizers of the Drug Exchange, and its first president. In 1859 he was appointed one of the Guardians of the Poor, and in 1860 became president of the board, and during his administration many reforms were instituted in the care and maintenance of the poor at the almshouse, and in the medical service at the hospital connected therewith; a staff of physicians being organized, and a number of the leading physicians of the city became associated with the medical service at the hospital. Mr. Maris was appointed inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary in 1871, and continued to fill that position until his resignation twenty years later; during a portion of which period he was treasurer of the Board of Inspectors. Mr. Maris became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took an active interest in church work, contributing liberally to charity and mission work. He was actively associated in the organization and building of the Methodist Church, at Broad and Arch streets of which he was a trustee from its organization to the day of his death. He died in Philadelphia, April 23, 1892.

John M. Maris married, October 14, 1846, S. Louisa, eldest child of William Wainwright, for many years one of the prominent business men of Philadelphia, serving for a number of years as President of the Commercial National Bank of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Wood Reeves, of Woodbury, New Jersey, and of a family long prominent in the affairs of New Jersey. She survived him almost eighteen years, dying April 15, 1910.

Issue of John M. and Louisa (Wainwright) Maris:—

William Wainwright Maris, b. Sept. 20, 1848; m. Oct. 12, 1876, Anne, dau. of Dr. William and Anne Gerhard, and they have issue:

Anne Gerhard Maris, b. July 6, 1878;

John McIlvain Maris, 3d, b. Aug. 31, 1879;

Henry Jesse Maris, b. June 18, 1850; member of firm of John M. Maris & Co.; m. Apr. 14, 1880, Susan, dau. of Robert and Susan D. Bryson, Harrisburg, Pa. They had issue:

Dorothy Wainwright Maris, b. Apr. 30, 1883; m. June 19, 1905, Alexander Payson Knapp, of Baltimore, Md.; they have issue Alexander Maris Knapp, b. April 25, 1907.

Henry McIlvain Maris, b. Jan. 13, 1889;

Louis Bryson Maris, b. March 11, 1894, d. May 21, 1900.

John McIlvain Maris, Jr., b. Jan. 6, 1854; m. (first) June 17, 1880, Eleanor Bowman, dau. of Col. John B., and Eleanor (Bowman) Musser; (second) Adelaide Lama-reaux, of N. Y.; had issue, by first wife, four children, three of whom survive;

Louisa Wainwright Maris, b. May 5, 1881, m. Jan. 12, 1904, Parke Ross, of Chicago, Ill., and they have issue:

Louisa Maris Ross, b. Nov. 1, 1905;

James Bowman Maris, b. Jan. 10, 1885; m. Dec. 29, 1906, Edna Carpenter

Saybold, of Cincinnati, O.;

Arthur McIlvain Maris, b. Nov. 9, 1886;

George Maris, b. Nov. 7, 1855, d. Jan. 11, 1890, unm.;

Theodore Maris, b. Sept. 6, 1864, unm.;

MARY LOUISA MARIS, b. Apr. 11, 1866; member of Colonial Dames of America; m. Dec. 12, 1899, Isaac Roberts, son of Dr. Nathaniel R. Newkirk and his wife Martha Reeve, dau. of John and Anna (Hall) Bacon, of N. J., and descendant of Samuel Bacon of Barnstable, Mass., 1653, who was prominent in Colonial affairs in both East and West Jersey:

Isaac R. and Mary Louisa (Maris) Newkirk, have issue:—

Louisa Maris Newkirk, b. Jan. 23, 1901;

Martha Bacon Newkirk, b. Jan. 23, 1904.

HARE FAMILY.

The Hare family is of French-Norman origin, being descended from Jervis, Earl of Harcourt, in France, who came into England with William the Conqueror 1066, from whom descend the Hares of Stow Bardolph, of which the American family is an offshoot. The branch of the family, descendants of Jervis, from which descended the Harcourts, formerly Barons of Wingham, and the Viscount Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, bore the arms formerly borne by Jervis, Earl of Harcourt, while the Hares of Stow Bardolph descended from Sir John Hare, Knight, son of Jervis, bore the same arms, with the augmentation of a chief indented or, granted to Sir John.

The lineage of the family of Hare "claimed to be a scion of the house of Harecourt, or Harcourt, in Lorraine, who were Counts of Normandy," is given in Burk's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies" as follows:

SIR JOHN HARE, Knight, of Homerfield, Suffolk, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Ashton, and left a son and heir,

WILLIAM HARE, ESQ., who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Mydleton, Knight, of Mydleton Hall, in Lancashire, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN HARE, ESQ., who married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Shirley, Knight, of Whiston, in Sussex, and died leaving a son and heir,

SIR THOMAS HARE, Knight, who married Julia Hussey, of Lincolnshire, and was succeeded by his son,

NICHOLAS HARE, ESQ., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas de Wallingham, Knight, and succeeded to the hereditary estate of Wakeless Manor, hundred of Wangford, Suffolk, which extended into Homerfield, and was the father of

RICHARD HARE, ESQ., who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Seckford, Esq., of Suffolk, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN HARE, ESQ., who married Jane Melville, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS HARE, ESQ., who married Joyce, daughter of John Hyde, Esq., of Norbury, and was father of

JOHN HARE, ESQ., who married Catharine, daughter of Richard de Aunderson, and was succeeded by his son,

NICHOLAS HARE, ESQ., who was father of

JOHN HARE, ESQ., who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Fortesque, Esq., and had two sons, the elder of whom, Sir Nicholas Hare, of Brusyard, Suffolk, purchased, 1553. the liberty of the hundred of Clockhouse, which included Stow Bardolph, and thirty-one towns adjoining. This ancient franchise was granted by King Edgar to the Abbey of Ramsey, to which it belonged until Henry VIII., at the dissolution of the monasteries, granted it to Lord North, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Hare.

SIR NICHOLAS HARE, was twice chosen Speaker of House of Commons, reign of Henry VIII., was Master of Requests, and Chief Justice of Chester. He was sworn in as Master of Rolls by the Privy Council, and was later Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. He married Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bass-

inghourn, Knight, of Woodhall, in Hertfordshire, and had issue, three sons and three daughters. The sons—Michael, William, and Robert—leaving no issue, his estates descended to

JOHN HARE, ESQ., second son of John Hare, of Homerfield and Brusyard, Suffolk, who on failure of male issue of his elder brother, Sir Nicholas Hare, succeeded not only to the hereditary estates but to Stow Bardolph, purchased by Nicholas 1553. The name of the wife of this John Hare has not been ascertained, but he had ten children, namely:

NICHOLAS HARE, a bencher of the Inner Temple, who rebuilt the mansion house at Stow Bardolph, at an outlay of £40,000, and also erected a spacious dormitory adjoining the chapel there, for the reception of his remains and those of his family. He died 1591, leaving his estate to his next brother, Ralph Hare, who died without issue 1601, leaving it to the next brother, Richard Hare, Esq., known thereafter as "of Stow Bardolph," in whose line it descended for many generations. Roland and Edmond, the two next sons, died without issue. Hugh Hare, sixth son, also a bencher of the Inner Temple, and Master of the Court of Wards, also died without issue, and by will, dated December 25, 1619, devised an estate exceeding £99,400 equally to his two nephews, John Hare, grandson of his brother Richard, and Hugh Hare, son of his younger brother, John.

THOMAS HARE, seventh son, of Leigh, in Essex, was the ancestor of the Hare family of Philadelphia; of him presently.

John Hare, eighth son, married (first) Lucia, daughter of ——— Barlow, Esq., by whom he had no issue; (second) Margaret, daughter of John Crouch, Esq., of Cornbury, Hertfordshire, who after his death became third countess of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. By her he had two sons—Nicholas, who died without issue, and Hugh Hare, who was created Lord Coleraine August 3, 1625, and married Lucia, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Manchester, by a former marriage, the Earl's third wife being Hugh's mother.

Two daughters—Margaret and Elizabeth—complete the list of the ten children of John Hare, of Brusyard, Suffolk, and Stow Bardolph.

THOMAS HARE, ESQ., "of Leigh County Essex," seventh son of John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, was buried at Saint Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange, London, May 24, 1572, as "Captain Hare." By his wife, Catharine, who was living May 6, 1572, he had five sons and three daughters.

SAMUEL HARE, eldest son of Capt. Thomas Hare, baptized 1548, died December 25, 1619. He married Melcah, daughter of James Colemore, merchant of London, and had among others

JOHN HARE, ESQ., of Leigh, county Essex, eldest son, born 1592, who married and had issue:

RICHARD HARE, ESQ., eldest son, of whom presently;

Samuel Hare, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Edwards, Esq., of Arsley, county Bedford; had two daughters—Mary, who m. John Battersby, Vicar of Kirby, county Essex; and Jane.

RICHARD HARE, eldest son of John Hare, of Leigh, county Essex, born 1636; married (first), 1663, Katharine, daughter of Richard Edwards, Esq., of Arsley, county Bedford; (second), 1669, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Naylor, Esq., and a aunt of George Naylor, of Hurstmonceaux, whose sister his son, Bishop Hare, later married.

FRANCIS HARE, D. D., Bishop of Chichester, only son of Richard Hare, Esq., born November 1, 1671; married (first), 1709, Bethia, only daughter of Francis Naylor, Esq., of Hurstmonceaux Castle, county Sussex; (second), 1728, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Alston, Esq., of New House, county Suffolk, and of Easthampton, county Berks.

While the several biographers of Bishop Hare give the date of his birth as November 1, 1671, the records of St. Paul's parish, Covent Garden, show the baptism of "Francis, son of Mr. Richard Hare, by Sarah his wife," as occurring November 15, 1670. From the same parish register we learn that "Bethia, ye wife of Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester," was buried at St. James, Clerkenwell, London, January 18, 1725.

The record of the marriage of Francis Hare, Bishop of St. Asaph, widower, and Margaret Alston, of Edwardston, county of Suffolk, spinster, on April 23, 1728, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, also appears on the St. Paul's records.

Bishop Hare was educated at Eton, and admitted to King's College, Cambridge, 1688, graduating with degree of B. A. 1692, and receiving degree of M. A. 1696, and D. D. 1708. While at Cambridge he was tutor of Sir Robert Walpole, and also of John, son of the distinguished Earl of Marlborough, the Marquis of Blandford, who died at college, February 20, 1702-3.

In 1704 Dr. Hare was appointed Chaplain General to the Army in Flanders, and he described the campaign there, in a series of letters to his cousin, George Naylor, of Hurstmonceaux Castle, which have been preserved, and in a journal preserved among Archdeacon Cox's papers in the British Museum.

In the autumn of 1709 he married his first cousin, Bethia Naylor, who became the heiress of Hurstmonceaux, upon the death of Grace Naylor, only daughter of her brother, George Naylor. The Hares took up their residence at Hurstmonceaux on their marriage, but Dr. Hare was obliged to join the camp near Douay the following April, and he left his wife at Hurstmonceaux with her family, which ever afterwards continued to be her home, little Grace, the heiress, being left to her guardianship. Bethia (Naylor) Hare died 1725, and her niece, Grace Naylor, dying 1727, Hurstmonceaux descended to Francis Hare, son of the Bishop and Bethia, born May 14, 1713, who eventually changed his name to Francis Hare Naylor, and, after his father's death married a sister to his step-mother, Charlotte Alston.

Hurstmonceaux Castle, the home of Bishop Hare during the minority of his son, Francis, is located less than four miles from the Sussex coast, at a point where the huge remains of the Roman Andreda break the otherwise monotonous sea-line, but divided from the sea by the flat marsh and meadow lands, known as Pevensey Level, the sea itself having once rolled almost to the ancient manor house of Monceaux, which preceded the castle on the same site. The latter is now in ruins, but still most grand and stately in its premature decay. It was built in the reign of Henry VI., and is said to have been the earliest large brick building in England after the time of Richard II., and is considered a most valuable specimen of the transition of domestic building from a fortress to a manor house. Bishop Littleton writing of it in 1757, states that in his opinion it was at that time the largest inhabited house in England belonging to a subject. Its name is derived from the Saxon word Hurst, meaning a wood, and the name of the ancient holders

Henry II. visited and slept in the old manor house, and one of his nobles, Roger de Tourney, was accidentally killed by an arrow while hunting in the park. In the reign of Edward II., Maud de Monceaux married Sir John Fiennes, Lord of Dacre, and brought the castle into that family, who held it until 1708, when Thomas Lod Dacre sold it to George Naylor.

Dr. Hare, in addition to the office of Chaplain General to the Royal forces, held the chaplaincy to the Duke of Marlborough, and in 1710 was made Royal Chaplain by Queen Anne. He was elected a fellow of Eton 1712, became rector of Barnes, in Surrey, 1713, and held a prebend in St. Paul's from 1707 until his death, resigning the rectorship of Barnes 1723. In 1715 he was appointed Dean of Worcester, and 1722 was made usher of the Exchequer by Henry Pelham, brother of his sister-in-law, Lady Grace Naylor, wife of George. In 1726 he exchanged Worcester for the richer Deanery of St. Paul's, which he held until his death, and December 19, 1727, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, from which he was transferred to the See of Chichester 1731. He had lost his Royal-Chaplaincy about 1718, in consequence of his share in the Bangorian controversy, but on the accession of George II. he was in favor with Queen Catharine, who purposed making him Bishop of Bath and Wells, but the ministry remonstrated against giving these best preferments to the newly consecrated bishop. His fame as a preacher had, however, by this time become widespread. In 1736 his old pupil and fast friend and associate in letters, Sir Robert Walpole, proposed him as successor to Archbishop Wake, then rapidly failing, but Bishop Hare had recently opposed the government in some measures for the relief of dissenters, and Lord Herney, who had encountered him in that controversy, successfully remonstrated against the appointment, saying that the bishop was "haughty, hot-headed, injudicious and unpopular." This seems to have been in some measure true, as Cole sums up his character as follows: "The Bishop was of a sharp and piercing wit, of great judgment and understanding in worldly affairs, and of no less sagacity and penetration in matters of learning, and especially of criticism, is sufficiently clear from the works he left behind him; but that he was of a sour crabbed disposition is equally manifest." The few influential friends he retained in his later years were the Pelhams, Walpoles, and other friends of the old Naylor connection.

Bishop Hare was a prolific writer, principally on religious and ecclesiastic subjects, and of a controversial nature. His second marriage, April, 1728, to Mary Margaret Alston, brought him a large fortune in the estates of "New House," in Suffolk, the ancient manor of Hos-tendis, Norfolk, and the Vatche, near Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire. They resided at the latter place during his later years, and there the seven children of his second marriage were born. Here he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits. His publication, 1724, of a new quarto edition of Terrence, with notes, founded partly on communication from Bentley, which led to a controversy between him and Dr. Bentley, theretofore his intimate friend, who had intended to publish them himself, which lasted many years. Dr. Farr says of the bishop that "he proved himself quite a match for his antagonist, in his knowledge of the genius and spirit of the language." Bishop Warburton classes them together, "Good sense," he says, "is the foundation of criticism: that it is which made Dr. Bentley and Dr. Hare the two greatest critics that were ever in the world." Bishop Hare was a fine Hebrew scholar, and published an edition

of the manor named Monceaux. In the time of Walerau de Monceau, 1264, of the Psalms, 1736, in that language.

Bishop Hare died at the Vatche, September 26, 1740, and was buried in a mauseum that he had built for his family adjoining the church of Chalfont St. Giles. "Great was the lamentation for him both in public and private," Bishop Warburton wrote, "in the death of Dr. Francis Hare, the world has lost one of its best patrons and supporters of letters and religion," and many others have awarded a favorable verdict to Bishop Hare as a writer. Mary Margaret (Alston) Hare, widow of the bishop, died 1784.

Francis Hare Naylor, son of the bishop, by Bethia Naylor, having died without issue 1775, and Hurstmonceaux devolved upon his half-brother, Robert Hare, the eldest of the children of the bishop, by Mary Margaret Alston, who was named for his father's friend and relative, Sir Robert Walpole. This Robert Hare married (first), 1752, Sarah Selman, who died 1763, leaving a son, Robert Hare, who became Canon of Winchester. The latter had a son, Francis, who like his half-uncle, changed his name to Francis Hare Naylor. Robert Hare, son of the bishop, married (second) Henrietta Henckell, and resided at Hurstmonceaux. They dismantled the castle, erected a new mansion, and lived in such extravagance that they wasted and alienated the greater part of the fine estate. The history of this branch of the family in detail is continued in Augustus John Cuthbert Hare's "Memorials of a Quiet Life."

RICHARD HARE, ESQ., of Limehouse, London, and of Woolwich, county Kent, and father of Robert Hare, who came to Philadelphia 1773, was born 1700. He is mentioned in various records and at different periods, as an "Esquire," a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, as a Gentleman Commoner, and as a "Brewer of Porter." He is believed to have been of the family of Hare of Stow Bardolph, county of Norfolk, but he lived a quiet and busy life at Limehouse, where he was head of one of the largest establishments for brewing porter in England in his day. He is known to have been twice married, but little record has been found of his first wife. He had been a widower for some years when he married at Bath Abbey, 1745, Martha, daughter of Henry Harford, Esq., of Bath, county Somerset, a nonjuring Episcopal clergyman, and of the Harfords of Blaize Castle, county Carnarvon, Wales. She was baptized at Bath Abbey, November 13, 1717.

Richard Hare died July 1, 1776, leaving a will by which he devised a large estate to his five sons and three daughters, who survived him; his third son being Robert Hare, the founder of the family in America.

Issue of Richard and Martha (Harford) Hare:

Richard Hare, Esq., bap. at Bath Abbey, county Somerset, April 25, 1747; d. in the same locality as his birth, Nov. 22, 1825. On his tomb in the churchyard of the parish church at Weston, a suburb of Bath, county Somerset, is the following inscription:

"Richard Hare, Esq., F. L. S. (Fellow of the Linnaen Society) of the family of Hare of Stow Bardolph, in the County of Norfolk, who died November 22nd, 1825, aged 78 yeares."

He m., May 14, 1778, Anne Hornby, of Gaestang, Lancashire, and had issue, four sons and four daughters, of whom but two, a son and daughter, lived to maturity.

The dau., Anne Eliza Susan Hare, b. June 7, 1788, m., 1808, at Bombay, Andrew Moore Dawe, a paymaster of 2nd Battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, and eldest son of Hill Dawe, Esq., of Ditchat Manor House. They had issue, two sons—Henry Andrew Dawe, b. June 9, 1809, at Bombay, d. s. p. in Van Diemen's Land, had m. Jane Murray, dau. of a Scotch clergyman; the other son, Hill Richard Dawe, b. July, 1810, d. s. p. at Ditchat Manor, 1857.

Richard Hare, 3d, son of Richard and Anne (Hornby) Hare, b. Nov. 20, 1793, m.,

June 18, 1835, Mary Comb, b. at Little Grimsby, Lincolnshire, May 1, 1810, dau. of John Maddison, later of 19 Green Park, Bath; they had issue:

Mary Hornby Hare, b. Aug. 11, 1840, d. unm., Dec. 14, 1878;

Lieut.-Col. Richard Thomas Hare, now on retired list of Indian army, served with Bengal Artillery throughout suppression of Indian Mutiny, siege of Delhi, etc.; was mentioned honorably for zeal and coolness in situations of danger, and recommended for Victoria Cross. He afterwards assisted in Relief of Lucknow, and took part in battle of Cawnpore. Since his retirement he has lived at Bath. He m. Gertrude Adeline Spear, and has two daughters, viz.: Ethel Gertrude Hare, Mabel Maddison Hare;

Robert Powel Hare, the other son, b. July 22, 1842, is also Lieutenant-Colonel in Royal Artillery, and now on retired list. He m. Christian S., youngest dau. of late Donald MacLaine, of Lochbuy, Argyleshire, and had issue—Richard Hare, Gwendoline Hare, Mabel Hare, Mary Hare, Stuart Hare.

Rev. James Hare, second son of Richard Hare, of Limehouse, and Martha Harford, b. 1748; graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and became Vicar of St. Margaret's, county Wilts, Diocese of Salisbury, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Buckingham, and the Countess Dowager Bathurst. He was inducted unto the Rectory of Colu, St. Denys' Gloucestershire, Feb. 19, 1797. Buried in the churchyard there, his tomb bearing the following inscription:

"Rev. James Hare, A. M.
Late Rector of this Parish.
Died October 23d, 1808,
Aged 60 years."

He m. Mary Goddard, and had three sons, the youngest, of whom

Richard Goddard Hare, b. 1778, became Lieut.-Gen. Hare Clarges, succeeding to estates of Sir Thomas Clarges; m., about 1847, Anna Lethbridge; d. s. p., 1859.

ROBERT HARE, third son of Richard Hare, of Limehouse, of whom presently;

John Hare, fourth son, was a barrister of Inner Temple, and was killed by Arabs, near Hasha, in desert of Arabia, while on a mission to India. A print of his coat-of-arms, with martlet in chief, indicative of his cadency in and descent through the family of Hare of Stow Bardolph, with motto "Stet pro Actione voluntas," is in the possession of Mrs. Harriet Hare McClellan, of 1116 Spruce street, Phila., a descendant of his brother, Robert Hare; d. unm., April 15, 1784;

Charles Hare, fifth son, b. 1756, d. 1801, was Captain in Royal Navy, and served under Lord Hood in evacuation of Toulon, having command of freship, "Vulcan," in destruction of French fleet. He afterwards served with distinction under Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, when he repulsed Napoleon at Acre. His wife's name is unknown. He had one son:

Charles Hare, b. 1788, d. 1859, became Lieutenant in Royal Navy; m. and had several children. His eldest son was drowned in the Birkenhead; a son, George Hare, also of Royal Navy, d. in Athens; other descendants are said to be living in Canada;

Charlotte Hare, a dau. of Capt. Charles Hare, b. 1791, m. Admiral John Alexander, of Royal Navy, and had a son—John Alexander, m. Lady Bruce, and had issue: Mary Hare Alexander, afterwards Madam Villani, of Brussels, Belgium.

Martha Hare, sixth child and eldest daughter of Richard Hare, of Limehouse, b. 1758, d. 1840, No. 6 Somerset place, Bath, unm. She was a woman of rare intelligence and warm feeling, who was fond of reading and always well informed as to history and her own times; a woman, in fact, possessing, to a rare degree for that period, the courage of her convictions;

Charlotte Hare, seventh child of Richard of Limehouse, was devotedly attached to her elder sister, Martha, with whom she lived until her own marriage late in life, to Rev. Mr. Essen; d. about 1803, soon after marriage; no children;

Mary Hare, eighth child, was living at the death of her father, 1776; soon after d. unm.

ROBERT HARE, third son of Richard Hare, of Limehouse, county Middlesex, by his wife Martha Harford, was born at Woolwich, county Kent, England, January 28, 1752. He received a fine classical education in his native country, and, 1773, came to Pennsylvania and located in Philadelphia, where he eventually became a prominent business man. He was a great reader and very fond of nature, and a refined and polished gentleman. In the spring of 1774 he became interested in some colonization schemes of William Allen, who owned vast tracts of land

in Pennsylvania and New York, and in company with that gentleman made a trip to Niagara and Canada, returning by way of Boston. During this journey, to what was then the frontiers of civilization in America, he kept a journal beginning with the start from Philadelphia, May 3, 1774, and ending with his arrival at Boston, July 22, of same year. This journal, since published in pamphlet form and in the "Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," is a delightful narrative of the daily occurrences of a memorable trip through a primitive country, embellished with glowing descriptions of the country passed through and a clear, concise and intelligent record of his impressions of the people he met on the journey. The outward trip was made by way of New York City, from whence they sailed up the Hudson in a sloop to Albany, and after a brief halt there, were the guests of Sir William Johnson, the great Indian agent of the northern district, and of his son, Sir John Johnson, the American royalist during the Revolution, as well as of Col. Claus, son-in-law of Sir William. After a visit to Niagara and other points on the great lakes, of which the journal gives a vivid description, the journey extended to Montreal and other points in Canada, thence back to Albany, and from there to Boston. During the latter part of the trip the journalist refers to the opinion expressed by the people he met of the unwise and uncalled for outrage inflicted on the people by the British Parliament in the passage of the Boston Port Bill, in a manner which indicates that he shared their indignation and resentment, but since the journal was intended for the perusal of his parents in England it is guarded in its expressions on political subjects. Certain it is, however, that, though during the trip he was thrown in close contact with a number of people who were afterwards prominent royalists, the writer developed a strong sympathy with the patriot cause, notwithstanding his recent arrival in America.

Returning to Philadelphia, he engaged successfully in business there, and, November 16, 1775, was married to Margaret, youngest daughter of Charles Willing, one of the most prominent merchants of Philadelphia, in the days of that city's commercial supremacy, just prior to the Revolutionary War. He was born in Bristol, England, May 10, 1710, and came to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen years, to take charge of a mercantile business established there by his family. He was a Captain in the Provincial forces 1747; a Justice of the City Courts many years; twice Mayor of the city; one of the founders and first trustees of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, progenitor of the University of Pennsylvania; and filled innumerable positions of trust. His wife was Anne, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen, and Margaret was the youngest of their eleven children.

Robert Hare's connection by marriage with these prominent families increased his standing as a merchant and business man, and probably helped to develop his sympathy with and interest in the patriot cause. This interest, however, was not sufficient to induce him to take up arms against his native country, and during the British occupancy of Philadelphia he removed to Virginia and made his residence with Col. William Byrd, of Westover, who had married Mary Willing, a sister to Mrs. Hare. On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, 1778, Mr. Hare returned to that city and resumed his business there. He became identified with the various institutions of his adopted city and state, and filled many honorable positions at different periods. He was elected to General Assembly of Pennsylvania 1791, and subsequently to the State Senate, of which body he was Speaker

and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor of the state 1796. He was an original organizer of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and a trustee of University of Pennsylvania 1789-1805. He died in Germantown, March 8, 1811. His widow Margaret (Willing) Hare died September 21, 1816.

Issue of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare:

Richard Hare, b. Sept. 22, 1776, d. July 9, 1778;

Charles Willing Hare, b. Westover, Va., April 23, 1778; m., Aug. 30, 1801, Anne, dau. of George Emlen, of Phila., and among their surviving children were George Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., S. T. D., and Margareta Hare, who m. Israel Pemberton Hutchinson.

George Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D., m. Elizabeth Catharine Hobart, and was father of Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, b. at Princeton, N. J., May 17, 1838, educated at Episcopal Academy of Phila., and Univ. of Pa., received degree of S. T. D. from Columbia College, and that of D. D. from Trinity, Hartford, and Kenyon College, O.

He was ordained deacon, 1859; priest, 1862, and was assistant rector of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, later rector there and of other Phila. churches; was consecrated Bishop of Nebraska, 1873, diocese enlarged to include South Dakota, 1883.

Bishop Hare m., 1861, Mary Amory, dau of Bishop Howe. A son, Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., b. Sept. 20, 1862, is a prominent physician of Phila.; Professor of Children's Diseases at Univ. of Pa., 1880; since then Professor of Therapeutics at Jefferson Medical College; Editor of *University Medical Magazine*, 1888-9; of *Medical News*, 1890-1; since then of *Therapeutic Gazette*; member of various medical associations, and author of a great number of medical works. He m., May 8, 1884, Rebecca Clifford Pemberton.

Martha Hare, b. Phila., Aug. 17, 1779, was named for her aunt, Martha Hare, in England—in distinction from whom she was called in the family "Aunt Patty;" she was a woman of great intelligence, a leader in society in her day, and at her house all the younger members of the family delighted to assemble; her Sunday morning breakfasts, at which they all gathered, being very famous, and her tea table renowned for the racy bits of gossip that were brought there by her numerous fashionable guests; d. unm., Feb. 4, 1852;

ROBERT HARE, M. D., b. Jan. 17, 1781, d. May 15, 1858; of whom presently;

Richard Hare, b. Phila., Sept. 24, 1782, d. Jan. 9, 1796;

John Powel Hare, b. Phila., April 22, 1786, d., Newport, R. I., June 14, 1856; was adopted by a maternal aunt and changed his name to John Hare Powel; was Colonel in War of 1812-14, and later Secretary of Legation, at the Court of St. James; m., Oct. 20, 1817, Julia (1798-1845), dau. of Col. Andrew de Veaux (1758-1812), of Beaufort, S. C., and his wife, Anna Maria, of N. Y. (1773-1816), dau. of Philip Verplanck (1736-77) and Aefje Beekman (1736-7-75), both bur. at Fishkill, N. Y., and granddaughter of Philip Verplanck (1695-1771), of Manor of Cortlandt, by his wife, Gertrude Van Cortlandt (1697-1766); Col. Andrew de Veaux was son of Andrew de Veaux, Jr. (1757-1815), by his wife, Catharine Barnwell, b. 1740, dau. of John Barnwell, b. 1711 and his wife, Martha Chapin; John Barnwell being the seventh child of Col. John Barnwell, who came to South Carolina from Dublin, Ireland, 1701, and m. Anne Berners.

Much has been written about Col. Andrew de Veaux, father of Julia (de Veaux) Hare-Powel, but his most brilliant exploit was the capture of the Island of New Providence (Nassau) from the Spanish, 1783, for which the English Parliament commissioned him a Colonel; he afterwards lived with his wife at "de Veaux Park," at Red Hook-on-the-Hudson, where his entertainments and fine equipages were the talk of the day. His daughter, Julia, is mentioned as "the most beautiful woman in New York City," a reputation which followed her to "Powelton," her husband's residence in Phila.

André de Veaux, grandfather of Col. Andrew, was a Huguenot settler on the Hudson, where he d. 1754. His son, Andrew de Veaux (1715-70), m. Hannah, dau. of Col. John Palmer, and his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Sir Edmund Bellinger, of Royal Navy, who m. in England, about 1680, Sarah Cartwright.

Col. John Hare Powel and Julia de Veaux had issue:

Samuel Powel, of Powelton, Phila., and Newport, R. I. (1818-1885), m. Mary Johnston, and had six children, several of whom reside in Newport, R. I.;

De Veaux Powel (1821-48), m. Elizabeth Cooke, and had one dau.—Elizabeth, whose children are the Lürmans of Catonsville, Md.;

Henry Baring Powel (1823-52), m. Caroline Bayard, and had one dau.—Mary, whose children are the Hodges of Phila.;

- Robert Hare Powel (1825-83), m. Amy S. Bradley, and had six children—several of whom reside in Phila.;
- Elizabeth Powel (1827-35);
- Harford Powel (1831-5);
- Julia Powel (1833-84), m. William Parker Foulke, of Phila., and had seven children, several of whom reside in Phila.;
- John Hare Powel (1837-1908), m. Annie Emlen Hutchinson, of Phila., and had two sons, one surviving resides in Newport, R. I.;
- Ida Powel (1840-1908), married (first) Edward Morrell, and had three children residing in Phila.; (second) John G. Johnson, the well-known eminent lawyer of Phila. Bar.

DR. ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia, second surviving son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1781, the day of the battle of Cowpens. He received a fair academic education, and early in life had the management of the extensive business established by his father, but soon abandoned it for the study of science; attending lectures in his native city, and uniting himself with the Chemical Society of Philadelphia. In 1801 he invented the compound, or oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, which he described in a memoir to the Chemical Society, which was republished in Tulloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, London, 1802, and also in *Annals de Chine*, Vol. XLV. This apparatus was the earliest and perhaps the most remarkable of his many original contributions to science, and gave evidence of a highly philosophic mind. He experimented with it with Prof. Silliman, and, 1803, constructed for Yale College the first pneumatic trough in which his invention was incorporated, and received from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences the Rumford Medal. He later perfected the voltaic battery, by introducing his deflagrator. He was called to the chair of chemistry at University of Pennsylvania 1818, and continued to fill that position until his resignation, 1847, when he was made Emeritus Professor.

Dr. Hare was fond of graphic illustrations, they abound in his memoirs, and in his compendium and other works. He published a number of papers, pamphlets, etc., on scientific subjects, since much quoted and considered valuable contributions to chemical science. He was an ardent patriot of the school of Washington, a Federalist, while that party had a name, later a Whig, a man of unbending rectitude, and his writings on political and financial questions were marked by vigorous thought and large views.

He was a life member of the Smithsonian Institution, to which he gave all his chemical and physical apparatus. He died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1858. Many tributes to his worth in the realms of science and literature were published in the newspapers and other periodicals of the day, and an excellent account of his scientific attainments of some length appeared in the *Journal of Science* for July, 1858, which opens by referring to him as one "whose name for half a century was familiar to men of science as a chemical philosopher, and to the cultivators of the useful arts throughout the civilized world."

Dr. Robert Hare married, September, 1811, Harriet, daughter of John Innes Clark, of Providence, Rhode Island, by his wife, Lydia Bowen. She was born 1782, and died March 19, 1869.

Issue of Dr. Robert and Harriet (Clark) Hare:

John Innes Clark Hare, b. Aug., 1812, d. inf.;

Hon. John Innes Clark Hare, b. Phila., Oct. 17, 1817, d. there, Jan. 2, 1907; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1834; studied law and was admitted to Phila. Bar, 1841, and practiced

in that city until 1851, when he became Associate Justice of District Court of Phila., of which he became President Judge, 1867, and filled that position until the District Court was abolished by the new Constitution, 1874, and he was made President Judge of Court of Common Pleas thereunder, and filled that position until 1895; received honorary degree of LL. D. from his alma mater, 1868; was Emeritus Professor of Institutes of Law at Univ. of Pa., at his death having been made Professor of that department, 1868; became member of American Philosophic Society, 1842; was trustee of the University, 1858-68; was author of American Constitutional Law; Chancery Reports (II. vols), and (with Horace B. Wallace) of American Leading Cases m., November 16, 1842, Esther C., dau. of Horace Binney, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth Coxé;

Theodore Dehon Hare, d. young, 1825.

ROBERT HARFORD HARE, b. Sept. 19, 1820, of whom presently;

Lydia Hare, m. at Providence, R. I., Aug. 15, 1828, Frederick Prime, Esq., of New York;

George Harrison Hare, of U. S. N., m. Elizabeth Binney, dau. of Hon. John Cadwalader, by his wife, Mary Binney; d. s. p., July 22, 1857;

ROBERT HARFORD HARE, fourth child of Robert and Harriet (Clark) Hare, born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1820, died May 3, 1887. He resided at 2031 Delancy place, in that city, and at Ellicott city, Maryland. He married, August 28, 1845, Caroline, born December 22, 1825, died January 3, 1893, daughter of John William Charles Fleeming, Esq., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, by his wife, Mary Rotch, born November 18, 1793, died August 13, 1878.

Issue of Robert Harford and Caroline (Fleeming) Hare:

MARY FLEEMING HARE, b. June 17, 1846, of whom presently;

HARRIET HARE, b. July 23, 1847, m., June 25, 1873, George McClellan, M. D., of Phila.; of whom later.

MARY FLEEMING HARE, daughter of Robert Harford Hare, by his wife, Caroline Fleeming, born June 17, 1846, died at her residence, 1812 South Rittenhouse square, Philadelphia, March 20, 1885. She married, February 12, 1874, Sussex Delaware Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia Bar, who was born near Lewes, Sussex county, Delaware, December 30, 1838. He graduated at Princeton University, with degree of A. M., and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar January 11, 1862, and has since practiced his profession in that city. He is a son of Gen. Samuel Boyer Davis, a distinguished officer of U. S. A. during the second war with Great Britain. Gen. Davis was born at Lewes, Delaware, December 25, 1765, and during his youth was a midshipman in the French Navy, was with the French fleet when it was defeated by the English naval force, June 1, 1794. During his absence abroad he married a French lady, and returning to America resided for a time in New Orleans. Removing later to Delaware, he was at the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country, 1812, at Pilot Town, the site of the old Colonial fort, near Lewes, Delaware. He offered his services to the United States at the outbreak of the war, and served with distinction to its close. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-second United States Infantry, raised in Pennsylvania and Delaware, May 6, 1813. He was subsequently transferred to the command Forty-fourth Regiment, as Colonel, but resigned his commission and took up his residence in Wilmington, Delaware, from whence he removed to Philadelphia, where he resided a number of years, during a portion of which time he represented the city in General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He again removed to Wilmington, Delaware, late in life, and his closing years were spent in that city, where he died September 6, 1874.

At the time of the bombardment of Lewes, Delaware, by the British fleet, under Commodore Beresford, Col. Samuel Boyer Davis was in command of the forces marshalled for the defence of the town and coast, and successfully repelled the attack. He is described as a man of imposing stature, six feet in height, of decidedly fine appearance, courageous, and possessing qualities of discipline and intellect for the management of men. He was always fond of Lewes, and after his retirement from public affairs, used often to make extended visits to the old town, occupying rooms in the hotel near the site of the old Colonial battery. Gen. Davis was always welcomed on his arrival there by a military salute fired by a company having headquarters at the old battery, and after he had grown feeble with age an iron rod was erected up the side of the stairway to his room on the second floor of the hotel to assist him in ascending, which still remains in its original position. His attachment to the section where most of his life was spent, and where his ancestors had resided for several generations, led to the peculiar name he gave his second son, Sussex Delaware Davis.

The American progenitor of the family was Rev. Samuel Davis, a Presbyterian minister, who came from county Armagh, Ireland, and was called to the pastorate of the first Presbyterian Church built in Sussex county, at Lewes, about 1692.

Col. Samuel Boyer Davis married Sally Jones, of a family that had originally settled in North Carolina, but located at Wilmington, Delaware, about 1750.

SUSSEX DELAWARE DAVIS, was the second son of Col. Samuel B. and Sally (Jones) Davis, and was born at "Delamore Place," near Wilmington, Delaware, December 30, 1838. He first attended school at the academy of Rev. Samuel Gayley, near Wilmington; was later a pupil at St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic institution under the charge of Rev. Patrick Reilly, in Wilmington, and prepared for college under the tuition of William R. McAdam, a well-known instructor of youth in Philadelphia. He entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, and graduated with honors, class of 1859. He studied law in the office of Hon. George W. Wharton, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, 1862. He was appointed by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as register in bankruptcy for Philadelphia, and filled that position until the repeal of the bankruptcy. He was counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at one time and has served as counsel in many important corporation cases involving large interests. He served a number of years as a school director from the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia, and has filled a number of other honorable positions.

Mr. Davis is a member, and has been for a number of years, one of the governors of the Rittenhouse Club, and was, in 1871, a founder of the Junior Legal Club, now known as the Legal Club, of which he has been a number of years a member of the executive committee. He is a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and a regular attendant.

Issue of Sussex Delaware and Mary Fleeming (Hare) Davis:

Samuel Boyer Davis, b. March 9, 1875;

CAROLINE HARE DAVIS, of whom presently;

Robert Hare Davis, b. Aug. 16, 1877, unm. (1907);

Sussex Delaware Davis, Jr., d. inf.

CAROLINE HARE DAVIS, second child of Sussex Delaware Davis, Esq., and his

wife Mary Fleeming Hare, was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1876. She married, October 8, 1904, William Penn-Gaskell Hall, descendant of the Halls of Leventhorpe Hall, county York, England, seventh in descent from William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and fourth in descent from Peter Gaskell, of Innersly Hall, county Chester, England.

Mr. and Mrs. William Penn-Gaskell Hall resided at 1118 Spruce street, Philadelphia. They have issue:

Mary Fleeming Hare Hall, b. Dec. 30, 1905;

William Penn-Gaskell Hall, Jr., b. Sept. 8, 1908.

HARRIET HARE, second daughter of Robert Harford Hare, by his wife, Caroline Fleeming, born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 23, 1847, married, June 25, 1873, George McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia, where they reside. Mrs. McClellan is president of Chapter 2 of Colonial Dames of America; vice-president of Morris Refuge Association; founder of Francisvale Home for Dogs; life member of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; member of City Park Association and of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. She is a woman of fine literary taste, and author of three novels, "Cupid and the Sphinx," "A Carpet Knight" and "Broken Chords."

Dr. George McClellan is a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, and of Gen. Samuel McClellan, of Woodstock, Connecticut, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Dr. George McClellan, grandfather of the present Dr. McClellan, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 22, 1796, received an academic education in his native town and entered Yale College, sophomore class, at the age of sixteen years. On his graduation he studied medicine, and in 1817 was a student under Dr. Dorsey in Philadelphia. He received his medical degree in 1819, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, which continued for a period of thirty years. He was founder of Jefferson Medical College, 1825, and filled its chair of surgery until 1838. In 1839 he began a course of lectures in Philadelphia, and founded another Medical School, chartered as "The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg" in which he was an instructor until its close 1843. Dr. McClellan died in Philadelphia May 8, 1847; he held high rank as a surgeon and physician, and was author of "Principles of Surgery," edited by his son, Dr. John Hill Brinton McClellan, after his decease. He married, September 14, 1820, Elizabeth Brinton, by whom he had five children. Elizabeth Brinton was the daughter of John Hill Brinton, Esq., of Philadelphia Bar, by his wife, Sarah Steinmetz, and a descendant of William Brinton, of Nether Gournal, parish of Sedgely, county Stafford, England, who came to Pennsylvania 1684, and settled Birmingham township, Chester, now Delaware county. His second son was Major General George Brinton McClellan, of the U. S. A.

DR. JOHN HILL BRINTON MCCLELLAN, eldest son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Brinton) McClellan, born in Philadelphia, August 13, 1823, entered University of Pennsylvania 1837, and graduated with degree of A. B., later receiving degree of Master of Arts. He entered the Medical Department of the University and received degree of Doctor of Medicine there 1844. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital 1850-62; filled the same position at Wills Eye Hospital; was made Pro-

fessor of Surgery at the Pennsylvania College 1855; became Fellow of College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1849; was a member of Academy of Natural Sciences 1847-74; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society and American Medical Association from 1849. He was acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army 1861-5, stationed at the Military Hospitals on South street, Philadelphia, at Mowers, Virginia, and at Chestnut Hill.

He edited "Principles and Practice of Surgery," written by his father, Dr. John Hill Brinton McClellan, died at Edinburg, Scotland, July 20, 1874. He married Maria, daughter of Oliver Eldridge, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DR. GEORGE McCLELLAN, first above mentioned, born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1849, was a son of Dr. John Hill and Maria (Eldridge) McClellan. He entered University of Pennsylvania 1865, and left at close of his junior year. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1870, and has since practiced his profession in that city. He was surgeon to Philadelphia and Howard Hospitals; Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery at the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy for twelve years; Lecturer on Anatomy at Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1890 to date; Fellow of College of Physicians since 1873; member of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania State, and National Medical Associations, and author of "Regional Anatomy in its Relation to Medicine and Surgery," "Anatomy in its Relation to Art," and numerous essays on medical subjects. He is Professor of Applied Anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, and is president of the Medical Club, and of the Contemporary Club; vice-president of the Philobiblion Club, and member of the University Club. He married, as before stated, 1873, Harriet Hare.



Killian Van Rensselaer

VAN RENSSELAER FAMILY.

The Van Rensselaer family, representatives of which have in later years become residents of and identified with the social and business life of Philadelphia, was the first of the early Dutch Colonial families to acquire a great landed estate in America under the "Patroon" system, and among the first, after the conquest of the Dutch by the English, to have their possessions erected into a "Manor," and was a family of much antiquity in Holland. The family, which is traced four generations back of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Dutch Patroon in America, were early seized of, and derived their family name from Rensselaer Manor, three miles southeast of Nykerk, in Guelderland, originally a Reddergoed, a possession carrying with it a title to nobility. Here the family became quite numerous; there is scarcely a church in Guelderland that does not have tombstones or memorials to dead and gone Van Rensselaers, many of them inscribed with the arms of the family. In the Orphan Asylum at Nykerk, established in 1638, is still preserved a picture representing the founders and first regents of the institution among whom was Jonkheer Jan Van Rensselaer, attired in the dress of the Dutch nobility of that day, and above his head is engraved the family arms, Gules, a cross moline argent; with crest, an iron basket out of which issue flames or, above a closed knight's helmet.

The ancestral line of the American family so far as traced is as follows:

HENDRICK WOLTERS VAN RENSSELAER, married Sivone Van Indyck, of Hemegseet, and had two sons, Johannes Hendrick and Wolter Hendrick; and three daughters, Guertruv, married the Advocate Swaaskn; Anna, married —— Bygimp; and Betye, married —— Nogger.

JOHANNES HENDRICK VAN RENSSELAER, eldest son, married Derykebia Van Luxoel, and had two sons, Kiliaen and Wolter Jans.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, married Nelltje Van Vrenoken, and had three sons, Hendrick, Claes, Johannes, and one daughter, Engeltje, married Gerris William Patten.

HENDRICK KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, was a Captain in the Dutch army and was killed at the siege of Ostend, June 9, 1602; his brother, Johannes, who held the same rank, was killed February 7, 1601, and a monument to their memory is erected in the Protestant Church at Nykerk. The family was long prominent in the civil affairs of Holland, many of the name serving as burgomasters, treasurers, etc., in different towns in Guelderland.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, first American Patroon, was the only son of Capt. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, who married Maria Paraat, and had beside Kiliaen, a daughter, Maria, who married Rykert Van Twiller. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was born in Guelderland, Holland, near Nykerk, about 1595, and was therefore but seven years of age at the death of his father. He was carefully educated, and succeeding to the titles and estates of the family took a position of great influence in the councils of his native country, arriving at his majority at the most critical period in the history of the United Provinces, when the truce with Spain was just drawing to a close, and the question of vital importance, whether the war for

absolute independence should be resumed, must be determined. He engaged in the pearl and diamond trade in Amsterdam, and became one of the wealthiest citizens of that city, "at a time when the merchants of Holland like those of Italy had become the princes of the land."

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was one of the organizers of the Dutch West India Company, chartered in July, 1621, with a capital of seven million florins, that famous and powerful auxiliary of the government of the Netherlands in the gigantic contest against Spain and for national supremacy. The object, as stated in the grant, was, "to establish an efficient and aggressive Atlantic maritime power in the struggle with Spain" and to colonize, develop and rule the Dutch American dependencies, of which the country discovered by Capt. Henry Hudson, 1609, known as "New Netherlands" and comprising the present states of New York and New Jersey, was among the most important. It was granted exclusive authority and trade privileges in the Dutch possessions of North and South America, as also on the coast of Africa from the Tropic of Cancer to Cape of Good Hope. The affairs of the company were administered by a directorate known as the "Assembly of the XIX," from the membership of which an Executive Board was selected to arrange and transact the concerns of New Netherlands, and Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was a member of both these controlling bodies. He was from its organization one of its mainstays and his name is conspicuously identified with all its measures and policies, especially the original settlement of Manhattan Island in 1623. He placed at the disposal of the company several of his vessels and twice advanced large sums of money to save its credit. He had a principal part in the adoption, 1629, of the plan of "Freedom and Exemptions," devised to encourage emigration to the New Netherlands. It gave to each member of the company the right to select lands in the province and erect them into a Patroonship, under his own exclusive personal proprietorship and governmental authority, with the right to forever possess and enjoy all the lands lying within the limits specified, "together with the fruits, rights, minerals, rivers and fountains thereof, fishing, fowling and grinding, to the exclusion of all others, as also chief command of and lower jurisdiction thereover, to be holden from the Company as a perpetual inheritance;" provided that he satisfy the natives for the land taken, and transport thereto fifty souls and upwards of fifteen years of age and upwards, before the expiration of the fourth year after the grant; one-fourth at least to be transported during the first year.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, as the active promotor of the scheme of "Freedom and Exemptions," took prompt action to avail himself personally of its privileges. He employed Sebastiaen Jansen Cool, an officer of the Dutch West India Company in command of Fort Orange, now Albany, New York, to purchase lands of the Indians, and in 1630 he secured all the land on the west side of the Hudson from twelve miles south of Albany to the mouth of the Mohawk river and stretching back "two days' Journey into the interior;" which was erected into the patroonship of "Rensselaerwyck," confirmed to Van Rensselaer, January 8, 1631, by the "Assembly of XIX." Later purchases included a tract of about the same dimensions on the east side of the Hudson, south of Albany and "far into the wilderness," the two purchases embracing practically all of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, and extending far into the present limits of Massachusetts. Subsequent purchases included Schenectady, Columbia and part of Greene counties. The

total, exceeding 700,000 acres, was erected into three patroonships, Rensselaerwyck, Pavonia, and Swaanendael, the last two eventually reverting to the West India Company.

Rensselaerwyck, the greater part of which remained in the exclusive ownership and possession of the Van Rensselaer family for over two centuries, was at once placed by its proprietor, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, on the basis of a fully acquired estate, and he took active measures for its development, settlement and improvement. Comfortable houses and ample barns were erected for his tenants, near Fort Orange; agricultural implements were provided; saw and grain mills erected and his stores supplied with goods suitable to meet the wants of the colonists. He manned the post with his own soldiers, and his own flag flew from its staff. The colonists took the oath of allegiance to him, and justice was administered in his own name.

It is not known that Kiliaen Van Rensselaer ever visited Rensselaerwyck, although tradition says that he paid it a brief visit in 1637. The affairs of the colony were managed by capable men as vice-directors, the first of whom was Arendt Van Corlaer, a capable and accomplished man, and the last, —— Schlichtenhorst, whose daughter, Margareta, became the wife of Philip Peters Schuyler. Other vice-directors were Dr. Adriaen Van der Donck, the first lawyer in New Netherlands, subsequently patroon of "Colon Donck," later Phillipse Manor; and Dominie Megapolensis, the most accomplished of the early Dutch divines. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer died in Holland in 1646. He married (first) Hillegonda Van Bylaer, and (second) Anna, daughter of Johannes Van Wely, and his wife, Leentje Hackens.

All his sons except Johannes, the eldest, were by the second wife. He had, however, in all eleven children; three daughters by the first wife died without issue; Susanna, another daughter, married Jan de la Court and died in Holland; Jean Baptiste and Jeremias, the two eldest sons of the second marriage, were successively patroons of Rensselaerwyck, the latter being the first of the family to settle permanently in America, coming over in 1658 to succeed his brother, Jean Baptiste, who had returned to Holland and become a leading merchant in Amsterdam. Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, fourth son, born in Holland, 1638, was liberally educated and after taking his degree in theology went to England as chaplain to the Dutch embassy there. He came to America in 1674, with letters from the Duke of York, and succeeded his brother Jeremias, who had died at Rensselaerwyck, October 12, 1674, as head of the family at the Manor. He died at Albany, in November, 1678. He married, February 10, 1675, Alyda, daughter of Philip Peters Schuyler, by his wife, Margareta Van Schlichtenhorst, but left no issue. She married (second) Robert Livingston, grantee of Livingston Manor. Rycker, fifth son, came over with his brother, Jean Baptiste, 1651, a mere child, and was many years a magistrate at Albany, later returned to Holland and died there in 1695. The other children were Wolters, who remained in Holland, and Elizabeth, married Jan Van Rensselaer, of the Holland branch of the family.

Johannes Van Rensselaer, eldest son of the first patroon, under the laws of Holland was recognized as the head of the family, but the estate descended to all the children jointly. He did not come to America; the management of Rensselaerwyck continuing under the vice-directorship of Van Corlaer and Van Schichten-

horst, until the latter was succeeded by Jean Baptist Van Rensselaer, May 8, 1652, the latter being the first of the family to assume the directorship, coming over for that purpose in 1651, and bringing with him his brother, Rycker, a mere child. Johannes Van Rensselaer died in Holland in early manhood. He married Elizabeth Van Twiller and had two children, Kiliaen, the first Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, and Nella, married Johan de Swardt.

Under Dutch rule the colony was a distinct one, not in any manner subject to the political control or jurisdiction of the general administration of New Netherlands. When converted into an English Colony, in 1664, it was erected into a Manor with no material abridgement of its rights and privileges; the manor or lordship being set aside as a separate political entity with powers and privileges of police power, appointment of necessary officials, and the control and the administration of justice, and right of sending a special deputy to the General Assembly of the Province. The latter position was invariably filled by the head of the family, the first being Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third patroon, who represented the family and colony in the Assembly from 1664 to his death in 1674. It was this Jeremias who was the ancestor of the later line of the Lords of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck and of the American family of the name. He was born in Holland, 1632, and received a liberal education. He came to America to assume the directorship of Rensselaerwyck, filling that position, and that of the nominal head of the family in America for sixteen years. The Colony had greatly improved and flourished under the wise directorship of Van Corlaer and Van Schlichtenhorst, and nowise suffered under the able administration of the first resident director of the family. He was a man of probity and ability and was devoted to the best interests of the colony. He left a numerous correspondence under the title of "New Netherland Mercury," that constitutes a valuable contribution to the history of the province. He married, July 12, 1662, Maria, sister to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the founder of Cortlandt Manor. She was born in 1645, died January 29, 1689.

Jeremias was succeeded by his nephew, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, only son of Johannes, by Elizabeth Van Twiller. He died at Watervliet, New York, 1687. He married his cousin, Anna Van Rensselaer, daughter of his uncle and predecessor, Jeremias, but had no issue.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, second Lord of the Manor, eldest son of Jeremias and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, born at Rensselaerwyck, August 24, 1663, became the head of the family on the death of his cousin and brother-in-law of the same name in 1687. He received a new patent for the Manor, in his own name, May 20, 1704, from Queen Anne, but released to his brother Hendrick, Claverack Manor, 60,000 acres in Columbia county, which with other lands then vested in the younger branch of the family, descendants of Hendrick. He also settled large tracts of land on his sister, wife of Peter Schuyler.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was constantly in public life from 1691 to 1719, serving as a member of the General Assembly from 1691 to 1703, when he was elevated to the Governor's Council of which he was a member until his death in 1719. He was also for many years Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In this connection it might be remarked that the attitude of the Van Rensselaer family towards the Aborigines was always a conciliatory, friendly and just one, and, while other colonies and settlements suffered depredations from hostile savages, Rensselaerwyck was always free from their ravages. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer married, Octo-

ber 15, 1701, Maria, his cousin, daughter of Stephanus and Gertrude (Schuyler) Van Cortlandt, of Van Cortlandt Manor, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Jeremias, succeeded him as the head of the family, but died unmarried in 1745, and was succeeded by the second son,

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, fourth Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, was born March 23, 1707. He was delicate and took little or no part in public affairs, but held the family position of Provincial Commissioner of Indian Affairs until his death in June, 1747. He married, July 5, 1729, Elizabeth Groesbeck, who died December 31, 1756. They had seven children, several of whom died in infancy. He was succeeded by

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, II., sixth child, fifth Lord of the Manor, born June 2, 1742. His father died when he was five years of age, and the affairs of the Manor and estate were administered by his brother-in-law, Abraham Ten Broeck, who had married his elder sister, Elizabeth, and was for several years the family representative in the General Assembly.

Stephen II., built the manor house in 1765. He died in 1769, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He married, January, 1764, Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence, by his wife, Christina Ten Broeck. She married (second) Elisrdus Westerlo. Stephen II., had three children—Stephen III., Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth, married John Bradstreet Schuyler, son of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, III., sixth and last Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, was born in the city of New York, November 1, 1764. He graduated at Harvard, 1782, and assumed the direction of the great estate, adopting a policy of energetic improvement of the vast landed estate of the family of which he was the eldest male representative, and though the law of primogeniture had been abrogated a half century before his birth, was the real head of the family and the holder of its lands and wealth. He greatly reduced the rents of the lands and encouraged the material development of the landed estate. He entered political life in 1789 as a member of Assembly, and served in that body until 1791, when he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served until 1796; was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1795, and filled that position until 1798, and was a candidate for Governor in 1801, and again a member of Assembly 1808-19. He was one of the first advocates of the erection of the Erie canal, from the Hudson river to the Great lakes, and in 1810 was appointed commissioner to view the route, and made a tour of inspection, the result of which he submitted in 1811. The second war with Great Britain delayed further action, and he entered the military service. He had been commissioned Major of Infantry in the New York Militia in 1786; became Colonel in 1788 and Major General in 1801. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1812, he was appointed to the command of the United States forces in New York with the rank of Major-General and fought the battle of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812. He soon after resigned the command and took no further part in the war. On the return of peace he resumed the agitation in favor of the Erie canal, and the first ground was broken for its construction on the nation's birthday, 1817. Stephen Van Rensselaer was again elected to the Assembly in 1818; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821; was a member of the national House of Representatives 1823-29; and filled various other positions of honor and dignity. He was regent and chancellor of New York State University; president of the State

Agriculture Society; first president of Albany Savings Bank, incorporated in 1820, the second oldest institution of its kind in the country.

Stephen Van Rensselaer received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University in 1825. In 1824 he founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, the first of its character in the United States, liberally endowing it, and sustaining it at his own expense for fourteen years. He was the last of the family to retain Rensselaerwyck in its entirety. He was a liberal proprietor and persistently refused to sell the lands, devising the major portion of them to his two eldest sons, Stephen IV., and William P. He was known as the "Old Patroon," while his eldest son and principal successor was known as the "Young Patroon." He died at the Manor House, January 26, 1839, in his seventy-fifth year. He married, 1783, Marguerite, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, by his wife, Catharine Van Rensselaer, born 1758, died 1801. He married (second) May 17, 1802, Cornelia, daughter of Hon. William Patterson, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, by his wife, Cornelia Bell; she was born in 1780, and died in 1844. By his first wife he had three children, the two eldest of whom died in infancy; the third was Stephen Van Rensselaer IV., his father's principal successor at Rensselaerwyck. By the second marriage he had eight children, the seventh of whom was

REV. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., born at the Manor House, May 26, 1808. He graduated at Yale in 1827; studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar, 1830. Concluding to engage in the gospel ministry he entered Union Theological Seminary, and in 1837 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, New Jersey. He resigned this charge three years later, and for the next two or three years resided in Washington, D. C., having pastoral charge of two Presbyterian churches. In 1843 he accepted the invitation of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary to undertake the task of securing an endowment fund for the seminary; starting the subscription by a personal contribution of \$2,000, he secured the desired sum of \$100,000.

From 1847 to his death at Burlington, New Jersey, July 25, 1860, he was corresponding secretary and principal executive officer of the Presbyterian Board of Education. He introduced new methods of administration, and extended the scope of educational work of the church; founded and edited *The Presbyterian Magazine* and *The Home, the School and Church*. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of New York in 1845. He was one of the most conspicuous men in the Presbyterian church, and his life was distinguished by ceaseless energy, zeal, sincere piety, and great practical usefulness. Selections from his writings were published in 1861, under the title of "Sermons and Addresses," including an address delivered by him at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lake George. He delivered many funeral and memorial orations and wrote much on the question of education. He married, September 13, 1836, Catharine Ledyard, daughter of Dr. Mason Fitch and Mary Austin (Ledyard) Cogswell, of Hartford, Connecticut, where she was born September 22, 1811. Her father was descended from the Cogswell family which came to New England from county Wilts, England, and his mother, Alice Fitch, belonged to the famous Fitch family of Connecticut. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother, Mary Austin Ledyard, was a granddaughter of John Ledyard, who came from England in 1700.



Cortlandt Van Rensselaer



Catharine Ledyard Cogswell

Issue of Rev. Cortlandt and Catharine Ledyard (Cogswell) Van Rensselaer:

Capt. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, b. Jan. 5, 1838; Capt. 13th Inf., U. S. A., and served with distinction during the Civil War; d. at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1864, from effect of wounds received in the battle of Missionary Ridge;

Philip Livingston Van Rensselaer, b. Nov. 24, 1839; was Major of 2nd New Jersey Cavalry during the Civil War; d. at Vevey, Switzerland, March 10, 1873; m. Anne Whitmore, of Boston; no issue;

Charles Chauncey Van Rensselaer, b. Jan., 1842, d. 1843;

Ledyard Van Rensselaer, b. Nov. 20, 1843; physician at Burlington, N. J.; d. March 26, 1893;

Alice Cogswell Van Rensselaer, b. March 19, 1846, d. April 18, 1878; m., May 7, 1868, Rev. Edward B. Hodge, of Phila., where they resided, son of Hugh Hodge, M. D., L.L. D.;

Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, b. Feb. 22, 1848, d. April 17, 1886; m., Oct. 6, 1868, Gen. Edward Burd Grubb, of Edgewater Park, N. J.;

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, b. Oct. 1, 1850; graduated at Princeton University, class of 1871; is a well-known citizen of Phila.; m., Jan. 27, 1898, Mrs. Sarah (Drexel) Fell, daughter of Anthony Joseph Drexel, of the well-known financial house of Drexel & Company, by his wife, Ellen Rozet, and widow of John Ruckman Fell, of Phila. and Camp Hill, Pa.

WETHERILL FAMILY.

The Wetherill family, long identified with the business and social life of Philadelphia, was founded in America by Christopher Wetherill, of Sherbourne, county York, England, who came to New Jersey in 1683 and settled at Burlington, was one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, Sheriff of Burlington county, etc.

The Wetherill family is an ancient one in the north of England, the name being variously spelled Weatherill, Weatheral, Wedderelt, Wethereld, and originally doubtless Witherhold. A John Witherhold was bailiff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. D., 1259. The family derived its name from the place where we first find it settled, "Wetherhold," later Wetherall, near Carlisle, in county of Cumberland, near the Scotch border. The name originating from a "hold" or keep to which cattle and sheep were driven for safety during the times of border raids and Scotch invasion.

GYLES WEATHERILL, "of Stockton-upon-Tease," county Durham, whose will dated July 12, 1604, is entered on the Durham Registry, was the great-grandfather of Christopher Wetherill, New Jersey emigrant of 1683, and the earliest lineal ancestor of the Philadelphia family of whom we have any definite record. Gyles Weatherill devises to his son, Rowland Weatherill, "the land that I bought in Newbye in the Countye of Yorke," and "all the house or Burgage wherein I dwell;" to "my sonn Christopher Weatherill All that my Burgage wherein my sonn Rowland dwelleth to hold unto the said Cristofer & to his heirs, for evr," and also a leasehold after the death of the testator's wife. The remainder of his estate is given to his wife, sons-in-law, Anthony Fleetham and George Burdon, and sons Christofer, Bryan and Gyles.

A grandson, Gyles Wetherell, son of Rowland, was Mayor of Stockton, 1619-20, and married Anne, daughter of Henry Marwood, Esq., and sister to Sir George Marwood, Baronet, of Little Bushby, county York, of an old family among the landowners in Yorkshire, descended from the Mallorys of Studely in that county, from the Scopes, and through the Baron Fitz-Hugh and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby from the Hollands, Earls of Kent, the founder of which family, Sir Thomas Holland, married Joan Plantagenet, "The Fair Maid of Kent," granddaughter of Edward I., who after the Earl's death married her cousin, Edward, the "Black Prince."

Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry" refers to this family of Wetherell as long settled in the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and describes the arms born by the family as "Argent, two lions passant, guardant, sable, on a chief indented of the last, three covered cups, or." This same coat-of-arms was brought to America by Christopher Wetherill and has been used by his descendants in America ever since his emigration. They are almost exactly similar to the arms registered for Sir James Wetherall, of Kelfield, in county of York, in Herald's Visitation to the County of York, A. D., 1584; as also to those returned to the Herald by Richard Wetherall, of city of Lincoln, Alderman, Justice, etc., in the Herald's Visitation to Lincolnshire, A. D., 1666, Richard being then sixty-four years of age, a son of Richard and grandson of John Wetherall, of Ascrigge in Wainesdale, county York.

CHRISTOPHER WEATHERELL, of Stockton-on-Tees, county Durham, son of Gyles above mentioned, who died in 1604, married Mary, daughter of John Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, who in 1587 purchased an estate at Little Kepyer, near Crawcroke, county Durham, and died there in 1612, by his wife, Barbara De la Val, of the family of Seaton de la Val, one of the oldest families of Norman descent in Northumberland, bearing arms, "Ermine two bars Vert" with many quarterings. John Watson, Sr., grandfather of Mary (Watson) Wetherell, was Sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1657; and Mayor of that town, 1574-5; and her brother, Thomas Watson, was Mayor of Stockton-on-Tees, 1623, and six other years, the last A. D., 1656. The arms of the Watson family were, "Argent, on a chevron engrailed, Azure, between three martlets, Sable; as many crescents Or."

Christopher Weatherell was buried in the Parish Church, of Stockton, May 25, 1622. His will dated May 24, 1622, devises "unto Thomas Watherell eldest sonne & to his heires my burgage on the east syde of the Boroughe of Stockton, with th appurtinances" and a leasehold; to his second son, Bryan Wetherall, a burgage &c., on the West side of of the "Boroughe of Stockton," and unto his son, Robert Wetherall, his interest in a "Tenement farme & tithe of corne wch I hold at Whorlton in the County of York." Gives legacies to his wife Mary; his daughter, Elizabeth Wetherall; to Gyles Wetherell, son of his brother Rowland; Margaret, daughter of Rowland; Rowland and Alice, son and daughter of his brother-in-law, Henry Burdon; and Anthony and Margaret Fleetham, children of his sister Margaret.

THOMAS WETHERELL, of the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne, eldest son of Christopher and Mary (Watson) Weatherell, was a minor in 1624, and was buried December 28, 1672. He was twice married, the name of his first wife and the mother of his children is unknown to his descendants in America. He married (second) September 12, 1658, Jane Heighington, of All Saints Parish, Newcastle, widow, who survived him and was buried October 1, 1677.

The will of "Thomas Wetherell of the towne and Countie of Newcastle upon Tyne. Merchant," is dated December 23, 1672, and was probated January, 1672-3. It devises a messuage, burgage or tenement and three shops in the town of Newcastle, "in a streate or place called Alhallows Banck" and two shops "upon the Tine bridge neare unto the Irongate upon the said Bridge unto my sonn Christopher Wetherell and the heires of his bodie," and in default of issue to his daughters, Mary and Margery Wetherell, to whom he devises other real estate, and names his wife Jane and daughter Margery as executrixes. The will of his widow, Jane Wetherell, dated October 11, 1676, and probated in 1678, gives legacies to her daughters: Jane, wife of Thomas Aubone, mariner, and Margary Wetherell; daughter-in-law (step-daughter), Mary Cowle; son-in-law (step-son), Christopher Wetherell, and his son Thomas; cousin, Thomas Watson, son of a cousin, Thomas Watson, deceased, and grandchildren, William and Elizabeth Aubone. A codicil dated September 20, 1677, mentions granddaughters, Martha and Mary Aubone.

CHRISTOPHER WETHERELL, the legatee mentioned in the above will, was the New Jersey immigrant of 1683. He married, February 7, 1672, Mary Hornby, of York, but from Hull, who died in 1680. He was living at the time of his marriage at Sherburne, county of York, and continued to reside there until his emigration to New Jersey, 1683, then producing a certificate at the Friends' Meeting at Bur-

lington, from the Monthly Meeting at York, dated 6mo. (August) 2, 1683, as "Christopher Wetherell, late of Sherburne, County of Yorke, Widower." This certificate included his children, Thomas, Phebe and John. The Parish records of Stockton show the baptism of Robert, son of Thomas Wetherell, October 18, 1640; while those of All Saints, Newcastle, show the baptism of Mary, November 14, 1641; Thomas, September 17, 1643; Grace, February 11, 1647; and Marjorie, July 7, 1659; as well as the burial of Grace, July 29, 1649; the sons, Robert and Thomas, probably also died in infancy as neither are mentioned in the wills of their father or step-mother. Christopher Wetherell, emigrant, is thought to have been the youngest of the children of the first marriage. At what date Christopher Wetherill became a member of the Society of Friends does not appear, but it was prior to 1661, in which year his name appears among a list of Friends in Yorkshire who were committed to Beverly Gaol for attending religious meetings at the house of Thomas Hutchinson, "and because they would not promise to refrain from so meeting in the future."

Christopher Wetherill purchased after his removal to the Providence of New Jersey, at different periods, three one-thirty-seconds of a share and one one-twelfth of a share of the lands of West Jersey, besides several separate tracts in Burlington county and numerous lots in the town of Burlington. He was one of the members of the Proprietary Council of the Province 1706-7, also filling the office of Sheriff of Burlington county, 1700, and probably held other official positions.

On 12mo. (February) 9, 1686-7, Christopher Wetherill appeared before Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, and proposed his intentions of marriage with Mary Fothergill, and they were married on 2mo. (April) 8, 1687, at the house of William Hayhurst, Neshaminy, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; the residence of Mary Fothergill, being given as "Neshaminy," the original name of Middletown Meeting.

On 9mo. (November) 10, 1690, Christopher Wetherill and Elizabeth Pope declared their intentions of marriage before Burlington Monthly Meeting, the second time, and were granted permission to proceed with their marriage. He married a fourth time, 1705, Mary Whitton, their intentions being declared the second time, 8mo. (October) 1, 1705. He also survived her.

Christopher Wetherill resided for a number of years in the town of Burlington, where he owned a great number of town lots; in addition to such as were laid out to him in right of the different surveys of land elsewhere, he had purchased the lots appertaining to surveys to other persons. He later removed to his plantation in Mansfield township, Burlington county, where he died March 25, 1711. His unsigned will was proved April 6, 1711, upon the testimony of Isaac De Cow, that it "Wass Taken in Wrighting from the tstatore's mouth March ye 28th, last, ye very Substance of all Devise Butt Nott in forme." It devises to his son, John Wetherill, the money paid to redeem land for him on Tanner's Run in the town bounds of Burlington and a further monetary legacy, conditioned that he release to his brother, Thomas Wetherill, all claim, &c., to the lands; to Thomas and Phebe Scattergood, and their sons, Samuel and Christopher, and daughter Elizabeth are devised certain lands and other estate, and unto his son, Thomas Wetherill, "Whome I likewise Constitute make and ordaine my onely and sole executor all the Remainder of my Estate both Reall and personall be what it will or where it will, to him his heires and assigns for ever."

The only children of Christopher Wetherill were by his first wife, Mary Hornby, who died in England, 1680, there being no issue by the three American wives.

Issue of Christopher and Mary (Hornby) Wetherill:

Phebe Wetherill, b. Sherburne, county York, England, Nov. 27, 1672, d. in N. J., March 19, 1744-5; m., Dec. 17, 1694, Thomas Scattergood, and had issue;

THOMAS WETHERILL, b., Sherburne, Nov. 3, 1674, d. 1758; of whom presently;

John Wetherill, b., Sherburne, county York, England, 1677, d., Mannington township, Salem county, N. J., 1728; m. (first), June 3, 1700, Sarah Borradail, (second) Anne _____, who survived him;

Samuel Wetherill, b., Sherburne, 1680, d. inf.

THOMAS WETHERILL, eldest son of Christopher and Mary (Hornby) Wetherill, born at Sherburne, county York, England, November 3, 1674, accompanied his father to New Jersey in 1683, and inheriting the greater part of his father's lands there was a large landholder and prominent citizen of Burlington county. He married, 4mo. (June) 22, 1703, Anne Fearon, "late of England, but now of Burlington County," Province of New Jersey; the ceremony taking place at the Meeting House at Chesterfield. She was a daughter of John Fearon, and Elizabeth, his wife, of Great Broughton, county Cumberland, England. Peter Fearon, brother of Anne, produced a certificate at Burlington Meeting, March 21, 1703, from the Monthly Meeting at Pardsey Cragg, Cumberland.

The will of Thomas Wetherill, of city of Burlington, Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, dated September 7, 1748, and a codicil dated October 1, 1758, was probated September 16, 1759. It devises to each of his sons, Christopher, Thomas and Samuel, and his daughters, Mary Crispin, Elizabeth Johnson, and Ann Moore, and his wife Anne, lots in Burlington, and to the sons large tracts of land in the Great Swamp, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, and other parts of New Jersey, and gives legacies to his grandchildren, Thomas and Abigail Bishop, children of his daughter Ann, by her former husband, Peter Bishop.

Issue of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill:

Mary Wetherill, b. Oct. 22, 1704; d. 1790; m., 1724, Silas Crispin, son of Silas Crispin, by his second wife, Mary (Stockton) Shinn, and an account of her descendants is given in our account of the Crispin Family;

Elizabeth Wetherill, b. Oct. 11, 1705; m. (first) Thomas Earl, (second) Joseph Johnson, but left no issue;

Ann Wetherill, b. Aug. 29, 1707; m. (first), Nov. 15, 1731, Peter Bishop, (second) James Moore;

CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL, b. Feb. 26, 1710-11, d. 1786; m. Mary Stockton; of whom presently;

Thomas Wetherill, b. May 16, 1712; m., May 16, 1744, Katharine Sykes, but left no issue;

Joseph Wetherill, b. March 31, 1715, d. in childhood, or at least before his father; unm. and without issue;

Samuel Wetherill, b. Aug. 8, 1718, d. Oct. 30, 1789; m., May 19, 1743, Mary Noble, who d. Sept. 21, 1779; they had six children, two of whom—Mary and Joseph—married and left issue:

Mary Wetherill b. May 17, 1745, d. at the residence of her son-in-law, Ebenezer Levick, in Phila., Dec. 11, 1829; she married at Burlington Meeting, Nov. 26, 1778, Isaac Jones, of Phila., "house carpenter," son of James and Hannah (Hayes) Jones, of Blockley, and they had issue: Samuel Wetherill Jones, Mary Noble Jones, m. Stephen W. Smith, and Elizabeth Wetherill Jones, m. Ebenezer Levick, of Phila.; the descendants of the latter are given in our account of the Levick Family;

Joseph Wetherill, m. Mercy Ridgway, dau. of Job, and left Samuel R. Wetherill, who m. and left issue.

CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL, eldest son of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill, born at Burlington, New Jersey, February 26, 1710-11, died in city of Burlington, April, 1786. He inherited a large part of the lands descending from his father and grandfather in Burlington, and in the counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Essex, and elsewhere in New Jersey, and at his death devised them to his children, most of whom had, however, previously removed to Philadelphia. His will dated March 27, 1786, was proven April 17, 1786, and appointed his wife Mary and his sons, Samuel, Joseph and Isaac, executors.

Christopher Wetherill married, 1735, Mary, fifth child of John Stockton, Judge of Common Pleas Court of Somerset county, New Jersey, 1749, to his death in 1758, Trustee of College of New Jersey, etc., by his wife, Anna, and a sister to Richard Stockton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the most prominent men of New Jersey. John Stockton was a son of Richard Stockton, from Cheshire, England, one of the first settlers of Princeton, who was son of Richard Stockton, of Malpas, Cheshire, baptized June 12, 1606, and a grandson of Owen Stockton, of Stockton and Kiddington, Cheshire, who died in 1610.

Issue of Christopher and Mary (Stockton) Wetherill:

SAMUEL WETHERILL, b. June 12, 1736, d., Phila., Sept. 24, 1816; m. Sarah Yarnall; of whom presently;

Joseph Wetherill, b. Sept. 10, 1740, d. Jan. 20, 1820; was a carpenter in Phila. on his marriage at Friends' Meeting there, May 10, 1764, to Anna, dau. of Benjamin Canby, of Solebury township, Bucks county, Pa., proprietor of one of the earliest iron forges in Pa. and another in New Jersey, by his second wife, Sarah Yardley. Joseph Wetherill was a member of the Committee of Observation for Phila., 1774; a delegate to Provincial Convention of Jan. 23, 1775; a corporate member of the Carpenter's Company, 1792, its treasurer, etc. His wife, Anna (Canby) Wetherill, d. Sept. 20, 1820; they had issue:

Thomas Wetherill, b. March 17, 1765, d. May 1, 1824; m., July 26, 1792, Elizabeth Hunt, and left issue;

Benjamin Wetherill, b. Sept. 8, 1766, d. July 19, 1808; m. Anne Blakiston; left no issue;

Mary Wetherill, b. 1768, d. 1846, unm.;

Sarah Wetherill, b. Nov. 4, 1770, d. April 14, 1838; m., June 2, 1803, William Powell, of Phila., and an account of her descendants is given elsewhere in this volume;

Anna Wetherill, b. 1773, d. unm., 1849;

Christopher Wetherill, b. 1779, d. unm., 1856;

Horatio G. and Anne, d. inf.

Mary Anna Wetherill, b. Sept. 8, 1742, d. Aug. 8, 1744;

John Wetherill, b. July 15, 1746, d. July 30, 1768, unm.;

Anna Wetherill, b. May 18, 1750, survived her father, but d. unm.;

Isaac Wetherill, b. Feb. 1, 1753, d. Aug. 18, 1821; m., May 16, 1776, Rebecca Deacon, and had issue, seven children, six of whom, viz.:

Joseph, m. Rebecca Aronson;

Anna, m. Samuel W. Earl;

Thomas, m. Rebecca Lippincott;

Mary, m. Thomas P. Earl;

Sarah, m. William N. Earl;

George Deacon, b. Phila., July, 1794, d. April 18, 1875, was a prominent and successful business man, leaving descendants in Phila. and elsewhere. He married Catharine Copeland, who died April 16, 1875. Their eldest dau., Anna, m. her cousin, Christopher Wetherill, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Lippincott) Wetherill, and their third child, Sarah Wetherill, m. George Northrop, Esq., a prominent member of the Phila. Bar, and their dau., Christine Northrop, m. Samuel Price Wetherill, of Phila., of whom hereafter;

Sarah Wetherill, b. Jan. 19, 1755, d. Jan. 12, 1820.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, eldest son of Christopher Wetherill, of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, Mary Stockton, was born at Burlington, April 12, 1736. (There is some doubt about the correctness of the dates of birth of the children of Christopher Wetherill, who were born before the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752. The dates herein given are from the family record, but since the genealogical charts prepared by the family, have given the Pagan names to months, given in the early records by numerals, thereby giving incorrect dates in all cases prior to 1752, it is probable that these dates are also incorrect. Where it was possible to correct these dates by reference to Meeting records, etc., it has been done). Samuel Wetherill learned the trade of a carpenter, and coming to Philadelphia followed that vocation there for some years. He was a man of great public spirit and took a lively interest in affairs of his adopted city, as well as of the country at large. The imposition of the Stamp Act and the consequent revolt of the Colonists gave an impetus to the laudable effort of Americans to manufacture such articles for which they had been used to depend upon the industries of the old world. Samuel Wetherill was one of the promoters and managers of the "United Company of Philadelphia for the Establishment of American Industries," and he carried the principles of that organization into practical application by establishing, in 1775, at his dwelling-house on South alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on a lot extending from Market to Arch streets, an establishment for the weaving, fulling and dyeing of domestic fabrics, which according to his quaint business card embellished with a cut representing a Quaker lady sitting by her spinning wheel, were "suitable for every season of the year, viz.—Jeans, Fustians, Everlastings, Coatings, &c." Finding it necessary to establish a plant for dyeing his goods, there being no such establishment in Philadelphia, he found the scarcity of proper ingredients for his dye-stuffs a serious impediment to the success of his undertaking, and therefore also established a chemical laboratory for their manufacture. The latter enterprise was the foundation of the immense industry in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, carried on by the Wetherill family down to the present time.

During the Revolutionary war Samuel Wetherill supplied, by contract with the Continental Congress, cloth for the manufacture of uniforms for the patriot soldiers, and was active in the support of the patriot cause. His activity in these matters was deemed by the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends as a deviation from their "Ancient Testimony and Peacable principles," and he was disowned by them in August, 1779.

About 1785 Samuel Wetherill took his eldest son, of the same name, into partnership, and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Wetherill & Son, on Front street, above Arch, where "Wetherill's Drug Store" was long an ancient landmark, and the place where his sons and grandsons were brought up in the business of manufacturing chemists.

The Wetherill firm was the pioneer in the manufacture of white lead in America in 1790. At about this date they erected a large establishment for its manufacture near Twelfth and Cherry streets, which was burned down in 1813, as it is believed by emissaries of English manufacturers, whose trade the Philadelphia factory had destroyed. The factory was, however, soon rebuilt and the business continued.

With or soon after the establishment of the drug business on Front street the

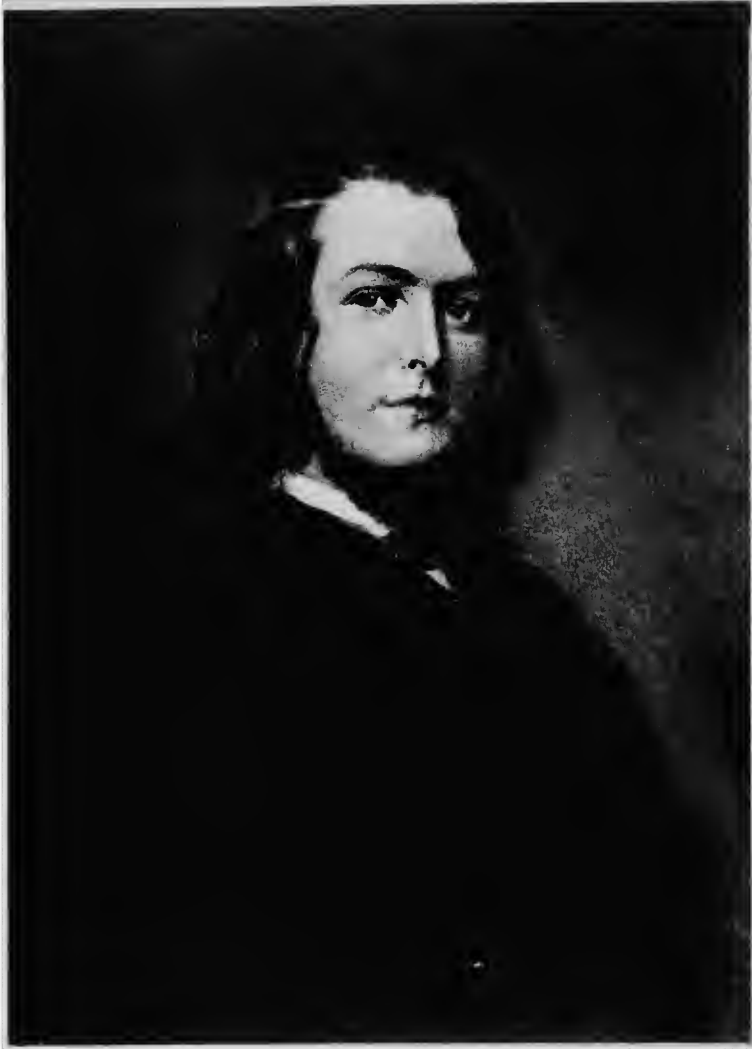
Wetherills abandoned the textile manufacturing and turned their attention exclusively to the manufacture and sale of drugs, chemicals and paints.

Soon after his disownment from the Society of Friends, Samuel Wetherill with a number of other prominent men of Philadelphia, who had also been disowned for participation in the struggle for Independence, among whom were Col. Timothy Matlack, his brother, White Matlack, Col. Clement Biddle and his brother, Owen Biddle (a no less ardent patriot), Benjamin Say, Christopher Marshall, Joseph Warner, Moses Bartram, organized "The Religious Society of Friends, by some Styled the Free Quakers." Samuel Wetherill was the prime mover in this movement and the meetings of the society were held for a time at his house and that of Col. Matlack, as early as 1780. The minutes of the Society of Free Quakers open with the meeting held February 20, 1781, and April 24, 1781, they issued an address to the Society of Friends, published in the form of a "broadside," claiming a division or share in the property of the Society; later appealing to the Legislature on the same subject. A subscription was started for the erection of a meeting-house which was contributed to by Washington, Franklin and a number of others beside the members, and sufficient funds being raised, a Meeting House, still standing, was erected at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, and later a lot was granted them by the State for a burial ground, on the east side of Fifth street, below Pine.

To the Wetherill family the Society owed largely, not only its inception, but its perpetuation and usefulness, four generations of the family having served as its clerk. Samuel Wetherill, Sr., was its first clerk and preacher, in the latter capacity attracting considerable attention by his able, logical and eloquent discourses, so much so that the meetings were often visited by numbers of prominent people when it was known that he was expected to preach. Samuel Wetherill continued to preach after he became so feeble that he was carried from his carriage to the "gallery" in a chair. He was a member of Common Council of city of Philadelphia, chairman of Yellow Fever Committee of that body in 1793, as well as one of the most active of the water committee. He died September 24, 1816.

Samuel Wetherill married, April 5, 1762, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Sarah, born August 27, 1734, died July 27, 1816, daughter of Mordecai Yarnall, a valued minister of the Society of Friends, by his first wife, Catharine Meredith. Francis Yarnall, father of Mordecai, with his brother Philip, emigrated from Cloynes, county Worcester, England, and settled in Springfield township, now Delaware county, where 100 acres of land were surveyed to Francis Yarnall, October 17, 1683. He married, in 1686, Hannah Baker, of the Baker family of Edgmont, and later took up 510 acres of land in Willistown township, where he died in 1721. He was a member of Colonial Assembly in 1711, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Mordecai Yarnall, youngest of nine children of Francis and Hannah (Baker) Yarnall, born in Willistown township, now Delaware county, September 11, 1705, died in Springfield township, about the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Catharine Meredith; (second) Mary Roberts; (third), in 1768, Ann, widow of Joseph Maris.

About 1750 he removed from Willistown to Philadelphia, and resided there until his third marriage, when he removed to Springfield.



Samuel Wetherill

Issue of Samuel and Sarah (Yarnall) Wetherill:

- Mary Wetherill, b. Jan. 28, 1763, d. inf. ;
 SAMUEL WETHERILL, JR., b. April 27, 1764, d. Feb. 22, 1829; m. Rachel Price; of whom presently;
 Mordecai Wetherill, b. Dec. 8, 1766, d. March 24, 1826; m. Martha (1782-1830), dau of Edward and Sarah (Stille) Yorke, of Phila., and granddaughter of Thomas and Martha (Potts) Yorke, an account of whom and some of their descendants is given in these volumes; Mordecai and Martha (Yorke) Wetherill had one son,
 Samuel Wetherill, b. 1801, d. 1843; m. his cousin, Jane Loveridge, dau. of his mother's brother, Peter Yorke, by his wife, Mary Haines.
 Anna Wetherill, b. Aug., 1769, d. inf. ;
 John Wetherill, b. Feb. 5, 1772, d. March 24, 1851; m. Susan, dau. of Reuben and Sarah Garrison, and had issue:
 Sarah Wetherill, m., 1823, Frederick Montmollin, and had issue;
 Harriet Wetherill, m., 1825, David Kyle, and (second) Hugh M. Ward, and had issue by both;
 Martha Bryan Wetherill, d. unm., March 8, 1871;
 Susan Wetherill, m., 1849, Paul Hewitt Cushman, and had issue;
 Rebecca Wetherill, d. unm., at her residence at the southeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, Phila., Feb., 1908;
 Edward Wetherill, Esq., of Phila., m. June 4, 1863, Anna, dau. of Amos and Mary (Newbold) Thorpe, and had issue:
 Edith Wetherill, b. April 16, 1869; m., Nov. 15, 1900, Frederick Mervin Ives, M. D., of N. Y. ;
 Marian Wetherill, b. Dec. 6, 1870;
 Blanche Wetherill, b. Nov. 16, 1871, was a student at the Univ. of Pa., 1890-1;
 Irma Wetherill, b. Sept. 5, 1872;
 Cora Wetherill, b. Dec. 4, 1876.
 Sarah Wetherill, b. Sept. 7, 1776, d. Feb. 16, 1840; m., Jan. 3, 1799, Joshua Lippincott, of Phila., b. Aug. 1, 1772, d. Aug. 11, 1836; they had issue:
 Sarah Ann Lippincott, b. 1800, d. 1862; m., Jan. 10, 1821, Benjamin W. Richards;
 Mary Lippincott, d. unm. ;
 Silina Lippincott, b. Oct. 16, 1803, d. unm., July 11, 1871;
 Samuel W. Lippincott, b. March 15, 1806, d. July 20, 1859, unm. ;
 William Lippincott, m. Mary Wilson; no issue;
 Joshua Lippincott, b. Nov. 21, 1814, d. Oct. 23, 1880; m., May 21, 1839, Agnes Keene, and had issue:
 James Dundas Lippincott, b. June 6, 1840, d. 1905; m. (first), April 2, 1867, Alice Potter, (second) _____; no issue;
 Anna Maria Dundas Lippincott, m., June 9, 1868, William Wilberforce Wurts, now Dundas.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, JR., eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Yarnall) Wetherill, born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1764, became interested in the manufacturing establishments of his father at an early age, and on arriving at his majority, 1785, became a partner with him in the drug and chemical business on Front street, and later in the Twelfth street establishment, under the firm name of Samuel Wetherill & Son, in which his own sons later became partners. He was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, and like his father, and later his son, chairman of the water committee of that body.

He succeeded his father as clerk of the Society of Free Quakers and served until his death, September 29, 1829. He married, April 24, 1788, Rachel, born January 28, 1766, died February 9, 1844, daughter of John Price, of Reading, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Gen. Jacob Morgan, of Morgantown, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Samuel and Rachel (Price) Wetherill:

Rebecca Price Wetherill, b. May 19, 1789, d. Dec. 2, 1869; m., June 17, 1809, William Henry Gumbes, b. at St. Martin's, West Indies, Aug. 18, 1784, d. Dec. 17, 1814; had one son—Samuel Wetherill Gumbes, of Phila., b. April 30, 1813, d. May 16, 1865; m., April 30, 1838, Frances Sarah D., dau. of John William and Isabel (Ramsey) Macomb, who was b. Sept. 16, 1816, d., Montgomery co., Pa., April 18, 1896; they had issue:

William Henry Gumbes, b. March 19, 1839, d. Oct., 1879; m., Dec. 30, 1862, Elizabeth Hildeburn, and had three sons, and two daughters; the youngest of the latter, Frances Sarah Dring Gumbes, b. June 1, 1877, m., Nov. 23, 1898, at Christ Church Chapel, Phila., Christian Irwin Boye Smith;

Charles Wetherill Gumbes, b. Nov. 2, 1841; m., Jan. 8, 1873, Mary Louise Cushman, and had issue:

Rea Wetherill Gumbes, m., Feb. 9, 1899, Justin R. Sypher, of Phila.;

Charles Wetherill Gumbes, Jr., b. Feb. 13, 1875;

Francis Macomb Gumbes, b. Aug. 18, 1876; m. at Race Street Meetinghouse, Phila., June 6, 1900, Rebecca Palmer, of Phila.;

Isabella Bloomfield Gumbes, b. July 7, 1844; m., Dec. 6, 1866, Caleb Cresson.

Samuel Price Wetherill, b. June 26, 1790, d. Feb. 22, 1839; m., June 16, 1812, Martha Wyckoff, b. March 18, 1793, d. March 8, 1840, and had ten children, seven of whom d. unm.;

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, b. Oct. 17, 1794, d. July 23, 1853; m., Aug. 14, 1817, Maria Kane Lawrence, b. 1797, d. Aug. 30, 1877; of whom presently;

Charles Wetherill, b. Dec. 17, 1798, d. Nov. 2, 1838; m., May 1, 1822, Margaretta S. Mayer, b. Aug. 31, 1804, d. Jan. 16, 1882, and had issue:

Charles M. Wetherill, m., Aug. 12, 1856, Mary C. Benbridge;

Margaretta Sybilla Wetherill, d. young;

Henry M. Wetherill, b. May 18, 1828; m., Nov. 7, 1847, his cousin, Rebecca Price, dau. of John P. Wetherill, and had issue;

Thomas M. Wetherill, m., 1851, Sarah Smith, and had issue;

Margaretta Mayer Wetherill, b. Jan. 17, 1833; m. Thomas J. Diehl, of Phila., and had issue;

Mayer Wetherill, b. 1836; m. Mary Ekeightly, of Phila.; living in Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM WETHERILL, M. D., b. Jan. 21, 1804, d. April 28, 1872; m. Isabella Macomb; of whom later;

Thomas B. Wetherill, b. 1806, d. 1814.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, son of Samuel Wetherill, Jr., by his wife, Rachel Price, born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1794, became identified with the drug, chemical and paint manufacturing establishment by his father and grandfather, at an early age, and was the representative of that important industry for many years. He was an enthusiastic student in his youth, becoming a member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, 1817, and was its Vice-President for many years. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1827, and of the Franklin Institute soon after its founding. He was elected a member of the Geographical Society, in 1832; was honorary member of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1837; a member of the Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, 1844; of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, 1848, and in 1851 became a member of the New Jersey Society of Natural History. He became a member of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was its Captain for several years.

John Price Wetherill gave intelligent and active attention to the chemical business, maintaining fully the supremacy of the family in the drug business. It was as a public man, however, that he was best known to his fellow citizens. He was elected to Common Council of city of Philadelphia, October 13, 1829, being the third generation of the family to serve in that capacity. After three years service was advanced to the Select Council, in which he served until his death, a period of



John Price Wetherill
"The First"

nearly twenty-four years, taking a leading part in local legislation. Like his father he was chairman of the Water Committee of Councils, and dictated the policy of that department of local utility. He succeeded his father as clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, by this time greatly reduced in membership by the death of most of its original members and the return of others to the home fold in the Society of Friends, and he was for a time, prior to the abandonment of regular meetings for worship, almost the only regular attendant. Seeing the futility of the effort to maintain it as an ordinary meeting for religious worship, and desiring to perpetuate the organization in a manner that would place its property and revenues at the service of the poor and suffering, he organized a charitable society to whom the control of the property was transferred.

In 1841 the recently organized Apprentices' Library was induced to become a tenant of the building at a nominal rental, all of which was to be used in the purchase of books suitable for the readers it was designed to reach.

John Price Wetherill was succeeded as clerk, at his death in 1853, by his son of the same name, who with other members of the family held the Society together, and in 1882 they resolved to hold meetings on the first Wednesday of November of each year, a rule which has been since followed with much success, William H. Wetherill being the present clerk, representing the fifth of the family to serve in that capacity.

John Price Wetherill died July 23, 1853, after a short illness contracted while serving as a member of the committee appointed by Select Council to receive President Franklin Pierce on his visit to Philadelphia. He was President of the Schuylkill Bank from 1846 to his death, and identified with a number of other institutions of his native city, and senior member of the family drug firm, then known as Wetherill & Brother.

John Price Wetherill married, August 14, 1817, Maria Kane, born May 24, 1797, died August 30, 1877, daughter of John Prescott Lawrence, M. D., of Fort Edward, New York, by his wife, Abigail Kane, and a descendant through twenty-two generations from Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster county, England, a Crusader, knighted by Richard Coeur de Lion at the siege of Acre, A. D., 1191, born 1150, died 1208. He was of the same lineage as George Washington, he being also a descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence. Mrs. Wetherill's first American ancestor, Henry Lawrence, of Wisset, county Suffolk, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1635. His great-grandson, Col. William Lawrence, of Goshen, Massachusetts, born May 11, 1697, died May 19, 1764, married, 1722, Susanna, granddaughter of John Prescott, of the Prescotts of Standish, Lancashire, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1640. Rev. William Lawrence, of Lynn, Massachusetts, son of Col. William and Susanna (Prescott) Lawrence, born May 7, 1723, married, 1751, Love, daughter of John Adams by his wife, Love Minot, and was a second cousin of Samuel Adams, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Prescott Lawrence, M. D., father of Mrs. Wetherill, was a son of Rev. William and Love (Adams) Lawrence. Abigail Kane was a daughter of John Kane by his wife Sybil (m. 1756), daughter of Elisha Kent, and was a first cousin to Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer.

Issue of John Price and Maria Kane (Lawrence) Wetherill:

Rachel Wetherill, b. Sept. 17, 1818, d. unm.;

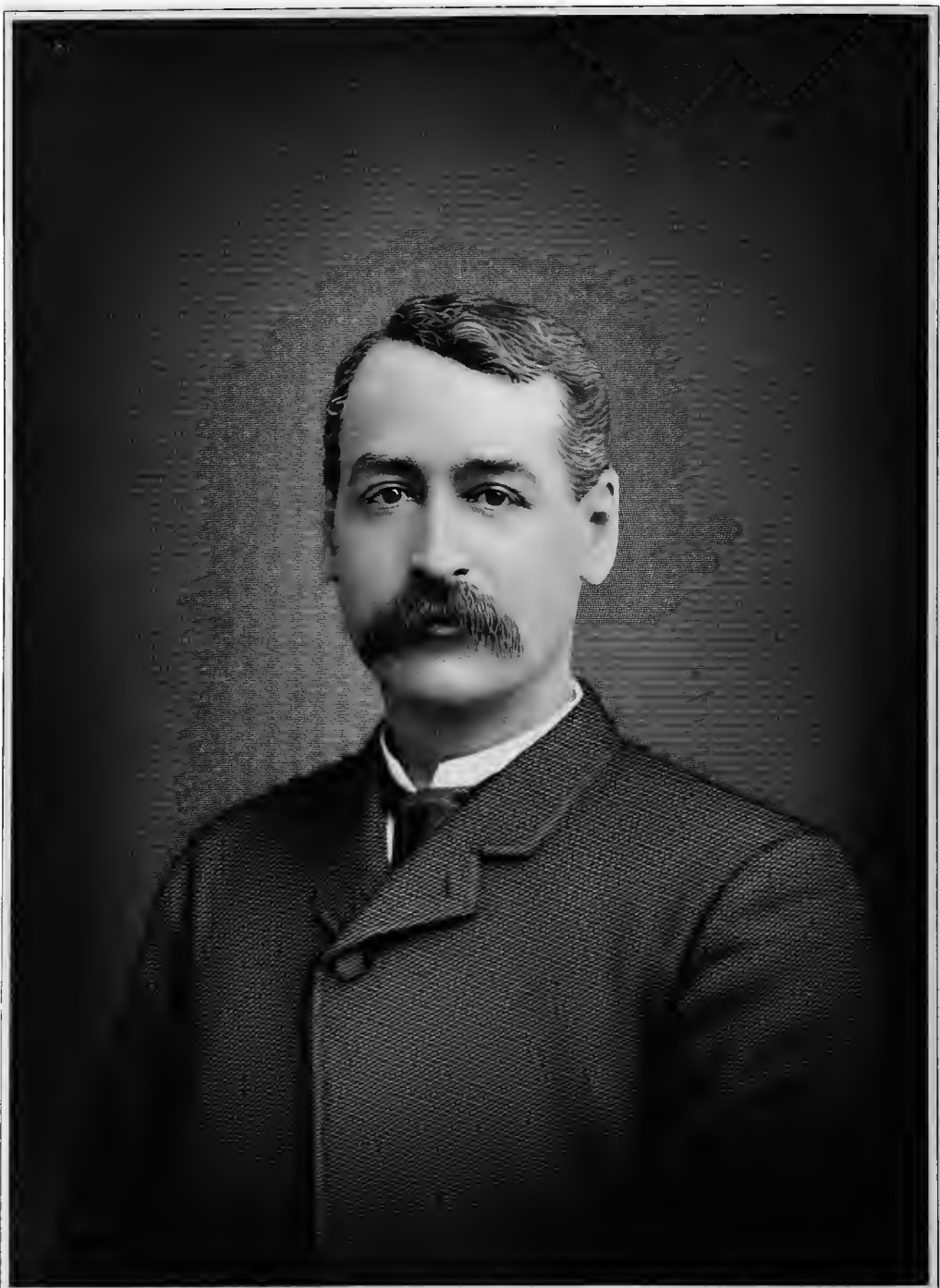
Elizabeth K. Wetherill, b. March 1, 1820, d. unm.;

- SAMUEL WETHERILL, b. May 27, 1821, d. June 24, 1890; m. Sarah Maria Chatten, (second) Thyza A. James; of whom presently;
- Maria Lawrence Wetherill, b. April 19, 1823; m., Jan. 11, 1843, John L. Janeway, and had seven children;
- John Price Wetherill, 2d, b., Phila., Aug. 4, 1824, d., Germantown, Sept. 17, 1888; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1843, engaged in manufacturing chemicals, etc., in Phila.; was a member of Select Council; one of the Guardians of the Poor; member of the Board of Education; Inspector of Moyamensing Prison; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1873; member of Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition, 1876; president of Board of Trade of Phila.; director of Penna. R. R. Co., 1874-88; president of American Steamship Co. and of Western Savings Fund Society of Phila.; member of American Philosophical Society from 1878 to his death; m., Nov. 9, 1847, Caroline, dau. of Thomas Brinton Jacobs, by his wife, Jane Bowen, and they had issue, beside four children who died in infancy, two children, viz.:
- CAROLINE JACOBS WETHERILL, b. April 14, 1850; m., Oct. 20, 1870, Francis Dring Wetherill, son of Dr. William and Isabel (Macomb) Wetherill; of whom later;
- Albert Lawrence Wetherill, b. Feb. 15, 1852; m., Feb. 24, 1892, Frances Pearsall, dau. of A. E. Lahens, of New York City.
- Elisha Kane Wetherill, b. May 2, 1828, d. June 23, 1836;
- Rebecca Price Wetherill, b. Jan. 17, 1830; m., Nov. 17, 1847, Henry Mayer Wetherill, son of Charles and Margaretta (Mayer) Wetherill; graduate of Univ. of Pa., class of 1844; b., Phila., May 18, 1828, d., Germantown, Sept. 6, 1896; they had issue:
- Margaretta, d. inf.;
- Charles Wetherill, b. July 31, 1850; a member of the Phila. Bar;
- Henry M. Wetherill, Jr., M. D., b. Dec. 14, 1851; m., Jan. 5, 1882, Florence Sirecker; d. July 24, 1904;
- Rebecca Price Wetherill, b. June 29, 1854; m., Dec. 30, 1879, Paul L. Tiers;
- Mary Lawrence Wetherill, b. Aug. 18, 1864; m. Christopher Wetherill, Jr., son of Christopher and Anna Wetherill.

COL. SAMUEL WETHERILL, eldest son of John Price Wetherill by his wife, Maria K. Lawrence, born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1821, was educated in that city. At an early age he entered the White Lead and Chemical Works of Wetherill & Brother, the firm being composed of his father and uncle, and became thoroughly familiar with both branches of the business.

In 1850 he entered the employ of the New Jersey Zinc Company at Newark, New Jersey, as chemist, and became deeply interested in the manufacture of zinc. In 1852, after many carefully conducted experiments, he evolved a process for the manufacture of white oxide of zinc direct from the ore, and in 1853 organized the Lehigh Zinc Company and erected the Lehigh Zinc Works, at what is now South Bethlehem, known thereafter for many years as Wetherill, in honor of its pioneer manufacturer. He here introduced his newly patented process known as the Wetherill Furnace for the manufacture of zinc, being the first to produce metallic zinc, commercially, in America, and in 1857 produced the ingot from which was rolled the first sheet of metallic zinc in the United States.

Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, Samuel Wetherill recruited at Bethlehem two companies of Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain, August 19, 1861, and assigned to Harlan's Light Cavalry, afterwards the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, and later with the Army of the James. He was promoted to Major, October 1, 1861, and at different periods had command of the regiment, and often was detailed on detached duty with his battalion. His last military service was as chief of staff to Gen. Kautz, commanding the cavalry of the Army of the James. He was beloved by his officers and men, having not only the respect and confidence of his subordinate and superior officers as a soldier and an officer, but secured their regard and



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John Price Weatherill

esteem as a gentleman. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign of 1864, against Richmond, Virginia." He was honorably mustered out September 30, 1864, and returned to the manufacturing business, from which he retired in later life. He died at Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland, June 24, 1890.

Samuel Wetherill married (first) January 1, 1844, Sarah Maria, born July 3, 1821, died July 3, 1869, daughter of ——— and Hannah (Lane) Chattin; (second), October 14, 1870, Thyrsa A., daughter of John and Martha T. (Wilson) James.

Issue of Col. Samuel and Sarah Maria (Chattin) Wetherill:

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, 3d, b. Nov. 13, 1844, d. Nov. 3, 1903; m. Alice D. Cortright; of whom presently;

SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, b. May 17, 1846; m. Christine Northrop; of whom presently; Sarah Maria Wetherill, b. Aug. 24, 1849, d. Aug., 1850;

Georgianna Wetherill, b. Nov. 12, 1847; m., Nov. 24, 1869, Walter E. Cox, and had issue: Walter Wetherill Cox, b. Feb. 22, 1874; m., Aug. 8, 1900, Olivia Knight, and had issue: Edwin Knight, Virginia Knight;

Robert Sayers Cox, b. Aug. 22, 1875, d. inf.;

William John Cox, b. March 7, 1878;

Sarah Maria Cox, b. Dec. 20, 1880; m., June 1, 1901, Edmund Trowbridge Satchel, and had issue: Georgiana Wetherill Satchel, b. April 21, 1904;

Eugenia Madeline Cox, b. March 27, 1882; m., March, 1900, Henry A. Fibro, and had issue:

Henry Fibro, b. Dec. 22, 1902;

Walter Wetherill Fibro, b. Oct., 1905;

Louis Nelthorp Fibro, b. Oct. 27, 1906.

Mary Edith Cox, b. March 12, 1886; m., May 17, 1905, Charles Everitt Buffington.

William C. Wetherill, b. Nov. 22, 1851; m., Jan. 22, 1880, Sarah A. Campbell, and had issue:

Elizabeth G. Wetherill, b. Nov. 20, 1881;

Gertrude Wetherill.

Maria Kane Lawrence Wetherill, b. July 27, 1858, d. Jan. 2, 1860;

Rachel Elizabeth Wetherill, b. Dec. 30, 1860, d. June 2, 1863.

Issue of Col. Samuel and Thyrsa A. (James) Wetherill:

Elisha Kent Kane Wetherill, b. Sept. 1, 1874;

Thyrsa James Wetherill, d. inf.;

Maria Kane Wetherill, b. Sept. 24, 1877.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, 3d., eldest son of Col. Samuel Wetherill, by his first wife, Sarah Maria Chattin, was born in Belleville, New York, November 13, 1844. He prepared for college at private schools and graduated from the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia as a Civil and Mining Engineer. He was connected with the mining and engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Iron & Coal Company until 1881, being located at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he became associated with his younger brother, Samuel Price Wetherill, and Richard and August Heckscher, in the purchase of the Lehigh Zinc Works at South Bethlehem, founded by his father, and became manager of the works. He retained this position until the consolidation of the company with the New Jersey Zinc Company, of which latter company he was a director and consulting engineer until his retirement in 1905.

In 1895 John Price Wetherill invented and patented and put into operation at the

Lehigh Zinc Works, the Wetherill Magnetic Concentrating Process for treating refractory ores. This important invention, which gave Mr. Wetherill a high place in metallurgical science, is described in detail in a paper presented at the Pittsburg meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, February, 1896, by Prof. H. B. C. Nitze, and published in the transactions of the Society, and was also published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for April, 1897.

John Price Wetherill was one of the most popular members of the Philadelphia Art Club, and possessed considerable artistic talent, painting a number of excellent water-colors of rural scenes and landscapes. He was a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt, Corinthian Yacht, New York Yacht, Bicyane Bay Yacht, and Manufacturers clubs; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and was the organizer of the Pohoqualine Fishing Association, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, of which he was president for ten years. He died at his residence, 2014 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November 9, 1906, after a year's illness.

John Price Wetherill married, January 20, 1869, Alice D., born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1847, daughter of Ira Cortright, a prominent coal operator of that section, by his wife, Margaret Sherry, and a descendant of Sebastian Van Kortright, of an ancient family of Flanders, who came to New Amsterdam, now New York, in the ship, "Brindle Cow," April 16, 1665, with his two sons, Michael and Jan, and settled at Harlem, from whence some of his descendants migrated to the Wyoming Valley, prior to the Revolution.

Issue of John Price and Alice D. (Cortright) Wetherill:

Margaret Wetherill, b. Feb. 8, 1870, d. Oct. 21, 1870;

Samuel Wetherill, b. May 10, 1871, d. April 24, 1872;

Ira Cortright Wetherill, b. Oct. 17, 1873; member of Rittenhouse, Country, Corinthian Yacht, and other clubs of Phila.; m. at Canon City, Cal., May 22, 1901, Elizabeth Josephine, only dau. of William F. Campbell, of Omaha, Neb., formerly of Baltimore, Md.; they had issue:

John Price Wetherill, 5th, b. March 13, 1902;

George Goddard Convers Wetherill, b. Nov. 24, 1905.

Anna Wetherill, b. Feb. 13, 1876; m. (first), Dec. 15, 1897, at St. Mark's Church, Phila., William H. Addicks, Esq., an eminent corporation lawyer of Phila., son of John E. and Barbara (O'Sullivan) Addicks, b. in Phila., March 4, 1854, d. there, Feb. 24, 1900; counsel for and member of the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and of the Schuylkill and East Side Railroad Co.; contributor to the Law Department of Univ. of Pa., etc.; (second), April 7, 1904, George C. Stout, M. D.; by her second husband she had issue:

Mary Stout, b. Feb. 14, 1905;

Rebecca Wetherill Stout, b. Nov. 11, 1906;

Margaret Stout, b. Dec. 28, 1907.

Alice Wetherill, b. March 20, 1878, d. Aug. 20, 1878;

Florence Wetherill, b. Aug. 11, 1881; m., Jan. 3, 1906, Graham Wood, son of George and Mary S. (Hunn) Wood, of Phila.; had issue:

Sibyl Kent Wood, b. Nov. 13, 1907, d. inf.;

Mary Hunn Wood, b. Nov. 13, 1907, d. inf.

John Price Wetherill, 4th, b. April 18, 1883; president of the Wetherill Pneumatic Casting Co., etc.; m. Catharine Hall;

William Chattin Wetherill, b. Aug. 16, 1886; a student in the Scientific Department of Univ. of Pa., 1908;

Carl Augustus Heckscher Wetherill, b. Oct. 15, 1889; student at the DeLancy School, Phila., 1908.

SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, second son of Samuel and Sarah Maria (Chattin) Wetherill, was born at Saugerties, New York, May 17, 1846. He was educated at Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Pennsylvania, and the Model School, Trenton, New Jersey, and commenced his business career in the employ of Wetherill & Brother, white lead manufacturers and wholesale druggists, in Philadelphia.

In 1868 he left the old family firm and started into business for himself as a commission merchant in paints and drugs. Shortly after this venture he organized the S. P. Wetherill Company, for the manufacture of paints, at Twenty-second street and Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, and has served as president of the company from its organization to the present time.

Samuel Price Wetherill was associated with his brother, John Price Wetherill, and the Heckscher Brothers in the purchase of the Lehigh Zinc Company, at South Bethlehem, 1880, and on its absorption by the New Jersey Zinc Company, became a director of that company and still fills that position. He is a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Racquet, and Philadelphia Gun clubs of Philadelphia.

Samuel Price Wetherill married, February 6, 1872, Christine, born February 21, 1852, daughter of George Northrop, Esq., of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of George Deacon Wetherill, of Philadelphia, before mentioned. George Northrop was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1822, died there May 30, 1896. He graduated at Yale and studied law with Hon. George M. Dallas, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, September 13, 1845. He practiced his profession in that city for a half century and acquired a high position in the legal fraternity, establishing a wide reputation for clear and vigorous argument as an advocate, and a careful and conscientious counselor.

Early in life George Northrop became identified with the Democratic party and took an active part in its councils and contests. He took a prominent part in the movement that led to the consolidation of the city in 1854, and was chairman of the Press Committee in the preparation for the grand ball given in honor of the Consolidation on its consummation. He was elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-first Ward, 1860, and served for several years. In 1864 he was Democratic candidate for Congress in Fourth District of Philadelphia county against Hon. William D. Kelley, and displayed brilliant oratorical powers in a joint debate with the "father of protection," but was defeated at the polls. Mr. Northrop continued his activity in public affairs, and in 1887 was a candidate for City Solicitor against Charles F. Warwick, later Mayor of the city, and was again defeated. Mr. Northrop was a member of the Rittenhouse Club, and the Philadelphia Gun Club. His wife, Sarah Wetherill Northrop, survived him. Beside Mrs. Christine (Northrop) Wetherill, he had two other children, Isabella, wife of James O. McHenry, of Edgewater Park, New Jersey, and Dr. Katharine Northrop, who died at Reading, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1899. The latter was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and practiced in Philadelphia for several years. She later accepted the position of Chief Resident Physician of the Women's Department of the Warren Hospital. In 1896 she was made Chief of the Women's Department of the State Asylum for the Insane at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, and was acting in that capacity at the time of her decease.

The Northrop family, founded in Pennsylvania by George Northrop about 1681, is of English origin, though tradition relates that three representatives of the fam-

ily found a temporary home in Holland prior to their emigration to America, John to New England, Samuel to the Carolinas and George to Pennsylvania. It is thought that they came from Norfolk county, England, where a parish still bears their name. It has also been suggested that the name was originally Northope, as there is an old seat in Flintshire, Wales, known as Northope Hall.

George Northrop, great-great-great-grandfather of George Northrop, Esq., first above mentioned, settled in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, about 1682, on a plantation of 100 acres. He died there in 1707, and his wife Susanna, November 12, 1748, and they are buried at Pennypack Baptist Churchyard. His will was probated at Philadelphia, May 26, 1707. John and Susanna Northrop had children, George, Susanna, Alice, Elizabeth and Mary.

George Northrop, Jr., son of George and Susanna, also resided in Lower Dublin township. He united with Pennypack Baptist Church by baptism, March 31, 1739, died in December, 1780. He married Elinor (Nice, Neus, Newes), daughter of Hans de Nyce, a Mennonite preacher of Germantown, founder of Nicetown, in what was then known as the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, where he afterwards resided. He was a native of Crefeld, on the Rhine, and one of the pioneer (Holland) settlers in Pennsylvania. He died May 23, 1708, and his wife Jean or Janneken died September, 1742.

The children of George and Elinor (Nyce) Northrop were: Jeremiah, of whom presently, Jane de Nyce Northrop, Enoch and Mary.

Jeremiah Northrop, son of George Northrop, Jr., and his wife, Elinor de Nyce, resided in Lower Dublin township, owning land there as well as 230 acres in Moreland township. He died in Lower Dublin township, his will being probated January 24, 1785. He married, at Pennypack Baptist Church, May 31, 1753, Mary, daughter of John Foster, who died in 1769, and Jane, his wife; granddaughter of Thomas Foster, and Mary, his wife, of Lower Dublin township, and great-granddaughter of Allen Foster, one of the early settlers of that township, who died in 1725. The children of Jeremiah and Mary (Foster) Northrop were: Elinor Wright, John, Rachel Duffield, Sarah Elizabeth and Phoebe Northrop.

John Northrop, only son of Jeremiah and Mary (Foster) Northrop, was born in Lower Dublin township, March 8, 1767, died there November 20, 1841. He is buried in Pennypack Churchyard. He married (first) Mary Davis, and had children: John, Jr., of whom presently; Jeremiah; Hester, married William Rupert; George; Elizabeth, married William Castor. John Northrop married (second) Mary Neissender, born 1780, died July 21, 1866, and had issue, Harriet, married James Poole, and Samuel.

John Northrop, Jr., eldest son of John Northrop, by his first wife, Mary Davis, was born in Lower Dublin township, 1796. On his father's second marriage, about 1808, he left home and became an apprentice to the carpenter trade in Philadelphia, and on arriving at manhood became a successful and prosperous carpenter and builder in that city. He built a number of houses on Walnut street, below Seventeenth, and in other parts of the city. He died in Philadelphia, October 27, 1863, and was buried at South Laurel Hill Cemetery, in which he was one of the first lot holders in 1838. He married, about 1818, Christiana, born 1792, died November 9, 1873, daughter of Joseph Johnson, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Brown, a sea captain, and Mary, his wife; granddaughter of Benjamin Johnson, born September 9, 1725, died September 20, 1797, by his wife, Christiana

Rambo, born February 3, 1729, died November 9, 1805; and great-granddaughter of Jacob and Charity Johnson.

Peter Gunnarson Rambo, great-grandfather of Christiana (Rambo) Johnson (the latter being the great-great-grandmother of Christine (Northrop) Wetherill), was the ancestor of the prominent Rambo family of Philadelphia. He was a native of Guttenburg, Sweden, and came to Philadelphia with the first Pennsylvania Colony of Swedes in the two vessels "Key of Calmer" and "Bird Grip," in the fall of 1637. These Colonists purchased of the Indians land on west side of Delaware River and Bay, from Cape Henlopen to "Santhion," their name for the Falls of the Delaware, Bucks county, and called their new territory New Sweden. Peter Rambo owned 650 acres on west side of the Delaware and large tracts in what became Gloucester county, New Jersey, and was one of the most prominent men in the Swedish Colony. He was Commissioner to the Indians and Interpreter under the Swedes; a Magistrate under Dutch Government, 1657, after their conquest of the Swedes, and a Councillor, under Gov. Robert Carr, first English governor on the Delaware in 1667; and a Justice of the Peace, both under the Dutch and English jurisdiction, being commissioned under the latter, November, 1674, for Upland and its dependencies, and recommissioned October 3, 1676. He died in Philadelphia, November, 1698.

Peter Rambo, Jr., son of the above, born June 17, 1653, was present at the landing of William Penn at Upland in 1682. He was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly, 1709, from Philadelphia county. He died December 12, 1729, and was buried at Gloria Dei Church, of which his father had been one of the founders and first vestrymen. His brother, Gunnar Rambo, was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly, 1685. Peter Rambo, Jr., married Magdalen, daughter of Swan Scuter. She was born March 25, 1660. They had children: Swen, Brigetta, Peter Rambo, 3d., Andrew, Elias, John and Jacob.

Peter Rambo, 3d., father of Christine (Rambo) Johnson, was born December 20, 1682, died in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, March 8, 1739. He married, November 11, 1709, Margaret Jonason, who died September 13, 1747. The old Rambo and Johnson Bible, published in Sweden in 1703 and containing the record of the family, was bequeathed by the will of Margaret, widow of Peter Rambo, 3d., to her youngest daughter Christine, wife of Benjamin Johnson, before mentioned, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Holmesburg.

Christine Rambo, youngest of the eight children of Peter and Margaret (Johnson) Rambo, married, 1748, Benjamin Johnson, and the fourth of their eight children, Joseph Johnson, born February 8, 1763, married Martha, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Brown, and they had children: Elias, married Melissa Smith; Joseph, married Hannah Letteloeff; Elizabeth, married a Poultney; Christiana, married John Northrop, Jr.

John Northrop, Jr., and Christiana Johnson had issue: Benjamin Theodore, born 1821, died 1867; George Northrop, Esq., father of Christine (Northrop) Wetherill; Fanny, married Charles Elmes, and others who died young.

Issue of Samuel Price and Christine (Northrop) Wetherill:

Georgine Northrop Wetherill, b. March 4, 1873; m., April 18, 1893, Charles Shillard Smith, being his second wife; they reside at Bala, Pa.;

Sarah Wetherill, b. Oct. 11, 1874; m., June 6, 1898, at First Unitarian Church, Phila., Robert R. Logan, and had issue:

Deborah Logan, b. Feb. 16, 1900.

Northrop Wetherill, b. May 3, 1876, d. Aug. 18, 1876;

Christine Wetherill, b. April 10, 1878; m., June 9, 1908, William Gordon Stevenson, of Phila.;

Samuel Price Wetherill, Jr., b. May 12, 1880; m., June 7, 1902, Edith Bucknell, and had issue:

Gyles Price Wetherill, b. March 14, 1904.

Isabella Wetherill, b. Dec. 6, 1881.

WILLIAM WETHERILL, M. D., son of Samuel Wetherill, 2d., and his wife, Rachel Price, was born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1804. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia for a number of years, and was a partner with his brother, John Price Wetherill, in the Wetherill White Lead Works. He later took up his residence at the old family residence of "Fatland," part of a large tract of land purchased by his father, near the junction of Perkiomen creek with Schuylkill river, originally containing 1400 acres, and known as "Hill Grove on the Perkiomen." It had been sold out of the family and was the home of John James Audubon, the famous ornithologist for many years. It was later purchased by William H. Wetherill, son of Dr. William, and was the summer home of the family. Dr. William Wetherill died there April 28, 1872.

Dr. William Wetherill married, July 6, 1825, Isabella, born February 22, 1807, died December 25, 1871, daughter of John William and Isabella (Ramsey) Maccomb, and granddaughter of William Maccomb, of New York, by his wife, Sarah Jane Dring. She was a cousin of Brig. Gen. Alexander Maccomb, the hero of Plattsburg in 1814, and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, at his death in 1841.

Issue of Dr. William and Isabella (Maccomb) Wetherill:

Samuel Wetherill, b. Phila., April 8, 1826, d. there, Jan. 22, 1902; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1845; studied law and was admitted to the Phila. Bar; practiced his profession in that city for half a century; edited "Williams on Personal Property," and was the author of other legal text books; Director of Public Schools in the Seventh Ward for several years; member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, etc.; m., Dec. 20, 1860, Martha Anna, dau. of William Parker Bowen, of Savannah, Ga.; no issue;

Col. John Maccomb Wetherill, b., Phila., Feb. 11, 1828; educated at private schools and Univ. of Pa., and at age of eighteen years went to Pottsville, Pa., to look after management and development of coal lands and mines in Schuylkill co., belonging to the family. Upon the outbreak of Civil War, he enlisted at first call for troops and, April 19, 1861, was mustered into the service as Aide-de-camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in Keim's division of Gen. Robert Patterson's command, and served three months in the Shenandoah campaign. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for the war in 82nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and was commissioned Major. He served with this regiment three years and one month, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Seven Day Fight before Richmond, Malvern, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan, rising to the rank of Colonel, and was honorably mustered out Sept. 16, 1864. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for State Senator for his district in 1867, but was defeated at the polls. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873-4.

Col. Wetherill was president of the Regimental Association of the Eighty-second Regiment at the time of his death, which occurred at Pottsville, May 16, 1895, after an illness of only ten days. He was unm. He was bur. in the Free Quaker and Bakeswell burying lot at Fatlands;

Isabella Bloomfield Wetherill, b. Feb. 14, 1830, d. May 5, 1830;

Rachel Wetherill, b. May 18, 1831, d. at her residence, 1434 Spruce street, Phila., Nov. 10, 1901; m. Dr. Addinell Hewson, a distinguished physician of Phila., Surgeon at the Wills Eye Hospital, etc., and the fifth of his family as an instructor in anatomy, surgery and medicine, being a son of Dr. Thomas Hewson, of Phila., and a descendant

- of Sir Thomas Hewson, of London, one of the discoverers of the lymphatic system. Dr. Addinell Newson d., Phila., 1889, and his wife, Rachel Wetherill, had issue:
 Dr. Addinell Hewson, Jr., of Phila.;
 Thomas Hewson, d. young;
 William Hewson, d. young;
 Isabel Bloomfield Hewson, m., Nov. 3, 1897, William Thurston Manning, of Baltimore, an official of the B. & O. R. R. Co.;
 Mary Coxe Hewson, m. April 19, 1893, Rudolph Moorel Booraem, of Phila., formerly of N. Y.;
 Emily Hewson, m., June 10, 1895, Thomas Johnston Miche, Esq., of Baltimore Bar.
- William Wetherill, b. Oct. 7, 1833, d. July 16, 1834;
- Joseph Bloomfield Wetherill, b. June 17, 1835, d. 1887; m., Jan. 2, 1870, Kate Annette, dau. of J. Lawrence Smith, and had issue:
 Cornelia Stewart Wetherill, d. young;
 Isabella Macomb Wetherill.
- Sarah Jane Wetherill, b. Oct. 12, 1836, d. Jan. 10, 1875; m., Jan. 29, 1874, John Stockton Hough, M. D., of Phila., and Millbank, N. J., a distinguished physician of Phila., 1869-74; lecturer on physiology, Wagner Institute; physician at Pennsylvania Hospital, and a number of other Philadelphia medical institutions, and the author of a number of medical works of international reputation; eldest male representative of Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, 1692-1700; he d., Millbank, May 6, 1900;
- WILLIAM HENRY WETHERILL, b. Jan. 20, 1838; m. Elizabeth Putnam Proctor; of whom presently;
- Francis Dring Wetherill, b. June 10, 1839; served during the Civil War as Captain in 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry; was taken prisoner, Feb. 25, 1863, confined for three months in Libby Prison; was for several years member of firm of Wetherill Brothers, paint manufacturers, but retired from business in middle life; m., Oct. 20, 1870, Caroline Jacobs, dau. of John Price Wetherill (2d), by his wife, Caroline Jacobs, and had issue:
 Brinton Wetherill, b. Aug. 12, 1871;
 Isabel Macomb Wetherill, b. Dec. 16, 1873; m., Jan. 16, 1899, William Weaver Lukens, of Conshohocken, and had issue:
 Francis W. Lukens;
 Charles W. Lukens;
 Alexander M. Lukens;
 William Lukens.
- John Lawrence Wetherill, b. July 10, 1874; read law in office of William Brooke Rawle, admitted to Phila. Bar, 1896; served in Spanish-American War as volunteer in First City Troop;
- Caroline Bowen Wetherill, b. July 12, 1876; m. at Christ Church, London, England, June 10, 1907, Josiah Collins, of Seattle, Wash., and had issue:
 Josiah Collins, Jr., b. March, 1908.
- Charles Wetherill, b. July 20, 1840, d. Sept. 16, 1859;
- Isabella Macomb Wetherill, b. Aug. 21, 1841, d. May 4, 1848;
- Elizabeth Ramsey Wetherill, b. Feb. 14, 1843, d. Feb. 21, 1882; m., 1864, George Inman Riché, of Phila., and had issue:
 George Inman Riché, d. inf.;
 Charles Swift Riché, Esq., of Phila.
- Rebecca Gumbes Wetherill, b. 1844; m., 1876, George Tupman; no issue;
- Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, b. May 23, 1845; enlisted as private in Capt. Landis' Independent Company, Penna. Vols., 1862; was appointed an Aide in U. S. Coast Survey, and served with both North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons during Civil War; was appointed Second Lieut. in Sixth Regiment, U. S. Inf., 1867; promoted First Lieut., 1875, and Captain, 1890; also served as Regimental Quartermaster from 1887 to 1890; was killed while leading his command up the heights of San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, exhorting his men, as he fell, to push on and capture the entrenchments; m., 1873, May Hubbard, and had issue:
 May Hubbard Wetherill, b. Jan. 12, 1875; m., Sept. 29, 1900, Dr. Benjamin F. Van Meter, of Richmond, Va., Surgeon, U. S. A., who served in Capt. Wetherill's regiment at Santiago de Cuba; they had two daughters;
 Lieut. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, b. 1877; commissioned Second Lieut. Sixth U. S. Inf., Sept. 6, 1898; now Captain in 23rd Regiment, serving in the Philippines;
 Samuel Wetherill, b. Feb. 22, 1885.
- Isabella Wetherill, b. March 7, 1847, d. April 2, 1869.

WILLIAM H. WETHERILL, son of Dr. William and Isabella (Macomb) Wetherill, born January 20, 1838, was educated in Philadelphia. When a young man he entered the employ of the well-known firm of Samuel & William Welsh, merchants and importers, and remained with them for some years. He then engaged in business for himself at Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there until the death of his father in 1872, when he returned to Philadelphia, to take charge of his father's interest in the White Lead Works, established by his grandfather and great-grandfather, with which he has since been connected as the official head of the firm, known since 1829 as Wetherill & Brother.

During the Civil War, William H. Wetherill was a resident of Philadelphia, and he trained and drilled with the Philadelphia Home Guards, went to the front with an "Emergency" Regiment, and was at the battle of Antietam, as sergeant of the company commanded by Capt. Charles S. Smith.

Among the property owned by Samuel Wetherill, Jr., grandfather of William H. Wetherill, was "Mill Grove Farm," before mentioned, on the banks of the Perkiomen, purchased in 1813, with the view of utilizing the lead deposits thereon, and from it a large amount of the lead used in the white lead works was mined for some years, the firm later finding it more profitable to bring their material from the richer lead deposits in Missouri. A portion of this tract, the old Audubon homestead, descended to Dr. William Wetherill, and was his home at his death, and from him came to William H. Wetherill, whose country home it still is, and has been greatly improved and beautified by him.

Another family property of the Wetherill family, owned by Mr. Edward Wetherill, is "Chalkley Hall," in Frankford, loaned during the summer months of 1907 to the College Settlement, as a Country Club, for the crowded inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, "Little Italy," and other poor districts of Philadelphia. Under the management of Miss Anna Dawes, head worker of the Settlement, the old Wetherill Mansion, set back a mile or more from the road and surrounded by sturdy chestnuts and maples, has been turned into a club house for the poor laborers of all nationalities who are permitted to spend two or three weeks at a time in this rural retreat; sometimes as many as fifty families occupying it at one time, Russians, Poles, Italians and Germans, the college women acting as hostesses, initiating this foreign element in our population into ways of decent self-respecting manner of living.

William H. Wetherill is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1907 had erected on St. Mary's Church, Locust street, above Thirty-ninth street, a beautiful stone tower, eighteen feet square and rising to the height of one hundred and ten feet. On a tablet in the room below the tower is this inscription:

"To the glory of God, in loving memory of Harry Flickwir West, who died January 3, 1906, this spire is erected by his life-long friend, William H. Wetherill."

The tower was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, October 20, 1907, Mr. Wetherill intended also to install a set of chimes in the tower, but the vestry of the church opposed it for the reason that they were attached to the original bell, which had been cast by J. Wiltbank in 1838, the sound of which is so familiar to the residents of the locality. Mr. Wetherill has also placed in the church tower memorial windows to the sisters of Mr. West.

William H. Wetherill has been clerk of the Society of Free Quakers for the last

thirty-five years, succeeding his cousin, John Price Wetherill, and being of the fifth generation of the family to serve in that capacity. He is a member of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic; Union League; Pilgrim's Society of Massachusetts; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Historical Society of Montgomery County; Philadelphia Pink Club; Apprentices' Library Association; Pennsylvania Forestry Association; Philadelphia Audubon Society, and other local associations. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia; a life member of the House of Refuge, and of the Zoological Gardens Association. He is a member of Jordan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Salem, Massachusetts.

William H. Wetherill married, October 4, 1863, Elizabeth Putnam, born May 27, 1842, daughter of Abel and Lydia (Emerson) Proctor, of Massachusetts.

Issue of William H. and Elizabeth P. (Proctor) Wetherill:

Alice Putnam Wetherill, b. Aug. 13, 1867, d. Aug. 17, 1868;

Edgar Macomb Wetherill, b. April 11, 1869, d. 1887;

Henry Emerson Wetherill, M. D., b. May 19, 1871; graduate of Univ. of Pa., and practicing physician of Phila.;

Herbert Johnson Wetherill, b. May 19, 1873; m., Oct. 7, 1903, Mary Rowe Dunn; resides in Phila.; they had issue: Anna Wetherill, b. Sept. 21, 1905;

Abel Proctor Wetherill, b. July 24, 1876; now associated with his father and younger brother, Webster King Wetherill, in the manufacture of white lead in Phila.; m., 1905, Sarah Reeve Mullen;

Webster King Wetherill, b. Oct. 19, 1878; member of the family firm in the manufacture of white lead, with his father and elder brother, Abel Proctor Wetherill; m., June 1, 1904, Georgine Vaux Cresson;

Francis Macomb Wetherill, b. January 27, 1882; student at General Theological Seminary, New York City.

LIPPINCOTT FAMILY.

The family of Lippincott was an ancient one in Devonshire, whence Richard Lippincott came to New England prior to 1640. The name is possibly a corruption of Lovecote, mentioned in Domesday Book, compiled in 1080, and the estate, still bearing the ancient name, is located in Highampton, about thirty miles southwest of Webworthy, the seat of the Lippincott family for three hundred and fifty years. Luffincott, another corruption of the ancient name, being a parish, some twenty miles west of Lovecote on the western border of Devon. The last of the Webworthy family was Henry Luppincott, who died in Barcelona, Spain, in 1779. A branch of this family removed to Sedbury, East Devon, in the middle of the sixteenth century from which descended Henry Lippincott, a distinguished merchant of Bristol, England, who was made a baronet in 1778 by George III. Numerous Coats-of-Arms have been granted the family at different periods.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT, the ancestor of the family in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was an early Puritan settler in New England. On April 1, 1640 he was chosen as a town officer of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and he was admitted a freeman of that town May 13, 1640. He removed a few years later to Boston, where his son John Lippincott was born November 6, 1644, and baptized four days later, as shown by the records of the First Church of Boston. The baptismal record shows that the father was "a member of the Church at Dorchester." He does not seem to have been entirely in accord with the rigid creed of the Puritan church, and had a difference with his church through which he was excluded from communion on July 6, 1651. Soon after this date he returned with his family to England, and became allied with the Society of Friends. With others of that sect he suffered persecution for his religious faith. On February, 1655, he was arrested

Papers in the possession of the family of the late J. Dundas Lippincott, of Philadelphia, show the descent of Richard Lippincott, of Devonshire, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, prior to 1640, to have been as follows:

Robert de Lughencot, held the manor of Luffencot, county Devon, from 27, of Henry III., and granted the same to his younger son;

Jordan de Lughencot, who held same from 24, of Edward I.;

Thomas de Lughencot, held same from 19, of Edward III.;

John de Lughencott, held same in time of Edward III.;

Nicholas de Luffincott, held same in time of Henry IV., and in second year of Henry V. granted it to his son;

John de Luffincott, who married in 1413, A. D., Jane Wibbery, of Wyberry, county Devon, daughter and heiress of John Wibbery, whose son,

John Lippincott, of Wibbery, bore the Arms of the Lughencott family quartered with those of Wibbery; m. Jane de Laploads, of Sydbury, county Devon, whose son,

Philip Lippincott, of Wibbery, m. Alice, dau. and co-heiress of Richard Gough, of Kilham, co. Cornwall. M. (second) Jane Larder, of Upton Pym, county Devon; (third) Alice Dyrrant, of Escomb. By Alice Gough, had issue:

John Lippincott, eldest son, whose issue became extinct with Henry Lippincott, of Barcelona, in 1779;

Daughters, Margaret, Frances and Mary, and a second son;

Anthony Lippencott, m. and had issue;

Bartholomew Lippincott, had issue;

Anthony Lippincott, b. 1593, father of Richard Lippincott, who came to Mass. and,

Thomas, b. 1598;

Dorothy, b. 1599;

Jane,

Mary, b. 1604;

Bartholomew, b. 1607.

at Plymouth, Devonshire, by the Mayor of Plymouth, and confined in or near the Castle of Exeter, and again arrested by order of the mayor in 1660, being later released at the solicitation of Margaret Fell, who became the wife of George Fox in 1669.

In 1661 or 1662, Richard Lippincott again sailed for America, and located in Rhode Island, then the asylum of several religious sects driven out of the Massachusetts Colony by the intolerant Puritans. He joined in the formation of an Association at Newport, Rhode Island in 1664, for the purpose of securing title from the Indians to a large tract of land in New Jersey, and was the largest contributor to the fund raised for that purpose. The purchase was effected from the Indian Sachem, Popomma, on April 8, 1665, and the land was confirmed to the Rhode Island company on the following day by Patent from Governor Nicholls. By the terms of the grant all who settled within its limits were to have "free liberty of Conscience, without any molestation or Disturbance whatsoever in their way of Worship," and it was stipulated that at least one hundred families should settle thereon within the space of three years. Richard Lippincott settled at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, and was one of the founders of Shrewsbury Friends' Meeting of which he was one of the most prominent and active members throughout the remainder of his life. He also took a prominent part in Provincial affairs. The first Provincial Assembly was organized in the Province in 1667, and he became a representative therein in 1668 from Shrewsbury. In 1670 he was made one of the "Associates of the Patentees," the first local court of judicature. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1677, and was Coroner of Monmouth county in 1682-3. On August 9, 1676, he obtained a patent for 1000 acres of John Fenwick to be surveyed and laid out in his Colony, and it was surveyed to him on "Cohan-zick River and Wee-hatt-quack Creek." On May 20 and 21, 1679, he conveyed this tract in equal portions of 200 acres each to his five sons. None of them however settled thereon, all disposing of it prior to 1700. Richard Lippincott died at Shrewsbury, November 26, 1683, leaving a will dated November 23, 1683. His wife, Abigail, whom he had married at Roxbury, Massachusetts, survived him fourteen years, and died 6mo. 2, 1697. Her will, bearing date June 28, 1697, was proven August 24, 1697, and mentions her grandson, John, son of son John, widow and children of son Freedom; grandchildren, Abigail, Sybiah and Rachel, daughters of daughter Increase, wife of Samuel Dennis; sons, Restore and Remembrance, and the Friends' Meeting at Shrewsbury.

Issue of Richard and Abigail Lippincott:

Remembrance, bap. at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 19, 1641, d. at Shrewsbury, N. J., April 11, 1723; a large landholder there; m. Margaret Barber; had three sons and five daughters;

John, b., Boston, Oct. 7, 1644, d. at Shrewsbury, April 16, 1720; m. (first) Sarah Hewett, (second) Jeanette Austin or Aston; sons—Preserve, John and Robert; daughters—Mary, Anne and Margaret;

Abigail, b., Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1646-7, d. March 9, 1646-7;

RESTORE, b., Plymouth, England, July 3, 1652, d., Burlington co., N. J., July 1741; of whom presently;

Freedom, b., Plymouth, England, Sept. 1, 1655, d. at Wellenborough, Burlington co., N. J.; "Tanner" letters of Admrn. to his brother, Restore, June 15, 1697; m. Mary Curtis; had son, Samuel, and other children;

Increase, b., Plymouth, England, Dec. 5, 1657, d., Shrewsbury, N. J., Nov. 29, 1695; m. Samuel Dennis;

Jacob, b. May 11, 1660, d., Shrewsbury, N. J., Feb. 6, 1689; m. Ruth Wooley, and had issue—Jacob and Ruth;

Preserve, b., R. I., Feb. 25, 1663, d., Shrewsbury, N. J., March, 1666.

RESTORE LIPPINCOTT, third son of Richard and Abigail, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, July 3, 1653, came to Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, with his parents, when a lad of a dozen years, and lived there until about 1692, though he had purchased land in Northampton township, Burlington county, near Mt. Holly, as early as 1688, and was living on the 570 acres purchased in that year of Thomas Olive, when it was conveyed to him September 21, 1692. On January 10, 1699-1700 he conveyed 309 acres of the 570 acre tract to his son Samuel, and continued to reside on the balance of the tract until his death July 20, 1741. He was a member of the West Jersey Assembly from Burlington county in 1701 and, with other members of the Assembly and Provincial Council, petitioned King William to confirm Andrew Hamilton as Governor of the Colony. The following year the Proprietors of East and West Jersey surrendered their governmental rights to the Crown and Queen Anne united them into one Colony and appointed Lord Cornbury Governor. The first Assembly of the united Province met at Perth Amboy in 1703, and Restore Lippincott was one of the representatives of Burlington county in that Assembly; was re-elected in 1704 and continued to serve until the Assembly was dissolved in 1706. He was an active and esteemed member of Mt. Holly Friends Meeting and the Meeting was held at his house prior to the erection of the Meeting House in 1716. He married at Shrewsbury, November 6, 1674, Hannah Shattuck, daughter of William Shattuck, born at Boston, July 8, 1654, died prior to 1729, in which year he married (second) Martha, widow of Joshua Owen, of Springfield, and daughter of John Shinn, of Springfield, Burlington county.

Issue of Restore and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott:

Samuel b., Shrewsbury, Sept. 12, 1675, d. in Northampton township, Burlington co., N. J., 1721; m., July 3, 1700, Ann Hulett;

Abigail, b. Feb. 16, 1677; m., May 3, 1697, James Shinn;

Hannah, b. Nov. 15, 1679;

Hope, b. Oct., 1681; m., April 15, 1701, William Gladding;

Rebecca, b. Nov. 24, 1684; m., June 5, 1704, Josiah Gaskill;

JAMES, b. June 11, 1687, d. 1760; m., Nov. 10, 1709, Anna Eves, of Evesham, Burlington co.; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1690; m., June, 1712, George Shinn;

JACOB, b. Aug., 1692; m. July 1, 1716, Mary, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr, and settled in Salem co.; was ancestor of Joshua Lippincott, Phila., director of the Bank of the United States, president of the Lehigh Navigation Co., etc.; of whom later;

Rachel, b. Jan. 8, 1695; m. (first), March 11, 1713, Zachariah Jess; and (second), Nov. 19, 1729, Francis Dawson.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT, second son of Restore and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott, born at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 11, 1687, removed with his parents to Northampton township, Burlington county, when a child. He married November 10, 1709, Anna, daughter of Thomas Eves, one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, who came from London, England, purchasing one-thirty-second share of the West Jersey lands of Thomas Olive, February 26, 1676-7. He settled on Mill Creek in Burlington county, in what became Evesham township, named for him, where he died in February, 1728-9. His wife was Mary Roberts, whom he

survived. James and Anna (Eves) Lippincott resided in Northampton township, and were members of Evesham Friends' Meeting.

Issue of James and Anna (Eves) Lippincott:

John, m., April, 1740, Elizabeth Elkington; settled in Evesham township;
 James, d. 1782; m. (first), Nov., 1748, Meribah Rockhill, and (second), in 1751, Elizabeth Lippincott, a widow;
 Daniel, d. 1776; m. Elizabeth Pim;
 JONATHAN, m., March 13, 1746, his first cousin, Anna Eves; of whom presently;
 Moses, d. 1752; m., July, 1750, Meribah Mullen, who m. (second), in 1753, Daniel Wills;
 Aaron, d. in Evesham, 1810; m., 1753, Elizabeth, dau. of Ephraim and Sarah Tomlinson;
 Increase, m., 9mo. 24, 1737, Joshua Humphreys;
 Anna, m. Thomas Taylor;
 Jerusha, m., April 16, 1751, Amos Rockhill, of Mansfield.

JONATHAN LIPPINCOTT, son of James and Anna (Eves) Lippincott, resided first in Evesham and later in Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey. He died in 1759. He married, March 13, 1746-7, his cousin Anna, daughter of Samuel and Mary Eves, of Evesham, the former being a brother of his mother Anna Eves. They were disowned by the Friends for their marriage, the marriage of first cousins being contrary to "the good order maintained among Friends."

Issue of Jonathan and Anna (Eves) Lippincott:

James, m., Jan. 28, 1771, Susannah Evans;
 LEVI LIPPINCOTT, b. about 1749, d. 1818; m. Lettice Wills; of whom presently;
 William, m., Aug. 9, 1779, Rhoda Leishman;
 Samuel, of whom we have no record.

LEVI LIPPINCOTT, second son of Jonathan and Anna (Eves) Lippincott, born in Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about 1749, spent his whole life as a farmer in that township, dying there in 1818. He married, April 12, 1773, Lettice, born September 5, 1754, died October, 1841, daughter of Micajah and Rebecca Wills, and of a family long prominent in Burlington county.

Issue of Levi and Lettice (Wills) Lippincott:

A child, b. in 1774, d. inf.;
 Reuben, b. Sept. 23, 1775, d. young and unm.;
 Joab, b. Oct. 2, 1777, d. young and unm.;
 Beulah, b. Oct. 20, 1779, d. unm.;
 Ann, b. Oct. 30, 1781; m. William Kaighn;
 JACOB WILLS LIPPINCOTT, b. Sept. 10, 1783, d. about 1834; m. Sarah Ballinger; of whom presently;
 Amy, b. Aug. 29, 1785, d. young and unm.;
 William, b. 1788, d. young and unm.;
 James Wills, b. 1790, d. Nov. 11, 1819, unm.;
 Elizabeth, b. 1792, d. about 1827; m. Jacob Hollingshead.

JACOB WILLS LIPPINCOTT, born in Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, September 10, 1783, resided in that township and Springfield township in the same county. He died about 1834. He married, February 6, 1812, Sarah, born near Medford, New Jersey, June 25, 1789, died September 25, 1873, daughter of Joshua Ballinger, of Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife Rebecca Moore, whom he married at Burlington, November 17, 1783, and a lineal descend-

ant of Henry Ballinger, one of the Proprietors of West Jersey in 1684, and Mary, his wife, a daughter of Thomas Harding, another of the Proprietors of West Jersey.

JOSHUA BALLINGER LIPPINCOTT, only child of Jacob Wills and Sarah (Ballinger) Lippincott, was born at Juliustown, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 18, 1813. He received his early education in the schools of that town, and at the age of sixteen years came to Philadelphia, and was employed in a book store at Fourth and Race streets for two years. His employer having failed in business at the end of that period, the creditors placed the affairs of the store in the hands of Mr. Lippincott.

He had full charge of the establishment, and conducted it for five years. In 1836 he borrowed \$2,000 of his mother, the only pecuniary assistance he ever received, and launched out into business for himself in the publishing and sale of books, under the firm name of J. B. Lippincott & Company, a firm that in the next twenty-five years became one of the principal publishing houses in the United States. The first fourteen years were devoted principally to the publication of Bibles, prayer-books, and various religious publications. Among the latter were a Commentary on the Bible in six volumes, and "The Comprehensive Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge," which met with a large sale. The business under his energetic and capable management was very successful and, in 1849, he purchased the entire stock of the extensive book jobbing and stationary establishment of Grigg, Elliott & Co., then the largest establishment of its kind in Philadelphia. Establishing a thoroughly equipped jobbing department, he reorganized the business in 1850 under the firm name of Lippincott, Grambo & Company, and subsequently located his principal establishment in a six-story building at Fourth and Commerce streets, owned by him, with a manufacturing establishment in a five-story building at Fifth and Cresson streets. In 1851 he made a business trip to Europe and secured the American agency for the English firm of Robert & William Chambers, and placed his mammoth establishment in the fore front of the book trade in America. Mr. Grambo retired in 1855, and the old firm name of J. B. Lippincott & Company was resumed and under it the house maintained its supremacy in that line of trade for almost a half century. In 1868 he issued the first edition of Lippincott's Magazine, to this day one of the leading literary monthlies. In 1857 he established the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* and continued it until 1861, when it was succeeded by the *Medical Times*. The publication of the standard and current books of literature and science brought its founder and head in contact with the leading thinkers and writers of his time, while the acknowledged merit of the text books, encyclopædias and other works that were distinctively the creation of the firm, illustrate his tireless energy and business capacity for all the details of his business. He ranked for many years as one of the leading business men of Philadelphia and held a large interest in many great enterprises. In 1854 he became a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank; in 1861 one of the managers of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; in 1862 a manager of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and was for twenty years one of the active managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. In 1874 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, and in 1876, of that of the University of Pennsylvania, and gave active and liberal support to both of these institutions; was conspicuously active in the founding and

support of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University. He was also for several years president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At his death on January 5, 1886, all these boards with which he had been so actively associated passed resolutions, testifying their appreciation of his worth and services and their loss in his death. Resolutions were also adopted by representatives of the book trade in Philadelphia, offered by Henry T. Coates, from which we quote the following: "In the death of Joshua B. Lippincott, Philadelphia mourns the loss of one of her best known and most active citizens, and the book trade its foremost and ablest member, one to whose energy, decision of character and foresight is due the building up of the great house which has aided in making Philadelphia known and respected not only in this country but also over the whole civilized world.

"As a business man he laid the foundations of the house which bears his name, upon the broad principles of commercial honor and personal integrity, and did much to make the name of a Philadelphia merchant respected and trusted. As a citizen he was enterprising and public-spirited, and as a wise and safe counsellor did much to promote many of the great enterprises in which our city is so deeply interested. Straightforward in all his dealings, and courteous in his manner to all, he ever held to the high principle that a merchant's word should be as good as his bond. His name will be one of the memories of the book trade of Philadelphia, and the great house which he founded and which bears his name."

He was one of the founders of the Union Club, which became later the Union League, the Social Art Club, and a number of other societies. He married, October 16, 1845, Josephine, the accomplished daughter of Seth Craige, one of Philadelphia's leading manufacturers, by his wife Angelina Shaw, and a descendant of a family long prominent in the business and social affairs of Philadelphia. She was born November 19, 1823.

Issue of Joshua B. and Josephine (Craige) Lippincott:

CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT, b., Phila., Nov. 4, 1846; m. Sallie E. Bucknell; of whom presently; Walter Lippincott, b., Phila., March 21, 1849; entered Univ. of Pa., 1862; entered firm of J. B. Lippincott, publishers, on leaving school and retained interest therein after his father's death; m., Oct. 21, 1879, Elizabeth Trotter, dau. of Sigismund Hoeckley Horstmann, of Phila., and they have issue:

Bertha Horstmann Lippincott;

Josephine Sarah Lippincott, b., Phila., Dec. 31, 1850; m., June 19, 1873, at Phila., James J. Goodwin, and had issue—three sons;

Joshua Bertram Lippincott, b. at Melmar, his father's country seat, near Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pa., Aug. 24, 1857; entered Univ. of Pa., 1874; became member of J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishing house, and has been vice-president of the company since Feb., 1886; is trustee of Univ. of Pa.; manager of Veterinary Hospital; member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and of a number of clubs and other social organizations; m., April 21, 1885, Joanna, b. Dec. 16, 1858, dau. of Joseph and Anna (Levering) Wharton, of Phila. They have issue:

Joseph Wharton Lippincott, b. Feb. 28, 1887;

Marianna Lippincott, b. Sept. 9, 1890;

Sarah Lippincott, b. July 14, 1894;

Bertram Lippincott, b. Nov. 15, 1897.

CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT, eldest son of Joshua B. and Josephine (Craige) Lippincott, born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1846, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, entering that institution in 1862, and finishing his education in Europe. He entered the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. in 1866, and

has since been prominently identified with that company, succeeding his father as President of the J. B. Lippincott Co. in 1886, the latter having been President of the company from its incorporation a year prior to his death. He is a member of the Mayflower Descendants; of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and of the Union League, Art and Rittenhouse clubs. He married, April 13, 1871, Sallie E., born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1848, daughter of William and Harriet M. (Ashton) Bucknell, of Philadelphia, and they reside on West Rittenhouse Square.

Issue of Craige and Sallie E. (Bucknell) Lippincott:

Jay Bucknell Lippincott, b., Phila., Feb. 1, 1872; m., Jan. 20, 1897, Camilla Elizabeth, b., St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1, 1879, dau. of Luther R. and Virginia (Hancock) Hare; they have issue:

Cammilla Hare Lippincott, b. Oct. 1, 1897;

Priscilla Lippincott.

Josephine Lippincott, b., Phila., Nov. 4, 1874; m. Maurice J. K., son of Paul S. Reeves, and have issue;

Constance Lippincott, b., Phila., Sept. 17, 1883.

JACOB LIPPINCOTT, youngest son of Restore and Hannah (Shattuck) Lippincott, born in Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about the middle of August, 1692, married, July 1, 1716, Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr, born near Mt. Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1698. Her father, Henry Burr, having emigrated from London, England, about 1682, and located in that vicinity, became a large landowner. Her mother, Elizabeth Hudson, was a daughter of Robert and Mary Hudson, early settlers in Burlington county. Her eldest brother, John Burr, married as second wife, Susanna (Hudson), widow of Robert Owen, of Philadelphia, and daughter of William Hudson, one of the early Mayors of Philadelphia, some account of whom is given in this work.

Jacob and Mary (Burr) Lippincott spent the first twenty-five years of their married life in Burlington county, and in 1741, removed to Greenwich, Gloucester county, near Swedesboro and the line of Salem county, New Jersey, about three miles from Mullica Hill. Jacob Lippincott died prior to 1754.

Issue of Jacob and Mary (Burr) Lippincott:

Joseph, b. 1718, d. 1773; m., April 3, 1752, Rebecca Coates;

Benjamin, m. Hope Wills, Jan. 9, 1741;

Restore, m., in 1752, Ann Lord, and (second) Deborah Cooper;

Caleb, m. Hannah, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Woolston) Wills;

Jacob, settled in Bucks Co., Pa.;

Joshua, of Salem, m., 1767, Rebecca Wood, widow of James;

Samuel, m., Jan. 7, 1758, Elizabeth Applyn;

Caleb, m. Hannah Will;

WILLIAM, removed to Phila.; m. Sarah Bispham; of whom presently;

Hannah, m., July 4, 1748, Joshua Lord, of Woodbury;

Mary, m., 1746, Jacob, son of Thomas and Abigail Spicer, of Gloucester Co.;

Sarah, m. (first) William Haines, and (second), Feb. 13, 1760, Azariah Shinn, of Gloucester Co.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, youngest son of Jacob and Mary (Burr) Lippincott, of Greenwich, New Jersey, removed to Philadelphia when a young man, and became identified with many of the institutions of the city. He was one of the earliest



Wm. Lippincott

W. Lippincott

members of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, being elected a member May 29, 1775. He married Sarah Bispham.

Issue of William and Sarah (Bispham) Lippincott:

JOSHUA, m. Sarah Ann Wetherill; of whom presently;
William, m. Christiana Barnes;
Mary, m. Samuel Yorke.

Issue of Joshua and Sarah Ann (Wetherill) Lippincott:

Sarah Ann, m., in 1821, Benjamin W. Richards, Mayor of Phila., 1832;
Mary;
Selena, d. unm.;
Samuel, d. unm.;
William, m. Mary Wilmer;
Joshua, m. Agnes Keene, grandniece of James Dundas, Lord Dunira.

Issue of Joshua and Agnes (Keene) Lippincott:

JAMES DUNDAS, b. 1839; of whom later;
Anna Maria, m. Maj. William. Wurts Dundas.

JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT, son of Joshua and Agnes (Keene) Lippincott, was born in 1839, in Philadelphia and died March 6, 1905, of pneumonia. His life was spent largely in his native city. He graduated from Princeton University with the class of 1861. He was twice married—first to Alice, daughter of Thomas Potter, of Princeton, New Jersey. November 21, 1903, he married Isabelle, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Francis Armstrong, formerly of Missouri, but at the commencement of President Cleveland's second administration the family removed to Washington, D. C., Gen. Armstrong having been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEWBOLD FAMILY.

The Newbold family of Philadelphia was founded in America by Michael Newbold, of Sheffield Park, county York, England, who came to Burlington county, New Jersey, 1680, having purchased of George Hutchinson, of Sheffield, by deed of lease and release dated January 28 and 29, 1677-8, one-eighth of three-ninetieths of the Province of West Jersey, which Hutchinson had purchased of Edward Byllinge, March 1, 1676-7. Michael Newbold was born in 1623, and was a son of Thomas Newbold, of Parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, who was a younger son of John Newbold, of Hackenthorpe, county Derby.

MICHAEL NEWBOLD was born in the parish of Handsworth, but in 1664 removed to Sheffield Park, same county, where he held lands as tenant-in-fee of the Earl of Shaftesbury, until his emigration to New Jersey. "Godfrey Newbould, of Handsworth Woodhouse, Parish of Handsworth County of Yorke, Gentleman," was also a proprietary of West Jersey. On September 3, 1681, Thomas Revel, Surveyor General for the Proprietors of West Jersey, surveyed to Michael Newbold, 400 acres on the south side of Assinnicunk or Birch creek, near the present site of Bordentown, and many other tracts were later surveyed to him in right of his purchase before mentioned. He brought with him from England nine of his eleven children and wife Anne, and settled in Burlington county, where he died in February, 1692-3. He was one of the first magistrates of Burlington county and prominent in public affairs. His will dated May 19, 1690, proved February 25, 1692-3, a codicil having been added November 19, 1692, mentions his wife Anne; son Samuel, and daughter Anne, wife of James Nutt, in England; and his other children, Joshua, (who died in Chesterfield, in 1709) John, (who seems to have returned to England,) is given a legacy "if he returns to West Jersey;" Michael, of whom presently); Lettice, and her six children; James, (who died in Mansfield in 1697 without male issue); Thomas, (who died in Mansfield in 1696, unmarried); Mary, and her four children; Margaret, and her four children; grandson Gershom, son of daughter Alice. He was possessed of a large personal estate, a goodly part of which was in England; several plantations and 600 acres of land not yet taken up, besides several lots in Burlington.

Of the daughters of Michael and Anne Newbold, mentioned in the above quoted will of their father, Lettice married, December 6, 1683, John Woolston Jr., of Burlington, of a family later prominent on the west side of the Delaware; Mary, married by license dated May 12, 1684, Dededia Higgins, of Burlington, later of Somerset county, New Jersey; Margaret, married by license dated December 30, 1686, Daniel Wills Jr., of Burlington, son of Daniel Wills, "Practitioner in Physick, of the Towne of Northampton," England, who became one of the Proprietaries of West Jersey and a prominent official; and James, a son, married by license dated January 16, 1695, Elizabeth Powell, who married (second) by license dated December 21, 1699, Jacob Decow.

MICHAEL NEWBOLD JR., son of Michael and Anne Newbold, born in England, succeeded to a large part of his father's lands and estate in Burlington county, and purchased other lands there, owning at the time of his death, 1721, a farm of

300 acres in Springfield township, upon which he resided; 500 acres in the upper part of Springfield, and 400 acres in Hunterdon county. His personal estate amounted to nearly £700, including two negro slaves. He like his father was a Justice of Burlington county, and he also served as an officer under Col. Daniel Cox. His will dated November 29, 1721, mentions children: Thomas, Michael, Ann Beetle, Sarah, Barzilla and Margaret.

Michael Newbold Jr. married Sarah, daughter of John Cleayton, one of the earliest settlers of Shrewsbury river, Monmouth county, East Jersey, where he resided until about 1699, when he removed to Chesterfield township, Burlington county, where he died in May, 1704. He was a planter and possessed of a large landed and personal estate in New Jersey, both in Monmouth and Burlington counties.

Issue of Michael and Sarah (Cleayton) Newbold:

Sarah Newbold, b. Nov. 29, 1700; m. Thomas Boude, of Phila. and West Jersey;
THOMAS NEWBOLD, b. 1702, of whom presently;

Michael Newbold, m. April 15, 1730, Susannah Schooley, and had several children, among them:

Anna Newbold, m. Anthony Taylor, of Brookdale Farm, Burlington Co., and was the mother of Anthony Taylor, Jr., of the Phila. firm of Taylor & Newbold, and of Mary and Anna Taylor, successively the wives of Thomas Newbold, the other member of the firm of Taylor & Newbold. Mary, wife of the senior member, being dau. of Caleb Newbold, of Springfield twp., Burlington co., N. J.;

John Newbold, m. Mary Cole, and was the father of Rachel Newbold, who m. her cousin, Daniel Newbold, Judge of Common Pleas, Court of Burlington co., 1797;

Rebecca Newbold, b. Aug. 13, 1739, d. Nov. 16, 1774; m. Dec. 20, 1764, Thomas Earl, of Springfield, Burlington Co.;

Cleayton Newbold, m. Mary Foster;

Joseph Newbold;

Mary Newbold, m. Robert Emley;

Susan Newbold, m. Samuel Hough.

Barzilla Newbold;

Ann Newbold;

Margaret Newbold.

THOMAS NEWBOLD, son of Michael and Sarah (Cleayton) Newbold, born in Mansfield township, Burlington county, 1702, died in that county in 1741. Like his father and grandfather, he took a prominent part in public affairs during the brief term of his mature years. He was a Justice of Burlington County Courts, 1739, and until his death, and was frequently called upon to act as an executor, administrator, trustee, etc., in the settlement of estates, though practically a young man at his death. He married at Burlington Friends Meeting, Edith, daughter of Marmaduke Coate by his wife, Anne, daughter of Edward Pole, of Somersetshire, England, who had brought a certificate to Burlington Meeting from a Monthly Meeting held at Sutton, for the Southern Division of the County of Somerset, England, dated 3mo. (May) 25, 1715. Edith (Coate) Newbold married (second) Daniel Doughty, and survived her first husband many years.

Issue of Thomas and Edith (Coate) Newbold:

Michael, b. April 6, 1726, d. y.;

Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1728;

Caleb, b. Feb. 16, 1731 (from whom descend the Newbolds of New York);

Hannah, b. May 27, 1734;

WILLIAM, b. Sept. 10, 1736.

WILLIAM NEWBOLD, son of Thomas and Edith (Coate) Newbold, born 9, 10, 1736, died in Mansfield township, Burlington county, 1794. He married, under the auspices of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, (intentions declared 4mo. (April) 7, 1757), Susannah, born 1736, daughter of John Stevenson, by his second wife, Margaret Wood, and granddaughter of Thomas Stevenson, (1648-1734) by his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. William Lawrence, of Long Island. Thomas Stevenson was one of the prominent men of the English Colony on Long Island, holding in succession the offices of Overseer (1676), Constable (1678), Commissioner (1684), and Justice, (commissioned October 20, 1685). He purchased land in West Jersey in 1699, which descended to his son John above named. The latter was born at Newtown, Long Island, about 1678, and moved to his father's land on Doctor's creek, Nottingham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about 1700. On March 7, 1705-6, he requested a certificate from Chesterfield Meeting to Burlington Meeting, to marry Mercy Jennings, and in 1712 his father conveyed to him the 1000 acres on Doctor's creek, upon which he resided until 1727, when he purchased 200 acres in Hunterdon county, two miles south of Quakertown, where he resided until his death in 1744, being one of the organizers and a trustee of Quakertown Friends Meeting, then known as Kingwood Meeting. His first wife, Mercy, daughter of Governor Samuel Jennings, died prior to 1724, in which year John Stevenson married (second) Margaret, daughter of John and Susannah Wood, of Chesterfield township, Burlington county. Susannah (Stevenson) Newbold was second child of this second marriage. Her uncle, Thomas Stevenson Jr. (1674-1719), was a large landowner in Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, and a member of Pennsylvania Assembly, 1710-19.

Issue of William and Susannah (Stevenson) Newbold:

Barzilla Newbold, b. 1759, d. Feb., 1815; m. 1788, Euphemia Reading, b. 1761, d. 1837; Thomas Newbold, b. Aug. 2, 1760, d. Dec. 18, 1823; m. (first) at Chesterfield Meeting, Feb. 19, 1789, Mary, dau. of Anthony and Anna (Newbold) Taylor, before referred to; (second) her sister, Ann Taylor. He was many years a merchant in Phila., in partnership with his brother-in-law and cousin, Anthony Taylor, Jr., under the firm name of Taylor & Newbold;

Charles Newbold, b. May 26, 1764, d. Jan. 24, 18—; m. Hope Sands;

Edith Newbold, b. June 30, 1766, d. April 16, 1842; m. Oct. 28, 1789, Joseph E. Laurie; WILLIAM NEWBOLD, b. April 6, 1770, d. Aug. 11, 1841; m. Mary Smith; of whom presently;

John Newbold, b. March 17, 1772, d. June 6, 1841; m. Nov. 12, 1795, Elizabeth Lawrie, b. Jan. 2, 1775, d. March 9, 1843;

Susan Newbold, b. 1774, d. 1829; m. 1794, Thomas Clayton.

WILLIAM NEWBOLD, fourth son of William and Susannah (Stevenson) Newbold, born in Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, April 6, 1770, removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in business there until his death, August 11, 1841. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 15, 1794, Mary, daughter of John Smith, of Philadelphia. She died April 9, 1816.

Issue of William and Mary (Smith) Newbold:

John Smith Newbold, b. 1795, d. 1815;

Sarah Newbold, b. 1797, d. 1816;

Susan Newbold, b. 1799, d. 1859;

Abigail Ann Newbold, b. 1801; m. 1825, Abraham L. Coxe;

Mary B. Newbold, b. 1804; m. 1825, John Singer;

WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD, b. 1807, d. March, 1862; m. Calebina Emlen; of whom presently;

Richard Smith Newbold, b. 1808, d. 1883; m. 1839, Ellen DaCosta;

Emma Newbold, b. 1811; m. 1840, Francis Dehaas Janvier.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD, son of William and Mary (Smith) Newbold, born in 1807, was a prominent banker and stock-broker of Philadelphia, and in 1844 founded the firm of William H. Newbold & Company, later William H. Newbold, Son, & Aertsen, now the well-known brokerage firm of William H. Newbold's Sons Company, organized after the death of the senior member of the firm, which occurred in March, 1862. William H. Newbold married, 1830, Calebina, daughter of Caleb Emlen, and of the prominent Philadelphia family of that name, an account of which appears elsewhere in these volumes. Their city residence was on Spruce street above Broad, and their country residence "Newbold Vernon" at Abington, Montgomery county, on the Old York road, now occupied by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Smith Newbold. Calebina (Emlen) Newbold died August, 1872.

Issue of William Henry and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold:

JOHN SMITH NEWBOLD, b. Feb. 20, 1831, d. June 2, 1887; m. Anna Penrose Buckley; of whom presently;

Maria Emlen Newbold, d. unm. 1905;

Emma Newbold, m. Richard S. Brock;

Katharine Newbold, m. Alfred Pancoast Boller, b. Phila., Feb. 23, 1840; graduated at Univ. of Pa., College Department, 1858; received degree of Civil Engineer from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 1861; Asst. Eng. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. 1862; do, of Phila. & Erie R. R. 1864; of Atlantic & Great Western R. R. 1866; Chief Eng. Hudson River R. R. 1866; of West Side & Yonkers R. R. 1880; of Yonkers Rapid Transit Co. 1881; of Manhattan Electric Railway 1882; of Albany & Greenbush Bridge Co. 1882; of Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. 1885; built double track bridge over Hudson river at Albany, Croton Lake bridge, railroad bridge over Thames river at New London, Conn., and many other prominent structures; member of American Philosophical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mining Engineers, and is author of a number of publications on highways and bridges;

William Henry Newbold, Jr., b. Dec. 31, 1849, senior partner of firm of William H. Newbold's Sons Company; m. 1873, Roberta Gray, and had issue:

Katharine Newbold, wife of Robert Kennedy Wurts;

Ethel Newbold, wife of E. G. McCullough;

Tenhard Emlen Newbold.

JOHN SMITH NEWBOLD, eldest son of William Henry and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold, born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1831, entered his father's banking and brokerage establishment at an early age and became senior member of the firm at his father's death in 1862. He was a director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and of the Insurance Company of North America, and many years one of the managers of Philadelphia Library Company. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, and of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at the time of his death, Warden of the Church of Our Saviour, at Jenkintown, and interested in a large number of charitable and philanthropic enterprises and institutions. He died in Philadelphia, June 2, 1887.

John Smith Newbold married, April 10, 1856, Anna Penrose, daughter of Clement Adam Buckley and his wife, Sarah Penrose, and granddaughter of Daniel Buckley, the prominent ironmaster of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, heretofore referred to in these volumes. Her mother, Sarah (Penrose) Buckley,

born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1811, died there, January 21, 1891, was a daughter of Charles Penrose, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Dr. John Rowan, of Salem, New Jersey, and his wife, Sarah, a great-granddaughter of William Hall, who came to New Jersey in 1677, and was a Justice of the Common Pleas Court of Salem County, and a member of the Governor's Council, and who married Sarah Plumstead.

Charles Penrose was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1776, died there June 24, 1849. He was early instructed in the art of ship building, in which his ancestors had been actively engaged for several generations, but abandoned the business in middle life and for many years was actively interested in public affairs. He was made superintendent of the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia in 1812-14; was for many years a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Possessed of ample means he was a liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent enterprises; was for thirty-one years president of the Southern Dispensary and many years a manager of the Humane Society.

Thomas Penrose, father of Charles Penrose, was a ship-builder and merchant in Philadelphia, where he was born January 22, 1733-4, died November 28, 1815. He was a member of the Committee of Observation in 1775, and was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1761, and one of its board of managers, 1786-98. He was the originator of the public soup houses in Philadelphia, and contributed liberally to other charitable enterprises. He married Ann, daughter of Joseph Dowding, a prominent lawyer of Dover, Delaware, by his wife Ann, daughter of Judge Richard Richardson.

Thomas Penrose Sr., father of the above named Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, January, 1709-10, died there November 17, 1757. He was a son of Capt. Bartholomew Penrose, the first ship builder of Philadelphia, by his wife, Esther Leech. Thomas Penrose married, October 21, 1731, Sarah, daughter of John Coats, of Philadelphia, brick manufacturer, by his wife Mary, daughter of Warwick and Dorothy Hale. Sarah (Coats) Penrose married (second) Capt. Lester Franklin, of the English Army, and (third) Rev. Anthony Duché.

Issue of John S. and Anna P. (Buckley) Newbold:

CLEMENT BUCKLEY NEWBOLD, b. July 25, 1857; m. Mary Dickinson Scott; of whom presently;

ARTHUR EMLÉN NEWBOLD, b. Aug. 5, 1859; m. Harriet Dixon; of whom presently;

Ellen Grubb Emlen Newbold, b. Dec. 9, 1860, d. March, 1864;

Emily Buckley Newbold, b. April 13, 1865; m. April 29, 1891, Dr. William Johnson Taylor, b. Oct. 13, 1861, son of Major William Johnson Taylor, Sr., by his wife, Mary Eliza Bearden; they had issue:

Phœbe Emlen Taylor, d. March 19, 1894;

Clement Newbold Taylor, b. March 3, 1892;

Marion Taylor, b. March 9, 1895;

William Johnson Taylor, b. July 3, 1896;

Frances Purnell Taylor, b. April 23, 1903;

Penrose Buckley Newbold, b. Nov. 1, 1868, d. March 1, 1870;

Anna Buckley Newbold, b. Jan. 3, 1871; m. April 29, 1896, Beauveau Borie, Jr., b. Sept. 25, 1874, son of Beauveau and Patty (Neil) Borie; they had issue—Patty Borie, b. January 1, 1898;

John Sergeant Newbold, b. Oct. 3, 1874; m. Jan. 5, 1902, Virginia Mason, dau. of Mason Campbell, by his wife, Eulalie Keating; issue:

Virginia Newbold, b. Sept. 4, 1907.

CLEMENT BUCKLEY NEWBOLD, eldest son of John Smith Newbold, by his wife, Anna Penrose Buckley, born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1857, entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, 1873, class of 1877, and later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the same institution. On leaving college he became identified with the firm of William H. Newbold's Sons Company, bankers and brokers, and continued a member of that firm until 1904, when he retired from active business. He is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; manager of the Western Saving Fund Society; trustee of Christ Church Hospital; director of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, Jenkintown National Bank, Trust Company of North America, Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, Library Company of Philadelphia, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, of Philadelphia. He is a vestryman of Christ Church, and St. James the Less, of Philadelphia, and of the Church of Our Saviour, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the University, Union League, Philadelphia and Rittenhouse clubs. His home is Crosswicks House, Abington, Pennsylvania.

Clement Buckley Newbold married, February 20, 1897, Mary Dickinson, born January 21, 1876, daughter of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott and his wife, Anna Dike, daughter of Robert M. Riddle, Mayor of Pittsburg; (1824-81) president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1874-80, having served the same company in the position of vice-president for fourteen years previous to his elevation to the position of its chief executive, and during that part of this period covered by the Civil War, had charge, under appointment of Gov. Curtin, of the transportation of soldiers and supplies to the front. When the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad at Baltimore were burned, Secretary of War Stanton telegraphed to Col. Scott to take charge of that road, and he was appointed May 3, 1861, Colonel of Volunteers, and on August 1, following, Assistant Secretary of War. By building promptly a branch railroad connecting the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad with Annapolis, he opened a route to Washington, avoiding the disaffected district about Baltimore, and thus assured the safe and expeditious transfer of troops and supplies to the national capital. Mrs. Mary Dickinson (Scott) Newbold died May 2, 1905.

Issue of Clement Buckley and Mary D. (Scott) Newbold:

Mary Dickinson Newbold, b. Nov. 12, 1898;

Anna Scott Newbold, b. March 19, 1903;

Clement Buckley Newbold, Jr., b. Jan. 17, 1905.

ARTHUR EMLÉN NEWBOLD, second son of John Smith Newbold by his wife, Anna Penrose Buckley, was born in Abington township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1859. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, 1875, class of 1879, but left during his sophomore year. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, and the Zeta Psi fraternity there. He is a banker and was for a number of years a member of the firm of William H. Newbold's Sons Company, and now a partner of J. P. Morgan & Company and Drexel & Company; he is also a director in a number of business and financial institutions, and a member of several social organizations.

He married, February 25, 1886, Harriet, born February 3, 1866, daughter of Fitz Eugene Dixon, of Philadelphia, by his wife Catharine Chew Dallas, and they reside at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Issue of Arthur Emlen and Harriet (Dixon) Newbold:

Anna Buckley Newbold, b. Nov. 20, 1886; m. April 29, 1907, Charles H. Krumbhar, Jr.,
of Phila.;

Arthur Emlen Newbold, Jr., b. July 31, 1888;

Fitz-Eugene Dixon Newbold, b. Feb. 20, 1895;

Dorothy Emlen Newbold, b. March 8, 1899.

MARSHALL FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, a pioneer druggist and manufacturer of chemicals in Philadelphia, and a prominent philanthropist and Patriot, was born in Mary street, Dublin, Ireland, November 6, 1709, and came of a family closely allied with the nobility of Great Britain, connected with the prominent families of DeLacey, Cussack, Grenville, Cowley and others. His brother, Charles Marshall, was an officer in the British Navy, and his sister, Isabella Marshall, married into the well-known county family of Cowley.

The father of Christopher Marshall died when he was very young, and his mother marrying a second time, his home life does not seem to have been altogether pleasant and congenial. At suitable age he was sent to a college in England, and received an excellent classical and scientific education. At the age of twenty years he besought the consent of his mother to his removal to America, and on her refusal to consent to his removal to a "country populated by savages," he joined a party of fellow students and came to Philadelphia in 1729. For his disobedience he was disowned by his family, and from that time declined to hold further intercourse with his relatives in Great Britain.

Soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania, he seems to have located in or near the village of Four Lanes End, now Langhorne borough, Bucks county, and became a member of Middletown Friends Meeting, and is mentioned upon their records as an "apprentice." Some time prior to his marriage, 1736, he engaged in the manufacture of chemicals at Front and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the first establishment of the kind in Philadelphia. In 1735 he purchased a property on Chestnut street, later known as No. 56, opposite Strawberry alley, the present number being 214. He was married at Philadelphia Friends Meeting, First Month, (March) 4, 1735-6, to Sarah, daughter of Robert Thomson, a Philadelphia shipping merchant, and his wife, Sarah Hearne, and on 4mo. (June) 3, 1736, was granted a certificate by the Middletown meeting "To ye Monthly Meeting of ye City of Philadelphia," which is as follows:

"Dear Friends, these with the salutation of Brotherly Love comes to acquaint you that our present writing is on behalf of our friend Christopher Marshall, who hath signified it his intention of *continuing* or settling himself amongst you requesting our certificate on that occasion in compliance with which we hereby certifie you coverneing him that *after he had honestly served his time with a Friend of our Meeting*, he we believe in sincerity, orderly joynd himself with us, since which he hath been careful in attending Meeting, and by inquiry made hath behaved himself in a good degree agreeable to our Holy profession and in what small concerns he had in the world, he hath settled to our satisfaction. We therefore recommend him to your Christian Care and notice as one in Amity with us sincerely desiring his growth and perseverance in the precious truth, Measurably in which we conclude and subscribe your friends & brethren, Syned in and on behalfe of our Meeting."

The above certificate shows that Christopher Marshall previously to his joining the Meeting at Middletown, had served an apprenticeship, "with a Friend of our

Meeting," and also shows that he was already established in business in Philadelphia, by the use of the word "continuing" in the first part of the certificate.

He therefore took up his residence at No. 56 Chestnut street, and had established his chemical laboratory in the rear of the same lot, on what is now Carter's alley. The business was successful and as his sons came of age they were admitted to partnership with him.

Sarah Marshall, wife and mother, died and was buried at the Friends burying ground, August 4, 1771. Having acquired a comfortable estate, Christopher Marshall, December 1, 1772, retired from the firm of Christopher & Charles Marshall, manufacturers of drugs and paints, composed of himself, and his sons, Christopher Jr. and Charles, and by indenture of November 30, 1772, conveyed to them each one-half "share and share alike, all his right, title claim, demand to his third of stock of goods on hand and debts due to said copartnership" (formed March 11, 1765) "subject to the payment of one hundred pounds per annum to him during his natural life" and six months after his decease to pay to their brother, Benjamin Marshall, £1000. He had previously, by deeds dated November 12, 1772, conveyed to his son Charles, twelve separate tracts of real estate in Philadelphia, on nine of which improvements had been erected, and three ground rents, on valuable city property; also a plantation near Mt. Holly, New Jersey, and a tract of land in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He also conveyed to his other sons valuable real estate in the city and elsewhere.

At the date of the dissolving of the partnership of the firm of Christopher & Charles Marshall, by the retirement of Christopher Marshall Sr., the three sons, Benjamin, Christopher Jr. and Charles Marshall, were also engaged in the shipping business, and in connection with one Wilkenson Simmons each owned one-fourth interest in the brig, "Burke," plying between Philadelphia and Surinam, since July 31, 1770, and her cargoes. The drug business at the old stand was continued by Christopher Marshall Jr. and his brother Charles until 1804, when it passed to the management of Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Charles, who conducted it until 1825, when it was turned over to her two apprentices, Charles Ellis and Isaac Paschall Morris, an account of whose association is mentioned in our account of the Morris family. In addition to the estate above enumerated which Christopher Marshall turned over to his sons in 1772, he owned an interest in iron forges and furnaces in Maryland.

Christopher Marshall married (second) Abigail (Fisher) Cooper, a widow, fifty-two years of age, and moved to a property belonging to her at the corner of Front and Race streets, where he resided until before the occupation of the city by Lord Howe and the British troops, when with other members of the Supreme Executive Council and Committee of Safety he removed with his wife to Lancaster, where he purchased a house on Orange street, with a large botanical garden attached, in Lancaster, and resided therein for some time. Mrs. Marshall died there September 28, 1782, and he returned to Philadelphia and resided for a time with his son Christopher, on Strawberry alley. He then went to house-keeping in one of his houses on Carter's alley, on the rear of the old homestead, Chestnut street, then occupied by his son Charles. In the cellar of this house there was a spring of salt water so strong that it could be used for pickling meats. Christopher Marshall also had a home just out of the then city limits, in Moyamensing, between Broad street and "Irish Tract Lane," which he called

"The Place," frequently referred to in his diary. This property was given by him to his eldest son, Benjamin Marshall.

During the yellow fever epidemic Christopher Marshall spent most of his time at the residence of his granddaughter, Nancy Marshall Bush, in Germantown, and when it subsided he returned to the city, but permanently abandoned housekeeping, and thereafter resided with his son, Charles Marshall, at 56 Chestnut street, and there died May 4, 1797.

Christopher Marshall Sr. became identified with a number of the prominent institutions of Philadelphia, notably those of a charitable and philanthropic character. He was treasurer of Board of Overseers of the Poor, 1758; was a member of the Humane Society, 1780; was one of the organizers of the Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of the Public Prisons, 1787, and participated in the organization of the first Sunday schools in Pennsylvania, 1791, and was treasurer of the organization then effected.

He was one of the original signers of the Non-importation Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, held November 7, 1765. From the very inception of the Revolutionary struggle he was one of the most ardent of the Patriots in formulating measures to resist the oppression of Great Britain. He was a member of General Assembly, 1774, returned July 15; was later a member of the Committee of Safety; was a Deputy to the Provincial Conference at Carpenter's Hall, June 28, 1776, and was named as one of the committee to escort John Nixon to the State House yard to read the Declaration of Independence. He was toast-master at the first celebration of the signing of the Declaration at Lancaster, July 4, 1777. For his activity in warlike measures he was disowned from the Society of Friends, and in 1780 was one of the organizers and treasurer of the Society of Free Quakers, composed principally of members of the Society of Friends, whose loyalty to their country led them to violate the extreme peace principles of the Society.

Christopher Marshall was not, however, a seeker after public position, on the contrary on his retirement from business in 1772, and until his death, he sought to live in retirement and take no part in public affairs. In a letter to his friend, Rev. George Stonehouse, Rector of Grey Friars', Bristol, England, dated May 9, 1774, after his second marriage, he says, "I am a private man, in no office, either in Church, Meeting, or of the State, and stand unconnected with any Society or religious party, living upon my private income." He, however, entertained largely, both at Philadelphia and Lancaster, and his house was open at all times for the accommodation of his many friends and relatives. Members of Continental Congress were regular visitors as will be seen by his "Remembrances," as well as officers of the Continental Army. His town house was occupied by several of Lord Howe's officers, during the British occupation, and many fine pieces of furniture were carried away by them to the barracks, but were returned by the order of Lord Howe, when requested by Patience Marshall, wife of his son, Charles.

Issue of Christopher and Sarah (Thomson) Marshall:

Benjamin Marshall, b. Oct. 4, 1737, d. Jan. 29, 1778; was engaged in the shipping business with his brothers, Christopher, Jr., and Charles Marshall; was a man of prominence in the city; was a Deputy to the Provincial Conference, held in Phila. July 15, 1774, &c.; m. Oct. 12, 1761, Sarah Lynn, b. Oct. 8, 1739, d. May 7, 1797; they had issue:

Ann Marshall, b. Aug. 10, 1762, d. s. p.;

Sarah Marshall, b. Dec. 10, 1763, d. inf.;

Hannah Marshall, b. Dec. 5, 1765; m. 1785, Caspar Wistar Haines, b. 1762, d. 1801, son of Reuben Haines, of Germantown, by his wife, Margaret, dau. of Caspar and Katharine (Johnson) Wistar. The homestead of the Haines family in Germantown, still occupied by Jane R. Haines, a descendant of Hannah Marshall, is the famous "Wyck" house, one of the ancient historical landmarks of Germantown. It was here that Reuben Haines, son of Caspar and Hannah (Marshall) Haines, entertained Lafayette in 1824;

Mary Marshall, b. July 22, 1769, d. s. p.;

Susannah Marshall, b. July 12, 1771, d. s. p.;

Christopher Marshall, b. May 10, 1773; m. (first) Mary Dorsey, by whom he had no issue; (second) Phebe Shotwell, by whom he had eight children, all of whom d. unm., except Sarah, who m. John Livezey;

Esther Marshall, b. Nov. 22, 1774; m. 1795, Abraham Garrigues, and had eight children, three of whom, Caspar, William A. and Marshall, married and left issue;

Mary Marshall, b. July 17, 1776, d. unm.;

Benjamin Marshall, b. Sept. 29, 1777; m. Mary Cruikshank, and had nine children, only two of whom married, Benjamin m. Harriet White, and Mary m. Israel H. Johnson.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, JR., b. March 4, 1740, d. Nov. 29, 1806; of whom presently;

Isabella Marshall, b. Jan. 28, 1741, d. inf.;

CHARLES MARSHALL, b. April 27, 1744, d. Aug. 27, 1825; m. Patience Parrish; of whom later.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, second son of Christopher and Sarah (Thomson) Marshall, born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1740, while he became nominally a partner in the drug business with his father and younger brother Charles, 1765, and continued a member of the succeeding firm of Christopher Jr. and Charles Marshall for some years, was probably more actively associated with his elder brother Benjamin in the shipping and commission business, especially until after the death of Benjamin in 1778. His brother, Charles, while associated with both firms, seems to have been the chief apothecary of the firm, and had charge of that branch of the family business. Christopher Marshall Jr. married (first) at Friends Meeting, Philadelphia, October 9, 1760, Ann, daughter of James and Mary Eddy, by whom he had seven children, three of whom survived childhood. Ann (Eddy) Marshall died December 15, 1775; married (second) October 17, 1777, Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1742, died November 3, 17—, daughter of Enoch and Ann Flower, of Philadelphia. The marriage took place as shown by the record in the family Bible of Christopher Marshall, "at Friends Meeting in Providence township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, we having passed the Monthly Meeting at Gwynedd, the reason being married there was occasioned by the commotion of the times which obliged us with many more to move out into the country, the British Army being at the time of our marriage in possession of the City." Two children were born to them, one of whom survived; married (third) at Friends Meeting, Market street, Philadelphia, July 30, 1783, Margaret, born April 22, 1747, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Roberts, by whom he had two children.

Issue of Christopher Jr. and Ann (Eddy) Marshall:

James Eddy Marshall, b. Oct. 4, 1761, d. y.;

Isabella Marshall, b. March 7, 1763; m. May 15, 1788, Dr. Caspar Wistar, celebrated physician, organizer of "Wistar Parties;"

Christopher Marshall, b. March 10, 1765, d. inf.;

Christopher Marshall, b. Jan. 28, 1767, d. May 10, 1769;

Ann Marshall ("Nancy"), b. Nov. 12, 1769; m. (first) at Chew House, Germantown, then the country seat of Blair McClenachan, April 2, 1791, Dr. Solomon Bush; it was at the residence of this couple that Christopher Marshall, Sr., made his home during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793; Dr. Bush d. "at his farm near Germantown June 9, 1795, and was bur. the next day at Friends' Grounds in Germantown. Aged 41 yr. 7m. 26 days," says the record in Christopher Marshall, Jr.'s, Bible. Ann m. (second) Dec. 1, 1796, Dr. William Currie, ceremony being performed by Bishop White at her dwelling. She had one son, Matthew M. Bush, and five children by Dr. Currie, viz.:

Cornelia Currie, b. Dec. 3, 1797;

William M. Currie;

Isabella Currie;

Ann Currie;

Margaret Currie.

Sarah Ann Marshall, b. Aug. 29, 1771; m. Jan. 30, 1794, Zaccheus Collins, at Friends' Meeting, Phila.; they had issue:

Stephen Collins, b. Oct. 3, 1794, d. inf.;

Ann Collins, b. Oct. 6, 1795.

Christopher Marshall (third of the name), b. May 3, 1773, d. June 30, 1773.

Issue of Christopher and Elizabeth (Flower) Marshall:

Enoch Flower Marshall, b. Jan. 26, 1780, d. Oct. 26, 1781;

Elizabeth Flower Marshall, b. Nov. 26, 1781; m. June 19, 1806, Charles Marshall Slocum, and had eight children.

Issue of Christopher and Margaret (Roberts) Marshall:

Charles Roberts Marshall, b. Sept. 15, 1787, d. July 7, 1788;

Isaac Roberts Marshall, b. July 29, 1789; m. Sarah Hutchin, and had issue—Isaac R. Marshall, Jr.

CHARLES MARSHALL, youngest son of Christopher and Sarah (Thomson) Marshall, born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1744, became a member of the firm of Christopher & Charles Marshall, manufacturers of drugs, chemicals and paints, March 11, 1765, a month before he attained his majority. The firm consisted of his father, Christopher Marshall Sr., who had established the business, his elder brother, Christopher Marshall Jr., and himself. As before stated, his father retired from the firm November 30, 1772, and assigned his one-third interest therein to Christopher Jr. and Charles, who at once formed a new firm under the name of Christopher Jr. & Charles Marshall, and continued the business on Carter's alley, in rear of house No. 56 Chestnut street, where Charles Marshall was born, and where he always lived, except during the brief period of the British occupation of the city. The firm had also a building known as the Manufacturing Laboratory, near the stone bridge over the Cohocksink creek on north Third street, built by Christopher Marshall Sr., "thus far out of town, to save the delicate sensations of the citizens, by the considerate owner Christopher Marshall" says Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia." It was used as a place for boiling oil and making hartshorn, and therefore "filled the atmosphere all the country round with a most noisome odor." Later it was used by Dr. William Shippen Sr. for a lecture and dissecting room.

In addition to having principal charge of the important and successful drug and color business, Charles Marshall, from July 31, 1770, held a one-third interest in the shipping and commission business with his two elder brothers, Benjamin and Christopher Jr., and with them and Wilkinson Timmons owned the brig "Burke,"

“and cargoes yt have been shipped to Surinam in her” from that date; he was principal business man of the several firms, receipts appearing on the books showing his payment to his partners of their share of the cargoes, profits, etc., and also a general statement of the condition of the several affairs of the three firms at the time the business was turned over to his sons by Christopher Marshall Sr., 1772. From his statement we learn that Christopher Marshall Sr., by deeds dated November 12, 1772, conveyed to Charles Marshall the homestead No. 56 Chestnut street, where Charles was then residing; fifteen feet eleven and a half inches front on Chestnut and extending back fifty-one feet, and two adjoining lots thirty-five feet front, with a garden in the rear, a separate lot; a brick house and brick store on Vidett's alley; the properties on Carter's alley; three houses on Fifth street between Race and Vine; a house on Fourth street between Walnut and Spruce; two lots on Fifth street; a pasture lot on the west side of Shippen's lane, five acres and 144 perches, to be divided between him and his brother Benjamin; three valuable ground rents; and to him and Benjamin jointly several lots of land in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; a plantation in Cumberland county, and another near Mt. Holly, New Jersey, “at the bridge over Ancocus.”

Charles Marshall retired from active business in 1801 with an ample fortune and was succeeded by his son Charles. A few years after his retirement, the firm loaned its endorsement to a large amount, without the knowledge of the silent partner, and all connected with it were forced into bankruptcy, including Charles Marshall Sr., who was still a member of the firm. The business was taken charge of by his daughter Elizabeth and eventually extricated from its difficulties. Charles Marshall laid his unfortunate financial affairs before the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, by a communication dated 5mo. 30, 1805, and turned over to them his entire estate in trust for the payment of the claims on the notes his firm had endorsed. The letter announcing his misfortune to the Meeting is so characteristic of the man that it is here given in full.

“To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia:

“Dear Friends:—To be in unity with the Body of religious Society it is a reasonable Condition that the Members should walk orderly. To be found so doing hath, I humbly trust, been measurably my study from my Youth up. By the mismanagement of a Concern (in which I was a Partner), I have been reduced from the Enjoyment of a comfortable competence to an Inability to pay the Demands made upon me. Yet in the midst of my own and my dear family's Distress I have some Consolation in being able to reflect that I have not intentionally been the cause of my Introduction to my present unhappy situation; for altho I was improperly hurried into a measure which I generally disapprove, of giving a partial security to two of the Creditors, in part of their Demands, one of whom especially was peculiarly & critically circumstanced, it was done under an Impression, at the time, that the debts for which I had been made liable were greatly short of what they were afterwards discovered to be.

“It would be a very great alleviation of my present distress to look forward with hope and confidence, being unable to satisfy all the remaining claims of my just creditors, but my advanced age, bodily Infirmities & present circumstances forbid the expectation. Altho my prospects be thus gloomy with respect to outward things, yet I am at times favored with a sustaining hope that He whose Mercies are over all His works will not be altogether unmindful of Your afflicted Friend,

“Philad'a. 5Mo. 30th. 1805.”

“CHARLES MARSHALL.”

Charles Marshall, in addition to his superior knowledge as an apothecary, was possessed of a fine classical education, having been well educated in the branches then taught, including Latin and Greek, before entering on his apprenticeship in his father's chemical laboratory, and was possessed of a fine literary taste. He was a man of fine appearance and manners; was six feet tall, slender and graceful,

light complexion and blue eyes, and his prominent features were distinguished for their bland expression—the index of the conscientious integrity of his life. His exceeding love of neatness and cleanliness grew almost to excess during his later years. He lived his whole life in the house in which he was born, except for the brief period of the British occupation of the city, when he removed with his family to a country place in Plymouth township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where his daughter Sarah, afterwards wife of Thomas Morris, was born.

Charles Marshall, though naturally of a somewhat delicate constitution, retained all his faculties, and enjoyed reasonably good health to the end of his days. On August 18, 1823, being then in his eighty-second year, he walked into the room in which he was born and laid down upon the bed, and though he had no known ailment, he was sometime afterwards found there dead.

Charles Marshall's fame as an apothecary and pharmacist was such that when the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was established in 1821, though he was far advanced in life and unable to take any active part in its work, he was made its first president, and during the remaining years of his life he gave it his sympathy, support and advice.

Charles Marshall married at Friends Meeting House, Second and Market streets, Philadelphia, August 15, 1765, Patience, born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 10, 1745, daughter of John and Elizabeth Parrish, and a descendant of Capt. Edward Parrish, who came to America in 1640, and settled in Maryland. From the Diary of Christopher Marshall, we extract the following account of the marriage of Charles and Patience Marshall:

“Charles Marshall & Patience Parrish were married at Friends Meeting House 2d & Market. A Wedding dinner of some pomp was given at the home of her sister Mrs. Collins, 54 High St.” From later entries in the diary, we learn that the following persons were recipients of Mrs. Patience Marshall's hospitality, “Chas. Thompson, Jno. Jay & Lady, Jno. Hancock & Lady, George Washington & Lady, Jno. and Saml. Adams, Peyton Randolph, Alexander Hamilton, Marquis de Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Knew, and others.” Charles Thomson was at the time Secretary of Continental Congress and Peyton Randolph was its president.

Patience Parrish, wife of Charles Marshall, had been originally named Ann Parrish, after an aunt, Ann Helms, but coming to Philadelphia, at an early age to visit another aunt, Patience Howell, she took a fancy to the name of Patience, and after a deal of trouble had her name changed to Patience. Before the calamity which swept away her husband's fortune, their hospitable home was the scene of frequent fashionable gatherings; among their guests and friends, Washington, Adams, Randolph, Hamilton, Sullivan, Baron deKalb, Benjamin Franklin, and the Abbe Corea. During their temporary residence in Providence township, they were not far from the camp of Washington's army at Valley Forge, and during the spring of 1778 sent presents of early vegetables to Washington, receiving from him a note of thanks that is still in the possession of the family. Patience (Parrish) Marshall survived her husband, and after his death resided on the south side of Arch street below Sixth, where she died February 5, 1834.

Issue of Charles and Patience (Parrish) Marshall:

William Marshall, b. May 31, 1766, d. June 13, 1769;

Elizabeth Marshall, b. Jan. 28, 1768, d. July 26, 1836; was the proprietress of the drug

manufacturing business, established by her grandfather, from the failure of her father in 1805, until 1825; she was a woman of decided character, good business ability, affable, courteous, and well calculated to command respect;

Mary Marshall, b. June 5, 1770, d. Nov. 20, 1772;

Patience Marshall, b. Sept. 21, 1771, d. at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15, 1834; m. June 8, 1814, Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore;

Abigail Marshall, b. March 8, 1773, d. July 16, 1848; m. June 18, 1795, Joseph S. Morris, b. Sept. 15, 1772, d. Feb. 16, 1817, son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris, of Phila., grandson of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, great-grandson of Anthony and Phœbe (Guest) Morris, great-great-grandson of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris, founders of prominent Phila. family of the name, and great-great-great-grandson of Anthony and Elizabeth (Senior) Morris, of London, England. The record of the wedding day of his granddaughter, June 18, 1795, in Christopher Marshall's diary is as follows: "1795, June 18, Near 10 O'clock Joseph Morris and Abigail went in Zaccheus Collins' carriage, rest of the relatives here walked, to Market St Meeting, where Samuel Emlen spoke, William Savery then preached & prayed. The young couple then performed their part,—Cole read the Certificate, and we returned much as we went—daughter Sarah (widow of his son Benjamin) walked with me—large concourse of spectators. We returned with a good many relations to Charles's, spent the time in sociability till we sat down to dinner, say 70 odd persons at two tables—prepared in Ch's large Store-room, well stocked with every necessity suitable, convenient—luxurious, they partook of with great satisfaction; they then devoted themselves as most suitable and agreeable, near 8 o'clock drank tea, coffee, eat cake & fruit &c. I went to my chamber near 10 o'clock, all seemed pleased and delighted." "June 19th.—Sunshiny pleasant Morning. I breakfasted alone, in my Chamber. John Peter's stage with 4 horses came, in which set off at 10 o'clock for Bethlehem, the Bride, & Bridegroom & his & her brother, Thomas Morris & Charles Marshall Junr., Hannah and Rachel Lewis." Joseph S. and Abigail (Marshall) Morris were the parents of eleven children; some of their grandchildren are now residents of Louisville, Ky. Thomas Morris, one of the wedding party to Bethlehem, a brother of the groom, two years later married Sarah Marshall, sister of the bride. Elizabeth Marshall Morris, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, b. Feb. 2, 1802, m. June 17, 1823, Francis Perot, son of Elliston and Sarah (Hanson) Perot, b. in Phila., Aug. 23, 1796, d. there March 24, 1885; had issue:

Elliston Perot, b. Aug. 24, 1824, d. Feb. 25, 1865; m. Caroline R. Corbit;

Thomas Morris Perot, b. May 8, 1828; m. Rebecca C. Siter;

Sarah Morris Perot, b. Nov. 6, 1831; m. Dec. 1, 1853, Edward H. Ogden.

CHARLES MARSHALL, JR., b. June 2, 1774, d. Sept. 27, 1837; m. Mary Wallace; of whom presently;

Sarah Marshall, b. in Providence twp., now Montgomery co., May 7, 1777, d. in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1824; m. June 8, 1797, Thomas Morris, brother to Joseph S. Morris, who had married her sister, Abigail; he was b. July 13, 1774, d. April 14, 1841; they resided at the old Morris mansion on Arch street, and their country residence, "Swarthmore," on the York road; he was prominent in business and social circles, was fourth Governor of the Society of the State in Schuylkill; member of Common Council; manager of Pennsylvania Hospital; treasurer of Philadelphia Library, etc.; one of their daughters m. (first) Elisha Tyson, (second) Clement Biddle; and another m. Francis Perot, of the prominent Philadelphia family;

Margaret Marshall, b. Feb. 6, 1780, d. July 15, 1780;

Ann Parrish Marshall, b. July 2, 1782;

Mary Ann Marshall, b. July 4, 1789, d. Sept. 21, 1881, at Masonville, N. J., and was bur. from her city residence, 1305 Arch street, Phila., being the last survivor of the family.

CHARLES MARSHALL JR., only son of Charles and Patience (Parrish) Marshall to live to mature years, was born at the old Chestnut street home, June 2, 1774, died Philadelphia, September 27, 1837. He entered the drug establishment at an early age, and was senior member of the firm in 1805, when it failed. He married, April 26, 1798, Mary Wallace, the ceremony being performed at Christ Church by Rev. Robert Blackwell.

Issue of Charles and Mary (Wallace) Marshall:

Sarah Marshall, b. 1801; m. Col. Robert F. Preston, of Va., d. Dec. 5, 1827, leaving two children;

Charles Marshall, d. inf.;

Mary Marshall, d. inf.;

John Marshall, b. 1803, d. unm., April 14, 1848;

Elizabeth Marshall, b. 1809, d. July 19, 1820; m. Capt. Timothy Rodgers, and had one son, Charles M. Rodgers, who left issue;

WALLACE MARSHALL, b. Sept. 16, 1814, of whom presently.

WALLACE MARSHALL, youngest child of Charles and Mary (Wallace) Marshall, was born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1814, and followed the family business of a druggist in that city. He died May 6, 1866. He married, June 29, 1842, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Coates) Ridgway, granddaughter of Henry and Hannah (Burr) Ridgway; great-granddaughter of Joseph and Hannah (Allen) Ridgway; and great-great-granddaughter of Richard Ridgway, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Jacob and Mary," of London, arriving in the river Delaware, September, 1679, from Welford, county Bucks, England, by his second wife, Abigail Stockton, of the New Jersey family of the name.

Issue of Wallace and Rebecca (Ridgway) Marshall:

Charles Marshall, b. May 31, 1843, now residing in Germantown; member of Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Union League of Phila.; m. Nov. 24, 1870, Julia A. Herring, of Baltimore, Md., and had issue:

Charles Marshall, b. Dec. 30, 1873; m. June 4, 1906, Katharine M. Repplier, b. Aug. 17, 1882, and has issue:

Helen Repplier Marshall, b. at Germantown, March 5, 1907.

Francis Ridgway Marshall, b. Dec. 12, 1845, d. May 14, 1898; m. Jan. 24, 1871, Mary J. Chadwick, but left no issue;

Mary Ann Marshall, of Phila., unm.

MONTGOMERY FAMILY.

While there are a number of American families which take a pardonable pride in an ancestry that traces back through Colonial times by an unbroken line, marked by the honorable achievement of its representatives in the different epochs of our history, to a like honorable record of their forbears in the country from which their pioneer ancestor came to American shores, few indeed can trace their ancestral line, with any degree of accuracy, through as many generations of high and honorable distinction as the Montgomery family. Through the efforts of the late Thomas Harrison Montgomery, of Philadelphia, whose own achievements and life record, as well as those of his immediate ancestors, are a source of pride to the city of their adoption, the family history has been traced in an unbroken line of over thirty generations, covering a period of over ten centuries, representing some of the best blood of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The earliest records of the family of Montgomery place its origin in the northern part of France in the ninth century, and the name, it is suggested, probably had its origin, or is a corruption of *Mons Gomeris*, "Gomer's Mount," the ancient Gauls (i. e. the Cymni) claiming descent from Gomer, son of Japhet, the family taking their name from the locality or territory over which they ruled as feudal lords. The first known to bear the name, according to William, surnamed Calculus, the monk of Jumiges, the earliest historian of Normandy, who died 1099, and whose work remains to this day an authority on the events of his time, was Roger de Montgomerie, who was Count of Montgomerie before the conquest of Normandy by the Northmen under Duke Rollo, A. D. 912. A native of Neustria, his ancestors were doubtless, for many generations back, natives of that province, which, when conquered by Rollo, became known as Normandy, and he probably belonged to that numerous class of natives of noble lineage who welcomed Rollo as a relief from the internecine struggles with which France was rent by the ambitious designs of the descendants of Charlemagne, to secure, each for themselves, some part of the great empire their illustrious ancestor had left to them. Like many others of the native lords he was not displaced by Rollo, and the elder male line of his descendants continued to rule over the county of Montgomery in Pays d'Auge, consisting of several baronies, until the death of William, Count of Ponthieu and Montgomery, about 1221, from which date until the close of the fifteenth century it was held by the descendants of his daughter, and was later purchased by James Montgomerie, Seigneur de Lorges, a lineal descendant of the first count, whose father belonged to the junior branch of the Scotland family of Montgomerie; and was held by his descendants for two centuries, the last count of that line dying 1725. From this first Count of Montgomerie down to Roger de Montgomerie, who accompanied Duke William of Normandy to England, the line of descent is as follows:

ROGER DE MONTGOMERIE, Count of Montgomerie, who succeeded his father.

ROGER DE MONTGOMERIE, son of the above, who was the father of William, the next Count of Montgomerie, and Hugh de Montgomerie.

WILLIAM DE MONTGOMERIE, who succeeded his father as Count, and being

accused of the murder of Osberne d'Cretan, High Steward of Normandy, and guardian of the infant Duke William, was besieged and killed in his castle by Baron de Glos, Osberne's successor as steward.

HUGH DE MONTGOMERIE, Count of Montgomerie, who succeeded his father, the above-named William, and married Count Osberne's cousin Josseline, daughter of Tourode, Sire de Pont Audemer, whose wife was Weva Deceline de Crepon, sister to Duchess Gonnor, wife of Richard sans Peur, and great-grandmother of William the Conqueror. From this connection probably comes the foundation for the assertion of Count Roger de Montgomerie, grandson of Hugh and Josseline, in the act founding the Abbey of Troard, that father was a "Norman of the Normans,"—*Ego Rogerus ex Normannis Normannus Magni autem Rogerii filius*, (Frazer's Memorials, vol. i, p. 1); as the house of Pont Audemer had a distinguished Norse ancestry, Turode, Sire de Pont Audemer, was a son of Torf, Seigneur de Traille, surnamed Le Riche, who was a son of Bernard, the Dane, Prince in Denmark, and Governor and Regent in Normandy, who received baptism with Duke Rollo. Josseline's eldest brother Count Pont Audemer, was father of Roger de Beaumont, whose sons were Robert Earl of Leicester and Henry Earl of Warwick.

ROGER DE MONTGOMERIE, eldest son of Count Hugh and Josseline, Count of Montgomerie and Viscount of Exmes in Normandy, and subsequently Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Chichester, in England, was one of the most powerful and influential nobles of Duke William of Normandy's court. He commanded the advance division of William's army at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, when King Harold was overwhelmed and killed, a battle that changed the whole destiny of England. His relationship to William, and his valiant services under the Conqueror's banner, both in Normandy and in England, gave him a wide influence, so that after the conquest, he was given first the Earldom of Chichester and Arundel, and soon after became Earl of Shrewsbury, with residence at Rye in Sussex. He captured the old Saxon fortress on the borders of Shropshire, 1067, and built Montgomery Castle and the fortified town of Montgomery, to protect Shrewsbury from the Welsh, and from them the county of Montgomery, Wales, covering their site, was named. He also founded, 1083, the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul. He had married, 1045, Mabel, daughter of and heiress of, William of Talvas, Count of Belesme and Alençon, to whose large estates he succeeded, 1070. He built the castle at Shrewsbury, 1085, and also the castle of Bridgenorth, and Ludlow Castle, and repaired and enlarged the castle of Arundel. Besides his large landed possessions in Normandy, he held three lordships in Wiltshire, four in Surrey, nine in Hampshire, eight in Middlesex, eleven in Cambridge, one in Hertford, one in Gloucester, one in Worcester, one in Warwick, thirty in Staffordshire, and twenty-seven in Sussex, besides the city of Chichester, the castle of Arundel and the county and town of Shrewsbury. By his first wife, Mabel, Roger de Montgomerie had nine children:

Robert de Belesme, second Earl of Shrewsbury, an ardent supporter of Duke Robert's claim to the English crown;

Hugh, Earl of Arundel;

Roger, Earl of Lancaster, and Count of Marche;

Philip, who went to the Holy Land with Duke Robert, of Normandy, and was killed at Antioch, 1098;

ARNULPH, Earl of Pembroke, of whom presently;

Emma, Abbes of Almeneches, d. March 14, 1113;

Mathilde, or Maud, m. Robert, Earl of Moreton, in Normandy, and Earl of Cornwall, in England, half-brother to William I.;

Mabel, m. Hugh de Chateaufort;

Sybille, m. Robert Fitz Hamon, descendant of second son of Duke Rollo.

Count Roger de Montgomerie married (second) Adelaide, daughter of Everard, Seigneur of Puiset, son of Hugh, Lord of Puiset, and had one son, Everard, who became chaplain to Henry I.

ARNULPH, or Arnaud, de Montgomerie, fifth son of Roger and Mabel, was known as, and exercised the power of, Earl of Pembroke, though the title was never conferred upon him. After his father's death and the accession of Henry I. to the throne of England as the successor of William Rufus, in violation of the compact of the latter with his brother Duke Robert of Normandy, Arnulph, along with his brothers, Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Roger, Earl of Lancaster, becoming a loyal supporter of the claims of Robert, was banished from the kingdom, and the lands and titles inherited from his father forfeited. In 1100 Arnulph, then at Pembroke, crossed over to Ireland and aided Muircertach, King of Munster, to repel the Manx and Swedish invaders of his domain, and to establish himself on his throne; and entering into an alliance with him, married his daughter Lafracorth, but when Arnulph sought refuge at the court of Muircertach, when outlawed by Henry I., the Irish monarch treacherously sought peace with Henry, and securing possession of his daughter, turned against his Norman allies. Arnulph found refuge in Normandy; in 1119 returned to Ireland and became reconciled with his wife, but died the day after the reconciliation.

PHILIP DE MONTGOMERIE, son of Arnulph and Lafracorth, born at Pembroke 1101, was but an infant when his father was banished from England. He later went to Scotland with the Earl of Huntingdon, later David I. of Scotland, and about 1120, married Lady Margaret Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of Dunbar and Marche, receiving the manor and castle of Thornton, in Renfrewshire, as her dower. The first Earl of Dunbar, grandfather of Margaret, was a native English lord who, becoming reconciled to William the Conqueror, was made Earl of Northumberland, but becoming disgusted with the Norman rule, retired to Scotland, where Malcolm, who married his niece, bestowed upon him the Earldom of Dunbar, which descended to his son the father of Margaret, who married Philip de Montgomerie.

ROBERT DE MONTGOMERIE, of Thornton and Eaglesham, son of Philip and Margaret, succeeded his father as Laird of Thornton and Innerswich, and was granted by Walter, High Steward of Scotland, the estate of Eaglesham, forming a parish of that name in Renfrewshire. He died about 1180, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR JOHN DE MONTGOMERIE, of Eaglesham, who married Helen, daughter and co-heiress of Robert of Kent and Innerswich, thus securing extensive lands and titles. He left issue: Alan, who succeeded him; Robert, living 1200-1230; and William, living 1199.

SIR ALAN MONTGOMERIE, of Eaglesham, designated as "Miles" in chartulary of Kelso, obtained title to lands at Innerswich in East Lothian, and in Lanarkshire in the lifetime of his father. He was a witness to the charters granted by Alan Stewart, son of the founder, 1166 and 1214, and to one granted by Walter, the grandson, founder of the Abbey and Monastery of Paisley, 1214-31. He died

before 1234, and was succeeded by his son Robert, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother,

SIR JOHN DE MONTGOMERIE, of Eaglesham, who was witness to donations by Walter, High Steward, 1240-50. He died about 1285, leaving issue:

SIR JOHN, who succeeded him, of whom presently;

Murthau, of county of Ayr;

Alan, of Stairr and Cassilis;

Thomas, "del Conte de Air," swore allegiance to Edward I., 1296;

A daughter, m. Archibald Muir, of Rowallan, slain at Berwick, when Baliol was routed, 1298.

SIR JOHN DE MONTGOMERIE, of Eaglesham and Eastwood, designated as "del Conte de Lanark" in Prynne's Collections, was one of the great Barons of Scotland, summoned to appear at Berwick in 1291, and later compelled to swear fealty to Edward I., as it is said, though his name does not appear on Ragmans' Roll, as do those of his brothers. He held the lordships of Eaglesham and Eastwood, which then, as well as all of Renfrewshire, were included in Lanarkshire, hence the title, "del Conte de Lanark." As soon as Bruce assembled his clan he joined his standard, and remained his staunch supporter until Scottish independence was achieved. He married Janet, daughter of John Erskine of Erskine, one of the Barons who swore fealty to Edward in 1296, and had two sons and a daughter.

ALEXANDER DE MONTGOMERIE succeeded his father, and was designated on charter of David II. in 1357, as "Alexander de Montgomerie, de Eglissham, filius Johannes de Montgomerie." In 1358 he was one of the barons despatched to England to treat for the release of their captive sovereign who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Durham eleven years before. He was a man of ability and trust and was frequently employed on diplomatic missions. He was known as Lord Montgomerie, by which title his descendants continued to be called before a peerage was granted them. October 24, 1358, he had letters to pass through England on his way abroad with a retinue of sixty, horse and foot. He married a daughter of William, first Earl of Douglas, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Dunbar and Marche. Was succeeded by his son John, 1388.

SIR JOHN DE MONTGOMERIE, of Eaglesham and Eastwood, afterwards of Eglinton, son of Sir Alexander, married, 1361 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Eglinton of Eglinton, and at the death of the latter, 1374, obtained possession through his wife of the large possessions of that family, including Ardrossan, which had come to Sir Hugh Eglinton through his marriage with its heiress, probably daughter of Sir Fergus Ardrossan, one of the Scottish nobles who accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315. The family of Eglinton was one of much antiquity in Scotland. From the History of Ayr, and Burke's Peerages, we learn that Eglin, Lord of Eglinton, during the reign of Malcolm III., 1057-93, assumed the name of the lordship and castle of which he was the then possessor, and that from him the title and lands descended through his son Bryce de Eglinton, his son Hugh de Eglinton, his son Randulphus de Eglinton, and the latter's grandson, of the same name, whose name appears on the roll of the "Magnates Scotiae" who submitted to Edward I. in 1296, to Sir Hugh de Eglinton, first above mentioned, who married (first) the heiress of Ardrossan, (second) Egidia, daughter of Walter, High Steward, and half sister to Robert II., then

widow of Sir James Lindsay, of Crauford, his only child being Elizabeth, who married Sir John de Montgomerie. Sir Hugh was a Justice of Lothian, 1361, and died about 1374, when his large estates passed to the house of Montgomerie of Eaglesham, who made Eglinton their chief residence thereafter. Sir John de Montgomerie quartered his arms with those of the house of Eglinton, viz:—"Gules, three rings, or gemmed azure." He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburne, where his uncle, James, Earl of Douglas, and his son, Hugh de Montgomerie, were slain in battle, after performing prodigies of valor. Hotspur was taken prisoner by Sir John, who with his ransom built the castle of Punnoon, long in the possession of the family. The spear and pennon of the noble Percy were carried with the dead body of Hugh, to Edinburgh, and still remain a trophy of the house of Eglinton. Sir John de Montgomerie, who died about 1398, had, by his wife Elizabeth of Eglinton, four sons: Sir Hugh, the eldest, killed at Otterburne, August, 1388; Sir John, who succeeded him, of whom presently; Alexander, to whom his mother gave a charter of the lands of Bonnington, Barony of Ratho, Edinburghshire; and Hugh, who lived to an advanced age.

SIR JOHN DE MONTGOMERIE, who succeeded to the lands and titles of his father, 1398, is referred to as chief of the house of Montgomerie. He was one of the chiefs of the Scottish army which invaded England, 1402, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill, but five years later was in Scotland and introduced the reputed Richard II. of England, to Robert II. of Scotland. On the accession of James I., after his long imprisonment in England, at a Parliament held at Perth, March 12, 1425, Sir John de Montgomerie was among the nobles of highest rank, arrested on suspicion of having profited by their sovereign's imprisonment, but he was immediately released and restored to high favor. He was on the jury to try the Duke of Albany, and was commissioned to reduce the fortress of Loch Lomond, held by the Duke's youngest son, James Stewart. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Caerlaverock, ancestor of the Earls of Nithsdale, and died prior to November, 1429, leaving three sons and four daughters:—

ALEXANDER, who succeeded his father, of whom presently;

Sir Robert de Montgomerie, Knight of Giffen, a barony given by Robert II. to Sir Hugh Eglinton, and brought into the Montgomerie family by his (Robert's) grandmother;

Hugh, mentioned in the charter to his brother, Lord Montgomerie, 1452;

Anne, m. June 16, 1425, Sir Robert Cuninghame, father of Earl of Glencairn;

Janet, second wife of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, whose dau., Margaret, by a former marriage became Lady Montgomerie;

Isabel, m. Archibald Muir, of Rowallan.

ALEXANDER DE MONTGOMERIE, first Lord Montgomerie, though his ancestors had been designated by that title for several generations, succeeded his father prior to November 22, 1429, as on that date he is referred to as "Lord of that Ilk," as one of the assize in an action between Renfrew and Dumbarton. He had a commission with his brother-in-law Sir Robert Cuninghame, August 10, 1430, for the government of Kintyre, Knapsale, et al., and also had charters under the Great Seal of a large number of baronies, with the lands appurtenant, between 1430 and 1450. He was distinguished for his loyalty to James I. and his successor, was a member of Privy Council under both, and also was employed on various negotiations and diplomatic missions with England. The date given by

Burke of his elevation to the peerage is January 31, 1448-9, but as he is referred to in the charter erecting the Lordship of Hamilton, July 3, 1445, in connection with others then elevated to the peerage, it is thought that he was elevated at that earlier date. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, and died October 14, 1465, leaving four sons and four daughters, viz:—

- ALEXANDER, Master of Montgomerie, of whom presently;
- George de Montgomerie, of Skelmorlie Castle, now a seat of Earls of Eglinton and Winton;
- John de Montgomerie, of Giffen, whose son, Robert, went to France and founded second branch of Counts of Montgomerie;
- Thomas de Montgomerie, Parson of Eaglesham, Rector of Univ. of Glasgow, 1476-1510, unm.;
- Margaret, m. John, Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, from whom descended James VI.;
- Elizabeth, m. John, second Lord Kennedy;
- Janet, m. ——— Cuninghame, of Kilmaurs;
- Agnes, m. William Cuninghame, of Glengarnock.

ALEXANDER DE MONTGOMERIE, Master of Montgomerie, eldest son of Lord Alexander, died 1452, before his father. On January 31, 1448-9, by grant from James II. "To Alexander de Montgomerie, eldest son of our deare cousin, Alexander de Montgomerie," the heritable Bailliary of Cuninghame, was conferred upon him. This was the origin of the feud between the houses of Cuninghame and Montgomerie, which continued for a century and was bloody in its consequences. The Earl of Glencairn, cousin to Alexander as well as his brother-in-law, they having married sisters, was deeply aggrieved by the grant to the Montgomeries, claiming that it belonged rightfully to the male branch of the Cuninghame family, and the bloody feud between their respective descendants began. Alexander married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hailes (from whom descended James, Earl of Bothwell), and by her had three sons, viz:—

- ALEXANDER, second Lord Montgomerie, of whom presently;
- Robert de Montgomerie, of Braidstone, got a charter of lands of Braidstone, barony of Giffen, from his grandfather, 1452, and was ancestor of Sir Hugh Montgomery, who, 1622, was created Viscount Montgomerie of Great Ardes, county Down, and whose grandson became Earl of Mount Alexander, 1661;
- Hugh Montgomerie, of Hesselhead (Hazlehead), or Bargraw, had a charter under the Great Seal of the Lands of Freeland, in Lanarkshire, in the 15th century. His great-grandson, the Scottish poet, Alexander Montgomery, was born in Hazlehead castle.

ALEXANDER, second Lord Montgomerie, succeeded his grandfather in his titles and honors. He married Catharine, daughter of Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy, and died prior to 1484, leaving three sons and a daughter:—

- HUGH, later Earl of Eglinton, of whom presently;
- James, of Smithston, near Kilwinning;
- John, of Bowhouse, m. dau. of Ramsay, of Montforde; no issue;
- Helen, m. Sir James Bruce, of Airth.

HUGH, third Lord Montgomerie, and first Earl of Eglinton, to which latter title he was elevated, 1508, by James IV., was concerned in the revolt of the barons against James III. in 1487, which resulted in that king's death as he fled from the battle field of Sauchie, and the accession of his son James IV., June 11, 1488, with whom Lord Hugh was in high favor and was created Earl of Eglinton, and

granted the constabulary of Rothesby. He was one of the lords entrusted by the Duke of Albany with the tuition of James V. during his minority, and was appointed, 1536, joint Governor of Scotland, along with the Earl of Huntley, while James went to France for his bride, Princess Magdalene. Eglinton Castle was burned, 1526, by the Cuninghames, as a result of the family feud before referred to. Earl Eglinton married Lady Helen, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, and had six sons and eight daughters. He died November, 1545, at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his grandson, his two elder sons having predeceased him. His children were:—

Alexander, Master of Montgomerie, d. s. p. 1498-9;

John, Lord Montgomerie, m. Elizabeth, of Edmonstoun, and was father of second Earl of Eglinton;

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERIE, of Lainshaw, of whom presently;

William, of Greenfield, ancestor of Montgomeries of Stane, Brownland and Bonyglen, Barons of "The Hall;"

Hugh, killed at battle of Pinkie, 1547;

Robert, Bishop of Argyle, d. 1537;

Margaret, m. William, second Lord Semple;

Maud, m. Colin Campbell, of Arkinglass;

Marjorie, m. William, second Lord Somerville;

Isabel, m. John Muir, of Caldwell;

Elizabeth, m. John Blair, "of that Ilk;"

Agnes, m. John Kerr, of Kersland;

Janet, m. George Campbell, Laird of Cessnock;

Catharine, m. George Montgomerie, of Skelmorlie Castle.

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERIE, of Lainshaw, third son of the first Earl of Eglinton, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Quintin Muir or Mure, Laird of Skeldon, through whom he obtained the lands of Skeldon, Hodow Chapel, Laganfie, Charleswreck and others. He also received by charter from Queen Mary, the lands of Averton and Irvine, barony of Torbolton. October 4, 1545, he received the procuratory in Parliament for his nephew second Earl of Eglinton. His castle and estate of Lainshaw were in the parish of Stewarton, county Ayr. He was killed in the streets of Irvine, as a result of the Cuninghame feud, June, 1547. Left two sons and three daughters, viz:—

John, eldest son, m. dau. of Lord Boyd, d. s. p.;

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERIE, of whom presently;

Christian, m. Lady Luss;

Elizabeth, m. Hume, of Fastcastle;

Helen, m. a Maxwell, of Newark.

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERIE succeeded to the titles and lands of his father, and married Jean, daughter and heiress of John, fourth Lord Lyle, by which the estate of that ancient and noble family of Scotland was brought into the Montgomerie family, and the Lyle and Marr arms were added to his own. He left three sons and several daughters. His two younger sons went to Ireland, where one, a major in the army of James, was killed at the battle of Boyne, 1690.

SIR NEIL MONTGOMERIE, of Lainshaw, eldest son of the last named Sir Neil and Lady Jean Lyle, became, 1613, on the death of his cousin, fourth Earl of Eglinton, without male issue, heir male to the title and honors of the fifth Earl of Eglinton, but they with the estates appertaining thereto, were granted to a cousin,

Alexander Seton, 1611, and he was, though tardily, recognized as the head of the house of Eglinton. Sir Neil was, however, the lineal male representative and chief of the Montgomery family, and the eldest male representative of his descendants are to this day entitled to that honor, a recent representative of that honor having been John T. Montgomery, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Sir Neil was served as heir to his mother, Lady Jean Lyle, December 20, 1575, as Sir Neil Montgomery of Gallowsberry. He never assumed the title of Lord Lyle, having sold his claim to the estate 1559, but retained the honor and arms of Lyle as heir of a line of that noble family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cuninghame, of Aiket, whose great-grandfather was of the Glencairn family, with whom the feud existed, and her brothers Alexander and William, if not herself, were concerned in the murder of Hugh Montgomerie, third Earl of Eglinton, 1586, while on a visit to Sir Neil, and to this suspicion of her connection with the tragic result of the feud between her family and that of her husband, is ascribed the alienation of the title and honors from her children by the fourth earl. Sir Neil died prior to 1613, leaving four sons:—

Sir Neil, succeeded his father and m. dau. of Lockhardt, Laird of Barr. This line failed in third generation;

WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, of Brigend, of whom presently;

James Montgomerie, Minister of Dunlop Church;

John Montgomerie, of Cockilbie, m. Jean, dau. of Capt. Daniel Forrester. Was envoy of James VI. to Spain, d. 1683;

A daughter, m. Graham, of Gruegar;

Mariot, m. Robert Johnston, Feb. 20, 1606.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, of Brigend, second son of the last Sir Neil Montgomerie, married Jean Montgomerie, heiress of Brigend, in the parish of Maybole, Earldom of Carrick, county Ayr, and received the grant of Brigend, September 17, 1602. The precept for the grant states that she was daughter of John Montgomerie, son and heir of James Montgomerie, of Brigend, but it has not been determined to what branch of the family he belonged. James Montgomerie is mentioned as of Brigend, October 19, 1546, and he married Marjorie Muir. Brigend is situated on the banks of Doon, at the Bridge of Doon, from which it derives its name "Brig -end," nearly opposite Alloway Kirkyard, the scene of "Tam o'Shanter's Ride." William died between 1652 and 1658.

JOHN MONTGOMERIE, eldest son of William of Brigend, died before his father and prior to 1647. He married, 1621, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Baxter, of Shrinston. Their marriage settlement, still partly legible, was brought to America by his grandson William Montgomerie, 1701, and is still in possession of his descendants.

HUGH MONTGOMERIE, of Brigend, son of John, succeeded his grandfather prior to 1658, and at the death of his uncle, John Montgomerie, of Lainshaw, became eldest heir male and chief of the ancient house of Montgomery. He was seized of numerous lands, mills and other possessions on the "Water of Done," lying within the Earldom of Carrick and Shrieftom of Ayr, but all his worldly goods and lands became dissipated by a series of misfortunes, chief of which it is said was the loaning and pledging of large sums of money to his kinsman the Earl of Loudon, which were never repaid, and for twelve years prior to his death, May 6, 1710, he lived with and at the expense of his second son, James Montgomerie, a

merchant of Glasgow. In 1692, he, with his eldest son and heir, William Montgomerie, of Brigend, conveyed all the estate of Brigend, including the lands of Potterstoun, Markland, Yeomanstoun, Barnstoun and Constable, together with a tenement in the town of Ayr, called "The Skinner's Yeard," and even their seats in the kirk, to their cousin, John Montgomerie, of Booch. Hugh Montgomerie had married, 1653, Katharine, second daughter of Sir William Scott, of Clerkinton, eldest son of Laurence Scott of the Buccleuch family, clerk of Privy Council in the time of Charles I. Sir William was knighted by Charles I., 1641; was successively Clerk of Sessions and of Privy Council; member of Parliament for Haddington, 1645; Ordinary Lord, June 8, 1649; one of the Commissioners of county of Edinburgh, 1650; Committee of Estates at Perth, 1651; died December 23, 1656. His first wife, mother of Mrs. Hugh Montgomerie, was Katharine, daughter of Alexander Morrison, of Preston-Grange, whose mother was a daughter of Sir John Preston. His second wife was Barbara, daughter of Sir John Dalmaioy. Hugh Montgomerie, of Brigend, and Katharine Scott, had two sons and several daughters. He died, as before stated, in Glasgow, May 6, 1710, aged eighty years. He was a strong Non-conformist in religion, a fact that may have contributed to his financial ruin.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, of Brigend, later of Eglinton, near Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, eldest son of Hugh Montgomerie and Katharine Scott, was involved, as his father's eldest son and heir, in the financial ruin that overtook his improvident father, and it is stated in letters received by his family after their removal to America, from Robert Maxwell, a son-in-law, that his uncle, James Montgomerie, of Glasgow, was "squeezed" and defrauded of a large portion of his share in the estate of Brigend by "a rapacious lawyer Sir David Cunningham," and that "a part of the estate is to be recovered for the claiming."

William Montgomerie married, January 8, 1684, Isabel, daughter of Robert Burnett, of Leithentie, Aberdeenshire, of the family of Leys Burnett, of which was Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury. Robert Burnett was a member of the Society of Friends and in 1682 and 1683 respectively, purchased two 1/24 shares in the Province of East New Jersey, part of which he sold to other Scotchmen, prior to his removal to New Jersey, 1700, although he still retained several thousand acres, surveyed and unsurveyed. He was therefore a Proprietor of East Jersey until his death, 1714. His will, dated November 24, 1712, and proven November 16, 1714, mentions children: John, Robert, Patrick, Meadie Allen, and Isabel Montgomerie, the latter with son, Patrick, being named as executors. The date of his arrival in New Jersey is somewhat problematical, but it is clear that he did not arrive until after 1691, as deeds made by him up to that date give his residence as Leithentie, Scotland, while those beginning with September 4, 1700, mention him as "late of Leithentie" and that of October 7, 1700, gives his residence as Amboy. Robert Burnett married a sister of Alexander Forbes, of Ballogee. As a member of the Society of Friends he suffered persecutions for his religious convictions. He, among other Friends, was arrested March 12, 1676, at a conventicle in Aberdeen, and confined in Aberdeen Tolbooth; a letter written by him while there confined is in possession of his descendants. He was intimately associated with Robert Barclay, of Ury, Scotland, the author of Barclay's "Apology," who was also a Proprietor of East New Jersey.

From an affidavit made by one of the younger sons of William and Isabel (Bur-

nett) Montgomerie, made after the death of Robert, eldest son, it would appear that they resided in the town of Ayr, after the sale of the Brigend estate, 1692, and came to New Jersey with their children "about 1701-2," the probabilities are, however, since he was unable to fix a definite date, that they accompanied Robert Burnett in 1700. On their arrival they took up their residence on a tract of 500 acres surveyed to Robert Burnett, on Doctor's Creek, about two miles from Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, for which a deed dated March 20, 1706 was executed by "Robert Burnet, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, within the Eastern division of Nova Caesaria, one of the principal Proprietors of the Eastern Division aforesaid, in America, Gentleman," to "William Montgomery, his son-in-law, of the same town, county and division, Yeoman," for 500 acres of land, "whereon ye said William Montgomerie now dwelleth." They named the tract Eglinton, after the paternal estate in Scotland, and it was much added to by succeeding generations of the family, who continued to occupy it for more than a century, the last of the name being Robert Montgomery, died 1828, when it was divided among his daughters. William Montgomerie died at Eglinton, his New Jersey plantation, about 1721. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends when they came to this country, and their children were reared in that faith.

Issue of William and Isabel (Burnett) Montgomerie:

ROBERT, b. Brigend, Ayrshire, 1687, d. at "Eglinton," Monmouth county, N. J., 1766; of whom presently;

Anna, b. Brigend, Feb. 1, 1689-90;

Elizabeth, b. Brigend, July 12, 1691;

William, b. town of Ayr, Ayrshire, Feb. 7, 1693, d. Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., 1771; removed to Phila. early in life, was a merchant there until 1758, and then returned to Monmouth county, N. J.; m. (first) Susanna, widow of John Wood, of Burlington county, N. J. (whose dau., Esther, m. his nephew, James Montgomery, son of his elder brother, Robert), and had one dau., Isabel, who m. (first) John Reading, Jr., son of Gov. John Reading, of N. J.; (second) Henry Bailey. He m. (second) Margaret (Price), widow of Benjamin Paschall, of Phila., and dau. of Reese and Sarah (Meredith) Price, of Chester county, Pa.; (third) Mary Ellis, of N. J. His son, by second marriage, Major William Montgomery, b. Phila. 1751, reared in Monmouth county, N. J., joined the army at the outbreak of the Revolution and became a Major in the N. J. line, d. in Monmouth, 1815; m. Mary, niece of Gen. Robert Rhea, and had four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, William, Robert Rhea and Jonathan, went to New Orleans, and David to Kentucky, whence most of his descendants migrated later to Louisiana. Several grandsons of these four brothers were officers in Confederate army during Civil War;

James, b. Ayrshire, Scotland, d. Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., about 1756; wife Mary; had sons:

Robert, m. June 14, 1757, Elizabeth Vance;

Alexander, m. Nov. 23, 1761, Eunice West, and was father of Thomas W. Montgomery, M. D., a distinguished physician, m. Mary Berrien, and their son was Commodore John Berrien Montgomery, of U. S. N.;

James;

William.

Alexander, youngest son of William and Isabel, is thought to have d. unm.;

Jane, m. a Montgomery of Irish branch of family, and removed to Va.

ROBERT MONTGOMERIE, of "Eglinton," Monmouth county, New Jersey, eldest son of William Montgomerie, of Brigend, and Isabel Burnett, born at Brigend, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1687, came to New Jersey with his parents and grandparents in his fourteenth year. On February 8, 1709-10, he married, at Burlington, New Jersey, Sarah, a daughter of Henry Stacy, of Burlington county, and in the divi-

sion of the lands taken up by Stacy, among his children, a tract of 490 acres in Newton township, Gloucester county, was set apart to Sarah Montgomerie, 1711, and a few years later, Robert and Sarah Montgomerie removed thither from Monmouth county, and erected a house thereon in which they resided until 1721. April 1, 1715, they conveyed, or leased for ninety-nine years, forty acres of this land to Jonathan Bolton and Hannah, his wife, the consideration therefor being that the said Hannah Bolton was to teach or instruct or cause to be taught and instructed to read English, to do seamstry work or any other art or parts of arts that she, the said Hannah is capable to perform, inform or direct, to all the children of the said Robert Montgomerie and Sarah, his wife, or either of them. At the death of his father, about 1721, Robert Montgomerie returned to Monmouth, took up his residence at "Eglinton," and resided there until his death, 1766. Other than filling the office of local magistrate or Justice of the Peace he seems to have taken little or no part in official or Provincial affairs.

It was during his incumbency of "Eglinton," and after the death of his father, that Robert Maxwell, son-in-law of James Montgomerie, of Glasgow, brother of William, of Brigend, wrote to John Carlyle, of Alexandria, Virginia, for information in reference to William Montgomerie and his children, stating that "my wife and I, and his other friend in Scotland, are very desirous to know what may have become of him and his children, and the rather, because we have reason to be fully persuaded that he or his eldest son, has an unquestionable right to the title and honors of Lord Lyle, in Scotland, and also to a part of the estate of Brigend, which was not sold but was squeezed out of his hands by a rapacious lawyer, Sir David Cunningham. * * * In the trials that have been with Sir David's successors, it hath been cast up to the lawyers that Mr. Montgomerie, of Brigend, was wronged, and that a part of the estate is to be recovered almost for the claiming." This information coming to the family at "Eglinton," and a correspondence ensuing with their relatives in Scotland, Robert determined to make a trip to Scotland to claim his inheritance as eldest son, but later abandoned this intention, and no claim was ever made by him or his descendants, to the title and honors that had descended to him from the noble house of Lyle, or as the heir-male and chief of the ancient house of Montgomerie. He was the last of the family to spell the name in its ancient form, his sons all adopting the ending "ry" as the name has since been spelled. His father-in-law, Henry Stacy, came to New Jersey about 1682, built a house and wharf at Burlington, and died there 1684. He was from the "Hamlet of Spittelfields, Parish of Stepney, Middlesex, factor." His wife, Mary, did not accompany him to New Jersey, but died, soon after him, at Waltham Holy Cross, Essex county, England; her brother, James Nevell, as her attorney and executor, conveying the New Jersey lands. Henry and Mary (Nevell) Stacy had children: Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sarah, all under age at his death, though Samuel, then in New Jersey, went to England to act as joint executor with Nevell, of his mother's will, 1689. Sarah (Stacy) Montgomerie died March 9, 1743-4, and Robert, 1766, his will being dated August 28, 1762, and proved October 1, 1766.

Issue of Robert and Sarah (Stacy) Montgomerie:

Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1710-11, m. James Debow. Her grandson, John Debow, b. Aug. 26, 1772, son of Capt. James and Priscilla (Smith) Debow, m. Sarah, dau. of Robert Montgomery, last of the name to occupy Eglinton; and Robert Debow, another son

of the Captain, m. Lucy Quay, dau. of Samuel Quay, by wife, Lucy, dau. of Alexander Montgomery, son of James;
 Elizabeth, b. March 28, 1712; m. Jan. 26, 1738, James Hepburn; had seven children;
 William, b. July 1, 1714, d. inf.;
 Sarah, b. Oct. 8, 1715, d. April 29, 1753;
 William, b. June 24, 1717, d. young;
 Anna, b. Dec. 5, 1719, d. inf.;
 JAMES, b. Feb. 26, 1720; m. Esther Wood; of whom presently;
 Anna, b. April 8, 1722; m. March 18, 1754, Stephen Pangbourn;
 Jean, b. March 16, 1723; m. (first) Aug. 5, 1761, Robert English, (second) Dec. 17, 1772, Emer Jackson;
 John, b. June 20, 1726.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, born at Eglinton, New Jersey, February 26, 1720, is spoken of in the records as "eldest son and heir of Robert Montgomerie," and is said to have been only son of Robert and Sarah, who married and left issue. He married, May 15, 1746, Esther, daughter of John Wood, of Chesterfield, Burlington county, who died 1730, by his wife, Susanna, who had married (second) William Montgomerie, uncle of James; and granddaughter of William Wood, native of Leicestershire, England, who came to New Jersey in the fly-boat "Martha," autumn of 1677, and soon after married Mary Parnell, a fellow passenger on the "Martha." James Montgomery died 1769 or 1770.

Issue of James and Esther (Wood) Montgomery:

Rebecca, b. June 28, 1747; m. Joseph Taylor;
 Robert, b. Oct. 22, 1748, d. July 25, 1828, lived all his life at Eglinton; m. (first) Nov. 14, 1661, Margaret Leonard, (second) June 22, 1788, Elizabeth Newell; had seven children, five by first and two by second wife, several of whom, including the two sons, d. in comparative youth s. p.;
 JOHN, b. July 7, 1750, removed to Phila.; of whom presently;
 William, b. Jan. 20, 1752, also removed to Phila., engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, John, and continued it after death of latter, until his death, March 4, 1831; m. Oct. 25, 1781, Rachel, dau. of Samuel Harvey, a Phila. merchant. Their children who lived to maturity were:
 Esther, b. July 17, 1785, d. Romney, Indiana, Nov. 22, 1853; m. Feb. 6, 1806, Alexander William Walker;
 Joseph, b. July 31, 1788, d. Feb. 5, 1859; well-known merchant of Phila.; m. May 28, 1811, Harriet, dau. of Major Reading Howell;
 Harvey, b. Oct. 8, 1789, removed to Rochester, N. Y.; m. Eleanor, dau. of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the town, and engaged in business there;
 Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1794; m. March 15, 1815, Prof. Charles D. Meigs, M. D., of Phila., and had issue:
 Brig. Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, quartermaster General of U. S., b. May 3, 1816, d. Jan. 2, 1892;
 Charles D. Meigs, Jr., b. July 22, 1817;
 John Forsythe Meigs, M. D., b. Oct. 3, 1818;
 William Montgomery Meigs, b. 1819, d. 1824;
 Harry Vincent Meigs, b. July 19, 1821;
 Emily Skinner Meigs, b. Sept. 28, 1824, d. Nov. 22, 1905; m. Jonathan Williams Biddle;
 William Montgomery Meigs, b. April 15, 1826;
 Samuel Emlen Meigs, b. July 15, 1828;
 Franklin Bache Meigs, b. Nov. 10, 1829;
 Mary Crathorne Meigs, b. Aug. 9, 1838.
 Emily, b. May 8, 1797, d. Aug. 6, 1824; m. May 24, 1814, Thomas H. Skinner, D. D.
 Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1754; m. April 2, 1772, Capt. Joseph Reynolds; had thirteen children;
 James, b. Nov. 22, 1755; educated for the law, but at breaking out of Revolutionary War, became Lieutenant in N. J. regiment and served under Gen. Richard Mont-

gomery in the expedition against Quebec, Dec., 1775; was also at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; after the war followed the sea for some years, later a merchant; d. Eglinton, June, 1832; m. Ellen, dau. of Daniel Reading, and granddaughter of Gov. John Reading. His son, Brig. Gen. William Reading Montgomery, b. July 10, 1801, entered West Point, 1821; was Captain in 8th Infantry during Mexican War, and was brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services. Commanded First N. J. Vols. at Bull Run July 21 and Aug. 17, 1861, and was afterwards military Governor of Alexandria; m. Hannah Bullock Wood; d. May 31, 1871;

Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1758, d. 1776, from disease contracted in military service in early days of Revolutionary War.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, second son of James and Esther (Wood) Montgomery, born on the old family estate of Eglinton, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 7, 1750, prior to arriving of age, sold out his interest in the estate of his grandfather, Robert Montgomery, at Eglinton, with his younger brother, William, came to Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, eventually entering into partnership with his brother, carried on a successful business until his death, March 16, 1794. He was elected a member of the First City Troop of Horse, March, 1777, served with it in the New Jersey campaign of that year, and shared the trials and triumphs of that gallant company during the subsequent campaigns of the Revolution. The hardships endured in this service laid the foundation of the disease which eventually brought him to his grave at the early age of forty-four years. He and his brother, William, established a reputation and credit as merchants of the strictest integrity; as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his associates we quote the following obituary notice from the *American Daily Advertiser*, said to have been contributed by his friend and physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush: "On Monday afternoon were interred at Christ Churchyard, the remains of John Montgomery, merchant, of this city. The numerous and respectable body of citizens who attended his plain and republican funeral, evinced the high ideas entertained of the public and private merits of this excellent citizen. As a merchant he exhibited for twenty years, uniform industry, integrity and punctuality; his *word* was a *bond* to all who transacted business with him. His virtues as a citizen commanded esteem and respect wherever they were known. The weakness of his constitution, which laid the foundation of the disorder which carried him to his grave, was thought to have been induced by the toils and dangers to which he exposed himself as a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Horse during the late war. He loved order as well as liberty and was no less attached to the present wise and equal government of his country than he was to its independence. As a son, a brother, a husband, a father, and a friend, he will never cease to live in the bosoms of those to whom he sustained these tender relations." He became an honorary member of the City Troop May 16, 1792, and was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia at the time of his death, many years prior to which he had resided at No. 7 Mulberry street.

John Montgomery married, November 3, 1785, Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Keen) Crathorne, who survived him over a half a century, dying October 15, 1848, and is interred by his side at Christ Church.

Jonathan Crathorne, father of Mrs. Montgomery, was supposed to be a native of England. He was for at least ten years, 1749-1759, captain of different trading vessels plying between Philadelphia and other Colonial ports, and Spain, England, and the East and West Indies. In 1759 he engaged in business in Philadelphia and

died here 1767. He married at Christ Church, August 16, 1760, Mary Keen, of Swedish descent, born at Piles Grove, Salem county, New Jersey, September 29, 1728, daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Dalbo) Keen, granddaughter of Matthias and Hendricka (Claessen) Keen, and great-granddaughter of Joran Keen, or Kyn, born in Sweden 1620, who came to Upland (now Chester) with Gov. Printz, 1642; and also great-granddaughter of Jan Claessen, par Cooper, an early Swedish settler on the Neshaminy in lower Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery:

Austin, b. Phila., Sept. 16, 1786, lived there all his life, dying Nov. 5, 1855; succeeded his uncle, Robert Montgomerie, of Eglinton, as eldest male representative of ancient family of Montgomerie; m. Sept. 5, 1809, Isabel Bowen, dau. of John Bowen, and granddaughter of William Francis Bowen, both of "Bowen Hall," Island of Jamaica; no issue;

JAMES MONTGOMERY, D. D., b. Nov. 25, 1787; of whom presently;

JOHN CRATHORNE, b. Nov. 7, 1792, d. N. Y. City, Aug. 5, 1867; of whom later.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, D. D., second son of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery, born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1787, graduated at College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, class of 1805. He subsequently read law in the office of Judge Joseph Hopkinson in Philadelphia, was admitted to Philadelphia Bar June 3, 1811, and practiced his profession there nearly seven years. He prepared himself for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was ordained deacon in Christ Church by Bishop White, August 25, 1816, and priest by Bishop Croes, in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, New Jersey, October 7, 1817, and on the following day was installed as rector of St. Michael's parish. In April, 1818, he became rector of Grace Church, New York City, and remained there two years. Returning to Philadelphia, he became rector of St. Mark's, Mantua, a West Philadelphia suburb. He became very popular as a preacher and was much in demand for special ministerial work. He was elected rector of St. Stephen's Church February 27, 1822, though the corner stone of the church edifice was not laid until May 20, 1822, and filled that charge until his death, March 17, 1834. He married, June, 1816, Eliza Dennis Teackle, of Accomac, Virginia, by whom he had issue:

John Teackle, b. April 3, 1817, d. Feb. 20, 1895; member of Phila. Bar; m. June 25, 1856, Alida Gouverneur, dau. of Francis Rawle and Juliana M. (Gouverneur) Wharton, and granddaughter of Isaac and Margaret (Rawle) Wharton; no issue;

James Henry, b. Feb. 27, 1819, d. Dec. 22, 1858, merchant of Phila.;

Mary, b. Dec. 1, 1822, d. July 6, 1824.

Dr. Montgomery married (second), May 30, 1827, Mary Harrison White, born at the house of her grandfather, Bishop William White, 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November 9, 1805, died August 2, 1875, daughter of Thomas Harrison and Mary Key (Heath) White, and had issue:

Rev. William White, b. May 21, 1828, ordained minister of P. E. Church Sept., 1852; rector of church in Northumberland co., Pa.; Warsaw, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Lyons, N. Y., and other points in N. Y. State; m. April 15, 1857, Gaynor Smith, dau. of Peter and Gaynor (Wallis) Lazarus, of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., and has one surviving son:

James Henry Montgomery, b. Feb. 24, 1859, now an eminent surgeon in Erie, Pa., and head of family of Montgomery, in whose possession are the family papers; he married, 1886, Caroline, dau. of Isaac Skiles, of Uniontown, Pa., and had issue:

James Henry Montgomery;
 Catharine Eglinton Montgomery;
 John Montgomery;
 John Hugh Montgomery, d. young.

THOMAS HARRISON, b. Feb. 27, 1830, d. April 4, 1905; of whom presently;
 John Henry Hobart, b. Aug. 26, 1831, d. Oct. 16, 1831;
 Austin, b. Jan. 1, 1833, d. April 13, 1834.

THOMAS WHITE, father of Bishop William White, was born in London, 1704, and came of an ancient English family of noble lineage, a younger son of William White, of London, by his wife, Elizabeth Leigh, portraits of both of whom by Sir George Kneller being in the possession of William White, Esq., of Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen years, Thomas White was indentured to William Stokes, then going out in the retinue of Charles Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, to be clerk of Baltimore county, in Lord Baltimore's Province of Maryland; his father paying one hundred guineas to Stokes, to teach and train his son for the practice of law. Arriving in Baltimore, he became a deputy to Mr. Stokes as clerk of Baltimore county, then including also the present Harford county, and later succeeded him as clerk and also filled the position of Deputy Surveyor of the county. He became a successful practitioner of law, laid up considerable money, and acquired land in Baltimore and Harford counties. About 1730, he married Sophia, daughter of John Hall, of Cranberry Hall, Baltimore county, large landed proprietor, who had died prior to his daughter's marriage, devising her a tract of land on Bush River which he named "Sophia's Dairy," where they took up their residence. Thomas White was an intimate friend of Samuel Ogle, Deputy Governor of Maryland, and through his influence filled many lucrative and honorable positions in the government. He was successively Major and Colonel of the military establishment of the county of Baltimore, as well as County Clerk and Deputy Surveyor. He was qualified as vestryman of the parish of Spesutiae, May 29, 1731, and was successively re-elected until his removal from Maryland to Philadelphia 1745. His wife, Sophia, died June, 1742, and, May 7, 1745, he married (second), at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Esther, widow of John Newman, and daughter of Abraham Hewlings, of Burlington county, New Jersey, and took up his residence in Philadelphia, still retaining his landed property and interests in Maryland and making periodical visits there to look after its maintenance and development; he died there on one of these business trips, September 29, 1779. Col. White at once assumed a prominent position in Philadelphia. He became one of the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, filled that position until his death, and was commissioned Justice of the Peace, May 25, 1752. By his first wife, Sophia Hall, he had three daughters, viz:

Sophia, b. May 8, 1731; m. Feb. 14, 1750, Aquila Hall;
 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 28, 1733, d. unm.;
 Sarah Charlotte, b. Oct. 25, 1736, d. Nov. 19, 1776, unm.

By the second marriage, with Esther (Hewlings) Newman, he had two children:

WILLIAM, the Bishop, b. March 24, 1747-8; of whom presently;
 Mary, who became wife of Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, an account of whom and their descendants is given elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, first Bishop of English consecration in America, was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1747-8 (O. S.), or April 3, 1748 (N. S.). He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution, aged seventeen years, class of 1765. He began the preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the guidance and council of Rev. Jacob Duché and Rev. Richard Peters, of Christ Church and St. Peter's. One of the incidents of his student life in Philadelphia was his assistance of his friend and associate, Benjamin West, to elope with Betsey Shewell, 1766. On October 15, 1770, he sailed for England, and was ordained deacon, December 23, following, at the Royal Chapel, London, by Bishop Young, of Norwich. Being too young to receive ordination as a priest, he remained in England one and a half years, living with his father's sisters, Mrs. Weeks and Miss White, at Twickenham. June, 1772, he was ordained as a priest of the Church of England, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, and the same month sailed for home, arriving in Philadelphia, September 13, 1772. He was soon after elected assistant rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and became rector of both churches April, 1779. From the beginning of the struggle for independence, he took decided ground in favor of the Colonies, and as soon as the Declaration of Independence was announced, dropped from the form of prayer the petition for the King, and took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When cautioned of his danger as a minister of the Church of England, he responded, "I know my danger, * * * but I trust in Providence: the cause is a just one and I am persuaded will be protected." September, 1777, on the defection of Rev. Jacob Duché, he was appointed Chaplain to the Continental Congress, and continued as such and of the United States Congress, until the removal of the latter to New York, and on its return to Philadelphia was again and successively re-elected to that position until the removal to the District of Columbia, 1801.

In 1782, realizing that the Episcopal Church could not survive without organization, he issued a pamphlet urging its establishment, apart from English jurisdiction, but peace, soon declared between the two countries, made this unnecessary. September 14, 1786, he was unanimously elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, and sailing for England, was consecrated there, February 4, 1787, in Lambeth Chapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and two other others. Sailing again for home, he arrived in Philadelphia, April 7, 1787, earnestly took up the work of organizing the church in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and during his long life ever took an active and decided interest in the moral, spiritual and intellectual development of the city of his birth. At the age of twenty-six years he was elected a trustee of the College of Philadelphia, and filled that position in it and its successor, the University of Pennsylvania, until his death, 1836, a period of sixty-two years. He was a founder of the Episcopal Academy, and gave his active and vigorous support to all that pertained to the best interests of the city, consistent with his office as the titular head of his church. He opposed the acceptance by the city of the devise of Stephen Girard, for the founding of Girard College, on the ground that the exclusion of religious training would work incalculable harm to the students there instructed. He was simple, unaffected, earnest, fond of society and its innocent diversions, and despised bigotry and affectation.

Bishop White married, February 11, 1773, Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry Harrison, who had come to Philadelphia from Lancashire, England, member of Common Council, 1757; Alderman, 1761, and Mayor, 1762, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Mathew Aspden. She died December 13, 1797, and he, July 17, 1836, aged eighty-eight years. They were parents of eight children, of whom five, Ann, Henry Harrison, William, a second Henry Harrison and a daughter unnamed died in childhood; the three who survived were:

Elizabeth, b. 1776, m. Gen. William MacPherson, who had been Adjutant of 16th Regiment in English army before the Revolution, and refusing to fight against his countrymen had resigned, and joined the American army; was commissioned Major; was later surveyor of Port of Phila., and Naval Officer and Brigadier General in the U. S. A.;

Mary, m. Enos Bronson, of Conn., editor of *United States Gazette*, published in Phila. She d. 1826.

THOMAS HARRISON WHITE, only son of the Bishop, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1779, and followed the business of a wholesale wine merchant there some years. He married Mary Key, who died March 23, 1814, daughter of Daniel Charles and Mary (Key) Heath, of Baltimore. Thomas Harrison White died October 15, 1859.

Issue of Thomas Harrison and Mary (Key) White:

Mary Harrison White, b. Nov. 9, 1805, d. Aug. 2, 1875; m. James Montgomery, D. D.; Rebecca, d. unm.;

William, member of Phila. Bar, d. 1858;

George Harrison, midshipman in U. S. N., resigned and engaged in dry-goods business in Phila.; later again entered navy as a purser, and followed the sea until his death, 1868; m. Margaret Wharton, dau. of Jacob Smith, Esq., of Phila., and has a number of descendants living in Phila.;

Richard Heath White, d. inf.

The English ancestry of Col. Thomas White, of Maryland and Philadelphia, traced back many generations, by his great-great-grandson, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, was published 1877, in connection with an account of the reunion of the descendants held at "Sophia's Dairy," the old homestead on the Bush River, Maryland, June 7, 1877.

THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY, second son of James Montgomery, D. D., by his second marriage with Mary Harrison White, was born at 987 Arch street, Philadelphia, February 27, 1830, and was baptized at St. Stephen's Church, of which his father was then rector, April 7, 1830, by his great-grandfather, the venerable Bishop White. He was but a child of four years at the death of his father and was reared by his good mother, with whom he lived in the most pious and filial intimacy. In 1836 his mother, on the death of her grandfather, Bishop White, moved to 224 Walnut street, where she kept house for her father for two years, and then returned to the Spruce street house where her husband had died, and resided there with her little family until 1856, when she and her son, Thomas Harrison, removed to Germantown, residing together on Church Lane (Mill street) up to the time of his marriage. The companionship of his pious and gifted mother exerted the deepest influence on the whole life and character of her son.

Mr. Montgomery's earliest education was acquired at Mr. Bonnar's private school, with a few terms at the grammar school under Dr. Crawford, in Fourth

street, birthplace of University of Pennsylvania, and later at Dr. Fairies' famous classical school. He was a frequent attendant at lectures at the Franklin Institute and the old college, but the greater and better part of his education he acquired from his mother, and through his own broad and assiduous reading; particularly on the lines of travel, geography and history. It was always a matter of regret to him that he could not take a college course as did his half-brothers, but the careful, self-reliant intellectual training he acquired under the guidance of his mother more than compensated for this loss. He early acquired the habit of expressing his thoughts on matters that came under his observation, by the writing of a journal which he began at the age of fifteen years.

On March 23, 1847, he found his first remunerative employment in the large drug establishment of Charles Ellis & Company, at 56 Chestnut street, in connection with which he took a course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1848-9, and 1850-1, receiving his diploma from that institution April 4, 1851. In January, 1852, in partnership with his friend, Samuel E. Shinn, under firm name of Montgomery & Shinn, he bought out the drug store at Broad and Spruce streets, but ill health compelled him to abandon the business two years later. On his removal to Germantown, 1856, he began his genealogical studies, which resulted in the publication of the "History and Pedigree of Montgomery," 1863. During this period he devoted much time to study and ecclesiastical and charitable work. He was rector's warden of the Church of Holy Cross, Germantown, 1856, and later member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church until his removal from Germantown. He also conducted for several years a Bible class for young men, which he had organized.

During his residence in Germantown, Mr. Montgomery became intimately associated with the family of Dr. Samuel George Morton, the eminent physician, anthropologist and scientist, an account of whom and his family is given elsewhere in these volumes, and, 1860, married his daughter, Anna Morton, and settled on Morton street, Germantown, later removing to Shoemaker Lane, Germantown. At the outbreak of the Civil War, though the state of his health would not permit him to go to the front, he drilled with the troops then being recruited. In 1863 he was elected secretary of the Enterprise Insurance Company; became its vice-president, 1864, and a director, 1866; thus becoming identified with the business wherein he achieved especial distinction by organizing and placing upon a safe financial basis the insurance institutions of Philadelphia and vicinity.

In 1871, while convalescent from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, he wrote the "Genealogy of General Richard Montgomery." Failing to regain his normal health, on the advice of his physician, he decided to spend the winter at the south, and, October, 1871, sailed from New York for Frederickstadt, Island of St. Croix. A six months' sojourn there saved his life and made him physically stronger than he had ever been before. On October 31, 1871, the Enterprise Insurance Company failed, owing to heavy losses in the great Chicago fire, and on his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Montgomery was, in 1872, appointed general agent of the National Board of Underwriters, and the same year removed with his family to New York. This responsible position he filled six years, and on his retirement, 1878, was the subject of complimentary testimonials to his good work, in all the leading insurance journals, as well as of resolutions adopted by the National Board. In 1878 he accepted the position of manager of the department of per-

petual insurance, in the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia. In 1880, he was elected vice-president of the American Fire Insurance Company, in the same city, and, 1882, became its president, which office he filled until his death.

While residing in New York, Mr. Montgomery was a trustee of the Church of Holy Communion, and was active in founding several charitable societies. On his return to Philadelphia, 1879, he became a member of his ancestral parish, Christ Church, acting for many years as accounting warden, and worshipping at Christ Church chapel. He continued his historical studies and writings, and was a frequent attendant at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he prepared a monogram on the descendants of Thomas White, read at a reunion of the descendants held at "Sophia's Dairy," on the Bush River, Maryland, June 7, 1877. In 1882, he purchased a country place near West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he named Ardrossan, after one of the Montgomery family castles in Ayrshire, Scotland, and this became his home for twenty-three years.

Mr. Montgomery was elected to the vestry of the Church of Holy Trinity, West Chester, Pennsylvania, and filled the position of rector's warden there until his death.

In 1885 he published a history of the Insurance Company of North America, the oldest insurance company in America. Among his other numerous publications of an historical nature, were the "Smith Family of New York," 1879; "Battle of Monmouth as described by Dr. James McHenry, Secretary to General Washington," 1879; "Mss. Notes on the Church in America, by William White, 1747-1836," New York, 1877; "First Vestrymen of Christ Church," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 1895; "Diary of Lient. Francis Nicholls, of Col. William Thompson's Battery, of Pennsylvania Riflemen, January to September, 1776," *Ibid*, vol. xx., 1896; "History of the University of Pennsylvania, from its Foundation to 1770, including Biographical Sketches of Trustees and Faculty;" besides which he completed, 1903, the manuscript history of the Dulany, Heath and Key families. He travelled very extensively in this country and Canada, and made three trips to Europe, 1887-89-91, each time visiting the ancient homes of his ancestors in Scotland. He spent the winters of 1903-4 and 1904-5 at his house, 1815 DeLancy Place, and died there April 4, 1905. He was buried beside his parents at the Church of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill. His wife and all his children survive him.

Mr. Montgomery held membership in the following organizations: The Protestant Episcopal Academy, of which he was for a time a trustee; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, since 1866, of which he was a member of the publication committee from that date, and of its council since 1880; life member of the New York Historical Society; member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; the Ethnological Society of New York; the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; one of the founders of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of its council since 1895; member of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. He was always active in charitable work, and was a man of deep religious feeling and faith. He was throughout his whole life one of the most vigorous supporters and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and wherever he

was located he was public spirited, giving freely of interest and means. In 1901 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Issue of Thomas Harrison and Anna (Morton) Montgomery:

Rebecca Morton Montgomery;

Mary White Montgomery;

James Alan Montgomery, b. Germantown, June 13, 1866; Professor in Phila. Divinity School; m. (first) Mary F., dau. of Rev. Frank Owen, M. A., British Chaplain at Berlin; d. s. p. He m. (second) Edith, dau. of Newcomb B. Thompson, Esq., by whom he had issue—James Alan Montgomery, Jr., Thomas Harrison Montgomery, 3d; Samuel George Morton Montgomery, b. Germantown, May 11, 1868; rector of the Ascension, Parkesburg, Pa.;

Anna Morton Montgomery;

Thomas Harrison Montgomery, b. N. Y. City, March 5, 1873; Professor in Univ. of Texas; m. Anna Priscilla, dau. of John Braislin, Esq., of Crosswicks, N. J.; issue:

Thomas Roger Montgomery;

Hugh Montgomery.

William White Montgomery, b. N. Y. City, Oct. 28, 1874;

Charles Mortimer Montgomery, M. D., b. N. Y. City, Oct. 23, 1876;

Emily Hollingsworth Montgomery.

JOHN CRATHORNE MONTGOMERY, third son of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery, of Philadelphia, was born in that city November 7, 1792, and resided there many years, subsequently residing on his estate called "Eglinton" on the Hudson, in New York, and, 1855, removed to New York City, where he died August 5, 1867. He married (first), November 25, 1817, Elizabeth Henrietta, born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1797, died July 11, 1850, daughter of Henry Phillips, who died in Philadelphia, February 11, 1800 (son of John and Sarah Phillips, of Bank Hall, county of Lancaster, England, and grandson of Nathaniel Phillips, of Heath House, county of Stafford), by his wife, Sophia, born November 13, 1769, died September 3, 1841, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew.

John Crathorne was prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia, and was at one time postmaster of the city. He married (second), November 27, 1855, Caroline, daughter of Jeremiah Rogers, of New York, and spent the remainder of his life in New York.

Issue of John Crathorne and Elizabeth H. (Phillips) Montgomery:

John Phillips, b. Sept. 28, 1818, d. Feb. 15, 1875; member of Phila. Bar; m. Nov. 13, 1851, Anna Bowker Clayton, of Lynchburg, Va.;

Rev. Henry Eglinton, b. Dec. 9, 1820, d. Oct. 15, 1874; ordained minister of P. E. Church June 28, 1846; rector of All Saints Church, Phila., until 1855, then removed to N. Y. City, and became rector of Church of the Incarnation; m. Sept. 10, 1846, Margaret Augusta, dau. of Judge James Lynch, of N. Y., by his wife, Jeanette Maria, dau. of Dr. Thomas Tillotson, a surgeon during the Revolution, and subsequently Secretary of State of New York, by his wife, Margaret, dau. of Chancellor Livingston. Dr. Montgomery graduated at Univ. of Pa., with degree of A. M., 1839, was attaché of U. S. Legation, Denmark, 1841-2; received degree of Doctor of Divinity at the Univ. 1863;

Oswald Crathorne, b. Phila., Aug. 24, 1822, d. Jan. 19, 1891; m. Oct. 3, 1849, Catharine Gertrude, dau. of George W. and Ann (Smith) Lynch, of N. Y., cousin of Judge Lynch, before mentioned; issue:

Charles Howard, b. July 16, 1850; m. Fanny Hickman; issue:

Mary Oswald;

Charles Berwind.

George, b. Oct. 28, 1851, d. Feb. 22, 1852;

Henry Eglinton, b. Dec. 25, 1852, d. Feb. 10, 1877;

Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian Pa. State Library, b. March 4, 1862; m. 1889, Brinca Georgianna, dau. of Richard A. Gilpin.

Austin James, b. Oct. 27, 1824; m. Nov. 10, 1858, Cordelia Riché;

Capt. James Eglinton Montgomery, b. Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1826; civil engineer; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers Oct. 21, 1861, Major Aug. 1, 1864, Aide-de-Campe on staffs of Generals Newton, Slocum, Canby, Martindale, Granger, Cadwalader and Hancock; mustered out July 10, 1866; private secretary to Admiral Farragut 1867-70, and with him visited every European country; m. (first) Nina, dau. of Jones Tilghman, of Talbot county, Md., by whom he had issue:

Lloyd Phillips Montgomery;

Elizabeth Phillips Montgomery;

Ann Caroline Montgomery;

Arthur Eglinton Montgomery;

Edward Lea Montgomery.

He m. (second) Mary Seymour Walker, by whom he had issue:

Hugh Eglinton Montgomery, b. 1881.

Major Montgomery held several American Consulships abroad, and is now residing at Pasadena, Cal.;

Charles Howard Montgomery, b. Sept. 27, 1828, d. May 8, 1848;

Sophia Henrietta Montgomery, b. Oct. 16, 1830, d. Dec. 22, 1836;

Benjamin Chew Montgomery, b. Jan. 1, 1833, d. July 15, 1856;

Hartman Phillips Montgomery, b. Sept. 25, 1834; admitted to Phila. Bar July 10, 1850; d. Maysville, Cal., Jan. 22, 1870;

Mary Crathorne Montgomery, b. Jan. 20, 1837; m. Sept. 26, 1859, Eugene Tillotson, son of Judge James Lynch, of N. Y.

GILLINGHAM FAMILY.

YEAMANS GILLINGHAM, the ancestor of the Philadelphia and Bucks county family of that name, came from one of the southern counties of England, probably either Kent or Dorset, to Pennsylvania, before 1690; the first record of his residence in this province being the marriage register of Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, where he appears as a witness to the wedding of William Smith and Mary Croasdale, at the house of John Chapman, in Wrightstown township, 9mo. 20, 1690.

The following year he purchased one hundred acres of land in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, "By the Mill Race and fronting Tacony Road and ye King's Road," the deed to him from Thomas Fairman (one of Penn's Commissioners of Property), being dated August 31, 1691. This was in what is now the central part of Frankford, bounded by Frankford creek, Church street, and Frankford road to the Arsenal or River road on the east. On September 26, 1712, he purchased another lot of ground in the same locality from John Worrell, and appears to have been seized of other property there. He is mentioned on the tax list of Oxford township as having paid six shillings tax in 1693. He belonged to Abington Meeting of the Society of Friends (as did the other early Frankford Friends), and on 8mo. 31, 1720, was chosen one of its overseers, Richard Worrell being the other. He died about June, 1722, and his will, dated May 9, 1722, was proved at Philadelphia July 21, of that year. By it he left all his estate, real and personal, to his wife, Mary, except fifty pounds each to his sons, James and John.

Yeamans Gillingham married, presumably after his arrival in Philadelphia, Mary Taylor, who came from the same part of England about the same time he did. She died in November, 1727, and her will, dated October 20, was proved in Philadelphia, November 20, all in the same year. Of the landed estate left her by her husband she bequeathed only two lots of meadow land in Frankford, each of about two acres, to her daughters, Ann, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth and Susannah, and two acres out of the large plantation "on the mill race and Tacony road" to her two sons, James and John. The main part of the land she did not dispose of by the will, and it was sold by the heirs at a later date.

Issue of Yeamans and Mary (Taylor) Gillingham:

Rebecca, m. (first) William Wright, of Dublin (Phila. Co); (second) ——— Kirk; living 12mo. 6, 1766;

Ann, b. 5mo. 8, 1694; m. Henry Paul, of Phila.;

Mary, b. 10mo. 21, 1698; m. James Willson, of the Northern Liberties, Phila.;

Sarah, b. 9mo. 27, 1699, d. before 8mo. 5, 1731;

Elizabeth, b. 2mo. 22, 1705-6; m. Samuel Eastburn, of Solebury township, Bucks co.;

JAMES, b. 8mo. 2, 1708, of whom presently;

John, b. 5mo. 12, 1710; m. 8mo. 21, 1735, Ann Jacob; lived in Phila.;

Susannah, b. 11mo. 29, 1712, d. before 8mo. 5, 1731.

JAMES GILLINGHAM, born on the plantation on Tacony road, Oxford township, Philadelphia, 8mo. 2, 1708, eldest son of Yeamans and Mary (Taylor) Gillingham, removed to Bucks county, receiving a certificate from Abington Friends Meeting,

4mo. 29, 1730, which he presented to Buckingham Monthly Meeting. He settled in Buckingham township, and on October 5, 1731, joined in a deed with the other heirs of Yeamans and Mary Gillingham, his father and mother, for the Frankford property. He died in Bucks county, November 4, 1745, and letters of administration were granted upon his estate in 1747.

James Gillingham married, 3mo. 4, 1730, at Abington Meeting, Martha Canby (born March 9, 1705-6), daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jarvis) Canby, who married (second) Joseph Duer, of Solebury.

Thomas Canby was born in 1667, and was the son of Benjamin Canby, of Thorn, Yorkshire, England. He came to Pennsylvania with his mother's brother, Henry Baker, in the ship "Vine," of Liverpool, arriving in Philadelphia, September 17, 1684. He lived for some years on the plantation of his uncle in Bucks county. The uncle, Henry Baker, was one of the leading men of the county, a member of Assembly and justice of the county courts. Thomas Canby married three times, (first), 9mo. 2, 1693, to Sarah Jarvis, who was the mother of his daughter, Martha, who married James Gillingham; (second), 2mo. 4, 1709, to Mary, daughter of Evan and Jean Oliver; and (third), 8mo. 9, 1722, to James Preston, a widow.

Thomas Canby was prominent in Bucks county, being appointed justice of the county courts, in 1719-22-25-26-27 and 38, and was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1721-22-30-33 and 38. His son, Oliver, removed to New Castle county, now Delaware, and for many years owned and operated a mill on Brandywine creek, which is said to have been the first in operation on that stream. He was the ancestor of a branch of the family, which has long been one of the leading families in and about Wilmington, Delaware, one with which a number of the prominent families of Philadelphia have intermarried at different periods.

Issue of James and Martha (Canby) Gillingham:

John, b. 1mo. 19, 1731; m. (first) 10mo. 17, 1754, Sarah, dau. of Benjamin and Hannah (Towne) Taylor, of Newtown twp., Bucks co.; and (second) 10mo. 21, 1761, Sarah White, dau. of Joseph and Martha (Taylor) White, of Falls twp., Bucks co., and cousin to his first wife. They were the great-grandparents of J. Gillingham Fell, late of Phila. John Gillingham lived and d. in Buckingham, Bucks co.;

YEAMANS, b. 8mo. 15, 1734; of whom presently;

James, b. 6mo. 30, 1736, d. 2mo. 1, 1781; m. 2mo. 15, 1763, Phebe, dau. of John and Hannah (Lewis) Hallowell, of Phila.;

Martha, b. 8mo. 9, 1738; m. 6mo. 9, 1763, Jonathan Kinsey, of Buckingham, Bucks co., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kinsey;

Thomas, b. 1mo. 16, 1740, lived in Phila.;

Joseph, b. 5mo. 14, 1743, d. 5mo. 17, 1794; m. 5mo. 25, 1768, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Harvey, of Falls, Bucks co.;

Mary, b. 5mo. 26, 1746, d. 1mo. 21, 1746-7;

Lavinia, d. prior to 1757;

Benjamin, d. prior to 1757.

YEAMANS GILLINGHAM, second son of James and Martha (Canby) Gillingham, born in Bucks county, 8mo. 15, 1734, after his marriage lived for a time in Solebury township, Bucks county, and about 1792, moved to Oxford township, Philadelphia county, where he resided on the greater part of the original plantation of his grandfather, which he had purchased after it had been out of the family many years. The Friends' Meeting House, on Unity street, Frankford, was built on land given for that purpose by Yeamans Gillingham. He divided his land, during

his lifetime, amongst his eight surviving sons; the deed to his son, Yeamans Gillingham, Jr., from "Yeamans Gillingham, of Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, Gentleman, and Bridget his wife," was dated 4mo. 1, 1807. He died at Frankford, 2mo. 26, 1825. He married (first), 12mo. 21, 1763, at Buckingham Meeting, in Bucks county, Ruth Preston, born 9mo. 15, 1742, died 3mo. 25, 1765, daughter of William and Deborah (Cheeseman) Preston, of Bucks county, and had issue—William, born 3mo. 12, 1765, died 4mo. 18, 1765.

He married (second), 1mo. 13, 1768, at Falls Meeting, Bucks county, Bridget, b. 10mo. 21, 1743, died 4mo. 9, 1825, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lucas) Moon, and great-granddaughter of James Moon, and Robert Lucas, who were among the founders of Bucks county.

Robert Lucas, of Beverall, Longbridge, in the county of Wilts, England, arrived in the Delaware river, 4mo. 4, 1679, in the ship "Elizabeth and Sarah," of Weymouth, and Elizabeth, his wife, arrived in the ship "Content," of London, in 7mo., 1680, with her eight children, John, Giles, Edward, Robert, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary and Sarah. Robert Lucas received a grant of 177 acres of land, below the Falls, on the west side of the Delaware, from Edmond Andross, Governor General under the Duke of York, and it was confirmed by patent from William Penn, 5mo. 31, 1684. This land he devised to his son, Edward. Robert Lucas was a Justice of Upland Court, 1681, member of Provincial Assembly, 1683, 1687 and 1688, and was a member of the first grand jury in Pennsylvania, summoned 3mo. 2, 1683. His will was signed 10mo. 6, 1687, and he died in Bucks county in 1688. His will mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and sons, Edward, Robert, Giles and John, and provides for his younger children who are not mentioned by name.

Edward Lucas, son of Robert and Elizabeth, was Supervisor of Highways for Falls township in 1730. He married, 7mo. 3, 1700, Bridget Scott, at the house of Thomas Lambert, in New Jersey, under the care of Chesterfield Friends' Meeting. Their daughter, Elizabeth Lucas, married James Moon, and was the mother of Bridget (Moon) Gillingham.

James Moon and Joan, his wife, came from Gloucestershire, England, and settled in Falls township, near Morrisville, in 1688. Their son, Roger Moon, married Ann Nutt, 8mo. 23, 1708, and their eldest son, James Moon, born 1mo., 1713, died 5mo. 9, 1796, married (second) 3mo. 18, 1742, Elizabeth Lucas, before mentioned, and the only surviving child of this marriage was Bridget, who became the wife of Yeamans Gillingham.

The will of Yeamans Gillingham was signed, 8mo. 4, 1824, and proven, 5mo. 9, 1825. He and his wife, Bridget, are buried side by side in the graveyard of Frankford Meeting.

Issue of Yeamans and Bridget (Moon) Gillingham:

James, b. 12mo. 27, 1768, d. 6mo. 5, 1865; m. 10mo. 3, 1792, Sarah, dau. of James and Mary (Smith) Wood, of Chester co.;

Thomas, b. 10mo. 15, 1770, d. April 1, 1860; m. (first) 1791, Mary Heywood; (second) 1799, Gulielma Spicer, a second cousin;

Moses, b. 9mo. 4, 1772, d. 10mo. 12, 1829; m. 9mo. 2, 1794, Martha Kirkner;

John, b. 9mo. 30, 1774, d. at Frankfort, unm.;

Matthias, b. 2mo. 25, 1776, d. 1797, at Franford, unm.;

Yeamans, b. 3mo. 9, 1778, d. 6mo. 3, 1827; m. 4mo. 23, 1803, Sarah Lewis, of Chester co.;

JOSEPH, b. 8mo. 3, 1780, d. 5mo. 3, 1867; of whom presently;

Mahlon, b. 7mo. 27, 1782, d. 12mo. 8, 1873; m. 10mo. 6, 1808, Susan Clarke, of Princeton, N. J.;

Stacy, b. 11mo. 16, 1784, d. 10mo. 12, 1839; at New Orleans, La.; m. 12mo. 4, 1804, Grace Harper, of Frankford, Phila.

JOSEPH GILLINGHAM, the seventh son of Yeamans and Bridget (Moon) Gillingham, born on his father's farm near Carversville, in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1780, became an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, living at 66 Market street (now No. 223 and occupied by the National State Bank of Camden). He afterwards purchased a country place near Holmesburg, called "Bellevue," and lived there until 1839, when he removed to a house on the original purchase of his great-grandfather, Yeamans Gillingham, at Frankford, now No. 4419 Frankford avenue, opposite the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Station. In January, 1844, he moved to a house on Twelfth street, Philadelphia, and later to 1235 Spring Garden street, where he died May 3, 1867. This house is still occupied by some of his children.

Joseph Gillingham was one of the pioneers in the introduction of anthracite coal into commerce, and with Joseph White, sold to the city of Philadelphia the water-power of the Schuylkill river for the use of the Fairmount Water Works in 1819. He married, 4mo. 14, 1802, in Buckingham Friends' Meeting House, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Harrold, of Bucks county, by his wife, Rachel (Smith) Carver. She was born in Buckingham township Bucks county, 3mo. 19, 1783, and died in Philadelphia, 3mo. 10, 1871.

Samuel Harrold, great-grandfather of Rebecca (Harrold) Gillingham, was born in Normandy, France. He went to Holland and received a lieutenant's commission under William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., of England, and accompanied William to England. He was one of those besieged in Londonderry, Ireland, and frequently related to his grandson, Samuel Harrold, the sufferings endured during that siege. At the battle of the Boyne, fought July, 1690, he was severely wounded, and being relieved from active service settled in Ireland, and established there factories for the manufacture of linen.

William Harrold, son of Samuel, married Isabella Elliot, also said to have been of Norman descent.

Samuel Harrold, son of William and Isabella (Elliot) Harrold, was born in county Cavan, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1728, and came to America in 1745. He married (first) Elizabeth Russel, and had several children; she died 5mo. 15, 1777, and he married (second) 11mo. 10, 1779, at Buckingham Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Rachel (Smith), widow of Henry Carver, of Buckingham, and daughter of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Smith; their children were David, born 12mo. 7, 1780; Rebecca, married Joseph Gillingham; Samuel, died 10mo. 29, 1803; and Rachel, died 5mo. 18, 1824. Samuel Harrold was an extensive landholder and prominent man in Buckingham. William Smith, the grandfather of the second wife of Samuel Harrold, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and arrived in the Delaware river in the ship, "Friends Adventure," 7mo. 28, 1684. He purchased land in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, of John Chapman, and afterwards received patents for several hundred acres adjoining, extending to Newtown township, and Neshaminy creek. He married, 9mo. 20, 1690, at the house of John Chapman, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Croasdale. It

was as a witness to this marriage that the name of Yeamans Gillingham first appears in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Croasdale, of New Hoy, Yorkshire, England, by deeds of lease and release from William Penn, dated April 21 and 22, 1682, purchased 1000 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn in the same year, accompanied by his wife, Agnes Hathornwaite, whom he had married at Wyerside, Yorkshire, 3mo. 1, 1664, and their children among whom was the above-named Mary, who married William Smith. She was born in Yorkshire, 8mo. 31, 1669. The Croasdales settled in Bucks county, where 500 acres of their land had been laid out, and the family has always been one of the highest standing in that county. William Smith's wife, Mary Croasdale, died in 1716, leaving eight children, and he married a second time and had seven other children. He died in 1743.

William Smith, Jr., son of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith, born 11mo. 2, 1697, married at Middletown Meeting, 2mo. 8, 1722-3, Rebecca, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Baker) Wilson, and after his father's death purchased of his brothers nearly all the landed estate possessed by his father, and later an additional tract in Upper Makefield township. He was Coroner of Bucks county, 1749-51; and a member of Provincial Assembly 1753-65, continuously, thirteen terms. His daughter, Rachel, born 5mo. 3, 1737, married (first) in 1755, Henry Carver, and (second) Samuel Harrold, before mentioned.

Henry Baker, grandfather of Rebecca (Wilson) Smith, was of New Town, Lancashire, England, 8mo. 6, 1667, when he married, under the auspices of Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting, Margaret Hardman, of Aspull, Lancashire, and settled in West Darby, Lancashire. On 3mo. 27, 1684, they received from Hardshaw Meeting a certificate to remove themselves and their family "into the Province of Pensilvania in America," which certificate gives them a very high recommendation as to honesty and sobriety. They sailed from Dolyseme, Merionethshire, Wales, in the ship "Vine," of Liverpool, and arrived at Philadelphia, 7mo. 17, 1684, accompanied by their five daughters and two sons, "Thomas Canby, his sister's son," and several servants. They settled in Bucks county, where he took up several large tracts of land, and where he became one of the most prominent men of his day. He was foreman of the first grand jury of the county; overseer of highways; Justice of the county courts, and a member of Provincial Assembly, 1685-87-88-90 and 98. He married (second) at his own house, under the care of Middletown Meeting, 8mo. 13, 1692, Mary, widow of James Radcliffe, a native of Lancashire, and an eminent minister among Friends. His daughter, Sarah Baker, born at West Darby, Lancashire, 8mo. 16, 1672, married at the same time and place, Stephen Wilson, of West Jersey, carpenter, who died 8mo. 29, 1707, and she married (second), in 1709, Isaac Milnor, and died 2mo. 29, 1715. Her first husband and the father of Rebecca Wilson, born 6mo. 29, 1701, who married William Smith, was one of the most active of the members of Falls Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, though residing across the river in New Jersey, near the Falls. During the winter months a Meeting was held at his house. He had charge of the erection of the first Friends' Meeting House in Buckingham at the time of his decease.

Issue of Joseph and Rebecca (Harrold) Gillingham:

- Rachel Harrold, b. 4mo. 8, 1803, d. 6mo. 24, 1803;
 SAMUEL HARROLD, b. 7mo. 31, 1804, d. 2mo. 10, 1854; of whom presently;
 Mary Ann, b. 7mo. 30, 1806, d. 8mo. 3, 1807;
 Anna, b. 12mo. 5, 1807, d. 7mo. 21, 1869; m. June 12, 1833, at "Bellevue," near Holmesburg, John Ferris, son of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin, being his second wife. They had two children, Rebecca Harrold, m. Fairman Rogers, and George, b. Phila., Dec. 21, 1830, m. Sarah C. Winston;
 Emmeline, b. 11mo. 11, 1809, d. 1mo. 23, 1877; m. 10mo. 13, 1842, Dilworth Buckman; lived at Fox Chase, Phila. co., until March 9, 1852, when they removed to Accotink, Va., where she d.;
 Elizabeth, b. 12mo. 20, 1811, d. 10mo. 12, 1879, unm.;
 Rebecca Harrold, b. 11mo. 12, 1813, d. 6mo. 15, 1888, unm.;
 Josephine, b. 3mo. 3, 1816, d. 4mo. 12, 1817;
 Joseph Harrold, b. 8mo. 18, 1818, d. 3mo. 7, 1900, in Phila., bur. at Laurel Hill Cemetery;
 Catharine, b. 11mo. 20, 1820, unm.;
 Frances, b. 7mo. 2, 1823, d. 2mo. 22, 1894, bur. at Laurel Hill;
 Caroline, b. 9mo. 17, 1825, unm.

SAMUEL HARROLD GILLINGHAM, eldest son of Joseph and Rebecca (Harrold) Gillingham, born July 31, 1804, died in Philadelphia, February 10, 1854. He married (first), December 12, 1823, at Frankford Meeting, Lucy Lewis Eddy, born May 10, 1803, died September 1, 1836, ninth child of George Eddy, of Philadelphia, by his wife Hester, daughter of Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia, by his second wife, Mary Deshler. Ellis Lewis, was a descendant of the Lords of Nannan, Merionethshire, Wales; and Lucy Lewis Eddy also descended from Nathaniel Newlin, of Chester county, member of Assembly, and from Nicholas Newlin, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, in 1685. An account of her ancestry follows this sketch. Samuel Harrold Gillingham married (second), in Philadelphia, June 30, 1839, Louisa M. (Stitcher) Hubbs, a widow, daughter of John and Sarah (Clemens) Stitcher.

Issue of Samuel H. and Lucy Lewis (Eddy) Gillingham:

- Frances Eddy, b. Oct. 4, 1827, d. May 11, 1896; m. March 23, 1852, Dr. Jared Kibbee, of Port Huron, Mich., of which city he was Mayor in 1866. They had issue:
 Ada Follonsbee Kibbee, m. Theodore R. Wright;
 Lucy Eddy Kibbee;
 Harrold Gillingham Kibbee;
 Henry Clinton Kibbee, m. Louise Halbig;
 Eleanor P. Kibbee;
 Frances Lewis Kibbee, m. Cyrus Alvin Hovey.
 Harrold, b. Sept. 15, 1828, d. Sept. 4, 1829;
 Rebecca Harrold, b. Sept., 1829, d. inf.;
 JOSEPH EDDY, b. July 6, 1830, d. Nov. 7, 1905; of whom presently;
 Lucy Eddy, b. Sept. 8, 1831, d. Nov. 9, 1832;
 Lewis Eddy, b. May 17, 1833, d. inf.;
 George Eddy, b. April, 1835, d. inf.;
 Louis Harrold, b. July 3, 1836, d. Dec. 14, 1899, in Phila.; m. June 12, 1859, Louise M. Bartle, and had issue:
 William B. Gillingham;
 Hattie W. Gillingham.

Issue of Samuel H. and Louisa M. (Hubbs) Gillingham:

- FRANK CLEMENS GILLINGHAM, b. April 14, 1840; of whom later.



Joseph C. Gillingham.

JOSEPH EDDY GILLINGHAM, eldest son of Samuel Harrold and Lucy Lewis (Eddy) Gillingham, born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1830, was a birthright member in the Society of Friends, and was educated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. In 1854 he engaged in the lumber business, later organizing the firm of Gillingham & Garrison, afterwards incorporated under the title of Gillingham, Garrison & Company, Ltd., the largest dealers in lumber in the city of Philadelphia. He built and was president of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Railway until it was absorbed by the Union Traction Company. He was the first president of, and up to the time of his death a director of, the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania; a director of The Investment Company of Philadelphia; of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia; of the Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company; and of the Bell Telephone Company. He was also president of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company, whose Board of Directors, on November 14, 1905, adopted resolutions on his death in part as follows: "Resolved, That we have received, with deep regret and sorrow, the intelligence of the death of our late colleague, Joseph E. Gillingham, who for over twenty-five years has been actively associated with us in the management of the affairs of this Company, and during twenty of those years has presided at our meetings with unfailing and impartial courtesy. We desire to place on record our high appreciation of his able and faithful service as Director, and President, and of the uniform cordial kindness that has endeared him to us as a friend, and of the exceptional services rendered by him in the early period of his presidency, during a very trying time in the Company's history, which were of inestimable value."

Mr. Gillingham was for a number of years, and until his death, one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which he took a special interest and pride, and to which he was a large benefactor during his life and to which also he left a generous bequest. In 1902 he caused to be erected and presented to the Hospital, a building on the grounds of the Women's Department of the Hospital for the Insane, in West Philadelphia, known as the "Gillingham Memorial Building." On one of two tablets in the vestibule is the following inscription:

ERECTED ANNO DOMINI
1902
BY
JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM
IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE
CLARA DONALDSON GILLINGHAM

Mr. Gillingham was one of the founders and a frequent contributor to the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was one of the managers from its inception to the time of his death. In this connection it is of interest to note that the investigations conducted in 1892, by Dr. Leonard Pearson, a professor in this department, at Mr. Gillingham's request, on the condition of the latter's valuable herd of cattle at his country place, "Clairemont," near Villanova Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, gave a great impetus to the scientific study and treatment of tuberculosis in cattle, and was the first instance of such an investigation on a large scale in this country. *The Medical News* in publishing an account of it, in the issue of March 26, 1892, makes this comment: "Mr. Gillingham's action is an example of

public spiritedness that has seldom been equalled, and the public would profit, immeasurably if others would follow a similar course." In addition to his active efforts and donations in behalf of the Veterinary Department, during his lifetime, he left it a substantial bequest, as he likewise did Haverford College, Swarthmore College, Bryn Mawr College, and the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. He was also connected with a number of charitable organizations of the city and vicinity. Those mentioned in his will, with most of which he had an official connection, were: Bryn Mawr Hospital, Norristown Charity Hospital, Hospital of the Church of the Good Shepherd, near Rosemont, Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia, Kensington Soup Society, Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, Old Men's Home, Home for Incurables, and the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association; to the latter of which at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, besides a direct legacy, he left the annual income of a fund to be known as "The Joseph E. Gillingham Fund." Mr. Gillingham was a member of the Union League Art Club, Merion Cricket Club, Radnor Hunt, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. To the Historical Society he had made various gifts; his last being by his will, by which he bequeathed them, besides a sum of money, an original Orderly Book, used by the American Army at Valley Forge. He took great interest in the work of the Genealogical Society, of which he became a member on April 11, 1892, within two months of its founding, and became a life member, May 7, 1894, and was one of its directors from March 7, 1898, until his death. He procured for the Society copies of the birth, death and marriage registers and of the minutes of Abington Friends Meeting, to which some of his ancestors had belonged, and was also its liberal benefactor on other lines, besides leaving it a substantial bequest.

About 1876, Mr. Gillingham purchased a tract of land in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, which either originally or by subsequent purchases amounted to about four hundred acres of land. Here he erected an elegant dwelling, on the highest portion of the tract, commanding a fine view of the country for many miles, which he named "Clairemont," in honor of his wife, Clara. He lived here the greater part of the time thereafter, and died there on November 7, 1905. As he left no direct descendant, he ordered this property to be held for fifteen years after his death, and then sold. During the latter part of his life he also maintained a city residence at 1421 Walnut street, but after his wife's decease, he sold this and made "Clairemont" his permanent home, living there the life of a gentleman farmer, and though he had a manager and assistants, the farm and dairy were under his constant personal supervision. Everything there was run under the most improved methods of modern scientific farming; the stables, cattle sheds, and dairy, were kept according to the most approved sanitary principles. Some account of the "Clairemont" herd of cattle, and the judgment exercised in its selection, breeding, and management, is given in the article in *The Medical News*, before referred to. The post-office and railroad station for "Clairemont," was Villanova, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Gillingham was mentioned in the obituary notices in the newspapers at the time of his death as "one of the best known residents on the Main Line." Funeral services were held at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, November 8, 1895, by the rector,

Rev. James Haughton, assisted by the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, of Baltimore, the latter a lifelong friend of Mr. Gillingham. The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital acted as pall-bearers, and he was buried in the family plot at South Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, where he directed that a gravestone exactly similar to that of his wife, beside whom he was buried, should be erected over his grave. He also left a fund for the care of the family lots, including those of his father, grandfather and aunts, in the same enclosure as his own.

Joseph E. Gillingham married, August 23, 1864, Clara, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Conner) Donaldson, of Philadelphia. She died March 21, 1900. After her death, having no children of his own, Mr. Gillingham adopted, as his daughter, Mrs. Anna H. (Wright) Gillingham, the wife of a third cousin, who lived with him thereafter at "Clairemont," and continued to reside there for some time after his death, removing about March, 1906, to Germantown.

FRANK CLEMENS GILLINGHAM, only son of Samuel Harrold Gillingham, by his second marriage with Louise Maria Hubbs, and a half-brother to Joseph E. Gillingham, was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1840. He entered the lumber business in 1859, and in 1868, formed a partnership with Rudolph J. Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Gillingham. Mr. Watson dying in 1889, Mr. Gillingham in 1898, took his eldest son as a partner under the name of Frank C. Gillingham & Son. During the Civil War, Frank C. Gillingham enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company K, on August 7, 1862, promoted to First Lieutenant September 30, 1862, and honorably discharged on a Surgeon's certificate, June 4, 1863. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Veteran Corps, Union League, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a director of the Consolidation National Bank of Philadelphia, and was interested in a number of charitable institutions of the city.

He married, September 3, 1862, at her father's residence, in Hainesport, New Jersey, Tacy Shoemaker, daughter of Thomas Edgar and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Morris. Tacy Shoemaker Morris was eighth in descent from Tobias Leech, member of Assembly, 1713-1714; seventh from Robert Heaton, member of Assembly 1700; sixth from George Shoemaker, in Pennsylvania 1686; seventh from Henry Comly, 1683-4; seventh from Peter Elliott, 1686; eighth from Richard Wall, 1683; sixth from John Kirk, 1686; sixth from Rynier Tyson, 1683; and sixth from William Levering, 1685. Frank Clemens Shoemaker's descent from a like ancient and worthy ancestry is given in the preceding pages.

Issue of Frank Clemens and Tacy Shoemaker (Morris) Gillingham:

Frank Morris, b. 6mo. 13, 1863; m. Oct. 24, 1888, Ida Keen, and has issue—Frank Keen Gillingham, Thomas Morris Gillingham;

HARROLD EDGAR, b. 8mo. 25, 1864; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Morris, b. 5mo. 28, 1871; m. Nov. 8, 1900, Charles Schroeder Rich, of Baltimore, Md.;

Catharine, b. 5mo. 5, 1887, d. 5mo. 5, 1887.

HARROLD EDGAR GILLINGHAM, son of Frank Clemens and Tacy S. (Morris) Gillingham, born at Hainesport, New Jersey, August 25, 1864, is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. In the latter society he holds the office

of treasurer. His ancestors through whom he holds membership in the Colonial Society, besides those just given as his mother's ancestors, were, Yeamans Gillingham, Bridget Scott, Sarah Jarvis, Thomas Canby, William Smith, Stephen Wilson, Henry Baker, Thomas Croasdale, and Robert Lucas, of all of whom some account has been given in these pages. In 1901 Mr. Gillingham published an outline genealogy of the descendants of Yeamans Gillingham, under the title of "Gillingham Family." He married, February 9, 1891, at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Louise Hance, daughter of John Hendsen and Caroline Hearn (Hance) Long, of Philadelphia. In 1901 they lived at 410 West Price street, Germantown, and had one child:

Edith Harrold Gillingham, b. 4mo. 14, 1896.

ELLIS LEWIS, the maternal ancestor of Lucy Lewis (Eddy) Gillingham, was one of the early settlers in the Welsh tract, Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in Wales, about 1680, like most of the other early Welsh immigrants to Pennsylvania, was a descendant of ancient Welsh princes, and through them to the Kings of ancient Britain. Recent researches show that he was of the same line of descent as Rowland Ellis, the eminent Welsh minister of the Society of Friends, who though concerned in the first purchase of lands in Pennsylvania for the settlement of a Welsh colony, did not remove permanently to this Province until 1697. The common ancestry of Rowland Ellis and Ellis Lewis, for fifteen generations, is as follows:

(I) Bleddyn, son of Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, married Isabel, daughter of Picot de Say, a Norman knight, and was murdered in 1072. He had by her,

(II) Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Lord of Ystratywy, Cardigan and Nannau, in Merionethshire, who was also assassinated in 1109. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of Gwynedd, who subsequently married Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. By her Cadwgan had a son,

(III) Madoc, ap Cadwgan, who succeeded his father as Lord of Nannau. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of Philip ap Uchtryd, ap Edwin, Lord of Tegeingle, ap Gronwy, ap Einion, ap Owen, ap Howell Dda, King of all Wales, and had issue,

(IV) MEURIC, ap Madoc, Lord of Nannau, who married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ierwith, ap Predyr, ap Gronwy, ap Adda, ap David Goch, from Ednowain, ap Bradwyn, Head of the Fifteenth Noble Tribe of Wales, and lineal descendant of the Kings of Britain, and had issue:

(V) YNR, ap Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who married Gwyrvyl, daughter and heiress of Madog ap Llowarch, Vychan, ap Llowarch Goch, ap Llowarch Holwrch, Treasurer of Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, and had issue:

Einion ap Ynr, consecrated Bishop of St. Andre's, October 21, 1268, and

(VI) YNR, ap Ynr, generally known as Ynr Vychan, Lord of Nannau, who married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Gruffydd, ap Gwynn, ap Gronwy, ap Einion, at Seissyllt, Lord of Mathafon. Ynr Vychan presented a petition to Edward, Prince of Wales, at Kensington, in 1304-5, for the office of Raglor of the Comot of Talybon, stating that the King had given it to him for capturing Madoc ap Llewellyn, when the last war had made himself Prince of Wales. His petition, however, was rejected. Ynr ap Ynr was charged with others in the Parliament

of 1322-3 with attacking the castle of John Grey, of Ruthen, and setting fire to the town, on the next Wednesday after the feast of St. Gregory, in the fifteenth year of Edward II., 1322. He had by Gwenhwyvar :

(VII) MEURIC ap Ynr Vychan, Lord of Nannau, living in 1347-8, upon whose tomb in Dolgelly Church, Merionethshire, is his effigy in mail and plate armor, with a shield on his breast, on which is carved a lion, and bears the inscription, "Hic Jacet Meuric Filius Ynyr Vachan." He married Angharad, daughter of Gruffydd, ap Owen, ap Bleddyn, ap Owen Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael, and Ediernion, ap Madog, ap Meredyth, ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, and was succeeded by his son,

(VIII) MEURIC LLOYD, ap Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who died before 1400 A. D. He married Mallt, daughter of Howell Pickhill, ap David, ap Gronwy, ap Ierwith, ap Howell, ap Meredyth, ap Sandde Hardde, Lord of Morton, in Denbighshire, and had issue :

Gruffydd Derwas, living in 1416, Esquire of the Body of Henry VI., with whose descendants those of his brother later intermarried, and,

(IX) HOWELL SELE, of Nannau, who was killed by his cousin, Owen Glendower, because he refused to join him in Rebellion, and his body secreted in a hollow oak, where it remained until the secret crime was revealed by Glendower on his death bed. Howell Sele married Mali, daughter of Einion, ap Griffith, of Cors-y-Gedol, and had a son,

(X) MEURIC VYCHAN, of Nannau, who with his uncle, Griffith Derwas, was named among the heirs of a "Wele" of free land in the township of Nannau, in the seventh year of Henry V., 1419-20. Meuric was on a grand jury, at Caernarvon, in 1444, and was buried in second year of Henry VII., 1486, a very aged man. He married Angharad, daughter of David ap Cadwgan, ap Philip Dorddu, ap Howell, ap Madoc, ap Howell, ap Griffith, ap Gronwy, ap Gwrgenen, ap Holdlien Goch, ap Cadwgan, ap Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlys, and had a son,

(XI) DAVID ap Meuric Vychan, of Nannau, who married Ellen, daughter of Howell ap Rhys, ap David, ap Howell, ap Griffith, ap Owen, ap Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, ap Owen Brogyntyn, grandson of Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, whose son,

(XII) HOWELL ap David, of Nannau, is named on the rolls of the county of Merioneth in 1510. He married Ellen, daughter of Robert Salisbury, of Llanwrst, son of Thomas Salisbury, living in 1451, son of Sir Henry Salisbury, a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who was a son of Rawlings Salisbury, and grandson of William Salisbury, member of Parliament in 1322. Howell ap David and Ellen Salisbury, had issue, Griffith ap Howell, Lord of Nannau, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who married William ap Tudor, ap Griffith, ap Edyrfedof Egryn Abbey.

(XIII) GRIFFITH ap Howell, lord of Nannau, living in 1541-2, married Jane, daughter of Humphrey ap Howell, ap Ievan, of Yns-y-Maen-Gwynn, a lineal descendant of Henry IV., of England; her mother being Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, Knight of Colebrooke. Griffith and Jane had two sons, Hugh Griffith, who signed the pedigree as head of the family, July 24, 1588, and,

(XIV) JOHN ap Griffith, who married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd, of Trawsfynedd. He held lands in the township of Dyffrydan, in Dolgelly parish, and elsewhere. He had issue three children, Ellen and Jane, and,

(XV) LEWIS ap John, of Dyffrydan, who was living August 28, 1654, then holding lands in Dyffrydan. He married Ellen, daughter of Howell ap Griffith, and had two sons, Rees Lewis, of Dyffryn, grandfather of Rowland Ellis, who later came to Bryn Mawr, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which was named for the seat of the family less than a mile from the market town of Dolgelly in Merionethshire, built by Rees Lewis in 1617, and where he was living in 1649; and another son,

(XVI) OWEN ap Lewis, who married Mary, daughter of Tudor Vaughan, of Caer-y-Nwen, in Merionethshire, a lineal descendant of Griffith Derwas, before mentioned, and had issue:

(XVII) ROBERT ap Owen, who married Margaret, daughter of John ap Lewis, and had issue, among others, Margaret, who became the second wife of Rowland Ellis, of Pennsylvania, and at least one son,

(XVIII) LEWIS ap Robert, who married Mary —— (who married (second) Owen Roberts), and had by her one son,

ELLIS LEWIS, the emigrant to Pennsylvania, mentioned at the beginning of this narrative.

ELLIS LEWIS, son of Lewis ap Robert, by his wife, Mary, was born near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, in the year 1680. His father died when he was quite young and his mother married Owen Roberts, as shown in the preceding pedigree. About 1698 Owen Roberts and his family, including his stepson, Ellis Lewis, concluded preparations to embark for Pennsylvania, and their goods were already on board the ship that was to carry them to Penn's colony in America, where a number of their kindred had previously found homes, when sickness in the family prevented them from sailing and their goods crossed the sea without them.

Sometime after arriving at mature age Ellis Lewis removed to Ireland, and from there embarked for Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from a Friends Meeting at Mount Mellich, Ireland, dated 5mo. 13, 1708. On arriving in Pennsylvania, he made his home for a time with his cousins, the family of Rowland Ellis, who had not yet removed from Haverford. He later took up his residence in Kennett, Chester county, and was for many years an esteemed Elder of Kennett Meeting, removing later to Wilmington, Delaware, where he died 6mo. 31, 1750.

Ellis Lewis was twice married, (first) at Concord Meeting, Chester county in 1713, to Elizabeth, born 1mo. 3, 1687-8, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, who owned large tracts of land, and settled in what was named Newlin township, Chester county. He was a member of Colonial Assembly from Chester county, 1698-1722; justice of the county courts from September 25, 1703, until his death in 1729; and was one of the Proprietaries Commissioners of Property for some time prior to his death (1722-29), as well as a trustee of the General Loan Office of the Province. He was married (first) April 17, 1683, to Mary Mendenhall, of the county of Wilts, England; and (second) to Mary Fincher, 2mo. 17, 1729, who survived him but left no issue. She was daughter of John and Martha (Taylor) Fincher, of London Grove, Chester county.

Nicholas Newlin, father of Nathaniel, an Englishman by birth, emigrated to Pennsylvania, with his grown up family in 1683, bringing a certificate from Mount Mellich, Queen's county, Ireland, in 1683, and settled in Concord township. He

was justice of the Chester county courts from 1684, until his death in 1699, and a member of Provincial Council, 1685-7.

Ellis Lewis married (second) at Falls Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, 1mo. 11, 1723, Mary Balwin, a widow, who survived him, but had no children by him.

Issue of Ellis and Elizabeth (Newlin) Lewis:

ROBERT, b. 1mo. 21, 1714; of whom presently;

Nathaniel, b. 10mo. 11, 1717, d. s. p., 1mo. 7, 1757;

Ellis, b. 3mo. 22, 1719, grandfather of Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Penna. 1854-57;

Mary, b. 1mo. 6, 1716, d. 8mo. 22, 1760; m. at Kennett Meeting, 8mo. 29, 1734, Joshua Pusey.

ROBERT LEWIS, eldest son of Ellis and Elizabeth (Newlin) Lewis, born 1mo. 21, 1714, was a member of Colonial Assembly from Chester county, 1745-46, but soon after that date removed to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits for the remaining years of his life. He was buried at Philadelphia Friends' burying-ground, 4mo. 13, 1790.

He married at Concord Meeting, Chester county, 3mo. 23, 1733, Mary Pyle, born 1714, died 6mo. 26, 1782. She was a daughter of William Pyle, of Thornbury, Chester county, who was a member of Colonial Assembly, 1721-3, and a Justice of the Chester County Courts, 1724-8. He was a son of Robert Pyle, of Horton, parish of Bishop Cummings, in the county of Wilts, and Ann, of Hilper-ton, daughter of William Stovey, an eminent and early Friend of Wilts, who suffered much persecution for preaching the doctrine of Friends. Robert Pyle and Ann Stovey were married at a Meeting of Friends in Wiltshire, 9mo. 16, 1681, and soon after with Nicholas Pyle, a brother of Robert, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in Bethel township, Chester county. Robert was a member of Colonial Assembly, 1688-1705, and a Justice 1684-5. His brother, Nicholas, was also a justice and assemblyman for many years. William Pyle, third child of Robert and Ann (Stovey) Pyle, was born in Chester county, 11mo. 26, 1685, and died in 1734. He married, in 1707, Olive Bennett.

Issue of Robert and Mary (Pyle) Lewis:

ELLIS, b. July 15, 1734, d. in Phila., 7mo. 24, 1776; of whom presently;

NATHANIEL, m. Lucy Lawrence; of them later;

Robert, m. Frances Smith;

William, m. Rachel Wharton;

Phœbe, m. (first) Samuel Morton, and (second) James Pemberton;

Eli, b. Aug. 3, 1735;

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1736;

Mary, b. July 24, 1739, d. March 4, 1794;

Lydia, b. Feb. 5, 1745-6;

Joshua, b. Dec. 29, 1749;

Anne, b. Dec. 26, 1753.

ELLIS LEWIS, eldest son of Robert and Mary (Pyle) Lewis, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1734, grew to manhood in Philadelphia, and became one of the eminent and successful business men of that city. He lived for a number of years in the old "Governor's House," built by Mayor Shippen in 1693, that had been the residence of several colonial Governors of Pennsylvania, includ-

ing Penn, himself. He also maintained a country place, where he and his family spent the summer months. He died in Philadelphia, July 24, 1776.

Ellis Lewis married (first) Hannah Miller, and had by her one daughter, Mary Lewis, who married William Green. He married (second), June 16, 1763, Mary, daughter of David Deshler, son of Captain David, and Marie (Wister) Deshler, who accompanied his uncle, John Wister, to Philadelphia, in 1727, and was associated with him in the mercantile business.

Issue of Ellis and Mary (Deshler) Lewis:

David, m. May 22, 1794, Mary, dau. of Col. Thomas Darch, of Pine Hill, near Sunbury, Pa., who had emigrated from Netherclay House, Co. Somerset, Eng. David Lewis, an active and successful business man, was member of firm of Wharton & Lewis; was president of Phœnix Insurance Co.; Lieutenant of militia during the Whiskey Insurrection, and when war with France was threatened;

Robert, m. Sarah Fish;

Phœbe, m. Hon. Robert Waln, member of Congress from Phila. 1798;

Hester, b. 1770, m. George Eddy, about 1791, and had issue:

George Eddy;

Charles Eddy;

James Eddy;

Lewis Eddy;

Mary Ann Eddy, m. Dr. Pickering;

Hester, m. Nathaniel Lewis;

Phœbe Waln Eddy, b. 1798, d. May 31, 1833;

Catharine Eddy, m. Samuel L. Chapman;

Lucy Lewis Eddy, b. May 10, 1803, d. Sept. 1, 1836; m. at Frankford (Phila.) Meeting, December 12, 1823, Samuel Harrold Gillingham.

NATHANIEL LEWIS, second son of Robert and Mary (Pyle) Lewis, born in Chester county, came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1749. He officiated as one of the executors of his father's will in 1790, and of that of his brother, Robert, in 1795. He married Lucy Lawrence, and had, among other children, Lawrence Lewis, who married Anna Maria Stocker, and their son, Robert Morton Lewis, born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1828, graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1846, married Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Anna Elizabeth (Farmer) Shippen.

GRISCOM FAMILY.

ANDREW GRISCOM came from England in 1680. He purchased a large tract of land, on which that part of the city of Camden, known as South Camden, now stands, and settled thereon. He married Sarah Dole, probably of the same family as Joseph Dole who came to New Jersey, from Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts. They had issue, Tobias and Sarah Griscom.

TOBIAS, son of Andrew and Sarah (Dole) Griscom, settled on lands inherited from his father at "Newton," Gloucester county, New Jersey, now in the limits of the city of Camden, where he died in the winter of 1719-20, his will, dated December 30, 1719, being proven three weeks later, January 21, 1719-20. He married Deborah Gabitas, who survived him, and died prior to 1736.

Tobias and Deborah (Gabitas) Griscom had issue:

Tobias Griscom;

ANDREW GRISCOM, of whom presently;

Mary Griscom, m. Tobias Holloway;

William Griscom;

Samuel Griscom, settled in Phila. and became shipbuilder, a prominent industry in that city during colonial days; became possessed of a large landed estate in Phila.; assisted in erection of Independence Hall and was man of prominence, and lived on Arch street between Third and Fourth streets; m. Rebecca James, of Phila., Feb. 6, 1741; had several children, one of them, dau. Sarah, m. William Donaldson, at Christ Church, Dec. 31, 1770.

ANDREW GRISCOM, son of Tobias and Deborah (Gabitas) Griscom, settled near Tuckahoe, on lands that his grandfather had purchased many years previously. He married Susanna, daughter of John and Mary (Chambless) Hancock, of Alloway's Creek, Salem county, later known as Hancock's Bridge, from a bridge erected by John Hancock over Alloway's Creek in 1708. This John Hancock was a native of London, and came to New Jersey in 1679. He was the founder of a family long prominent in the affairs of New Jersey. The old family mansion at Hancock's Bridge, erected in 1734, was the scene of the massacre of defenceless non-combatants by the British soldiers under Col. Mawhood in 1778. Andrew Griscom married (second) Mary ——.

WILLIAM GRISCOM, son of Andrew and Susanna (Hancock) Griscom, born in Salem county, New Jersey, married there in 1773, Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bacon) Denn, of Cohansey Creek, Salem county, New Jersey; granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Oakford) Denn, and great-granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Maddox) Denn.

James Denn (son of John Denn, one of the first settlers on Alloway's Creek, Salem county, New Jersey, who died there June 24, 1685, leaving a widow, Margaret and several children), married, in 1688, Elizabeth Maddox, who was born in London, England, in 1671. Her father, John Maddox, son of Ralph Maddox, was born in 1638. He located in London in 1668, and in 1669, when he married Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Durham, was residing in the parish of St. Sepulchre, where his daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1671.

In 1678 John Maddox, his wife, daughter, Elizabeth, stepson, Richard Durham,

and three servants, sailed from London in the ship "Surrey" and arrived at Salem, New Jersey, in November, of the same year. In 1682 John Maddox purchased of Isabella Hancock, widow of William Hancock, who had died 1679, one-half of the latter's allotment of 1000 acres on Alloway's Creek, and settled thereon. He died December, 1693, leaving a daughter, Margaret, born June 29, 1689, and a son, John.

John Denn, only son of James and Elizabeth (Maddox) Denn, born at Alloway's Creek, Salem county, New Jersey, August 11, 1693, married, March 1, 1717, Elizabeth Oakford, born on Alloway's Creek, May 17, 1698, daughter of Charles and Mary Oakford, and settled on his father's plantation, on which he erected, in or about the year 1725, a stone house on the banks of the creek, which is still standing and owned by his descendants. Elizabeth (Oakford) Denn died in 1727, and John Denn married (second), in 1728, Leah Paul. He died in 1733. By his first wife he had issue, Naomi, born 1718, and John Denn, Jr., born September 28, 1727, and by his second wife, son Paul Denn, born October 18, 1731.

John Denn, Jr., son of John and Elizabeth (Oakford) Denn, born September 28, 1727, married Elizabeth Bacon, of Cohansey, Salem county, a daughter of John Bacon, of the celebrated Bacon family of Bacon's Neck, by his wife, Elizabeth Smith, and had issue, Rachel Denn, who married William Griscom, above mentioned; James Denn, born January 19, 1746-7; John Denn, born 1751; David Denn, born 1756; and Martha Denn, born 1758.

William Griscom and his wife, Rachel Denn, lived for a few years in the village of Hancock's Bridge, and then he purchased a plantation in the township of Mannington, Salem county, near Guineatown, where they resided the remainder of their lives.

Issue of William and Rachel (Denn) Griscom:

John Griscom, removed to N. Y., where he was considered an eminent scholar and was elected Prof. of Chemistry; when past middle life went to Europe, whence his fame as scholar had preceded him, and on his arrival was at once introduced among eminent literary people. On return to America, after extensive tour, he published an account of travels under title of "Tour of Europe," which was much read and greatly admired at time for its easy and beautiful language, and has preserved his name as scholar. Soon after his return from Europe, Prof. Griscom travelled through Eastern and Middle States, lecturing on Joseph Lancaster's system of education in Common Schools, which was generally adopted, and he may be considered father of that system in this country; m. (first) Miss Hatch, and (second) cousin, Rachel, daughter of John and Phœbe Denn, of Salem, N. J.;

WILLIAM GRISCOM, of whom presently;

Everett Griscom, drowned at age of sixteen, while bathing. Like all rest of Griscom family, was remarkable for scholarship, being far advanced in studies at his premature death; he even excelled brother, John, the eminent scholar, above mentioned, and acquired knowledge with greatest facility;

Samuel Griscom, lived in Phila., where he was Supt. of Schuylkill Navigation Co.; m. Ann, dau. of Jeremiah Powell, of Alloway's Creek, Salem co., N. J.;

Rachel Griscom;

David Griscom, was also above average man in mental abilities, and a noted educator, having select school near Frankford, Phila. After death of his first wife he moved to N. Y., and associated with Joseph Walker, an English Friend there, as tutor of his children. During this time, they all made an extensive tour in Europe, i. e., Joseph Walker, his two sons and David Griscom. After return to America and second marriage, Mr. Griscom purchased land near Woodbury, N. J., and started nursery. His physical health was never very good; m. (first) Anne Whitlock, and (second) her sister, Jane Whitlock.

WILLIAM GRISCOM, second son of William and Rachel (Denn) Griscom, married Ann, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Stewart, of Salem, New Jersey, and



John D. Griscom

resided in the early part of their married life in that county, but in later life with their sons, Samuel and William, near Frankford, Philadelphia.

Issue of William and Ann (Stewart) Griscom:

Samuel Griscom, who when quite young opened boarding school at Clermont, near Frankford, at same place where his uncle, David, had conducted school several years previously. These Griscom schools (or more properly, this Griscom school, as Samuel probably succeeded his uncle directly) were patronized by best people in that day, and are probably still remembered by some of older residents of the city, who were students there. Samuel Griscom's parents resided with him at Clermont until his marriage with Sidney, dau. of Yeamans Gillingham, soon after which they resided with son, William, as above stated. Samuel Griscom and family moved to Petersburg, Va., when he became engineer of that city.

William Griscom, m. (first) Mary, a cousin, dau. of James and Anne Stewart, of Cumberland co., N. J.; (second) Sarah Whitlock, of Frankford, Phila. co., Pa., dau. of Isaac Whitlock;

George Griscom, member of Phila. Bar, m. Mercy Brown;

JOHN DENN GRISCOM, b. in Salem, N. J., March 25, 1809, d. July 23, 1890; of whom presently;

Mary Griscom, m. Samuel Stewart, of Ind., son of James Stewart, of Alloway's Creek, Salem Co., N. J. They had no children; in 1876 her husband having died, Mary returned to N. J. and was living at Woodbury;

Charles Griscom, m. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Powell, and dau. of William Denn, a cousin in some degree. He d. prior to 1876, leaving widow and six children.

JOHN DENN GRISCOM, M. D., son of William and Anne (Stewart) Griscom, studied medicine, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and became one of the prominent members of the medical profession in Philadelphia. In later life he spent much time in Europe for the benefit of his health. He married, November 6, 1839, Margaret W. Acton, born in Salem, New Jersey, November 23, 1819, died December 5, 1896, daughter of Clement Acton, of Salem, New Jersey, by his second wife, Hannah, born 1780, daughter of James Mason Woodnutt, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Preston and Hannah (Smith) Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, New Jersey, and a descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd, and of Samuel Carpenter and Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Acton, the first American ancestor of Margaret W. (Acton) Griscom, is first mentioned in the records of Salem county, New Jersey, in or about the year 1677; therefore, though there is no exact record of the time of his arrival, he probably came with Christopher White, William Hancock, et al, in the "Kent," which landed at New Salem, August 23, 1677. He purchased of John Fenwick a lot of sixteen acres on Fenwick street, now called East Broadway, on which he built his house. He was also the proprietor of a tannery, an industry engaged in largely by the upper class of the early colonists. He was a worthy and able member of the Society of Friends, and in 1682, he and another were appointed to repair and build an addition to the meetinghouse. When the town of New Salem was incorporated in 1695, Benjamin Acton was chosen Recorder. He was also one of the official surveyors, and took part in laying out the county lands and highways. In 1727 he built a brick house on his Fenwick street lot, which is still standing; it was hip-roofed and is now one of the ancient landmarks of the city of Salem. Benjamin Acton married, about 1689, Christiana ———, and had issue:

Elizabeth Acton, b. at Salem, Feb. 26, 1690-1; m. Dec., 1712, Francis Reynolds;

Mary Acton, b. Dec. 17, 1692; m. 1715, William Willis;

BENJAMIN ACTON, JR., b. Oct. 19, 1695; of whom presently;
 Lydia Acton, b. Jan. 24, 1697-8;
 Joshua Acton, b. Sept. 9, 1700.

BENJAMIN ACTON, JR., born October 19, 1695, inherited his father's lot on Fenwick street, and in 1729 erected on another part of it a much larger brick dwelling, of which, though partly remodelled, the original walls still remain. He also inherited the tannery which he conducted. He married, in 1727, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hill, and they had issue, five children, viz.:

JOHN ACTON, b. Oct. 31, 1728, of whom presently;
 Joseph Acton, b. Nov. 30, 1730;
 Benjamin Acton, b. Nov. 15, 1733, d. inf.;
 Benjamin Acton, b. Feb. 28, 1735-6;
 Samuel Acton, b. Aug. 31, 1738.

JOHN ACTON, eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth, born October 31, 1728, inherited the family tannery from his father and continued the business. He married, about 1753, but the name of this first wife is unknown. They had one child:

CLEMENT ACTON, of whom presently.

John Acton married (second) Mary Oakford, of Alloway's Creek, and had issue:

Samuel Acton;
 John Acton, a sea capt., d. unm.;
 Elizabeth Acton, m. John Hancock, of Hancock's Bridge;
 Barbara Acton, m. Samuel Hall, of Delaware family of that name, mentioned hereafter;
 Joseph Acton.

CLEMENT ACTON, son of John Acton, by his first wife, married (first) Hannah, daughter of William Hall, an extensive landowner near St. George's Creek, New Castle county, now Delaware; and had by her two children, Benjamin and Hannah. He married (second), in 1776, Hannah, daughter of James Mason Woodnutt, by his wife, Margaret Carpenter, as previously stated, and they had issue:

Clement J. Acton, removed to Cincinnati, O., and engaged in mercantile business, in connection with cousins, William and Thomas Woodnutt. He m. Mary, dau. of Col. John Noble, of Columbus, O.;
 Margaret Woodnutt Acton, m. Dr. John Denn Griscom, before mentioned;

Issue of Dr. John Denn and Margaret W. (Acton) Griscom, of Philadelphia:

CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM, of whom presently;
 Hannah Woodnutt Acton, m. Frank Lesley Neall, of Phila., who succeeded his brother-in-law, Clement A. Griscom, as head of great mercantile house of Peter Wright & Sons. Member of Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pa.; of the Union League, etc., and director of Maritime Exchange of Phila.;
 William Woodnutt Griscom, b. in Phila., July 6, 1851; entered Haverford Coll. 1866, and left at end of Junior year and entered Coll. Dept. of Univ. of Pa., the Senior Class, in fall of 1869; was member of Philomathean Society; received degree A. B. in 1870, and A. M. in 1873; president of the Electro-Dynamic Company, of Phila.; member of American Philosophical Association for the Advancement of Science; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; of Franklin Institute of State of Pa., in Phila., and author of "Some Storage Battery Phenomena." He m. 1877, Dora Ingham, dau. of Rev. George Hale, D. D. They resided at Haverford, Pa., on the line of the Penna. R. R. Died Sept. 24, 1897. Mrs. Griscom is member of Penna. Society Colonial Dames of America.

CLEMENT ACTON GRISCOM, eldest son of Dr. John Denn Griscom, by his wife, Margaret Woodnutt Acton, born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1841, received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city, and after two years in the Central High School, completed his studies in the Friends' Academy.

A descendant of a family which had been identified with the history of Philadelphia since the seventeenth century, he inherited traits of character which enabled him to take rank among the prominent men of the city. Upon leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the old established shipping house of Peter Wright & Sons, as a clerk. Taking from the first an active interest in the business of this important firm, his occupation proved congenial and determined his future career; giving evidence of strong and progressive business traits, he gained at the early age of twenty-two, a partnership in the business. Under his directing influence the firm began to purchase sailing vessels for their trade and the profits increased immediately and largely. More vessels were purchased, the business grew to larger dimensions, and eventually Peter Wright & Sons became the agents of the old American Line, one of the prominent Steamship Lines of that period. Following this came the formation of the International Navigation Company (whose line of steamships was known as the Red Star Line), accomplished through Mr. Griscom's negotiations, directly, with King Leopold of Belgium, and which company later absorbed the old American Line.

Mr. Griscom was elected Vice-president of the International Navigation Company, May 13, 1871, and President, January 4, 1888; his company controlling and operating twenty-six ocean steamships, one of the largest fleets in the trade. The old Inman Line was purchased by the Company in 1886, and subsequently it contracted for the steamships, "New York" and "Paris," in which steamers Mr. Griscom was the first to introduce twin screws for passenger traffic in the North Atlantic trade, and which were so subdivided and constructed as to be absolutely unsinkable. Through Mr. Griscom's energy congressional legislation was secured which permitted these ships to sail under American registry.

In line with the patriotic sentiment which prompted this effort was the awarding of the contract for the ocean liners, "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," to William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company, and the result proved that his confidence in the ability of American shipbuilders to build the ships needed for American trade, was not misplaced. In the Spanish-American War the United States Government secured the use of several of the ships of the International Navigation Company, including the "St. Louis," the "St. Paul," the "New York," which was temporarily known as the "Harvard," and the "Philadelphia," which during her term of government service was known as the "Yale." These vessels played an important part in the naval engagements of the war, thus attaching to them a historic interest.

In 1902 the name of the International Navigation Company was changed to International Mercantile Marine Company, and its capital increased to acquire the fleets and business of the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Leyland Line, and Dominion Line. Mr. Griscom was elected president of the new company, October 1, 1902, but resigned in February, 1904, to accept the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In 1889 Mr. Griscom was a delegate to the International Maritime Conference

for revising the "Rules of the Road at Sea," at which the representatives of twenty-eight nations were present.

The Queen of Holland conferred upon Mr. Griscom the Decoration of "Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau" in recognition of the perfect discipline established upon the steamships of the International Navigation Company; the particular occasion which prompted Her Majesty to confer the decoration being the rescue by the crew of the American Line steamship "St. Louis" of the passengers and crew, consisting of 212 men, women and children, from a disabled Dutch Transatlantic steamship, which sank shortly after the last boat-load had left the wreck. Mr. Griscom has also received the Decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government.

Mr. Griscom was president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers from 1893 until 1903, when he resigned and was made an Honorary Associate Member of the Society. He is also an honorary member of the British Institute of Naval Architects, an honor conferred upon but three others at that time, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord Kelvin of England, and De Lome of France. The responsible position which Mr. Griscom fills in the Steamship Company, with the intercontinental traffic, does not, however, occupy all of his time and attention, and he is actively interested in railroad and banking interests. He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, September 24, 1884, and appointed a member of the Road Committee, October 8, 1884.

Clement A. Griscom is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He married, June 18, 1862, Frances Canby Biddle, born August 11, 1840, eldest daughter of William Canby Biddle, by his wife, Rachel Miller. See Biddle Family. They resided for some years in the city of Philadelphia, then for a short time at Riverton, New Jersey. Later he acquired a fine estate on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which he named "Dolobran," after the family home of his ancestor, Governor Thomas Lloyd. Here Mr. and Mrs. Griscom have entertained many distinguished visitors to Philadelphia. Mrs. Frances Canby (Biddle) Griscom is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Issue of Clement Acton and Frances Canby (Biddle) Griscom:

John Acton Griscom, b. March 31, 1863, d. in 1865;

Helen Biddle Griscom, b. Oct. 9, 1866; m. June 20, 1889, Samuel Bettle, of a well-known Phila. family; she is member of Penna. Society Colonial Dames of America; they have issue—Griscom Bettle, b. Feb. 19, 1890;

Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., b. Phila., June 20, 1868; entered Towne Scientific School of the Univ. of Pa. (Coll. Dept.) 1884, in Sophomore class, and transferred to Wharton School of Finance and Economy, in same Univ., at close of Sophomore year; was member of Delta Psi fraternity; won number of prizes in college athletics; received the degree of Ph. B. 1887; appointed supervisor International Navigation Co. in 1892, and manager of same company in 1894; was Gen. Man. of International Mercantile Marine Co. from organization in 1902, to April, 1904, when he resigned; is president and director of The James Reilly Repair & Supply Co.; president and director of Bell Pure Air and Cooling Co.; vice-president and director of the Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Co.; director of The American Finance & Securities Co., and of The Development Co. of America, and of Empire Trust Co. of N. Y.; member of Chamber of Commerce, N. Y.; N. Y. Produce Exchange; Maritime Exchange, N. Y.; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Phila.; American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.; Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Penna. Society, Sons of the Revolution; Penna. Society of N. Y.; Society of Colonial Wars; N. Y. Zoological Society; Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; N. Y. Botanical Garden; American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; American National Red Cross Society; and American

- Forestry Association. Married Sept. 18, 1889, Genevieve Sprigg, dau. of Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., who is member of Penna. Society Colonial Dames of America; they reside at 21 Washington Square, N. Y.; they had issue:
- Ludlow Griscom, b. June 17, 1890;
Acton Griscom, b. Aug. 3, 1891;
Joyce Olive Griscom, b. Feb. 27, 1893, d. Dec. 3, 1897.
- Rodman Ellison Griscom, b. in Phila., Oct. 21, 1870; entered Haverford Coll., Pa., 1885, and left at close of Sophomore year, afterwards entering Junior Class, Coll. Dept., of Univ. of Pa., 1887; member of Delta Psi fraternity; received degree Ph. B. 1889; was concerned in father's great commercial steamship enterprises, being manager of the International Navigation Co. for some time; for past four years has been member of Banking House of Bartram, Storrs & Griscom; is member of Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth of Penna.; of Penna. Society of Sons of the Revolution; and of Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; m. Feb. 17, 1897, Anna Starr, who is a member of the Penna. Society of Colonial Dames of America; they reside at Haverford, Pa.; they have issue:
- Clement Acton Griscom, 3d., b. March 13, 1899;
Mary Starr Griscom, b. June 26, 1901;
Rodman Ellison Griscom, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1904.
- Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, b. at Riverton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1872; entered Coll. Dept. of Univ. of Pa. 1887, member of Delta Psi fraternity, won several prizes in college sports; received degree Ph. B. 1891, and took two years course in Law Dept. of Univ.; was secretary to Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. Ambassador to Court of St. James 1893-4; admitted to N. Y. Bar 1896; Deputy District Attorney, N. Y., 1897; volunteer in Spanish-American War, commissioned Capt. and Quartermaster, served four months in Cuba as Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, recommended for promotion, but resigned to re-enter diplomacy. Appointed secretary Legation, Turkey, July, 1899; Charge d'Affaires, Turkey, 1899-1901; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia 1901-02; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan 1902-06; U. S. Ambassador to Brazil 1906-07; U. S. Ambassador to Italy 1907; member of Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth of Penna.; m. Nov. 2, 1901, at St. Margaret's Church, London, Eng., to Elizabeth Duer Bronson, of N. Y.; issue—Bronson Winthrop Griscom, b. Rome, Italy, June 2, 1907;
- Francis Canby Griscom, Jr., b. April 19, 1879; well-known member of Merion Cricket Club, etc., devotes much time to athletics, and holds number of golf championships.

CANBY FAMILY.

THOMAS CANBY, one of the prominent men of Bucks county, Pennsylvania in early colonial days, was born at Thorne, Yorkshire, England, in 1667, and was son of Benjamin Canby, by his wife, a sister of Henry Baker, of Lancashire, with whom Thomas Canby came to Pennsylvania in the "Vine," of Liverpool, which arrived at Philadelphia, September 17, 1684. His father, Benjamin Canby, appears to have resided later at Liverpool, as Henry Baker, in his request to Falls Monthly Meeting, 5mo. 1, 1685, that the Meeting fix the time that his nephew, Thomas Canby, should serve him in payment for the expenses of his passage to America, and for six months during which "he rested with him at his charge," states that he was a "son of Benjamin Canby, late of Liverpoole." The meeting fixed his term of service at five years. After the expiration of service to his maternal uncle in Bucks county, he located near Abington, Philadelphia county, and on October 27, 1693, married, under the auspices of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Sarah Jarvis, and after residing for a few years near Robert Fletcher, in Abington township, removed to Solebury township, Bucks county, where he purchased an interest in the Mills near New Hope, and in 1717 purchased 444 acres of land lying along the Buckingham line, where he resided until 1729, when he purchased 200 acres at the intersection of the Old York road, with the Durham road at the present village of Buckingham, where he resided until about 1740, and then returned to his Solebury farm. He was clerk of Buckingham Meeting, at its organization into a Monthly Meeting in 1720, and served for a number of years as clerk and overseer, and also "had a gift in the Ministry." On 5mo. 6, 1741, he took a certificate from Buckingham Meeting for himself and family to "New Work Monthly Meeting in New Castle county," and located at Wilmington, but remained less than a year, returning to his Solebury farm where he died November 20, 1742. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace of Bucks county, and Justice of the several courts thereof, December 2, 1719, and regularly recommissioned until February 23, 1723, from which date to May 12, 1725, he was out of commission, but after the latter date was regularly recommissioned until near the time of his decease, the last commission of which we have record being November 22, 1738. Serving in the Provincial Assembly from Bucks county, in 1721 and 1722, he was again elected in 1730, 33 and 38; and was succeeded in 1739 by his son, Thomas Canby, Jr.

Thomas Canby was a man of sterling integrity of character and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, while his many acts of charity and Christian kindness endeared him to the community in which he lived.

Sarah Jarvis, first wife of Thomas Canby, died at Abington, April 8, 1708, and he married, June 2, 1709, Mary Oliver, born in Radnorshire, Wales, December 9, 1677, fifth child of Evan and Jean Lloyd Oliver, who left Radnorshire, "about ye beginning of ye 6 month 1682," and arrived at Upland (now Chester), Pennsylvania, "ye 28th of ye 8th Month, 1682," according to a record in their own family Bible. Mary (Oliver) Canby died in Solebury, Bucks county, March 26, 1720-1, and on October 9, 1722, he married at Middletown, Jane Preston, a widow, who survived him.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Jarvis) Canby:

- Benjamin, b. at Abington, Sept. 24, 1694, d. inf.;
- Sarah, b. at Abington, Oct. 23, 1695; m. Sept. 20, 1719, John Hill, of Buckingham;
- Elizabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1696; m. 1724, Thomas Lacey, of Buckingham;
- Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1697; m. 1722, Joseph Hampton, of Solebury;
- Phebe, b. Sept. 19, 1699; m. (first) Sept. 30, 1719, Robert Smith, of Buckingham; (second) May 16, 1753, Hugh Ely, of Buckingham;
- Esther, b. Feb. 16, 1701; m. (first) John Stapler; (second) John White;
- Thomas, Jr., b. Oct. 12, 1702; m. Sarah Preston; was member of Colonial Assembly 1739-41;
- Benjamin, b. Sept. 18, 1704, d. Dec. 17, 1748, in Solebury township; was proprietor of the mills and a forge at New Hope, and of ferry there, known later as Coryell's ferry, and interested in iron works in N. J.; m. (first) May 26, 1724, Martha Preston, and (second) Sarah (Fletcher) Yardley;
- Martha, b. May 9, 1705; m. (first) James Gillingham, of Buckingham, and (second) in 1748, Joseph Duer, of Solebury.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Canby:

- Jane, b. June 12, 1710; m. May, 1732, Thomas Paxson, of Solebury, and was great-grandmother of late Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, of Phila.;
- Rebecca, b. Feb. 16, 1711-12; m. May 27, 1730, Samuel Wilson, of Buckingham;
- Hannah, b. Jan. 3, 1712-13, d. Oct. 25, 1722;
- Joseph, b. March 1, 1714-15, d. Sept. 4, 1718;
- Rachel, b. Sept. 8, 1715, d. unm.;
- OLIVER, b. Jan. 24, 1716-17, d. at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30, 1754; m. Elizabeth Shipley; of whom presently;
- Ann, b. July 26, 1718, d. unm.;
- Lydia, b. Dec. 25, 1720; m. May 27, 1749, John Johnson.

Thomas Canby had no issue by his third wife, Jane Preston.

OLIVER CANBY, youngest son of Thomas Canby, of Bucks county, by his second wife, Mary Oliver, born January 24, 1716 (O. S.; N. S. February 3, 1717), was reared in Bucks county, and removed with his father and step-mother to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1741, and engaged in the milling business, owning and operating the first mill built within the corporate limits of the present city, located on the Brandywine, about two hundred yards above the present bridge over that stream. He was an active and successful business man, but died in the prime of his life and usefulness, after a sudden and severe illness, November 30, 1754, in his thirty-eighth year. He married at Wilmington, April 22, 1744, Elizabeth Shipley, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1722, daughter of William Shipley, born in Leicestershire, 1693, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Tatnall. Robert Tatnall died in Leicestershire, England in the year 1715, leaving a widow, Ann, and seven children, five of whom accompanied their mother to Pennsylvania in 1725, and settled at Darby, Pennsylvania. William Shipley had married Mary Tatnall in England, and accompanied the family to Pennsylvania in 1725, and soon after settled at Ridley, Chester county, but removed to Wilmington in 1735, and was the virtual founder of that town. His wife, Mary (Tatnall) Shipley, died in 1727, and he married (second) Elizabeth Levis. He died at Wilmington in 1768.

Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby married (second), December 3, 1761, William Poole, of Wilmington, and an account of their descendants is given elsewhere in this volume.

Issue of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby:

Hannah, b. Jan. 2, 1746, d. June 4, 1748;

WILLIAM, b. June 6, 1748, d. April 3, 1830; m. Martha Marriott; of whom presently;

SAMUEL, b. Aug. 6, 1751, d. March 8, 1832; m. Frances Lea; of whom presently;

Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1754, d. March 23, 1797; on May 27, 1790, became second wife of Abraham Gibbons, of Thornbury township, Chester co., Pa., later of Lancaster co., in same state, who was son of Joseph and Hannah (Marshall) Gibbons, of Thornbury, and grandson of James and Ann (Peirce) Gibbons, great-grandson of John and Margery Gibbons, who came from Warminster, Wiltshire, Eng., and settled in Chester co. in 1681, founding one of most prominent and distinguished families of that county; the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Abraham Gibbons, all having represented their county in Colonial Assembly, as well as filling other positions of trust and honor under the Colonial Government and in local affairs of their county and township. His maternal great-grandfather, George Peirce, and his Marshall ancestors enjoying like distinction. Abraham Gibbons, b. in Thornbury, Chester co., Sept. 15, 1741, m. (first) April 13, 1763, Lydia, dau. of William and Lydia Garrett, of Willistown, and settled on a portion of a one-thousand-acre tract of land owned by his father, in Lampeter township, Lancaster co. His first wife having deceased, he married Mary Canby, as above stated, in 1790, and they were parents of two daughters, Hannah and Mary, b. 1793 and 1794, respectively. He died of yellow fever, while attending Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia in 1798, his wife, Mary Canby, having died a year previously. On death of their mother, Hannah and Mary Gibbons were adopted into family of uncle, William Canby, of Wilmington, and continued to reside at the old Canby homestead, until marriage of Hannah, Oct. 15, 1835, to Benjamin Ferris, of Wilmington, whose first wife was Fanny Canby, dau. of William (uncle and foster-father of his second wife), by his wife, Martha Marriott.

WILLIAM CANBY, eldest son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, born at Wilmington in 1748, on his marriage in 1774, located at Sixteenth and King streets, Wilmington, where he resided until his death in 1830, engaging in the milling business with brother, Samuel. He married, May 5, 1774, Martha Marriott, born at Trenton, New Jersey, September 25, 1747, daughter of Thomas Marriott, born at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1717-18, by his wife, Sarah Smith, born November 2, 1720, daughter of Shobal and Prudence Smith, of New Jersey. Isaac Marriott, the grandfather of the above named Thomas was a son of Richard Marriott, of Wappingham, Northamptonshire, and came from Holborn, London, in 1680. He was one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, and in later years a merchant at Burlington, New Jersey. He married, September 7, 1681, Joyce Olive, and had sons, Isaac, Samuel and Thomas. He took up land in 1681, at the mouth of Rancocus creek, and died in Burlington, 1712. His wife, Joyce, died September 18, 1695, and he married (second) Susanna Field, by whom he had sons, Joseph and Benjamin. His son, Thomas, grandfather of Martha (Marriott) Canby, born September 21, 1691, married Martha, daughter of Joseph Kirkbride, of Bucks county, by his first wife, Phebe, daughter of Randolph Blackshaw, and Alice, his wife, who came from Hollingee, Cheshire, in 1682, and settled in Bucks county.

Joseph Kirkbride was a son of Mahlon and Magdalen Kirkbride, of Kirkbride, Cumberland, England, and of an ancient family of that name, descended from Richard Kirkbride, who married Euphemia, daughter and heiress of Adam de Levington, Baron of Levington, who died 1211.

Joseph Kirkbride, born in Cumberland in 1662, came to Pennsylvania with Penn in the "Welcome" in 1682, and settled in Bucks county, where he became one of the largest landowners in the county and one of its most prominent men; was Justice of the Courts, 1708-22, and a member of Provincial Assembly five terms, between 1698 and 1716, and regularly thereafter until 1721, when he was

succeeded by his son, Joseph Kirkbride, Jr. He married (second) in 1703, Sarah, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, the first settlers on the site of Trenton, and his son, Mahlon, by this marriage was also for a long time a member of Colonial Assembly, and prominent in the affairs of his county and province as were others of the family.

Thomas and Martha (Kirkbride) Marriott, settled at Bristol, Bucks county, and he was a member of Colonial Assembly from Bucks in 1734 and 1738. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Kirkbride) Marriott, became the wife of Thomas Shipley, son of William and Mary Ann (Tatnall) Shipley, and eldest brother of Elizabeth Shipley, wife of Oliver Canby.

Martha (Marriott) Canby died August 18, 1826, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was possessed of a mind of more than ordinary vigor, and was universally venerated and loved for the purity and excellence of her character, and her practical Christian charity.

Issue of William and Martha (Marriott) Canby:

Oliver, b. March 15, 1775, d. April 1, 1858;

Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1776, d. inf.;

Fanny, b. June 11, 1778, d. Aug. 3, 1833; m. May 17, 1804, Benjamin Ferris, of Wilmington, b. Aug. 7, 1780, d. Nov. 9, 1867;

Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1780, d. in Phila., April 12, 1840; m. Nov. 2, 1810, Clement Biddle, b. Aug. 10, 1778, d. Feb. 10, 1856, son of Owen and Sarah (Parke) Biddle, of Phila.:

Sarah, b. July 12, 1782, d. March 25, 1783;

Anna, b. Dec. 29, 1784, d. Dec. 12, 1867; m. Oct. 12, 1815, David Smyth, b. Jan. 20, 1783, d. Feb. 5, 1866;

MARRIOTT, b. Oct. 9, 1787, d. Dec. 10, 1866; m. Eliza Tatnall Sipple; of whom presently.

MARRIOTT CANBY, youngest son of William and Martha (Marriott) Canby, of Wilmington, or as he came to be known, "Merritt" Canby, came to Philadelphia when a youth to obtain a mercantile education, and became a prominent business man of that city. About 1830, in partnership with Joseph Lovering, he engaged in the business of sugar refining; their firm being the first to introduce, in America, the process of boiling sugar by steam in vacuum. He was successful in his business operations, and in 1835 retired from business and returned to Wilmington, where he became prominently connected with a number of important corporate institutions, until his death, December 10, 1866.

Marriott or Merritt Canby married, May 20, 1830, Eliza Tatnall, a daughter of Hon. Thomas Sipple, of Kent county, Delaware, born 1765, died 1798, Treasurer of State of Delaware, 1787-98, by his wife Ann, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lea) Tatnall; granddaughter of Garrett Sipple, of Kent county, by his wife, Elizabeth Berry, a descendant of Richard Preston, of "Preston on Patuxet," Maryland, and a cousin of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania; her grandfather, William Berry, being many years a member of Assembly of the "Three Lower Counties." Waitman Sipple, the great-grandfather of Eliza Tatnall Sipple, is said to have come from Virginia to Kent county, where he purchased land in 1729, and died in 1762. He married at Duck Creek Meeting of Friends in 1724, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Elinor Hunn, born October 16, 1706, died 1774. Eliza Tatnall Sipple, in a memorandum still in possession of her descendants, say of her father's family: "All I can learn of my father's family is that in the early settlement of Virginia, an ancestor by name of Jared

Sipple took up lands there. Either he or his sons or grandsons becoming dissatisfied, removed to Maryland, then to Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, Delaware. Two brothers, Waitman and Jared or Garrett, settled near each other. Waitman Sippie was the father of Garret Sipple who was my grandfather. Garret Sipple married Elizabeth Berry of a well known and highly respected family of Kent county, and had three children, Elizabeth, Lydia and Thomas Sipple, my father. There appears to have been much landed property in the family, grazing and grain farms, &c., besides much cattle and servants. The lands of my grandfather joined the lands of the Dickinson family,—John Dickinson, at one time Governor of the State. I have endeavored to discover what could be attributed to my father's family either good or evil. I cannot learn anything to their discredit but much of virtue, truth and manliness. My maternal ancestors were the Tatnall and Lea family. My father dying when I was two and a half years of age, my mother, Ann Tatnall, returned to the home of her father, Joseph Tatnall, in Wilmington, and I lost sight of my father's family." Her mother married (second) John Bellach.

Jonathan Sipple of this family was coroner of Kent county from 1769 to the organization of the "Three Lower Counties" into the State of Delaware, in 1776.

A newspaper notice of the death of Hon. Thomas Sipple, is as follows:

"Wilmington, Dec. 8th. 1798.

"Died. On the 4th inst. at his seat near Dover, Thomas Sipple Esq., Treasurer of the State. The premature death of this excellent man has deprived this community of a most valuable citizen. His attention to the duties of his office; his punctuality in discharging the public engagements; his civility and compliance to those with whom his official station connected him; and his attachment to the constitution of his country united all men, and all parties in the Legislature, annually in appointing him to a station which he filled with so much applause. In his private life he was not less amiable and useful. The Poor and the distressed always found in him a bountiful and generous assistance; and the humanity of his heart encircled every child of misfortune. In his still more intimate and dearer connection, the sincerest love of his relatives and the warmest attachment of his numerous friends gave the most unquestionable proof of the tenderness and benevolence of a Christian gentleman."

Issue of Marriott or Merritt and Eliza T. (Sipple) Canby:

William Marriott Canby, b. March 17, 1831; m. June 15, 1870, Edith Dillon Mathews, and had issue:

Marriott Canby, b. April 11, 1871;

Henry Mathews Canby, b. June 17, 1874;

William Shipley Canby, b. Dec. 24, 1875.

Anna Tatnall Canby, b. June 29, 1833, unm., residing at Wilmington;

Martha Canby, b. May 12, 1836; m. March 21, 1861, Elliston Perot Morris, of Phila., b. there May 22, 1831, son of Samuel B. and Hannah (Perot) Morris.

SAMUEL CANBY, second son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, born in Wilmington, August 6, 1751, learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinet maker with Ziba Ferris, but on arriving at his majority, engaged in the milling business at the mill formerly operated by his father, living in the house formerly occupied by his parents until 1791, when he erected a large mansion at Fourteenth and Market streets, later occupied by his son, James, where he resided until his death on March 8, 1832, at the age of eighty-one years. He married in 1775, Frances, daughter of James and Margaret Lea, of Wilmington, and of the family so long identified with the milling business on the Brandywine.

JAMES CANBY, son of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby, born January 30, 1781, inherited the mills and business of his father at Wilmington, which he continued to conduct successfully during his life. He was a man of substance and prominence in the city and community, and took a lively interest in local institutions. He was one of the projectors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and was the first president of the company. He invested largely in real estate in Baltimore and also in western lands and was one of the prominent business men of his day. He died at the old homestead in Wilmington, May 24, 1852. He married Elizabeth Roberts, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and had among other children, two sons, James Canby, Jr., and Samuel Canby.

James Canby Jr., engaged in the milling business with his father and continued it after the latter's death, largely increasing the capacity of the mills as well as the quality of the product. He married S. Matilda Price, and had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Catharine R., became the wife of Rev. Edward Hale, of Philadelphia, and a son, James Benjamin Canby, born in 1848, who in his younger days was associated with the firm of James E. Price & Company, proprietors of the Brandywine Mills, but in 1873 came to Philadelphia and took a position in the counting house of Alexander G. Cattell & Company, and in 1877 succeeded to the business of the firm. He was a member of the Trades League, the Grocers' and Importers' League, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of Delaware, and was twice elected president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL CANBY, son of James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Canby, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 10, 1811, and died June 20, 1875. He married, June 25, 1832, at Philadelphia, Elizabeth Clifford Morris, born August 19, 1813, died March 10, 1892, daughter of Caspar Wistar Morris, of Philadelphia, born September 12, 1764, died February 27, 1828, by his wife, Elizabeth Giles; and granddaughter of Captain Samuel Morris, commander of the First City Troop during the Revolution, by his wife, Rebecca Wistar.

Caspar Wistar Morris, the father of Elizabeth Clifford (Morris) Canby, like his ancestors for many generations was prominently identified with the affairs of Philadelphia. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends in which he retained his membership, though his distinguished father, Captain Morris, had been disowned for taking part in military affairs. He was, however, disowned for joining the Troop, and taking part with it in the quelling of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794. He inherited a competence but lost the greater part of his fortune through endorsements for a friend, but by diligent application to business and rigid economy was able to pay the large sums for which he was pledged and again acquired a competence. For several years he was a partner in the Brewery at 145 Market street, conducted under the firm name of Twells, Morris & Co. In 1813 he was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill, of which his father was for many years Governor, but resigned in 1816. He was one of the first in Philadelphia to burn coal for heating purposes. Caspar Wistar Morris married, November 24, 1795, Elizabeth Giles, born September 25, 1774, died March, 1832, daughter of Jacob Giles, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anna, daughter of Thomas and Anna Clifford. She was a member of the Society of Friends, but was disowned for marrying him. Both Caspar W. Morris and his wife were remarkably handsome in personal appearance, being

accounted one of the handsomest couples in Philadelphia at the time of their marriage. They both belonged to that exclusive set of old aristocratic Quaker families that constituted the best society of the city during Colonial days.

Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Morris) Canby resided for a number of years near Wilmington, and after the death of his father, James Canby, removed to the old home of his grandfather at Fourteenth and Market streets, Wilmington, where he spent the remainder of his days and where his daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Rumford still resides.

Issue of Samuel and Elizabeth Clifford (Morris) Canby:

Casper Morris Canby, b. March 25, 1833, d. March 6, 1836;

ELIZABETH MORRIS CANBY, b. at Wilmington, Oct. 31, 1848; m. Charles Grubb Rumford; of whom presently.

ELIZABETH MORRIS CANBY, only surviving child of Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Morris) Canby, born October 31, 1848, was married at Wilmington, October 7, 1875, by the Right Reverend Alfred Lee, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware, to Charles Grubb Rumford, Esq., of the Wilmington Bar, born in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, son of Lewis Rumford, by his second wife, Mary Caldwell Gilpin, and a great-great-grandson of John Rumford, who came from England in 1698.

On the minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the 4th of the 6th month (August) 1698, it is recorded that "John Rumford lately come from Old England, produced a certificate of his good life and conversation, which was read and accepted." On September 27, 1699, he was married at the same Meeting to Mary Scaife, born in Cheshire, England, August 10, 1678, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Scaife, of Middletown, who had located in Middletown some years previously. In the same year Jonathan Scaife conveyed to his son-in-law, John Rumford, a farm in Middletown on Core creek, where they resided until 1712, when they took a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting and located in Philadelphia county, and later became members of Haverford Monthly Meeting. In 1721 John Rumford removed with his family to Plymouth township, Philadelphia county (now Montgomery county), and took his certificate to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, bearing date July 26, 1721. He became an active and prominent member of this meeting and was named, April 3, 1723, as one of the Friends to visit families at Oley (now Berks) county. He was named as an overseer of Plymouth Meeting by Gwynedd Meeting, and served until July 28, 1724, when he requested to be relieved. He died in Plymouth township, his will bearing date December 26, 1738, being proved February 3, 1738-9. His wife, Mary Scaife, evidently died before this date as she is not mentioned in the will. They were the parents of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, seven of whom and a child of a third were mentioned in the will of the father. The sons were John, Jonathan and Thomas; the latter, the youngest of the family, born October 22, 1719, took a certificate to Newark Monthly Meeting, New Castle county, May 29, 1739.

Jonathan Rumford, the second son, born in Middletown, Bucks county, January 11, 1705-6, took a certificate from Gwynedd Meeting to Concord Meeting in 1738, and married there June 8, 1738, Susanna, daughter of William Nooks, of Birmingham, Chester (now Delaware) county, and two months later took a

certificate to Philadelphia Meeting. They later settled in or near New Castle county, and were associated with Wilmington Meeting. Their eldest daughter, Sarah Rumford, married there December 27, 1753, William Shipley, Jr., son of William Shipley, the founder of Wilmington, by his wife, Mary Tatnall.

Lewis, son of John and Priscilla (Jerries) Rumford, of Wilmington, was born in Wilmington, October 20, 1796, and married there in 1822, Henrietta M. Grubb, born at Grubb's Corner, New Castle county, Delaware, August 25, 1800, eldest daughter of William Ford Grubb, by his wife, Lydia Williamson. She died at Wilmington, August 6, 1826.

After the death of his wife, Lewis Rumford removed to Philadelphia and was engaged in business there for some years. In March 1841 he purchased a farm in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, on which he resided until the autumn of 1853, when he returned to Wilmington, and resided there until his death, February 15, 1860. He married (second) February 22, 1838, Mary Caldwell Gilpin, born September 5, 1798, died at Wilmington, Delaware, November 13, 1884. She was a daughter of William Gilpin, born at Wilmington, Delaware, August 18, 1775, died in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, December 2, 1843, by his wife, Ann Dunwoody, and granddaughter of Vincent Gilpin, for many years the proprietor of the large flour mills on the Brandywine, above Wilmington, and a large shipper of flour and other products to the West Indies, and importer of goods from those points, prior to the Revolution, and for some years after. He died, August 5, 1819, in Wilmington. Mary C. (Gilpin) Rumford was a sister to Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of Delaware.

Issue of Lewis and Henrietta M. (Grubb) Rumford:

Emily Grubb Rumford, b. Sept. 1, 1823, d. Aug. 17, 1886; m. Joshua H. Wollaston, d. s. p. July 21, 1849;

Henrietta Grubb Rumford, b. Nov. 19, 1825, d. Aug. 3, 1826.

Issue of Lewis and Mary C. (Gilpin) Rumford:

Elizabeth Gilpin Rumford, b. in Phila., June 18, 1839;

CHARLES GRUBB RUMFORD, b. Aug. 17, 1841, of whom presently.

CHARLES GRUBB RUMFORD, born in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, August 17, 1841, received his primary education at the Byberry Friends' School, but his parents removing to Wilmington, Delaware, when he was twelve years of age, he continued his studies there until 1857, when he entered the Commercial and Classical School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, to prepare for college, and later entered the University of Pennsylvania. Owing to the sudden death of his father, however, he was not able to complete his college course, and returning to Wilmington, he began in 1861 the study of law in the office of his uncle Chief Justice Edward W. Gilpin. Early in the year 1862 he began recruiting a company of Artillery for service in the Civil War, and on August 15, 1862, had secured a sufficient quota of men, and it was mustered into the service of the United States as the First Battery, Delaware Light Artillery, and he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. The battery was first equipped as a four-gun battery, and went into camp at Camp Bradford, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, for drill and instruction. It was later increased to a six-gun battery, and on September 6, 1862, Second Lieutenant Rumford was commissioned Junior First Lieutenant. The bat-

tery remained at Camp Bradford until early in 1863, when it was ordered to Portsmouth, Virginia.

In August, 1863, it was ordered to New York City, to assist in quelling the "draft riots" in that city, and after order was restored was ordered to Camp Marshall, District of Columbia. In January, 1864, the Battery was ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was incorporated into the Department of the Gulf, and after being equipped with horses, started, March 2, 1864, on the Red River Campaign, as part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under the command of Gen. N. P. Banks.

This campaign was a very arduous one of forced marches and considerable fighting. The advance up the Red River for the capture of Shreveport ended with the disastrous battle of Mansfield, when the Thirteenth Army Corps was virtually wiped out of existence, and the whole force fell back to Pleasant Hill, where another battle was fought with better success, but the retreat continued to Alexandria, and the expedition was abandoned.

The Delaware Battery was engaged at the battle of Cane River Crossing, April 13, 1864; at Marksville, May 16; at Yellow Bayou, May 18 and 20, and participated in many other engagements.

On May 22, the army arrived at Morganzie Bend on the Mississippi River and soon thereafter erected a fort there. During the occupancy of this point, Lieutenant Rumford had command of the Delaware Battery for several months and led it in October in a reconnoissance to Atchafelaya river to disperse a force of Confederate troops located there.

The Battery remained at Morganzie Bend until December 11, 1864, when it was ordered to DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas, and Lieutenant Rumford remained on duty with it until January 17, 1865, when, owing to severe illness superinduced by climatic influences and the hardships of the campaign, he resigned his commission, and was honorably discharged by special order of the War Department.

Lieutenant Rumford returned to Wilmington, and on regaining his health resumed the study of law and was admitted to the New Castle county bar in 1866. He was Deputy Attorney General of Delaware, 1867-69; Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, for the district of Delaware, 1869-73; was elected city solicitor of Wilmington, July 6, 1875, but declined to accept the position; was United States Commissioner of Delaware, 1869-75. He was elected a director of the Union National Bank of Wilmington, January 11, 1888, and held that position until his resignation by reason of ill health, January 30, 1901. He was elected a manager of and Vice-President of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, January 9, 1893, and held that office until his death on November 24, 1901. He was one of the original stockholders of and originators of the Equitable Guarantee & Trust Company, and was elected a director at its institution and held that position until his death.

Mr. Rumford became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Philadelphia Commandery, February 5, 1890.

Issue of Charles Grubb and Elizabeth M. (Canby) Rumford:

Samuel Canby Rumford, b. July 23, 1876; m. Dec. 15, 1903, Mary Beatrix Tyson, and they have issue:

Lewis Rumford, 3d., b. Jan. 1, 1905;

Ellicott Tyson Rumford, b. Dec. 10, 1905.

Lewis Rumford, Jr., b. Sept. 3, 1877.

YARNALL FAMILY.

The ancestors of the Yarnall family of Philadelphia and Chester county were Francis Yarnall and his brother, Philip, who came from Claines or Cloynes, a small village in Worcestershire, England, near the city of Worcester, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1683. Both were unmarried on their arrival in Pennsylvania. They settled first in Springfield township, on one hundred acres of land about one mile from Springfield Meeting House, surveyed to Francis on October 17, 1683, and both were members of Darby Friends' Meeting. Francis married Hannah Baker in 1686, and settled in Willistown township, where he became a prominent man, a provincial magistrate and a member of Assembly in 1711. He died in 1721.

PHILIP YARNALL, younger of the brothers and ancestor of Ellis Yarnall, who three-quarters of a century later became a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, evidently made his home with his brother, Francis, until his marriage in 1694. He purchased 480 acres in Edgmont township, Chester county, in 1687, of George Maris, on which he took up his residence in 1694. In 1713 he purchased 240 acres in the same township, which he soon after conveyed to his son Philip, and later 250 acres in Ridley township, which on his death was devised to his son, Job. He was a prominent and active member of Friends' Meeting and filled the position of elder. His will, dated August 16, 1733, was proven May 20, 1734. He married, April, 1694, Dorothy, daughter of John Baker, who with his brother, Joseph, and sisters, Mary, who became the wife of William Coburn in 1686, Hannah, who married Francis Yarnall, and Sarah, who married Charles Whitaker, came from Edgmont, Shropshire, England, and died in Philadelphia, leaving a will dated March 12, 1680-1, proved August 31, 1683. The Baker family were the first settlers in Edgmont township, which was named for their old home in Shropshire. John and Joseph and their three sisters, above named, were children of John Baker, of Edgmont, Shropshire, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, on whose records the date of his death is given as 2mo. (April) 25, 1672. He was born in 1598, and is said to have been a son of Sir Richard Baker, born 1568, died February 18, 1645-6.

Dorothy (Baker) Yarnall, was a minister among Friends, and a woman of much intelligence and great sweetness of character. She survived her husband, and died in Edgmont in 1743.

Issue of Philip and Dorothy (Baker) Yarnall:

John, b. March 5, 1695, d. Sept. 5, 1749, at Wilmington, Del.; m. Abigail, dau. of Daniel Williamson, of Newtown, Chester co., and had six children. His eldest, Mary, b. 1722, m. (first) Thomas Pennell, (second) John Lea, (third) Jonas Preston, and was mother of Dr. Jonas Preston, of Phila., founder of "Preston's Retreat." Ann, second dau., b. 1729, d. 1797; m. John Thompson, and was grandmother of J. Edgar Thompson, the prominent civil engineer of Phila., and later president of Penna. R. R. Co. The two other daughters, Abigail and Hannah, m., respectively, Jesse and Thomas Garrett. The sons, Thomas and Isaac, were prominent residents of Chester, later Del. co. Reuben Yarnall, grandson of Isaac, was many years resident of Phila.;

Philip, b. Nov. 29, 1696, d. Nov., 1758; m. Mary, dau. of Daniel and Jane (Worrilow) Hoopes, granddaughter of Joshua and Eleanor Hoopes, who were among the earliest settlers on the Del., in Bucks co. Philip and Mary Yarnall had nine children: Grace,

Philip, David, Abraham, Jane, Elizabeth, Esther, Dorothy (m. her cousin, Ephraim Yarnall) and Mary. They intermarried with prominent families of Chester and Del. counties and left numerous descendants;

Job, b. March 28, 1698, was an eminent minister among Friends, and d. in Ridley, Chester co., in 1740;

Sarah, b. Oct. 25, 1700; m. April 25, 1726, Evan Ellis, many years member Provincial Assembly from Chester co.;

Benjamin, b. Oct. 20, 1702, d. young and unm.;

Thomas, b. Aug. 10, 1705, d. June 13, 1764; m. Nov. 21, 1734, Martha Hammans, and left issue: Margaret, William (ancestor of Thomas Yarnall, the eminent minister), Job, Caleb, Joseph, Hannah and Sarah;

NATHAN, b. Feb. 27, 1707, d. Jan. 10, 1780; of whom presently;

Samuel, b. April 12, 1710; m. Nov. 13, 1740, Sarah Vernon;

Rebecca, b. Aug. 6, 1712; m. March 20, 1739-40, William Jones, of Plymouth, now Montgomery co.;

Mary, b. Oct. 23, 1718; m. March 26, 1740-1, Samuel Milnor, of Gwynedd township.

NATHAN YARNALL, seventh child of Philip and Dorothy (Baker) Yarnall, born in Edgmont township, Chester county, February 27, 1707, was a prominent and active member of Middletown Meeting, Chester county, and was one of the committee appointed to rebuild the meetinghouse in 1751, and his name frequently appears on the minutes of that meeting as a member of important committees. He was one of the earliest advocates of the manumission of slaves, among the members of the Society of Friends.

He married (first) October 13, 1731, at Middletown Meeting, Rachel, born July 10, 1710, ninth of the ten children of Ephraim Jackson, of Edgmont, by his wife, Rachel Newlin, daughter of Nicholas Newlin, of Concord, Chester county; member of Provincial Council, 1685-99, and a Justice of Chester County Courts from 1683, by his wife, Elizabeth, with whom he had emigrated from Mt. Melick, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1683.

Ephraim Jackson came to Pennsylvania from Cheshire, England, as a servant of Jacob Hall, in the ship, "Friendship," of Liverpool, which arrived in Maryland, January 3, 1684. He married Rachel Newlin in 1695, and the same year purchased land of Philip Yarnall, in Edgmont, and lived there until his death, March 11, 1732-3. He was a member of Provincial Assembly in 1710. Rachel (Jackson) Yarnall died April 11, 1749, and Nathan married (second), May 10, 1750, Hannah Mendenhall, born January 19, 1719-20, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall, granddaughter of Benjamin Mendenhall, who with his brothers, John and Moses, and a sister, Mary, who became the wife of Nathaniel Newlin, son of Nicholas, above mentioned, came from Wiltshire, about 1683, and settled in Concord, Chester county. The name Mendenhall, originally Mildenhall, is derived from the ancient manor of Milden-Hall, in Wiltshire. John Mendenhall came to Chester county as early as 1683 and became a prominent man there; was Coroner of the county 1726-28. His brother, Benjamin, is said to have accompanied him; another brother, Moses, and a sister, Maria, wife of Thomas Martin, came from Great Bedwin, Wilts, arriving December 16, 1685, but Moses later returned to England.

Benjamin Mendenhall settled in Concord and was an Elder of Concord Meeting at his death in April, 1740, and is styled in some of the records as a wheelwright. He married, April 17, 1689, Ann, eldest daughter of Robert Pennell, who with Hannah, his wife, came from Boulderton, Nottinghamshire, England, bringing a certificate from "Friends at Fulbeck," July 3, 1684, which included

Thomas Garrett, Hugh Rodnell, and Richard Parker, and their respective wives and children. Robert Pennell settled first in Middletown, and was constable of that township in 1687. He purchased, in 1691, 250 acres of land in Edgmont and added 264 more acres in 1705, adjoining Philip Yarnall. He died there in 1728, and his wife in 1711, at the age of seventy-one years, leaving seven children.

Benjamin Mendenhall, eldest son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, born May 5, 1691, was recommended as a minister of the Society of Friends by Concord Meeting, August 2, 1725, and March 7, 1742-3, received a certificate to pay a religious visit to Friends in Virginia and North Carolina in company with Samuel Hopwood, a minister from England. When about to return to his home he was taken sick, and died at the house of Zachariah Nixon, in Parquimans county, North Carolina. He married, at Gwynedd Meeting, May 9, 1717, Lydia Roberts, born in Wales, in 1694, daughter of Owen and Mary Roberts, who had come from Wales with the Welsh colony of 1697, and settled at Gwynedd. Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall married (second) William Hammans, and died July 4, 1752. Hannah (Mendenhall) Yarnall, second wife of Nathan Yarnall, was second of the six children of Benjamin and Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall. She was born January 19, 1719-20, and died August 19, 1760, leaving four children, of whom Ellis Yarnall, of Philadelphia, was third. Nathan Yarnall married (third) January 5, 1769, at Chester Meeting, Jane, widow of John Bezer. She died May 25, 1775, and he January 10, 1780.

Issue of Nathan and Rachel (Jackson) Yarnall:

Ephraim, b. July 6, 1733; m. Dorothy, dau. of his uncle Philip Yarnall; (second) Sarah Holton;
 Nathan, b. June 2, 1736, d. Jan. 10, 1779; m. Phebe Schofield;
 Benjamin, b. June 5, 1738; m. April 30, 1761, Elizabeth Folwell;
 John, b. Feb. 8, 1739-40; m. Feb. 3, 1774, Elizabeth Newlin;
 Edith, b. May 13, 1743, d. Jan. 18, 1787: "A Minister distinguishly gifted, and beloved as far as she was known;" m. Dec. 15, 1768, Joshua Sharpless;
 Joel, b. Aug. 15, 1745, d. May 20, 1768;
 Samuel, b. May 29, 1748; m. (first) Hannah Hatton; (second) Mary Harrison.

Issue of Nathan and Hannah (Mendenhall) Yarnall:

Eli, "The Seer," being gifted with an extraordinary faculty of fore-telling events and being conscious of events that were transpiring far beyond his ken; b. March 29, 1753, d. Aug. 25, 1812; m. Priscilla Walker;
 Joshua, b. Jan. 16, 1755, bur. Oct. 9, 1790; unm.;
 ELLIS, b. Jan. 31, 1757, d. in Phila., Dec. 7, 1847; m. (first) Rachel —— and (second) Mary Hornor;
 Robert, d. young.

ELLIS YARNALL, youngest surviving son of Nathan Yarnall, by his second wife, Hannah Mendenhall, born in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1757, came to Philadelphia when a young man and became a prominent merchant there. He was a member of the Society of Friends and during his long life was ever interested in the amelioration of the condition of the downtrodden and oppressed of the human race. He was an Elder of the Twelfth Street Meeting, and loyally served on a number of philanthropic committees of the meeting, and was deeply interested in the Anti-Slavery movement, the civilization and Christianization of the Indian, and various charitable and benevolent

enterprises, giving liberally of his means for the benefit of the poor and afflicted. He died December 7, 1847, in his ninety-first year, having "lived a life of meek devotion to the service of his Maker."

He married Mary Hornor, daughter of Benjamin Hornor, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, who had come to Philadelphia when a boy, and spent the remainder of his life there, first as a hatter and later as a hardware merchant. He was many years one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for the Improvement of the condition of the African Race. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and a teacher in the first Sabbath schools established in Pennsylvania in 1793. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Beakes) Potts, of the prominent New Jersey family of the name, and a great-granddaughter of Mahlon Stacy, founder of Trenton. She died in 1795, aged fifty-five years, and he in 1810; his later years being spent with the Coates family, into which two of his daughters married. Mary (Hornor) Yarnall died February 27, 1836, aged seventy-four years.

Issue of Ellis and Mary (Hornor) Yarnall:

Benjamin Hornor Yarnall, of Phila., m. Eliza Coffin, of Nantucket, sister to Lucretia Mott, the eminent preacher, and Anti-Slavery advocate of the Society of Friends; had six children: Thomas C., Ellis, Mary, Sarah, William and Rebecca;

Sarah Yarnall, b. 1792, d. 1829, unm.;

Ellis H. Yarnall, b. 1794, d. unm. in 1829;

Amy Yarnall, an Elder of Society of Friends; m. (first) Dr. Benjamin Ellis, of Phila.; (second) John Tatum, of Wilmington, Del., a much esteemed minister of Society of Friends;

Edward Yarnall, m. Caroline, dau. of Thomas P. Cope, who in 1821 established the first regular line of packet ships between Phila. and Liverpool, a business continued and augmented by his sons and grandsons, under title of Cope Bros.;

CHARLES YARNALL, prominent merchant of Phila.; m. Emma Cope; of whom presently.

CHARLES YARNALL, youngest son of Ellis and Mary (Hornor) Yarnall, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 22, 1800. He received a good classical and general business education, and continuing scholarly pursuits all his life, became a fine classical scholar. He was a very public spirited citizen and a man of rare gifts as a scholar and business man. He was one of the founders of Haverford College, and largely instrumental in the remodelling and reorganization of the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, and says Thomas Chase, president of Haverford College, in a memorial of Charles Yarnall, published in the *North American and United States Gazette*, October 24, 1877, "of both these institutions he may be called the father and much of what is best in their organization and methods can be traced to his suggestion." He was a prominent and successful merchant and took a lively interest in all that pertained to the best interests of his native city. He died September 28, 1877. He married Emma, daughter of Jasper Cope, of the prominent dry-goods firm of Israel and Jasper Cope, Market street, above Fourth.

Issue of Charles and Emma (Cope) Yarnall:

ELLIS HORNOR, b. Dec. 23, 1839, Phila.; of whom presently;

Anna, b. March 5, 1844, unm.; residing in Phila.

ELLIS HORNOR YARNALL, son of Charles and Emma (Cope) Yarnall, born December 23, 1839, was prepared for college at Gregory's Classical Academy, and entering Haverford College was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1858. Several succeeding years he spent in mercantile pursuits, being with Whitall, Tatum & Company, manufacturers and merchants of Philadelphia, but gave up a business career to pursue the study of law. He took a course in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1866. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar the same year, and at once engaged in the practice of the law in the courts of Philadelphia. For some time he was editor of the geographical department of the *American Naturalist*. He spent several years in travel in European countries returning to his native city in 1894, since which time he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred December 18, 1907. An obituary notice in *St. Clement's Magazine* says of him: "On December 18, Ellis Hornor Yarnall entered into rest. He had been for many years connected with St. Clement's, and was for some time a member of the vestry. Uncompromising in his churchmanship, Mr. Yarnall was a staunch Catholic, and was a true defender of the Faith in the early history of the parish. Devout in his Christian life, and sincere and straightforward in his dealings with others, he was respected by all who knew him. His illness was of brief duration, and his death came as a surprise to many. May he rest in peace." He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Geographical Society and of other organizations. Mr. Yarnall was married (first) in 1880, to Caroline Ridgeway Rowland, (second) in 1897, to his cousin, Emily Yarnall, who survives him.

PEPPER FAMILY.

The Pepper family, destined to play an important part in the business and professional life of Philadelphia, was founded in America by Johan Heinrich Pfeffer, born near Strasburg, Germany, January 5, 1739, who embarked from Rotterdam in the ship "Minerva," Capt. Thomas Arnott, with ninety-one other Germans and Palatines, for Philadelphia, and was qualified as a subject of the English crown at that city on October 13, 1769. Soon after his arrival he located at Schaffertown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, but in 1774 returned to Philadelphia, and thereafter made his home in that city, where he acquired much valuable real estate and became one of the prominent business men of the city. The German name of Pfeffer became Anglicized into Pepper and he was known in Philadelphia as Henry Pepper. He died in that city, March 11, 1808. His will, dated December 17, 1807, and proven May 18, 1808, devised to his children and grandchildren houses and lots in different parts of the city, a brewery in Lycoming county, and valuable real estate elsewhere. His wife Catharine survived him and was devised the house where he dwelt. The children of Henry and Catharine Pepper, as named in his will, were as follows:

- Catharine Pepper, named in her father's will as "eldest daughter" and "wife of Jonathan Miller;"
- Philip Pepper, deceased at date of his father's will, leaving son Philip H. Pepper, who d. unm.;
- Elizabeth Pepper, named in father's will as his second daughter and wife of George Thomson;
- Sarah Pepper, named in father's will as deceased wife of "late Adam Seybert;"
- GEORGE PEPPER, b. March 15, 1779, d. Jan. 6, 1846; m. Mary Catharine Seckel; of whom presently;
- Margaret Pepper, named in father's will as his youngest daughter.

GEORGE PEPPER, second son of Henry and Catharine Pepper, born in the city of Philadelphia, March 15, 1779, was placed by his father as an apprentice in the counting house of the prominent firm of Willing & Francis, when a youth, to learn the mercantile business. He developed into a man of almost unequalled business capacity and, engaging in the mercantile business on his own account, became, before reaching middle life, one of the wealthiest men of the city.

George Pepper was for many years interested in the brewing business, and resided during the later years of his life at 225 Chestnut street, having a summer residence on an ample estate which he called "Fairy Hill," a part of which is now Laurel Hill Cemetery. He owned at the time of his death a vast amount of real estate in the city, breweries on Cherry and Minor streets, and a large number of houses on Eighth and Market streets, and in other parts of the city. By his will, dated January 5, 1846, and proven January 12 of the same month, the greater part of his real estate holdings were to be held in trust by his executors, who were his wife, Mary, sons, George S. and William Pepper, his son-in-law, Isaac Norris, and Michael Baker, for the benefit of his children and grandchildren, ample provision being made for their improvement. The rapid growth of the city in the years succeeding his death greatly enhanced their value. No estate, with the

possible exception of that of Stephen Girard, has contributed so largely to the development of the material wealth of the city of Philadelphia. The accumulated millions derived from it have since largely been devoted to the public use in the establishment of hospitals, free public libraries, etc., and to the general advancement of public utilities and benefactions.

George Pepper died at his residence, 225 Chestnut street, January 6, 1846. He married, May 13, 1802, Mary Catharine, born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1780, daughter of John David Seckel, and granddaughter of George David Seckel, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died in 1797, by his wife, Mary Catharine. Mrs. Pepper survived her husband fifteen years, and died June 21, 1861.

Issue of George and Mary Catharine (Seckel) Pepper:

Henry Pepper, b. April 1803; many years prominent business man of Phila.; m. Feb. 11, 1841, Sallie Norris, b. Jan. 16, 1814, d. May 19, 1899, dau. of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris; they had issue:

Elizabeth Norris Pepper, b. Dec. 19, 1841; m. Feb. 7, 1872, Col. William Brooke Rawle;

Henry Pepper, b. Aug. 8, 1843, d. Feb. 28, 1844;

Mary Pepper, b. Jan. 11, 1845, d. Jan. 12, 1845;

Henry Pepper, b. Nov. 4, 1846, d. March 3, 1880; m. Jan. 16, 1873, Agnes Campbell Norris;

Mary Pepper, b. Nov. 18, 1848; m. June 21, 1880, John Gwynn;

Catharine Pepper, b. May 1, 1851, d. May 2, 1851;

George Norris Pepper, b. Oct. 18, 1852;

Emily Norris Pepper, b. June 28, 1855; m. Feb. 1, 1877, J. Wain Vaux, and had issue:

Richard Vaux, b. Dec. 13, 1877;

Henry Vaux, b. June 12, 1879, banker of Phila.;

Norris Wister Vaux, b. Sept. 1, 1881, M. D. Univ. of Pa.;

Emily Norris Vaux, b. June 1, 1885; m. April 17, 1907, Edward Ingersoll;

David Pepper, b. Aug. 6, 1805, d. 1840; m. Emily Platt, and had issue:

WILLIAM PLATT PEPPER, b. Sept. 20, 1837, d. April 27, 1907; m. Alice Lyman; of whom presently;

David Pepper, b. Aug. 21, 1840, d. Oct. 12, 1906; grad. Univ. of Pa., 1860; m. Jan. 9, 1864, Sallie Taylor Newbold, and had issue:

David Pepper, b. Sept. 4, 1867; m. Nov. 28, 1894, Celeste Page Bowie;

Mary Pepper, b. Dec. 3, 1806, m. May 18, 1830, Isaac Norris, Esq., of "Hawthorne," son of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, and had issue;

George Seckel Pepper, b. June 11, 1808, d. May 2, 1890; was interested in many philanthropic enterprises; trustee with nephew, Dr. William Pepper, and William Platt Pepper, of Henry Seybert Fund for care of indigent children; left large estate, greater part of which was dedicated to public benefactions, principal one being establishment of Free Public Library of Phila.;

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., b. Jan. 21, 1810, d. Oct. 15, 1864; m. Sarah Platt; of whom presently;

Charles Pepper, b. Jan. 29, 1812, d. Feb. 22, 1812;

Catharine Pepper, b. Feb. 20, 1813, d. April 5, 1883; m. (first) Charles Rockland Thompson; (second) E. B. Gardette;

FREDERICK SECKEL PEPPER, b. Dec. 20, 1814, d. Jan. 14, 1891; m. Adeline Worrell; of whom later;

Charles Pepper, b. March 11, 1817, d. May 3, 1887; m. Margaret Lamb;

Edward Pepper, b. March 11, 1817, d. March 1, 1892; m. Sarah H. Cave;

Lawrence Seckel Pepper, b. Phila., Oct. 28, 1819, d. there Sept. 10, 1886; entered Univ. of Pa. 1834 (class of 1838), grad. from Medical Department of same institution, class of 1843, degree of M. D.

WILLIAM PLATT PEPPER, eldest son of David and Emily (Platt) Pepper, and grandson of George and Mary (Seckel) Pepper, born in Philadelphia, September

20, 1837, entered the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1857, in 1854, was a member of the Philomathean Society and the Zeta Psi fraternity there; he received his degree of A. B. in 1857, and that of A. M. in 1860. He then studied law under the eminent lawyer, Peter McCall, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and entered upon active practice of his profession in that city. During the next few years after his admission to the bar, however, he spent some time in foreign travel, giving much attention to the study of art in which he was deeply interested. In 1871 he joined in the formation of the Social Art Club, which resulted a few years later in the formation of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, of which he was through life one of the leading benefactors, serving for sixteen years as its president. He ever held firmly to the view that the educational features of the work should be maintained and developed, while taking the keenest interest in the museum. He continued to serve as a director of this institution to the close of his life.

Another public work in which William Platt Pepper bore an important part was the establishment and management of the Free Library of Philadelphia. He was a corporate member of the body organized to administer the fund bequeathed by his uncle, George S. Pepper, for the formation of the Library, and on the formation of the present corporation of the Free Library of Philadelphia as a result of that bequest, he became an active member of its Board of Managers and continued to fill that position until his death.

In 1870 he assisted in the organization of the St. Mark's Workingmen's Club and Institute for the improvement of the condition of the working men by providing them means for instruction and recreation, the pioneer undertaking of this kind, since followed by a number of others of like purpose throughout the country. The work originated in a night school in which Mr. Pepper was teacher. He was for thirty years an active manager of the Episcopal Hospital, resigning shortly before his death, when failing health prevented him from giving it the attention he believed due to the position. He was one of the founders and from the beginning one of the Board of Managers of the Free Church Association, whose object was to abolish the practice of renting and selling seats in churches, and was for many years a member of the Vestry of the Church of the Ascension.

He was a founder of the Church Club and took an active part in its work; and was for some years a member of the Board of Council of St. Barnabas Mission. He was widely known for his earnest work and benefactions in behalf of philanthropy and charity.

Mr. Pepper died on the morning of April 27, 1907, at his residence, 1730 Chestnut street, after a long illness. He married Alice Lyman, daughter of George Theodore Lyman, of Boston, Massachusetts, who with one son, William Platt Pepper, Jr., of Philadelphia, and three daughters, Mrs. Arthur H. Hacker, of Staten Island; Mrs. Robert C. Watson, Jr., of New York, and Miss Martha Otis Pepper, of Philadelphia, survive him.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., son of George and Mary (Seckel) Pepper, generally known or designated as Dr. William Pepper, the elder, was born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1810. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, with first honors in 1829, and studied medicine under Thomas T. Hewson, M. D., and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree at the latter institution in 1832.

Immediately following his graduation in medicine he prepared to start for Paris, where he spent two years in perfecting himself for the practice of his profession, but an epidemic of cholera breaking out in his native city, he delayed his departure to share in the medical care of the patients in the pest hospital until the plague was entirely stamped out.

Returning to Philadelphia near the close of the year 1834 he took up the practice of medicine there and rose rapidly in reputation, and was for many years recognized as the leading consultant in the community in cases of a serious nature. He was for twenty-six years a physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital; was physician to the Will's Eye Hospital; and, in 1860, was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and served until 1864, when his failing health compelled him to resign. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the various Medical organizations, and of the American Philosophical Society. He died, October 15, 1864, in the prime of his brilliant career. A contemporary has written of him as follows:

"At the early age of fifty-five years, he died, just in the maturity of his mental ability, and of his capacity for usefulness; at the period when the arduous labors of a lifetime would have shown their best results; when the richest fruits of large study and ripe experience were about to be gathered, giving still higher honor to him and greater benefits to the community."

Dr. William Pepper married, June 9, 1840, Sarah Platt, and two of their sons achieved high distinction as physicians.

Issue of Dr. William and Sarah Platt Pepper:

GEORGE PEPPER, M. D., of whom presently;
WILLIAM PEPPER, LL. D., of whom later.

GEORGE PEPPER, M. D., the eldest son, born April 1, 1841, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, College Department in 1862, and Medical Department in 1865. On September 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; was promoted to Lieutenant, but was disabled May 22, 1863, and honorably discharged. Taking up the study of medicine under his distinguished father, he achieved considerable distinction prior to his early death, on September 14, 1872. He was chiefly instrumental in founding the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and was its secretary until his fatal illness prevented his attendance. He was a member of many medical and learned associations and societies, and shortly before his death was elected accoucheur to the Philadelphia Hospital. He died September 14, 1872.

Dr. George Pepper married Hitty Markoe Wharton, daughter of Hon. George Mifflin Wharton, by his wife, Emily Markoe. She married (second) Ernest Zantzing.

Issue of Dr. George and Hitty M. (Wharton) Pepper:

George Wharton Pepper, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., b. Phila., March 16, 1867; entered Univ. of Pa. 1883; received degree A. B. 1887; entered Law Department of same Univ., and, receiving degree of LL. B. in 1889, was admitted to the Phila. Bar; has achieved distinction as lawyer, being universally considered leader of the junior bar; has been Algernon Sydney Biddle Prof. of Law at Univ. of Pa. since 1893; was awarded degree LL. D. by that Univ. June 18, 1907; member of American Philosophical Society; author of "The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions" (1889); "Pleading at Common Law and Under the Codes," 1891; "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania," 1700-1901, and "Digest of Decisions and Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania

Law," 1754-1898 (with William Draper Lewis); receiver of Bay State Gas Co.; member of Board of Missions of Prot. Epis. Church and Deputy to its General Convention; m. Nov. 25, 1890, Charlotte R., dau. of Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale Univ.; they have issue:

Adeline Louise Forbes Pepper, b. March 11, 1892;

George Wharton Pepper, Jr., b. Jan. 14, 1895;

Charlotte Eleanor Pepper, b. May 30, 1897.

Frances Pepper, b. Nov. 19, 1869; m. Nov. 4, 1896, J. Alison Scott, and had issue:

Frances Wharton Scott, b. Sept. 3, 1897;

Joseph Alison Scott, b. Jan. 21, 1900;

Ernest N. Scott, b. Dec. 25, 1903.

TO DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, the second son of Dr. William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper, the distinguished physician, scientist and scholar, for twenty years provost of the University of Pennsylvania, it is impossible to do justice in the limits of this brief family sketch. A history of his life and distinguished services, by Francis Newton Thorpe, has been recently published, to which we would refer our readers. He was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1858; was Valedictorian of his class in 1862, and entering the Medical Department of the University, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864; Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1881, Princeton in 1888. He was an extensive contributor to the medical literature of his day. He died July 28, 1898.

Dr. William Pepper married, June 25, 1873, Frances Sargeant, daughter of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sargeant) Perry, the former son of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, by his wife, Elizabeth Champlin Mason, and the latter of Hon. Thomas Sargeant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah Bache, a granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Issue of Dr. William and Frances Sargeant (Perry) Pepper:

Dr. William Pepper, b. May 14, 1874; grad. of Univ. of Pa., class of 1894, with degree A. B., and from the Med. Dept. of same institution, with degree M. D. 1897; Fellow of College of Physicians, Phila.; Instructor in Medicine at Univ. of Pa.; assistant physician to Phila. and Univ. Hospitals; member of various medical societies and associations; m. Dec. 31, 1904, Mary, dau. of Lincoln and Mary (Simpson) Godfrey, and had issue:

William Pepper, b. Nov. 16, 1905;

Dickinson Sargeant Pepper, b. March 12, 1907;

Thomas Sargeant Pepper, b. April 14, 1876, d. July 22, 1882;

Benjamin Franklin Pepper, b. Jan. 21, 1879; grad. St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., 1897; entered Coll. Dept., Univ. of Pa., class of 1901; grad. from Law Dept. 1903, and was admitted to Phila. Bar; was private in Battery A, Penna. Volunteer Artillery, in Spanish-American War, April 27 to Aug. 2, 1898; m. June 2, 1902, Rebecca Thompson, dau. of George and Anna (Shippen) Willing; had issue:

Benjamin Franklin Pepper, Jr., b. June 10, 1905.

Oliver Hazard Perry Pepper, b. April 28, 1884; grad. St. Martin's School, Southboro, Mass., 1901; grad. Univ. of Pa., with degree of B. S., and from Med. Dept. of Univ. in 1908.

FREDERICK SECKEL PEPPER, son of George and Mary (Seckel) Pepper, was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1814, and died in that city, January 14, 1891. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, class of 1835, and was a member of the Philomathean Society there. He married, March 20, 1851, Adeline, daughter of John R. and Rebecca (Glenn) Worrell, of Philadelphia, of ancient English lineage.

RICHARD WORRELL, the pioneer ancestor of Adeline (Worrell) Pepper, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Oare in the Hundred of Fair-cross, Berkshire (fifty-four miles from London) in 1682, bringing a certificate to the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Philadelphia from "Ye Monthly Meeting, at Oare, in Barkshire," dated "ye 17th of ye ffirst Month, 1682." He died in Philadelphia, 5mo. (July) 10, 1688, and his widow, Sarah Worrell, died twelve days later. They were probably accompanied to Pennsylvania by their sons, John and Richard Worrell, both of whom produced certificates from the same meeting at Oare, dated 5mo. (July) 21, 1682. Richard Worrell, Sr., had been an early convert to the principles and faith of the Society of Friends and was persecuted for his religious convictions as early as 1670. He was an original purchaser of land in the Province of Pennsylvania of William Penn in 1681, and it was laid out to him, as shown by Holme's map, on Dublin creek, in what became Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county. The early Friends Meetings of that section were held at his house.

JOHN WORRELL, son of Richard and Sarah, whose certificate from Friends at Oare is above recited, was a prominent member of the Society, and a trustee of the property belonging to Dublin Meeting in 1688. He married at Oxford Meeting House, June 4, 1689, Judith Dungworth, and his brother, Richard Worrell, Jr., married Rachel May, August 11, 1685. Both have left numerous descendants. John resided at the time of his death in Oxford township, Philadelphia county. His will dated August 17, and proved September 12, 1743, styles him as of "Oxford Township, County of Philadelphia, and Province of Philadelphia Malster," and states that he is "very aged." It devises to the children of his son, Isaac, land on the west side of the King's Road, near Frankford, part of a tract he had purchased of Robert Addams, June 7, 1698, "next to son Isaac's land." To his son, Jacob, he devised the balance of the same tract; he mentions his eldest son, John; son, Isaiah; daughters, Hannah, wife of Daniel Bristol; Rebecca, wife of a Samuel Finney, and granddaughter, Elizabeth Bigley.

Issue of John and Judith (Dungworth) Worrell:

John Worrell, b. April 12, 1690;
 Elizabefh Worrell, b. July 11, 1691;
 ISAAC WORRELL, b. Aug. 21, 1693, d. 1739; of whom presently;
 Sarah Worrell, b. Oct. 9, 1695;
 Hezekiah Worrell, b. Nov. 27, 1697;
 Isaiah Worrell, b. Dec. 29, 1699;
 Abraham Worrell, b. April 12, 1699;
 Rebecca Worrell, b. —, m. Samuel Finney;
 Hannah Worrell, m. Daniel Bristol;
 Jacob Worrell, the devisee of the land near Frankford.

John Worrell, like most of the other members of Oxford Friends' Meeting, was an adherent of George Keith in his schism of 1702, and lost his membership in the Society of Friends, and the record of his children born after that date does not appear on the Friends' records.

ISAAC WORRELL, second son of John and Judith (Dungworth) Worrell, purchased land near his father and died there in 1739, before his father. As shown by the will of John, above quoted, the children of Isaac were devised a portion of the old homestead, adjoining their father's land. On the land thus devised a

house was erected in 1700, which was the home of the descendants of Isaac for nearly two centuries. The land passed to Isaiah, son of Isaac, and from his estate to his son, Robert, who devised it to his daughter, Martha, whose granddaughter, Martha, still owned and occupied the old house in 1892. The will of Isaac Worrell was dated January 5, and probated January 26, 1739-40. In it he is named as a "millwright." It devises his farm to his wife, Rebecca, after whose death it passed to his son, Isaiah, as before stated. Isaac retained his membership in the Society of Friends and was a minister of local note. He married Rebecca Hawley, who survived him. He left three sons:

Isaac Worrell;

ISAIAH WORRELL, d. Aug. 26, 1818; m. Elizabeth Harper; of whom presently;

Richard Worrell, d. in early manhood, his widow becoming wife of Mcveagh.

ISAIAH WORRELL, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hawley) Worrell, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, inherited the homestead near Frankford, but later became a merchant in Frankford, residing in a house at the corner of Main street and Bristol Road, which he devised to his son, Isaac. He died there August 26, 1818, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Unity and Waln streets, Frankford. His son, Isaac Worrell, was a Captain of the Associated Company of Oxford township, 1776, and was later Captain of the Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, Col. Benjamin MacVeagh. His brothers, Robert, Isaiah, Joseph and William, all who were old enough, also rendered service during the Revolution. Isaiah, the father, is also said to have rendered service. Isaiah Worrell married, 1752, Elizabeth Harper, born 1733, died April 25, 1809.

Issue of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Harper) Worrell:

Isaac Worrell, b. Aug. 16, 1753, d. April 25, 1826; Capt. of Militia during Revolution; m. March 30, 1775, Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Rambo;

Robert Worrell, b. Aug. 22, 1754, d. 1841; inherited homestead in Oxford township; was trustee of Presbyterian Church at Frankford; m. Catharine Keiter;

Isaiah Worrell, b. Sept. 28, 1755; m. Sarah Coates;

Joseph Worrell, b. Sept. 2, 1757, d. June 1, 1841;

Elizabeth Worrell, b. Dec. 21, 1759;

William Worrell, b. Oct. 18, 1760; d. in New Orleans, La.;

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL, b. Aug. 12, 1762, d. 1835; m. Mary Neff; of whom presently;

Samuel Worrell, b. Jan. 27, 1764; d. s. p. July 25, 1829;

Rebecca Worrell, b. June 6, 1765;

Sarah Worrell, b. Jan. 5, 1767; m. Oct. 5, 1794, William Coates;

Jacob Worrell, b. Aug. 13, 1768, m. Hetty Rook;

Thomas Worrell, b. Aug. 29, 1771, d. Feb. 3, 1837, in Cecil co., Md.;

Mary Worrell, b. March 3, 1773; m. Thomas Knight;

Frances Worrell, b. July 26, 1776, d. young;

Stephen Worrell, b. June 6, 1778; m. May 26, 1808, Jane Allen.

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL, seventh child of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Harper) Worrell, born August 12, 1762, died in Frankford, 1835, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at the corner of Main and Church streets, Frankford. He married Mary Neff, who was buried in the same graveyard, in 1842, at the age of eighty-two years. They had issue:

William Worrell, b. Nov. 24, 1783, d. July 7, 1854; m. Margaret Sullivan;

John R. Worrell, m. Rebecca Glenn, and had issue:

Susanna Worrell m. William T. Lowber;

Emma Worrell, m. Samuel F. Fisher;

ADELINE WORRELL, m. March 20, 1851, Frederick Seckel Pepper; of whom presently;

James C. Worrell.

Isaiah Worrell, of Frankford, m. Sarah Buckius;

Samuel Worrell, of Clearfield Co., Pa., m. Anna Sullivan;

Rudolph Worrell; m. Mary Ege;

Hawley Worrell, d. young;

Hannah Worrell, b. May 1, 1787, d. April, 1888, aged 100 yrs., 11 mos.; m. Mayberry Whitman;

Eliza Worrell, b. June 11, 1793, d. July 3, 1890, aged 97 years; m. Stephen Belknap;

Mary Worrell, b. Feb. 1, 1798; m. Abraham Knapp, of Montgomery Square, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Issue of Frederick Seckel and Adeline (Worrell) Pepper:

JOHN WORRELL PEPPER, b. June 24, 1852; m. Emily Adele Buckley; of whom presently;

Frederick Seckel Pepper, Jr., b. in Phila., Nov. 1, 1853;

Susan Worrell Pepper, m. Nov. 3, 1881, J. Howard Gibson, of Phila., and had issue:

Adeline Pepper Gibson;

Mary Clett Gibson;

Henry Clay Gibson.

JOHN WORRELL PEPPER, son of Frederick Seckel and Adeline (Worrell) Pepper, born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1852, was educated in Philadelphia, and began his business career in the counting house of his uncle, William T. Lowber, in 1868. After thirty-eight years of active business life he retired in 1906, and has since devoted his time to the care of his estate and his duties as an official of the several corporations and charitable institutions with which he is connected. He is a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, of the Insurance Company of North America, of the Trust Company of North America, of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company. He is a member of the Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Clubs, the Philadelphia Racquet Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Rabbit Club, and president of the Huntington Valley Country Club.

John Worrell Pepper married, June 2, 1879, Emily Adele, daughter of Clement A. and Sarah (Penrose) Buckley, and widow of Edward Lowber, who died December 10, 1866, son of William Twells Lowber, by his wife, Susan Worrell, before mentioned. Clement Adam Buckley, the father of Mrs. John Worrell Pepper, born June 1, 1791, died April 13, 1868, was a son of Daniel Buckley, Esq., the prominent ironmaster of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Sarah Brooke, and a descendant of Adam Buckley, one of the earliest settlers of New Castle county, who was associated with the Grubb family in the ownership of "Stockdale's Plantation" there in early Colonial times. Daniel Buckley was a member of the General Assembly from Lancaster county for several terms. Clement Adam Buckley graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1814, and continued to practice his profession in this city until his death. He married, September 11, 1833, Sarah Penrose, born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1811, died there, January 21, 1891, daughter of Charles Penrose, one of the eminent men of Philadelphia in his time, by his wife, Ann Rowan, and of the family of eminent shipbuilders of Philadelphia, founded about 1700, by Capt. Bartholomew Penrose.

Capt. Bartholomew Penrose came of ancient English lineage, and just prior to

his emigration to Philadelphia in 1700, resided in Bristol, England, where his brother, Thomas Penrose, was a prominent and wealthy shipbuilder. Soon after his settlement in Philadelphia, Capt. Bartholomew Penrose engaged in the shipbuilding business, and about 1706 built the "Diligence," having for a partner in her ownership and equipment William Penn, and also Col. William Trent, James Logan and others. The earlier voyages of the "Diligence" to foreign parts on commercial ventures were made under the direct command of Capt. Penrose, as shown by Penn's correspondence of that date. Capt. Penrose died in Philadelphia and was buried at Christ Church, November 17, 1711. He married, in 1693, Esther, daughter of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, of Oxford, Philadelphia county, an account of whom and the distinguished services of Toby Leech, as a member of Provincial Assembly, etc., is given elsewhere in these volumes. After the death of Capt. Penrose, his widow married Nathaniel Poole, also a shipbuilder, and that business was conducted by descendants of Bartholomew Penrose for several generations, at Philadelphia.

Thomas Penrose, youngest son of Capt. Bartholomew and Esther (Ashmead) Penrose, born in Philadelphia, on or about February 1709-10, became associated with his brothers and others in the shipbuilding business and as a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He was the owner of the "Brittania," part owner in 1747 of the "Greyhound," in 1750 of the "Ranger," and in 1753 of the "Neptune." He was an active member of Christ Church and one of the founders of St. Peter's Church, a signer of the petition to the Proprietaries for the use of the lot at Third and Pine streets on which to erect the latter church, though he died November 17, 1757, before the church was erected thereon. Thomas Penrose married, October 21, 1731, Sarah, daughter of John Coats, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Warwick Hale, and aunt to Mary, the wife of Thomas Plumstead. Mary (Hale) Penrose died July 7, 1777, at the age of sixty-three years, having married (second) Capt. Lester Falkner, and (third) Anthony Duché.

Thomas Penrose, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary (Hale) Penrose, born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1733-4, died there November 28, 1815, was also a shipbuilder and merchant. In his early life he was in partnership with his brother, James Penrose. He was one of the prominent citizens in the early days of the Revolutionary struggle. During the war between England and Spain Thomas and James Penrose constructed the warship "Hero," which they sent out as a privateer to prey upon the Spanish under the command of Samuel Owen. Thomas Penrose was one of the earliest signers of the Non-Importation Agreement in 1765; was named as a Port Warden of Philadelphia in 1766; was selected by the convention, held June 18, 1774, as one of the first Philadelphia Committee of Observation; served in that body until it was superceded by the Council of Safety, and was again named as Port Warden in 1776.

Thomas Penrose married July 7, 1757, Ann, daughter of Joseph Dowding, Esq., by his wife, Ann, daughter of Judge Richard Richardson, of Delaware.

Charles Penrose, son of Thomas and Ann (Dowding) Penrose, born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1776, died there of cholera, June 24, 1849. He was in early life interested in the family business of shipbuilding, but having inherited and accumulated considerable wealth retired from business before middle life. He was chosen Port Warden of Philadelphia in 1804, and in 1812 was named as

superintendent of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the solicitation of his personal friend, Hon. William Jones, then Secretary of the Navy, under President James Madison, and placed the navy-yard on a much higher plane of usefulness prior to his resignation. He supervised the construction of the man-of-war, "Franklin," for many years the finest and most efficient vessel in the United States Navy.

Charles Penrose took a deep interest in philanthropic and charitable enterprises. He was for thirty-one years president of the Southern Dispensary, and many years Manager of the Humane Society. Like his father he was a regular attendant of Friends' Meeting, though not a member of the Society. He married, January 16, 1800, Ann, daughter of John Rowan, of Salem county, New Jersey, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Clement and Margaret (Morris) Hall, and a great-granddaughter of William Hall, Provincial Councillor of New Jersey. Charles Penrose and his family resided at the southeast corner of Penn and Shippen (now Bainbridge) streets, where their daughter, Sarah, mother of Mrs. John Worrell Pepper, was born.

OWEN FAMILY.

ROBERT OWEN, who came from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1690, and settled on a plantation in Merion township, Philadelphia county, on the present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, west of Wynnewood station, one of the founders of Merion Friends' Meeting, and a member of Colonial Assembly, 1695-97, belonged to one of the oldest families in Wales, and like all the old families of that region was of royal descent and traced his ancestry back through a long line of princes of ancient Britain. On the direct male line his descent is traced from Trahairn Goch, ap Madoc, of Llyn, in Caernarvonshire, Wales, who was descended from the princes of South Wales, and a grandson of Rhys Gloff, Lord of Cymtmaen. He died prior to the 18th year of Edward II. Trahairn Goch ap Madoc owned large tracts of land in Llyn, and thereby acquired the title of O'Llyn. He married Gweneryyl, daughter of Magog, ap Muerig, ap Madog, ap Ioreth, ap Cyndel, ap Elystan Glodrydd, Lord of Fferyllwg, and had issue:

David Goch, who married Maud, daughter of David Lloyd, ap Cynveloc, ap Llewellyn, and had issue: David Vaughan, of Bodreth and Pennllech; Ievan Goch, of whom presently; Mereydd; and John Carreg-Bach.

Ievan Goch had large possessions in Caernarvonshire, where he was born about 1312. He married Eva, daughter of Einion, ap Celynin, of Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire, Wales, and had issue: Meredydd, who inherited his father's lands; Madoc, of whom presently; Morfydd, who married Merdedydd, Lord of Gest.

Madoc, ap Ievan Goch, born about 1355-60, settled in Denbighshire, Wales, and had son Deikws Dhu.

Deikws Dhu, ap Madoc, of Yspuddy-Ievan, Denbighshire, born about 1395, married Gwen, daughter of Ievan Dhu, ap Madog-Vychan, ap Madog, ap Maelog Crwn, Lord of Llechwedd, Isaaf and Crewddyn, promontory of Great and Little Orme's Head.

Einion ap Deikws Dhu, born about 1430, died prior to 1514, married Morvydd, daughter of Matw, ap Llowarch, ap Gwynn, ap Llewellyn, ap Meredydd, ap Llewellyn, ap Llowarch, ap Urien, ap Tegwored, ap Rothpert, ap Asser, ap Meredydd Goch, of Llynn, son of Collwyn ap Tangno, Lod of Llynn, and had issue: Howel Goch, of whom presently; Ievan Goch, living 1514; and David Goch.

Howell ap Einion, married Mary, daughter of Llewellyn Eurdochog, of Iaal, Flintshire, Wales, and had two sons, Griffith ap Howell, of whom presently, and David ap Howell.

Griffith ap Howell, ap Einion, born 1480 to 1500, married Gwenllian, daughter of Einion ap Ievan Lloyd, ap Madoc, ap Ierwth, ap Llewellyn Chivith, ap Cynwrig, ap Bleddyn Lloyd, of Havod Unnos, in the parish of Llangernin, descended from Hedd Nolwynos, founder of the Ninth Noble Tribe of Wales, and had issue: David, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Rhys, of Gerrig; Edward; Lewis, of whom presently; and Catharine, who married Sir Robert ap Rhys.

Lewis ap Griffith, third son of Griffith ap Howell, born about 1525, resided at Yspuddy-Ievan all his life, died prior to 1601; married Ellen, daughter of Edward ap Evan, Esq., of Llanwdllyn, Montgomeryshire, and a descendant of Edward I.,

and had issue: David Lewis, who married Marsley, daughter of David ap Rhys, of Llan Wydd; William Lewis, died prior to 1601, married Margaret, daughter of Lewis David; Evan Lewis, married Gwen, daughter of William Chwar; Robert Lewis, of whom presently; and John Lewis, who died young.

ROBERT LEWIS, fourth son of Lewis ap Griffith, of parish of Yspuddy-Ievan, Denbighshire, born about 1555, removed to Merionethshire, settled near Bala, the home of the Price family, and died there 1645. He married Gweneryvl, daughter of Llewlllyn, ap David of Llan Rwt, Denbighshire, a descendant of David Goch, and had issue: Cadwalader, Thomas, John, Evan, of whom presently, Hugh, Humphrey, Lowry, Margaret, Jane, Catharine, Ellen and Margaret.

EVAN ROBERT LEWIS, fourth son of Robert Lewis, born in the parish of Yspuddy-Ievan, about 1585, died at Fron Goch, parish of Llandderfel, Merionethshire, about 1662, married Jane, descended from Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Pennllyn, and had issue:

John ap Evan, father of William John, who settled at Gwynedd, Pa., and Griffith John, who settled at Merion, Phila. Co.;
 Cadwalader ap Evan, who d. unm.;
 OWEN ap Evan, of whom presently;
 Griffith ap Evan;
 Evan ap Evan, ancestor of the Evans family who settled at Gwynedd.

OWEN ap Evan, of Fron Goch, near Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, third son of Robert Lewis, was born at Fron Goch, about 1636, and died there prior to 1mo. 6, 1678. He married Gainor John, and had issue:

ROBERT OWEN, b. circa 1657, m. Rebecca Owen; of whom presently;
 Owen Owen, d. s. p.;
 Evan Owen, who remained in Wales;
 Jane Owen, m. Hugh Roberts;
 Ellin Owen, m. Cadwalader Thomas ap Hugh.

ROBERT OWEN, eldest son of Owen ap Evan, born at Fron Goch, Merionethshire, Wales, about 1657, came to Pennsylvania in 1690 and settled on a plantation in Merion township, Philadelphia county, where he died seven years later. He was a member of the Society of Friends in Merionethshire, Wales, and was frequently fined for being absent from national worship. He married, 1mo. 11, 1678-9, Rebecca Owen, daughter of Owen Humphrey, Esq., who held title to an estate called Llyn-Du, in the township of Llwyngwill, parish of Llanglynin, Merionethshire, that he had succeeded to about 1664, and was a descendant of Edward III. The marriage certificate of Robert and Rebecca Owen is still in possession of their descendants. On 6mo. 8, 1690, the Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Llyddyn y Garreg, Merionethshire, granted a certificate to Robert and Rebecca Owen, "and their deare and tender children," to Friends in Pennsylvania, which is recorded at Merion or Haverford Meeting. Robert Owen was one of the founders of Merion Particular Meeting, and was one of the signers of the protest against the heresies of George Keith in 1692. His wife, Rebecca, died 8mo. 23, 1697, and he on 10mo. 8, 1697. He became identified with the affairs of the province soon after his arrival, was elected to the Colonial Assembly in 1695, and served in that body until his death. He was also commissioned a Justice in 1695. He was, from his arrival in the "Welsh Tract," active in local affairs and

appears almost constantly as Executor, Administrator and Trustee, indicating that he was a man of ability and knowledge of public affairs. He built a commodious house in 1695, which was the home of his descendants for many generations.

Issue of Robert and Rebecca (Owen) Owen:

Gainor, b. 1681, m. Jonathan Jones;
 EVAN, b. 1683, d. 1727; m. 10mo. 11, 1711, Mary Hoskins; of whom presently;
 Jane, b. 1685;
 Elizabeth, b. 1687, m. David Evans;
 OWEN, b. 12mo. 26, 1690; m. Anne Wood; of whom later;
 JOHN, b. 12mo. 26, 1692, m. Hannah Maris; of whom later;
 ROBERT, b. 7mo. 27, 1695; m. Susanna Hudson; of whom later;
 Rebecca, b. 1mo. 14, 1697; bur. 9mo. 21, 1697.

EVAN OWEN, eldest son of Robert and Rebecca Owen, born in Merionethshire, Wales, 1683, died in Philadelphia in 1727. He inherited the Merion homestead but sold it to his brother-in-law, Jonathan Jones, and removed to Philadelphia. Was admitted to the freedom of the city April, 1717, with his brother, Robert. He was elected to the Common Council of the city in the same year and was appointed Justice of the County Courts, February 18, 1723. Became Associate Justice of the City Court 1724; Alderman, October 6, 1724; was Treasurer of Philadelphia county from 1724 to his death; Justice of the Orphans' Court, December 5, 1725, and Master of Court of Equity; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1725, and to Provincial Council, 1726; Justice of Court of Chancery, 1726. He was one of the Trustees named by Act of Assembly to close out the affairs of the Free Society of Traders at their dissolution in 1724. He married, 10mo. 11, 1711, Mary, daughter of Dr. Richard Hoskins, at Philadelphia Meeting.

Issue of Evan and Mary (Hoskins) Owen:

Robert, d. inf., 10mo. 9, 1712;
 Robert, b. 10, 12, 1712, d. s. p.;
 Martha, b. 4mo. 12, 1714;
 Esther, b. 9mo. 18, 1716; m. 1743, William Davies;
 Aurelius, b. 1mo. 1, 1718, d. 5mo. 2, 1721.

OWEN OWEN, second son of Robert and Rebecca born in Merion township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 12mo. 26, 1690, died in Philadelphia, 8mo. 5, 1741. He was commissioned High Sheriff of Philadelphia county, October 4, 1726, and on retiring from that office, 1729, was commissioned Coroner and served until his death in 1741. He married 3mo. 23, 1714, Anne Wood, who died 2mo. 4, 1743.

Issue of Owen and Anne (Wood) Owen:

Robert;
 Jane, m. 1769, Dr. Cadwalader Evans, d. s. p. 1773;
 Sarah, m. March 3, 1736, John Biddle, d. 1mo. 1, 1773;
 Tacey, m. 1744, Daniel Morris, of Upper Dublin;
 Rebecca, d. unm., Dec. 10, 1755.

JOHN OWEN, third son of Robert and Rebecca, born in Merion, Philadelphia county, 12mo. 26, 1692, died in Chester county, 1752. He removed from Phila-

delphia county to Chester county in 1718, and married there 8mo. 22, 1719, Hannah, daughter of George Maris, a Provincial Councillor and Colonial Justice. John Owen was High Sheriff of Chester county from October 4, 1729, to October, 1731; October 3, 1735, to October, 1837; October 4, 1743, to October, 1745; and October 7, 1749, to October, 1751. Was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1733 and 1748; Collector of Excise for Chester county, 1733-7, and many years a Trustee of the Loan Office of Pennsylvania.

Issue of John and Hannah (Maris) Owen:

Jane, m. Joseph West;
George, d. s. p., Phila., 1764, m. Rebecca Haines;
Elizabeth, m. James Rhoads;
Rebecca, m. Aug. 22, 1754, Jesse Maris;
Susanna, m. Josiah Hibberd.

ROBERT OWEN, fourth son of Robert and Rebecca, born in Merion, Philadelphia county, 7mo. 27, 1695, died about 1730, married 11mo. 10, 1716-17, Susanna, daughter of William Hudson, Mayor of Philadelphia, Justice, etc., and member of Provincial Assembly, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor. Robert Owen settled in Philadelphia on his marriage, was admitted to the freedom of the city in April, 1717, and continued to reside there until his death. His widow married, 3mo. 2, 1734, John Burr, of Burlington county, New Jersey.

Issue of Robert and Susanna (Hudson) Owen:

MARY, b. 3mo. 3, 1719; m. Henry Burr; of whom presently;
Hannah, b. 3mo. 16, 1720; m. (first) John Ogden; (second) Joseph Wharton;
Rachel, b. 6mo. 19, 1724.

MARY OWEN, eldest child of Robert and Susanna (Hudson) Owen, born in Philadelphia, 3mo. 3, 1719, married January 10, 1736, Henry, son of John Burr, (who had married her mother), by a former marriage with Keziah Wright.

Henry Burr, the ancestor of the Burr family of Burlington county, came from England, about 1682, then a young man and located near Mount Holly, Burlington county. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land, a portion of which he conveyed to his sons, Joseph and John, during his life. He died in 1743, his will being dated October 29, 1742, and proven June 11, 1743. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary (Thredder) Hudson, who settled in Burlington, 1682, and died there, in 1697 and 1698, respectively.

Issue of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr:

JOHN BURR, b. May 29, 1691; m. (first) 3mo. 29, 1712, Keziah Wright, and (second) Susanna Owen, nee Hudson; of whom presently;
Joseph, b. 1694; m. 2mo. 27, 1726, Jane Abbott, and settled in Bucks co., Pa.;
Elizabeth, b. 1696; m. Samuel Woolman, and was mother of John Woolman, the eminent preacher and pamphleteer;
Mary, b. 1698; m. 1715, Jacob Lippincott;
Sarah, b. 1701, m. 9mo. 26, 1719, Caleb Haines;
Rebecca, b. 1703; m. 1734, Peter White;
Martha, b. 1705; m. (first) 1723, Josiah Harris, (second) Timothy Matlack, and was mother of Timothy Matlack;
William, b. 1710, not mentioned in father's will;
Henry, b. 1713, not mentioned in father's will.

JOHN BURR, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr, of Burlington county, New Jersey, born May 29, 1691, married (first) 3mo. 29, 1712, Keziah, daughter of Job and Rachel Wright, of Oyster Bay, Long Island. She died April 12, 1731, and he married (second) Susanna, widow of Robert Owen, of Philadelphia, and daughter of William Hudson.

Issue of John and Keziah (Wright) Burr:

Rachel, b. 11mo. 22, 1713;

HENRY, b. 8mo. 26, 1715; m. Jan. 10, 1736, Mary, dau. of Robert and Susanna (Hudson) Owen, of Phila.; of whom later;

John, b. 1mo. 25, 1718;

Solomon, b. 11mo. 27, 1721;

Keziah, b. 2mo. 17, 1724;

Joseph, b. 2mo. 11, 1726.

Issue of John and Susanna (Hudson-Owen) Burr:

Susannah Burr, b. 8mo. 26, 1736, m. Uriah Woolman, 3mo. 2, 1769;

Hudson Burr, b. 5mo. 22, 1745; m. 5mo. 4, 1767, Phebe Lippincott.

John Burr was appointed, May 8, 1728, Surveyor General of West Jersey. With Isaac Pearson and Mahlon Stacy, Jr., about the year 1730, purchased 311 acres of land on Rancocas creek, in Mount Holly and built an iron furnace and forge in what is now Pine street, Mount Holly, which they operated for many years. The works passed into the hands of Thomas Mayberry prior to the Revolutionary War, and during the war a large amount of shot and shells was manufactured there for the Continental Army. The works were burned by the British and never rebuilt. John Burr was a very large landowner in New Jersey. *

HENRY BURR, JR., son of John and Keziah (Wright) Burr, born October 26, 1715, married as before stated, Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Owen of Philadelphia, by his wife, Susanna, daughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson.

RACHEL BURR, daughter of Henry and Mary (Owen) Burr, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, married November 5, 1764, Josiah Foster, of Burlington county, New Jersey, a Justice of the Courts and very prominent in the affairs of the Province during the Revolution.

MARY FOSTER, daughter of Judge Josiah Foster, by his wife Rachel Burr, married Samuel Clement, Jr., of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and their son,

ROBERT WHARTON CLEMENT, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, married Sarah A. Mathis, of a prominent New Jersey family, and had among other children,

SAMUEL M. CLEMENT, of Philadelphia, who married Annie, daughter of William Browning of Philadelphia, and had issue:

JOHN BROWNING CLEMENT, m. Dessa W. Crowell; of whom presently;

George W. Clement, Phila., m. Margaret McCauley;

Samuel M. Clement, Jr., Phila., m. Mabel V. Richardson;

Eliza M. Clement, m. Samuel F. Irwin, of Phila.;

Sarah A. Clement, second wife of Samuel F. Irwin;

Anna May Clement, m. Robert F. Quinn, of Phila.;

Jennie D. Clement, m. Cassius Ramsdell.

The Clement family of New Jersey claim descent from Gregory Clement, a cadet of a knightly family of Kent, England, who was a citizen and merchant of

London in the reign of Charles I., was chosen a member of Parliament about 1646, sat at the trial of Charles I., January 8, 22, 23, and 29, 1648, and signed the death warrant of that monarch. Was arrested May 26, 1660, after the restoration of Charles II., tried, convicted and executed, and his estate confiscated.

JAMES CLEMENT, supposed to be a son of Gregory, with wife, Jane, and a brother, Jacob, emigrated to Long Island, about 1670, and settled at Flushing. He was active in the affairs of the English Colony in Queens county, and his name appears frequently on the records of that time. He was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Queens county in 1699, and served as a Grand Juror in 1702. He married (second) late in life, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Field. He and his second wife both died in 1724.

Issue of James and Jane Clement:

James, b. Nov. 21, 1670; m. Sarah Hinchman;
 Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1672; m. William Hall, of Salem co., N. J.;
 Thomas, b. Sept. 26, 1674, removed to Gloucester co., N. J.;
 John, b. Sept. 21, 1676, removed to N. J.;
 Jacob, b. Dec. 20, 1678; m. Ann Harrison; of whom presently;
 Joseph, b. April 13, 1681;
 Mercy, b. April 27, 1683, m. Joseph Bates and settled in Gloucester co., N. J.;
 Samuel, b. June 28, 1685;
 Nathan, b. Nov. 29, 1687;
 Jane, m. Stephen Stephenson.

JACOB CLEMENT, married Ann, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hunt) Harrison, of Gloucester, and settled in that county, of which he was Sheriff in 1709-10, and was one of the signers of the Petition to the King against the alleged illegal acts of Governor Robert Hunter in 1717.

Issue of Jacob and Ann (Harrison) Clement:

SAMUEL, m. Rebecca Collins; of whom presently;
 Thomas, m. Mary Tyley, May 30, 1737;
 Jacob Clement, a farmer near Haddonfield, N. J., m. Oct. 14, 1741, Elizabeth Tyley;
 Ann Clement, m. Sept. 21, 1749, Joseph Harrison;
 Sarah Clement;
 Mary Clement.

SAMUEL CLEMENT, eldest son of Jacob and Ann (Harrison) Clement, was a surveyor, and took an active part in the political affairs of his time. In 1765 he surveyed and adjusted the disputed lines between the counties of Gloucester, Burlington and Salem, which had long been the cause of contention. He married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Collins, of Haddonfield, by his wife, Katharine Huddleston, and, in 1735, received a grant from his father-in-law of a large tract of land, adjoining "Mountwell," the seat of the Collins family at Haddonfield, subject to an annuity to Joseph and Katharine Collins for life. Joseph Collins was the son of Francis Collins, born in Oxfordshire, England, January 6, 1635, who came to West Jersey in 1680, and established "Mountwell" on 1000 acres of land surveyed to him in 1682. He was a member of Assembly in 1683, a member of Governor Samuel Jening's first Council, and held many other offices of trust and honor. He was a builder of local note and erected the first meetinghouse at Burlington in 1682, and the courthouse and market-house there in 1683. He was

an early convert to Quakerism, and was married at the Bull and Mouth Meeting, London, in 1663, to Mary Mayham, and settled at Ratcliff Cross, parish of Stepney, county Middlesex, then in the built-up portion of London, where he was a builder and a store-keeper. He purchased a share in the West Jersey lands of William Penn, Gawen Laurie and Edward Byllynge in 1677, but did not remove to the Province until some years later. At the organization of Gloucester county in 1686 he was made one of her first Justices and filled that office many years. As the owner of a $\frac{4}{7}$ share in West Jersey, he became a very large landed proprietor. In 1696 he conveyed Mountwell with 500 acres and 500 acres to be surveyed elsewhere to his son, Joseph. His wife, Mary, died soon after his settlement in West Jersey and about 1691 he married Mary, widow of John Goslin, and daughter of Thomas Budd, another of the West Jersey Proprietaries. He died in 1720, leaving children by both wives. Joseph Collins, the eldest son, died in 1741, leaving one son and three daughters, one of the latter being Rebecca, the wife of Samuel Clement.

PETERS FAMILY.

RALPH PETERS, father of Rev. Richard Peters and William Peters, both of whom came to Philadelphia, and were prominent in the affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, was Town Clerk of Liverpool, and Sheriff of Lancaster county, England. He was born about 1660 to 1670, and came of ancient lineage. He married Esther Preeson, sister of Thomas Preeson, and of Joseph Preeson, of Accomac county, Virginia, whose widow, Anne, Andrew Hamilton married, 1706.

Ralph Peters was a man of considerable prominence, and evidently possessed of considerable landed estate in England and Wales, which descended to his grandson, Ralph Peters, eldest son of William Peters, and through him to the elder male line of the family in England for many generations.

Issue of Ralph and Esther (Preeson) Peters:

WILLIAM PETERS, b. 1702, d. Sept. 8, 1789; m. (first) Elizabeth Bailey; (second) Mary Brientnall, of Phila., where he located after death of first wife, about 1739; see forward;

REV. RICHARD PETERS, b. Liverpool, 1704, d. Phila., July 10, 1776; of whom presently.

REV. RICHARD PETERS was placed by his father in Westminster School, and while, there, under the influence of drugs, was entrapped into a marriage with the daughter of the proprietor of his lodging house. She was a woman far beneath him in intellect and respectability, and denying the legality of the marriage, he refused to acknowledge her his wife and never lived with her or held any communication with her. He was entered at the college at Oxford, and by urgent wish of his father, later the Inner Temple, and devoted five years to the study of law, though he had always inclined to the ministry. His father finally consented to his taking orders, he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Winchester, 1730, and a year later as Priest. He was given a curateship under the Earl of Derby, who made him tutor of two of his youthful relatives, whom he accompanied to Leyden, Holland, 1733. On his return, being assured by his friends that the girl whom he had married at Westminster was dead, he began paying his addresses to a Miss Stanley, sister of his quondam pupils, and was married to her December 25, 1734. He became interested in political affairs, and while taking part in some political demonstration the June following his marriage, a political opponent produced a woman of low degree, whom it was alleged was the wife he had married at Westminster. Overwhelmed by the result of his youthful folly, or misfortune, he parted from Miss Stanley, and sailing for America, found refuge in the home of Andrew Hamilton, in Philadelphia, whose wife was his relative by marriage. He later became a member of the household of Clement Plumstead, and through the influence of these prominent men and others who interested themselves in his behalf, and after an investigation of his career in England, he was appointed assistant to Rev. Archibald Cummings, Rector of Christ Church. A stickler for the stricter tenets of the established church, his ministry created dissensions in the congregation and he resigned, 1737.

Dr. Peters, on resigning from Christ Church, was made Secretary of the Land

Office, a position he filled twenty odd years, being succeeded by his brother, William Peters, in 1760. He was one of the two commissioners to run a provisional boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, 1738, and on February 14, 1742-3, was appointed Clerk of Provincial Council, which position he held until his resignation, June 2, 1762, to accept the rectorship of Christ Church and St. Peters. At the death of Mr. Cummings, 1741, he was persuaded to ask for a renewal of his orders and take the rectorship, but was not appointed. When Franklin and others were making preparations to organize the Academy and Charitable School, parent of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Peters was asked to accept its superintendency, but declined. He was an original member of the Board of Trustees, and President of the Board, 1756-62. At the death of James Logan, 1747, he was appointed Proprietary Secretary of the Province, held that position until 1762, was called to Provincial Council, 1749, and sat in that body the remainder of his life. He was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Library; the Pennsylvania Hospital; and a subscriber to the Dancing Assembly, 1749. He began to officiate as Rector of the united churches of Christ and St. Peter's, June, 1762, during the absence abroad of Rector Duché, but was not regularly installed until December 6, 1768; degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, 1770.

Dr. Peters took an active part in the proceedings of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and even after accepting the rectorship of Christ and St. Peter's churches went upon several important missions to the Indians, having several times previously served the Council in that capacity. He was one of the four Commissioners of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the conference with the Six Nations, at Albany, New York, 1754, when the Proprietaries acquired by purchase the whole southwestern part of the present state of Pennsylvania. He had engaged intermittently in trade, dealt largely in unimproved land on the frontiers, and at the time of his return to the ministry was quite a wealthy man. He served the two churches without salary until the debt contracted by the erection of St. Peter's church was entirely paid. Dr. Peters was a man of many accomplishments and extremely useful to the Proprietary government, who valued his services highly. He died July 10, 1776. His only issue, a daughter, Grace, by his marriage with Miss Stanley, died in infancy.

WILLIAM PETERS, brother to Rev. Richard Peters, D. D., and oldest son of Ralph Peters, of Liverpool, was born in that city, 1702. He married (first) Elizabeth Bailey, by whom he had a son Ralph Peters, born 1729, who inherited the English estates of the family, and resided at the time of his death, July 12, 1807, at Plattbridge, Parish of Wigan, Lancashire, England. His wife, Elizabeth died December 5, 1801, aged seventy years.

The wife of William Peters dying, he came to Pennsylvania to visit his brother, Dr. Richard Peters, and, being pleased with the country, located in Chester county, where he was practising law as early as 1739. He married, 1741, Mary, daughter of David Breintnall, Jr., by his wife, Grace Parker, an account of whose ancestry is given below, in 1742 purchased a tract of 220 acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill, and erected thereon a stone house in which he resided until 1745, when he erected the large mansion known as "Belmont," occupied by the family for a century thereafter, and the scene of many notable gatherings and

events connected with the history of Pennsylvania, not only during the Revolutionary period but for a half century preceding it.

William Peters was commissioned a Justice, May 3, 1749, was elected to the Provincial Assembly from Chester county, 1752, and regularly re-elected thereafter until 1756, when he declined a re-election and was succeeded by John Morton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

William Peters became connected with the Pennsylvania Land Office, and, November 1, 1760, was appointed to succeed his brother, Dr. Richard Peters as secretary of that office, a position he held over eight years. He acquired extensive landed property in Lancaster county and in other parts of the Province, all of which, together with his splendid estate of "Belmont," he transferred to his son Richard Peters, just prior to the Revolutionary War, and returned with his wife to England. He made his residence with or near his son, Ralph Peters, at Knutsford, in Cheshire, not far from Wigan, Lancashire, where he and his wife lie buried in the churchyard of All Saints Church. William Peters kept up a constant correspondence with his sons in Pennsylvania, after his removal to England. Some of his letters written in 1784, in a good state of preservation, are still in possession of his descendants. He died September 8, 1789, aged eighty-seven years. His second wife, Mary Breintnall, died some years prior to that date.

By his first wife, Elizabeth Bailey, William Peters had, besides the son, Ralph, before referred to, a son, James, and a daughter, Eleanor, both of whom died without issue. The son, Ralph, was some years Recorder of Liverpool, and was a celebrated north of England barrister. He married, January 14, 1761, Elizabeth Entwisle, who died December 5, 1801. He died at Wigan, Lancashire, July 12, 1807. They had issue, a son, Ralph Peters, issue of whom is still living in England.

An account of the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mary (Breintnall) Peters, intimately associated with the affairs of Philadelphia, and adjoining parts of the Province of New Jersey, in early Colonial times, is deemed of sufficient interest to be inserted here; especially for the reason that her descendants have confounded her with another Mary Breintnall, daughter of her uncle, John Breintnall, and his wife, Susanna Shoemaker.

David Breintnall, grandfather of Mary (Breintnall) Peters, came to Philadelphia from London, England, bringing a certificate from Breach Monthly Meeting in Derbyshire, dated 8mo. (October) 10, 1681, addressed to "ffriends at London, or to whome it may Concerne," which was presented at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, where he married, December 6, 1683, Jane Blanchard, who had produced at the same meeting a certificate from Ringwood Monthly Meeting in Hampshire, England, dated 11mo. (January) 11, 1682-3, their marriage being the second one solemnized under the auspices of the meeting. David Breintnall is mentioned in different records as "haberdasher" and as "merchant," and was prominently associated with the affairs of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. His will, dated October 2, 1732, was proven December 30, 1732. It devises to his son, David, all sums of money he owes and forty pounds in eight payments; to his daughter Jane Harper, money due from her husband, John Harper, and gives legacies to her children, Mary and Hannah Harper; to his son, Joseph, the dwelling house "in which I live," and legacies to his children, Jane Hester, Sarah and Anna; son, John, and grandchildren, David, Mary, Rachel and Elizabeth Breint-

nall; daughter, Hannah; daughter, Sarah Lancaster and her children, Thomas, John and Sarah Lancaster. A legacy is also given to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Jane (Blanchard) Breintnall died August 25, 1725.

Of the children of David and Jane Breintnall, David, the elder, will be referred to later. Jane, eldest daughter, married (first), January 11, 1704-5, Nathan Faucitt, who died 1708; (second), November 28, 1710, John Harper.

Joseph Breintnall, second son of David and Jane, was a prominent member of the small literary circle of Philadelphia, when Dr. Franklin returned from his visit to England. Franklin says of him, "Joseph Breintnall was a copyer of deeds for the scribes, a good natured, friendly, middle-aged man; a great lover of poetry, reading all he could meet with and writing some that was tolerable; very ingenious in many little knock-knackeries, and of sensible conversation." He was High Sheriff of Philadelphia county, 1755-6-7. He married, December 27, 1723, Esther (born, New Jersey, 1698, died, Philadelphia, October 18, 1762), daughter of George and Esther (Andrews) Parker, and sister to Grace Parker, who married his elder brother, David. Joseph Breintnall died intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Esther, April 12, 1746. He had besides the four daughters, mentioned in his father's will, a son, George, born 1733, died February 9, 1776; all these children and their mother, "Esther Breintnall, widow," are mentioned in the will of Mary Andrews, of Philadelphia, aunt to Esther, hereafter mentioned. John Breintnall, third son of David and Jane, married (first) May 23, 1717, Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Shoemaker, who died February 17, 1719-20, leaving two children, David and Mary, the latter of whom married, February 10, 1742-3, Thomas Kite, son of Abraham and Mary (Peters) Kite. John Breintnall married (second), October 29, 1724, Hannah Sharp, daughter of Hugh and Rachel (French) Sharp, of Burlington county, New Jersey, by whom he had six daughters, an account of whom is given in our sketch of the Klapp family of Philadelphia, descended from the youngest of these six daughters, Anna Breintnall, who married William Milnor. Hannah Breintnall, daughter of David and Jane, died unmarried, August 25, 1770, aged sixty-three years. Sarah Breintnall, the other daughter, married, July 22, 1714, John Lancaster, of Philadelphia.

David Breintnall, father of Mary (Breintnall) Peters, is supposed to have been the eldest child of David and Jane (Blanchard) Breintnall. But little is known of him or his children, if indeed he had other than the one. He seems to have resided for some time during his youth in or near Chester, Pennsylvania. On 12mo. (February) 23, 1707-8, Chester Monthly Meeting granted a certificate to David Breintnall, Jr., unmarried, who "having formerly lived amongst us and now residing at Philadelphia," to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, where it was received 12mo. 27, 1707-8. On February 23, 1710, he married Grace, daughter of George Parker, of Philadelphia, formerly of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife, Esther Andrews, whom he married at Burlington Meeting, November 5, 1692; he was living in Philadelphia at the death of his mother, Sarah Parker, widow, of Northampton township in 1722.

Esther Andrews was a daughter of Samuel Andrews, one of the Proprietaries and earliest settlers of West Jersey, who as evidenced by will of his daughter, Mary Andrews, of Philadelphia, was a near relative of Sir Edmond Andros, or Andrews (1637-1714), Colonial Governor of New York, etc.

Samuel Andrews died in Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, leaving will dated September 12, 1693, proven November 10, 1693, which devises his estate to his wife, Mary, and children, Edward, Mary, Mordecai, Peter and Esther, naming his wife and Edward Rockhill, executors, and John Woolston and Samuel Bunting, assistants. On June 13, 1696, the claim of George Parker as devisee under the will of Samuel Andrews, was submitted to arbitrators, and an award of forty acres of land was made to be laid out on north side of Rancocas Creek. On November 10, 1686, Sarah Parker, widow of George Parker, of East Jersey, bought of the attorney of Mary Stacy, deceased, 500 acres on the Rancocas, and November 10, 1688, she conveyed to her son, George Parker, 192 acres of this tract. The will of Sarah Parker, of Northampton township, Burlington county, widow of George Parker of East Jersey, dated June 25, 1720, devises her estate to her children, George, William, Joseph, Sarah Schooley, and Elizabeth Brown, making her son, Joseph, sole executor. An inventory of her estate, dated May 31, 1722, includes a bond of George Parker, of Philadelphia, for twenty pounds. George Parker, "of East Jersey," husband of Sarah was doubtless George Parker, of Shrewsbury, landowner there in 1685.

• The will of Mary Andrews, of Philadelphia (daughter of Samuel and Mary, of Burlington county, New Jersey), dated June 10, 1757, with codicil dated December 22, 1758, was proven April 2, 1761. It devises to George Breintnall, son of her niece, Esther Breintnall, the house and lot on Water street, where she dwelt, for life, then to his sons; an adjoining lot to his sister, Jane Breintnall; gives legacies to her niece, Esther Breintnall, widow, and her other daughters, Sarah and Ann Breintnall; to her three nephews, Mordecai Andrews, son of her brother, Mordecai, and Peter and Isaac Andrews, sons of her brother, Edward Andrews, 1150 acres in Morris county, New Jersey; niece, Sarah Jewell, widow; children of niece, Rebecca Robinson, deceased; niece, Denny Oliver, widow; Mrs. Ann Pidgeon, of Trenton, widow, and her sister, Catharine Pearce; nephew, Isaac Andrews, is to pay Mary Andrews, wife of Mordecai, 30 pounds; Ann Jewell, daughter of niece, Sarah Jewell; nephew, Nehemiah Andrews, living at Point-no-point; Sarah Andrews, daughter of nephew, Isaac Andrews; loving friend, Ann Rundle; Sarah Griscomb, spinster, of Philadelphia; Barbara Grant, of Philadelphia, widow; "my Clerk, Henry Tomlinson; Mrs. Love Vineing, wife of Abraham Vining, of Phila.; to *William Peters, son of William Peters Esq. of Philadelphia, by my niece Mary his wife* a lot adjoining my house on Water St.; to William Peters, the Elder and Mary his wife, a Silver tankard marked E. A. formerly belonging to Edmund Andrews, heretofore Governor of New York, also my large tankard which has a silver half moon on it and four of my pictures; to my grand niece Mary Peters, my pair of Bristol Stone necklace set in silver, with the cross belonging to it, and all my gold rings about twenty-six in number, also my gold buttons with my new set of tea table furniture, to wit, silver tea-pot, slop-bowl, sugar pot, cream pot, etc. some of them have my father's arms and my cypher engraved on them, also my brown stone girdle buckle; to Richard Peters son of William and Mary, a bible; to William Peters the elder, a tract of land in Kingsessing, formerly belonging to John Boode and John Olgiers, which I purchased of Ezekiel Shepherd and a lot in Kensington; to Contributors to Pennsylvania Hospital, certain Ground Rents; a legacy to Sarah, wife of my nephew Alexander Parker; to Mrs. Moore of Moore Hall, my two parrots, Jacob and

Africa. Executors, William Peters, Esq. Benjamin Price, Attorney-at-Law, and Evan Morgan of Philadelphia."

We have no record of the death of David and Grace (Parker) Breintnall, but the latter at least was probably deceased before the date of the will of her aunt Mary Andrews, as she, unlike her sister Esther (Parker) Breintnall, is not mentioned in the will.

Issue of William and Mary (Breintnall) Peters:

RICHARD PETERS, b. June 22, 1744, d. Aug. 22, 1828; m. Sarah Robinson; of whom presently;

Mary Peters, b. Dec. 18, 1750, mentioned in will of Mary Andrews, m. a Mr. Smith;

THOMAS PETERS, b. Aug. 5, 1752, d. 1781; m. Rebecca, dau. of Edward Johnson, M. D., of Baltimore; of whom below.

THOMAS PETERS was a member of First City Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, and was "one of three or four members of the Troop who went to General Washington and offered our services to him in anyway we could be of use, at the time of the landing of the British forces on Long Island, and remained with him until the whole Troop was ordered to join him at the second attack on Trenton," writes the said Thomas Peters, 1818. After giving some account of the service of the Troop at Princeton and Monmouth he concludes, "I got wet from leaping on a wet horse, fresh from the crossing of the Delaware, which superinduced inflammatory rheumatism," which eventually disabled him and, "when the British were about to take possession of Philadelphia, I got up to Little York-Town where Congress was and when able was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, under Congress for that District, and served in that capacity until a few days before the battle of Germantown in which I joined, got into Philadelphia and there remained, which ended my Military career for the time being."

He removed to Baltimore, Maryland, at the close of Revolutionary War and died there, 1821. By his wife, Rebecca Johnson, he had ten children, four sons and six daughters, some of whom married and left issue. His son, Thomas, purchased a large estate near Baltimore, which he called "Woodlands," which bears the name to this day. He occupied many positions of honor in Baltimore, was elected Mayor, 1808, and several times re-elected; was a Presidential Elector, delegate to various state conventions and also served in State Legislature.

RICHARD PETERS, eldest son of William and Mary (Breintnall) Peters, born at Belmont, June 22, 1744, entered College of Philadelphia in 1758, and was valedictorian of the class of 1761, he was a fine classical scholar. He studied law, and his ability and indomitable industry enabled him to attain high rank in his profession. His uncle, Richard Peters, and his father were both well versed in the law and were able to advise and assist him, and as assistant to his father in the Land Office he became thoroughly familiar with the land laws and titles to large tracts of land, in the middle western portion of the Province, then being rapidly settled up, and the contention over the titles of which, constituted a large part of the litigation of that period. He took great pains to become familiar with the language of the Germans, who comprised a large proportion of his clientage. He was a man of fine address and a great fund of humor and was a great favorite in all assemblages, no gathering of his friends and associates being considered complete without him. He accompanied his uncle, Richard, to the conference

with the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, New York, and the Indians were so pleased with his lively disposition, that they adopted him into their tribe, christening him "Tegohtias" (parouquet), no doubt on account of his lively "chatter." He was Register of the Admiralty Court from 1771 until the Revolution.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he at once took sides with the Colonies with the utmost zeal, and volunteered for military service. He was chosen captain of a militia company but before rendering any active service, was called to a service more commensurate with his eminent ability, being selected by Congress for the important position of the head of the Board of War, June, 1776, and filling it with eminent ability until December 17, 1781, when, on his letter of resignation being presented to Congress, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that Mr. Peters' letter be entered on the Journal and that Congress are sensible of his merits and convinced of his attachment to the cause of his country and return him thanks for his long and faithful service in the War Department."

During the whole of his arduous service he was closely associated with Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," and like him, pledged his private means to enable the struggling Colonies to carry on the war. In constant communication with Gen. Washington, he did his utmost to secure for the use of the army the necessary munitions to carry on the war, though these had frequently to be secured without sufficient funds with which to pay for them. In 1779, on his way to a grand fête at the Spanish Ambassador's in Philadelphia, he received a letter from Gen. Washington stating that he was entirely out of lead, and that their small supply of powder was wet, so that, should they be approached by the enemy, they would be compelled to retreat for want of ammunition. Knowing nothing of where he could secure the so sadly needed supplies, he was in no humor to enjoy the festive occasion, and his downcast mien, so unusual, attracted the attention of Robert Morris, to whom he communicated his trouble.

Mr. Morris was fortunately able to give him some help, one of his privateers having lately arrived with ninety tons of lead taken on as ballast, one-half of which was the property of Mr. Morris and the other half belonged to his partners, Blair McClenahan, and a Mr. Holker, who were also at the fête. Mr. Morris and Mr. Peters sought out the partners. On their refusal to allow the use of their share of the lead without payment, Mr. Morris made himself personally responsible for it and assisted Mr. Peters in securing a gang of men to remove the lead and make it into cartridges, and by morning they were able to forward to Washington a large supply of the much needed ammunition. This is but a single instance of the association of the two heroic patriots in the trying cause of their country in her darkest days. Again in August, 1781, they were delegated by Congress to visit Washington in his headquarters on the Hudson, and confer with him in reference to his proposed attack on the British in New York, and through them the Commander-in-Chief was induced to abandon the apparently hopeless attempt, and move his army southward to form a junction with the French fleet then off Hampton Roads. Without funds with which to furnish the needed supplies and munitions of war, the expedition could only be accomplished by the respective heads of the Finance and War Departments, promising that these would be furnished. Then followed the strenuous and successful efforts of these two ardent and unselfish patriots to secure these needed supplies, which enabled Washington and his army

to transfer their sphere of action to the Virginia coast, with the result that Cornwallis was captured at Yorktown, and the American patriots saw there the beginning of the end of their heroic struggle for independence.

Mr. Peters was always on the alert to secure supplies for the army, and frequently became disgusted with the want of patriotism on the part of some of the men with whom he was associated, in withholding their much needed support to the patriot cause. With a strong escort he was in Philadelphia, June 18, 1778, before the last of the evacuating British army was across the Delaware, on its way to New York, to secure clothing and military stores long secreted in that city, and to purchase everything available for the use of the American Army. Gen. Arnold then took command at Philadelphia, and Mr. Peters returned to York to confer with Congress then in session there. He was always distrustful of Gen. Arnold, and always insisted that the funds he had entrusted to him at that time with which to secure military stores for the army in the field, were used by Arnold for the furtherance of his personal ends.

Turning over the portfolios of the War Department to his successor, Gen. Lincoln, in November, 1781, Mr. Peters was elected to Congress in 1782, and participated in the closing scenes of the War of Independence as a national legislator. On the expiration of his term he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly and was Speaker of that body, 1789, when appointed to the office of Judge of the United States District Court for Pennsylvania, by President Washington, a position he filled during the remainder of his life, published, 1807, in two volumes his "Admiralty Decisions in the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania."

Judge Peters resided all his life at "Belmont," and, as before stated, it was the scene of many important conferences that had to do with the affairs of the nation, as well as of notable social functions. During the period that Philadelphia was the nation's capital, Washington was a frequent visitor there, as were members of his cabinet, of congress and the diplomatic corps, and many distinguished visitors from abroad were entertained there. The French traveller Chastellux says of "Belmont," "it is a tasty little box, in the most charming spot nature could embellish." Marquis Lafayette was entertained there on his visit to America in 1824.

This old historic mansion and the grounds surrounding it, where Washington was wont to walk in the beautiful gardens while cogitating questions of State, was included in Fairmount Park in 1867.

Soon after the close of the war, Judge Peters travelled extensively in Europe. He was a member of the church of England and was very active in securing Bishops of the Church in America, and advancing the work of the Church on all lines. He took a deep interest in agriculture and horticulture and was president of first Agricultural society in America. In 1797, he conducted a series of experiments to determine the value of gypsum as a fertilizer and published a pamphlet giving the result of his experiments. He was active in the advocacy of public improvements and was instrumental in having the bridge built over the Schuylkill in 1803, being president of the company at whose expense it was erected. He died at "Belmont," August 22, 1828, full of years and honor, universally lamented.

Judge Peters married at Christ Church, August 22, 1776, Sarah, daughter of Col. Thomas Robinson of the Pennsylvania Line, who with his brother, Abraham Robinson, lived on Naaman's Creek, Delaware, seven miles below Philadelphia.

Abraham Robinson and Gen. Anthony Wayne, married sisters, and the family was connected with the most prominent families of the Province.

Issue of Richard and Sarah (Robinson) Peters:

RALPH PETERS, b. Nov. 28, 1777, d. Nov. 11, 1842; m. Catharine Conyngham; of whom presently;

Richard Peters, b. Aug. 4, 1779, d. May 2, 1848; m. March 1, 1804, Abigail, dau. of Thomas and Ann (McCall) Willing. Richard Peters, Jr., many years reporter of U. S. Superior Court, and published numerous condensed reports of the U. S. Superior and Circuit Courts, and the case of the "Cherokee Nation against the State of Georgia." He was also editor of "Chitty on Bills," and Washington's "Circuit Court Reports," 3d. Circuit.

Issue of Richard and Abigail (Willing) Peters:

Nancy Bingham Peters, d. Oct. 5, 1879, unm.;

Sarah Peters;

Frank Peters, member of Phila. Bar, d. Paris, May 19, 1861; m. Maria Miller;

Elizabeth Willing Peters, m. John W. Field, d. s. p. 1900, East Grimstead, Sussex.

Maria Wilhelmina Peters, b. "Belmont," Aug. 26, 1781; m. Jan. 6, 1802, at Christ Church, William Shippen, son of Thomas and Ann (McCall) Willing, b. Feb. 6, 1779, d. Aug. 9, 1821;

Thomas Peters, b. Nov. 7, 1782, d. Sept. 22, 1784;

Sarah Robinson Peters, b. Nov. 5, 1785, d. Sept. 24, 1850; many years mistress of "Belmont;"

Thomas Peters, b. at "Belmont," Aug. 4, 1787, of whom we have no further record.

RALPH PETERS, eldest son of Judge Richard Peters, was born at York, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1777, while the family were in temporary exile there with the Continental Congress, the British army being in possession of Philadelphia. He was educated for a merchant, and sailed for many years as a supercargo for Stephen Girard. He later started into business for himself by sending a vessel to China, in charge of a supercargo, for a cargo of tea. The Chinese merchants succeeded in palming off on his agent a cargo of willow leaves, and Mr. Peters was financially ruined. His next venture was the renting of the "Bull Farm," now part of West Philadelphia, a fine tract of two hundred acres belonging to his father-in-law, David Hayfield Conyngham, for which he agreed to pay \$1000 rent, but was never able to pay a cent. His father then made him agent for his large tracts of land in Bradford and Luzerne counties, and he removed his family to the Falls of Schuylkill, and spent sometime back in the woods, hunting and prospecting the wild lands in what is now the rich coal fields of Pennsylvania, the greater part of which, by the way, he and his brothers allowed to be sold for the payment of taxes, after the death of their father, just as they were about to become very valuable.

Early in 1821, he removed his family to Wilkes-Barre, then but a village, transporting his family and household goods from Philadelphia by wagon, a trip consuming three days. Here they resided in a house belonging to his brother-in-law, John Nesbitt Conyngham (then a young practicing attorney), known as "Sution House," near the centre of the village.

In 1823 he removed to Bradford county, settled on a tract of recently cleared land, and again made an unfortunate speculation, in the purchase of land for which he was unable to pay, instead of settling on a 1000 acre tract of his father's, ten miles distant. He lived on the Bradford plantation with his family until about 1837, and then removed to Towanda, where his wife died May 14, 1839, and he November 11, 1842.

Ralph Peters married, October 2, 1806, at Christ Church, Catharine, born Philadelphia, August 29, 1786, daughter of David Hayfield Conyngham, of the great

mercantile firm of Conyngham and Nesbitt, by his wife, Mary West, and granddaughter of Redmond Conyngham, of Letterkenny, Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in 1749, and founded the firm, returning to Ireland, 1776.

Issue of Ralph and Catharine (Conyngham) Peters:

Mary Peters, b. Oct. 26, 1807, d. April 2, 1895, bur. at Woodlands;

RICHARD PETERS, b. Nov. 10, 1810, d. at Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 6, 1889; m. Mary Jane Thompson; of whom presently;

Henry Peters, b. Jan. 26, 1813, d. Aug. 11, 1817;

Ralph Peters, b. May 3, 1815, removed to St. Louis, Mo.; m. a Mrs. Carr, or Kerr; no issue;

Sarah Helen Peters, b. Dec. 21, 1816, at "Belmont," d. Paris, June 13, 1893; m. 1842, Samuel Lovell Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, Judge of Luzerne County Court; Captain of First Pa. Volunteer Infantry, in Mexican War, 1840-8; Brigadier General 1865; died April 25, 1889. He was b. at Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 29, 1817;

Anne M. Peters, b. 1819, d. Feb. 6, 1904, in Paris, unm.;

John Peters, b. 1822, d. Aug., 1839;

William Graham Peters, b. 1824, d. May 19, 1870; m. 1855, Eugenia E. Coryell, b. July 3, 1832, near Lambertville, N. J., d. May 19, 1879;

Eleanor McCall Peters, b. Nov. 1, 1829, d. 1869; m. 1854, Dr. Edward Rodman Mayer, of Wilkes-Barre; no issue;

Charles Edward Peters, b. Nov. 5, 1826, d. July 29, 1857, unm.

RICHARD PETERS, eldest son of Ralph and Catharine (Conyngham) Peters, was born at Germantown, November 10, 1810, removed with his parents to Wilkes-Barre, 1821, and to Bradford county three years later. He attended school in Philadelphia, and during the residence of the family at Wilkes-Barre also attended school there; about 1826, his grandfather, Conyngham, being on a visit to the family in Bradford county, brought him back to Philadelphia, where he attended school for two years, living with his grandfather, and making frequent visits to "Belmont," where his grandfather, Judge Peters, was still living. On his return to Bradford county, just prior to the death of Judge Peters, the latter executed a deed to his son, Ralph, for the use of Richard, his grandson and namesake, for 1000 acres of land in Bradford county, but the deed was never recorded and the property was eventually sold for taxes. After a year spent in Bradford county, he decided to take up the study of engineering and surveying, and through the influence of his uncle, Richard Peters, a position was secured for him in the office of William Strickland, the celebrated engineer and architect at Philadelphia. He, at the suggestion of Mr. Strickland, attended lectures at Franklin Institute for eighteen months, and after six months more in the office, he spent six months with a corps of engineers at Delaware Breakwater. His uncle, Richard, then secured him a position with Major Wilson, who was about to survey the route for the Camden & Amboy Railroad. He was later employed on the Philadelphia & Lancaster Road, with headquarters at Downingtown. Returning to Philadelphia in 1834, he remained there until February, 1835, when he secured a position under J. Edgar Thompson, with whom he had previously been associated under Major Wilson, and who had then been appointed chief engineer, in charge of the building of the railroad from Augusta, Georgia, to Athens.

Before proceeding on his southern trip he made a visit to his parents in Bradford county, and saw his mother for the last time, alive. Soon after his arrival at Augusta, Richard Peters was promoted to the position of First Assistant Engineer, and on the completion of the road was appointed, October, 1837, superintendent of the road. He resided at Augusta until 1845, and prospering financially,

purchased a steam saw mill and several large tracts of land. On the extension of the road to Marthasville, now Atlanta, he transferred his headquarters to that place, then an insignificant village, boarding with the family of Dr. Joseph Thompson, whose daughter, Mary Jane, he married February 18, 1848.

At about this time, Mr. Peters purchased and operated a line of stages, from Madison, Georgia, to Montgomery, Alabama, which, owing to the Mexican war and the consequent migration to the newly acquired territory in the southwest, proved a profitable investment, and was continued until the Civil War.

In 1847 he purchased a farm in Gordon county, where he later devoted his attention to breeding of fancy and improved breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and chickens. He, however, continued to live in Atlanta, where he had purchased considerable land on which he erected a home, and later also conducted a well equipped nursery of fruit and other trees.

In 1856 Mr. Peters formed a company in which he was a large stockholder, and they erected the largest flour mill in the southern states. The milling business did not prove profitable, but the rapid increase in land values at Atlanta, and the sale of the mill and power plant to the Confederate government, for the manufacture of military ordnance, at the outbreak of the Civil War, fully made up all their losses.

Mr. Peters had by this time become prominent in that section; he was instrumental in having the first telegraph line built into Atlanta; established the first church there and introduced and fostered a number of other public institutions and improvements. He took a lively interest in his stock farm; his fine herd of Jersey cattle, of which he was the first importer in that section, became justly famous. At the first germination of the seeds of secession he did all in his power to prevent its fruition. He was intimately associated with Alexander H. Stephens, later Vice-president of the Confederacy, but one of the strongest opponents of secession, and a number of letters written by him on the subject to Richard Peters are still preserved by the latter's family. Mr. Peters continued to reside in Atlanta until it was captured by Gen. Sherman.

After the close of the war he did much to rehabilitate the shattered industries of his section, and continued to operate his model farm, still conducted by his widowed daughter, Nellie Peters Black, who recently published a delightful history of the Peters family, made up largely of the personal recollections of her father, supplemented by data from papers in the possession of the family and careful research at home and abroad, by members of the family. Richard Peters died February 6, 1889. As before stated, he married at Atlanta, February 18, 1838, Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta. She was born December 31, 1830, and was therefore twenty years her husband's junior. Dr. Thompson was a grandson, of Joseph Thompson, who came from Monaghan county, Ireland, 1740, and located in York county, Pennsylvania, at Dillsburg, named in honor of Mathew Dill, who accompanied him from Ireland. About 1750 Joseph Thompson, accompanied by his two sons, Alexander and Joseph, and several other families from that locality, among whom were members of the Collins family, emigrated to what was later Spartansburg county, South Carolina.

Alexander Thompson married Nancy Collins, and his brother, Joseph, married Jane Dill. Joseph Thompson died July 1, 1802, and his wife, Jane, died April 7, 1802.

Dr. Joseph Thompson was fourth son of Joseph and Jane (Dill) Thompson, born September 29, 1797, and died August 21, 1885. He married, May 1, 1827, Mary Ann (Tomlinson) Young, a daughter of George and Avaline (Reynolds) Tomlinson, natives of New Jersey, who had settled at Asheville, North Carolina, where their daughter, Mary Ann, was born July 6, 1801. She died at Atlanta, April 23, 1849, and Dr. Thompson married (second) January 19, 1851, a Mrs. Reeder, of Columbia. She died three years later and he married (third), June 29, 1858, the widow of Dr. Thompson, of Macon, Georgia.

In the early part of the Civil War, Richard Peters was engaged with a number of others in a scheme for running the blockade of the southern ports. He and his associates owned a number of steamers and for a time were quite successful in bringing into port a large amount of merchandise, in spite of the vigilance of the United States gunboats, and realized a handsome profit thereon.

Issue of Richard and Mary Jane (Thompson) Peters:

Richard Peters, b. at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 2, 1848; living in Phila.; m. June 30, 1874, Harriet Parker, b. Aug. 16, 1851, dau. of Samuel Morse Felton, of Mass., by his wife Maria Low Lippit, of R. I., and had issue:

Edith Macausland Peters, b. Nov. 2, 1875;

Ethel Conway Peters, b. Nov. 19, 1879; m. June 30, 1905, Smedly Darlington Butler, of the U. S. Marine Corps; issue:

Ethel Butler, b. Nov. 2, 1906.

Richard Peters, b. Dec. 25, 1880;

Samuel Morse Felton Peters, b. March 18, 1883;

Hope Conyngham Peters, b. March 31, 1890.

Mary Ellen (Nellie) Peters, b. Feb. 9, 1851; m. April 17, 1877, George Robinson Black, b. Nov. 14, 1835, d. Nov. 3, 1886, son of Edward Junius Black, of Beaufort District, South Carolina, by his wife, Augusta George Anna Kirkland. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black is manager of the Richard Peters Stock Farm; president of Free Kindergarten Association of Atlanta; member of the Colonial Dames; Daughters of American Revolution; and Daughters of United Confederacy;

Ralph Peters, b. Nov. 19, 1853, a prominent railroad official and civil engineer, residing a number of years at Columbus, Ohio, where he and his family occupied a prominent position in social circles, was Gen. Superintendent of Pa. Railroad lines, west of Pittsburg; Superintendent of Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, and in April, 1902, became president of Long Island Railroad Co. He was for years a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus, O., and a Son of American Revolution. He m., June 7, 1882, Eleanor, b. May 17, 1863, dau. of William Augustus and Lucy Ann (Grandin) Goodman, of Cincinnati, O.; had issue:

Eleanor Hartshorn Peters, b. May 8, 1884;

Pauline Faxon Peters, b. March 14, 1886;

Ralph Peters, b. May 5, 1887;

Dorothy Peters, b. Oct. 24, 1891;

Helaine Piatt Peters, b. Oct. 15, 1896;

Jane Breintnall Peters, b. Nov. 2, 1900.

Edward Conyngham Peters, b. Atlanta, Oct. 23, 1855; president of Peters Land Co.; member of City Council of Atlanta; president of Interstate Fair Association; president Atlanta Savings Bank; junior warden All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, Atlanta; since his father's death, has had full charge and management of Peters estate; m. Nov. 19, 1878, Helen, dau. of Ezekiel and Mary Victoria (Holt) Wimberly, of Baker county, Georgia; issue: Wimberly B. Peters, b. Oct. 13, 1885, and Edna Peters, d. inf.;

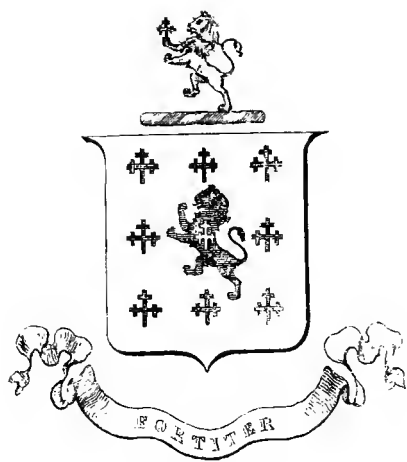
Catharine Conyngham Peters, b. Feb. 11, 1853; unm.;

Joseph Thompson Peters, b. June 24, 1861, d. Sept. 6, 1862;

Stephen Elliot Peters, b. July 27, 1863, d. June 25, 1864;

Charles Quintard Peters, b. July 16, 1866, d. unm., Aug. 2, 1894;

Anna Mary Peters, b. Atlanta, March 16, 1868; m. April 5, 1888, Henry Morrell Atkinson, b. Nov. 13, 1862, son of George and Elizabeth (Staigg) Atkinson, of Brookline, Mass.; a leading capitalist of Atlanta, Georgia, prominent in social and church affairs there.



LEVICK ARMS.

LEVICK FAMILY.

The Pennsylvania family of Levick was of French origin, the name being originally written in France, Leveque or Levesque, but the Huguenot ancestor of the American family, having sought relief from religious persecution, settled in England, and the name became Anglicized, having been spelled Levick, the same as the French name of Leveque was pronounced.

The Lord Mayor of London, at the time of the Spanish Armada, married Elizabeth Leveque. There was a tradition in the Levick family, transmitted from father to son to the present date, that there was a Lord Mayor of London by the name of Levick living at that time, but recent investigations show that the Lord Mayor married a Levick, as above stated, a fact which was doubtless the foundation for the tradition.

RICHARD LEVICK, the first of the name to emigrate to America, was supposed to have come from Derbyshire, from the fact that it is recorded in "Besse's Sufferings," that one Robert Levick and —— Brugh had property seized for military fines, which they had refused to pay from motives of conscience, and Richard Levick, being a Quaker, it was supposed he came of the same family. The Levick family, however, had been long settled in Sheffield, England, and a member of the family still residing there recently wrote as follows:

"My branch of the family comes from Sheffield. My mother tells me it was our family that first introduced the manufacture of cutlery there, and down to my grandfather's time there was in every generation at least one Levick, a Master Cutler of Sheffield; my grandfather himself being Master Cutler three times."

This same correspondent forwarded to a member of the American family a copy of the coat-of-arms of the Sheffield Levicks, of which he says:

"I have been told that the cross-cutlet shows that it was originated in the time of the Crusaders. It is my knowledge that it has been in the family at least several generations and I believe that it is only of late years that people have been allowed to adopt coats-of-arms. It seems to be probable that one of our ancestors was a Crusader."

RICHARD LEVICK, the ancestor of the American branch of the Levick family, was a resident on the Delaware, in what is now Kent county, state of Delaware, in the year 1680, and probably earlier. The territory now comprising the state of Delaware was then under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, and what became Kent county, November 25, 1682, after coming under the jurisdiction of William Penn, was known as the county of St. Jones, and Sussex county was known as Deal; the three counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, then became "Territories of the Province of Pennsylvania," and so remained until 1776, at first sending representatives to a general assembly of the province, but later maintaining a separate assembly.

Richard Levick purchased of an Indian, named Christian Heteloke, six hundred acres of land in Kent county, and settled thereon with Mary, his wife, probably prior to the date of the quaint old deed from the Indian, recorded at Dover, in liber B, vol. 1, page 139, which is as follows:

February the twenty-fourth one thousand Six hundred eighty.

Know all me by these present I, Christian Heteloke have received full Satisfaction for the Indian purchase of Six Hundred Acres of Land of Richard Levetts and doe warrant and Defend itt from any person or persons whatsoever unto Richard Levett him his heirs and assigns as

Witness my hand this Day and yeare above Written.

Testes, George Martin,
Will: Rodney.

Witnesseth my hand,
Cheristo Wess ye Indian.

This was probably the same tract of land surveyed to Richard Levick by Ephraim Herman, Surveyor, November 30, 1680, "By vertue of a Warrant from St. Jones Cort," and called "Shoulder of Mutton," for which the grant from Edmond Andross, Captain, General, etc., for the Duke of York, bore date prior to the Indian deed, above quoted. It was situated on "the West syde of Dellaware Bay and next adjoyning John Brinckloo's Land called 'Lisbon' beginning att a corner & marked re-oake of John Richardson's Land called Northampton standing by the syde of a small Branch, etc.," the "small branch," later known as Little Creek, bounding one entire side of the tract.

These dates being old style it would seem that the survey ante-dated the Indian grant, indicating that he was already settled thereon at the time of receiving the recorded grant from Heteloke. As a further confirmation of this theory, Richard Levick was one of the signers of a petition to Edmond Andross, bearing the same date as the Indian deed, for the establishment of a more convenient place of holding court.

Richard Levick also purchased, or had surveyed to him, by Thomas William, a tract called "Tidbury," "on the south side of Dover River," which he and his wife, Mary, in open court, in 1684, did "freely & vallentaryly give for the Countiyes use, all their right and titell of one hundred ackers," upon which to erect a court-house and other public buildings.

Richard Levick's career as a public-spirited pioneer of the new country in whose upbuilding and development he bid fair to become a prominent factor, was cut short by his death in or about the year 1686, leaving a widow, Mary Levick, and an infant son, Richard Levick, born May 20, 1680.

Prior to 2mo. 7, 1687, Mary Levick had married John Richardson, Senior, one of the earliest English settlers of Kent county, he having obtained a grant of land there from Edmond Andross in 1676. He was one of the most prominent men of that section and was a member of William Penn's Council in 1683, and a member of Provincial Assembly. On the date above noted, "John Richardson Senior orders to be recorded y^t he nor his hey^{rs} Executors Adm^{rs} nor assigns will nor shall Ever Charge any Thing for victualls Cloathing Washing nor Lodgeing to y^e acct of Richard Levitt his wife's son,—Dureing his meanority." (See Kent County Deeds, liber B, vol. 1, page 28).

On February 28, 1687-88, John Richardson, Senior, enters into articles of agreement for the lease of the plantation late of Richard Levick, deceased, to Francis Wett, for the term of five years.

On June 14, 1698, he conveys to his "son-in-law Rich^d Levite of y^e s^d County of Kent," "all that tract called Cardiffe, being part of a tract called York containing 600 acres situated on the north side of Little Creek, formerly in tenure of William Stephens & laid out for 200 acres," "for divers good causes & Considerations & more especially for y^e love good will & affection w^{ch} I y^e s^d John Richeson hae & always doe beare unto my s^d son-in-law, Rich^d Levitt."

John Richardson entered into a further agreement, dated January 30, 1691-92, duly recorded in Kent county deeds, by which he obligated himself, "his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns to be att all the Charge Requisitt and necessary for dyetting, and Cloathing, Lodgeing and Scooleing of the said Richard Levitt until hee shall bee at the age of Twenty one yeares and the said Richard Levitt shall not at the age of Twenty one yeares or ever after for ant Charge before Specified be accountable to me my heirs etc."

John Richardson, at his death, devised to his widow, Mary, a tract called Willing Brook, in Little Creek Hundred, a part of which, one hundred acres, Mary Richardson, on February 10, 1725-26, conveyed to her grandson, John Levick, son of Richard Levick (2), which descended to John's son, Clayton Levick. The remainder of the tract of Willing Brook Mary Richardson, by her will dated November 6, 1739, devised to her son, Richard Levick, for life, and then to her three grandsons, Richard, William and Robert Levick, and it continued the home of the Levick family for several generations.

RICHARD LEVICK (2), son of Richard and Mary Levick, was born in Kent county, 3mo. (May) 29, 1680, as shown by the following certificate of record in that county:

John Richardson Sen^r Doth request mee by ye account of ye midwife and his mother now ye wife of ye said John Richardson ye pre deceased of Richard Levett y^t ye son of Richard Levett deceased is now at ye age of seven years onely Lacking from this date untill ye 20th day of this instant month. Witness William Berry, Clerk of Kent County, this 5th day of ye 3^d Moth 1687: as Orst of ye said John Richardson and ye mother of ye said Child.

Richard Levick, the second, married Mary ——, maiden name unknown. As previously shown he received by deed of gift from his stepfather, John Richardson, June 14, 1698, the plantation of two hundred acres, called "Cardiffe," where he probably resided until 1720, when he conveyed it to Charles Maram. On February 1, 1718, Richard Levick, of Kent county, yeoman, conveyed to Stephen Paradee a plantation situated in Dover Hundred on the north and south sides of a branch called by the name of Pipe Elm Branch, containing five hundred and fifty-seven acres, which was probably the greater part of the six hundred acres originally taken up by his father, Richard Levick, Sr., and represented by the Indian deed before recited. The later years of his life were probably spent on his mother's plantation of Willing Brook, in Little Creek Hundred, which by her will was devised to him for life.

Richard Levick died intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his son, William Levick, and Jonathan Griffin, on April 6, 1735. His first wife, Mary, the mother of his children, having died, he married (second) Ellen Harrison, of Kent county, whom he seems also to have survived.

Issue of Richard and Mary Levick:

John Levick, m. Hannah ——, and settled on the 100 acres of the "Willingbrook" plantation, conveyed to him by his grandmother, Feb. 10, 1725-6, and d. there in 1730, his will being probated Dec. 1, 1730. It devises his plantation to his wife, Hannah, for life, then to his sons, John and Clayton. Hannah d. about 1751, and in Oct., 1751, John Levick, the son, then a resident of Little Creek Hundred, enters into bond to convey the plantation, late his father's, to his brother, Clayton, who is then occupying it. The deed in pursuance of this bond is dated Feb. 13, 1652.

John Levick, the son, m. —— Hunn, and had several daughters and a son, Caleb Levick, who emigrated to near Sheppardstown, Va., and m. there, Rachel Bedinger, of a prominent family of that section. This Caleb Levick was a Captain

in the Revolutionary War, and received for his services at the close of the war a grant of large tracts of land further south, to which he removed, and we have no further record of him or his descendants.

Richard Levick (3), was living at the date of his mother's will, Nov. 30, 1730, but did not long survive her, letters of administration on his estate being granted Feb. 21, 1733, to Honour and Richard Levick, probably his widow, and father; if he left any issue we have no knowledge thereof;

WILLIAM LEVICK, of whom presently;

Robert Levick, mentioned in his grandmother's will as joint legatee of the real estate devised to his father for life, with his brothers, Richard and William, and since William seems to have come into possession of the entire plantation, it is presumed Robert died without issue.

Note.—The sons are given above in the order mentioned by their grandmother, but we have no knowledge of their proper order in respect to age, and Mary Levick was probably the eldest child;

Mary Levick, probably d. unm. prior to the date of her grandmother's will, dated Nov. 30, 1730, as she is not mentioned therein; on Jan. 11, 1721, Mary Richardson, the grandmother, "for natural love and affection for her grandchildren, Mary Levitt, William Levitt, and John Levitt, sons and daughter of Richard Levitt and Mary, his wife," gives and grants unto Mary Levitt, "my Negro Girl called Hannah, aged four years; to grandson William Levitt, a Negro Girl called Phillis, aged 2 years; grandchild John Levitt, Negro Dirk, aged 17 years;"

Sarah Levick, a legatee under the will of her grandmother, of whom we have no further record.

WILLIAM LEVICK, son of Richard and Mary Levick, and grandson of Richard and Mary Levick, of Kent county, Delaware, was the ancestor of the branch of the family with which this narrative is concerned. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Crippen, of Kent county; her father being a considerable landowner there. The marriage certificate of William and Sarah (Crippen) Levick, as well as those of each succeeding generations of his descendants, with one exception, in the direct line of descent to Lewis Jones Levick, of Philadelphia, are in possession of the Levick family.

WILLIAM LEVICK (second), son of William and Sarah (Crippen) Levick, was born in Little Creek Hundred, Kent county, now Delaware, December 12, 1738, died on his plantation in that Hundred, October 23, 1803. He was an elder of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, and a memorial of him is entered on the records of that meeting, a copy of which is in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He married, somewhat late in life, Susanna Manlove, born 3mo. (May) 26, 1752, died 2mo. (February) 9, 1802, daughter of Mark Manlove, of Kent county, by his wife, Anne Hall, daughter of John Hall, a Colonial Justice of Kent county, and a large landowner there. The Manlove family were very prominent in the affairs of the three lower counties, and were descended from Mark Manlove, an early settler on the eastern shore of Maryland, who died in 1660. His son, Mark Manlove, received a grant of land in Kent county, in 1680, and he and William Manlove were both commissioned Justices of that county, January 2, 1689-90, recommissioned a year later and several times subsequently; and William and George Manlove were members of the Colonial Assembly from Kent county, 1689-92-93.

A memorial of Susanna (Manlove) Levick, written by her friend, Sarah Cowgill, describes her as a woman "of great sweetness of disposition and marked Christian humility of Character."

William and Susanna (Manlove) Levick had a large family of sons and daughters; but two of the former survived childhood, William Levick, 3d., and Ebenezer, of whom presently. William Levick, 3d., married and left several children,



Elizabeth W. Leavick

two of whom, Robert R. and Richard Levick, became prominent merchants of Philadelphia. The former was an influential and prominent member of the Society of Friends. He married and has left a number of descendants.

EBENEZER LEVICK, son of William and Susanna (Manlove) Levick (named for his uncle, Ebenezer Manlove), was born in Little Creek Hundred, Kent county, Delaware, 7mo. (July) 16, 1791, and was reared and educated in the simple faith of the Society of Friends, of which during his whole life he remained a consistent member. Left doubly an orphan at the age of twelve years, the next four years were spent among relatives in Kent county, and at the age of sixteen he came to Philadelphia to prepare himself for a mercantile career, and took up his residence with a cousin, Sarah Fisher, also a native of Kent county, Delaware, where he continued to reside until his marriage in 1816.

Ebenezer Levick became a prominent merchant and business man in other lines in Philadelphia. He was one of a company who erected large tanneries at Pocono mountains, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and frequently made trips to that section in his exercise of supervision of the work there. He was a man of much kindness of heart and great force of character, and was highly esteemed in business circles, as well as by those with whom he was associated in charitable and philanthropic work in which he took a deep interest. His many good qualities drew about him a host of friends, among whom he was known as a generous, genial, kindly-hearted man, and a useful and public-spirited citizen. He early manifested a deep interest in the public charities and philanthropic enterprises of his neighborhood. He was one of the earliest members of the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, and of the Northern Soup Society, of which he was for some years the treasurer. In his own family he was not only affectionate and tender, but very indulgent, both as husband and father. His widow says of him, "My children all remember their father, and what a bright cheerful disposition his was; how fond he was of them, and how thoughtful for their best welfare; how happy he strove to make all at his home, and how that home was indeed a happy one. Our married life of thirty-three and a half years was very happy, although we knew many vicissitudes and our cup was not an unmixed one. But, I repeat, the love and tender care of my husband never failed me, and He who permitted in best wisdom, trials to come upon us never left us without some present sense of his loving kindness and tender mercy toward us."

Ebenezer Levick died suddenly of apoplexy, on October 11, 1849, in his fifty-ninth year, mourned by all who knew him.

Ebenezer Levick married May 1, 1816, Elizabeth Wetherill Jones, born in Philadelphia, June 5, 1789, daughter of Isaac Jones, of Philadelphia, born in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, November 25, 1743, died at his residence at Second and Pine streets, Philadelphia, 1807. He married at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, New Jersey, November 26, 1778, Mary Wetherill, born in Burlington, New Jersey, 1745-6, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Ebenezer Levick, in Philadelphia, December 11, 1829, daughter of Samuel Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife Mary Noble, born May 31, 1722, daughter of Joseph Noble, by his wife, Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth Lovett, and granddaughter of Richard Smith, of Brahan, Yorkshire, the ancestor of the "Burlington Smiths," some account of whom is given in our sketch of the Logan family, in

these volumes. Joseph Noble was a son of Abel Noble, of Bucks county, by his wife, Mary Garrett, daughter of William Garrett, who came from Leicestershire, England, in 1684, and settled in Chester county, an account of whom and some of his descendants is also given elsewhere in these volumes; and a grandson of William Noble, who came from Bristol, England. Samuel Wetherill, the grandfather of Elizabeth Wetherill (Jones) Levick, was a son of Thomas, grandson of Christopher, and great-grandson of John Wetherill, who lived at Lancaster, England. Christopher settled in Burlington county, New Jersey. Both he and his son, Thomas, were Provincial Councillors of New Jersey. (See Wetherill Family). James Jones, the paternal grandfather of Elizabeth W. Levick, was born in Merionethshire, Wales, August 31, 1699, and when an infant accompanied his parents, David and Katharine Jones, to Merion, Philadelphia county, where he married, at Haverford Meeting, October 8, 1727, Hannah Hayes, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Lewis) Hayes, and granddaughter of Richard and Izatt Hayes, who emigrated from Ilminton, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and settled in Haverford, about 1697. All the ancestors of Elizabeth Levick were members of the Society of Friends, before their settlement in America, and she was reared, lived and died in that faith.

James Jones died at his residence in Blockley at the age of ninety-two years, and this instance of longevity was duplicated in the case of his grandson, Samuel Wetherill Jones, the only brother of Elizabeth Wetherill (Jones) Levick, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, who died November 21, 1870, in the ninety-third year of his age. He and his wife, Mary (Coe) Jones, having celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of their marriage, on April 7, 1870. He was thirty-five years a director of the Philadelphia Bank, and thirty-seven years a director of North American Insurance Company. He was a lifelong resident of the city of Philadelphia; an obituary notice in the *Philadelphia Press*, has this to say of him, "It is not our purpose unduly to eulogize the dead and yet it is but just to say that after a long business career, after a very long private life, there remains of our friend and fellow townsman, the grateful memory of a spotless reputation, and an integrity of character which knew no decay in a life extending over nearly a century."

For one year after their marriage, Ebenezer and Elizabeth W. (Jones) Levick resided with her mother. After the death of her husband in 1849, she lived at their old home, near the old Northern District Friends Meeting House, with her children, William M. and Hannah (Moore) Levick, for ten years. In 1859 she took up her home with her son, Dr. James J. Levick, and her daughter, Mary J. Levick, at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Arch streets, where she spent the remainder of her long life, dying November 21, 1886, aged ninety-seven years, six months and sixteen days. She was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends; for the first twenty-eight years of her life of the Monthly Meeting of the Southern District of Philadelphia, then for forty-two years of the Northern District and the last twenty-seven years of her life of the Western District, on Twelfth street.

In both intellect and character Elizabeth W. Levick occupied a high place, though not prominent in public or organized work she was beloved, respected and honored by a very large circle of friends. Conservative and thoroughly English in her ideas of the sphere of woman; a Quaker by descent and conviction; thorough-

ly American in her in-born patriotism, and love of and respect for the institutions of her native country; "her catholicity embraced all who came fairly within the circle of her acquaintance, and who were worthy of her regard and friendship. As a hostess, though dignified and graceful, she was nevertheless, genial, and pleasant, and her cordial welcome and polite attention made the most diffident feel at ease in her presence, while those who were much accustomed to society felt it an honor as well as a pleasure, to be her guests."

When, in early manhood her eldest son took an active interest in anti-slavery, non-resistance and other reforms, and was in close touch with the leaders of these movements, it was his custom to bring them to his parents' home, during their visits to the city; and while his mother did not share the ultra views of her son and his friends, nevertheless leading Abolitionists and other reform leaders found a kindly welcome at her hands and cherished a lifelong respect and admiration of the queenly woman. Again when her youngest son, a physician, brought to his fire-side, men of science and letters from distant states and countries, they received a like welcome and impression. Men of other faiths and nationalities, became her fast friends and admirers. Among her English friends were men of high standing in their native country, and clergymen of different denominations sought and enjoyed her companionship. Among her favorites was General Taffini, commander of the Army of Southern Italy, who having married a Philadelphia lady, spent a winter in the city and was a frequent visitor at her house, and became greatly attached to her. This friendship led to a kind message being received by her from King Humbert of Italy. Having read in the papers of King Humbert's visit to his subjects in Naples when that city was suffering from the scourge of cholera, to look after their welfare, she said with emphasis, "That is the right kind of a king. I hope he may have long and prosperous reign, and that he may be blessed in every way." One of her family, writing to the wife of General Taffini, mentioned the expression of Mrs. Levick, and her husband, appreciating the earnestness of her appreciation of the king's act, from his knowledge of the woman, mentioned it to King Humbert, and he said to the General, in a very earnest manner. "Say to that lady that I thank her very much and although I did very little at Naples and deserve no credit whatever, the kindness and sincerity of her admiration and prayers, coming as they do, from such a noble woman, are most grateful to me." For a number of years she was totally blind, but at the age of eighty-four years an operation was performed under the direction of her son and her sight was entirely restored and until her death thirteen years later she was able to see perfectly. It is impossible in this brief sketch to do justice to the character of this noble woman, suffice it to say, that it is to such American mothers that we owe the perpetuation of the best of our American institutions.

Issue of Ebenezer and Elizabeth W. (Jones) Levick:

Joseph Wetherill, d. in infancy;

Richard d. in infancy;

SAMUEL J., b. Aug. 30, 1819, d. April 19, 1885; m. (first) Ellen Foulke; (second) Susanna Morris Mather; of whom presently;

William M., b. 1821, d. June 10, 1874; was a member of the Phila. Bar; he confined himself to that branch of the law, having to do with real estate and the administration of estates, and says a biographer, not of his faith or family, "wielded an influence, and was in control and had the direction of interests to an extent totally unknown nor dreamed of by the members who met with him as the quiet unobtrusive business man." He m. Oct. 5, 1845, Hannah Moore, daughter of Richard and Sarah Moore, of

Quakertown. Both were for many years active and consistent members of Green Street Friends Meeting. They were much given to hospitality, entertaining numberless country Friends. His widow and two daughters survived him;

Dr. James J. Levick, b. July 28, 1824, d. June 25, 1893; was one of Phila.'s most prominent physicians; he was educated at Haverford Coll., and received his medical degree at the Univ. of Penna. in 1847, and built up and retained an extensive and lucrative practice; was resident physician of Penna. Hospital, 1849-1851; and a member of the medical staff of that institution from 1856 to 1869; elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, April 1851; forty-one years physician to Magdalen Asylum; physician to Will's Eye Hospital, 1853-1865; member of the Am. Med. Assn. from 1864 to his death; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, of Phila., from 1865; of Philadelphia Co. Med. Society from 1853; of Hist. Society of Penna. from 1855, and was an authority on historical subjects, especially in reference to the early settlement of Penna.; prepared a paper on the early physicians of Phila., for the Association of the ex-Resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was exhaustive, and instructive. He was early identified with the Welsh Society, and was the author of "The Early Welsh Quakers and Their Emigration to Pennsylvania," and a number of other historical works. He was also a frequent contributor to medical and other scientific journals, and a man of considerable literary and poetic talent. He was unmarried. He was a member of Twelfth Meeting of Friends.

SAMUEL J. LEVICK, in the autumn of 1840, made an extensive trip with his father through what was then our western states. Leaving Philadelphia in August by stage-coach to Quakertown, thence to Easton, they spent a few days at his father's Monroe county tanneries, and then took stage to Bound Brooke, New Jersey, from which point they proceeded in cars to Elizabeth Point, and from there by steamboat to New York, by the same conveyance up the Hudson to Kingston, where they stopped to visit extensive tanneries, then proceeded to Albany, thence via Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, to Buffalo, where they took a steamer to Cleveland, Ohio, and spent some weeks in visiting friends and relatives in different parts of Ohio, and returned by way of Richmond, Indiana, through Cincinnati, to Pittsburg.

A journal of this trip was faithfully kept by him and records many novel experiences in the primitive mode of travel of that day.

From Pittsburg, he drove home with his own horse and buggy, purchased in Ohio, reaching Philadelphia, October 22, 1840.

Samuel J. Levick, began to address Week-day and First-day Meetings, of Friends for worship, about the middle of the year 1840, and became a recorded minister of the Society in 1842. On his return from his Western trip in October, 1840, he spent the greater part of the winter months in Philadelphia, and being about to marry, he and his father arranged for the purchase of a farm near Moorestown, New Jersey, but before the coming of spring, and his marriage to Ellen Foulke, at Richland Meeting, on March 4, 1841, the seller had declined to part with his farm, and his father, on March 31, 1841, purchased for him a farm of eighty-five acres in Richland township, near his father-in-law, Caleb Foulke, about one mile from Quakertown, Bucks county, where the newly married couple took up their residence on April 8, 1841. Here his daughter, Jane, was born, and the mother died on August 13, 1842. Taking his orphaned daughter to his parents in Philadelphia, he continued to conduct the farm with Keziah Foulke as a house-keeper, until his second marriage, on November 17, 1844, to Susanna Morris Mather, of "Wood Lawn," Penllym, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He took his second wife to "Spring Lawn," as he had named his Richland farm, and resided there until 1848, when he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, William M. Levick. During the prevalence



Samuel J. Levenson

of the cholera epidemic in Philadelphia, he removed his family to "Wood Lawn," the home of his wife's parents, for the summer of 1849; himself remaining in the city, except over "First Day." He again took up his residence in Philadelphia, in 1850, and resided there until 1857, when he removed to Quakertown, Bucks county, returning to Philadelphia, October 20, 1874, where he continued to reside until his death at his home in West Philadelphia, April 19, 1885. The family, however, spent most of their summers in Quakertown. During his whole active life, after attaining manhood he continued actively in the ministry of the Society of Friends, and travelled extensively in that service.

During the Civil War, Samuel J. Levick manifested an active interest in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. He loved his country and abhorred slavery, so he felt that the one should be preserved and the other destroyed, though as a Friend and advocate of peace he deplored the means employed. Near the beginning of the war, whilst visiting at the house of a friend in New York, he made the statement, that at the breaking out of the war he felt that it was the beginning of the end of slavery. This was a year before the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was frequently in Washington and had personal interviews with every President from Lincoln to Arthur. For Lincoln he had the greatest admiration and esteem, and between them there was the utmost freedom of intercourse. He had several interviews with Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, in reference to the attitude of the Society of Friends toward the administration and their peculiar position in reference to the war and slavery.

On his return to Philadelphia, in 1874, he was elected a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in the following year was made its Secretary, a position he filled during the remainder of his life, giving much attention to the work of the society in his own city, and taking an active part in the work elsewhere. In 1877 he was one of the two delegates from Pennsylvania to the convention called by the Humane Society of Illinois, which resulted in the formation of the International Humane Society, of which he was made treasurer, and a member of the Advisory Committee and the Committee on Legislation, and as such attended the next six annual meetings of the Society, held in the various States of the Union. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Children, incorporated March 10, 1877, and was a member of the Board of Managers for the remainder of his life. His voice was always raised for the protection of all living creatures from cruelty and suffering. He took an active interest in the movement that led up to the celebration of the Bi-Centennial of the founding of Pennsylvania, in 1881, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association having it in charge. He took a lively interest in the public schools, and in the proper rearing of youth. He was always sure of an appreciative audience at the Fourth-day Meetings at Race Street Meeting, when several hundred school children were present, and he had a happy faculty of being able to interest the children to whom on such occasions he invariably directed the greater part of his remarks. He died very suddenly at his home in West Philadelphia, April 19, 1885, without having been confined to his bed, though he had been ailing slightly for about a week. He was buried at Merion Meeting graveyard, where a number of his Welsh ancestors lay buried.

Samuel J. Levick married, first, at Richland Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsyl-

vania, March 4, 1841, Eleanor Foulke, born in Richland township, March 12, 1816, daughter of Caleb Foulke, born in Richland, August 28, 1781, died there February 22, 1852; by his wife, Jane Green, born in Richland, February 8, 1785, died March 3, 1835; daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Roberts) Green, granddaughter of Joseph and Catharine (Thomas) Green, of Springfield township, Bucks county.

Caleb Foulke, was the eldest son and third child of Everard Foulke, born in Richland, September 8, 1755, died there, September 5, 1827; many years a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Assessors of the House Tax, attacked by the insurrectionists, in Upper Bucks county, under John Fries, during the "Fries Rebellion" in 1798. Everard Foulke married Ann Dehaven, of Dutch ancestry, a descendant of Everhart In de Hoffen, one of the early settlers of Germantown, and they were the parents of nine children.

Everard Foulke was the eldest son of Thomas Foulke, of Richland, born March 14, 1724-25, died March 31, 1786; by his wife, Jane Roberts, daughter of Edward Roberts, of Richland, a native of Merionethshire, Wales, an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, by his wife, Mary Bolton, born in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, November 4, 1687, daughter of Everard and Elizabeth Bolton, who came from Ross, Hertfordshire, England, in 1682, and settled in Cheltenham, where Everard Bolton was a very prominent man in Colonial times.

Thomas Foulke was a son of Hugh Foulke of Richland, by his wife, Ann Williams, and grandson of Edward Foulke, of Gwynedd, who with his wife, Eleanor, and nine children, came from Wales, in the "Robert and Elizabeth," in 1698, and settled in Gwynedd, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county; an account of whom and some of his descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Benjamin G. Foulke, a brother of Eleanor (Foulke) Levick, and a prominent resident of Richland, Bucks county, married Jane Mather, a sister to Susanna, the second wife of Samuel J. Levick, and was therefore, doubly a brother-in-law of Samuel J. Levick. Job Roberts Foulke, of Philadelphia, for many years Trust Officer of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, is a son of Benjamin G. and Jane (Mather) Foulke.

Eleanor (Foulke) Levick, survived her marriage less than a year and a half, dying at "Spring Lawn," the Richland home of Samuel J. Levick, August 13, 1842. Her only child, Jane Foulke Levick, born in Richland, March 10, 1841, married Edwin A. Jackson, of New York City, where they thereafter resided; and are the parents of two children, Jane J. Jackson, and Edwin L. Jackson.

Samuel J. Levick married, second, on November 17, 1844, Susanna Morris Mather, born August 2, 1819, at "Wood Lawn Farm," the home of her maternal ancestors for many generations, in Whitpain township, Montgomery county. She was the daughter of Charles Mather, by his wife, Jane Roberts, daughter of Job and Mary (Naylor) Roberts, granddaughter of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Mather, of Cheltenham; great-granddaughter of Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather, and great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Mather, the American progenitor of the family, by his wife, Elizabeth Russell.

John Russell, the father of Elizabeth (Russell) Mather, purchased of William Penn, in 1683, a large tract of land in Cheltenham, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, and it descended to his only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Mather, who about 1727, conveyed the land inherited from her father to

her son, Richard Mather, who married Sarah Penrose, daughter of Captain Bartholomew Penrose, of Philadelphia, shipwright and mariner, by his wife, Esther Leech, born 1682, died 1713; daughter of Toby Leech, who came from Cheltenham, county of Gloucester, England, in 1682, with his wife Esther Ashmead, and settled in what was named Cheltenham township (Philadelphia county), after his old home in England. Toby Leech became a large landed proprietor in Cheltenham and elsewhere and was one of the most prominent men of his time, serving as a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1713-1720, and filling many other positions of honor and trust. Richard Mather, in 1746, joined with his sister-in-law, Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker, in the erection of the old Shoemaker mill, in Cheltenham, still in active operation at Ogontz. Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather, had several sons, among whom the Cheltenham plantation was divided, and a portion of it, set apart to Isaac Mather, lying along the line of Abington township, at Chelten Hills, is still owned and occupied by his grandson, Isaac Mather, now in his one hundredth year.

Mary Morris, the wife of Isaac Mather, of Chelten Hills, was the daughter of Joshua Morris, and granddaughter of Morris Morris, one of the earliest landowners in Richland township, who had come from Wales with his father Evan Morris, born in Grikhoth, Caernarvonshire, Wales, in 1654, died in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Morris Morris and Joshua Morris were members of the Assembly.

An account of the convincement of Evan Morris, of the faith of Friends, while a resident of Wales, written by his son, Morris Morris, is, in the original handwriting, in possession of his descendant, Eleanor Foulke, of Quakertown, daughter of Benjamin G. Foulke, before mentioned.

Morris Morris married Susanna Heath, daughter of Richard Heath, of Philadelphia, one of the earliest Quaker emigrants to Pennsylvania. She was for forty years an eminent minister of the Society of Friends and travelled extensively in that service, both in America and Europe, having visited Great Britain three times after she was forty years of age; and before her first trip abroad, having travelled through the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland; and later in New England, New Jersey, and other parts of the Colonies. On her first trip to Great Britain she was absent nearly three years, ministering to Meetings in England and Ireland. Her second visit, in her sixty-second year, occupied nearly two years and her last visit at the age of seventy years, occupied a year and a half. During the early part of their married life, Morris and Susanna (Heath) Morris, resided on a farm in Abington township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, from whence they removed to Richland, where he had purchased one thousand acres of land, covering a large portion of the present borough of Quakertown, about 1723; Richland Meeting House was erected on land donated by him. Morris Morris died at Richland, June 2, 1764, in his eighty-seventh year, and his wife Susanna, on April 28, 1755, in her seventy-third year.

Charles Mather, the son of Isaac and Mary (Morris) Mather, of Cheltenham was the father of Susanna Morris (Mather) Levick, who was named for her distinguished ancestress Susanna (Heath) Morris. Charles Mather married in 1807, Jane Roberts, daughter and only surviving child of Job Roberts, widely known as "The Pennsylvania Farmer," from the title of a valuable book publish-

ed by him in 1804. He was born on his "Wood Lawn Farm," in Whitpain township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, in 1756, in the house in which he died August 20, 1851, erected by his grandfather, John Roberts, in 1715. He was a son of John Roberts and his wife, Jane Hank, whose grandfather, Cadwalader Evans, of Gwynedd, traced his ancestors back to the grantees of their "Magna Charter," and grandson of John Roberts, by his wife, Elizabeth Edward; great-grandson of Robert Cadwalader, who came from Wales, in 1697, and settled at Gwynedd.

Job Roberts was probably the most progressive and successful farmer of his time, originating many important improvements in agriculture of a practical nature. Early in life he displayed unusual mechanical and agricultural enterprise. In 1780 he drove to Gwynedd Meeting in a carriage of his own manufacture, said to have been the only carriage, then or for twenty-five years thereafter, seen at that Meeting. "Altogether, his learning, his enterprise and his fine character, made him a notable figure of his time," says Howard M. Jenkins in his "Historical Collections of Gwynedd." He did much to improve the methods of farming; was with Judge Peters, a pioneer in the use of gypsum, or land plaster, as a fertilizer; introduced the feeding of green fodder to cattle, instead of grazing, and was one of the first to introduce and breed Merino sheep in Pennsylvania. In 1804, he published "The Pennsylvania Farmer," in which he explains the improved methods by which he was able to raise three hundred and sixty bushels of wheat on a lot of six acres, practically double what his neighbors were able to produce.

On the marriage of Jane Roberts to Charles Mather, her father erected for them a fine and spacious stone house, on his "Wood Lawn Farm," which has since been known as "Wood Lawn," in which Samuel J. Levick was married in 1844, to Susanna Morris Mather, and which has been at intervals the summer home of their children and grandchildren, making the eighth generation to reside at the old homestead. Charles Mather died in 1830, and his widow, Jane, survived him seventeen years, but was for many years a helpless invalid from rheumatism; the wedding of her daughter being permitted to be held in her house, by Gwynedd Meeting, instead of at the Meeting House, because she was not able to go to the Meeting House. Charles and Jane (Roberts) Mather were the parents of six daughters, and two sons. Job Roberts Mather, who occupied the old home; Jane (Mather) Foulke, of Quakertown and Susanna Mather Levick, of Philadelphia, were the last of the eight to survive.

Susanna Morris (Mather) Levick survived her husband nineteen years. She died suddenly on April 4, 1904, at the age of eighty-five years. She retained all her faculties to the last and was remarkably active for one of her years, and took a lively interest in the events of the day. While residing with her son, Charles J. Levick, in Denver, Colorado, she felt it her duty to exercise the right of suffrage afforded to her sex by the laws of that state. She crossed the continent twice after she was seventy-eight years of age, and enjoyed travelling exceedingly, being a keen observer of both people and places. She was possessed of a sweet disposition, combined with a strong character inherited from a long line of Welsh ancestors. She was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends as had been all her forbears for many generations, and for many years filled the position of elder in the Society. She was a firm believer in the principles advocated by that religious society, and was possessed of an unbounded Christian faith.

Issuc of Samuel J. and Susanna M. (Mather) Levick:

Lewis Jones Levick, of Phila., b. Richland, Bucks co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1845; now an active business man of Phila.; m. Sept. 6, 1876, Mary D'Invilliers;

Charles M. Levick, b. Richland, Bucks co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1847, now residing in Denver, Col.; m. Henrietta (Wilson) Levick, widow of his brother, William E. Levick;

Samuel J. Levick, Jr., b. Feb. 17, 1849, d. at Quakertown, Bucks co., Pa., in 1880; m. June 13, 1872, Annie E. Bullock; they had issue:

Anna Lucile Levick;

Florence M. Levick;

Elizabeth W. Levick.

William E. Levick, b. in Phila., Jan. 30, 1853, d. there 1890; m. Henrietta Wilson;

James Morris Levick, b. Quakertown, Bucks co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1858, d. there Aug. 16, 1864.

ASHTON FAMILY.

The Ashton family of Philadelphia descends from the Assheton family of Ashton-under-Lyne, founded by Ormeus Fitz Ailward, to whom Albertus de Greslet, third Baron of Manchester, gave one carucate of land in Eston, besides a knight's fee in Walton, Parbold and Wrightington, as marriage portion with his daughter, Emma, who became the wife of the said Ormeus. Through her the Asshetons trace their ancestry back to the first barons of the city of Manchester, and were, by the same connection, undoubtedly of Norman extraction.

Roger Fitz Orme de Assheton, in accordance with the feudal custom of the day, received from his uncle, Albertus de Greslet, Jr., a confirmation of the grant of land made to his father, and also a grant in fee of all Eston (Assheton), and thus became the first Lord of Assheton-under-Lyne.

Sir Thomas de Assheton, the son of Roger Fitz-Orme de Assheton, is regarded as the first Knight of the line.

Sir John de Assheton, his son, was summoned to Parliament in the seventeenth year of the reign of Edward II, and August 27, 1335, was awarded a charter to have a "free warren" in his demesne of Assheton.

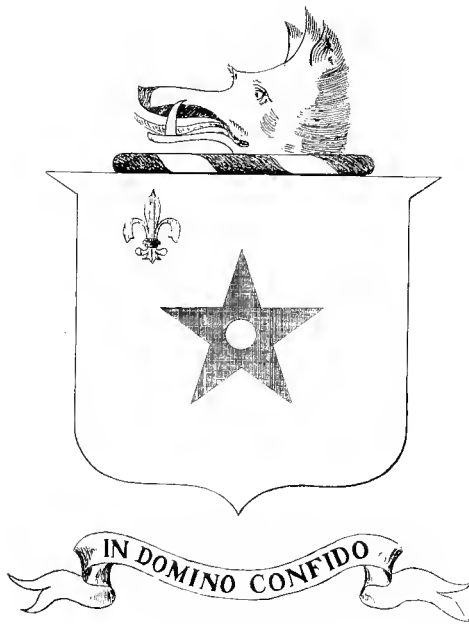
Sir Robert de Assheton was returned to Parliament in 1324; May 15, 1359, he was appointed to the governorship of Guynes, near Calais, and in 1363 was made Lord Treasurer of England. In 1368 he obtained a grant of the castle of Landgate, near Calais, and in 1369 was made Admiral of the Narrow Seas. In 1373 he was Treasurer of the Exchequer, and the year following Vice-Chamberlain to the King. In 1381 he was appointed Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports for life.

In 1346, while the King was absent in France, the Scots made an inroad into England, and Thomas de Assheton, fighting under the Queen in defense of England, distinguished himself by capturing the royal standard of Scotland and was knighted for his heroism on the occasion.

Sir John de Assheton was Knight of the Shire for the county of Lancaster in the sixth, twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Richard II.

Sir John de Assheton, grandson of the above named Sir John, was summoned by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to receive the honor of Knighthood of the Bath on the eve of his Coronation as Henry IV., October 13, 1399. He was returned to Parliament in 1413, and was one of the influential nobles of his time, succeeding in rendering the subordination of the Asshetons to their superior lord merely nominal. In 1413 he was chosen Knight of the Shire, and in 1417 was appointed Senseschal of Bayeux. In 1419 he was appointed Governor of Hadupais, and the same year became Constable of Constance. He caused a detailed and accurate survey of his possessions to be made, resulting in a "Custom Roll and Rental," which has become one of the most valuable documents in the north of England, as it illustrates the customs of those days, and shows the relation which existed at that time between the lord of the manor and his serfs.

Sir John de Assheton left several sons, among whom were Thomas, who succeeded to his estates; and Ralph, who married the daughter and heiress of Rich-



ASHTON ARMS.

ard Barton, of Middleton, and thus became the progenitor of the Asshetons of Middleton. Ralph Assheton was knighted, and on account of his alleged tyranny, has been generally accepted as the "Black Knight," and thus giving rise to the custom known as "riding the Black Knight," which as recently as 1884 was popular in the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. The demonstration took place annually on Easter Sunday, and the town was visited by crowds of people from the surrounding towns and villages.

Sir Thomas Assheton, son of Sir John, above mentioned, left issue: Sir John, eldest son and successor; Edmund, who became seated at Chadderton, in Oldham, through his marriage with Johanna, daughter of Richard Radcliff, and thus became the progenitor of the Asshetons of Chadderton; Geoffrey, who married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Manners, of Shepley, and became the progenitor of the Asshetons of Shepley; Nicholas, Sergeant at Law 1443, Justice of the King's Bench 1445, married Mary, daughter of Lord Brook.

Sir John Assheton, eldest son of Sir Thomas, fought by the side of his sovereign in the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460, where, previous to the engagement, he received the honor of knighthood.

Sir Thomas Assheton, son and heir of Sir John, last mentioned, was knighted at Ripon in 1401. He died in 1516, and was the last survivor of the elder male line of the senior branch of the family of Assheton; the line being continued by the Asshetons of Middleton, Chadderton and Shepley, above mentioned.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Assheton, married Sir William Booth, and thus became the ancestress of the Earls of Stamford and Warrington, by whom the manor and chief part of the hereditaments of the Assheton family of Ashton-under-Lyne were inherited.

It is through Geoffrey, son of Sir Thomas Assheton, who married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Manners, of Shepley, that the Ashtons of Philadelphia descend from the Asshetons of Ashton-under-Lyne.

JONATHAN ASSHETON, a scion of this family, came to Philadelphia about 1683. He was born in county Lancaster, England, and was a relative of Robert Assheton, who came to Philadelphia in 1699, father of Ralph Assheton, the prominent Provincial Councillor, etc., said to have been a cousin of William Penn.

Jonathan Assheton was admitted a freeman of the city of Philadelphia, July 13, 1795, as shown by the "Minutes of the Common Council of Philadelphia," in the writing of Robert Assheton, as clerk of the Council. Jonathan Assheton was one of the early members of Christ Church, and the book containing the earliest records of that church has on its title page this inscription, "Jonathan Assheton, his Book," and these early records are in his handwriting. His official designation was "Clerk of the Church of England in America." His signature appears among others, to a letter to the Bishop of London, of March 31, 1715, testifying to the character of Rev. Francis Phillips, then rector of Christ Church. He was buried at Christ Church, January 23, 1727-8. His wife, Hannah, died August 22, 1726, and is also buried at Christ Church.

ISAAC ASHTON, son of Jonathan and Hannah Assheton, born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1709, was baptized at Christ Church, by the name of "Ashton," in which form the name has since been spelled by the family. He died in Philadelphia, November 15, 1751. He married Sarah Fordham, who died January 29, 1735-6.

WILLIAM ASHTON, son of Isaac and Sarah (Fordham) Ashton, was baptized at

Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 21, 1736. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, died in Philadelphia, September 24, 1800, and was buried at Christ Church. He married at Christ Church, November 4, 1758, Marion Catharine Easterly, born June 13, 1736, died December 17, 1800, also buried at Christ Church.

GEORGE ASHTON, son of William and Marion Catharine (Easterly) Ashton, born in Philadelphia, December 14, 1774, was engaged in shipbuilding in his native city during the active years of his life, being many years senior member of the firm of Ashton & Rambo. On September 1, 1794, he was commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin, Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Company of Artillery, in the Artillery Regiment of the City of Philadelphia, his name being spelled in the commission, "Asheton." He married Elizabeth Hughes, who died March 2, 1844. George Ashton died April 18, 1838, and was buried beside his paternal ancestors in Christ churchyard.

George and Elizabeth (Hughes) Ashton had issue:

WILLIAM EASTERLY ASHTON, of whom presently;
DANIEL RAMBO ASHTON, of whom later.

REV. WILLIAM EASTERLY ASHTON, son of George and Elizabeth (Hughes) Ashton, was born in Philadelphia, May 18, 1793, and was baptized at Christ Church, of which his ancestors had been members for several generations. He, however, was converted to the Baptist faith by Rev. William White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and was licensed to preach March 23, 1814; in the following year was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Hope-well, New Jersey, where he served one year, and then resigned to accept the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Blockley, Philadelphia, where, during the next eight years, he established a reputation as an eloquent and forceful preacher. During this period he founded and became the head of a seminary for girls, in which he lectured on the natural sciences. On March 7, 1833, he accepted a call to the Third Baptist Church of Philadelphia, to which he continued to minister until February 23, 1835, when he resigned, owing to ill health. He was a member of the Theological Institution of the Baptist General Convention of Philadelphia, which became Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1821, later Columbian University. He was the first president of the Baptist General Association of Pennsylvania, and chairman of its executive committee. He was elected the first head of Haddington College, but declined, accepting, however, the professorship of natural science in that institution. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University.

Rev. William Easterly Ashton married (first) Harriet, daughter of Hudson and Hannah (Woolston) Burr, of New Jersey, granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Burr, and great-granddaughter of John Burr, and his wife, Susanna, widow of Robert Owen, of Merion, Philadelphia, and daughter of William Hudson, of Philadelphia, an account of whose ancestry and descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes. Rev. William Easterly Ashton married (second) Sarah Keen, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1797, died June 17, 1875, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Knowles) Keen, of Philadelphia, and seventh in descent from Joran Kyn, one of the chief Swedish proprietors at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania,

long before the grant of the Province to William Penn, and who is referred to in these volumes as an ancestor of the Yeates, Brinton, McCall, Swift and other prominent Colonial families of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Joran Kyn (the Swedish form of the name, later anglicized into Keen), came to America with Governor John Printz, in the ship "Fama," which sailed from Stockholm, August 16, 1642, and arrived at Fort Christina, New Sweden, on the Delaware, February 15, 1643. In a "Rulla" issued by Printz at "Kirrstina," June 20, 1644, and still preserved in the royal archives at Stockholm, he is mentioned as a soldier in the Governor's Life Guard, and in a "List of Persons living in New Sweden, March 1, 1648," he is similarly described. He acquired an unusually large tract of land in New Sweden, extending along a great part of the eastern bank of Upland Kill, now Chester Creek, for a mile and a half above its mouth, at the northwestern portion, upon which Crozer Theological Seminary is now located; it was three-quarters of a mile in width, and reached to the east along the river as far as Ridley Creek.

Hans (John) Keen, son of Joran Kyn, is supposed to have been born on the Delaware soon after the arrival of his parents; he at least became the possessor of two hundred acres of the land granted to his father as early as 1678. He died prior to 1693, and his widow, Willemka, several years later married Casper Fisk, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and survived him many years; her maiden name and parentage are unknown.

Matthias, eldest son of Hans and Willemka Keen, born at Upland, removed in his youth farther up the Delaware and became a considerable landowner in Oxford township and vicinity, in Philadelphia county. He took a deep interest in religious matters, and was one of the largest contributors to the support and advancement of the Swedish churches in and around Philadelphia, particularly to the fund for building Gloria Dei Church in 1700. He was chairman of the building committee, having in charge its erection, and was a trustee and vestryman there until his death in Oxford township, July 13, 1714. He was returned as a member of the Provincial Assembly, October 8, 1713, qualified as such and participated in the proceedings of the session of 1713-14, but died before the time for his re-election.

Matthias Keen married Henricka Clausen, or Johnson, daughter of Jan Claussen, an early settler on the Neshaminy, in Bristol township, Bucks county, where he had obtained a grant of a large tract of land from Edmond Andross, under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, later confirmed by patent from William Penn. All the children of Jan Claussen, according to Dutch custom, took the name of Johnson. Matthias Keen and his wife participated with the other heirs of Jan Claussen in the distribution of the real estate in Bristol township, Bucks county, part of which descended to their children. Matthias Keen married (second) Sarah ——, who survived him. He had six children, at least five of whom were by his first wife.

John, son of Matthias and Henrietta (Claussen) Keen, was born in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, in 1695, and inherited from his father four hundred acres of land there and in Lower Dublin township, as well as an interest in his mother's real estate in Bucks county. He took an active part in public affairs, and was one of the petitioners to the Assembly for the passage of an act confirming the title of the early Swedish settlers to the land taken up by them, and which

had descended to the present holders, thus ending the controversy between his compatriots and the Proprietary Land Office; through his efforts a bill was introduced but failed of passage. He was a member and warden of Gloria Dei Church, and one of the largest contributors towards rebuilding the parsonage of that church, destroyed by fire in 1717. He died February 22, 1758.

John Keen married, November, 1713, Susanna, eldest daughter and second child of James Steelman, of Great Egg Harbor, Gloucester county, New Jersey, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Christian Stoy, an early Swedish settler on the Delaware, mentioned as a member of Wiccacoe congregation in 1693. Susanna (Steelman) Keen died November 9, 1753. John and Susannah Keen were the parents of seven sons and four daughters; Mary, eldest daughter, married Toby Leech; Matthias, second son, married (first) Mary Swift, 1743, sister of John and Joseph Swift, the progenitors of the Swift family of Philadelphia, an account of which is given in these volumes.

James, eldest son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, born in Oxford, Philadelphia county, married there Mercy Ashton, daughter of Joseph Ashton, of Lower Dublin township, and granddaughter of Joseph and Jane Ashton. James Keen died intestate at an early age, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Mercy, December 24, 1742. On March 29, 1745, she married Isaac Williard, whom she also survived, and died in 1760.

John, son of James and Mercy (Ashton) Keen, born in Oxford township, March 4, 1738-9, inherited land in Oxford township, but sold out there in 1762 and removed to Lower Dublin township, and later to Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. In 1782 he purchased a portion of the old Keen homestead devised by his grandfather to Jacob Keen, in Lower Dublin township, and settled thereon. He was one of the original trustees of Lower Dublin Academy at its incorporation in 1794, and served until his death in 1808. He was also a vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, but both he and his two wives are buried at Pennepack Church.

John Keen married (first) May 6, 1762, Sarah Swift, born November 28, 1743, died September 6, 1782, daughter of Dr. Samuel Swift, for thirty years a vestryman and warden of Trinity Church, Oxford, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Duffield, of "Benfield," in the Manor of Moreland. Dr. Samuel Swift was a grandson of John Swift, many years a Colonial Justice and member of Assembly from Bucks county. John Keen married (second) in 1785, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Fisher) Hall. She was born September 29, 1742, and died February 14, 1816, having survived three husbands—Jacob Laughlin, Simeon Cornell and John Keen, respectively. John Keen died May 17, 1808. His will, dated January 28, 1802, proved May 23, 1808, devised his estate to his wife, Mary; sons, John and Jacob; children of his son, Samuel, and daughter, Sarah; to to his daughter, Esther Kenteen. In Poulson's *Daily Advertiser*, of May 30, 1808, appears the following obituary notice of John Keen:

"Died at his farm in the County of Philadelphia, the 17th instant, deeply lamented by his relatives and friends, Mr. John Keen, in the 70th year of his age. He was an affectionate father and husband, and a kind and social neighbor. During his long and painful illness, a Christian fortitude and pious resignation were strongly evinced. A long train of friends and acquaintances who followed his remains to the grave manifested the esteem in which he was held."

Samuel, son of John and Sarah (Swift) Keen, married Sarah, daughter of John Knowles, of Oxford township, and they were the parents of Sarah Keen, wife of William Easterly Ashton.

As before stated, many of the descendants of Joran Kyn intermarried with prominent Colonial families of Philadelphia. His granddaughter, Catharine Sandelands, born January 26, 1671, married Jasper Yeates, and was the ancestress of that distinguished family. Anne Yeates, daughter of Jasper and Catharine, became the wife of George McCall, the progenitor of that family in Philadelphia.

Mary, daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Dahlbo) Keen, and a great-granddaughter of Joran Kyn, born September 29, 1728, married Jonathan Crathorne, and their daughter, Mary, born August 4, 1765, married John Montgomery, of Philadelphia, son of James Montgomery, of Eglinton, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and great-grandson of William Montgomery, of Brigend, Ayresshire, Scotland.

Dorothy, another daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Keen) Crathorne, born April 24, 1767, married September 15, 1791, Richard Dale, the distinguished American Naval Officer.

Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Keen) Stout, born 1764, married General William MacPherson.

Margaret McCall, born April 6, 1721, married February 3, 1759, Joseph Swift, a brother of Mary Swift, the first wife of Matthias Keen, before mentioned.

Anne, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Searle) McCall, born March 30, 1745, married June 8, 1763, Thomas Willing, son of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing.

SAMUEL KEEN ASHTON, son of Rev. William Easterly and Sarah (Keen) Ashton, born April 6, 1822, died February 11, 1895; received his early education at Germantown Academy, and from there entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and received his degree of A. B. in 1841, and later the degree of A. M. Entering the Medical Department of the same University he received his degree of M. D. in 1843, and engaged in active practice of his profession, which continued during a long and active career. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He was the author of a "Memoir of the Rev. William Easterly Ashton, A. M.," his father, published in annals of the American Baptist Pulpit 1860.

Dr. Ashton married November 7, 1844, Caroline Melinda, daughter of Thomas Tucker Smiley, M. D., by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Hawkins) Loud, of a family long associated with the affairs of New Castle county and the eastern shore of Maryland.

Dr. Samuel Keen Ashton was buried in the churchyard of St. James the Less, the funeral services being held in Christ Church, with which parish his ancestors had been prominently identified for six generations.

Dr. Samuel Keen and Caroline M. (Smiley) Ashton had issue:

Caroline M. Ashton, b. Oct. 6, 1845, d. Dec. 14, 1846;

Sarah E. Ashton, b. Dec. 6, 1846, d. Nov. 15, 1851;

Kate Ashton, b. May 20, 1849; m. Newcomb B. Thompson, and had issue:

Edith Thompson, m. James Alan Montgomery;

Ellen B. Thompson, m. Walter Pyle;

Katharine Ashton.

William Easterly Ashton, b. Oct. 12, 1851, d. Oct. 28, 1851;

Harriet M. Ashton, b. March 28, 1853;

Emma L. Ashton, b. Aug. 21, 1855, d. Dec. 16, 1895; m. Dalton, son of Rev. Benjamin Dalton Dorr, rector of Christ Church, Phila., by his wife, Esther Odin, and had issue: Odin Dorr, Ashton Dorr, Emma Ashton Dorr;

William Easterly Ashton, b. June 5, 1859, received early education at private schools of Phila.; entered the Univ. of Pa. 1875, class of 1879; later entered Medical Dept. of same institution and received degree of M. D. 1881; received same degree at Jefferson Medical College 1884; received degree of L.L. D. from Ursinus College 1904; was Demonstrator of Clinical Obstetrics and Chief of Clinic Diseases of Women at Jefferson Medical College; is Professor of Gynecology to the Medico Chirurgical College, and Gynecologist to the Medico Chirurgical Hospital, Phila., having previously filled same position at Phila. Hospital. He is member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society of Phila., the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Phila., the American Medical Association; fellow of the American Gynecological Association, one of founders of Congress Internationale de Gynecologie et D'Obstetrique, and connected with number of other medical and scientific organizations; he is author of "Compendium on Essentials of Obstetrics," which has been translated into Chinese, of work on gynecology (1905), as well as of frequent contributions to journals on subjects appertaining to surgery. He is vestryman of Christ Church and secretary of vestry; a member of Society of Colonial Wars, of Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and member of University and Racquet Clubs of Phila.; m. Oct. 5, 1891, Alice Elizabeth, dau. of Mitchell G. Rosengarten, and they had issue:

Dorothy Ashton, b. July 27, 1892, d. April 2, 1893.

Esther Ashton, b. Oct. 10, 1860;

Sarah Keen Ashton, h. May 2, 1862; m. Dec. 29, 1898, Charles Edouard Québil;

Samuel Keen Ashton, b. June 4, 1863, d. June, 1898;

THOMAS GEORGE ASHTON, M. D., b. April 6, 1866; m. Mary Lincoln Henszey; of whom presently;

Sophie M. Ashton, b. May 18, 1868; m. Henry, son of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Tucker, and had issue:

William Ashton Tucker, b. Oct. 2, 1900;

Elizabeth Russell Tucker, b. Aug. 14, 1902.

THOMAS GEORGE ASHTON, son of Samuel Keen and Caroline M. (Smiley) Ashton, born April 6, 1866, received his early education in the Germantown Academy and the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and was graduated a Doctor of Medicine by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1888. After serving a term as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital, he became actively attached to the teaching corps of his alma mater in the branch of Clinical Medicine, having been appointed Demonstrator on that subject and Assistant Visiting Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. In 1903 he was elected Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine by the Trustees of Jefferson Medical College. In 1904 he was elected by the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Adjunct Professor of Medicine at that institution. He has held the position of Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and a member of various other medical societies. Is visiting physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and the author of various articles appertaining to the subject of internal medicine. He is a member of the Markham Club, the Racquet Club, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Dr. Thomas George Ashton married November 7, 1900, Mary Lincoln, daughter of William P. Henszey, Sc. D. (Univ. of Penna.) and a member of the firm of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, by his wife Anne B. Hitchcock.

Mary Lincoln (Henszey) Ashton is ninth in descent from John Howland, a passenger on the "Mayflower," landing at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, through his daughter Hope; fifth in descent from Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham, Massachu-

setts, a member of Provincial Council of Massachusetts, from 1753-70; and fourth in descent from Benjamin Lincoln, his son, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1733. He was chosen in 1762, Justice of the Peace for the county, and one year later Justice for the Province. In 1770, he represented Hingham in the Provincial Legislature, and in 1774 was made the representative of the town of Hingham, in the General Court, ordered by Governor Gage to convene at Salem in the following month. Governor Gage postponing the Court, it resolved itself into a Provincial Congress, with John Hancock as president, and Benjamin Lincoln as secretary. He was elected to the second Provincial Congress, which met at Cambridge in February, 1775, and was a member of the Third Provincial Congress from May to July, 1775, and during the last week of its session, acted as its President, in the absence of James Warren. In 1771, Benjamin Lincoln was appointed Major of the Third Regiment of Suffolk, then commanded by Josiah Quincy, and one year later was made its Lieutenant Colonel. In February, 1776, he was commissioned by the Council, Brigadier General, and the following May promoted to the rank of Major General, with general direction over the military affairs in Massachusetts. He was severely wounded, October, 1777, during the operations of General Gates against Burgoyne before Saratoga. He was commissioned by Congress February 19, 1777, a Major-General of the Continental Line, and in September, 1778, was appointed to command of the American Army in the Southern Department. At the surrender at Yorktown, he conducted the vanquished army of Lord Cornwallis to the field where they were to lay down their arms. On October 30, 1781, General Lincoln was appointed Secretary of War by Congress, and he retained that position until the close of the Revolutionary War. In January, 1787, he was placed in command of the State Troops of Massachusetts to put down the Shay Rebellion, and in 1788 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. In 1789 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston by President Washington, and during the autumn of the same year was appointed with Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians on the borders of the Southern States, and in April, 1793, a commissioner to treat with the Indians north of the Ohio, his colleagues in the latter commission being Beverly Randolph, of Virginia, and Timothy Pickering. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was its president until his death on May 9, 1810, at the age of seventy-seven years. In 1780 Harvard University conferred upon General Lincoln the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mary Lincoln (Henszey) Ashton is also sixth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Hitchcock, born August 24, 1694, a soldier in the French and Indian wars, who received his commission as Lieutenant from Governor Shirley, at Louisburg, June 28, 1745; seventh in descent from Joseph Sheldon, of Sheffield, a representative from that town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1708, and a direct descendant of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; tenth in descent from George Wyllys, second Governor of Connecticut, born in Fenny Compton, county Warwick, England, 1570, died Hartford, Connecticut, March 9, 1645, who ardently espoused the cause of the Puritans, and in 1636 sent his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men, "to purchase and prepare for him an estate suitable to his rank" in Hartford Connecticut, on which Gibbons was to erect a house and prepare for the reception of his master and his family. Governor Wyllys arrived in

1638, and at once became an important member of the Connecticut Colony. He was one of the framers of the Constitution in 1639, and was chosen one of the six magistrates of the colony at the first election, holding that office until his death. He was chosen Deputy Governor in 1641, and Governor in 1642.

Mrs. Ashton is ninth in descent from John Pynchon, Governor of Springfield, Massachusetts, born in England in 1621, who accompanied his father William Pynchon, named by Charles I, in March, 1629, as one of the original patentees in the Charter of the Colony of Massachusetts, who came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and was selected one of his eighteen assistants, but returned to England in 1652, and died at Wraysburg, Buckinghamshire, October 29, 1662.

John Pynchon, the son, was Colonel of the First Regiment of Hampshire county and was in active service during King Philip's War, and the first French war. He was appointed one of the commissioners to receive the surrender of New York by the Dutch in 1664; was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1659-65; assistant magistrate under the first Charter, 1665-86; councillor under the presidency of Dudley, 1686, under Sir Edmond Andros, 1688-9, and under the new charter from 1693 to his death on January 7, 1703. He married October 30, 1644, Amy, daughter of Governor George Wyllys, above mentioned, and their daughter Mary, married August 6, 1670, Captain Joseph Whiting, Treasurer of Connecticut for thirty-nine years, having succeeded his father who had held the same office for thirty-seven years; Mrs. Ashton being eighth and ninth in descent, respectively, from these two worthy officials.

She is also ninth in descent from William Ames, D. D., "of famous memory;" Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, and driven from England for non-conformity; sent by the States General of Holland to the Synod of Dort to "aid the President of the Synod by his suggestions;" and author of the "Medulla Theologiae" and other works, whose portrait, painted in 1633, hangs in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. Eighth in descent from Urian Oakes, fourth president of Harvard College, of whom Cotton Mather says, "as a theologian deservedly famous, a truly charming orator, a learned and orthodox pastor of a church at Cambridge, a most sagacious president of Harvard College, a recipient of the highest commendations for piety, learning and eloquence."

She is fifth in descent from Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D. D., born February 12, 1719, at Springfield, Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard, 1743; who in May, 1774, was called upon to deliver the election sermon in the Old South Church, Boston, before the Legislature and the Governor, being the occasion of the election "of His Majesty's Council for the said Province." Governor Gage was filled with wrath, on account of the boldness of the views expressed in the sermon, and negatived the election of thirteen of the councillors, elected in accordance with the views expressed, and adjourned the legislature to meet at Salem, June 17, as a punishment, and at Salem again adjourned them, but they locked the doors, refused admission to the Governor's messenger, and transacted their business in spite of him. Dr. Hitchcock received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1787. His son Dr. Gad Hitchcock, from whom Mrs. Ashton is fourth in descent, born November 2, 1749, was surgeon in Col. Simeon Cary's regiment in the War of the Revolution and afterwards appointed surgeon of Gen. Fellows' Brigade Hospital, in the Jerseys.

Mrs. Ashton is also fifth in descent from Col. John Bailey of the Second Massachusetts Regiment in the War of the Revolution.

Issue of Thomas George and Mary L. (Henszey) Ashton:—

Thomas Ashton, b. Aug. 24, 1901, d. the same day;
 Anne H. Ashton, b. Sept. 22, 1902;
 William H. Ashton, b. Dec. 24, 1904;
 Caroline Ashton, b. Jan. 22, 1908.

DANIEL RAMBO ASHTON, another son of George and Elizabeth (Hughes) Ashton, and younger brother of Rev. William Easterly Ashton, above mentioned, was born in Philadelphia in 1803, and died there May, 1881. He married Elizabeth Josiah, daughter of Joseph Marsh, and his wife Hannah, daughter of Capt. Adam Hubley, of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution; granddaughter of Colonel Joseph Marsh, of the Artillery Battalion of Philadelphia in 1780.

Issue of Daniel Rambo and Elizabeth Josiah (Marsh) Ashton:

JOSEPH HUBLEY ASHTON, b. March 11, 1836, d. March 7, 1907; of whom presently;
 Virginia Ashton, b. Sept. 9, 1839;
 JAMES WILLIAM ASHTON, b. Jan. 18, 1843; m. Cornelia Elizabeth Jones; of whom later.

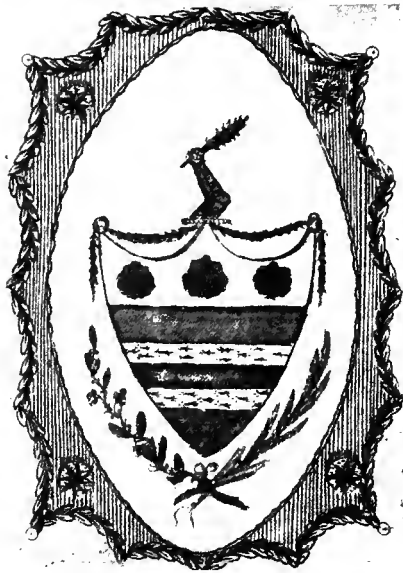
JOSEPH HUBLEY ASHTON, son of Daniel R. and Elizabeth J. (Marsh) Ashton, born March 11, 1836, died March 7, 1907, was graduated from the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, in 1854, and at once entered upon the study of law. At an early age he removed from Philadelphia, (where he had first filled the position of Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania) to Washington, D. C., and when still under the age of thirty years was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. His exclusive duty in that office was to represent the government in all cases involving the award of prizes for the capture of ships, engaged in running the blockade, and all sea-going craft, employed in carrying contraband goods during the Civil War. In several years service of this kind Mr. Ashton devoted himself with intense professional zeal to the mastery of international law, becoming well equipped for the important positions he was later called upon to fill. In 1869, soon after Hon. Hamilton Fish became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Grant, there had sprung up between Secretary Fish and Mr. Ashton, a close personal, professional and official intimacy, which continued during the whole of Secretary Fish's incumbency of the State Department, and personally until his death. When the Mexican Claims Commission was organized in 1869, Mr. Ashton was named by Secretary Fish as counsel for the United States to appear before this commission. In the importance of the questions raised before this tribunal and in the magnitude of the money involved, aggregating \$350,000,000, this commission was then without precedent, nor has any subsequent tribunal equalled it in respect to the amount of money involved. The Commission was in session for ten years, and two thousand claims were submitted to it and adjudicated. One claim entered by the Mexican Government against the United States, on account of Indian depredations, amounted to \$50,000,000. Mexico was represented by the eminent jurist Caleb Cushing, who advised them that the claim was a good one and would be allowed. By patient and painstaking work on the

part of J. Hubley Ashton, documents were discovered disproving the validity of the claim and it was disallowed, thus saving the United States \$50,000,000.

The great argument upon the subject of contract claims, involving the jurisdiction of international commissions over contracts, practically established the attitude of that commission and all subsequent ones, including that of the more recent Venezuelan Commission, before which Mr. Ashton again represented the United States. Mr. Ashton's masterly distinction between citizenship and nationality, set forth in one of his arguments before an international tribunal, has at last been practically accepted by civilized nations as a fundamental principle, always to be recognized. He demonstrated that nationality is a question of international law, and established the definition of citizenship as involving purely a question of municipal law. These two now well established principles were finally and adequately set forth in arguments made while representing the United States as counsel. Mr. Ashton was also distinguished before the Supreme Court and among the great lawyers for his marvelously accurate historic memory. He never erred in a statement of historic fact. He needed to give no reference when alluding to these facts. His statements were invariably accepted by the Court. He had no remarkable elocutionary or rhetorical powers, as these terms are commonly understood, but he possessed to a remarkable degree the talent for absolutely lucid statements of fact and law, and their application to the case in hand. He was one of those lawyers, who, when pleading before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, was sure to command the never wandering attention of every justice of that bench. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., in 1872.

Joseph Hubley Ashton died March 7, 1907. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Harriet Wakeman, who was born December 2, 1843, and died August 17, 1906. They had one daughter, Elizabeth.

JAMES WILLIAM ASHTON, the other son of Daniel R. and Elizabeth J. (Marsh) Ashton, born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1843, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of A. M. Class of 1863. He entered the University in 1859, and was awarded the Freshman and Sophomore declamation prizes and also the Junior English prize, and was president of the Zelosophic Society. He received leave of absence of the trustees in 1862, and entered the military service as Second Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 157th Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded before Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864, and was honorably discharged by reason thereof, September, 1864. He studied for two years at the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and later at the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts. He was for some years a Baptist clergyman and pastor of churches of that denomination at Watertown, New York, and Norwich, Connecticut. He was awarded the honorary degree of D. D. by Hobart College, Geneva, New York in 1890, and since 1892 has been a Protestant Episcopal Clergyman, being ordained by the Right Reverend William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, June, 1892. He was rector of the Church of Annunciation and Grace Church of Philadelphia for some years and is now rector of St. Stephen's Church, at Olean, Cattaragus County, New York. He married Cornelia Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Jones, and a lineal descendant of Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of New Haven, 1638.



BRINGHURST ARMS.

BRINGHURST FAMILY.

The family of Bringhurst in the United States is descended from an ancient family of that name, long seated in Leicester, England, who bore for arms, az. two bars erm. in chief three escallops or, and crest, an arm embowed, habitted in mail, or holding in the hand ppr. a spiked club, sa. spikes or.

The town and parish of Bringhurst, from which the family surname is derived, antedates the Norman Conquest. It is situated in the southeast corner of Leicestershire, in an angle between Northamptonshire and the little county of Rutland, and skirts the river Welland.

According to Leland, the town of Bringhurst, with those of Easton, Drayton, Prestgrove, Blatheston and Langton, the first four of which were later held by the Bringhurst family, were given by one Ranulfe, a kinsman of Edward the Confessor, the Anglo Saxon King of 1042-66, to the abbey of Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. The statement as made by Leland is as follows: "Ranulphus Comes propinquus, Regis Edwardi Confessoris, dedit Monasterion de Peterburgh, Bringhurst, Easton, Drayton, Prestgrove, Blathestun and Langdon, in Comitatu Lecestr."

J. Granville Leach, LL. B., the eminent genealogist and historian of Philadelphia, in his "History of the Bringhurst Family," published in 1901, for Capt. Robert Ralston Bringhurst, of Philadelphia, from which the information contained in this sketch is largely gathered, states that the earliest mention of the surname of Bringhurst found by him was Robert de Bringhurst, who prior to 1260 was Lord of Broughton and Bringhurst, and had holdings in Drayton, Holt and Prestgrove, and Nichol's "History of Leicestershire," accords to him the arms described at the head of this article. In 1320 a John Bringhurst was summoned to Parliament from Leicestershire, and in 1567 another of the same name was rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Waltham, Leicestershire. In 1627 Charles Bringhurst "Chirurgion" had a son James baptized at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, and June 25, 1630, William Bringhurst, son of John Bringhurst, of Brabrooke, Northamptonshire, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and four years later received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On March 9, 1639, Henry Bringhurst, Esq., and Sir Thomas Rotherham were elected members of Parliament of Ireland, from King's county. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Bringhurst, graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1660, and became rector of Toddington, county of Bedford, and was buried there October 16, 1697; a memorial tablet being erected to his memory in his parish church. One John Bringhurst was a graduate of Queen's College, 1698, and another of the same name in 1739.

The earliest record we find of the name in America is that of Thomas Bringhurst, who appears as an inhabitant of St. Michael's parish, Island of Barbadoes, 1680; he is credited on Hotten's Lists as having five hired servants, several apprentices and five slaves; on March 21, 1682, the Council of Barbadoes appointed him "Caretaker of Powder."

THOMAS BRINGHURST, earliest lineal ancestor of the Bringhurst family of Philadelphia, was a "chirurgion" of London, and as shown by a manuscript

record made by his grandson, John Bringhurst, of Philadelphia, was married, August 27, 1647, to Elizabeth Hughes. He was doubtless of the Leicester family of Bringhurst, as there are records showing that members of the Leicester family had located in London, more than a generation earlier. On October 30, 1614, a license was issued there for the marriage of Thomas Cooper, St. Clement's Danes, Middlesex, yeoman, bachelor, to "Elizabeth Bringhurst, of St. Andrews, Holborn (London) Spinster, daughter of Thomas Bringhurst, late of Easton, Leicester, yeoman, deceased." On April 17, 1607, Katharine, wife of Thomas Bringhurst, was buried at St. James, Clerkenwell, London; these two items of record may have referred to the same Thomas Bringhurst, and as the name of Thomas was not a common one, it is probable that he was a connection and possibly an ancestor of Dr. Thomas Bringhurst, above referred to, as married in 1647.

Dr. Thomas Bringhurst was living in London, November 15, 1660, when he executed a general power of attorney to his wife Elizabeth to transact business for him, the original of which is in possession of the Philadelphia family.

JOHN BRINGHURST, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hughes) Bringhurst, was born in London, England, November 1, 1655, and died there about the year 1699, or 1700. In his youth he was apprenticed to Andrew Toaler, a stationer of London, and was made a freeman of the city, September 3, 1681. Prior to the latter date he began the business of a publisher and stationer, at least two of his works being published in 1681. One of these, possibly his first publication, was "An Epistle of Caution to Friends to take heed of that Spirit of Licentiousness, &c.," written by Christopher Taylor, "With a Short Testimony prepared by John Bringhurst," and bears this inscription: "Printed in London for John Bringhurst, at the Sign of the Book, in Gracechurch Street, near Cornhill, 1681." John Bringhurst was a member of the Society of Friends, and is known to have been the publisher of a number of books mentioned in the "Catalogue of Friends' Library." In 1683 he published a book entitled "George Fox's Primer," and it being asserted that it contained "a passage liable to misconstruction" he was arrested for printing it, and on trial was convicted and sentenced, September 20, 1684, to pay a fine of one shilling, and to stand two hours in the pillory. In 1683 he makes the following announcement at the end of one of his publications: "This is to give notice that John Bringhurst, Printer and Publisher, who formerly lived at the Sign of the Book, in Grace Church Street, is now removed to the Sign of the Book and Three Black Birds, in Leaden-Hall-Mutton Market, between the Black Bull and Colchester Arms, where any person may be supplied with Printing, Books, and paper, as formerly."

Tradition relates that he suffered many persecutions for printing of books expounding the doctrine and faith of the Society of Friends, and that to escape these persecutions removed for a time to Amsterdam, Holland. This statement seems to be borne out by the fact that the record of the dates of the birth of his children who later accompanied their mother to America, on the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, states that they were "all born at Amsterdam, Holland." He seems, however, to have returned to London and died there.

John Bringhurst married in London, June 2, 1682, Rosina (Prachen) Matern, widow of John Matern and daughter of Hilarius Prachen or Prache, a Lutheran Minister of Germany, who became a convert to Quakerism in 1671, and soon after with his wife Barbara, two married daughters, and son-in-law, John Matern,

migrated to England. A "Testimony" of John Matern, written August 24, 1680, but seven days before his death, gives the following information: "The Lord raised a desire in my father-in-law, who was a Priest, * * * to go to the People of the Lord which he had raised, gathered and chosen for Himself in England, * * * and as soon as he made it known to us, his wife and children, we found the same willingness and freedom also in us to go out from our father's house and kindred, not consulting flesh and blood, what would become of us,—and after we had made known our Desires and Intent to some of our Dearest Friends,—we left all for Love and Truth and went away. In all our Journey to London, the Lord was with us and brought us safe and well with joy and gladness of our Souls to his Beloved People here in England."

Hilarius Prachen died in 1693, and shortly after his death his widow Barbara, with her widowed daughter, Maria Van Buylaert, and her granddaughter, Abigail Matern, emigrated to Philadelphia, bringing a certificate from the Two Weeks Meeting, which is as follows:

"To ye ffrds & Brethren of ye Mo. Meeting at Philadelphia or elsewhere:—

"WHEREAS, Barbara Prachen, relict of Hilarius Prachen & Maria Van Buylaert, Relict of John Van Buylaert and Abigail Matern, ye daughter of John George Matern, School Master, deceased, have an intention of transporting themselves unto your Country and desire a certificate from us touching their conversation &c.

"These therefore may certify all ffrds concerned, yt upon enquiry made concerning the said Barbara Prachen, Maria Van Buylaert and Abigail Matern (mother, daughter and granddaughter), we do not find but that they are free and clear from any engagements in relation to marriage with any here, and have been of sober conversation amongst friends, so wth ye salutation of dear Love in ye Holy and pretious Truth, wee remaine in ye fellowship thereof, youre friends & Brethren.

"ffor ye ffrds. and Brethren at ye 2 Weeks Meeting in London, ye 5th of 12/Mo. 1693-4."

The "Memorandoms" of John Bringhurst, of Philadelphia, state that after his grandmother, Barbara Prachen, his aunt, Van Buylaert, and his half sister, Abigail Matern, settled in Philadelphia, that they frequently wrote to John Bringhurst and his wife in London, to "come over," but that "he could not be persuaded to cross the ocean to a new Country." The "Memorandoms" further continues. "My father being dead, my mother concluded to transport herself & family of small children to Pennsylvania, and accordingly took passage at London, in the Brigantine, 'Messenger,' James Guy, Master, for herself and four children, being Elizabeth, John, Barbara & George & landed at Philadelphia." No date of their sailing or arrival is given, but it was prior to October 16, 1701, on which date Mrs. Bringhurst subscribed as witness to the will of Samuel Siddon, in Philadelphia. She died in Philadelphia, March 9, 1711-12. She was born in Germany, and married there as shown by the testimony of her husband, prior to 1671, John Matern, a "School Master," with whom, and her parents, she removed to London, England, where her first husband died August 31, 1680. She published, after his death, "a few lines" in commemoration of his works and piety. She had by him at least one daughter, Abigail Matern, who as heretofore shown accompanied her grandmother and aunt to Philadelphia, 1694.

Issue of John and Rosina (Prachen) Bringhurst:

(All born either in London or Amsterdam).

Rosina Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1688; came with her mother to Phila.; m. there, Sept. 10, 1713, Emanuel Dungworth, son of Richard Dungworth, of Phila.;

JOHN, b. Feb. 25, 1690-91, d. Sept. 20, 1750, in Barbadoes; m. Mary Claypoole; of whom presently;

Barbara, b. March 29, 1693; m. June 6, 1715, William Morrison;
 GEORGE, b. May 15, 1697, d. at Germantown, Phila., Feb. 18, 1852; m. Anna Ashmead; of
 whom later.

JOHN BRINGHURST, eldest son of John and Rosina (Prachen) Bringhurst, and the author of the "Memorandums" so freely quoted from in this narrative, was born in London, or Amsterdam, February 25, 1690-1, and accompanied his widowed mother to Philadelphia in his tenth year. Almost immediately on their arrival he was apprenticed to George Guest, to learn the trade of a cooper, and followed that vocation in Philadelphia until the death of his mother, when, having a taste for life at sea, he shipped as cooper on the brig, "Elizabeth," Thomas Reed, Master, and made his first voyage to Surinam (Dutch Guiana), South America. Evidently pleased with his sea experiences, on his return he studied navigation with William Robins, and later made several trips to different points, and gives an interesting account of his experiences on these voyages in his "Memorandums," which show that he was a man of more than ordinary business ability and force of character. After his marriage in the autumn of 1718, he abandoned the sea and engaged in the cooperage business on his own account in Philadelphia, and in connection therewith invested in small "ventures" in the sailing vessels leaving Philadelphia for southern and West Indian ports. In 1727 he engaged in the mercantile trade, but continued his cooperage business also, meeting with such financial success that in 1729 he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him with two others to have built at Philadelphia the brigantine, "Joseph," and freight it for a voyage to foreign ports, and thereafter until his death, 1750, engaged more or less extensively in the shipping trade. He was a prominent and useful man in the community, filling a number of official positions, and executing innumerable private trusts. He was chosen constable of his district of the city in 1721; was made tax-collector of Dock Ward, 1725; one of the Overseers of the Poor in 1728, and in 1731 was made one of the Overseers of the Public School chartered by William Penn, and still known as the "William Penn Charter School," and continued to fill that position with interest and zeal until his death. On March 1, 1749, he joined with James Logan, Israel Pemberton, Anthony Morris and the other Overseers in the conveyance of land belonging to this school. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, "an Elder, active and serviceable in the church, and demonstrated a sincere regard for the prosperity thereof: exemplary in attending religious meetings, and in the careful education of his children," says a Memorial of him adopted by the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Being afflicted with ill health he made a visit to the Barbadoes in the hope of regaining his health, but died there September 20, 1750, at the house of the Widow Oxley, whose husband, John Oxley, had previously died at John Bringhurst's house in Philadelphia, while there on a visit. His will dated June 16, 1750, names his wife, Mary; Sons, Joseph, James and John; daughter, Mary, wife of Judah Foulke; daughter, Elizabeth Bringhurst, and "sister" Elizabeth Claypoole.

John Bringhurst married, October 30, 1718, Mary, daughter of John Claypoole, the first of that distinguished family to come to Philadelphia, sailing in the "Amity" from the Downs, April 23, 1682, as an assistant and clerk to Capt. Thomas Holme, Commissioner and Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. He superintended the erection of the "Claypoole House" in Philadelphia prior to the arrival of his father, James Claypoole, Treasurer of the Free

Society of Traders, Register General and Justice of the Supreme Court. John Claypoole was Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1686-90, and High Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1687 to 1690, and 1693 to his death, September 8, 1700. Mary (Claypoole) Bringhurst survived her husband nearly eleven years, dying in Philadelphia, July 2, 1761.

Issuc of John and Mary (Claypoole) Bringhurst:

Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1720-1, d. Jan. 22, 1799; m. Judah Foulke, a prominent and active citizen of Phila.; he was a Collector of Excise 1745-50; High Sheriff 1770-73; Marshal of Admiralty Court 1770-74; Clerk of Market and Sealer of Weights and Measures 1775; and was appointed by Continental Congress, March 25, 1775, to sign Continental bills;

John, b. Nov. 9, 1722, d. Dec. 15, 1789, unm.; was a prominent iron merchant of Phila.; an early contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and prominently identified with many of the Colonial institutions of Phila.; was a signer of the Non-importation Resolutions of 1765;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1723-4, d. Dec. 25, 1790, unm.;

JAMES, b. Dec. 7, 1730, d. at Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 27, 1810; m. (first) Anne Pole, (second) Hannah Peters, (third) Ruth Barker; of whom presently;

Thomas, b. Jan. 17, 1731, d. Jan. 19, 1731;

Joseph, b. March 20, 1732-3, d. in Wilmington, Del., 1811; was apprenticed when a youth to his father's trade of a cooper, but later became a prominent and successful merchant; he kept a journal, covering the period from his father's death to his final removal to Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1808, after which the only entry is the memoranda of the death of his brother, James, at Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 27, 1810; as this journal notes the happenings in an active business life of more than half a century, it contains an immense fund of valuable information, of historical interest; the writer was never married, and the family notes have largely to do with his brother, James, and his family; he was member of American Philosophical Society, and a man of culture and substance, highly esteemed in the community;

Deborah, b. Dec. 21, 1734, d. Jan. 16, 1735;

Deborah (second of the name), b. Sept. 15, 1736, d. April 16, 1737.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, younger son of John Bringhurst, of London, by his wife, Rosina (Matern) Prachen, accompanied his mother to Philadelphia at about the age of three years, and in due time was apprenticed to Arendt Klincken, a weaver of Germantown, but on arriving at manhood engaged in the saddlery business there, and prospering in that business accumulated a comfortable estate, and became a considerable landholder in and about Germantown, where he died February 18, 1752. He married, September 1, 1723, Anna, born in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, February 9, 1707-8, died at Germantown, August, 1700, daughter of John Ashmead, born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, July 12, 1679, died at Germantown, October 7, 1732, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers. John Ashmead, the elder, grandfather of Mrs. Bringhurst, was born in Cheltenham, England, October 14, 1648, and in 1682 or 1683 emigrated to Pennsylvania with his widowed mother, Mary Ashmead, his wife and two children, and his brother-in-law, Toby Leach, who had married Esther Ashmead. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Toby Leach, Richard Wall and Everard Bolton, he purchased 1000 acres of land in Cheltenham township, named by him in honor of the place of his nativity, and settling on his share thereof, died there December 21, 1688.

George and Anna (Ashmead) Bringhurst were the parents of ten children, six of whom lived to maturity: Sarah, married George Palmer; John; George; Esther, died without issue; Samuel and William. Many of their descendants have had a prominent part in the affairs of Philadelphia, where some of them still

reside. John, eldest son, was a noted coachmaker of Germantown, and was the first to build the carriages, familiarly known, down to the generation just past, as "Germantown wagons." He built a coach for President Washington in 1790. He became a wealthy and influential citizen of Germantown, and was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia county, 1775.

JAMES BRINGHURST, second son of John and Mary (Claypoole) Bringhurst, born in Philadelphia, December 7, 1730, was in the earlier years of his life a master carpenter and builder, but later became a prominent merchant and acquired a large estate for that period. He seems to have had business or material interests in Rhode Island, early in life, as his brother, Joseph, records in his journal several trips made by James to that Colony, the first, May 6, 1752, and the last, his final removal there, July 17, 1807. It would seem from an entry in the diary of Hannah Callender, under date of August 26, 1761, that James Bringhurst had some knowledge of carriage building, though the reference may have been intended for his cousin, John Bringhurst, the coachmaker of Germantown; the entry is as follows: "August 26, 1761, Parents consenting, Anna Pole, Betsy Bringhurst, Hannah Callender, James Bringhurst, and Samuel Sansom, set out for Bethlehem, and the country adjacent, intending a tour of a week or ten days, in a complete light wagon, made by James Bringhurst." The trip seems to have been a success in one sense of the term, as November 19 of the same year he married Anna Pole, one of his companions on this pleasure trip through the romantic highlands along the Lehigh. She was born in Philadelphia, 1733, daughter of John Pole, born in England, December 31, 1705, and evidently came to America just prior to his marriage at Burlington Meeting, New Jersey, January 22, 1733, to Rachel, daughter of Dr. Richard Smith, of the "Burlington Smiths," by his wife, Ann Marshall, as he is named in the marriage certificate as "late of Bustlehay, Wivelscombe, Somersetshire." He settled in Philadelphia and became a prominent merchant, possessed of large estate; died there January 5, 1755. He was possessed of a handsome country seat on Gray's Ferry road, at what is now Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, the mansion house being surrounded by a large tract of land. This seat was purchased by John Bringhurst soon after his marriage, and was his home for many years, and a portion of the tract remained in the tenure of his descendants until 1860.

James Bringhurst was a member of Carpenter's Company, its Warden in 1769, and one of the Board of Managers, 1772-75. He was also one of the Trustees, to whom was conveyed the land whereon the famous Carpenter's Hall was built. He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1761, and in 1768 was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, being a member of the building committee who had charge of the erection of the Hall of that Society on Independence Square. He retired from active business pursuits some years prior to his decease, and July 17, 1807, removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died February 27, 1810, and was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground at Tiverton, Rhode Island.

Anna (Pole) Bringhurst, first wife of James Bringhurst, and mother of his children, died March 5, 1777; he married (second) 1778, Hannah Peters, who was buried September 19, 1781, aged thirty-one years. He married (third) Ruth, daughter of Abraham Barker, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, by his wife, Susanna Anthony. She was born January 15, 1746, died December 6, 1815.

Issue of James and Anne (Pole) Bringhurst:

John, b. April 25, 1764, d. June 16, 1800; m. April 30, 1789, Mary Lawton, a noted Revolutionary belle of great beauty and grace of manner, daughter of Robert Lawton, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Newport, R. I.; her married life, though brief, was a very bright and brilliant one socially, and there are many interesting reminiscences of her visits to the Presidential mansion and her part in the social functions elsewhere in Phila., while it was the National Capital; she d. at Phila., Feb. 11, 1793, and her husband survived her but seven years; they had one son, John, who d. at the home of his Grandfather Lawton, in Newport, Jan. 23, 1803;

James, b. Phila., March 4, 1766, d. there May 27, 1818; was an iron merchant for many years, and later a clerk in the U. S. Bank; m. (first) Aug. 12, 1789, Rachel Bettie, who d. Aug. 25, 1795, (second) Ann Carroll, who survived him and d. 1829; three children by each wife;

JOSEPH, b. Oct. 6, 1767, d. July 26, 1834; m. Deborah Ferris; of whom presently;

Jonathan, b. May 8 1769, d. Nov. 9, 1818, unm.;

Edward, b. Dec. 16, 1770, d. Sept. 26, 1794, unm.;

Rachel, b. Feb. 15, 1775, d. Feb. 16, 1777.

DR. JOSEPH BRINGHURST, third son of James and Anne (Pole) Bringhurst, born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1767, received a liberal education, and studied medicine. On receiving his medical diploma in 1793, he located in Wilmington, Delaware, and began the practice of his profession, and soon after that date established a drug store at his residence, now 317 Market street, where the same business has since been continuously conducted by his descendants, a period of considerable over a century.

Dr. Bringhurst took an active interest in public affairs. He was Clerk of the Borough of Wilmington, 1799, and in 1802 was appointed Postmaster by President Thomas Jefferson and reappointed by Madison and Monroe, but in 1820, on Monroe's election to the second term, he appointed Nicholas Gilpin Williamson to succeed Dr. Bringhurst.

Dr. Bringhurst "was gifted with an intellect of no common order; he had cultivated and improved it by extensive reading, and nature had supplied him with an easy elocution, which enabled him to communicate with clearness and facility, and rendered his conversation, a source of instruction and pleasure." He was an easy and graceful writer, and courted the Muse to a considerable extent, his manuscript writings including many volumes.

Under date of March 4, 1796, Dr. Joseph Bringhurst wrote a letter to William Cowper, the English poet, which in 1800 was printed under the title of "Copy of a Letter from a Young Man, a Quaker in Pennsylvania, to the late William Cowper, Poet." The letter was later printed in the *British Friend*.

Dr. Joseph Bringhurst was intimate with the Hon. John Dickinson, one of the most prominent Revolutionary Patriots of Delaware, author of the "Farmer's Letters," member of Continental Congress, etc., and was at his bedside when he died. He was also intimately associated with Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, and took a deep interest in the introduction of steam navigation. He was always interested in all that pertained to the advancement and development of the material interests of Wilmington and vicinity; was one of the promoters and participated in the establishment of the first cotton factory, erected in the state of Delaware, and was connected with other industrial institutions.

Dr. Joseph Bringhurst married at Wilmington, July 11, 1799, Deborah, born in Wilmington, March 2, 1773, died there August 20, 1844, daughter of Ziba Ferris, born at New Milford, Connecticut, October 24, 1743, died at Wilmington, April

24, 1794, by his wife, Edith, born in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1742, died at Wilmington, Delaware, February 8, 1815, daughter of Benjamin Sharpless, son of Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless (the former a native of Hatherton, Cheshire, England, and the latter of Glamorganshire, Wales), by his first wife, Edith, daughter of James Broome and Mary Alexander, his wife, who came to Chester county from Marshfield, Gloucestershire, England, 1717.

Samuel Ferris, great-grandfather of Ziba Ferris, above mentioned, came from Reading, Berkshire, England, and settled at Groton, near Boston, Massachusetts, removing later to Charlestown, where his son Zacharias was born in 1676. The latter married Sarah Reed, whose father had come from the town of Awley, Dorsetshire, England, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where Sarah was born. Zachariah and Sarah (Reed) Ferris settled at New Milford, Connecticut, being one of the first twelve families to settle that town. They were Presbyterians, but most of their children united with the Society of Friends; David, second son, born at Stratford, Connecticut, May 10, 1707, came to Philadelphia in 1733, became a Friend, married at Philadelphia, Mary Massey, and in 1737 settled in Wilmington, where he died in 1779, having been a prominent minister of the Society of Friends for near a quarter of a century. Another brother, Zachariah, also removed to Wilmington, and united with Friends there and became a minister, dying January 6, 1803, at the age of eighty-five years, one month and twenty-four days, after over sixty years spent in the ministry.

John Ferris, fourth son and seventh child of Zachariah and Sarah (Reed) Ferris, born at New Milford, Connecticut, 1710, married there, May 15, 1738, Abigail Tryon, of New Fairfield, and they had seven children of whom Ziba, father of Deborah (Ferris) Bringhurst, was the fifth. His parents removed with their children to Wilmington, 1748, from Oblong, Dutchess county, New York, bringing a certificate from the Friends' Meeting there.

Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, mother of Mrs. Bringhurst, was for eighteen years an Elder of Friends' Meeting, and at her death Wilmington Meeting adopted a lengthy Memorial, commending her many Christian virtues.

Dr. Joseph Bringhurst died at Wilmington, July 26, 1834, in his sixty-seventh year. His widow Deborah survived until August 20, 1844, in her seventy-first year.

Issue of Dr. Joseph and Deborah (Ferris) Bringhurst:

William, b. Sept. 25, 1800, d. June 14, 1818;

Mary Dickinson, b. July 4, 1806, d. Jan. 12, 1886; m. at Cincinnati, O., June 28, 1842, George Vernon Moody, b. in Portland, Me., Feb. 12, 1816; their two children, both b. at Port Gibson, Miss., d. inf.;

Joseph, b. Sept. 26, 1807, d. in Wilmington, March 14, 1880; succeeded his father in the drug business, from which he retired in 1851; was the founder of Wilmington Savings Fund 1832, was president last eight years of his life; became a director of the Bank of Delaware 1843; director of Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad 1860, and one of its most active and trusted officers; became director of Delaware Railroad 1864; later a director of the Chester Creek and of the Delaware & Dorchester railroads; of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Delaware, Wilmington Coal & Gas Company, and other corporations; m. Oct. 6, 1842, Anna, b. Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1816, d. there May 28, 1889, dau. of John and Margaret (Paxson) Richardson; had issue:

Two daughters, Margaret and Anna, never married;

John Richardson Bringhurst, b. Jan. 8, 1745; m. (first) Feb. 1, 1870, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Sarah (Richardson) Tatnall, of Wilmington, and lived for some years in Delaware co., Pa., removing later to Marshalton, Del.; his first

wife d. Jan. 19, 1874; m. (second) June 16, 1881, Annie S. Stokes, b. Louisville, Ky., March 1, 1861, d. Marshalton, Del., April 23, 1882; m. (third) Esther Harlan Wilson; had two sons, Joseph and Frederick, by first marriage; daughter, Margaret, by second marriage, and son, John, by third marriage.

EDWARD, b. May 22, 1809, d. Feb. 8, 1884; m. Sarah Shipley; of whom presently;

Ziba Ferris, b. Sept. 19, 1812, d. at Wilmington, March 6, 1836; m. 1832, Amy, dau. of Isaac and Margaret (Roberts) Dixon, who d. Nov. 3, 1846; had issue:

Margaret, d. unm., at age of 23 years;

Dr. William Bringhurst, son, b. April 20, 1833, d. Phila., Jan. 27, 1898; studied drug business, and later medicine, graduating at Jefferson Medical College, Phila., 1876, and practiced in Phila., 1505 North Thirteenth street; during Civil War he was in hospital service; he was a man of broad humanitarian views and was highly esteemed; m. Jan. 16, 1869, Amanda Melvina (Veale) James, b. Phila., Dec. 6, 1829, d. there Feb. 21, 1888, widow of Thomas M. James, of Phila., and dau. of George Veale, from Sunderland, co. Durham, England, by his wife, Margaret Frowert, from near Claymont, Del.; their only child, William Joseph Bringhurst, was b. Phila., Feb. 17, 1870.

EDWARD BRINGHURST, fourth child of Dr. Joseph and Deborah (Ferris) Bringhurst, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, May 22, 1809, died there February 8, 1884. He was identified with many of the more prominent institutions of his native city; director of National Bank of Delaware, New Castle County Insurance Company, and the Wilmington Savings Fund. He was one of the managers of Children's Home and Fountain Society, and president of the latter at his death. He was connected with a number of other philanthropic associations, and held many positions of private trust. He married, May 8, 1832, Sarah, born in Wilmington, May 28, 1812, died there October 13, 1896, daughter of Samuel Shipley, of Wilmington, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Jefferis, granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Levis) Shipley, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Marriott) Shipley, and great-great-granddaughter of William Shipley, who came to America from Leicestershire, England, 1725, and was the virtual founder of Wilmington, Delaware, by his first wife, Mary Tatnall.

Issue of Edward and Sarah (Shipley) Bringhurst:

Samuel, b. May 27, 1833, d. Oct. 26, 1834;

EDWARD, b. Oct. 10, 1835; m. Anna J. Webb; of whom presently;

Ferris, b. Oct. 10, 1837, d. March 16, 1871; m. Dec. 5, 1861, Mary W., dau. of Mahlon and Mary (Seal) Betts, of Wilmington; no issue.

EDWARD BRINGHURST, JR., eldest surviving son of Edward and Sarah (Shipley) Bringhurst, born in Wilmington, October 10, 1835, was trained in the drug business at the old established stand in Wilmington under his father, and succeeded him in its management, but retired from active business in 1876. He has been for twenty-five years director of National Bank of Delaware; was vice-president of New Castle County Insurance Company; president of Wilmington & Great Valley Turnpike Company, and an official of the Huntingdon & Broad-Top Railroad Company, the Front & Union Streets Passenger Railway Company, of Wilmington, and a number of other corporations. He is a member of the Historical Society of Delaware, and keenly interested in all that pertains to the development of the material interests of his native state. He has resided for a number of years at "Rockwood," near Wilmington, one of the finest country seats in Delaware, formerly the estate of his mother's uncle, Joseph Shipley, the eminent London financier, of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Company, of London, England, consisting of nearly three hundred acres of land.

Edward Bringhurst, Jr., married, April 12, 1862, Anna J., born April 13, 1843, daughter of Thomas D. Webb, of Wilmington, by his wife, Mary H. James.

Issue of Edward Jr. and Anna J. (Webb) Bringhurst:

Elizabeth Shipley, b. Oct. 8, 1863; m. June 1, 1886, John Galt Smith, of New York City, son of Samuel Smith, of Kilwaughter Castle, Ireland, by his wife, Marianne Bryan; he d. April 25, 1899;

Mary T., b. June 24, 1865;

Edith Ferris, b. March 30, 1874; m. June 2, 1897, Alexander Sellers, son of William Sellers, of firm of William Sellers Company of Phila., by his second wife, Amelia Haasz; issue:

Anne Bringhurst Sellers, b. March 9, 1898;

William Sellers, b. Sept. 19, 1899;

Alexander Sellers, Jr., b. Feb. 22, 1901.

Edward Bringhurst, 5th, b. July 4, 1884.

MOORE FAMILY, of "Moore Hall."

The earliest ancestor of Honorable William Moore, of Moore Hall, for over thirty years President Judge of the Courts of Chester county, Pennsylvania, a prominent member of Provincial Assembly and Colonel of the Provincial forces in the Indian Wars, of whom we have definite record was :

SIR JOHN MOORE, whose family seat was Farley, Berkshire, England. He was knighted by Charles I., May 21, 1627, and the motto on his Coat of Arms was "Nihil Utile, quod non honestum." He was succeeded by his eldest son :

SIR FRANCIS MOORE, whose sons John and James Moore came to the Carolinas about the year 1680. James Moore being governor of South Carolina, 1700-3.

COLONEL JOHN MOORE, son of Sir Francis Moore, of Farley, Berkshire, was born at Farley in the year 1658, and came to South Carolina about the year 1680. He was Secretary of that Province, June 21, 1683; and, September 3, 1683, was made Escheator General and Receiver General of the Province. On June 3, 1684, he was commissioned a Deputy to the Provincial Council of State, by Sir Peter Collaton, Baronet, Lord Proprietor.

In 1692, Colonel John Moore followed his distinguished relative Colonel Robert Quarry, sometime Governor of South Carolina, to Philadelphia, and on January 1, 1693, was commissioned Register General of Pennsylvania.

Quarry was appointed "Judge of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty for ye Provinces of Pennsylvania and West Jersey" in 1695, and John Moore was named as an Advocate of the same tribunal, and as such appears before the Governor's Council, May 14, 1700, to press the charge against David Lloyd, then a member of the Council, for contempt of the authority of the Admiralty Court.

John Moore was commissioned Attorney General of the Province of Pennsylvania, May 19, 1698, by authority of the Crown and re-commissioned by William Penn, Proprietor and Governor, in 1701. He was also Deputy Judge of the Admiralty Court 1700-03; relinquishing that office and that of Register General to accept the appointment of Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the port of Philadelphia to which position he was appointed July 24, 1703, and filled it until his death, November 30, 1732.

John Moore married in South Carolina, prior to 1685, Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Axtell, a Landgrave or Proprietor of the Province of South Carolina, who came over about 1680 and died in 1690-1.

Landgrave Daniel Axtell was probably a son and certainly a descendant of Colonel David Axtell, a member of English Parliament at the time of the civil war, and was executed for espousing the cause of Cromwell, and the Parliament, against Charles I. The will of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, father of Rebecca (Axtell) Moore, was executed at London, August 3, 1678, probably just prior to his coming out to South Carolina as a Landgrave, and was proven in South Carolina, prior to December 17, 1691, the date of the will of his son, Holland Axtell. By his wife, Rebecca, Daniel Axtell had, besides the son, Holland, who succeeded him as Landgrave, three daughters, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary. Ann Axtell married (first) John Alexander, and (second) Joseph Boone, of Virginia, and was

ancestress of the Bishops Boone, father and son, who went to China as Bishops of the Episcopal Church. Her will dated 1749, proved October 25, 1751, mentions her sister, "Mrs. Rebeka Moore, of Philadelphia." Elizabeth Axtell married (first) Francis Turgis, and (second) Governor and Landgrave Joseph Blake, and died 1736, leaving two daughters by Turgis and a son, Joseph Blake.

Mary Axtell, the other daughter, married a Cuthbert, probably the Thomas Cuthbert, who later came to Philadelphia, and was grandfather of Captain Anthony Cuthbert of the Revolution. She is mentioned in the will of her brother, Holland Axtell in 1749, but nothing further is known of her. "Lady Rebekah Axtell" is mentioned in the will of Governor Joseph Blake, of South Carolina, as the mother of his wife, Elizabeth, and of Ann Boone, wife of Joseph Boone, of Virginia.

Rebecca Axtell Moore survived her husband, Col. John Moore, and died at Moore Hall, the home of her son, Hon. William Moore, in 1749. She was buried at St. Peter's Church, Great Valley, Chester county, where William Moore was then a vestryman. Her husband Col. John Moore was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, of which he had been an active and prominent vestryman. Col. Moore lived on Second street, at the corner of Garden Alley, later known as Coomb's Alley. He owned beside the tract of land in Chester county, which he conveyed to his son, William, in 1729, a plantation in Moyamensing township. William Moore had erected "Moore Hall" and lived there some years prior to the conveyance of the land in 1729.

Issue of John and Rebecca (Axtell) Moore:

John, b. in Carolinas, 1686, was sent to England to be educated, and on return, located in New York City, where he became prominent merchant; was Alderman, of city; member of Colonial Assembly; Colonel of New York Regiment, during Indian troubles; member of Provincial Council, etc.; d. 1749, aged 63 years; m. Francis Lambert and had eighteen children. His youngest son, Stephen, was owner of site of West Point Military Academy and sold it to the U. S. Government in 1790. Another son, Lambert Moore, m. Elizabeth Channing, and was father of Richard Channing Moore, Bishop of Va.;

Thomas, b. in Carolinas, 1689; sent to England to be educated, and graduated at Oxford, took holy orders, and was chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Atterbury; d. at Little Britain, London;

Rebecca, m. Oct. 28, 1708, John Evans, Lieutenant Governor of Pa. 1704-08; they returned to England soon after marriage, and were residing in London in 1711-16; in 1736, when they joined in a conveyance of real estate in Pa., they were residents of Denbigh, co. Denbigh, Wales;

Mary, bur. at Christ Church, Nov. 6, 1733; m. 1715, Peter Evans, who in his will styles himself "of the Inner Temple, London." He was Deputy Register General for Phila. 1705-13, and Register General 1713-15; Sheriff of Phila. co. 1707-14; and succeeded father-in-law, John Moore, as Deputy Collector of the Port of Phila. in 1732, and served until his death; was vestryman of Christ Church 1719-37; d. at residence of son-in-law, David Franks, June 14, 1745; issue:

Rebecca, bapt. at Christ Church, June 13, 1716 (aged 1 mo.); m. (first) Dec. 8, 1741, Peter Robertson, (second) Feb. 8, 1759, Alexander Barclay, who succeeded Peter Evans as Deputy Collector of the Port. He was son of David Barclay, and grandson of Robert Barclay, of Ury, Scotland, the "Apologist," sometime Governor of East Jersey;

John Evans, went on a privateering cruise in 1747;

Mary Evans, bur. at Christ Church, Jan. 29, 1719-20;

Margaret Evans, b. Aug. 2, 1720, d. Sept. 28, 1780; m. Dec. 17, 1743, David Franks, and had issue:

Abigail Franks, b. Jan. 6, 1744-5; m. Andrew Hamilton, of "Woodlands;"

Jacob Franks, b. Jan. 7, 1746-7, living in England 1781;

Mary Franks, b. Jan. 25, 1747-8, d. 1774;

Rebecca Franks, b. 1760; m. Lieut. Henry Johnson, in command at Stony Point, when surprised by Gen. Wayne; went to England at close of war; inherited Baronetcy of father and attained rank of General in English Army.

Frances Moore;

Daniel Moore, sent to England to be educated, graduated at Oxford and became distinguished advocate, and member of Parliament; daughter, Frances, m. Hon. Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor of England;

WILLIAM MOORE, of Moore Hall, b. Phila., May 6, 1699; of whom presently;

Charles Moore, bur. at Christ Church, Phila., Aug. 17, 1712;

Somerset Moore, bur. at Christ Church, Phila., Oct. 4, 1712;

Richard Moore.

WILLIAM MOORE, son of John and Rebecca Moore, known as "William Moore of Moore Hall," was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 6, 1699, and at the age of fourteen years was sent to England to be educated. He graduated at the University of Oxford in 1719, and returned to Philadelphia, where he married in 1722, Williamina, daughter of David, fourth Earl of Wemyss, who with her brother, James, later fifth Earl of Wemyss, had been driven from Scotland in 1716 on account of her father having espoused the cause of the Pretender.

According to Burke, the Earls of Wemyss trace their origin to John, the baronial Lord of Weems, whence the surname is probably derived, who was a younger son of the celebrated MacDuff, Thane of Fife, vanquisher of the tyrant Macbeth, immortalized by Shakespeare. According to Fordun, Sir Michael Wemyss, with Sir Michael Scot, was, in 1290, sent by the Lords Regent of Scotland to Norway to conduct the young Queen Margaret to her new dominions, but she died on the journey at the Orkneys.

This Sir Michael Wemyss swore fealty to Edward I., of England, in 1206, with most of the other powerful barons of Scotland. He witnessed the settlement of the Crown of Scotland on Robert the Bruce, and his heirs as Robert I. at Ayr, April 25, 1315. From Sir Michael descended,

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, of Wemyss, who married (first) in 1574, Margaret eldest daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had no issue; and (second) in 1581, sister of James, Earl of Moray, by whom he had among others,

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, of Wemyss, created Baronet, May 29, 1625; elevated to the Peerage of Scotland, April 1, 1628, as Baron Wemyss of Elcho, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Wemyss, in the county of Fife, and Lord Elcho and Methel June 25, 1633. Though indebted for these high honors to Charles I., he took sides with the Parliament Party. He married in 1610, Jane, daughter of Patrick, second Lord Gray, by whom he had six children and was succeeded in 1649 by his son,

DAVID, second Earl of Wemyss, who married (first) in 1628, Jane, daughter of Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh, by whom he had only one surviving child, Jane, first the wife of Archibald, Earl of Angus, and second of George, Earl of Sutherland. David married (second) Lady Eleanor Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, second Earl of Wigton, but she had no issue. He married (thirdly) Margaret, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes, who had been widow successively of James, Lord Balgony, and of Francis, Earl of Buccleigh, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, in whose favor he resigned his peerage to the Crown, and she, August 3, 1672, obtained a new patent, confirming the honors of the family upon her ladyship, with the original precedence. David, the old Earl, died in 1680.

LADY MARGARET WEMYSS, as Countess of Wemyss, married Sir James Wemyss, of Caslyserry, who was created Lord Burntisland, April 15, 1672. They had issue, besides David their successor, Anne, who married David, Earl of Levin and Melville, and Margaret, who married David, Earl of Northesk. The Countess married (second) George, first Earl of Cromarty, but had no issue by him. She died in 1705, and was succeeded by her only son,

DAVID, fourth Earl of Wemyss, who was appointed by Queen Anne, Lord High Admiral of Scotland. He married (first) in 1697, Lady Anne Douglass, daughter of William, first Duke of Queensbury, sister to James, Duke of Queensbury and Dover, and to William, Earl of March. He married a second time, but had no issue by that marriage. He died March 15, 1720, leaving issue:

James, his successor, as the fifth Earl of Wemyss, and,

WILLIAMINA, who married William Moore of "Moore Hall."

Tradition relates that the mother of Williamina, who died in childbirth, had requested that her child if a male should be christened William after her brother, the Earl of March, and it being a girl was christened Williamina out of respect for her wish, hence the peculiar spelling of the name.

William Moore, on his marriage settled on his father's tract of two hundred acres of land on Pickering creek, west of the Schuylkill, in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and erected "Moore Hall" on an elevation, overlooking the Schuylkill and miles of surrounding country, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and lived there the remainder of his life. He was a member of Provincial Assembly 1733-40, and in 1741 was commissioned a Justice and presided as President Judge of the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of Chester county, from April 4, 1741, until the Revolution. He was also Colonel of a Chester county Regiment, during the Colonial wars in 1747 and 1755. He lived at Moore Hall in considerable style, maintaining a retinue of slaves and servants, and entertaining lavishly in Colonial times. In 1758 he was arrested for publishing an address severely criticising the Provincial Assembly, and with his son-in-law, Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, was brought before the Assembly, where both refused to make any defense, he merely admitting the authorship of the paper. Dr. Smith carried his appeal to the Privy Council in England and was sustained by that body on February 13, 1760. An aristocratic gentleman of the old school, he had no faith in the "rabble," as he termed a large mass of the enthusiastic patriots of 1775-6, and remained to the last a staunch Tory. While the Continental Army were at Valley Forge, Col. Clement Biddle was quartered at "Moore Hall," and the Committee of Correspondence held a session there in 1778.

William Moore died at "Moore Hall," May 30, 1783, aged eighty-four years. His will devised his whole estate to his wife, of whom he says, she was "never frightened by the rude rabble or dismayed by the insolent threats of the ruling powers;—happy woman, a pattern of her sex and worthy of the relationship she bears to the Right Honorable and Noble family from which she sprang." She did not long survive him, dying December 6, 1784, in her eightieth year. Judge Moore was an enthusiastic churchman, and was a vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Perkiomen, and of St. David's, Radnor, where he and his wife are buried and where a tablet erected to their memory bears the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY
OF
WILLIAM MOORE, ESQUIRE,
Of Moore Hall, in the County of Chester
and

WILLIAMINA, His wife.
He departed this life, on the 30th day of May 1783
Aged 84 years.

She died on the 6th day of December 1784, in the 80th year of her age.

This venerable pair lived together in perfect love, and unremitting Harmony and Confidence, for the long period of 63 years: dispensing the best of Life, with an ardent and uninterrupted zeal, revered by their Children, Beloved by their Friends, respected by the Community, in which they passed their lengthened days,—Benevolence & urbanity beamed on all who entered their Hospitable Mansion: they administered comfort to the Poor, & to the Afflicted, encouraging, a modest merit and protecting humble honesty, though covered with rags.

He presided in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions & Orphans' Courts in this County for a great length of time, As a Judge, & as a Magistrate he was indefatigable in Executing the solemn charge of these important stations acquitting himself with intelligence, impartiality & dignity. He was a tender father,—a true Friend,—an indulgent Master.

She was one of "the brightest patterns of excellent nature" Possessing a highly cultured understanding, she was mild, considerate, kind & good. She was eminently distinguished by her amiable disposition & unassuming manners; with calmness, but with resolution, she bore the heaviest afflictions,—the severest trials of the uncertain World: and evinced her firm reliance upon a state of happiness, far beyond the grave.

"That state celestial where no storm assails,
No ill approach,—where bliss alone prevails."

Issue of William and Williamina (Wemyss) Moore:

Rebecca, b. at Moore Hall, Feb. 21, 1724-5, d. Jan. 9, 1728;

William, b. Oct. 5, 1726;

Williamina, b. Feb. 21, 1728; m. Aug. 4, 1748, Dr. Phineas Bond, of Phila.;

John, b. Oct. 1, 1729, d. Feb. 2, 1730;

John, b. Jan. 21, 1731; m. Dec. 3, 1758, Anne O'Niel;

REBECCA, b. in Phila., Feb. 21, 1732-3, d. Oct. 20, 1793; m. William Smith, D. D.;

Thomas William, b. at "Moore Hall," June 12, 1735; merchant in New York City; d. in England; m. Anne, widow of Dr. Richard Ascough, Surgeon in British Army, July 6, 1761;

Margaret, b. March 26, 1738, d. July 17, 1745;

Mary, b. July 8, 1741;

Anne, b. at "Moore Hall," Oct. 14, 1742, d. Dec. 20, 1810; m. June 2, 1774, Dr. Charles Ridgely, b. Salem, N. J., Jan. 26, 1738, d. Dover, Del., Nov. 25, 1785; member of Assembly and of convention that framed the constitution of 1776;

Frances, b. March 10, 1744-5;

James Wemyss Moore, b. July 22, 1747; went to S. C. during Revolutionary War, served as Surgeon in Continental Army, under Gen. Gates; m. Susanna Jones, and d. when comparatively young, leaving son who studied medicine in Phila., but d. young, and daughter, Willamina, who m. Maj. John Berrien, son of Judge John Berrien, a warm personal friend of Gen. George Washington.

SMITH FAMILY.

REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D., first Provost of the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, September 7, 1727, and came of a noble English family. His ancestry as entered of record at the University of Aberdeen, his alma mater, was as follows:

JOHN SMYTH (later spelled Smith), a descendant of Roger de Clarendon, son of Edward the Black Prince, born in the year 1500, was sheriff of counties of Essex and Hertford, 1539. He married Agnes Charnolts, of an ancient Lancaster family, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR WILLIAM SMITH, who died in 1651, leaving an only son,

WILLIAM SMITH, born 1620, who was the father of,

THOMAS SMITH, born at Aberdeen, in 1692, married Elizabeth Duncan in 1724. She was a daughter of Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Lundie county, belonging to a Dundee family of remote antiquity, who married a daughter of Sir Peter Murray, Bart. of Auchentyre, and had beside Elizabeth, a son Adam Duncan, born 1725, who adopted the naval profession and became celebrated as "the hero of Camperdown." He entered the naval service in 1746, under Robert Haldane, and became Rear Admiral of the Blue in 1789, passing through all the intermediate grades. On October 11, 1797, he achieved a splendid victory over the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Winter, off Camperdown, and was elevated to the peerage October 30, 1797, as Baron Duncan of Lundie, and Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. He married Henrietta, second daughter of Right Honorable Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, and niece of Henry Dundas, Lord Dunira, first Viscount Melville.

He came to Philadelphia later, and resided for a time at the corner of Front and Arch Streets.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Duncan) Smith had issue:

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D., b. Sept. 7, 1727, bapt. at Aberdeen Kirk, Oct. 19, 1727; of whom presently;

Isabella, b. 1728, d. unm. at Falls of Schuykill, Phila., Pa., 1802.

Thomas Smith married (second) Margaret Campbell, and had issue:

Charles, who came to America, but later returned to London, and d. there;

Thomas, came to Pa. and became Judge of the Supreme Court, Jan. 31, 1794, d. 1811;

James, sailed for America, but was lost at sea.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH entered the University of Aberdeen in 1741, and received his degree there, after the prescribed term of six years, in 1747. The next three years were spent in teaching, preparation for the ministry and careful study of the best methods of teaching useful knowledge. The year 1750 was spent in London, where his first articles on educational topics were published. March 3, 1751, he embarked for New York, and landed there on May 1. He became acquainted with the family of Thomas Martin, of Long Island, and was selected by Martin as tutor for his children and remained there until August, 1753.

During the last year of his tutorship, he published a pamphlet entitled "A Gen-

eral Idea of the College of Mirania," written for the purpose of demonstrating his views of the requirements of an institution of learning in a new country. It attracted considerable attention, and came to the notice of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and a number of other Philadelphians, who were then about establishing the "Charitable School and College of Philadelphia," which ultimately became the University of Pennsylvania; and, May 25, 1853, he was tendered the position of teacher of natural philosophy, logic, etc., in the new institution. The offer was a flattering one to the enthusiastic young teacher but before accepting, he decided to return to England and take holy orders. He therefore sailed for England on October 13, 1753, and arriving in London December 1, was ordained as Deacon on December 21 by the Bishop of London, and as Priest by the Bishop of Carlisle, two days later. On December 26 he started for a farewell visit to the home of his father in Aberdeen, and, December 31, preached his first sermon in the old Kirk in which he was baptized. After a few months spent in his native place, he again embarked for America and arriving in Philadelphia, May 22, 1754, was two days later inducted into the office of Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in that institution, and took up his duties on May 25.

Dr. Smith, at once threw his whole energy into the task of building up a model institution of learning in the city of his adoption. He was foremost in collecting money for the college at home and abroad and in securing for it in the following year a liberal charter. To his earnest and untiring efforts in its behalf and the enthusiasm which these inspired in other friends of learning, the College was largely indebted for its rapid rise to a place of prominence among the institutions of this country. He became at once thoroughly American and took a deep interest in the policies and institutions of his adopted country. He edited a magazine, the best which up to that time had appeared in America, superintended the publication of several books of poems and "The History of Bouquet's Expedition against the Indians," and several other publications. Becoming secretary of the American Philosophical Society, he took a lively interest in the general promulgation of useful knowledge. No one exercised a more beneficial influence in the development of a taste for literary pursuits in the city of Philadelphia. His plan for the education of the Germans in Pennsylvania proved futile, because of the racial characteristics of this peculiar element in the settlement and civilization of the new world. In politics he was an adherent of the Proprietary party, and wrote extensively in defense of Penn's Charter in 1764, when Franklin and others wished to surrender it to the Crown. During the French and Indian Wars, he preached at least six military sermons.

In 1758 he returned to England, principally to prosecute his appeal to the Privy Council, from the judgment of the Pennsylvania Assembly, on his political conduct and that of his father-in-law, William Moore, of "Moore Hall," and was successful in his suit. While abroad he visited his alma mater, the University of Aberdeen, and received from it the degree of D. D.; the University of Oxford also conferring upon him the same honor. In 1762 he again visited his native land, this time in behalf of his College, and in conjunction with Sir James Jay, collected £11, 873 for its benefit. On this trip the University of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

In 1770, he went to South Carolina to collect money for the College. He was

from the outset in entire accord with the opposition to the oppressive measures of Great Britain, that preceded the Revolutionary struggle, and gave the cause of the Colonies the support of his voice and pen. A number of the Trustees, patrons and faculty of the College, were, however, pronounced Tories, and the war brought serious disaster to the institution; much of its property being confiscated and its usefulness for a time was entirely suspended. During this interval, Dr. Smith removed (in 1780) to Chestertown, Maryland, and took charge of the parish and school of Kent county; the latter two years later growing into Washington College under his fostership. He was made Bishop of Maryland in 1783, and did much to build up the Protestant Episcopal Church in that state, as well as in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia and succeeded in having the charter of the college restored as well as the estate belonging to it that had been confiscated. He died in Philadelphia, May 14, 1803, leaving behind him a record of half a century of loyal work in behalf of education in all that that word implies, which, in view of the difficulties encountered and surmounted, has seldom if ever been surpassed.

Dr. Smith married July 3, 1758, Rebecca, daughter of William Moore, Esq., of "Moore Hall," Chester county, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Williamina, daughter of David, fourth Earl of Wemyss, an account of whom and their ancestry is given above. Mrs. Smith was a lady of rare accomplishments and a fitting helpmeet to the distinguished scholar and divine. She died at Philadelphia, September 20, 1793.

Issue of Dr. William and Rebecca (Moore) Smith:

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, b. June 1, 1759, d. March 12, 1821; m. June 3, 1786, Ann Rudolph; of whom presently;

Thomas Duncan Smith, b. Phila., Nov. 18, 1760, d. July 9, 1789, at Huntingdon, Pa.; educated at the College of Phila., studied medicine and located at Huntingdon; was commissioned Justice of Huntingdon co. Nov. 23, 1787, two months after its organization into a county;

Williamina Elizabeth, b. July 4, 1762, d. Dec. 19, 1790;

CHARLES SMITH, LL. D., b. March 4, 1765, d. April 18, 1836; m. March 3, 1791, Mary Yeates; of whom later;

Phineas Smith, b. Jan. 31, 1767, d. Aug. 16, 1770;

Richard Smith, b. Jan. 25, 1769, d. s. p. Oct. 1, 1823; studied law in Phila., admitted to Bar Feb. 27, 1792, settled at Huntingdon, Pa.; m. Letitia Nixon, dau. of John and Letitia (Nixon) Coakley, of Lancaster, Pa.;

Rebecca, b. April 11, 1772, d. March 9, 1837; m. Samuel Blodgett, May 10, 1792;

Eliza, b. May 16, 1776, d. Sept. 25, 1778.

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, eldest son of Rev. William Smith, D. D., by his wife, Rebecca Moore, born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1759, graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1775. He studied law and on his admission to the Bar, located at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he practiced for a number of years. He was for several years the agent for the settlement of British claims in America, under the Jay treaty. He was a man of fine literary taste and was the author of several political pamphlets, essays, etc., and published a volume of poems in 1786, which was re-published in London the same year. He died March 12, 1821. He married June 3, 1786, Ann Rudolph.

Issue of William Moore and Ann (Rudolph) Smith:

WILLIAM RUDOLPH, b. Aug. 31, 1787, at La Trappe, Montgomery co., Pa., d. in Wis., Aug. 22, 1868; m. (first) Eliza Anthony, and (second) Mary H. Vandyke; of whom presently;

Samuel Wemyss Smith, b. Sept. 1, 1796, d. Jan. 6, 1819;

Richard Penn Smith, b. March 13, 1799, d. Aug. 15, 1854; educated in Phila. and Huntingdon, Pa.; studied law under William Rawle, Esq., at Phila., and was admitted to Bar, in 1820; inheriting from father and grandfather a taste for literary pursuits, he published series of essays in the *Union*, under title of "Plagiary," which possessed considerable literary merit. About 1822 he purchased the "Aurora" of Mr. Duane, and was editor for five years, after which he returned to practice of his profession, but made frequent contributions to periodicals of the day. Among his published works are, "The Forsaken," a novel, 1831; "Actress of Padua and Other Tales," 1836; "Life of David Crockett," 1836; and a number of short tales. He wrote the "Tragedy of Caius Marius" for Edwin Forrest, and a number of comedies and tragedies, among them the "Venitian," in five acts. He m. (first) May, 1823, his cousin, Elinor Matilda (Blodgett) Lincoln, dau. of Samuel Blodgett, by his wife, Rebecca Smith, dau. of Rev. William Smith, D. D., who had previously m. Abiel Lincoln, of Mass. She d. June 5, 1822. Richard P. Smith m. (second) 1836, Isabella Stratton, dau. of Christopher and Elizabeth Kinsall, b. Nov. 27, 1812, d. May 17, 1880.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH, eldest son of William Moore and Ann (Rudolph) Smith, born at La Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1787, was educated under the care of his father and at the College of Philadelphia, and later travelled with him in Europe, acting as his secretary when one of the Commissioners of Jay's treaty. He studied law under Thomas Kearsly of the Middle Temple, London, and returning to Philadelphia was admitted to the bar in 1808, and a year later located in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession. He was District Attorney of Cambria county. He had served as a member of the Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse while a resident of that city, and on the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, became Colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and served in the expedition against Canada, participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

In 1827, he removed to Bedford county and in 1837 was appointed commissioner to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their lands on the Mississippi River. Strongly impressed with the possibilities of the newly acquired territory, he removed in 1838, to Wisconsin territory of which he was appointed Adjutant General. He was active in the Convention that adopted the first constitution of the State in 1848, was Clerk of the State Senate, 1849-50, and Attorney General, 1856-8. He published, 1854, a history of Wisconsin. He died August 22, 1868.

William Rudolph Smith married March 16, 1809, Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta (Hillegas) Anthony, of Philadelphia. She was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1789, and died January 10, 1821. Her father, Joseph Anthony, was born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1762, and died August 4, 1814. He was married by Bishop William White, December 29, 1785, to Henrietta Hillegas, born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1766, died October 3, 1812, daughter of Michael and Henrietta (Boude) Hillegas, and granddaughter of Michael Hillegas, who with wife, Margaret, emigrated from Germany and located in Philadelphia in 1747. Michael Hillegas, Jr., born in Germany, April 22, 1729, came to Philadelphia with his parents, when a youth, and became prominently identified with the institutions of that city, representing the city in the Provincial Assembly 1765-76; was one of the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the General Loan Office, and in 1771 was one of the Commissioners appointed to improve the navigation in the Delaware. He was a member of the Committee of Observation for Philadelphia in 1774; on June 31, 1776, was made Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and on May 31, 1776, was named, jointly with George

Clymer, Treasurer of the United Colonies, and from August 6, 1776, to September 11, 1789, was sole Treasurer of the United States. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, April 8, 1768, and was one of the most active of its members as evidenced by his correspondence with Dr. Franklin on various scientific subjects. He died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1804. He married at Christ Church, May 10, 1753, Henrietta Boude, born January 17, 1731-2, died January 25, 1792, daughter of Samuel Boude, who had married Deborah, daughter of Peter Coxe; and granddaughter of Grimstone Boude, of a distinguished and noble English family.

Issue of William Rudolph and Eliza (Anthony) Smith:

William Anthony Smith, M. D., b. Nov. 13, 1809, d. Oct. 20, 1887; graduated Univ. of Pa. 1832; Surgeon of U. S. Vols. 1862-66; for a time prisoner in Libby Prison; member of Historical Society of Pa.; m. May 23, 1842, Rebecca C. Bellas;
 THOMAS DUNCAN SMITH, b. Feb. 7, 1812, d. Oct. 11, 1880; of whom presently;
 Henrietta Williamina Smith, b. May 2, 1814, d. Nov. 7, 1873; m. July, 1855, Robert Enoch Hobart, of Pottstown, Pa.;
 Anne Amelia Smith, b. March 13, 1816, d. July 28, 1890; m. April 5, 1838, John Potts Hobart, of Pottstown Bar, Schuylkill co.;
 Algernon Sydney Smith, b. Feb. 3, 1817, d. Oct. 10, 1818;
 Eliza Anthony Smith, b. Oct. 27, 1820, d. June 9, 1825.

Hon. William Rudolph Smith married (second) October 25, 1823, Mary Hamilton Vanduyke, born at Marysville, Tennessee, April 17, 1805, fourth daughter of Dr. Thomas James Vanduyke, of the United States Army, by his wife, Penelope Smith Campbell.

Issue of Hon. William Randolph and Mary H. (Vanduyke) Smith:

Rudolph Vanduyke Smith, b. Sept. 5, 1825, d. June 17, 1857;
 Richard Moore Smith, b. Oct. 1, 1828;
 Penelope Campbell Smith, b. Aug. 2, 1830, d. Dec. 17, 1852;
 Letitia Nixon Smith, b. Jan. 5, 1833, d. Feb. 24, 1833;
 John Montgomery Smith, b. Oct. 26, 1834;
 Maria Letitia Smith, b. Sept. 10, 1836, d. Dec. 26, 1852;
 Samuel Wemyss Smith, b. April 10, 1840;
 Mary Eliza Smith, b. Jan. 24, 1845;
 Henry Hobart Smith, b. May 21, 1848, d. April 18, 1850.

THOMAS DUNCAN SMITH, second son of William Rudolph and Eliza (Anthony) Smith, born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1812, studied law under his uncle Richard Penn Smith, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia county, and practiced law there until his death, October 11, 1880. He married February 3, 1847, Sarah Wurts, daughter of Robert and Mary (Campbell) Barns, who was born September 25, 1820.

Issue of Thomas Duncan and Sarah Wurts (Barns) Smith:

Mary Barns Smith, b. Nov. 21, 1847;
 Thomas Duncan Smith, Jr., b. Nov. 27, 1849, d. Dec. 31, 1860;
 WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH, b. Oct. 13, 1851; of whom presently;
 Catharine Wurts Smith, b. Sept. 25, 1853, d. Aug. 25, 1855;
 Sarah Wurts Smith, b. May 6, 1855;
 Anne Hobart Smith, b. Dec. 20, 1860;
 Henry Austia Smith, of Phila. Bar, b. Feb. 3, 1864.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SMITH, second son of Thomas Duncan Smith, Esq., by his wife, Sarah Wurts Barns, born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1851; married, October 7, 1875, Elizabeth Rhoads, daughter of Dr. George and Anna Bailey, born October 23, 1852, died February 15, 1889. He married (second) Sarah Whelen Bruen, a great-granddaughter of Judge Charles Smith.

Issue of William Rudolph and Elizabeth Rhoads (Bailey) Smith:

Laura Bailey Smith, b. Jan. 11, 1878; m. Jan. 21, 1905, Charles Hudson, and had issue,
Elizabeth Hudson, b. Jan. 21, 1906;
Thomas Duncan Smith, b. Dec. 1, 1880;
George Valentine Smith, b. June 24, 1883.

CHARLES SMITH, LL. D., third son of William Smith, D. D., by his wife Rebecca Moore, daughter of William Moore, of "Moore Hall," born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1765, was educated under the care of his father, then Provost of the College of Philadelphia, and at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, founded by his father; graduating at the latter institution, May 14, 1783, being the Valedictorian of his class. He studied law with his elder brother, William Moore Smith, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1786. He soon after located at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and practiced law there for a number of years, acquiring considerable eminence in his profession. He was a delegate from Northumberland to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1790, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1803, 07, and 09, and in the State Senate in 1816.

When the "Laws of Pennsylvania," were published in 1810-12, under the authority of the Legislature, Mr. Smith furnished valuable notes for the work. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1805, and was one of its active members for many years. In 1819 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. and on March 27 of that year he was appointed President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. On April 28, 1820, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for the District of the city and county of Lancaster. On assuming the latter position he erected a handsome residence, near Lancaster, which he named "Hardwicke," and resided there for a number of years. He later removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and after a residence there of a few years removed to Philadelphia, and died at his residence, No. 12 Clinton Square, in that city, March 18, 1836, and is buried at the Church of the Epiphany.

Judge Smith married at Lancaster, March 3, 1791, Mary, eldest daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Col. James Burd, a distinguished officer in the Colonial wars as well as in the Revolution. Mary Yeates Smith was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1770, and died in Philadelphia, August 27, 1836.

Issuc of Judge Charles and Mary (Yeates) Smith:

Jasper Yeates Smith, b. March 15, 1792, d. Nov. 19, 1822, unm.;
William Wemyss Smith, b. March 20, 1795, d. at Huntingdon, Pa., March 27, 1828;
Willamina Elizabeth Smith, b. Oct. 3, 1797, d. at Lancaster, Jan. 9, 1848; m. Feb. 22, 1822, Thomas McElwee, of Lancaster co. Bar;
Sarah Smith, b. March 24, 1802, d. at Baltimore, Md., 1846; m. Jan. 29, 1823, Leonard Kimball, of Baltimore Bar;

Charles Edward Smith, b. March 6, 1804, d. January 2, 1829; m. Rebecca Owen Grogan, of Baltimore;

Mary Margaret Smith, b. Oct. 16, 1808, d. Jan. 11, 1869; m. George Brinton, of Phila., b. March 7, 1804, d. June 30, 1858, son of John Hill and Sarah (Steinmitz) Brinton, of that city, and descendant of William Brinton, who came from Staffordshire, England, in 1684, and settled in Chester, now Delaware co.

Issue of George and Mary Margaret (Smith) Brinton:

John Hill Brinton, b. May 21, 1832, distinguished physician, surgeon, professor of surgery, etc., at Jefferson Medical College and Univ. of Pa.; Surgeon U. S. Vols. Aug. 3, 1861, to March 9, 1865;

Mary Yeates Brinton;

Sarah Frederica Brinton, m. Dr. J. M. da Costa, of Jefferson Medical College;

Margaret Yeates Brinton, m. Nathaniel Chapman Mitchell, of Phila. Bar.

Theodore Horatio Smith, b. Jan. 20, 1809, d. March 27, 1837;

Catharine Yeates Smith, b. Dec. 31, 1810, d. July 3, 1817.

BROCK FAMILY.

JOHN BROCK, ancestor of the Brock family of Philadelphia and Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came from near Stockport, in the county of Chester, England. He had purchased 1,000 acres of land of William Penn, to be laid out in the new Province of Pennsylvania, and preceded Penn to that Province, arriving in the river Delaware, 7 mo. (September) 28, 1682, in the "Friends Adventure," Capt. Thomas Wall. He brought with him three servants, William Morton, Job Houle and Ellis Eaton.

Of the 1,000 acres purchased by John Brock of William Penn by deeds of lease and release, bearing date, the second and third days of March, 1681, six hundred acres were laid out to him in Makefield township, Bucks county, just below the present borough of Yardley, on which he settled and lived until his death in 1700. The remaining four hundred acres of his purchase remained unlocated at his death and was included in the inventory of his estate filed by his administratrix, and bearing date 10 mo. (December) 28, 1700, as "ye four hundred acers of Land, unpatented."

John Brock became at once a prominent man in the affairs of the little Quaker colony on the Delaware, and was the close associate of his neighbors, William Yardley, Richard Hough, William Biles and Thomas Janney, all of whom were members of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, as well as prominent officials of the county. John Brock was commissioned Sheriff of Bucks county in 1683, and filled that position for three years. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Bucks county, January 2, 1689; was recommissioned July 13, 1693, and continued to fill that position until his death, late in 1700.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was unmarried on his arrival in Pennsylvania, but married soon after Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Rowden, the second wife of Dr. Thomas Wynne, by a former marriage. On the records of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends appears the record of the birth of four children of John and Elizabeth Brock, but the minutes of that meeting give no mention of his marriage there or of a certificate being granted to him to marry elsewhere. He should properly, considering the location of his plantation, have been a member of Falls Meeting, but at that early date the bounds of the two first Meetings of the county were not very clearly defined.

Letters of Administration were granted at Philadelphia, October 17, 1704, on the estate of John Brock, late of Bucks county, to his widow, Elizabeth Brock, and she gave bond in the sum of five hundred pounds with William Biles and Richard Hough as sureties. The inventory of his estate made 10 mo. (December) 28, 1700, by Richard Hough, Peter Worrall and Jacob Janney, was filed at the same time. It is made up principally of household goods, farming implements and stock; the plantation of six hundred acres is valued at four hundred pounds, and the four hundred acres, "unpatented," at thirty pounds. No settlement seems to have been filed by the Administratrix, who several years after his death mar-

ried Richard Eyres, of Burlington county, New Jersey, and took up her residence there with her husband.

The Makefield plantation probably came unto the possession of the eldest son, John Brock, the second, who was almost sixteen years of age at the death of his father, and was probably of age at the marriage of his mother to Richard Eyres. "John Brock, the 2d," also died intestate, and evidently unmarried, at least without issue, and letters of administration were granted on his estate at Philadelphia, October 2, 1712, to Mary Brown, probably his sister, and wife of Joseph Brown, of Makefield, son of George and Mercy, the pioneer ancestors of the Brown family of Lower Bucks. He is called "John Brock, the 2d, of Makefield, Bucks County," in the grant of letters, and Abel Janney was the surety of the Administratrix. The inventory is made by Thomas Yardley, Thomas Ashton and Abel Janney.

On November 3, 1713, "Richard Eyre, of the County of Burlington, Province of West Jersey, and Elizabeth his wife (relict of John Brock, late of the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennsylvania, deceased)," convey to Ralph Brock, of the said county of Bucks, millwright (son of the said Elizabeth, by John Brock, aforesaid), all the right title and interest of the said Richard and Elizabeth in the 600 acres of land in Makefield and the 400 acres of unlocated land of which said John Brock died seized.

On December 10, 1713, Ralph Brock, of Makefield, Bucks county, millwright, conveys to John Lambert, of Nottingham, New Jersey, 223 acres of the 600 acres laid out to his father, as "son and heir of said John Brock." In a deed dated June 12, 1729, Ralph Brock, "late of Makefield," conveys to John Cawley forty-five acres as part of the 1,000 acres purchased by his father of William Penn, reciting that "since the death of his said father said Ralph Brock having obtained releases from under the hands and seals of all his brothers and sisters, of, in, and to, all their right title and interest in the said one thousand acres."

In another deed dated April 28, 1732, from Ralph Brock, of Bucks county, carpenter, to Thomas Yardley, it is recited that "by the death of John Brock, late of Bucks County, father of the said Ralph, the 600 acres of which the tract hereby conveyed is a part, legally descended to John Brock, eldest son of the said John Brock, deceased; and by the death of said John Brock, the son, descended to and became the right in law of the said Ralph Brock, his eldest brother," Ralph Brock eventually removed to Philadelphia, and died there intestate and insolvent, and letters of administration were granted to William Ball, of that city, "principal creditor." He was evidently unmarried, no wife joining in any of the deeds above quoted.

The record of the births of the children of John and Elizabeth Brock on the Middletown, Bucks County, Monthly Meeting records, is as follows:—

"John Brock, b. 1mo. 7, 1684, died 1mo. 15, 1684; John Brock, b. 8mo. 14, 1685; Ralph Brock, b. 1mo. 30, 1688; John Brock, b. 8mo. 30, 1690."

The last item is very evidently an error, as the records above quoted show that John Brock was the "eldest son" and died in 1712. That there were a number of other children of John and Elizabeth Brock is also very evident from the fact that Ralph refers to releases from "all his brothers and sisters," using the plural in both instances, though his brother John was then deceased. "Mary Brown,"

the administratrix of John Brock, the second, was doubtless one of the sisters, and Richard Brock, we know, was one of the other brothers.

Thomas Brock, Sheriff of Bucks county, 1693-5, was probably brother of John Brock Sr. He was a considerable land owner in Bucks county at different periods prior to 1700, was later a resident of Burlington county, New Jersey, and died in Philadelphia, apparently without issue.

The younger children of John and Elizabeth Brock probably accompanied their mother and stepfather to New Jersey, where there was a number of the name in the next generation. One of these without doubt a grandson of John and Elizabeth, and probably a son of Stephen Brock, of Buckingham, on tax lists of 1722-6, applied for membership in Kingwood, or Quakertown, Monthly Meeting, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 10 mo. (October) 9, 1755, and at the next meeting declared intentions of marriage with Jane Simcock, and on the records of that Meeting appears the births of six children, Mary, Daniel, Jacob, Jane, Alice and Stephen, the first in 1756 and the last 1766, and another was born later, and on 2 mo. 7, 1770, John Brock requests a certificate for himself, his wife Jane and seven children to Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Virginia, and it is granted.

RICHARD BROCK, one of the younger sons of John and Elizabeth Brock, was born in Makefield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1695, and in 1718, married Susanna Scarborough, born 5 mo. (July) 19, 1697, died prior to 1727, daughter of John Scarborough, of Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born in London, England, in 1667, died in Solebury 1 mo. (March) 27, 1727; who came to Bucks county with his father, John Scarborough, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, in 1682, and settled in Solebury in 1698. He was a prominent man in the community and one of the founders of Buckingham Meeting of Friends, and is mentioned on the records of the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, among the "Friends eminent for their piety and virtue since their first settlement in America."

Richard Brock continued to reside in the vicinity of the place of his birth, in lower Bucks county, for some years after his marriage, as he appears as a witness to the will of Isaac Atkinson, who resided in Bristol township, just west of the Manor of Pennsbury, in 1721. He died, however, in Solebury township, shortly prior to 1753.

The children of Richard and Susanna (Scarborough), as shown by the will of John Scarborough, were: John, Elizabeth, Mary and Susannah.

JOHN BROCK, only son of Richard and Susanna (Scarborough) Brock, was born in Bucks county, about the year 1720, and left an orphan at an early age, was probably reared in the family of some of his mother's relatives in Solebury, where the Scarborough family were large land owners. He was evidently a birthright member of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, that Meeting having been erected into a Monthly Meeting out of Falls Monthly Meeting at about the time of his birth. On 3 mo. 26, 1753, he declared intentions of marriage at Abington Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia county, with Sarah Jenkins, and was directed to produce a certificate at the next meeting. On 4 mo. 30, 1753, he produced a certificate from Buckingham Meeting, and they were given permission to marry. The marriage took place at Abington, 5 mo. (May) 4, 1753, and the certificate

a large landholder and prominent citizen of Bucks county, and has left numerous descendants who held a like high place in the affairs of the county, colony and state.

Joseph Fell, the maternal great-grandfather of Sarah (Kirk) Brock, was born at Longlands, the seat of his family for many generations, in the parish of Rockdale, county of Cumberland, England, October 19, 1668, and married there, in 1698, Bridget Wilson. In 1704, with his wife and two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, he emigrated to America, and located for a short time in lower Bucks county, but in 1706 removed to Buckingham township, where he took up large tracts of land and became one of the most prominent men of that locality. His wife Bridget dying, after the birth of several other children, he married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle, and lived to rear a large family of children who have left numerous descendants.

Benjamin Fell, second son of Joseph and Bridget (Wilson) Fell, was born at Longlands, Cumberland county; England, November 1, 1703, and was therefore an infant when his parents came to Bucks county. On his marriage to Hannah Scarborough, August 27, 1728, before recited, his father conveyed to him a tract of land in Buckingham on which he resided until his death, September 12, 1758, having been thrice married and was the father of eleven children.

Isaac Kirk, the grandfather of Sarah (Kirk) Brock, was an early purchaser of large tracts of land in the then unsettled portions of Bucks county, among which was a large tract of land in Springfield township, upon which his son, Stephen, the father of Mrs. Brock, settled in early life, and where he resided the greater part of his life, inheriting the lands there, as well as a portion of the Buckingham homestead at his father's death.

On the marriage of John Brock, in 1789, to Sarah Kirk, he located at Springtown, a little hamlet in Springfield township, near the upper line of Bucks county, and engaged in the mercantile business there until 1823, when he removed to the vicinity of Doylestown, and after about five years residence on a small farm there removed to Philadelphia, where he died January 20, 1844. During his residence in Upper Bucks he owned, at different periods, in addition to his store stand in Springtown, a small farm in Springfield, and also a tract of land in Durham township.

Sarah (Kirk) Brock died at Springtown, October 6, 1802, as shown by the records of Richland Monthly Meeting of Friends, where the family held membership. About a year after the death of his first wife John Brock married (second) Massey, daughter of Arnold Warner, by his wife, Margery Hall, born March 23, 1734-5, daughter of Mathew Hall, who came from Birmingham, England, about 1725, and married, in 1731, Sarah (Scarborough), widow of George Hawthorth, of Solebury, Bucks county, and daughter of John and Sarah Scarborough, and sister to Hannah Scarborough, the wife of Benjamin Fell, above mentioned. Arnold Warner, the father of Massey (Warner) Brock, was son of Isaac Warner, of Blockley, Philadelphia, by his wife, Veronica Cassell; grandson of John and Ann (Campden) Warner, and great-grandson of William Warner, the pioneer settler of Blockley.

Issue of John and Sarah (Kirk) Brock:—

Stephen Brock, b. at Springtown, Bucks co., Pa., June 29, 1790, d. at Doylestown, Bucks co., Aug. 11, 1860; sheriff of Bucks co., 1821-3; and 1827-8, inclusive, two

terms of three years each; prominent landowner and business man of upper and central Bucks; m. Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Preston) Jones, of Buckingham, Bucks co., and was father of eight children, several of whom became prominent in business affairs of Phila., where descendants of the name still reside;

JOHN BROCK, b. Jan. 24, 1792; m. Catharine Egert, of whom presently;

Phebe Brock, b. 1794, m. Charles Watson, b. Oct. 18, 1790, son of John and Mary (Jackson) Watson, of Buckingham; and removed to Phila., where their six children continued to reside;

Charles Brock, m. Eliza Zeigler; resided in Bucks co., until 1820, then removed to Phila., where he was prominent flour merchant; d. prior to 1846; had six children, Charles, William, Sarah, Samuel, Louisa, wife of William Fry, and Christiana, wife of Jacob Jenkins;

Issue of John and Massey (Warner) Brock:

Mary Warner Brock, m. Oct. 11, 1827, Mark L. Wilson, of Milford township, Bucks co., b. Oct. 27, 1802, son of Moses and Jane (Lester) Wilson; and with his parents and their three children, Stephen B., Shipley and Elizabeth, removed to Milford, Ind., in 1834;

Elizabeth Brock, m. Joseph Meredith, of Buckingham, Bucks co., and both lived all their lives there; left four children, only one of whom married--Sarah, wife of George Watson, of Phila.

JOHN BROCK, son of John and Sarah (Kirk) Brock, born at Springtown, Bucks county, January 24, 1792, removed to Doylestown, the county seat of Bucks county, on arriving at manhood, and engaged in the mercantile business there until 1818, when he removed to Philadelphia and entered the employ of James Whitehead. He was a Lieutenant in the State Troop during the War of 1812-14. On removing to Philadelphia, he engaged in the grocery business with Thomas M. Rush, under the firm name of Brock & Rush, on North Second street, later with Peter Herzog and Jacob Culp Co., and in 1842, John Brock, Sons & Co., and was one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the city, doing a large and profitable business. John Brock was one of the early purchasers of coal lands, in Schuylkill county, and founded the town of Ashland, in that county, and one of the promoters of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His sons, George E., William Penn and Charles, were for some years associated in business with him in Philadelphia.

John Brock married, in 1815, Catharine Egert, born May 4, 1799, died December 23, 1845, daughter of George Egert, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Kunckel.

During the later years of their life John and Catharine Brock resided at their country residence near Ogontz, on the York Road, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, where he died January 24, 1864.

Issue of John and Catharine (Egert) Brock:

George Egert Brock, b. in Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., May 20, 1816, d. in village of Cornwells, Bensalem township, Bucks co., Sept. 25, 1894; was reared and educated in Phila., and entered father's wholesale grocery as clerk at early age, was taken in as partner on coming of age and succeeded his father in the business, carrying it on until 1857, when he retired and, purchasing a farm of 200 acres in Warwick township, Bucks county, resided thereon for some years and then purchased country seat near Maud, Bensalem township, where he lived retired until his death; never married;

William Penn Brock, b. in Phila., July 4, 1819; educated by private tutors; entered father's store and later became partner with his father and brother George E., and continued in business until 1857, when he retired from active business; travelled extensively in Europe, residing for thirty years in Vienna, Austria;

- member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and of Washington Grays; member of Union League, Art Club, and other organizations; unm.; d. Nov. 22, 1909;
- Mary A. Brock, b. in Phila., 1821; m. Col. Gustav Schindler, of Imperial Royal Engineers, of Austria, and resided many years in Vienna; now living in Phila.;
- JOHN PENN BROCK, b. in Phila., Dec. 27, 1823, d. Lebanon, Pa., July 3, 1881; m. Julia Watts Hall, of whom presently;
- Charles Carroll Brock, b. in Phila., July 4, 1826, d. there Oct. 26, 1866; entered Univ. of Pa., Jan. 4, 1841, and received degree of A. M. at that institution, 1844; member of Zelosophic Society; became member of firm of John Brock & Sons Co., wholesale grocers, in 1841, and was one of prominent business men of Phila.; m. Margaret, daughter of John K. Smith, and had issue:
- Catharine Brock, d. young;
 - Paul Brock, d. in Cal.;
 - Richard Brock, living in Phila.;
 - Mary Schindler Brock, m. John D. James, of Doylestown, and has three daughters;
- Richard Stockton Brock, b. in Phila., Dec. 21, 1830; entered Univ. of Pa. Sophomore class, 1845, was member of Zelosophic Society there; graduated with degree of A. B. 1848, receiving degree of A. M. at same institution in 1851; studied law at Phila., but never practiced; after several years of travel abroad returned to Phila. in 1874, and became member of well known firm of W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co., bankers and brokers, with which he was actively associated until 1897, when he retired; m. Oct. 24, 1872, Emma, dau. of William H. and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold; they have no children.

JOHN PENN BROCK, third son of John and Catharine (Egert) Brock, born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1823, received his primary education in private schools of his native city, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, in 1839; was a member of the Zelosophic Society there, and received his degree of A. M. in 1843. He studied law in the office of Horace Binney, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar.

John Penn Brock enlisted in the United States Army during the War with Mexico, and on June 21, 1848, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and served until mustered out with his regiment, August 15, 1848, at the close of the war.

John Penn Brock married, May 20, 1846, Julia Watts, daughter of Robert Coleman Hall, of Muncy Farms, Lycoming county, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of David Watts, of Carlisle, Cumberland county, a distinguished member of the bar in both Cumberland and Northumberland counties, who died at Carlisle, September, 1818, by his wife, Juliana, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Miller, Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, member of the Cincinnati. He was father of Frederick Watts, President Judge of Cumberland county, 1848-51, and descendant of Col. Frederick Watts of "Flying Camp" during the Revolution.

Charles Hall, the paternal grandfather of Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born 1767, was of a prominent Maryland family. He read law with Thomas Hartley, at York, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county at the May Sessions of 1791. He became one of the prominent practitioners at that bar, making his home in Sunbury, where he erected a handsome brick residence at the northeast corner of Market and Front streets, one of the most imposing private residences of that day in Sunbury.

Charles Hall married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coleman, the prominent and wealthy iron founder of Cornwall, Lebanon county (some account of whom will be given later in this narrative), who gave to his daughter, Elizabeth Hall, valuable lands at Muncy, Lycoming county, known as "Hall's Farms," later as

"Muncy Farms," which became the seat of her son, Robert Coleman Hall, before mentioned. Charles Hall died in Philadelphia, January, 1821, at the age of fifty-three years.

John Penn Brock died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1881.

Issue of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock:

ELLA BROCK, b. Aug., 1849, in Phila., m. Feb. 10, 1872, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, of 1606 Walnut street, Phila., son of Charles Sinkler, of Eutaw, S. C., later of Phila., by his wife Emily Wharton, of eminent Phila. family;

ARTHUR BROCK, b. Nov. 8, 1850, d. Dec. 23, 1909; m. Sarah Coleman; of whom further;

CHARLES HALL BROCK, b. May 12, 1852; of whom later;

HORACE BROCK, b. April 15, 1854; m. Deborah Norris Coleman; of whom later;

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK, b. Nov. 23, 1855; m. Mary Louisa Tyler; of whom later;

JULIA WATTS HALL BROCK, b. May 20, 1858; m. Dr. Robert W. Johnson; of whom later;

COLONEL ROBERT COLEMAN HALL BROCK, b. July 26, 1861, d. Aug. 9, 1906; m. Alice Gibson; of whom later;

HUBERT BROCK, b. March 28, 1863, d. Nov., 1896, unm.; of whom later.

Dr. Wharton Sinkler was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1868, and was elected resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital on April 1, of the same year. He subsequently held the position of attending physician at this hospital, and has been for many years a member of the Board of Managers. He is also attending physician to the Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; president of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm; a member of the Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, American Philosophical Society, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and several other medical societies and associations. Dr. Wharton Sinkler is a director of the Philadelphia Contributionship, the oldest fire insurance association in Philadelphia. He belongs to the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and the Alpha Mu Pi Omega (medical) Fraternity, and of the following clubs and social organizations; the Aztec Club of Mexico, the Rittenhouse Club, the University Club, the Huntington Valley Country Club, and the Southern Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the vestry of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

Dr. Wharton and Ella (Brock) Sinkler have issue:

Julia Ursula, b. November 5, 1872;

Charles Sinkler, b. Feb. 6, 1874; grad. at Univ. of Pa., with degree of A. B. in 1893, and received the degree of LL. B. at same institution in 1896; admitted to Phila. Bar, and became member of law firm of Williams & Sinkler; is member of Law Association of Phila.; of Univ. Club, of which he is treasurer; of Phila. Club; Southern Club; Democratic Club; and Univ. Barge Club; is author of "Expert Testimony," in Bandy's Diseases of the Eye;

John Penn Brock Sinkler, b. Sept. 10, 1875; grad. from Univ. of Pa., Department of Architecture, 1898; member of American Institute of Architects; of T. Square Club, Philadelphia, University, and University Barge Clubs;

Francis Wharton Sinkler, b. July 14, 1877; graduated at the Univ. of Pa., with degree of A. B. in 1897; and received degree of M. D. from Medical Department of same institution in 1900; is practicing physician in Phila.; Fellow of College of Physicians of Phila.; member of Phila. County Medical Association, American Medical Association and Pathological Society of Phila.; Sec. of Phila. Dispensary; Assistant Physician of Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; one of visiting physicians to Episcopal Hospital Dispensary; member of University and University Barge Clubs;

Seaman Deas Sinkler, b. May 18, 1879; student at Univ. of Pa., class of '99, Scientific Department; member of firm of Rhodes, Sinkler & Co., bankers and brokers, Phila.; member of Phila., Merion Cricket, and University Barge Clubs; m. April, 1902, Emelie Beauveau, dau. of James Mauran Rhodes, Esq., of Phila.: they have issue:

Wharton Sinkler, 3d., b. Jan. 7, 1903;

James Mauran Rhodes Sinkler, b. March 21, 1905;

Emelie Beauveau Sinkler, b. May 23, 1908.

Emily Sinkler, b. Dec. 24, 1881, d. Jan. 16, 1884;

Wharton Sinkler, Jr., b. July 2, 1885; grad. at Univ. of Pa., degree of A. B., class of 1906; member of Varsity foot-ball teams in 1903 and '04; member of University and Philadelphia Barge Clubs; holds position with Brown Bros., bankers;

Ella Brock Sinkler, b. June 29, 1887.

ARTHUR BROCK, eldest son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1850, was educated at the private schools of Dr. Lyons, and Dr. Faires in Philadelphia and at the Philadelphia Polytechnic School. On May 29, 1879, he married Sarah, second daughter of Hon. George Dawson Coleman, by his wife Deborah Norris Brown; and in connection with his younger brother, Horace Brock, who had married Deborah Norris, another daughter of George Dawson Coleman, succeeded his father-in-law in the management of the North Lebanon Furnaces, erected by Mr. Coleman in 1846-7. The Brock brothers relinquished the management of the furnaces at the death of the widow Coleman in 1894, but Mr. Brock continued to hold large interests in iron and steel industries. He was chairman of the Board of Managers of the American Iron and Steel Manfg. Co. and connected with many financial and industrial enterprises; trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; director of the First National Bank of Lebanon, etc. He was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and a member of other social and political organizations. He died December 23, 1909.

Robert Coleman, the great-grandfather of Sarah (Coleman) Brock, was born near Castlefin, county Donegal, Ireland, November 4, 1748, and came to Philadelphia in 1764, with letters of recommendation to Blair McClenachan, and members of the Biddle family, and was by them recommended to James Read, Esq., then Prothonotary of Berks county, in whose employ he remained for two years. He then became clerk and bookkeeper for Peter Grubb, at Hopewell Furnace, and six months later accepted a like position with James Old, the proprietor of Quito-pahilla Forge, near Lebanon. When Mr. Old became successively proprietor of the Speedwell Forge and the Reading Furnace, Robert Coleman accompanied him. While at the latter place he married, October 4, 1773, Anna Old, daughter of his employer, born May 21, 1756. After his marriage Robert Coleman rented the Salford Forge, near Norristown, which he operated for three years. In 1776 he removed to the Elizabeth Furnace, which he rented and later purchased gradually of its owners, Stegel, Stedman and Benezet, and became one of the most successful iron-masters in the Lancaster and Lebanon iron districts. He was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1788, and was many years an Associate Justice of the Courts of Lancaster county. He purchased an interest in the famous Cornwall ore-beds of the Grubb family, still held by his descendants. He retired from business in 1809 and spent the last years of his life in Lancaster. He built the Colebrook Furnace on the Conewago, six miles southwest of Cornwall, Lebanon county, in the ownership and operation of which he was succeeded

by his son, Thomas Burd Coleman, and the latter in turn by his son, William Coleman, in 1848, and he in 1861, by his son Robert H., and daughter, Annie C., wife of Archibald Rogers.

Elizabeth Coleman, daughter of Robert and Anna (Old) Coleman, married Charles Hall, before mentioned, and was the grandmother of Julia Watts Hall, the wife of John Penn Brock.

James Coleman, another son of Robert and Anna (Old) Coleman, married Harriet Dawson, of Philadelphia, and during his whole life was interested in the iron business in Lancaster and Lebanon counties.

George Dawson Coleman, son of James and Harriet (Dawson) Coleman, was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1825, and died at Lebanon, September 9, 1878. He received his primary education under private tutors in Philadelphia and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and later the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1843; and was a member of the Philomathean Society there.

In 1846, in connection with his brother, Robert, he began the erection of the Lebanon Furnaces, one mile northwest of Lebanon, and they were the first to use successfully anthracite coal in connection with hot blast in the manufacture of iron, their first blast being made in February, 1847.

In 1857 Robert Coleman withdrew, and the business was continued by George Dawson Coleman until his death, in 1878, when as before shown he was succeeded in its management by his sons-in-law, Arthur and Horace Brock, and they in turn, after the death of the widow in 1894, by B. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman, who operated it until 1901, when it was purchased by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. George Dawson Coleman was one of the most successful and progressive iron-masters of Pennsylvania. He was well and favorably known throughout the state as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen and patriot. During the Civil War he raised and equipped at his own expense the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers, and followed their career in the field with peculiar interest, and assisted the widows and orphans of those who fell in the defense of the Union. He also devoted large sums to general charity. He was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, and frequently superintended personally the delivery of stores on the battle field. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1863-4, and of the State Senate, 1867-9.

He was a member of the State Board of Public Charities, from its organization in 1869 to his death; and many years president of the First National Bank of Lebanon.

George Dawson Coleman took a deep interest in the religious welfare of those in his employ, building and supporting churches at both Elizabeth and Lebanon Furnaces. Several years prior to his death he presented to St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, his grandfather's house at the corner of Front and Pine streets, and added a large contribution for arranging it for mission work. His whole life was an example of generosity and kindness of heart rarely equalled,—no man in the community was more universally loved and respected.

George Dawson Coleman married, January 13, 1852, Deborah Brown, born August 15, 1832, daughter of William Brown, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Deborah Norris, born October 2, 1800, died February 4, 1864, daughter of Joseph Parker Norris, born May 5, 1763, died June 22, 1841, by his wife, Elizabeth Hill,

daughter of Hon. Joseph Fox, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, by his wife, Elizabeth Mickle. Deborah Brown Coleman died August 19, 1894.

George Dawson and Deborah (Brown) Coleman had issue, thirteen children, six of whom died in their minority; those who survived were: Deborah Norris, who became the wife of Horace Brock, hereafter mentioned; Sarah, the wife of Arthur Brock; Fanny; Harriet Dawson; B. Dawson, and Edward R. Coleman, later proprietors of the Lebanon Furnaces; and Anne Caroline.

Issue of Arthur and Sarah (Coleman) Brock:

Julia Watts Hall Brock, b. March 9, 1880;

Fanny Brock, b. Sept. 14, 1881;

Sarah Coleman Brock, b. Apr. 27, 1883;

Ella Brock, b. Dec. 9, 1894;

Elizabeth Norris Brock, b. July 4, 1898.

CHARLES HALL BROCK, third child of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born in Philadelphia, May 12, 1852, entered the University of Pennsylvania as a partial student in 1869, but left by reason of his health in his Sophomore year. He was also a student at Faires' School and St. Paul's School in New Hampshire. He later entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but his health breaking down he left before graduation. He was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and was one of the founders of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and a very enthusiastic yachtsman. He is also a member of the Rittenhouse Club. He is unmarried.

HORACE BROCK, fourth child of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1854, was educated at Dr. Faires' and other schools of Philadelphia. He was for some time a civil engineer for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He married, May 15, 1878, Deborah Norris, daughter of Hon. George Dawson and Deborah (Brown) Coleman, of Lebanon, before mentioned, and in the same year, in connection with his brother, Arthur Brock, went into the iron business at the Lebanon Furnaces, and later became interested in a number of business and financial enterprises. He was for many years president of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his family for a number of years. The family now reside in Philadelphia.

Issue of Horace and Deborah Norris (Coleman) Brock:

John Penn Brock, b. Sept. 23, 1879; grad. at Yale Univ., class of 1900; is engaged in iron business at Lebanon; is Vice-President of the American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co.; m. Pauline Biddle, of Phila., and they have issue:

Anna Biddle Brock, b. Aug. 21, 1906;

Deborah Norris Brock, b. Nov. 8, 1884. m. Jan. 4, 1910, Quincy Bent.

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK, fifth child of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1855, was a student at Dr. Faires' Select School, where he prepared for college, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. in 1873, and received the degree of A. M. at the same institution in 1876. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, and of the Zeta Psi Fraternity there. After some time spent in foreign travel, he entered himself as a student at law in the office of Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1878. He was in active practice of his profession until 1881, when he became interested



Robert B. W. Brock

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in railroad enterprises and construction. He was connected for a few years with the Norfolk & Western Railroad; and in 1886 constructed the Poughkeepsie Railroad bridge, and portions of the railroads connected therewith; was president of the Central New England Railway, which was afterwards acquired by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

In 1903 he became interested in railroad construction and mining operations in the State of Nevada. He is President of the Tonopah Mining Company and the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Company in that State. He is also interested in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania, in which other members of the family hold large interests.

John William Brock married, November 12, 1879, Mary Louisa, daughter of George Frederick and Louisa Richmond (Blake) Tyler, of Philadelphia, and they reside at 1417 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Mr. Brock is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; of the Rittenhouse Club, and was one of the founders of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia; and is also a member of a number of other social organizations. He is a life member of the Franklin Institute; a director of the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia; has been for twenty years treasurer of Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases.

Issue of John William and Mary Louisa (Tyler) Brock:

George Tyler Brock, b. Oct. 1, 1880, d. inf.;

John William Brock, Jr., b. Feb. 14, 1883, grad. at Harvard Univ., class of 1905;

Sidney Frederick Tyler Brock, b. May 5, 1885; grad. from Harvard Univ., class of 1906, with degree of B. S., and is mining engineer; m. Nov. 17, 1909, Marjorie Elliot;

Arthur Brock, Jr., b. Jan. 12, 1887; graduate of Harvard Univ., class of 1908;

Norman Hall Brock, b. Apr. 23, 1890; student at Harvard Univ.;

Louisa Blake Brock, b. Sept. 27, 1894.

JULIA WATTS HALL BROCK, sixth child of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1858, married, October 1, 1879, Dr. Robert W. Johnson, of Baltimore, Maryland. He was born at Rockland, Maryland, September 8, 1854; A. B. Princeton, '76; M. D. University of Pennsylvania, 1879; president of Clinical Society of Maryland; president of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Professor of Surgery of Maryland Medical College; member of Southern Surgical and Gynecology Society; fellow of American Surgical Association; etc.

Issue of Robert W. and Julia Watts Hall (Brock) Johnson:

Anna Julia Johnson, b. July 15, 1880; m. Lieut. Gordon Johnston, of Ala., Lieut. in U. S. Army, May 25, 1904;

Ella Brock Johnson, b. July 26, 1882; m. 1905, James Mauran Rhodes, Jr., of Phila.;

William Fell Johnson, b. Aug. 18, 1884; grad. at Princeton Univ., class of 1905; law student;

Katharine Barker Johnson, b. Oct. 7, 1885; m. May 1, 1907, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore;

Robert W. Johnson, Jr., b. June 3, 1891;

John Penn Brock Johnson, b. Sept. 3, 1894; d. Sept. 29, 1896.

COLONEL ROBERT COLEMAN HALL BROCK, son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1861. His early education was

acquired at Dr. Faires' School in Philadelphia, and he later took a course at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, under Dr. Henry A. Coit, and subsequently entered Worcester College, Oxford University, England, whence he was called home before receiving his final degree by reason of the fatal illness of his father, who died soon after he arrived.

He entered the law offices of Hon. George M. Dallas, as a student-at-law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. As a lawyer he took no active part in the courts, turning his attention more particularly to matters pertaining to estates and corporations, and the large financial interests and projects in which he and his brothers were interested. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of W. H. Newbold, Son & Company, Bankers, and remained in that firm until 1894, when he retired and travelled in Europe for some months to retrieve his impaired health. Inheriting from his father an ample estate, he was permitted to gratify his tastes for literary and scientific pursuits, and on his return from his European tour, he became one of the most active and enthusiastic workers in the field of Science. He had been a member of the Franklin Institute since 1889, and his well trained mind, and active almost restless energy, contributed greatly to the efficiency and usefulness of that institution. He was elected a member of the Board of Managers in 1901, and filled that position at the time of his decease. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from 1883; a member of the Philotechnic Society, and its president from 1886-9; a member of the American Philosophical Society, since 1898; of the Archaeological Society of Pennsylvania, from 1901, President 1903-5, and Vice-President at the time of his decease; made a member of the Philobiblion Society, 1903; became a stockholder of the Academy of Fine Arts, September 1, 1901, and a director in 1904; became a member of the Numismatic Society, February 2, 1882; was a director of the Epileptic Hospital at Oakbourne, Philadelphia; he rarely missed the meetings of the managing boards of the institutions with which he was connected, and was exceedingly useful in these organizations, and was always ready by counsel, personal effort, and liberal pecuniary contributions to alleviate want and suffering. He became a member of the Rittenhouse Club in 1890; the University Club in 1897; the Philadelphia Club in 1898; the Union League, October 18, 1905; and was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, and the New York Yacht Club, and was master of the details of managing craft of all kinds. He was also an enthusiastic automobilist, making many extensive and interesting tours. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, May 4, 1901. He was also a member of the Art Club of New York several years prior to his death.

In 1904 Robert Coleman Hall Brock was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and held that position until his death. Col. Brock died at Wynnewood, August 9, 1906, of a somewhat lingering illness, he having been unable to accompany his regiment to the annual encampment at Gettysburg for that year.

At the meeting of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, held September 19, 1906, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable memorial of their deceased colleague, Col. R. C. H. Brock, and their report was entered in the Journal of the Institute for December, 1906. After giving a sketch of the useful

and active life of Col. Brock, the memorial concludes with the following well-merited tribute to his worth:—

“His courtesy and gentleness of manner were as remarkable as his extreme modesty and kindness of heart. He embodied the best type of a useful citizen,—one whose brains and hands were always at the service of his fellows for worthy objects,—and of the American gentleman, exemplifying in his own conduct how a large fortune could be worthily enjoyed and at the same time used for noble purposes.”

Col. Brock married, April 23, 1884, Alice, daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Klett) Gibson, who survives him.

Issue of Robert Coleman Hall and Alice (Gibson) Brock:

Alice Gibson, b. June 23, 1885;

Henry Gibson, b. Nov. 23, 1886;

Robert Coleman Hall Jr., b. June 25, 1890, d. Nov. 22, 1900.

HUBERT BROCK, eighth and youngest child of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, born March 28, 1863, died unmarried, November, 1896. He was a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1880; was later transferred to the Wharton School of the same institution, as a special student, but left during his Sophomore year. He was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He travelled extensively in foreign countries, making a complete trip around the world.

THOMAS FAMILY.

The Thomas family, of Merion, Philadelphia county, trace their ancestry, like most of the other Welsh settlers of Merion, through a long line of Welsh princes, back to the fourteenth century. The earliest ancestor of whom we have any distinct record, was:

JENKIN AP ADAM, Lord of Kevendyglwydd, living in the time of Edward III. and Richard II., of England. He is said to have borne the surname of Herbert, and to have been a descendant of a Norman family of that name, famous prior to the conquest of England by William I. He had a son:

GWILIM (William) AP JENKIN, Lord of Kevendyglwydd, who married Wenlian (died 1377), daughter of Howell Vychan, descended from Ynir, "King," or Lord, of Gwent, and their fourth son was:

THOMAS AP GWILIM, of Perthir, who died in 1438. He married Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir John Morley, and their fifth son was:

SIR WILLIAM AP THOMAS, knighted in 1426, died in 1446. He acquired the castle and demesne lands of Raglan, from his maternal ancestors the Morley family, and married for his second wife, Gwladys, daughter of Sir David Gam, and widow of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tre'twer. Her father David Gam, son of Llewlyn, was knighted on the field of Agincourt, in 1415, as he was dying from wounds received in that sanguinary conflict. He was of a fierce and warlike disposition, it being said of him, that "he lived like a wolf and died like a lion." He was a strong partisan of the English under Henry IV. and Henry V., and for the former, undertook to assassinate, in 1402, his own brother-in-law, the famous Welsh patriot Owen Glendower. Sir William ap Thomas was also at Agincourt. He was sometimes called William Thomas Herbert. He had by his second wife several sons, of these was William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and:

SIR RICHARD HERBERT, of Coldbrook House, about a mile from the town of Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. He was slain at Banbury in 1469. Of him his great-grandson, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, wrote: "That incomparable hero who twice passed through a great army of northern men, alone, with pole-axe in his hand, and returned without mortal hurt, which is more than is famed of Amardus de Galle, or Knight of the Sun."

This Sir Richard Herbert married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Griffith Nicholas, of Dynevor, and sister of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who slew Richard III. on Bosworth Field. They had issue:

Sir William Herbert, from whom descended Hugh Gwyn, of Peniarth; the Powells, of Llanwddyn; the Humphreys, of Llwyndu; the Owen family, of Merion, Pennsylvania, and through them the Cadwaladers, and others, thus being the lineal ancestor of many of the early families of Philadelphia. The Thomas family, however, descend from the second son:

SIR RICHARD HERBERT, of Montgomery Castle, called also of "Cwm Ystwith and Pencelly," who was gentleman usher to King Henry VIII., and resided in great luxury at Blackhall, where he entertained on the most lavish scale. He

married as his second wife, Jane, daughter of Gwilim ap Rees Philip, of Llyn-howell, in Carmarthenshire. Their fourth child was:

JANE HERBERT, who married (first) Thomas Lloyd, and (second) William Awbrey, Esquire, of Aberkynfrig, who died June 27, 1547. He was a son of Hopkin Awbrey, by his wife, a daughter of John Griffith, of Gwyn; and grandson of Jenkin Awbrey, Esquire, by his wife, Gwenlliam, daughter of Owain ap Griffith, of Taly Llyn.

The Awbreys trace their descent from Stiant Awbrey (brother of Lord Awbrey, Earl of Bullen, and Earl Marchall, of France, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066), whose son, Sir Rinalt Awbrey, married a daughter of the Earl of Clare and Priany, and had a son, William Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, married to Julia, daughter of Sir William Gunter, and their son Thomas Awbrey, married Ann, daughter of John Cayraw, Baron of Cayrowe, and had a son Thomas Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, Constable and Ranger of the Forest of Brecon, who married Johann, daughter of Trahaerne ap Einion, Lord of Comond, and had by her a son, Thomas Awbrey Goch (red-haired), who married Nest, daughter of Owain Gethyn, of Glyn Taway, and had by her Richard Awbrey, who married Creslie, daughter of Phe ap Eledr, and had Gawlter Awbrey, who married Juhan, daughter and heiress of Rees Morgan ap Einion, of Carmarthenshire, and had Morgan Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, who married Alice, daughter of Watkin Thomas David Lloyd, and was the father of Jenkin Awbrey, Esquire, of Aberkynfrig, above mentioned, the grandshire of William Awbrey, who married Jane Herbert.

RICHARD AWBREY, of Aberkynfrig, eldest son of William Awbrey, by his wife, Jane Herbert, sold the estate of Aberkynfrig to his cousin, Dr. William Awbrey. He died in 1580, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gunter, of Gileston:

RICHARD AWBREY, of Llanelyw, "who departed this life Anno. 1646," and was buried under the floor of the chancel of the church of Llanelyw. His grave is covered by a flat tombstone which forms part of the pavement of the chancel, bearing this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Richard Awbrey of Llanelyw, Gent. who married Anne Vaughan, daughter of William Vaughan of Llanelyw, and had issue: William, Richard, Thomas, John Theophilus, and Elizabeth. Died the 23 day of September, 1646." The armes of the Awbrey and Vaughan family are engraved upon this tomb. Of these six children of Richard and Anne (Vaughan) Aubrey, the first and third are both ancestors of the Thomas family of Merion, since

WILLIAM AUBREY, the eldest son, who had heired his father's estates, being a Puritan and Parlimentarian, and having no son, on his father's death in 1646, married his daughter Elizabeth to William Aubrey, the eldest son of his brother, Thomas, in order to keep the estate in the Puritan stock, his next younger brother, Richard, Vicar of Boughrod, in Radnorshire, and an adherent of the King. The latter instituted proceedings to recover the property after the death of his elder brother, but the matter was finally settled by arbitration.

WILLIAM AUBREY, son of Thomas, is said to have been a member of the Society of Friends, but if so, it would seem that he returned to the Anglican church, judging from the place of his burial. His sons, Richard and William, and his daughter, Martha, were certainly "Friends."

William Aubrey's tombstone at Llanelwy Church bears this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of William Awbrey, of Llanelwy, son of Thomas Awbrey, Gent. Married Elizabeth, daughter of William Awbrey. Had issue Ten: Rishard, William, 2, Thomas Theophilus, Anne, Mary 2, Martha, & Elizabeth. Departed this life in Hope of a Joyful Resurrection, the 16 of December 1716, aged 90."

Of the children of William and Elizabeth Aubrey, of Llanelwy, William married Letitia, daughter of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania.

MARTHA AUBREY, the ninth child of William and Elizabeth Aubrey, of Llanelwy, born about 1662, became a member of the Society of Friends, and is said to have accompanied her relatives, John and Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, to Pennsylvania in 1683. Whether she came thus early to America, or according to another authority, accompanied her affianced husband, Rees Thomas, several years later, has not been clearly established. True it is that she married Rees Thomas at Haverford Meeting, in the Welsh Tract of Pennsylvania, April 18, 1692. He was a descendant of the Thomas family of Wencoe, Wales, and nephew of John Bevan, as shown by a letter written to his father-in-law, William Aubrey, April 29, 1695, from which it is to be inferred that his father was Rees, son of Hopkin Thomas, who married a daughter of Evan ap John, of Treverigg, and sister to John Bevan. He was also cousin to Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, her mother, the wife of William Aubrey, of Pencoyd, being a sister to his father.

Rees Thomas purchased 300 acres in the Welsh Tract, Merion township, of Sarah, widow of John Eckley, the deed being dated August 15, 1692. He subsequently purchased other land adjoining of Edward Pritchard. The plantation owned and occupied by him was located near the present Rosemont Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles west of Philadelphia. A greater part of it remained in the ownership of his descendants for four generations.

Rees Thomas was a prominent man in the community, serving several terms in the Colonial Assembly, the first in 1702, and the last in 1720. He was also commissioned a Justice of Philadelphia county, June 14, 1722. His will proved February 12, 1742-3, was dated September 10, 1742. His wife, Martha, died March 7, 1726-7. She was a very estimable woman, and much beloved and respected in the community in which she lived she was for many years an Elder of the Society of Friends, and prominent in benevolent and charitable works.

A quaint little volume of poems extolling the virtues of Martha (Aubrey), wife of Rees Thomas, was printed in 1727, by Samuel Keimer, of Philadelphia, no copy of which is now known to be in existence.

It was reprinted in 1837, by her descendant, Mary (Thomas), wife of Jonathan Jones, of Wynnewood. The title page is as follows:—

A
Collection of Elegiac Poems
Devoted to the memory of the late Virtuous and excellent
Matron and worthy Elder in the Church of Christ,
(Of the Society of Friends)
MARTHA THOMAS
Late wife of
REES THOMAS,
of Merion, in the County of Philadelphia, in the Province
of Pennsylvania;
and daughter of
WILLIAM AWBREY,

Of Llan Elew, in the County of Brecknock, in Great Britain.

Who departed this life

On the 7th of the Twelfth Month, 1726-27.

———"A Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

"Give her the Fruit of Her Hands, and let her Works praise her in the Gates." Prov. xxxi, 30, 31.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by Samuel Keimer, in Second Street,

MDCCLXXVII.

Issue of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas:—

Rees, b. Apr. 22, 1693; m. Elizabeth Jones, dan. of Dr. Edward Jones, by wife Mary Wynee. They had two daughters, Letitia, m. David Evans, and Anne m. Samuel Williams;

Aubrey, b. Jan. 30, 1694-5, m. Gulielma, dau. of William Penn Jr. and granddaughter of William Penn, the Founder. They resided in Eng.;

Herbert, b. Nov. 3, 1696, m. Mary Havard, dan. of John; d. without issue;

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1698, m. Samuel Harry, of Chester Co., and left issue;

WILLIAM, b. July 2, 1701, of whom presently;

Richard, b. July 23, 1703, d. a young man, unm.

WILLIAM THOMAS, fourth son of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas, inherited a portion of the homestead, on which he erected a substantial stone house, and greatly improved the plantation. According to the testimony of his great-granddaughter, Mary Jones, "he was a mild tempered man, very constant in the attendance of Religious Meetings." He lived all his life on the old homestead, dying there June 13, 1776. He married, May 12, 1724, Elizabeth, daughter of David Harry, of Chester county, a colonial justice, and member of assembly from that county, 1716-7.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Harry) Thomas:—

REES, of whom presently;

Martha, m. Dr. John Llewlyn, "a surgeon of Consequence and respectability" in Merion township;

Mary, m. Peter Evans; lived to advanced age but had no children;

Hannah, m. Jonathan Powell, but left no issue;

Elizabeth, m. Abraham Evans, of Gwynedd township, and had several children;

Jonathan, resided many years in Chester Co., d. there at advanced age; was twice m.; by first wife had children Rees, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Richard; by second wife, Ann Haley, had William, Samuel and Ononah;

David, d. on his farm in Merion township; m. ——— Rhodes and had children, Martha, Lydia, Aubrey, William and Eleanor;

Richard, m. Ann ——— and had daughters Elizabeth, Martha, and Ann.

REES THOMAS, son of William and Elizabeth (Harry) Thomas, married November 3, 1758, Priscilla, only daughter and heiress of John and Mary Jermon, who lived near the Friends' Meeting House in Radnor township, Chester county, and were people of substance and respectability. Rees and Priscilla Thomas resided on a portion of the old Thomas homestead, which they greatly improved, erecting the "Mansion House," occupied by his son, William, as late as 1829, and also other substantial buildings. Neither, however, lived beyond their prime, Priscilla dying July 6, 1769, and her husband only surviving her a few years, died in his forty-fifth year. Their seven children were all minors at the death of their parents, and their paternal grandfather dying at about the same time as

their father, they were left to care for themselves in the troublous times of the first years of the War of Independence and failed to receive the educational advantages that should have been theirs under happier circumstances.

Issue of Rees and Priscilla (Jermon) Thomas:

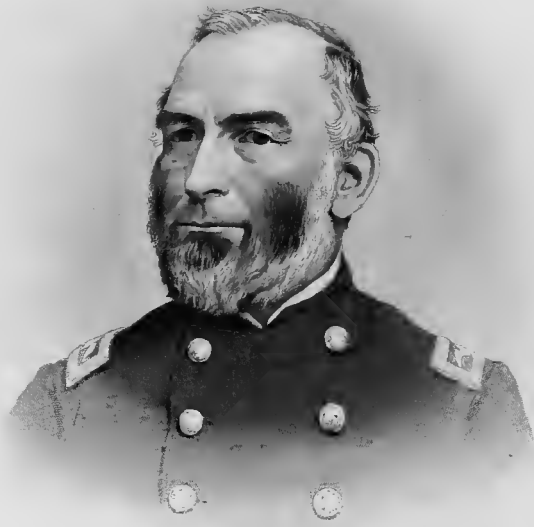
- WILLIAM, b. July 8, 176—, m. April 5, 1786, Naomi Walker, b. Feb. 17, 1765, d. May 4, 1817, of whom presently;
 Mary, m. Anthony, eldest son of Abraham and Hannah Tunis, of Lower Merion, and had eight children, viz.: Charles, William, Abraham, Rees, Priscilla, Jane, Aubrey and Richard;
 John, d. s. p. to 1829;
 Hannah, was living with brother William on old homestead, unm. in 1829;
 Rees, went to Ky., about beginning of century;
 Jonathan, also removed to Ky.:
 Priscilla, d. prior to 1829, unm.

WILLIAM THOMAS, son of Reese and Priscilla (Jermon) Thomas, inherited the old Thomas homestead, and the "Mansion House," erected by his father, in which he lived all his life. He married, April 5, 1786, Naomi, daughter of Joseph Walker, of Great Valley, Chester county, and a descendant of Lewis Walker, who emigrated from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1686, and settled in the Welsh Tract of Merion and Haverford, marrying, in 1693, Mary Morris, a fellow passenger on the ship that brought him to Pennsylvania, though said to have been of English parentage. They reared a family of eight children in the simple faith of the Society of Friends, one of whom was father of Joseph Walker, who was likewise a consistent and earnest member of the Society. He was a farmer and resided on his farm near Valley Forge, in Treddyfrin township, during the war of the Revolution. His granddaughter, Mary (Thomas) Jones, before referred to in these pages, writes of him in 1829, as follows: "They," referring to Joseph Walker and his wife, "were exemplary and pious people and I believe respected by all who knew them. I have heard many testify in an uncommon manner of the affection and grateful remembrance they had of the noble and generous acts of kindness and hospitality extended by my dear grandfather to themselves and others during the Revolutionary War and since. They being members of the Society of Friends, whose principles would not permit my grandparents to take an active part, either offensive or defensive, in the struggle at that time. They therefore, united their efforts to do all that was in their power to relieve those that were in trouble or distress, without respect to persons or party, and many were the opportunities that presented for exercise of that law of kindness, and acts of charity to the poor half clad and shivering soldiers, as well as private individuals. General Wayne having chosen their house as his headquarters for six months during the winter that General Washington had his army in winter-quarters at the Valley Forge, which was a few miles from my grandfather's dwelling. They were of course surrounded by the American Army and consequently witnessed a great portion of the distress and suffering of that eventful period."

Naomi (Walker) Thomas, was born February 17, 1765, and died May, 1817, her husband surviving her many years.

Issue of William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas:—

- Mary, eldest child, m. (first) Charles McClenachan, and (second) Jonathan, son of Owen and Susannah (Evans) Jones of Merion, and great-grandson of Dr.



Engraved by W. G. & Co. N. Y.

Yours truly
W. B. Thomas

Edward Jones, pioneer of the Welsh Tract. Mary Jones was publisher of second volume of the volume of poems, mentioned in early part of this narrative, and also prepared narrative of her family from time of arrival in Pa. to 1829, from which we have freely quoted.

REESE, b. March 24, 1789, d. March 27, 1835; m. Rebecca Brooke; of whom presently;

Sarah, m. Dr. James Anderson;

Joseph, d. unm.;

Emily, m. Isaac W. Roberts;

Pricilla, m. George T. Stuckert;

Louisa, m. John C. Evans;

William, m. Tacy Roberts;

Jane W., m. John Cleaver.

REESE THOMAS, eldest son of William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas, born in Merion, March 24, 1789, married, March 29, 1810, Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Brooke, of Gulph Mills, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, a distinguished officer and patriot in the Revolutionary War, by his wife, Anna Davis. Reese Thomas, after his marriage, became the proprietor of the famous Gulph Mills, which he operated until succeeded by his son, William Brooke Thomas, in 1832. He died at Gulph Mills, March 27, 1835. He was a man of high standing in the community, and one of the original anti-slavery men of Montgomery county.

Issue of Reese and Rebecca (Brooke) Thomas:—

WILLIAM BROOKE, b. May 25, 1811, d. Dec. 12, 1887; m. Emily Wilson Holstein, of whom presently;

Benjamin Brooke, m. Ann Condon;

Louisa, m. Amos Corson;

Priscilla, m. (first) Isaac Barber, (second) Ogden Cuthbert;

Naomi, never m.;

Mary Ann, never m.;

Emily, m. Jonathan Trego;

Rebecca, m. Milton Allen;

Reese, d. in childhood.

WILLIAM BROOKE THOMAS, eldest son of Reese Thomas and his wife Rebecca Brooke, was born May 25, 1811, in Haverford, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, on the property which the Friends afterward bought from his parents for the erection of Haverford College. The family removed to Gulph Mills, which had been inherited by his mother from her father Benjamin Brooke. Here Mr. Thomas was instructed by his father in the manufacture of flour, and on his father's death succeeded to the proprietorship of the mills on coming of age in 1832. He operated the mills until 1842, and after a year, in which he engaged in the mercantile business at Lyonsville, removed to Philadelphia, where he began the manufacture of flour on a small scale, at Thirteenth and Willow streets, using at first but a twenty horse power engine. His business increasing, he secured another mill at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets and installed an additional eighty horse power plant. Still unable to supply the demand for his products, he erected a larger mill and added a three hundred horse power plant, making in all four hundred horse power; operating twenty-four pairs of buhrs, turning out 1,200 barrels of flour, and using over 5,000 bushels of wheat per day. This was far in excess of the capacity of any other mill in Philadelphia or its

vicinity, and an exceedingly unusual one prior to the introduction of the roller process and the establishment of the vast milling plants of the northwest, several years later. Mr. Thomas was, at this period, by far the largest purchaser of grain for domestic purposes, in Philadelphia.

He was one of the earliest advocates of an association of grain and feed shippers; was one of the organizers of the Corn Exchange Association, and its first president in 1853. He was re-elected in 1854 and thereafter declined the position, but continued to be one of its prominent members for many years, being recognized on the floor of the Exchange as one of the leading business men of the city. He was possessed in a high degree of the qualities that go to make the successful merchant and business man; intelligent, energetic, industrious, selfreliant, quick in decision, upright, and honorable in all his dealings. "Of him," says A. G. Cattell, President of the Exchange, in a memorial delivered before that body at its annual meeting, January 31, 1888, "it may be truthfully said, his word was as good as his bond * * * for thirty years our firm had large business transactions with him reaching in the aggregate, millions of dollars, nearly all of which was done without so much as the scratch of a pen between us, and I can bear testimony that, so far as I can remember, there was never even the shadow of a dispute in regard to a single transaction."

Mr. Thomas was also one of the prominent members of the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, and for many years a director of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company. He was also president of the Corn Exchange Bank.

He was early interested in the Anti Slavery cause and was the first vice-president of the Montgomery County Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1837, and served on important committees of that organization. His name appears on the memorials adopted by the Anti-Slavery Association of Philadelphia, of which the Montgomery Society was a component part. His four sisters were also active members of the local society and all active in the cause, contributing work of their own hands to be sold at the fairs held annually to raise funds to be used to continue the crusade against human slavery. He was an active partisan of the Free Soil party and voted for John P. Hale for President in 1852. It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Thomas, though formerly a Democrat, should have been one of active participants in the formation of the Republican party. He assisted in the preliminary arrangements for the campaign of 1856, and took a very active part in that determined struggle, both in Philadelphia and the country at large. He was elected to the Common Council of the city, by a combination of Peoples' and Republican parties. He was a member of the National Convention that nominated Lincoln at Chicago, in 1860, and on his return, entered heart and soul into the contest for his election, with the battle cry of "No further extension of human slavery." When Lincoln's election was accomplished and the storm clouds of rebellion began to lower, he was one of those who went to the national capital to stand by his chosen leader and see that he was vested with the high office to which he had been elected. Enrolling himself as a member of Hon. C. M. Clay's company of volunteers, and with musket on shoulder, with them he paced the city, "keeping watch and ward over the centre of the nation's hopes and fears," during the Baltimore riots of April, 1861.

He was appointed by President Lincoln, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, in the early days of his administration, and brought to the performance of the

duties of that responsible position a strong will and well balanced mind;—familiar, far beyond the average, with the commercial laws and usages,—he managed the office with an ability and honesty of purpose which when he retired from the position brought him the universal plaudit, of “Well done thou good and faithful servant.”

In August, 1862, Mr. Thomas formed the employees of the Custom House into a military company, known as the “Revenue Guards” and after they were sufficiently drilled in military tactics, and equipping them at his own expense, was commissioned their captain on September 14, 1862; having written to the Treasury Department asking for leave of absence from his office of Collector of the Port, that he might go with them to the front. Secretary Chase tried to convince him that he could render more efficient service to his country by retaining the office, but Mr. Thomas, with characteristic decision of character, had decided for himself as to his sphere of action, and immediately wrote to the Department that unless they chose to grant him the desired leave of absence, they should consider his letter a resignation of the position of Collector of the Port. He at once answered Governor Curtin’s call for troops by organizing a second company of “Revenue Guards” and marching the two companies to Harrisburg, where he was made Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with them, at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the Saturday following the battle of Antietam, to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where he remained until the danger was over.

In June, 1863, when Lee again invaded Maryland, Col. Thomas, at once marched his regiment, then 1200 strong, to Harrisburg, where he was ordered to guard the Northern Central Railroad, a matter of vital importance to the Army of the Potomac. His regiment was afterwards engaged with the enemy at Wrightsville and York, Pennsylvania, where Colonel Thomas, in command of the forces, prevented the enemy from crossing the river. He then joined Gen. Meade and aided in the pursuit of Lee, in full retreat southward.

In July 1864, the term of enlistment of his old regiment having expired, Col. Thomas organized the 192d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with seven companies from Philadelphia and three from Reading, the former largely equipped at his own expense, and placed himself and his command at his country’s service. He was ordered to garrison Fort M’Henry, at Baltimore, then to Johnson’s Island, and next to guard the large military stores at Gallipolis, Ohio, then threatened by the rebels, and remained at that post until November, 1864; thus in his three years of service he had participated in four campaigns, in each of which he displayed many of the highest qualities of a soldier.

On his return to Philadelphia, Col. Thomas was elected Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade, First Pennsylvania State Guard, which rank he held at the time of his death.

An article in *Harper’s Weekly*, of June 9, 1866, giving a brief sketch of Gen. Thomas, accompanied by his portrait, concludes as follows: “His military record would be honorable to any soldier; it is doubly so as that of a man holding responsible civil position under the National Government. His duties as Collector of the Port would have excused Colonel Thomas from any active part in the war, but he refused to throw off one responsibility by pleading another. His administration of the Custom House has given entire satisfaction to business men, as well

as to the Government, and there is no citizen of Philadelphia in whom a deeper trust is more worthily reposed by the community."

Gen. Thomas was a good citizen, a steadfast friend, and a wise counsellor. He was conspicuous in philanthropic enterprises, a great benefactor of the poor, and deeply interested in most of the charitable and benevolent institutions and projects of Philadelphia from the time of his settlement there. Religiously, he was in later life an attendant at Dr. Furness's Church. He died in Philadelphia, December 12, 1887, in his 77th year, honored and lamented by all who knew him.

Gen. Thomas married, September 26, 1836, Emily Wilson, daughter of Colonel George Washington Holstein, of Upper Merion, by his wife, Elizabeth Wayne Hayman, and they celebrated their golden wedding at Philadelphia, on September 26, 1886.

Matthias Holstein, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Thomas, was born July 1, 1681. He married, October 10, 1705, Brita Rambo, a descendant of one of the earliest Swedish settlers on the Delaware. Matthias Holstein was a member of Assembly, 1718-22-24-25. His son, Matthias Holstein, Jr., who was born February 2, 1717, died December 12, 1768. Matthias Holstein Jr. was Lieutenant of the Philadelphia Associators in 1747. Andrew Holstein was one of the trustees of Christ (Swedes) Church of Merion, to whom Peter Rambo conveyed the land in 1757, upon which the church, and its predecessor, the stone school house, which did service as a place of learning and worship, were erected. The wife of Matthias Holstein Jr. was Magdalene Huling, born in 1717, died December 4, 1799.

Samuel Holstein, son of Matthias and Magdalene (Huling) Holstein, was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Thomas, and was born March 11, 1745, and died December 22, 1802. He married, November 12, 1771, Rachel Moore, born October 8, 1746, and their son, George Washington Holstein, born April 10, 1778, died March 10, 1841, married, November 5, 1801, Elizabeth Wayne Hayman, born April 5, 1780, daughter of Capt. William Hayman, of the United States Navy, Commander of the ship "Hope" in 1781. Capt. Hayman was a son of William Hayman, Surveyor General of Exeter, England, and was born in Exeter, February 22, 1740, and died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1826. He married, October 15, 1772, Ann, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Iddings) Wayne, sister to Gen. Anthony Wayne of the Revolution.

The Wayne Family, to which Capt. Anthony Wayne, the first American ancestor in Pennsylvania belonged, is mentioned in the early records of the counties of York and Derby, England, where for many centuries and down to the present time, they have held a most respectable position among the gentry; some of the name still being found in the parishes where their ancestors held lands in Derby centuries ago. The names of Francis, Gabriel and Anthony Wayne, appear on the list of soldiers of the civil wars of England, and the arms cut on the seal ring which Anthony Wayne brought with him to Pennsylvania, correspond with those cut upon the tombstones of the Waynes in the ancient burying-ground of the family in Derby, viz: "Gules, a chevron ermine, between three inside gauntlets, or," but the Crest, "a stag's head erased, or," differs from the crest now used by the Derbyshire family.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY WAYNE was born in Derbyshire, near the border line of Yorkshire, in 1666, and at an early age adopted the profession of arms, for which

he seems to have inherited a decided preference. While a lad he served under John Churchill, in Holland, and later under the great Duke of Marlborough, with his lifelong friend John Hunter. Whether he accompanied the Army of William of Orange to England, or joined it later in Ireland, does not appear. At any rate he was in command of a troop of horse at the battle of Boyne, in 1690, where he was still associated with his friend Hunter, and at the conclusion of peace, both settled as graziers in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, on land confiscated by William and conferred upon them as his loyal supporters. At about this date, Capt Wayne married, at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, Ireland, Hannah Faulkner, of Holland descent.

In 1723 Captain Anthony Wayne emigrated with his family to America, landing at Boston Massachusetts, from whence he made his way to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where his old companion in arms, John Hunter, had settled in 1722. By deed dated May 11, 1724, he purchased of Thomas Edwards 386 acres of land in Easttown township, being named in the deed, as "Anthony Wayne, Gentleman." On May 31, 1729, he conveyed forty acres of this land to his son Francis Wayne, and having added about the same quantity by purchase in 1735, on February 20, 1738-9, conveyed the balance of the whole plantation to his son, Isaac, conditioned on the payment of an annuity to the parents during life.

Capt. Anthony Wayne died in Easttown township, December 2, 1739, and was buried at St. David's Church, in Radnor township, of which he had been a vestryman and pew-holder from the time of his arrival in Chester county.

Issue of Captain Anthony and Hannah (Faulkner) Wayne:—

- Francis, b. in Ireland, about 1690, d. in Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 31, 1763; m. Elizabeth Jackson, and had issue;
- Gabriel, b. in Ireland about 1694;
- ISAAC, b. 1699, d. 1774, m. Elizabeth Iddings, of whom presently;
- Humphrey, b. 1701, m. Priscilla Iddings;
- Jacob, m. Elizabeth ———,
- William, b. 1708, d. Apr. 22, 1726;
- John, executor of his father's will in 1739;
- Sarah, m. James Norton;
- Ann, m. Samuel McCue;
- Mary.

ISAAC WAYNE, third son of Capt. Anthony Wayne, born in Ireland in, 1699, acquired the home plantation from his father just prior to the latter's death, and spent his life thereon, naming the estate "Waynesborough." He was a man of great force of character and became prominently identified with provincial affairs. He was a captain in the provincial forces during the Indian troubles of 1755, raising a company for the defense of the frontier after Braddock's defeat, with which he was stationed at De Puy's, now Monroe county, until January, 1756, when he was ordered to Nazareth, Northampton county, where he was at the time Benjamin Franklin took charge of fortifying our northeastern frontier. He recruited another company when the trouble was renewed in 1757-8, and served with it on the frontier. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly in 1757, and annually re-elected thereafter until 1764. He was, like his father, a prominent member of the vestry of St. David's Church, where he was associated with his lifelong political opponent, William Moore, of Moore Hall. Capt. Wayne accumulated a handsome estate, and greatly enlarged and improved the mansion at

Waynesborough, which descended, at his death in 1774, to his eldest surviving son, Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Capt. Wayne married, in 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Phillips) Iddings, of Chester county. She survived him many years, dying in May, 1793, at the age of eighty-four years.

Issue of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth (Iddings) Wayne:—

William Wayne, d. inf.;

Gen. Anthony Wayne, b. Jan. 1, 1745, d. Dec. 15, 1796, m. Mary Penrose;

Hannah Wayne, m. Samuel Van Lear;

Ann Wayne, b. 1751, d. June 9, 1807, m. Oct. 15, 1772, Capt. William Hayman, of U. S. Navy, before mentioned.

Issue of Gen. William B. and Emily W. (Holstein) Thomas:—

Anna Elizabeth Thomas, m. Feb. 3, 1858, Nathan Brooke, of Media, son of Hon. Hugh Jones Brooke and wife Elizabeth Longmire, and had issue:

William Thomas Brooke, m. May 11, 1881, Rebecca Chapman;

Ida Longmire Brooke, m. Dec. 14, 1881, J. Howard Lewis, Jr.;

Hugh Jones Brooke, m. Apr. 25, 1893, Harriet Boyer Weand;

Hunter Brooke;

Emily Thomas Brooke, m. May 12, 1903, John Brander Austin, Jr.

Benjamin Brooke, d. inf.:

Rebecca Brooke, m. Nov. 20, 1867, George Hamilton Colket, son of Coffin and Mary Pennypacker (Walker) Colket, Pres. of Germantown, Norristown and Chestnut Hill R. R. Co., and the City Passenger Railway Co., up to time of death. They had issue:

Emily Thomas Colket, m. Oct. 30, 1889, Harrison Koons Caner;

Mary Walker Colket;

Tristram Coffin Colket, m. Nov. 15, 1900, Eleanor Lippincott;

George Hamilton Colket.

Mary Amies Brooke, m. Feb. 25, 1874, Hunter Brooke, son of Hon. Hugh Jones Brooke and wife Elizabeth Longmire, of Media. They had issue:

Helen Brooke, m. Jan. 21, 1905, George Callendine, son of Col. Jonathan McGee and Mattie (Callendine) Heck, of Raleigh, N. C.;

Marie Thomas Brooke, m. April 14, 1909, George W., son of William P. and Emeline Hill Clyde, of New York.

JOHN BROOKE, the ancestor of Hunter Brooke, above mentioned, came from Yorkshire with sons, James and Matthew, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; having purchased of William Penn, seven hundred and fifty acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. He died, however, at the house of William Cooper, of Pine Point, Gloucester county, New Jersey, leaving a will dated October 25, 1699, and proven March 1, 1699-1700, which leaves legacies to the children of his three children in England, viz: Son, Jonathan and daughters, Abigail, wife of Robert Todd, and Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Sickes. His sons, James and Matthew, evidently accompanied him to America and later settled in Limerick township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BROOKE, son of John, died in Limerick township, in the year 1720.

JONATHAN BROOKE, son of James, died in 1751, his will being proven on October 11, of that year. By his wife, Elizabeth Reece, of Welsh descent, he had one son, James Brooke, born in 1723, died June, 1787, who married Mary Evans, also of Welsh descent.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BROOKE, son of James and Mary (Evans) Brooke, born in Limerick township, September 24, 1753, was a distinguished patriot in the Revolutionary War. He was a man of considerable energy and force of char-

acter, and at the outbreak of the Revolution, he ardently espoused the cause of the colonies, and although he had but recently married and established himself in a good business, he at once volunteered for military service in the field and was commissioned Lieutenant of a Company of Foot, in the Third Battalion of Associates of Philadelphia county, and leaving his bride of a few months, marched with his command to Amboy, New Jersey. From that time until the close of the war, he was actively engaged in the patriotic struggle. He was commissioned Captain of his company, then in the Sixth Battalion, May 12, 1777.

Capt. Benjamin Brooke, married, April 25, 1776, Anna Davis, of Welsh ancestry, born November 29, 1754, died September 7, 1823. He died at his residence, Gulph Mills, Upper Merion township, July 22, 1834. They were the parents of Rebecca Brooke, who married Reese Thomas, before referred to, and among others, of Nathan Brooke, born February 8, 1778, who was a farmer and prominent business man of Lower Merion, and died there, February 5, 1815. He married, October 11, 1804, Mary, daughter of Hugh Jones, of Marble township, Chester county, born in Merion, May 12, 1746, died in Marble, December 29, 1796, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James and Hannah (Morgan) Hunter, of Radnor, born November 12, 1757, died August 20, 1820. Hugh Jones Sr., the grandfather of Mary (Jones) Brooke, was born in Merion in 1705, died there, August 8, 1790. He was the original owner of "Brookfield," north of Bryn Mawr, later owned by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, having purchased first a part of the Lloyd plantation, taken up by Robert Lloyd, and later added largely thereto.

HONORABLE HUGH JONES BROOKE, of Radnor, son of Nathan and Mary (Jones) Brooke, born December 27, 1805, died December 19, 1876, was for over half a century prominently identified with the affairs of Delaware county and the city of Philadelphia. He was many years a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania and filled various other public positions of trust and honor. He was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Philadelphia, Media and Westchester Railroad, and was identified with a number of other public improvements, amongst them the Pennsylvania School for Feeble-minded Children, erected near Media, and Brooke Hall Female Seminary, erected by him in Media. He was for many years President of the Farmers' Market Company, of Philadelphia. He married, April 16, 1829, Jemima Elizabeth Longmire, a native of Nottingham, England, and they had issue:—

Anna Elizabeth Brooke, d. in childhood;

Nathan Brooke, d. May 13, 1885; m. Anna Elizabeth Thomas;

Mary Brooke, d. inf.;

Francis Mark Brooke, d. Dec. 29, 1898; m. July 19, 1862, Adelaide Hunter Vogdes;

Hannah Maria Brooke, m. John L. Evans;

Colonel Benjamin Brooke, b. Dec. 13, 1840; d. March 12, 1902, unm. At the outbreak of War of Rebellion, he enlisted in 124th Pa. Infantry, under Col. Joseph Hawley, and as Sergeant of Company D of that Regiment, fought in battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. When term of enlistment expired, he recruited Company B of 203rd Infantry, with which he was at storming of Fort Fisher, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded in front of Wilmington, N. C., in one of last battles of war. He was then promoted to Lieut.-Col. of 203rd, and came home with that rank. At close of war, he was offered commission in regular army, but declined;

Hunter Brooke, m. Mary Amies Thomas;

Jemima E. Brooke, d. inf.;

Sarah Ann Brooke, m. George M. Lewis.

HOPKINSON FAMILY.

THOMAS HOPKINSON, founder of the Philadelphia family of that name, was son of Thomas and Mary Hopkinson, and was born in London, England, April 6, 1709, where his father was a prosperous merchant. He attended Oxford University, but did not graduate there. He studied law at London, and soon after attaining his majority, emigrated to America. He and his family seem to have had influential friends in Philadelphia, where the young barrister was appointed deputy to Charles Read, then Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county, and on the death of Read was commissioned his successor, January 20, 1736-7, and filled that position until his death on November 5, 1751. On the same date he was commissioned Master of Rolls for Philadelphia, and served until 1741. He was also Deputy Prothonotary under James Hamilton, was commissioned Prothonotary November 24, 1748, and served until his death. He was commissioned a Justice June 30, 1749, and a Judge of Vice Admiralty of the Province January 17, 1744-5, and became a member of Provincial Council May 13, 1747. He was also a member of Common Council of Philadelphia from October 6, 1741, to his death. He was a man of high scholastic attainments and deeply interested in scientific and literary subjects. Dr. Franklin, in one of his dissertations on electricity, says, "The power of points to throw off electrical fire was first communicated to me by my ingenious friend, Thomas Hopkinson, since deceased, whose virtue and integrity in every station of life, public and private, will ever make his memory dear to those who knew him and knew how to value him." He was an originator of the Philadelphia Library, an original trustee of the College of Philadelphia (later University of Pennsylvania), first president and one of the most prominent members of the American Philosophical Society. He was from his arrival in Philadelphia until his death prominent in the political and social life of Philadelphia. He was one of the early subscribers to the Dancing Assembly, one of the exclusive social institutions of Colonial Philadelphia.

Thomas Hopkinson married at Christ Church, September 9, 1735, Mary Johnson, born in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle county, August 4, 1718, died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1804. Her grandfather, George Johnson, was a son of William Johnson, of Laycock, county Wilts, England, and Elizabeth, his wife, and was born at Laycock, Wiltshire, about 1620. He was admitted to the Middle Temple, May 2, 1645; admitted to the bar, November 24, 1654, and was a Sergeant-at-law in reign of Charles II., who granted him the reversion of the office of Master of Rolls, August 15, 1677, but he did not live to realize the grant, dying May, 1683, before the office became vacant, his wife, Mary, surviving him. A grandson, first cousin of Mrs. Hopkinson, was James Johnson, Lord, Bishop of Worcester. Baldwin Johnson, father of Mrs. Hopkinson, born at Laycock, Wiltshire, baptized October 25, 1672, removed to the Island of Antigua, and thence to the Lower Counties on the Delaware, where he married Jane, widow of William Dyer, of Kent county (son of Mary Dyer, the Boston Quaker martyr), who had settled in Delaware about 1669.



Issue of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson:

- FRANCIS, b. Sept. 21, 1737; m. Anne Borden; of whom presently;
- Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1738; m. Rev. Jacob Duché, first pastor of St. Peter's Church, Phila., and first chaplain of Continental Congress; later became "disaffected" to the cause of American independence, went to England and d. there;
- Mary, b. July 5, 1741, d. Aug. 9, 1741;
- Mary, b. Oct. 9, 1742, d. s. p., Jan. 2, 1785; m. Sept. 4, 1765, John Morgan, A. B., M. D., graduated at Univ. of Pa., (A. B.) 1757; studied medicine under Dr. John Redman, and was director general and physician in chief of General Hospital, Continental Army, 1775-7; member of Society of Belles Lettres, Rome; Academy of Surgery, Paris; College of Physicians, London; College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and College of Physicians, Phila.; d. at Phila., Oct. 15, 1789;
- Jane, b. Oct. 3, 1744, d. unm., Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1811;
- Anne, b. Nov. 23, 1745, d. Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1817; m. April 26, 1775, Dr. Samuel Stringer Coale, who studied medicine under Dr. John Morgan, and practiced in Baltimore;
- Thomas, b. Sept. 7, 1747, d. May 26, 1784, graduated at College of Phila., 1766, studied divinity, went to England and France, 1773, returned to Phila., 1774, with a view of taking charge of a mission in Bucks co., but became pastor of St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore co., Md., Dec. 10, 1775; later had a charge at Shrewsbury, Kent co., and subsequently in Mathews co., Va.;
- Margaret, b. July 21, 1749, d. Sept. 9, 1751.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1737, was one of the first pupils of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, now University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there 1757. He studied law under Benjamin Chew, Esq., then Provincial Councillor and Attorney General of the Province, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia county 1761. The same year he officiated as Secretary at a treaty with the Indians, and commemorated that event in his first poetical effusion, entitled "The Treaty." He became secretary of the Philadelphia Library Company 1759, and was librarian 1764-5. He was also secretary of the vestry of Christ Church and assisted in organizing the library of that church. In May, 1766, he went to Europe with his friend, Redmond Conyngham, who was returning to his estates at Letterkinny, Ireland; arriving at Londonderry June 27, 1766, he spent several weeks in Ireland, and then proceeded to London, where he remained for about one year, with occasional visits to Hartlebury Castle, the home of his mother's first cousin, the Bishop of Worcester. He was hospitably received and entertained by persons of distinction in London, and associated with Hon. John Penn, Lord North, Benjamin West, and others of like distinction. He made an effort to obtain the appointment as one of the Commissioners of Customs in North America, but did not succeed. He returned to Philadelphia and took up the practice of law, and also devoted some attention to mercantile pursuits, having his store, dwelling and law office on Race street, above Third. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society 1768, and was warden of Christ Church 1770-1. In March, 1772, he was made Collector of His Majesty's Customs at New Castle, the last to serve under the Crown, performing the duties, however, by deputy. He married September 11, 1768, Anne Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey, made his principal residence for some years in that town, and became a member of Provincial Council of New Jersey (1774-6), was chosen by the Provincial Convention, June, 1776, one of its delegates to the Continental Congress, and was one of the committee of that body to draft the Articles of Confederation. He voted

in favor of declaring the Colonies independent, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Francis Hopkinson was delegated by Congress to the important positions of head of Navy Department, and Treasurer of Continental Loan Office, and he espoused the cause of the struggling Colonies with the utmost zeal and patriotism; in addition to bringing to official position an executive ability amounting to genius, his ready pen was of incalculable benefit to the cause of independence, his poems, political songs and essays, with their humorous satire, received the widest circulation, and did very much to arouse and foster the spirit of national independence and cheer the flagging spirits of its defenders. He had acquired quite a reputation as an author prior to the Revolution, and his "Pretty Story," published 1774, in pamphlet form, met with great success, as did his "Prophecy," 1776, the cutting satire of his "Political Catechism," and other essays, poems and popular airs, did much to expose the weakness of the philosophy of the nation's enemies, and it is impossible to overestimate "the irresistible influence of the ridicule which he poured from time to time upon the enemies of those great political events." His "Battle of the Kegs," written 1778, his best known ballad, described an attempt on the British fleet at Philadelphia by floating torpedoes down the river, and brought out the ridiculous side of the terror it caused among the British officers in the greatest possible manner. On July 16, 1779, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to succeed George Ross as Judge of the Admiralty, and held that position until 1790, when the office was abolished by the adoption of the new constitution. He was then appointed by President Washington, Judge of the newly established District Court of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, and died while filling that position, May 9, 1791, from a stroke of apoplexy, which he survived but two hours. In 1789 he published a volume of his decisions as Judge of the Admiralty Court. His best known writings were "The Pretty Story," 1774; "The Prophecy," 1776; "The Political Catechism," 1777; "The Treaty," 1762; "The Battle of the Kegs," 1778; "History of a New Roof," descriptive of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1790; "Typographical Method of Conducting a Quarrel," "Essay on White Washing," and "Modern Learning." An edition of his "Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings" was published in three volumes, Philadelphia, 1792.

We are indebted to the work of O. G. Sonneck, entitled "Two Studies in Early American Music," published in 1905, for a minute account of the attainments of Francis Hopkinson in music. It shows that he stood in the centre of musical life in Philadelphia, and that he was pre-eminent as a psalmodist, teacher, organist, harpsicordist, essayist, composer and improver of the harpsicord; that he was selected, 1764, by the consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, to versify the Psalms of David in English; that he was the first native poet-composer of the United States, and probably the first native to produce a musical composition, which latter distinction Francis Hopkinson himself claimed in the dedication of his "Seven Songs" to George Washington, "However small the Reputation may be that I shall derive from this Work, I cannot, I believe, be refused the credit of being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition."

Francis Hopkinson married at Bordentown, New Jersey, September 11, 1768, Anne, daughter of Joseph Borden, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel

and Mary Rogers. The great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Hopkinson, Richard and Joan Borden, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, prior to 1638, and their son, Benjamin, born at Portsmouth, May 16, 1649, married at Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1681, Abigail, daughter of Henry Glover, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where their seventh child, Joseph Borden, grandfather of Mrs. Hopkinson, was born, March 12, 1687. He was the founder of Bordentown; married Ann Conover, and died September 22, 1765, leaving one son, Joseph, father of Mrs. Hopkinson, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Chief Justice Thomas McKean. Mrs. Hopkinson died at Bordentown, August 31, 1827.

Issue of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson:

James, b. Oct. 30, 1769, d. Aug. 12, 1775;

JOSEPH, b. Nov. 12, 1770, d. Jan. 15, 1842; m. Emily Mifflin; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. July 26, 1772, d. 1839; m. Jonathan William Condy, A. B., of Phila. Bar;

Mary, b. Nov. 28, 1773, d. Oct. 17, 1806; m. Nov. 4, 1794, Isaac Smith, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., later of Northampton co., Va.; their second son, Francis Hopkinson Smith, b. March 14, 1797, m. Sept. 5, 1820, Susanna Brown Upshur, dau. of John Teackle, of Craddock, Accomac co., Va., and was father of Francis Hopkinson Smith, the well-known author, artist and lecturer, b. 1838;

Thomas, b. Dec. 31, 1775, d. Jan. 1, 1776;

Anne, b. Oct. 19, 1777, d. Sept. 19, 1868; m. Nov. 10, 1802, Ebenezer Stout;

Thomas, b. Sept. 23, 1779, d. Nov. 5, 1779;

Francis, b. May 13, 1781; m. ——— Hewitt, of Baltimore, Md.;

Sarah Johnson, b. May 26, 1784, d. Aug. 19, 1785.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, eldest surviving son of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia," was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1770, and baptized at Christ Church, January 5, 1773. He graduated at University of Pennsylvania, and studied law with Judge Wilson and William Rawle. He commenced practice at Easton, Pennsylvania, but soon after returned to Philadelphia, and became one of the leading lights of the bar of that county and city, acting as counsel in many celebrated cases, among them the libel case of Dr. Rush vs. Cobbett, and the impeachment proceedings against Justice Chase, in which Mr. Hopkinson especially distinguished himself. He was a member of the National House of Representatives, 1815-19, and voted against the rechartering of the United States Bank. He held an exceedingly high position as a public speaker; Sanderson, in his "Life of the Signers," referring to the impeachment proceedings against Judge Samuel Chase before the United States Senate, 1805, says: "The speech of Mr. Hopkinson, then a very young man, has not been exceeded as a specimen of powerful and brilliant eloquence, in the forensic oratory of the country." At the conclusion of his term in Congress he resided three years in Bordentown. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams, Judge of the United States District Court, an office held by his father at the time of his death, and he too filled it until his death, January 15, 1842. He was vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, the latter of which institutions owed its existence to a large extent to his exertions. He was a warm friend of education, and gave hearty support to the various educational institutions of his native city. He was a Federalist in politics. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, and as a member of the Committee on Judiciary, contended successfully for life tenure for Judges of the higher courts. He was author of various addresses and published articles on legal and ethical

subjects. His authorship of the national song, "Hail Columbia," came about in rather a singular manner. In 1798, when war with France was thought to be imminent and inevitable, Congress was in session in Philadelphia, and political excitement on this subject ran very high. A friend of Mr. Hopkinson connected with a theatre in Philadelphia, was given a benefit, and realizing that the only way he could secure a full house was to introduce something of a political nature, the public mind being so much engrossed with political questions, appealed to his friend and old schoolmate, Joseph Hopkinson, for advice and assistance in securing a patriotic song to be sung at his benefit. Mr. Hopkinson told him to call the next afternoon and he would furnish him with a song. It was an immense success, and was encored and repeated night after night for weeks, the audience joining in the chorus, and it was sung in the streets in large assemblies and processions and in an incredibly short space of time was being sung and applauded in all parts of the United States.

Joseph Hopkinson married February 27, 1794, Emily, daughter of Gen. Thomas Mifflin.

Issue of Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson:

- Thomas Mifflin, b. Dec. 18, 1794, d. s. p., May 9, 1871; m. Mary Pearson;
 Francis, of Bordentown, N. J., b. July 20, 1796, d. June 2, 1870; m. Jan. 13, 1829, Ann Biddle, dau. of Charles Biddle;
 James, b. Aug. 25, 1797, d. Oct. 10, 1800;
 Joseph, b. Jan. 8, 1799, d. Sept. 9, 1799;
 Elizabeth Borden, b. Jan. 6, 1800, d. Sept. 20, 1891; m. (first) May 19, 1824, John J. Keating, of Phila.; (second) William Shepard Biddle;
 John Penington Hopkinson, M. D., b. Dec. 26, 1801, d. s. p., March 6, 1836, while demonstrator of anatomy at Univ. of Pa.;
 Joseph, b. March 20, 1803, d. young;
 Alexander Hamilton, b. Aug. 4, 1804, Lieutenant in U. S. N., d. on the "Lexington," off Malta, Aug. 11, 1827;
 Emily, b. Nov. 30, 1805, d. April 9, 1806;
 George, b. Oct. 4, 1807, d. young;
 James, b. May 18, 1810, d. Jan. 28, 1875; m. June 12, 1844, Carolina Lafayette Seabrook, of South Carolina;
 OLIVER, b. July 24, 1812, d. March 10, 1905; m. Eliza Swaim; of whom presently;
 Edward Coale, b. Feb. 14, 1814, d. s. p., while in service of U. S. N. as midshipman;
 Joseph, b. March 30, 1816, graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1833, with degree of M. D.; surgeon U. S. N.; m. (first) Joanna McCrea, (second) Sarah Wistar; d. Phila., July 11, 1865, while in charge of the Mower Hospital.

OLIVER HOPKINSON, son of Hon. Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1812, and went to a school at a very early age at Easking Ridge, New Jersey, of which Rev. Dr. Brownlie was principal. He subsequently attended the Academy of Dr. Wiltbank, in Philadelphia, then the Rockhill Academy, conducted by Mr. Sams, at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where he remained two years. While at Rockhill Academy he spent his Saturdays and Sundays at the manor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, with whose family the Hopkinsons had long been intimate, and of whom Oliver Hopkinson preserved a recollection as a venerable and dignified gentleman.

He entered the freshman class (class of '32), University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, 1828. At his death he was the oldest living graduate. While at the university he was a member of the Zelosophic Society and took an active



O. H. Hinckley

part in its exercises. He obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts 1832, and of Master of Arts 1835.

After graduation he began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Sergeant, but discontinued, entering the corps of civil engineers of Moncure Robinson, and under him was engaged for two years in surveys in Pennsylvania and Virginia, one of them being the experimental survey for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, between Philadelphia and Reading. Having resumed the study of law in the office of William M. Meredith, Mr. Hopkinson was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar 1837, and as assistant to Mr. Meredith, then United States District Attorney, conducted, before Justice Baldwin, the memorable trial of Alexander W. Holmes, who was one of the crew of the ship, "William Brown," and was on trial for manslaughter on the high seas; Holmes had hurled a passenger overboard from an overloaded life-boat, containing the survivors of the wreck of the ship.

Mr. Hopkinson was a member of the Volunteer Corps, National Grays, Captain Fritz, and subsequently a Lieutenant in the Cadwalader Grays, Captain Scott, with which company he took part in the suppression of the riot in Queen street, 1844, when an attempt to burn a Catholic Church was apprehended. The next night he had command of the detachment detailed for the protection of St. John's Church, and of the arsenal opposite the church. He served in the War of the Rebellion, as Lieutenant Colonel of First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. "To him," as stated in a history of the regiment, "more than to anyone, the regiment owed its acknowledged skill and efficiency as skirmishers, he having drilled them with special pains and remarkable success." While the regiment was encamped at Old Point Comfort he witnessed the famous combat between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." He resigned his commission on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, but in 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he was tendered command of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Second Coal Regiment), which he accepted and held during that regiment's term of service.

Mr. Hopkinson inherited his grandfather's fondness for music and was well known in Philadelphia as an amateur violinist. His home at 1424 Spruce street was for many years the place for reunion of artists and lovers of music. Among his earliest recollections was that of Joseph Bonaparte, who resided at Bordentown, New Jersey, and who was a frequent visitor at his father's house. He remembered going with his parents on many occasions to dine with the "Count" at "Point Breeze," titles which Bonaparte had adopted for himself and his residence.

Oliver Hopkinson married, 1845, Eliza, daughter of William Swaim, a Captain in the War of 1812, of Huguenot descent, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. One of Mrs. Hopkinson's ancestors was a member of the first General Court (the name for the Legislature in the New England Colonies) of that Colony, held at Hartford, April 26, 1636.

Mr. Hopkinson preserved his faculties in a remarkable degree, even after he was ninety years old, and for only a very few of his last years did failing sight prevent his active participation in rendering classical music at the gatherings at his home. He died March 10, 1905, at his residence, 1424 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Of Mr. Hopkinson's six sons, four were graduates of University of Pennsylvania: Joseph, '69, Coll.; Edward, '72, Coll.; Oliver, Jr., '80, Coll., and '83 Medical Department; and James Swaim, '82, Coll.

Issue of Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson:

William Francis, b. May 8, 1846, graduated from Polytechnic College, Phila.; assistant civil engineer Pa. Railroad; m. Oct. 14, 1880, Jeannette Hileman, of Altoona, Pa.; they reside (1907) at Williamsport, Pa., and have issue:

Walter Waring, b. June 29, 1881, at Altoona, Pa.;

Gabriella Biddle, b. Sept. 8, 1883, at Elmira, N. Y.

Joseph, b. Feb. 25, 1848, graduated from Univ. of Pa., A. B., 1869; A. M., 1872; received freshman and sophomore declamation prizes; member Delta Psi fraternity; admitted to Phila. Bar; m. in Phila., April 7, 1879, Catharine Frances, dau. of William M. Baird, of Phila.; residence, 1302 Spruce street, Phila.; they have issue:

Frances, b. March 22, 1880;

Marguerite Baird, b. Oct. 26, 1883.

Edward, b. Nov. 11, 1850, graduated at Univ. of Pa., A. B., 1872; A. M., 1875; member Philomathean Society, Univ. of Pa.; admitted to Phila. Bar, Dec. 1876; m. in Phila., Nov. 11, 1884, Abbie Woodruffe, dau. of Richard Collegate Dale, of Phila.; they have issue:

Edward, b. Phila., Sept. 29, 1885; student at Univ. of Pa.;

Richard Dale, b. in Phila., July 11, 1887; student at Univ. of Pa.

Elizabeth Borden, b. Paris, France, March 7, 1852; member of Pa. Society of Colonial Dames of America, and Daughters of American Revolution; m. in Phila., June 4, 1878, Richard Loper Baird. Mr. Baird graduated from Polytechnic College, Phila., 1870, and from Law Dept. of Univ. of Pa., (L.L. B.) 1874, and was admitted to Phila. Bar, 1875. He was State Clerk under Phila. City Treasurer, W. Redwood Wright; Chief of Law Division of Phila. Custom House under Collector John Cadwalader; and United States Appraiser of Port of Phila. during President Cleveland's second administration. He is a member of the Law Association of Phila., Univ. Barge Club, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and Young America Cricket Club.

Issue of R. Loper and Elizabeth Borden (Hopkinson) Baird:

Oliver Hopkinson Baird, b. March 22, 1879; member of Pa. Society, Sons of Revolution, and Germantown Cricket Club;

Elizabeth Biddle Baird, b. Feb. 4, 1881; m. June 1, 1905, Charles Edwin Shull, and has issue:

Elizabeth Borden Hopkinson Shull, b. March 20, 1906.

Richard Loper Baird, Jr., b. Sept. 13, 1882.

Isabella Mease, b. March 8, 1854, d. Sept. 26, 1855;

Emily Olivia, b. July 15, 1855; member of Pa. Society, Colonial Dames of America; m. Oct. 31, 1882, Hood Gilpin, b. Phila., Oct. 19, 1853, son of Charles and Sarah Hamilton (Hood) Gilpin. Mr. Gilpin entered Univ. of Pa., 1868, was president of Zelosophic Society there, and graduated with degree of A. B., 1872, and A. M., 1875; was admitted to Phila. Bar, Dec. 1, 1874; Assistant United States District Attorney, Eastern District of Pa., Nov., 1875, to Jan., 1885; School Director, Eighth Ward, Phila., from Dec. 31, 1889, to the present time; president of Board from April 6, 1896, to Feb. 7, 1906.

Issue of Hood and Emily Olivia (Hopkinson) Gilpin:

Francis Hopkinson Gilpin, b. Aug. 3, 1883; graduated from Univ. of Pa., class of 1904, in Mechanical Engineering Dept.; member Sigma Chi fraternity and Engineer's Club of Phila.;

Gabriella Gilpin, b. March 14, 1885;

Hood Gilpin, Jr., b. Aug. 3, 1891; student at William Penn Charter School, Phila.

Oliver, Jr., b. Phila., Dec. 7, 1857; graduated from Univ. of Pa., A. B., 1880, and M. D., 1883; distinguished merit for graduation thesis in medicine; resident physician, Episcopal Hospital, Phila., 1884-85; District Physician, Twenty-sixth Ward, Phila.; member Medical Association, Phila. County Medical Society, Obstetrical Society, Phila.; Historical Society of Pa., and Pa. Society, Sons of Revolution; m. Nov. 2, 1887, Julia Frances, dau. of Alfred Thompson, of Bordentown, N. J.; resided 1606 S. Broad street until death of father, when he removed to 1424 Spruce; issue:

Emily Gilpin Hopkinson, b. March 28, 1890.

Julius, b. July 2, 1859, d. June 1, 1906; m. Sept. 1, 1885, Lillie Bartels, and has issue:

Oliver William Hopkinson, b. May 31, 1886.

James Swaim, b. Phila., Oct. 2, 1861; received early education in classical institute of Dr. John W. Faires, Phila., and entered freshman class, scientific course, Univ. of Pa., 1878, receiving degree of Bachelor of Science, 1882; he then entered the service of Pa. Railroad Company, and became supervisor of Susquehannah Division, stationed at Lock Haven, Pa.; m. Oct. 11, 1894, Irene, dau. of Simon S. Bowman, of Millersburg, Pa.; was member of Pa. Society, Sons of Revolution; d. Phila., Jan. 5, 1906;

Gabriella Butler, b. Oct. 29, 1863, d. Sept. 9, 1882, unm., bur. at Laurel Hill Cemetery;

Laura, b. Sept. 17, 1865, d. Aug. 6, 1866.

UPDEGRAVE FAMILY.

The earliest ancestor of the Updegrave family of Pennsylvania, of whom we have any record, was Herman Op de Graeff, born in village of Aldekerk, or Aldekerkerry, on Lower Rhine, November 26, 1585. On August 16, 1605, he married Grietje Pletjes, and removed to Crefeld, borders of Holland. He was a delegate from the Crefeld district to the Council of Dordrecht in 1632, when was formulated the first Mennonite confession of faith. He died at Crefeld, December 27, 1642.

ISAAC OP DE GRAEFF, only son of Herman and Grietje (Pletjes) Op de Graeff, of whom we have any record, was born at Crefeld, Germany, February 28, 1616. The name of his wife, nor the date of his marriage, have not been ascertained, but he is said to have been the father of eighteen children, of whom four, Herman, Dirck, Abraham and Margaret, were among the first colony of Germans and Palatines to found a home in Pennsylvania. With ten other families they left Crefeld in 1683, and sailing for Philadelphia, arrived there October 6, 1683, and October 14 took up their residence at Germantown, on land previously purchased by them collectively, under the title of "The Frankfort Company." Little time intervened between their arrival and the beginning of the winter season, and many of the families, including the Op de Graeffs, made their homes, until the following spring, in caves on the banks of the Delaware.

The original of the following curious paper is still in existence:

"We whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, That soon after our arrival in the Province of Pennsylvania, in October, 1683, to our certain knowledge, Herman op de Graeff, Dirk op de Graeff, and Abraham op de Graeff, as well as ourselves, in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, att Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown; and the said Graeffs (three brothers) have sold their several lots, each by himself, no less than if a division in writing had been made by them.

"Witness our hands, this 29th. Novr., A. D., 1709.

LENERT ARETS
JAN LENSEN
THONES KUNDER
WILLIAM STREYPERS
ABRAHAM TUNES
REINER TYSEN
JAN LUCKEN."

The three Op de Graeff brothers were linen weavers, Abraham, youngest of the trio, being especially expert in the art of weaving.

Though followers of Menno Simon, the Op de Graeffs for a time affiliated with the Friends, to which faith a number of the Germans in the Colony had been converted prior to their removal from their native country, and Dirck Isaacs Op de Graeff (as he was usually known, though the only one of the brothers to retain his father's given name as a surname, according to the Dutch custom), remained a member of the Society until his death in 1697. He was a representative of Germantown Meeting in the Monthly Meeting at Abington, and was sent by that Monthly Meeting to the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, 6mo. 27, 1697.

Both Dirck and Abraham Op de Graeff were signers of the famous protest against human slavery, presented to the Monthly Meeting at Lower Dublin, 2mo. 30,

1688; which remarkable document coming from and written by Germans less than five years in this country, we deem of sufficient interest to be reproduced here in full. It is as follows:

"This to the Monthly Meeting, held at Richard Worrel's:—

"These are the reasons why we Are against the traffic of men's body, as followeth:—Is there any that will be done or handled at this manner? Viz, to be sold or made a slave for all the time of his life? How fearful and faint hearted are many at sea, when they see a strange vessel, being afraid it should be a Turk, and that they should be taken and sold for Slaves in Turkey. Now what is this better done, than Turks do? Yea, rather it is worse for them, which say they are Christians; for we hear that the most part such Negroes are brought hither against their will and consent and that many of them are stolen, now though they are black we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves as it is to have other white ones. There is a saying that we shall do to all men like as we will be done ourselves, making no difference of what generation, descent or color they are. And those who steal or rob men, and those who purchase them, are they all not alike? Here is liberty of conscience, which is right and reasonable; here likewise ought liberty of the body except of evil doers, which is another case. But to bring men hither, or to rob, steal and sell them, against their will, we will stand against.

"In Europe there are many oppressed for Conscience sake; and here there are those oppressed which are of black color. And we who know that men must not commit adultery, —some do commit adultery in others, separating wives from their husbands, and giving them to others; and some sell the children of these poor creatures to other men. Ah! do consider well this thing, you who do it, if you would be done in this manner, and if it is done according to Christianity. You surpass Holland and Germany in this thing. This makes ill report in all those countries of Europe where they hear of it, that the Quakers do here handel men as they handel there the Cattel, and for that reason some have no mind or inclination to come hither. And whom shall maintain this your cause or plead it? Truly we cannot do so, except you shall better inform us thereof, viz, that Christians have liberty to practice these things.

"Pray, what thing in the world can be done worse towards us, than if men should rob us away, and sell us for slaves to strange countries; separating husbands from wives and children? Being now this is not done in the manner we would be done at; therefore we contradict, and are against this traffick of men's Bodys, and we who profess that it is not lawful to steal must likewise avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather help to stop this robbing, and stealing if possible.

"And such men ought to be delivered out of the hands of the robbers, and set free in Europe, then in Pennsylvania to have a good report, instead it hath now a bad one, for this sake in other countries. Especially whereas the Europeans are desirous to know in what manner the Quakers do rule in their Province, and most of them do look upon us with an envious eye. But if this is done well, what is done evil? If once these slaves, (which they say are so wicked and stubborn men) should join themselves fight to for their freedom and handel their masters and mistresses take the sword at hand and war against these poor slaves like, as we are able to believe some will not refuse to do? Or have these poor negroes not as much right to fight for their freedom as you have to keep them slaves?

"Now consider well this thing, if it is good or bad. And in case you find it to be good, to handel these blacks in that way, we desire and request you, hereby lovingly, that you may inform us herein which at this time never was done, viz, that Christians have such liberty to do so. To this end we shall be satisfied on this point, and satisfy likewise our good friends and acquaintances in their native countries, to whom it is a terror or fearful thing that men should bee handled so in Pennsylvania.

"This is from our Meeting at German Town, held ye 18th of ye 2d. Month, 1688; to be delivered to the Monthly Meeting at Richard Worrell's.

"[Signed] GERRET HENDRICKS,
DERICK OP DE GRAEFF,
FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS,
ABRAHAM OP DE GRAEFF."

It bears the following endorsements:

"At our Monthly Meeting at Dublin, ye 30th. of ye 2d. Month, 1688:—We having inspected ye matter above mentioned and considered of it, we find it so weighty that we think it not expedient for us to meddle with it here, but do rather commit it to ye consideration of ye Quarterly Meeting; ye tenor of it being related to ye Truth.

"Signed on behalfe of ye Monthly Meeting,
"JO. HART."

"This above mentioned was read in our Quarterly Meeting, att Philadelphia, the 4th of the 4th Month, '88, and was from thence recommended to ye Yearly Meeting, and the above

said Derick, and the other two mentioned therein, to present the same to ye above said Meeting, it being of too great a weight for this meeting to determine.

"Signed by Order of ye Meeting,

"ANTHONY MORRIS."

When George Keith issued his famous schism against the Friends in 1692, Herman and Abraham Op de Graeff signed his "Protest," while Dirck opposed him and signed the "Testimony" against him in 1693.

When William Penn issued the charter incorporating Germantown, August 12, 1688, all three of the Op de Graeff brothers were named as Burgesses, and Dirck was a Bailiff of the town, 1693-94. He died without issue, 1697, and his widow, Nelcken, died in 1719.

Herman Op de Graeff, eldest of the brothers, removed to Kent county, now Delaware, 1701, died there in 1704. He left one daughter, Margaret, who married Peter Shoemaker, Jr., son of Peter, who had come from Kreisheim, Germany, and they have left numerous descendants in Bucks and Montgomery counties. Herman is not known to have had male issue.

ABRAHAM OP DE GRAEFF was therefore the ancestor of all who bore the name in Pennsylvania. He was one of the first Burgesses and Bailiffs of Germantown, and was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1689-90-92. In 1709 he purchased a large tract of land in "Van Bebber's Township," a name applied generally to the early settled part of the Perkiomen region of Philadelphia county, from the fact that six thousand six hundred and sixteen acres were taken up there by Matthias Van Bebber, in 1704, and later partitioned among a number of the Germantown families and later German immigrants. The Op de Graeff purchase was located in what became Perkiomen and Skippack township in 1725. Abraham Op de Graeff removed to that section, as several deeds of record of the date 1710 give his residence as "Perkiomy." He died there and was buried in the old Mennonite burying-ground at Skippackville. The one thousand acres of land purchased by the three Op de Graeff brothers of Jacob Telner, agent for the Frankfort Company, by deed dated at Amsterdam, June 11, 1683, was never partitioned between them, though each had conveyed certain portions thereof. The remainder as shown by later deeds descended to Abraham, by right of survivorship, and was conveyed partly by him and partly by his sons and daughters in 1715, after his death Catharine, wife of Abraham, evidently died prior to 1710, as she does not join in deeds of that date.

Issue of Abraham and Catharine Op de Graeff:

JACOB, b. Germantown, d. Skippack, 1750; m. Anneken In de Hoffen; of whom presently; Isaac, m. Mary Basilher, removed to Chester co. 1732, and is supposed to be the ancestor of the Updegraves, later prominent in York co.; his son, Jacob, who m. Sarah Butler, was father of Sarah Optigrove, who m. Joseph Whittaker, iron master, and ancestor of Gov. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker;

Margaret, m. Thomas Howe, tailor, of Germantown, later of "Parqueomen;"

Anneken, m. Feb. 6, 1710-11, Herman in de Hoffen, brother of Annecken, wife of her brother, Jacob; settled with him at Skippack, with his brother, Eberhardt in de Hoffen, and both are bur. in the old Skippack burying-ground;

Elizabeth, m. Peter Von; but d. prior to 1711; probably without issue.

JACOB OP DE GRAEFF, as his name appears to deeds, though his children seem to have been the first to spell the name in its present form "Updegrave," was possibly the eldest son of Abraham and Cathrina or Tryntje Op de Graeff. As shown by

the record of his marriage he was born at Germantown; though according to Gov. Pennypacker's "Settlement of Germantown" he appears of record there as early as 1701, in which year he was fined for "taking a horse out of Custody." On the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Bensalem appears the following record of his marriage:

"April 29, 1712: Jacob Op de Graeff, Jong Mahn, Geboren in Germantown, an noew voonende op, Schepack, met Annechen ten houven, Jong Dochter geboren ten Muhlheim-aender-Roer."

Of the same date we find the record of the marriage of "Peter ten heuven jong mahn, geboren et Muhlheim-on-der-Roer to Sydonia an Leuvenigh jong dochter, geboren at Germantown," and residing in Rocks township. Also the marriage, on February 6, 1710-11, of "Harmenken ten Heuven" to "Annechen Op de Graef;" and on April 1, 1711, of Peter Von, widower of "Elizabeth Op de Graef," to Geritje Jansen. Who this Elizabeth Op de Graef was does not appear, but she was possibly another daughter of Abraham and Tryntje, who having died before her father, and without issue, her name does not appear in the partition of his lands. Evert or Eberhardt in de Hoffen as his name appears on a tombstone in Skippack burying-ground, came from Muhlheim-on-the-Rohr, and was a resident of Germantown, 1699, and possibly much earlier, though probably not as early as the Op de Graeff family, since his children seem to have been born at Muhlheim. Besides Peter, Herman and Annechen, above mentioned, he had a son, Eberhardt, born 1682, died 1746, who with a son of the same name, born 1708, and a wife, Anna Maria, is buried at Skippack. The name became anglicized into De Haven, and is now quite common in various parts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Jacob Op de Graeff as shown by the record of his marriage was a resident of "Schepack," Philadelphia county, 1712. On June 2, 1713, he was one of the petitioners, among other "People of Skeepack and Adjacent Plantations," for a road from that section to Farmer's Mill, and was also a petitioner for the formation of the township of Skippack and Perkiomen, 1725. In 1721 he purchased land there of Matthias Van Bebber and Hermione, his wife, which in 1740 he conveyed to his son, Abraham. He also owned considerable other land there which he conveyed to his son, Edward. The name of his wife as given in these deeds was Susanna; whether, since she signed by mark, this was a mistake of the scrivener, or whether he had married a second time prior to 1740, is problematical; it seems hardly probable that the Dutch name of Annecken could have been corrupted into Susanna. There is little doubt that his sons, Abraham and Edward, were at least sons of Annecken, as Edward, younger of the two, probably was named for his maternal grandfather, Eberhardt (otherwise Edward) in de Hoffen.

The will of "Jacob Op de Graf, of Perqueomin, in county of Philadelphia," dated September 21, 1750, and proven at Philadelphia, October 1, 1750, mentions sons, Abraham and Edward, daughters, Elizabeth, Cathrina, Margaret and Eneken, and son-in-law, Richard Gable.

ABRAHAM UPDEGRAVE, eldest son of Jacob and Annecken (in de Hoffen) Op de Graeff, was born at Skippack, about 1714, died there in the winter of 1787-8. In 1740 his father conveyed to him a farm of one hundred acres in Perkiomen and Skippack township, on which he resided and of which he died seized, intestate, letters of administration being granted on his estate, January 5, 1788, to his eldest

son, Henry Updegrave, his widow, Christine, renouncing. Since the Mennonite denomination to which he belonged kept no record of marriages, the date of his marriage and the maiden name of his wife have not been ascertained.

Issue of Abraham and Christine Updegrave:

Henry, who purchased the homestead of the other heirs in 1791;
 EDWARD, b. about 1740, of whom presently;
 Beredina, m. John Smith;
 Hannah, m. Joseph Tyson;
 Susanna, m. John Tyson;
 Elizabeth, unm. in 1791;
 Mary, m. Nicholas Johnston.

EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, second son of Abraham and Christine Updegrave, born in Perkiomen and Skippack township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, about 1740, removed to Plumstead township, Bucks county, about the time of attaining his majority, and was the owner, at different periods, of several tracts of land in that township, at one time owning and operating a distillery there. In 1776 he was arrested by order of the Bucks County Committee of Safety, on the charge that he had uttered expressions "disrespectful to Congress and the Associators," but when summoned before a committee appointed to investigate the charge, they found that "his remarks had been nothing more than a reflection upon the character of some of the Plumstead Associators," and on taking the oath and making the declaration that he meant no disrespect to Congress, he was discharged. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but he lived to a ripe old age, and was well remembered by his grandson, Joseph Updegrave, of Doylestown, who died about 1894, aged about eighty years. He is described as a typical "Dutchman" in personal appearance, rather short of stature, but heavily built, with short neck, peculiar to those of Holland descent. He was an expert performer on the violin, and frequently officiated at local gatherings as a musician. He was living in 1815 when he was administrator of the estate of his son-in-law, John Closson.

Edward Updegrave married (first) about 1767, Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harmer) Mitchell, of Buckingham, and (second) (prior to the conveyance of his father's lands to his brother, Henry, in 1791) Elizabeth, supposed to have been the sister to his first wife.

William Mitchell, whose daughter, if not daughters, Edward Updegrave married, became a landowner in Upper Buckingham, Bucks county, about 1740, and in August, 1742, at his request was admitted as a member of Buckingham Friends' Meeting, and taking a certificate from that Meeting to Abington Meeting was married there in November of the same year to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Anne (Williams) Harmer, and granddaughter of William and Ruth Palmer, of Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county.

William Harmer, her grandfather, was a son of George Harmer, of Mounden, Parish of Redboren-Chiney, county of Wilts, England, and with his brother, George, came to Philadelphia, 1682, and became a large landowner in the city and county of Philadelphia; his son, William, married Eleanor, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bevan) Richardson, and granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor, and of John Bevan, an account of whom and some of their descendants is given in our account of the Bevan and Richardson families in this work

William Harmer was also the ancestor of Gen. Josiah Harmer, first commander-in-chief of the United States Army, after Washington. He was a member of the Society of Friends and brought a certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Purton, Wiltshire, dated 4th mo. (June) 5, 1682, which was deposited at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. He married Ruth ———, who survived him and married John Inglis, 1737, he having died in Upper Dublin about 1733, leaving a will dated January 21, 1731-2. William and Ruth were the parents of eight children: Jane, married 1712, John Bradfield, of Buckingham, Bucks county; Elizabeth, married Joseph Townsend, of Byberry, same year; William, before mentioned, married Eleanor Richardson, 1717; George, father of Elizabeth (Harmer) Mitchell; Ruth, married John Thompson, of Warwick, Bucks county; John; Joshua, married Jane Jones, 1726, settled in Springfield township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery, county; daughter, married Philip Williams, mentioned in his will.

George Harmer, son of William and Ruth, took a certificate from Abington Meeting to Gwynedd Meeting to marry, and on the records of the latter Meeting we find the following, under date of March 26, 1724, "George Harmer, son of William, of Upper Dublin township, Yeoman, married to Anne Williams, daughter of Evan Williams, deceased, of same county, at the house of John Jacobs at Perqueomen; among the witnesses are John, Joshua and William Harmer; Joseph and Elizabeth Townsend, John Thompson, and David and Elizabeth Williams." George Harmer was a carpenter, and purchased one hundred and four acres of land at Abington in 1724. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

Evan Williams, father of Anne, wife of George Harmer, was a son of David Williams, of Llansphen, Parish of Llandilwawr, Caernarvonshire, Wales, who brought a certificate for himself, wife and family to Radnor Meeting, where it was recorded May 26, 1693. Evan Williams, "Batchelor," and Margaret Richards, "Spinster," both of Haverford, Welsh Tract, were married at the Public Meeting House at Haverford, July 7, 1697. Margaret Richards was a daughter of John and Susan Richards, who brought a certificate from Dolgelly Meeting in Merionethshire, Wales, August 8, 1690. Evan Williams settled on the Skippack, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where he died, leaving a will dated August 26, and proven March 3, 1715-16, in which are mentioned his sons, Lewis and David, and daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. The latter married Matthias Rittenhouse and was the mother of David Rittenhouse, eminent astronomer, and treasurer of Pennsylvania during the Revolution. Lewis Evans married Jane, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, of Merion, 1723, died at White Marsh 1727. His brother, David, died in Norriton, 1731, unmarried, leaving his estate to his sisters, Elizabeth Rittenhouse and Anne Harmer.

William Mitchell, father of Sarah (Mitchell) Updegrave, died in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, leaving a will dated October 24, 1760, proven December 9, 1760, by which he devised his real estate to his wife, Elizabeth, for life, then to his children. The widow, Elizabeth Mitchell, nee Harmer, who had married (second) Asa Fell, died prior to January 14, 1780, on which date the children made conveyance of the real estate.

The children of William and Elizabeth (Harmer) Mitchell, as shown by the deed above recited and other records, were:

Elizabeth Mitchell, single in 1780, but became the second wife of Edward Updegrave prior to 1791, when she joined him in the conveyance of his father's real estate;
 Sarah, m. Edward Updegrave, about 1767, and was living in 1780, but deceased prior to 1791;
 George, m. Aug. 25, 1776, Susanna Betts, at Wrightstown Friends' Meeting;
 William, m. Nov. 14, 1776, Mary Brown, of Buckingham;
 Ann, m. John Poole, of Warwick, now Doylestown township, and with him removed to Baltimore co., Md.

The children of Edward Updegrave, all probably by first wife, Sarah Mitchell, were:

Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1769; m. 1788, John Closson, of Plumstead township, Bucks co.;
 Sarah, m. Samuel Heiser, and resided near Evansburg, Montgomery co., Pa.; bur. at the Trappe;
 Joseph, b. 1778, d. at Doylestown, Bucks co., Aug. 31, 1863; m. Feb. 29, 1814, Elizabeth Gasho, of Upper Providence, Montgomery co.;
 Henry, of Plumstead township, Bucks co., who has descendants of the name still residing in that vicinity;
 Susanna, an invalid.

CLOSSON FAMILY.

The name Closson, like that of Clawson, Clauson, Classon, Claessen, had its origin in the Dutch custom of attaching "sen" to the father's given name to form the surname of the child, thus the sons of "Claus," the Dutch form of Nicholas, were named "Claussen," or more commonly Classen or Claessen, and when the family had been resident in America for a few generations and became closely associated with the English they adopted the customs of their neighbors, and retained a permanent surname, instead of changing with each generation. Two or three branches of the Classon-Clauson family became residents of Pennsylvania during Colonial times, all probably descended from early Dutch emigrants to New Netherlands. Jan Classen was one of the earliest Dutch settlers on the Delaware, residing on or near Burlington Island in 1676, and the following year obtained a grant of land on the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, in the present limits of Bristol township, and obtained permission from the Court at Upland to settle thereon. This land amounting to five hundred and thirty acres was confirmed by William Penn, in 1684, to Jan or John Clauson, and descended to his children, all of whom, however, took the name of Johnson, according to the Dutch custom.

Christian Classon, of "Tiacominck" (Tacony), purchased, in 1685, "a parcel of Meadow Ground, being in the swamp adjoining the land belonging to the township of Tiacominck, joining to the River Delaware." This Christian Classon died about 1700, and his widow, Margaret, married Thomas Jones.

The children of Christian and Margaret Classon were:

- Claus Classon, b. 1684; m. at the First Presbyterian Church, Phila., Sept. 27, 1714. Anne Lynde;
- Cathrina, b. 1688, d. s. p.;
- Christina, b. 1690;
- John, b. 1692; m. Ann ———, who d. 1753; had one daughter, Mary, married George Heap, at Christ Church, Sept. 2, 1738;
- Cornelius, sometimes confounded with Cornelius Clawson, of N. J., of whom see forward;
- Elizabeth, b. 1695, d. unm.;
- James, b. 1696, d. 1718, unm.;
- Christian, b. Sept., 1697, d. inf.;
- Gustavus, administrator of James in 1718;
- Gertrude, d. unm.;
- Margaret, m. ——— Skidmore.

Another branch of the Closson family, whose descendants became residents of Philadelphia and vicinity, was founded in this country by Captain Gerrebrandt Claessen, of New Amsterdam, who obtained a grant of land in Bergen county, New Jersey, of Philip Carteret, and died there in 1708, leaving a widow, Mary, who died in 1714, and children: Cornelius; William; Nicholas; Herbert; Neiltje, wife of John Jurian; Meyfie, wife of Dirck Van Lout; Mary, wife of Geret Von Wagoner; and Peter.

William Clawson, supposed to be a son of Gerrebrandt, settled at Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he purchased land as early as 1683. He died there in 1724, leaving a widow, Mary, and children as follows:

Cornelius, eldest son, who d. in Piscataway, 1758, leaving sons: Cornelius, William and Zachariah, the first and last of whom removed to Pa.; and several daughters. The son, Cornelius, m. Anna Burcham, at Chesterfield Meeting, 1728, and brought certificate to Falls Meeting Bucks co., 1733. Their son, Cornelius, m. Jennet Cowgill, and settled in Solebury, Bucks co., and their daughter, Mary, m. Aaron Philips, of Solebury, 1756; Benjamin, of whom we have no further record; Josias, d. intestate in Somerset co., N. J., 1733; William, of whom we have no further record; John of whom we have no definite record; Gerrabrant, of whom we have no further record; Joseph, of whom we have no further record; Thomas, d. in Piscataway, 1761; had children: Brant, William, Richard, d. in Buckingham, Bucks co., Pa., 1754, leaving a widow, Alice; John, Josias, Brant, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah; Mary, m. ——— Drake; Hannah, unm. in 1723.

This narrative has to do with the descendants of one John Closson, who at his death, December 6, 1756, was a tenant on land belonging to Thomas Watson, of Buckingham, lying just over the line of Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the township of Warwick. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Sarah, January 14, 1757, with John Wilkinson and Joseph Sackett, of Wrightstown, as sureties. In her account of the estate, filed March 15, 1758, she is allowed a credit, "for victualling, cloathing and schooling two children. from December 6, 1756, to the date of her settlement; and for payment of a bond and interest to 'Richard Furman,' amounting to thirty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings, one pence." This Richard Furman was father of Sarah Closson, the widow and accountant, and resided from 1710 to his death in 1757, in "the township of Trenton," New Jersey. He was a great-grandson of

JOHN FURMAN, who is said to have come from Wales to Massachusetts, where he was a freeholder as early as 1631. He was one of the fifty-five original purchasers of Middlebury (later Newtown), Long Island, from the Indians in 1656, and died there about 1665, leaving two sons and three daughters. His son, John Furman, born 1631, died 1677, was a freeholder of Newtown, Long Island, in 1666. He left one son, Jonathan, who left no posterity so far as known.

JOSIAS FURMAN, probably eldest son of John Furman, pioneer, appears of record at Middlebury, Long Island, as early as July 6, 1657, and became a freeholder there in 1665. He was Commissioner of Highways in 1700, and died at Newtown, Long Island, 1709, leaving sons: John, Josias, Joseph, David, Samuel, Jonathan, and daughters: Martha and Rebecca. Of these, at least three, Josias, Samuel and Jonathan, located near Hopewell, New Jersey, and left issue there.

JOSIAS FURMAN, second son of Josias Furman, of Newtown, Long Island, born there, or in New England, 1645, died at Hopewell, New Jersey, August 8, 1742, aged ninety-seven years, having either accompanied or followed his son, Richard, to New Jersey, in 1710. He married Sarah Strickland, also of New England ancestry, whose father was likewise an early settler on Long Island, and had issue: Josiah, married Sarah Wood, and was the father of James C. Furman, D. D., and several other children; Richard, above mentioned; Sarah, married Ralph Hunt; Mercy, married Thomas Burroughs; Martha, married Edward Hunt.

RICHARD FURMAN, father of Sarah Closson, was born at Newtown, Long Island, and December 18, 1710, purchased of Jasper Smith, of Maidenhead, New Jersey, one hundred acres of land, lying in the townships of Hopewell and Maiden-

lead, near Trenton, New Jersey, and removed thither, later purchasing considerable other land in that locality. His will, in which he is named as "Richard Furman, of the township of Trenton," bears date February 13, 1751-2, was proven November 8, 1757. He married Sarah Way, who survived him, and they were the parents of six children: Josiah, Jonathan, Francis; Sarah, married John Closson; Mary, married a Clark; Elizabeth, married Thomas Kitchin.

From the fact that Richard Furman, whose daughter John Closson married, resided in the immediate neighborhood of Thomas Closson, whose other son, Richard, located in Bucks county, near John, of Warwick, it is assumed that John Closson, of Warwick, Bucks county, was son of Thomas Closson, and mentioned in his will in 1756.

JOHN CLOSSON, June 27, 1746, "aged thirty-two," joined Captain Trent's company for the campaign against Canada, and with that company went into winter quarters at Albany, New York, winter of 1746-7, and was discharged October 31, 1747, "the intended expedition against Canada having been abandoned." He was already a resident of Pennsylvania at the date of his enlistment, and his occupation is given as "cordwainer," the known occupation of John Closson, of Warwick. The theory that Thomas Closson was the father of John, of Warwick, is further corroborated by the fact that both the latter's sons named a son, Thomas, by no means a common name in the Closson family, here or elsewhere. The only two children of John and Sarah (Furman) Closson, of whom we have any record, were:

William Closson, of Wrightstown, Bucks co., witness to a marriage at Wrightstown Meeting, 1756; was a "cordwainer" in that township, and d. there in 1784; m. at Dutch Reformed Church of Northampton and Southampton, Bucks co., Oct. 23, 1766, Rachel Stout; issue:

Isaac Closson, a carpenter in Wrightstown until 1815, when he removed to Warwick, and in 1820 removed to Brownsville, Jefferson co., N. Y.; m. Oct. 25, 1806, Ruth Tomlinson;

Thomas Closson, of Wrightstown, had son, Abel, who d. in childhood, May 28, 1814, and possibly other children.

JOHN CLOSSON, b. about 1738, d. in Plumstead township, Bucks co.; of whom presently.

JOHN CLOSSON, son of John and Sarah (Furman) Closson, of Warwick, Bucks county, was born about 1738. The first record we have of him is in 1759, when his name appears on the tax list of Warwick township. Soon after this date he married and settled on fifty acres of land in Plumstead township, Bucks county, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life, living to a good old age; was buried at Red Hill Church, in Tincicum township. The name of his wife has not been ascertained, but he had the following children:

Elizabeth, b. 1762, d. May 15, 1847; was admitted a member of Wrightstown Friends' Meeting, as "daughter of John Closson of Plumstead," Dec. 2, 1783, and m. there April 14, 1784, Isaiah Warner, of the prominent Warner family of Wrightstown, descendant of William Warner, of Blockley, Phila.;

JOHN, b. Dec. 6, 1764; m. 1789, Elizabeth Updegrave; d. 1815; of whom presently;

Rebecca, d. unm.;

Barbara, m. Benjamin Clark;

Martha, m. (first) Jonathan Harker, (second) Jonathan Keller;

Sarah, m. (first) Samuel Shaw, (second) John Stover;

Mary, m. Andrew Price;

Amelia, m. Jacob Housel;

- Thomas, m. Sept. 8, 1796, before John Reading, Esq., of Amwell, N. J., Elizabeth Naylor, dau. of David, of Amwell;
- William, m. at Neshaminy Church, Nov. 19, 1794, Sarah, dau. of George Wall, Esq., a distinguished officer in the Revolution, member of Supreme Executive Council of Pa., Sheriff of Bucks co., etc. William Closson was a merchant in Solebury township, Bucks co., 1797-1805; had nine children, among them George Wall Closson, Treasurer of Bucks co. 1842-4, who has sons living in Bucks co.;
- Prudence, m. Jan. 25, 1799, before John Reading, Esq., George Wall, fourth, one of the sons of Col. George Wall, above mentioned, and has numerous descendants in Bucks co.;
- Isaac, m. Anna Maria Niece, and had eight children, the youngest being Isaac, of Carversville, Bucks co., b. 1816;
- James, m. Mary Tomlinson; d. March 30, 1815, leaving three children: Joseph, Isaiah and Elizabeth.

JOHN CLOSSON, eldest son of John Closson, of Plumstead, and grandson of John and Sarah (Furman) Closson, of Warwick, was born December 6, 1764, and was reared on his father's farm in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He married, about 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Mitchell) Updegrave, of Plumstead, whose ancestry back through the founders of Germantown, to Herman Op de Graeff, one of the formulators of the Mennonite creed at Dordrecht, Germany, in 1632, is given in this volume, under the heading of Updegrave family. John Closson was a farmer in Plumstead and Tinnicum townships, and died in January, 1815. His widow, Elizabeth (Updegrave) Closson, survived him many years, dying at the home of her daughter, Sydonia Emerick, in Solebury township, Bucks county, 1837, and is said to have been buried at Buckingham Friends' burying-ground. She was born May 1, 1769.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Updegrave) Closson:

- Amos, b. Nov. 29, 1790, d. Oct. 26, 1865, at Carversville, Bucks co.; m. 1811, Mary Davison, of Plumstead, and had nine children, most of whom removed to Ill.; two of his grandsons were prominent business men of Chicago. A son, John, recently d. in New Britain, Bucks co., aged 81 years, and his youngest son, Isaiah, is still living at Carversville;
- Sarah, m. Thomas Pickering;
- Lavinia, m. Washington Van Dusen;
- Sydonia, m. (first) Samuel Emerick, of Solebury, (second) Joseph Anderson, of Buckingham, Bucks co.;
- Mary, m. Robert Roberts, and removed to Ill.;
- Julia Ann, m. Peter Case, of near Doylestown, and has descendants of the name still residing there;
- Susanna, m. May 4, 1833, Phineas Hellyer, of Buckingham, and d. the following year;
- Elizabeth, m. ——— Hoover;
- Levi, m. Mary Cox, and lived for some years near Doylestown, removing later to Chicago, where he and his sons were prominent business men;
- JOHN, b. 1797, d. 1842; m. Mary Loucks.

JOHN CLOSSON, fourth of the name in succession, and of the seventh generation from Captain Gerrebrandt Claessen, of New Amsterdam, was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, 1797; married Mary, daughter of John and Barbara (Libhardt) Loucks, and granddaughter of Henry and Barbara (Heaney) Loucks, of Rockhill, Bucks county, later of Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania.

Heinrich Loucks, grandfather of Mary (Loucks) Closson, came from Germany in the ship, "Minerva," which arrived at Philadelphia from Rotterdam, November 9, 1767. He settled in Rockhill township, Bucks county, and in 1775 married Barbara, daughter of John and Catharine (Worman) Heaney; in 1777 he pur-

chased a farm of sixty acres in Haycock township, on which he resided with his family until 1795, when they removed to Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania, where Henry Loucks died April, 1806, his wife, Barbara, having died about 1800.

John Heaney, father of Barbara (Heaney) Loucks, was son of John Heaney, or Hoenic, one of the earliest German settlers on the Tobickon, in Rockhill township, where he owned and operated a mill, to which his son, John, succeeded. The latter was later a merchant in Bedminster township, and one of the most prominent men of that locality. He was many years a Justice and was a member of Provincial Assembly 1774-75. He died in 1787, leaving a large family of children. His wife was Catharine, daughter of John Worman, who came from Germany in the ship, "Mary," June 28, 1735, and settled in Rockhill township, where he was one of the trustees of Tobickon Lutheran Church in 1753. He later removed to Bedminster township, and was a prominent man and large landholder there, and in Tinicum township; dying in the latter township, near the present site of Wormansville, in 1768.

Henry and Barbara (Heaney) Loucks were the parents of at least five children, as follows:

John Loucks, b. Aug. 22, 1776, in Bucks co., d. near Marietta, Lancaster co.; m. Barbara Libhardt;

Henry Loucks, b. April 23, 1778, removed to York co., later to Hempfield township, Lancaster co., near Marietta;

Daniel Loucks, b. Jan., 1780, d. Windsor township, York co., 1829;

Catharine Loucks, b. Haycock, Bucks co., May 4, 1783; m. Abraham Moser, of York co.;

Jacob Loucks, b. Haycock, Bucks co., Dec., 1784, d. Marietta, Lancaster co., Pa.; m. Catharine, dau. of John Alter, of Hempfield township, Lancaster co.; with his brother, Henry Loucks, was an extensive wagon manufacturer at Marietta.

Henry Libhardt, grandfather of Barbara (Libhardt) Loucks, and great-grandfather of Mary (Loucks) Closson, was a native of Germany, and an early settler in Hellam township, York county, and died there at an advanced age in 1773. He owned and operated a mill in Hellam township for several years.

His eldest son, Henry Libhardt, married Barbara, daughter of Henry Smith, who in 1736 took up a tract of land on the west side of Susquehanna river, then in Lancaster county, later Hellam township, York county, and lived there until his death in 1771. Henry Libhardt, Jr., lived in Windsor township, York county, until 1773, when he purchased the Smith homestead in Hellam township, and resided thereon until his death in 1796. He was a Justice of the Peace for some years after the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Barbara Libhart, who became the wife of John Loucks, was nineteen years of age at the death of her father in 1796, and married John Loucks soon after that date.

MARY LOUCKS, daughter of John and Barbara (Libhart) Loucks, born in 1799, married John Closson, about year 1819, and they settled in the city of Philadelphia, where John Closson died in 1842, and his widow, Mary Loucks, in 1879. Both are buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Issue of John and Mary (Loucks) Closson:

John, d. young;

Josiah, m. Elizabeth Smith and resided in Phila.; issue:

Ethelinda, wife of John Morton, of Phila.;

- John Closson, dec.;
 Thomas Sloan Closson, of Phila.
 Barbara, m. Joseph Cook;
 Mary, living in Phila., unm.;
 Eliza, m. Charles W. Roberts;
 JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, b. Phila., Sept. 23, 1826, d. at City Point, Va., Nov. 23, 1864;
 m. Josephine Banes, b. at Matanzas, Cuba, June 24, 1828, d. Phila., July 31, 1862.

JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON was commissioned November 19, 1861, First Lieutenant of Company G, Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, then being recruited at Philadelphia, for three years service in the Civil War, and with that regiment went into service, December 4, 1861. After a few months service at Alexandria, the regiment participated in the Peninsular campaign and from that time was in the forefront until the close of the war, occupying advanced positions at the battle of Fredericksburg, where the Major of the regiment was killed; at Chancellorsville; in the Maryland campaign; and by a forced march reached Gettysburg in time to take an active part in that memorable battle, charging up Little Round Top as the Confederates charged up the opposite side, and during the whole battle being exposed to the hottest of the enemy's fire. During the fall of 1863 it was engaged in the valley of Virginia, and in the advance on Richmond was "Constantly in the front, and actively employed." It passed through the fearful carnage at Cold Harbor and was again in the front at Petersburg. On March 1, 1864, Lieutenant Closson was promoted to Captain of Company H, same regiment. In the advance to Hatcher's Run, October 28, 1864, he was mortally wounded, and died at City Point, Virginia, November 23, 1864, from secondary hemorrhage following the amputation of his limb,

Issue of Captain James H. and Josephine (Banes) Closson:

- Edward M., d. unm.;
 Franklin Banes, d. unm.;
 Edward Foster, d. unm.;
 Robert Dickinson, d. unm.;
 Alice Josephine;
 DR. JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, b. Nov. 27, 1861; m. Mary Elizabeth Bell, of Phila.; of whom presently.

Josephine Banes, who became wife of James H. Closson, was a daughter of Joseph Banes, by his wife, Hannah Foster, and through her mother was a descendant of several early Colonial families of Philadelphia, among them that of Buzby, the first American progenitor, of which John Buzby brought a certificate to Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, dated 2mo. 4, 1682.

On the paternal side Josephine (Banes) Closson descended from one of the oldest families of Lancashire, England, representatives of which had found homes in Pennsylvania at different periods and were among the first purchasers of land of William Penn, in his Province of Pennsylvania. Her lineal ancestor, Matthew Baines, of Wyersdale, Lancashire, married at Lancaster Monthly Meeting, 10mo. 22, 1672, Margaret, daughter of William Hatton, of Bradley, Lancashire, and several children were born to them in Lancashire. In the autumn of 1686 William and Margaret Baines, and at least two of their children, Eleanor, born October 22, 1677, and William, born July 14, 1681, embarked for America, but both parents died on the voyage, and the children on their arrival at Chester were taken

in charge by Friends, of Chester county. Matthew Baines, as appears from a letter, written by Phineas Pemberton, to John Walker, in England, dated "Pennsylvania from ye ffalls of Dellaware in ye County of Buckes, the 13th day of ye 1st Mo. 1688," carried a letter from Henry Coward, of Lancashire, to James Harrison, father-in-law of Phineas Pemberton, and one of William Penn's confidential friends and advisers in Pennsylvania; and that when about to die he made the request that James Harrison should have the care and tuition of his children. That part of Pemberton's letter pertaining to the Baines children is as follows: "My very deare love to Hen: Coward & his wife. I Rd. his letter to father Concerneing Mat: Banes but have not time now to write. He died att sea & desired father in Law might have the tuition of his Children, but father was dead before his children came in; however I went to see after them; they Enclined to stay in Chester County where they landed to wch I was willing, P'vided ffrriends would see after them Els if they would not I told ffrriends I would. Ye Boy is put out to one Joseph Stidman who is said to be a very honest man. Ye girle is with John Simpcocke & hath 40 or 50 s. wages per annum. The boy is to be w'th sd Stidman untill he comes to ye age of 20 yeares, wch is ye customary way of putting forth orphans in these P'ts. My deare love to friends at Lancaster, remember mee if thou hast opportunity to Judith Hunter and to old Tho. Rawlinson if living." The Baines orphans appear to have had some small estate as "at an Orphans' Court held att Chester ye 6th day of ye 1st. Moneth, 1687." It is "Ordered that ffrancis Little give in Security to this Court to pay vnto John Simpcocke and Thomas Brassie, as Trustees to William and Elin Baines for ye sum of twenty Eight Shillings." Francis Little was several times cited by the court to pay over the funds in his hands belonging to William and Eleanor Baines, and the matter was not concluded until October, 1689, "att what time he made his appearance and produced a receipt in full satisfaction."

Eleanor Baines married Thomas Duer, of Bucks county, at Falls Meeting, September 26, 1694, and they were the ancestors of a numerous and prominent family of that county. In an old Bible of the Duer family is found the record of the birth of the first three children of William Baines, the brother of Eleanor, who after the completion of his apprenticeship with Joseph Stedman and the death of the latter, married and settled in Southampton township, Bucks county, near the line of Warminster, where he died in 1729. The maiden name of his wife, Elizabeth, has not been ascertained. They were the parents of nine children: Joseph, Mathew, Thomas, William, James, Elizabeth, Timothy, Jacob and Elinor, all of whom married except Elinor, and they have left numerous descendants in Bucks county and elsewhere; several of them later becoming prominently identified with the business and professional life of Philadelphia. Four of the sons, Mathew, William, Timothy and Jacob, settled in Buckingham and Solebury townships, Bucks county, and most of their descendants spelled the name Beans. Timothy removed late in life to Fairfax, Virginia, while Joseph, Thomas and James remained in the township of their nativity and adjoining parts of Philadelphia county.

Joseph Banes, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Baines, of Southampton, born September 24, 1708, was the ancestor of Mrs. Josephine Closson. He married May 17, 1733, at First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Esther Evans, of Welsh ancestry, who was baptized at Pennypack Baptist Church, Philadelphia

county, at the age of twelve years. Joseph likewise became a member of that church by baptism, August 2, 1740, and they were later members of Southampton Baptist Church. He was a farmer and owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Southampton, which descended to his sons and grandsons.

Joseph and Esther (Evans) Banes, of Southampton, had issue, as follows: John, of Southampton, married Elizabeth (Shaw) Randall, and had children: John, James and Esther. Mathew, of whom presently. James, died in Southampton in 1815, had three sons: Dr. Artilerius Valerius, a physician of Philadelphia county, later of Licking county, Ohio; Leman, a prominent Bucks county official; and Dr. Josiah D. Banes, a prominent physician of Byberry, Philadelphia county. Seth, married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sands) Banes, and lived and died in Southampton.

Mathew Banes, son of Joseph and Esther (Evans) Banes, was born in Southampton, 1735, died there, December 1, 1788. He was a member of Captain Folwell's company of Southampton Associators, 1775-6. His wife, Sarah, born in 1738, survived him many years, dying September 27, 1823, and both are buried at Southampton Baptist Church. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Joseph Banes, "Preceptor" of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia, one of the executors of his father's will; Evan Banes, M. D., co-executor with Joseph of their father's will in 1788, but "removed out of the State" about 1790; Euphemia, married Joseph Leedom; Letitia, married George Foster; Ervin, of whom presently.

Ervin Banes, grandfather of Mrs. Josephine Closson, was a minor at the death of his father in 1788. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Dickinson, of an old Colonial family of Pennsylvania, and had the following children: Evan Banes, married Martha Woodington, and died in Bensalem township, Bucks county, 1845; Ann Banes; Euphemia Banes; Charles Banes, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, who married Ann Phillips; Susan, married Hazel Woodington; Joseph Banes, father of Mrs. Josephine Closson, who married Hannah Foster.

Hannah Foster, wife of Joseph Banes, and mother of Josephine (Banes) Closson, was a daughter of Miles Foster, born in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, by his wife, Hannah Buzby, and granddaughter of William Foster, of Lower Dublin, by his wife, Mary, a descendant of Miles Strickland, a Colonial merchant of Philadelphia, who died there in 1751. He and his son, Thomas, had produced certificates at Abington Meeting, 1718, from Dublin, Ireland.

From the records of Burlington (New Jersey) Monthly Meeting of Friends and other sources we learn that William and Josiah Foster, brothers, and sons of Josiah Foster, of Rhode Island, came to New Jersey and settled in Mansfield township, Burlington county, 1684. They were members of Burlington Monthly Meeting, and the children of William and Mary Foster, as recorded on the records of that meeting, were:

- Hannah Foster, b. 6mo. 31, 1684;
- Mary Foster, b. 6mo. 10, 1687; m. 1709, George Matlack;
- William Foster, b. 10mo. 26, 1689; m. 1712, Experience Whilden;
- George Foster, b. 12mo. 10, 1691;
- Josiah Foster, b. 11mo. 21, 1693;
- Joseph Foster, b. 6mo. 27, 1696;

Charity Foster, b. 4mo. 6, 1700;

THOMAS FOSTER, b. 9mo. 15, 1793; m. Lucy DeLaval;

Rebecca Foster, b. 10mo. 20, 1796; m. 1726, Thomas Haines.

THOMAS FOSTER, youngest son of William and Mary Foster, of Mansfield, married Lucy DeLaval, and had issue:

WILLIAM FOSTER, m. Mary Strickland;

Mary Foster, m. Daniel Street;

Thomas Foster, m. Mary ——;

Jehu Foster, m. Elizabeth Vansant.

WILLIAM and Mary (Strickland) Foster were members of Byberry Friends' Meeting, settling for a while in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and later located in the township of Lower Dublin, same county, a quarter of a mile south of the Lower Dublin Academy, where their children were born. Mary (Strickland) Foster died in 1825, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Issue of William and Mary (Strickland) Foster:

Strickland Foster, m. (first) Letitia Banes, (second) Mary Johnson;

William Foster, m. Anna Haines;

Josiah Foster, bur. at Byberry;

Thomas Foster, m. Mary ——;

Miles Foster, m. June 6, 1799, Hannah Buzby, and settled on the old homestead, where their daughter, Hannah (Foster) Baines was born;

Joseph Foster, lived with his brother, Miles, on the homestead;

Mary Foster, m. Joseph Knight;

George Foster, m. Mary Subusa, lived near Middletown Meeting.

The family of Strickland, or Stirkland, as it was anciently written, is probably of Saxon origin, being settled at or before the Norman conquest at Strickland or Stirkland, parish of Moreland, Westmoreland, where it continued for several generations.

William de Stirkland, of this family, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph D'Aincourt, of Sizergh, in Cumberland, Knight, who eventually became the heiress of her brother, Ralph, who died without issue, they removed to Sizergh, where their descendants have continued to reside to the present time, as appears from authentic documents in Burns' "History of Westmoreland and Cumberland."

The first of the name of Strickland, or Stirkland, on record was Walter de Stirkland, living in the reign of King John, whose son and heir, Adam, in the seventh year of that reign was one of the hostages for the future good conduct of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, who had sided with the rebellious barons. The family must have been of great consequence in ancient times, as we find no less than five places of the same name in Westmoreland, Strickland Hall, Strickland-Kettle, Strickland magna, Strickland parva, and Strickland-Rogers. Gough in his edition of "Camden's Britannia," says, "Strickland gave name to a family of Ancient renown;" and Fuller, in his "Worthies," calls it "a right worshipful family."

William Strickland, who was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1400, at his own expense, cut a canal from the town of Penrith to the river Petterell for the navigation of boats to the Irish sea. He died in 1419.

A branch of the Sizergh or of the Westmoreland family settled at Boynton, Yorkshire, where they resided as early as the reign of Edward IV. In the

Sizergh papers it is stated that Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, on the Wolds, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, of Sizergh, Knight, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Ralph Neville, of Thornton Briggs, Knight; and the parish records of Boynton show that William Strickland died in 1592, and his widow, Elizabeth, in 1597.

This William Strickland, or Strykeland, was probably son of William Strickland, the first of this branch of whom we have any record. He was one of those who were actuated by the chivalric spirit of discovery, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and became the companion of Sebastian Cabot in his voyages to the coast of America. King Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign (1550), granted a pension to Sebastian Cabot, then far advanced in years, and April 20, 1550, granted to Cabot's associate, "William Strykeland of Bynton on the Wolds," as shown by the records of the Heralds Office and by the original grant now in possession of the family, a coat-of-arms and crest. In this grant William Strykeland assumed, as a record of his adventures, the turkey cock for his crest; a bird at about that period first introduced to the knowledge of Europe. It is not known whom William Strykeland married or when he died, the early records of the family having been almost entirely lost during the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. A portrait, however, of this distinguished gentleman, in naval uniform of the time, with the sea and a vessel in the background, is still extant at the family seat at Boynton. He was succeeded by Sir William Strickland, before mentioned, who married Elizabeth, daughter of his probable kinsman, Sir Walter Strickland, of Sizergh, Cumberland, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Ralph Neville, of Thornton Briggs, Yorkshire, Knight. Sir William and Elizabeth had a son, Walter, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, December 23, 1596, George Dakns, of Ives, Buckingham, Esq. Sir William Strickland was returned a member for Scarborough, 1558-62-71, and died 1592. His wife died 1597, and both are buried with many others of the family at about this time in the Church of Wintringham, near Matton.

Walter Strickland, son of Sir William and Elizabeth, married Frances, daughter of Peter Wentworth, of Lilingston-Dayrell, Bucks, Esq., by whom he had issue:

WILLIAM STRICKLAND, who succeeded him;

Walter Strickland, b. 1600; studied law and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn: was a person of great influence during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and later of Richard Cromwell; on Oliver being declared Protector, Dec. 16, 1653, was made one of fourteen members of Privy Council; was one of those who attended the installation of Oliver, June 11, 1657; named as one of the visitors to university founded at Durham, as "our right trusty and right well beloved Walter Strickland, member of council, etc.:" was named, Jan. 20, 1656, as one of the "House of Peers," and thereafter known as "Lord Walter Strickland;" sent, in Sept., 1642, as Ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces at The Hague, and again in 1651; after the restoration received full pardon and retired to Flamborough, Yorkshire, where he d. and was bur. in 1671; m. Anna, dau. and sole heiress of the famous Col. Sir Charles Morgan, Governor of Bergh-op-Zoom, in Brabant, but is said to have left no issue;

Anne Strickland, b. and d. 1591;

Keziah Strickland, m. Sept. 30, 1628, Robert Dompton, of Driffeld;

Ursula, m. Oct. 26, 1630, Robert Berwick, of York;

Milcha, m. June 15, 1631, Thomas Middleton, of Belsay, Northumberland, Esquire.

Walter Strickland, father, died at Boynton and was buried at Wintringham, February 29, 1636; Frances, his wife, buried there April 27, 1636.

William Strickland, Esq., elder son of Walter and Frances, had the honor of

knighthood, and was created a Baronet, July 30, 1641; married (first) 1622, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Bart., of Whitley. She died 1624. Married (second) Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Winchelsea; he was prominent under the Protectorate; appointed, May, 1657, a visitor to University at Durham; June 26, same year, attended in the procession the inauguration of Cromwell, as one of his Privy Council, when he was representative in Parliament of East Riding of Yorkshire, so elected in first Parliament. Summoned as Lord Strickland to House of Peers, January, 1659; died September 12, 1673, and his wife, Lady Frances, December 17, 1663, both buried at Boynton, where monuments to their memory were erected by their eldest son, Sir Thomas Strickland.

Sir Thomas Strickland married, 1659, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis File, of Compton-Beauchamp, Berkshire, Bart., and had issue: Sir William, his successor, born March 23, 1664-5, married August 23, 1684, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Palmes, of Old Malton, Esq.; Walter, born October 25, 1667, married a daughter of Pierson, of Newthorpe, and had issue; Thomas, born May 1, 1669, living in 1738; Frances, born June 19, 1670; Charles, born October 27, 1672, an officer in the navy, commanded "the Southampton" at taking of Vigo, 1703, died an Admiral, 1724; Nathaniel, died in infancy. Sir Thomas was member of Parliament for Heden and Beverly, representing latter in last Parliament, begun 1658, dissolved April 22, 1659. He died November 20, 1684, and Lady Strickland, June 13, 1674, both buried at Church at Boynton.

Sir William Strickland, fourth Baronet, had William, his successor, born 1686; Thomas, born August 28, 1687; Walter, born May 31, 1690; Charles, an officer in the army, member of Parliament, etc., killed in a duel at York, 1706. Sir William died 1724, and his widow in 1740, at Boynton.

JOHN BUZBY, weaver of Milton, parish of Shipton, "being about to transport himself across the seas," obtained a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Milton, which was deposited at Philadelphia Meeting. He and his wife, Marie, evidently resided in or near Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and were members of Oxford Meeting, held for a time at the house of John Hart, Byberry, as two of his daughters were married "at a Meeting held at the house of John Hart."

Issue of John and Marie Buzby:

John Buzby, m. Mary Taylor, 1690; d. 1699, Phila.; will dated 8mo. 3, 1699, proved Oct. 12, 1699, mentions his father and mother, John and Mary Buzby, and brothers and sisters named below;

William Buzby, m. Sarah Seary, at a Meeting held at John Hart's, 5mo. 28, 1685; d. 1716; Edward Buzby, m. Susanna Adams, 1695; d. 1726;

Richard Buzby, m. Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Jane (Atkins) French, of Phila.:

Marie Buzby, m. ——— Hunt, mentioned in brother John's will, 1699;

Elizabeth Buzby, m. 7mo., 1683, James Morris, at John Hart's: m. (second) prior to 1699, ——— Davis;

NICHOLAS BUZBY, m. Mary French; of whom presently;

Sarah Buzby, m. 5mo. 27, 1696, Richard Tomlinson, at Abington Meeting.

NICHOLAS BUZBY, son of William and Marie Buzby, of Philadelphia county, married at Burlington Monthly Meeting, New Jersey, 8mo. 30, 1695, Mary, baptized at Whitton, Northamptonshire, England, August 8, 1675, daughter of Thomas French and his wife, Jane Atkins, whom he married at Whitton, June

12, 1660, and came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1680, an entry in his family Bible is as follows: "I and my wife and 9 children through the great mercy of God, came into this country and landed at Burlington, the 23d of 7mo. 1680." His wife, Jane, died 8mo. 5, 1692, and he married (second) at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8mo., 1696, Elizabeth Stanton. The will of Thomas French, proved at Burlington, May 3, 1699, states that he is about to sail for England, and devises to his wife, Elizabeth, four hundred and twenty acres of land in New Jersey, and two hundred to his son, Charles; mentions land at Neather Heyford, England, and gives legacies to daughters, Rachel Allen, Hannah Buzby, Sarah Wood, Mary Buzby, Jane Hall, Lydia and Rebecca, and sons, Thomas and Richard French.

Nicholas Buzby died in Wellingborough township, Burlington county, New Jersey, leaving a will, dated August 22, 1727, which was proved October 1, same year. It mentions his wife, Mary; sons, Thomas, John, Isaac, William, Benjamin, and daughters, Lydia, wife of James Mason, and Mary, Jane, Elizabeth and Sarah Buzby. He had purchased of his brother-in-law, Charles French, a farm in Wellingborough, May 24, 1714.

THOMAS BUZBY, son of Nicholas and Mary (French) Buzby, married under the care of Burlington Meeting, at the house of her father, Thomas Haines, November, 1727, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Austin) Haines, of Northampton township, Burlington county, and granddaughter of Richard Haines, of "Aynoe on ye Hill," England, who with wife, Margaret, and children embarked for America in 1682. He died on the voyage, and his widow subsequently married Henry Burcham (in 1685), "late of Neshaminy Creek in Bucks county." Thomas Buzby died in Wellingborough, 1773, devising his plantation where he dwelt to his son, Thomas.

THOMAS BUZBY, son of Thomas and Margaret (Haines) Buzby, born April 4, 1739, married in October, 1765, at Evesham Meeting, Tabitha Hugg, born March 18, 1745. He married (second) November 18, 1788, Hannah, widow of Ephraim Haines, who died 1815, and he in 1816.

Issuc of Thomas and Tabitha (Hugg) Buzby:

John Buzby, b. Oct. 24, 1766;

Thomas Buzby, b. Dec. 25, 1768;

William Buzby, b. Nov. 25, 1773;

Isaac Buzby, b. April 24, 1775;

Hannah Buzby, b. April 10, 1781; m. June 6, 1799, Miles Foster, and was disowned by Burlington Meeting, April 7, 1800, for marriage to one not in membership.

Hannah Foster, daughter of Miles and Hannah (Buzby) Foster, married Joseph Banes, and Josephine Banes, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Foster) Banes, married James H. Closson.

JAMES HARWOOD CLOSSON, M. D., youngest son of Captain James Harwood Closson, by his wife, Josephine Banes, was born in Philadelphia, November 27, 1861. He was educated at the Philadelphia public schools, and at private schools of that city, supplemented by a special course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Taking up the study of medicine he entered Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1886; locating in Germantown he began the practice of his profession, in which he has been since actively engaged, having a very extensive practice and standing high in his profession.



James H. Casson
C.H.



Samuel W. Peck

Dr. Closson is a member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; New England Society; Colonial Society; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Netherland Society; Pennsylvania German Society; Sons of Delaware; American Psychological Society; American Institute of Homœopathy; Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia; Germantown Medical Club; has been president of the last two organizations, and has also served as secretary of Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He is an associate member of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association; Lafayette College Alumni Association; Zeta Psi fraternity; is associated with Union Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons, and Germantown Chapter, No. 208, Royal Arch Masons; Germantown Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 82, and a member of the following social organizations: Bellfield Country Club; Germantown Cricket Club; Union League, and the United Service Club. He is also a member of the Site and Relic Society of Pennsylvania; Republican Club of New York City, and the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick.

Dr. Closson married October 22, 1891, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Wilson, former president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, and Mary (Bancroft) Bell, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of early Colonial settlers in New England and New Jersey. They reside at 53 West Cheltenham avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Issue of Dr. James H. and Mary Elizabeth (Bell) Closson:

Josephine Banes Closson, b. Sept. 12, 1893;
 James Harwood Closson, Jr., b. June 18, 1896;
 Mary Bancroft Closson, b. Dec. 29, 1898.

Mary Elizabeth (Bell) Closson, wife of Dr. James Harwood Closson, is a daughter of the late Samuel Wilson Bell, for some years president of Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Elizabeth Bancroft. Through her mother, Mrs. Closson is descended from numerous Colonial families of New England and New Jersey.

Through her maternal grandmother, Olivia (Bradbury) Bancroft, she is a descendant in the ninth generation from

Thomas Bradbury, who, early in 1634, appeared at Agementicus, now York, Maine, as the agent of Sir Francis Gorgas, Proprietor of the Province of Maine. Thomas Bradbury was one of the original proprietors of the town of Salisbury, Massachusetts; a Judge of the Court, and Captain of the military company there. He died March 16, 1695. He married, 1636, Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who was tried and convicted at Salem, as a witch, but escaped punishment, and died December 20, 1700.

William Bradbury, youngest of the seven children of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, born September 15, 1649, died December 4, 1678; married March 12, 1672, Rebecca (Wheelwright) Maverick, widow of Samuel Maverick, Jr. (son of the King's Commissioner), who died in Boston, December 20, 1664, and daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, founder of Exeter, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Hutchinson, and granddaughter of John Hutchinson, Lord

Mayor of London, England. She died December 20, 1678. William and Rebecca (Wheelwright-Maverick) Bradbury had three children, all of whom were mentioned in the will of their grandfather, Thomas Bradbury, viz.: William, Thomas and Jacob.

Jacob Bradbury, third son of William and Rebecca (Wheelwright) Bradbury, born September 1, 1677, died May 4, 1718; married, July 26, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Stockman, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Major Robert and Sarah (Sanders) Pike, and they had five children: Dorothy, Elizabeth, Anna, Ann and Thomas.

Thomas Bradbury, only son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stockton) Bradbury, born August 16, 1699, married, April 16, 1724, Sarah Merrill, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and in 1744 moved to Biddeford, Maine. He was Captain in command of the Block House there in 1748, and rendered considerable service in the Indian wars. He died in 1775, leaving twelve children surviving him.

Moses Bradbury, fourth child of Thomas and Sarah (Merrill) Bradbury, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 14, 1731, married Mary Page, and lived at Biddeford, Maine, where their seven children were born.

Nehemiah Bradbury, third child of Moses and Mary (Page) Bradbury, of Biddeford, Maine, married (first) Elizabeth Cole, of Biddeford, and had six children: Thomas, Eliza, Sarah, Cyrus, Olivia and Nehemiah. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, he married a second time.

Olivia Bradbury, daughter of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Cole) Bradbury, born at Saco, Maine, 1805, while on a visit to Philadelphia, married there, Captain Daniel Eldredge Bancroft, of the Merchant Marine, and a member of the New Jersey families of Eldredge and Bancroft. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Wilson Bell, in Germantown, June 1, 1895.

Mary Elizabeth Bancroft, daughter of Captain Daniel Eldredge and Olivia (Bradbury) Bancroft, born in Philadelphia, July 12, 1833, married there, Samuel Wilson Bell, later president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; great-grandson of Samuel Bell, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in the ship, "West Point," in 1798 with sons John, James and Samuel.

Samuel Bell, grandfather of Samuel Wilson Bell, born in Coleraine, Ireland, 1777, came to America in 1798, and became a prominent commission merchant there. He died December 1, 1848, at the age of seventy-one years, and was buried at Woodlands Cemetery. His will, dated October 20, 1848, and proved December 30, 1848, mentions his wife, Ann; sons, Alexander and James Bell; daughters, Ann, wife of Hugh Catherwood; Sarah, wife of Samuel Reed; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel F. Reed. Samuel Bell, as well as his three sons-in-law, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Hugh Catherwood, who was named as executor of his father-in-law's will, died November 13, 1863, and his widow, Ann (Bell) Catherwood, died January 22, 1886.

Samuel Bell married Ann Wilson, and they were the parents of the five children mentioned in the will, above quoted.

Alexander Bell, son of Samuel and Ann (Wilson) Bell, is buried at the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church. He married Eliza MacIllheny, and they had three children:



Daniel Eldredge Bancroft

Samuel Wilson Bell, before mentioned, m. Mary Elizabeth Bancroft;
James Eldredge Bell, m. Ella Hand;
John Petts Bell, m. Kate Elizabeth Jarden.

Samuel Wilson and Mary Elizabeth (Bancroft) Bell had issue:

Frank W. Bell, b. 1858, d. 1861;
Henry Darling Bell, m. Gertrude Prescott, and had Prescott Bell;
Charles Bancroft Bell, m. Jane Berlin, dau. of Marcellus and Jane (Berlin) McDowell,
and had Charles Edward Bell;
Samuel Ashton Bell, m. ——— ———, and had issue: Dorothy, Edgar and Samuel
Wilson Bell;
Mary Elizabeth Bell, b. Nov. 15, 1861, in Phila.; m. in Second Presbyterian Church,
Germantown, Oct. 22, 1890, by Rev. C. H. P. Nason, to James Harwood Closson,
M. D., and they have issue:
 Josephine Banes Closson, b. Sept. 12, 1893;
 James Harwood Closson, Jr., b. June 18, 1896;
 Mary Bancroft Closson, b. Dec. 29, 1898.

SELLERS FAMILY.

The Sellers family, which for two and a quarter centuries has been identified prominently with the affairs of Philadelphia and vicinity, is descended from Samuel Sellers, who came to Pennsylvania from Belper, Derbyshire, England, 1682, with his brother, George, and settled at Darby.

He was of an old and well connected family of Derbyshire, where his ancestors had held a respectable position for several generations. Though he seems to have been convinced of "the Truth," as held by the Society of Friends, before coming to Pennsylvania, he was born prior to the association of his parents with that Society, and his baptism appears on the records of the parish church of Duffield, near the place of his nativity, with that of the other children of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, the record of these children being as follows:

John, bapt. Aug. 20, 1648, bur. April 28, 1664;
Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 13, 1649;
Mary, bapt. Sept. 7, 1651;
GEORGE, bapt. Feb. 13, 1652;
SAMUEL, bapt. Feb. 3, 1655;
Sarah, bapt. June 20, 1663.

GEORGE SELLERS, eldest surviving son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, of Belper, county Derby, whose baptism is recorded as occurring on February 13, 1652, came with or followed his brother, Samuel, to Pennsylvania, though his name does not appear in the Township Book of the early settlers of Darby, as does that of Samuel, nor upon the records of Darby Meeting. He was, however, settled in Darby prior to 1686, in which year he died, and his estate, including fifty acres of land, live stock, and other personal estate, passed to his younger brother, Samuel.

A tradition in the family relates that he and his brother, Samuel, built a house there, which constituted the kitchen part of the old homestead, known later as "Sellers Hall," but contemplating marriage, he began the erection of a house, on what was known as "Walnut Hill," close by the site of "Sellers Hall," which uncompleted at his death was never finished or occupied. In confirmation of this tradition, the site alluded to was marked until well on in the nineteenth century by the remains of the foundation of this contemplated residence; the stone was removed by a namesake, George Sellers, and used in the erection of the present terrace wall in front of "Sellers Hall," between garden and meadow.

As the first patent to Samuel Sellers for the site of "Sellers Hall" was issued in 1690, though it is known that both he and his brother, George, were residents there several years previously, it is probable that the land was taken up by them jointly, and on the death of George, without issue, the patent issued to Samuel.

SAMUEL SELLERS, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, baptized at Duffield church, Derbyshire, England, February 3, 1655, was, as evidenced by authentic records, one of the earliest settlers of Darby township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, just on the outskirts of Philadelphia county. He was one of those Friends who, in 1682, established Darby Meeting of Friends, and was one of its most respected and prominent members. He was also prominent in the affairs of

the ancient township of Darby; serving as constable in 1688, supervisor of highways in 1692, and fence viewer for several terms from 1693 to 1716. He acquired by patent in 1690, one hundred acres of land, lying along the western side of Cobb's creek, then known as Mill creek, and south of the present West Chester road. In 1691 he added seventy-five acres adjoining. He was a weaver by trade and probably utilized the water-power of Cobb's creek (where his grandson, John Sellers, later erected a saw mill, grist mill, and worsted mill) for the operation of his primitive looms. He died in Upper Darby, November 22, 1732.

Samuel Sellers married at Darby Meeting, August 13, 1684, Anna, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, who had come with her father from Parwich, Derbyshire, 1682, being mentioned in the certificate he produced at Darby Meeting from Friends at Parwich. The declaration of intentions of marriage of Samuel Sellers and Anna Gibbons was the first entry on the minutes of Darby Meeting, under date of "5mo. 2d. 1684." Anna survived her husband over ten years, dying January 19, 1742-3.

Issue of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers:

Sarah, b. July 13, 1685; d. April 3, 1766; m. Oct. 12, 1703, John Ashmead, b. at Cheltenham, England, July 12, 1679, d. at Germantown, Phila., Oct. 7, 1742. He came to Pa. with his father, John Ashmead, 1682, who settled in and gave the name to Cheltenham township, Phila., now Montgomery co. Capt. John Ashmead, of the U. S. N., during the Revolution, commander of the ship, "Mars," the brig, "Eagle," and other vessels of the Pennsylvania Navy, and later years, Senior Warden of the Port of Phila., was a grandson of John and Sarah (Sellers) Ashmead. John Wayne Ashmead, grandson of Capt. John Ashmead, by his wife, Mary Mifflin, a niece of Gov. Thomas Mifflin, b. in Phila., May 16, 1806, was a distinguished member of the Phila. Bar; Deputy Attorney General for Phila.; member of Legislature; District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pa.; and in the latter position conducted a number of very important cases for the United States. He was the author of "Ashmead's Reports of Decisions of Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia." He was the father of Henry Graham Ashmead, the well-known journalist, historian and author of Delaware co., Pa.;

Mary, b. Dec. 13, 1687; m. (first) May, 1711, William Marshall, son of John and Sarah (Smith) Marshall, from Elton, Derbyshire, and they settled near the forks of the Brandywine, in Chester co., where William was drowned in 1727. She married (second) 1730, Isaac Vernon, son of Robert and Elinor (Minshall) Vernon, of Bradford, Chester co.; being his second wife;

SAMUEL, JR., b. May 12, 1690, d. June 3, 1773; m. Sarah Smith; of whom presently;

Anna, b. April 1, 1693; m. ——— Pritchard; mentioned in her father's will, with a son, Samuel Pritchard;

George, b. Oct., 1695, d. Sept. 6, 1711;

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1699-1700, d. Sept. 8, 1711.

SAMUEL SELLERS JR., eldest son of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, born in Darby township, May 12, 1690, like his father followed the trade of weaving and succeeded the latter in the conduct of the business. In 1714 his father conveyed to him the homestead farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, subject to a life interest to his father and mother, and he spent his entire life thereon. He was Supervisor of Highways for Darby township, 1725-30, and after the division of the township was Constable of Upper Darby in 1748, and Supervisor in 1752. He was an ingenious and enterprising man and greatly improved the weaving establishment started by his father by the introduction of inventions of his own, one of them a machine for twisting of worsteds. He died June 3, 1773, and an obituary notice of him, which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 9, says that he was "a kind husband, a tender parent, a good neighbor, and above all an honest man." It also states that he "left sixty-four children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren."

Samuel Sellers, Jr., married at Darby Meeting, October 28, 1712, Sarah, born at Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John Smith, from Croxton, Leicestershire, England, by his wife, Eleanor Dolby, whom he married at Harborough, Leicestershire, May 4, 1669, and came with her to Darby in 1684, where both were esteemed ministers of the Society of Friends. Eleanor died at Darby, September 10, 1708, and John, January 12, 1714-15. Their daughter, Sarah (Smith) Sellers, died at Upper Darby, May 24, 1778.

Issue of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers:

Samuel, b. July, 1715, d. Jan., 1786; m. Sept. 28, 1737, Jane, dau. of George and Hannah Wood, of Darby, and soon after that date settled in West Bradford township, Chester co., near the forks of the Brandywine, where he lived the remainder of his life; they had six children, two sons and four daughters; the latter marrying into the prominent families of Peirce, Wickersham, Trimble and Taylor;

Hannah, b. Feb. 10, 1717-18, d. April 12, 1810; m. (first) Richard Lloyd, son of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, who d. Aug. 9, 1755; (second) Nov. 29, 1757, Lewis Davids; an account of her descendants and those of her two sons, Hugh and Isaac Lloyd, is given in this work, under the heading of "Lloyd Family;"

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 15, 1719, d. Oct. 30, 1794; m. Nov. 22, 1738, John Hunt, of Kingsessing, Phila. co., b. June 6, 1716, d. Jan. 6, 1791, son of James and Rebecca (Faucet) Hunt; had children: Sarah, Rebecca, James, Hannah, John and Ann;

John, b. Nov. 11, 1721, d. June 22, 1727;

Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1723, d. May 16, 1777; m. Feb. 27, 1744, David Gibson, of Kingsessing, Phila. co., b. Nov. 30, 1721, son of Nathan Gibson, a native of Westmoreland, England, who came to Pa. in 1719, by his wife, Ann, dau. of James Hunt, of Kingsessing, by his second wife, Elizabeth Bonsall; David and Mary (Sellers) Gibson had issue: Sarah, Jonathan, Nathan, David, Jr., Anna and Samuel;

Joseph, b. June 15, 1726, d. Dec. 12, 1790; m. March 13, 1751-2, Hannah, eldest dau. of William Paschall, by his wife, Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts, dau. of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, before mentioned, and widow of John Roberts; Hannah (Paschall) Sellers was therefore a niece of Richard Lloyd, who married her husband's eldest sister, Hannah Sellers; Joseph and Hannah Sellers had two children: Joseph, Jr., and Sarah;

JOHN, b. Nov. 19, 1728, d. Feb. 2, 1804; m. Ann Gibson; of whom presently.

JOHN SELLERS, youngest son of Samuel Sellers, Jr., of Upper Darby, by his wife, Sarah Smith, was born at "Sellers Hall," the old family homestead, Upper Darby, November 19, 1728. In 1752 his father conveyed to him the homestead and one hundred and thirty-four acres, and he subsequently purchased other property adjoining it. He erected on Mill creek a saw mill, grist mill, and also introduced machinery for weaving wire, the first, so far as known, ever set up in America. He also owned a tannery on the West Chester road, at a place known as "Way-side."

John Sellers in addition to being a pioneer manufacturer on certain lines and the promoter of important industries in his neighborhood, took a deep interest in scientific research. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and one of the committee of that organization in 1769, with David Rittenhouse and others to observe the transit of Venus and report their observations for the benefit of science. He was a skilled surveyor and engineer, and was one of the commissioners appointed to build the Court House and prison for Chester county in 1780; in 1783 was one of the commission to consider the opening of canal communication between the Schuylkill and Suequehanna rivers; in 1786 one of the committee to consider the erection of the first Market street bridge over the Schuylkill; in 1789 a commissioner to run and mark the line between Chester county and the new county of Delaware.

Public-spirited and capable, he was called upon to take an active part in county and state affairs throughout his life. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly as a representative of Chester county in 1767, and was regularly re-elected to each session to and including that of 1771. In 1770 he was commissioner to lay out the road from the "Middle Ferry" to Strasburg.

From the very inception of the struggle for Independence he was one of the most active Patriots of his section. He was appointed one of the Boston Port Bill committee, and was a deputy to the first Provincial Conference of representatives of the Colonies at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774. His activity in the matter of preparing to defend the rights of the Colonies by force of arms led to his disownment by the Society of Friends, in which his ancestors had held membership for a century. One of the items charged against him by the Meeting, being the signing of paper money designed for carrying on the war, and another that he had "sawed stuff for military purposes," at his saw mill. Being thoroughly in earnest and patriotic in his efforts, he appears to have resented the interference of the Meeting, and expressing himself forcibly and to the point, was promptly disowned. He gave loyal support to the patriot cause during the whole struggle and at its close was elected to the General Assembly, but declined to serve. He represented Delaware county in the State Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was elected to the State Senate, the first to serve, under the constitution then adopted, for Delaware county, and served one term. He died at Sellers Hall, Upper Darby, Delaware county, February 2, 1804.

John Sellers married at Darby Meeting, April 26, 1749, Ann, born January 22, 1729-30, daughter of Nathan Gibson, a native of Westmoreland, England, who brought a certificate from Kendall Monthly Meeting of Friends there, 1713, and married at Gloucester, New Jersey, December 7, 1719, Ann (Hunt) Blunston, widow of John Blunston, Jr., and daughter of James Hunt, of Kingessing, Philadelphia county, who had come from Kent county, England, 1684, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Wood) Bonsall, of Darby. Ann (Gibson) Sellers survived her husband and died April 6, 1805. Both are buried at Darby Meeting.

Issue of John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers:

Elizabeth Sellers, b. Jan. 4, 1750, d. March 23, 1774; m. June 9, 1768, Nathan Garrett, of Darby, b. May 18, 1745, d. April 9, 1827, son of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett, of Darby, grandson of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, of Darby, and great-grandson of William and Ann (Kirk) Garrett, who came from Harby, Leicestershire, 1684, and settled in Darby; Elizabeth (Sellers) Garrett left issue: Ann, Sarah and Samuel; her husband, Nathan Garrett, m. (second) July 6, 1780, Hannah Rhoads, (third) June 26, 1799, Elizabeth (Davis) Dunn;

Nathan Sellers, b. at Sellers Hall, Nov. 15, 1751, d. at "Milbank," his country residence in Upper Darby; he received a common school education, and in his boyhood was apprenticed to Henry Hale Graham, Esq., of Chester, "Scrivener," to learn conveyancing, and was intended ultimately for the profession of the law, but during his leisure he devoted his attention to the industries established by his father, and eventually abandoned his intention of studying law and devoted his attention exclusively to mechanical pursuits and surveying; in 1775 he was active in the formation of the local militia companies and was disowned by the Friends; he became Ensign of a company in Col. Jonathan Paschall's regiment of Associators, but was called from active military service to undertake the manufacture of paper moulds for the government by a special resolution of Continental Congress, Aug., 1776; in this work he was assisted by his brother, Samuel, until the latter's death, Dec. 10, 1776; the supplies for the manufacture of these moulds having been previously imported he was forced to devise the appliances for their manufacture as well as the moulds themselves; he continued to be employed in this work until the close of the war, and established a reputation in that line of work that was the foundation of his future success and fortune; in

1777 he was appointed by the Council of Safety to make a survey of the river Delaware for use in erection of fortifications and obstructions for the defense of Phila., and was one of those commissioned to sign the paper currency emitted by Congress to carry on the war; he was also suggested for the appointment to the position of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Phila., but continued to devote his attention to the manufacture of paper moulds; after the close of the war, he formed a partnership with his brother, David, under the firm name of Nathan & David Sellers, in the manufacture of paper-making machinery, much of which was of their own invention, and later added the manufacture of carding machinery; he served on many important commissions under the state and city, in the installment of important improvements for transportation, etc., and was for several terms a member of Common Council of the city, being nominated and elected by both political parties; he resided up to 1817 in the city, and then removed to "Milbank," where he died; m. at Phila., May 4, 1779, Elizabeth, b. in Phila., Oct. 2, 1756, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and granddaughter of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Thomas) Coleman, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Coleman, of Scituate, Mass., where her ancestors had settled; issue:

Coleman Sellers, b. at Darby, Nov. 27, 1781, became early associated with the business of the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, and was the inventor of a number of their improved manufacturing devices; on the dissolution of the firm he formed the new firm of Coleman Sellers & Sons, and in 1828 erected a manufacturing plant on Cobbs' creek, and they later undertook the manufacture of railroad locomotives of new and improved design; he d. at his residence, No. 10 North Sixth street, Phila., May 7, 1834; he was one of the commissioners for the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary in 1821. Three of his sons were prominent engineers and manufacturers, and established rolling mills, iron works, etc., in Ohio, and elsewhere in the west, and took an active part in the building of the great transcontinental lines of railway;

Samuel Sellers, b. Dec. 30, 1753, d. Dec. 10, 1776; was associated with his elder brother, Nathan, in the manufacture of paper moulds for the government at the time of his decease;

David Sellers, b. April 1, 1757, d. in Phila., Dec. 2, 1813; was the junior partner in the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, of which his sons, Samuel and James, later became members; m. Dec. 23, 1779, Rachel Coleman, sister to his brother Nathan's wife, and had ten children;

Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1759, d. April 3, 1766;

JOHN SELLERS, b. Dec. 1, 1762, d. at his country residence "Hoodland," in Upper Darby; m. Mary Coleman; of whom presently;

James, b. Sept. 21, 1765, d. Nov. 12, 1770;

George Sellers, b. Feb. 12, 1768, at Sellers Hall, which he inherited and spent his whole life there; d. April 3, 1853; he was a man of poetic tastes and the author of a number of poetical pieces; m. Sept. 8, 1808, Ann Evans, dau. of Joshua and Abigail (Evans) Ash, of Phila., d. Nov. 4, 1856;

Joshua, b. March 13, 1770, d. March 14, 1770;

Ann, b. Dec. 31, 1774, d. Oct. 24, 1775.

JOHN SELLERS, sixth child and fourth son of John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, was born at the old homestead of "Sellers Hall," Upper Darby, December 1, 1762. He learned the trade of a tanner at a tannery then owned by his father on the West Chester road, near the old homestead, at a place known as "Wayside," and at the age of seventeen years began to tan skins on his own account. After following the business for some years at "Wayside," he removed to Philadelphia and erected a tannery on Dock street, where he carried on business until 1795, when he formed a partnership with Joseph Keen, a currier, under the firm name of Keen & Sellers, and they carried on the tanning business on Chestnut street, below Fourth, opposite Carpenter's Hall, until 1808, when Mr. Sellers retired from the firm and removed to a farm he had purchased near the old homestead in Upper Darby, to which he removed, later known as "Hoodland." He thereafter chiefly devoted himself to the care and improvement of his farm, which he later extended by purchase; though he operated to some extent the adjoining tannery at "Wayside," where he had learned his trade, and which with that portion of the homestead on which his father had erected the grist and merchant mills, he inherited from his father's

estate, manufacturing card leathers for the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, composed of his two elder brothers. In 1821 he began the erection of a handsome residence on his farm which he called "Hoodland," and removed into it with his family in 1824.

John Sellers married at Philadelphia, April 27, 1786, Mary, born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1761, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and a sister to the wives of his two eldest brothers, Nathan and David. She was a descendant of one of the early Quaker families of New England, who suffered persecution from the intolerant Puritans, her ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Her grandfather, Dr. Joseph Coleman, of Prince George's county, Maryland, who married Mary Thomas, was a son of Thomas Coleman, of Scituate, Massachusetts.

Issue of John and Mary (Coleman) Sellers:

Charles, b. Aug. 14, 1787, d. Oct. 10, 1787;

John, b. Oct. 7, 1788, d. Oct. 19, 1788;

JOHN, b. Sept. 29, 1789, d. July 20, 1878; m. Elizabeth Poole; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1791; m. at Darby Meeting, May 3, 1810, Abraham L. Pennock;

Ann, b. Sept. 27, 1793, d. June 11, 1815, unm.

JOHN SELLERS, only surviving son of John and Mary (Coleman) Sellers, was born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1789. His mother died when he was about five years of age, and he was reared at the home of his grandparents, John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, Upper Darby, and received his education in the common schools of that neighborhood. He learned the milling trade under Thomas Steel, who then operated the mill owned by his grandfather and later by his father, and in 1814 assisted in building the new mills, known as the Millbourne Mills, and now for many years operated by the Millbourne Mills Company, whose well-known brands of flour have been a staple in the Philadelphia and other markets for nearly a century, the foundation for the extensive business conducted by these mills being laid by John Sellers, on the site of the present mills. He resided from the time of his marriage until 1858 in the old Millbourne house adjoining the mills, and in that year removed to a residence he had erected on higher ground to the west of the mill, where he died July 20, 1878. He was a much respected member of Darby Meeting of Friends and a regular attendant of their Meetings during his whole life. He was an earnest though conservative Abolitionist during slavery days, and on the organization of the Free Soil party, took an active interest in its campaigns, being a delegate to the National convention of that party at Buffalo, 1848. He was an earnest advocate of popular education and was one of those who founded and assisted in maintaining the Union School, on the Marshall road in Upper Darby, and was a director of the Upper Darby School District, and treasurer of the board, from the establishment of the Common Schools there until he retired by reason of his old age. He was also treasurer of the West Chester Turnpike Company, and held a number of other positions of trust.

John Sellers married at Friends' Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware, April 10, 1817, Elizabeth, born April 28, 1792, died at the Millbourne place, Upper Darby, January 3, 1859, daughter of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, and a descendant of two old families of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Poole, great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was a son of William Poole, of Parish of Bromfield, county Cumberland, England, by his wife,

Jeanette Twentyman, and was born in Cumberland, 1704. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man and settled in Bucks county where he married Rebecca, born September 9, 1702, daughter of Abel Janney, born in Mobberly, Cheshire, England, December 29, 1671, by his wife, Elizabeth, born at Dorehouse, Yorkshire, October 17, 1673, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, who came to New Jersey, 1679, and were the first settlers on the site of Trenton, New Jersey. Thomas Janney, father of Abel, baptized at Stiall, Cheshire, England, January 11, 1634, became a minister among Friends, and married, November 24, 1660, Margery Heath, of Horton, Yorkshire, came to Pennsylvania, in ship, "Endeavor," arriving in Delaware river, September 20, 1683, with their four sons: Jacob, Thomas, Abel and Joseph, and settled in Bucks county. He was a member of Provincial Council, 1683-86; many years a Justice of Bucks County Courts, and a member of Assembly. He died while on a religious visit to the place of his nativity, at the house of his sister, Mary Burgess (where he was born), February 12, 1696-7. Abel Janney was a Justice of Bucks county, 1708-10, and a member of Provincial Assembly, 1710-21. Joseph Poole died at Newtown, Bucks county, 1766. His widow, Rebecca, survived him many years and died at the residence of her son, William, at Wilmington, Delaware. They had eight children of whom William, eldest, born January 26, 1728-9, settled in Wilmington, Delaware. He married (first) June 27, 1754, Martha Boberts, and (second) December 3, 1761, Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, widow of Oliver Canby, of Wilmington, and daughter of William and Mary (Tatnall) Shipley, of Wilmington, an account of whom and their respective ancestry is given elsewhere in this publication.

William Poole, Jr., son of William Poole, of Wilmington, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, born at Wilmington, August 4, 1764, was apprenticed as boy to a silversmith, but on his marriage engaged in the milling business on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, where he resided until his death, May 25, 1829. He married, at Middletown Meeting, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1791. Sarah, born September 25, 1769, died at Wilmington, September 13, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Sharpless, born January 26, 1709, died March 16, 1785; by his second wife, Martha, born February 8, 1724, died October 20, 1812, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall, a minister among Friends in Chester county, born May 5, 1691, died while on a religious visit to North Carolina, July 13, 1743, by his wife, Lydia Roberts, a native of Wales. He was a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England, and married, in 1689, Ann Pennell, of Chester county. Benjamin Sharpless was a son of Joseph Sharpless, born in Hatherton, Cheshire, England, September 28, 1678, died in Chester county, 1757, by his wife, Lydia, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, with John Bevan, 1683, and settled in the Welsh Tract of Haverford and Merion townships. John Sharpless, father of Joseph, and the ancestor of the prominent Chester county family of the name, was a son of Geoffrey Sharpless, of Wybunbury, Chester county, England, who had married Margaret Ashley, June 27, 1611. John Sharpless, born at Wybunbury, baptized October 15, 1624, became early convinced of Friends' principles. He married, June 27, 1662, Jane Moore, at Hatherton, Cheshire, and emigrated to Pennsylvania with his family, landing at Chester, October 14, 1682, died in 1685, his widow surviving until 1721.

William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole had ten children, of whom Elizabeth, wife of John Sellers, was the eldest.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers:

Mary, b. June 2, 1818, d. Dec. 15, 1894; m. Edward Bancroft, son of John and Elizabeth Bancroft, who came from England 1824; Edward and Mary (Sellers) Bancroft resided in Providence, R. I., where he was a member of the firm of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Co., machinists, until 1849, and then removed to Phila. and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, William Sellers, d. there 1855; they have three children, viz.:

John Sellers Bancroft, a machinist with William Sellers & Co.; m. (first) Elizabeth H. Richardson, (second) Anne E. Richardson;

Anna P. Bancroft, m. Elwood W. Coggsweil, merchant of New York City;

Elizabeth Bancroft, wife of Stephen Parrish, of Phila.

Sarah Poole Sellers, b. Feb. 18, 1820, d. inf.;

William Poole Sellers, b. April 13, 1822, d. inf.;

John Sellers, b. Sept. 5, 1823, d. inf.;

William Sellers, b. Sept. 19, 1824, served an apprenticeship as a machinist in the works of his uncle, J. Morton Poole, at Wilmington, and in 1745 took charge of the machine shops of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Co., at Providence, R. I.; returned to Phila. two years later and began manufacturing on his own account; formed a partnership with his former employer and brother-in-law, Edward Bancroft, under firm name of Bancroft & Sellers, in 1848, and at death of Mr. Bancroft, in 1855, established firm of William Sellers & Co., at Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; among the leading machine and tool manufacturers in this country; he was president of Franklin Institute since 1864; was one of the original members of the Union League; trustee of the Univ. of Pa. since 1866; several years a director in Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.; Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co.; member of National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, D. C.; president of Edge Moor Iron Co., who established an extensive plant near Wilmington, 1868; and president of Midvale Steel Co., 1873-87, and one of its largest stockholders; member of American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Institution of Mechanical and Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and Société d'Encouragement pour L' Industrie National, of Paris;

JOHN SELLERS, JR., b. July 27, 1826; of whom presently;

George H. Sellers, b. Aug. 21, 1828, d. in Wilmington, Del., June 7, 1897; m. Annie Wilson;

Sarah Ann Sellers, b. Aug. 21, 1828 (twin to George H.); m. June 4, 1856, Clement B. Smyth, a prominent iron manufacturer of Wilmington, Del.; vice-president and treasurer for many years of Diamond State Iron Co.;

Martha Sellers, b. Oct. 2, 1830, d. Dec. 11, 1899, unm.;

Frances Sellers, b. Sept. 23, 1833; m. April 26, 1855, Eli Garrett, of Wilmington, treasurer of Edge Moor Iron Co. at his death, May 25, 1886;

Nathan Sellers, b. July 18, 1836; m. June 30, 1863, Mary H. Keen, and had three children, all of whom d. minors.

JOHN SELLERS, JR., second surviving son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was born at Millbourne, Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1826. He received a good practical education, and early in life assisted his father in the management of the Millbourne Mills, erected by his great-grandfather in 1757, and retained an interest therein until 1848. In that year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, travelling by stage coach and river steamboat, and entered the employ of a prominent mill operator there, and later accepted a clerkship in the Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati. After travelling through some of the then unsettled portions of the country farther west, he returned to Philadelphia in 1849, and established an iron foundry there, which he successfully conducted until 1853, when he became a member of the firm of Bancroft & Sellers, founded by his brother, William Sellers, and his brother-in-law, Edward Bancroft, and aided in building up an extensive business in the manufacture of tools, and continued a member of the firm of Williams Sellers & Company, organized in 1855, and when that company was incorporated in 1886 he became its vice-president and treasurer, both of which positions he still fills. In 1885 the Millbourne Mills Company was incorporated, to operate the mills at Millbourne, established by his great-grandfather in 1757, and since

operated successively by his grandfather, father and himself, and he was made president of the corporation, a position he filled until his resignation in 1902. Mr. Sellers was with his brother, William, one of the incorporators of the Edge Moor Iron Company, in 1869, and from that time until his resignation, October 2, 1901, filled the position of vice-president of the corporation, in which he still holds a large pecuniary interest. He is also a director and large holder of stock in the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sellers was one of the original members of the Union League of Philadelphia and assisted in the preparation of a history of that organization recently published. He is also a member of the Franklin Institute.

John Sellers, Jr., was one of founders of "The Nation," a periodical published in New York City since 1865, and contributed to its columns.

He married at Philadelphia, October 6, 1853, Ann Caroline, daughter of Joseph Swift Keen, a prominent lumber merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Ann Longstreth, and a descendant of Joran Kyn, who accompanied Governor John Printz from Sweden to the Delaware in 1643, and settled at Upland, now Chester. Her mother, Ann Longstreth, was a descendant of Bartholomew Longstreth, of Londstreth Dale, Yorkshire, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1698, and settled in Bucks county. Some account of this family will be found in this publication under the title of the Longstreth family.

Issue of John and Ann Caroline (Keen) Sellers:

- Lucy Sellers, b. July 12, 1854; m. Oct. 16, 1879, George Taylor Barnes, of Phila., b. June 29, 1846, d. Jan. 30, 1900; they had issue:
 John Sellers Barnes, b. May 30, 1881;
 Caroline Sellers Barnes, b. Dec. 28, 1883;
 Natalie Sellers Barnes, b. May 23, 1889.
- Howard Sellers, b. March 22, 1857; m. Oct. 18, 1888, Sarah Mendenhall Worrell, of Wilmington, Del., b. June 27, 1865;
- Elizabeth Poole Sellers, b. Nov. 4, 1858; m. June 15, 1887, Granville Worrell, of Wilmington, Del., b. Sept. 21, 1836; they have issue:
 Howard Sellers Worrell, b. March 26, 1888;
 Granville Worrell, Jr., b. June 17, 1896.
- Mildred Sellers, b. Dec. 4, 1859; m. Feb. 11, 1885, William Ellery Almy, of Washington, D. C., b. Nov. 9, 1856, d. Aug. 1, 1901; they have issue:
 Marion Sellers Almy, b. Aug. 14, 1888;
 Helen Almy, b. Aug. 2, 1890;
 Ann Caroline Almy, b. Feb. 18, 1894;
 William Ellery Almy, b. Nov. 18, 1901.
- Marion Sellers, b. July 27, 1869, d. Nov. 8, 1877.

GRUBB FAMILY.

The various members of the Grubb family in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and elsewhere in this country are mainly, if not entirely, descendants from early English settlers.

The family is a very old one in England, and the name, spelled in the early records either Grubbe or Grubb, appears in the ancient records of Kent, Cornwall, Hertfordshire, and other English counties, as early as 1300, and in some instances still earlier. The English stock generally is of Danish derivation. The Royal Archives at Copenhagen show that the Grubbes have been, since 1127, one of the oldest, and, at times, most distinguished noble families of Denmark, and connected with many families of high rank in Germany and Austria.

The following are the earliest settlers of the name of Grubb in the United States:

Thomas Grubbe, who settled in 1623, and John Grubbe, 1626, in Jamestown Colony, Virginia. They appear to have come from Hertfordshire, England, and their descendants now reside in Virginia, Kentucky, and other states of the Union. These seem to have gradually changed the final e, to s, as they now spell the name Grubbs. Among them is Judge Charles S. Grubbs, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Thomas Grubb, of Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey, who left a will dated 1711, in which he mentions his wife, two daughters, and one son, Thomas Grubb. A Robert Grubb, living in the township and county of Burlington, New Jersey, 1795, may have been his descendant, as appears by a deed executed by him and Sarah, his wife, at that date. Descendants of Thomas Grubb may, therefore, be still living in New Jersey or elsewhere.

Henry Grubb, of Chester county, whose will was proved in Philadelphia, 1726 (Will Book E, p. 20), shows that he left a wife, Catharine, and children whose names are not given, but does not disclose whether he left any male descendants. Some of the name who claim to be descended from him assert that he was of Swiss or German origin, his name being a modification of the name, "Grobbs," "Grube" or "Greup," and a number of the name, evidently of German extraction, are found a generation later in Berks and adjoining counties.

Henry Grubb, another early settler of the Grubb name, came from Cornwall, England, prior to 1679, and landed at Salem, New Jersey, where he was a witness to the marriage of William Clark and Honor Huling, January 1, 1679-80. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and February 24, 1682-3, took a certificate from Salem Meeting to Burlington Meeting and married there, May 24, 1683, Mary, daughter of William and Mary Perkins, who had come in the ship, "Kent," and settled at Burlington. He produced at Burlington Meeting the certificate he had brought from Friends in Cornwall, England, signed, among others, by his mother, Wilmot Grubb, Joanne Grubb and Anthony Grubb. As recorded in a book of certificates received at Burlington Meeting, it bears no date, though it appears among those dated 1676-7. Henry Grubb purchased land in West Jersey and resided in the town of Burlington; was named in deeds as a "victualler," and later as an "Innholder." He left no male descendants of the Grubb name. The

records of the Burlington Meeting give the births of three children of Henry and Mary (Perkins) Grubb: David, born 12mo. 4, 1685-6, died 3mo. 4, 1687; Mary, born 11mo. 6, 1688-9; Elizabeth, born 6mo. 12, 1691. The will of Henry Grubb, of Burlington, dated February 11, 1695-6, was proven January 24, 1705-6; it devises his estate to his "mother Wilmot Grubb, living at Stoke Climsland, county of Cornwall, England," to his wife, Mary, and his two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. His wife is named as sole executrix, but if she should remarry, his brother-in-law, Thomas Rapiet (who had married Mary's sister, Abigail Perkins), and John Hollingshead are to act as guardians and trustees of his daughters.

Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," states that Henry Grubb, of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, was committed to and imprisoned in Trematon Castle, Cornwall. He was doubtless the father of Henry Grubb, of Burlington, New Jersey, as the parish record of Stoke Climsland contains the baptismal record of "David, son of Henry Grubb and Wilmuth his wife, born 22, January 1658," and also a certificate of the burial of "Wilmuth Grubb, Quaker, 4th Feby. 1696," about the date of Henry Grubb's will, and before news of her death could have reached him in New Jersey.

It has been assumed by some writers that Henry Grubb, of Burlington, was a brother to John Grubb, of New Castle county, now Delaware (hereafter mentioned), since both came from Cornwall, and at about the same time settled on nearly opposite sides of the river Delaware; because Henry was a family name in the Delaware family, and because one of John's grandsons named a daughter, "Welmeet," which resembled the name of Henry's mother, Wilmot or Wilmuth. On the other hand the descendants of John, of Delaware, held, among other reasons, that since the name of John does not appear on the baptismal record of the children of Henry and Wilmuth at Stoke Climsland, he could not have been a brother, though since the name of Henry himself, shown by his will to have been a son, does not appear on record there, this argument alone is not conclusive. However, John Grubb was never a Quaker, though his sons, with the exception of Emanuel, became such, and the name Henry being such a common one everywhere, and the name Wellmeet, like Speedwell, Hopewell, Charity, Prudence, etc., being commonly used Christian names in those days, there is little basis for the conjecture of relationship on such grounds.

JOHN GRUBB, the most prominent of all these early settlers of the name and the ancestor of the now numerous family of the name in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and elsewhere, is said to have been born in Cornwall, England, 1652, and to have come to the Delaware river, in the ship "Kent," 1677. He obtained a grant of land at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, 1679, and at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, now Delaware, 1682, and subsequently elsewhere, in both the Lower Counties, as Delaware was then known, and in Pennsylvania.

According to researches made by his descendant, Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb, of Wilmington, Delaware, during his various visits to England, John Grubb belonged to a county family of note in Wiltshire, which had settled in that county as early as 1550, and much earlier in Hertfordshire, where Henry Grubbe, in 1506, married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1485, on Bosworth Field, in support of King Richard III., and whose descendants are still prominent citizens of the neighboring counties in England.

The ancestry of John Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, has been traced to Henry Grubbe, Esq., who was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571). He died in 1581, and was the ancestor of Walter Grubbe, member of Parliament, 1685; and of General John Heneage Hunt Grubbe, Commander at Quebec, of Major Thomas Hunt Grubbe, who was wounded in battle under General Lord Packenham, at New Orleans, 1815; and of Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, K. B., K. C. B., now of the Royal Navy, England.

Thomas Grubbe, Esq. (eldest son of the said Henry Grubbe), of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, died there February 2, 1617. His second son,

Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born at Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, 1581; graduated at Oxford University, and became rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

John Grubb, Esq., second son of Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born in Bedfordshire, England, 1610, died at Potterne, Wiltshire, 1667, was a royalist and an adherent of the Church of England, during the Civil War, and after the execution of Charles I., settled in Cornwall, where, as Judge Grubb has ascertained, he married Helen Vivian, and was the father of—

John Grubb, the early settler on the Delaware, who was born in Cornwall, 1652, and whose wife was Frances Vane, of Kent county, England.

This John Grubb, son of John and Helen (Vivian) Grubb, the pioneer settler, with William Penn, Richard Buffington, and others, signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date March 3, 1676, and at the age of twenty-five years sought his fortune and a career in the New World. Whether he emigrated direct from Cornwall is not certainly known. As his father was buried in 1667, in the family Churchyard at Potterne, Wiltshire, it is possible that John may have lived in Wiltshire at about the time he came to America. This is not unlikely, inasmuch as John Buckley and Morgan Drewett, whose land immediately adjoined his at Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, as well as others among his friends and contemporaries who resided at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and the neighboring townships, all emigrated from Wiltshire.

During his thirty years of rugged and arduous pioneer life on the Delaware he proved himself to be a man of enterprising, vigorous and sterling qualities, and of practical business ability. He was prominent and influential in his section, and successful in his career as legislator, magistrate, farmer and leather manufacturer. He not only cleared and cultivated the various tracts of land he owned, but he also, in practical recognition of the needs of a pioneer people, erected a tannery near Grubb's Landing and was one of the earliest manufacturers of leather in Penn's new Province. He also, conformably to the provisions of Penn's very practical law and the custom of the most prominent settlers, had each of his sons taught a practical trade, in order that they might be prepared for every contingency incident to those early times.

In November, 1679, a tract of three hundred and forty acres of land on Chester creek, near Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, was conveyed to him and Richard Buffington. He with this Richard Bovington or Buffington, with whom he was closely associated, were defendants in a suit brought to the Court at New Castle, 1680, by Robert Wade, in reference to their tenancy or purchase of land belonging to Wade, and other matters in dispute. On September 19, 1682, "Stockdale's Plantation" of eight hundred acres in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle

county, was surveyed to John Grubb, though a portion of it was in dispute between him and the Proprietary Government for a number of years, as shown by the correspondence of James Logan, Secretary of the Proprietors. It was located on Naaman's creek and the Delaware river, and came to be known as Grubb's Manor Lands. On May 9, 1691, there was surveyed to him by virtue of a warrant dated April 26, 1684, four and a half acres for a tan yard, on which he erected a tannery. At the Court at Chester, January 6, 1684, he made a deposition in reference to a matter then pending, and is mentioned as "about thirty-two years of age." He was commissioned a Justice of New Castle county, May 2, 1693, and was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1692-98-1700. On June 3, 1698, Alice Gilpin, widow of Thomas Gilpin, conveyed to him one hundred and eight acres of land near Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, and in 1707 John French, Sheriff, conveyed to him one hundred and seventy-five acres in Brandywine Hundred. In 1703-4, he purchased land at Marcus Hook, Chichester township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of making his will in which he is named as of the county of Chester. He died at Marcus Hook, March, 1708, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried there in St. Martin's Churchyard. He was not a Quaker, but like his ancestors adhered to the Church of England. His will was proved, filed and recorded in the Register of Wills' Office at Philadelphia, March 26, 1708, but as he was a large landowner in New Castle county a copy thereof was filed in the Wills' Office at New Castle, Delaware.

Frances (Vane) Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, married (second) Richard Buffington, her first husband's friend and associate, as has been shown by deeds signed by them and by other circumstances, and thereafter lived in Bradford township, Chester county, where she died, prior to 1721.

Issue of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb:

EMANUEL GRUBB, b. July 19, 1682, d. Aug. 9, 1767; m. Ann Hedge Cock, or Koch; of whom later;

JOHN GRUBB, b. Nov., 1684, d. March 15, 1758; m. Rachel Buckley; of whom later;

Charity Grubb, b. at Grubb's Landing, New Castle co., and thought to have been third child; married prior to her father's death (1708), Richard Beeson, son of Edward Beeson of New Castle co., later of Nottingham, Chester co., near the Maryland line. They became Friends, and from 1742 to 1754, lived in Frederick co., Va., but were settled in Roan co., N. C., 1758, as letters to her brothers and sister show; it was their son, William Beeson, who named a daughter "Welmeet," referred to in the early part of this narrative; their grandson, Henry Beeson, founded Beesontown, now Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa.;

Phebe Grubb, m. (first) Richard Buffington, son of Richard Buffington, second husband of her mother, Frances (Vane) Grubb, and they settled near Marshallton, Del., where he d. 1741, leaving twelve children; they were Friends; in 1752 Phebe m. (second) Simon Hadley, of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle co.; she survived him also and d. March 4, 1769; among the descendants of Richard and Phebe (Grubb) Buffington is Hon. Joseph Buffington, Judge of the Third Pennsylvania District, U. S. Circuit Court;

Joseph Grubb, b. at Grubb's Landing, New Castle co., purchased 106 acres of land on the Delaware, between Naamans creek and Stockdale's Plantation, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle co., on which he resided; he d. intestate 1747, leaving sons and daughters; a daughter, Ann, m. 1738, Samuel Lodge, of Brandywine Hundred, from whom the family of that name now resident there descended; she d. 1803;

Henry Grubb, b. at Grubb's Landing, New Castle co., is not known to have m.; in 1722 he purchased 250 acres of land at Grubb's Bridge, near the present Wawa Station, West Chester Railroad, Delaware co., Pa.; his will, dated July 3, 1770, devised his land to his nephew, Peter Grubb, of Lancaster co., "Ironmaster," an account of whom is given later in this narrative, subject to the payment of debts and legacies to his nephew, Curtis Grubb (brother of the above-named Peter), and Curtis' son, Petet Grubb; he d. subsequent to Jan. 20, as appears by his deed of that date;

Samuel Grubb, b. at Grubb's Landing, New Castle co., joined Concord Friends' Meeting, Chester co., Pa., July 17, 1732, and m. at that Meeting, July 26, 1745, Mary, dau. of Isaac Bellerby, of New Castle co., and died prior to May 17, 1760, as appears by his brother, Nathaniel's will of that date, leaving to survive him his wife, Mary, but apparently no children; he had learned the trade of a mason and was an enterprising and practical business man; in 1722 he purchased 18½ acres of land in Bradford township, Chester co., of Thomas Buffington, and erected a brick mansion house thereon, near the present Lenape Station, and belonging recently to Dr. Jacob Price; he owned, also, valuable iron ore lands, in connection with his brother, Peter Grubb, and was associated with him in the manufacture of iron in Lebanon, then Lancaster co., Pa.; his will, dated Jan. 14, 1760, gave his brick residence and a few acres of land to his wife during life, and 200 pounds per annum for three years; and the land in equal portions to each of his nephews, Curtis and Peter Grubb, sons of his youngest brother, Peter Grubb; he also gave legacies to his sisters, Charity Beeson and Phebe Hadley, and his brother, Henry Grubb; also a legacy to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., and a fund for building the Friends' Meeting House at Birmingham; to his deceased brother John's son, Samuel Grubb, he left the estate, real and personal, devised to him by his father, John Grubb; and to his brother, Nathaniel Grubb, all the residue of his estate; as he devised all his estate to collateral relatives and charities it is to be presumed that he left no children;

Nathaniel Grubb, b. at Grubb's Landing, New Castle co., is said to have learned the trade of a carpenter; he became a man of substance and prominence in Colonial affairs; he settled in Willistown township, Chester co., Pa., where he purchased 500 acres of land, Nov. 16, 1726, and erected a grist and sawmill on Crum creek, and also owned houses and lots in Phila., as well as property at Marcus Hook; he was appointed one of the trustees of the Provincial Loan Office 1758, and was a member of Provincial Assembly from Chester co. 1749-58; m. Dec. 23, 1725, at Concord Meeting of Friends, Ann, dau. of John and Margaret Moore, of Thornbury township, Chester co., and they were both prominent and active members of Goshen Meeting; he survived his wife a short time and d. in 1760; by his will, dated May 17, 1760, he devised all his estate to his children; issue:

Nathaniel, m. Sarah Reese, at Willistown, 1771;

Phebe, m. William Worrell, of Marple township, Chester co., 1759;

Charity;

Margaret;

Ann;

Samuel;

Mary;

Frances.

PETER GRUBB, b. at Grubb's Landing, 1702, became the prominent iron master of Lebanon, and an account of him and his descendants will be given later.

EMANUEL GRUBB, eldest son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, was born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, July 19, 1682, three months before William Penn landed at Chester, on his first visit to his new Province of Pennsylvania, and died there August 9, 1767. He married, 1708, Ann Hedge Cock, born February 27, 1694, died January 24, 1772. She was a granddaughter of Otto Ernest Koch, or Cock, as spelled by the English, Secretary to the Swedish Governor, John Printz, at Tinicum Island, and presiding Justice of the Upland Court in 1680, and a member of the first English Governor, William Markham's Council, 1681. She was also a descendant of Colonel John Fenwick, founder of Fenwick's Colony, Salem county, New Jersey, 1675, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Covert.

Emanuel Grubb resided until his death on a portion of Stockdale's Plantation, which was named "Stockdales," after it was resurveyed in 1735, and divided between Emanuel Grubb, his brother, John Grubb, and Adam Buckley. He also purchased other tracts in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, and in the Province of Pennsylvania; was a man of note and influence in his time, and of exemplary character and rare physical vigor. In 1727 he was commissioned one of the Colonial Justices, to hold the Court of Common Pleas and other courts of

New Castle county; was an active member of the Episcopal church, and from 1725 until his death, 1767, was a vestryman of St. Martin's Church, at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. He, his son, Emanuel, and grandson, James Grubb, continuously and successively served as vestrymen of that church for an unbroken period of over a century.

An obituary notice, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 20, 1767, says of Emanuel Grubb: "He died at Brandywine Hundred, on the 10th instant in his eighty-sixth year, and was interred in the Churchyard at St. Martin's Lower Chichester (Marcus Hook), Chester County." It also says, "that he was born in a temporary cave dug into the clay bluff on the edge of the Delaware River, during the building of his father's house, not far from where he always lived and where he died; and further that he was the first child born of English parents in the Province of Pennsylvania."

Whilst it has been shown that a few English children were born in the Colony before him, yet it is true that he was the first English child born after the grant of the Province of Pennsylvania to William Penn, March 4, 1681, so far as yet appears. He left a will, dated May 5, 1764, and proven August 19, 1767, on which is a wax impression of Emanuel's very antique family signet ring, and now possessed by his lineal descendant, Judge Ignatius C. Grubb, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Issue of Emanuel and Ann Hedge (Cock) Grubb:

John Grubb, d. young and childless, not mentioned in his father's will;

Edith Grubb, admitted to membership in Concord Meeting of Friends Jan. 7, 1733-4; m. there, Jan. 23, Richard Thatcher, of Thornbury township, Chester co., son of Jonathan Thatcher, who was b. in Berkshire, England, Feb. 15, 1667-8, d. in Thornbury, Chester co., 1750; by his wife, Hannah Dicks; and grandson of Richard Thatcher, who with Jane, his wife, and two children, Jonathan and Jane, came to Pa. about 1685; Richard Thatcher d. 1763, and his widow, Edith Grubb, 1771; they had ten children, five sons and five daughters, who have left numerous descendants in Chester co., Phila., and elsewhere;

Joseph Grubb, m. Dec., 1745, Hannah, dau. of William and Ann Ford, and had three children; he d. before his father, and his widow m. David Johnson;

Thomas Grubb, mentioned in his father's will, no further mention, unless he was the Thomas Grubb, Ensign of Associators, in Lancaster co., 1747-8 (*Penna. Arch.*, 2d series, vol. ii., p. 436).

Henry Grubb, living in Brandywine Hundred, 1771; supposed to have been the Henry Grubb who m. Patience Clayton, 1758;

Frances Grubb, d. inf.;

Nicholas Grubb, m. Mary ———, d. intestate 1748;

James Grubb, d. before his father, no record of descendants;

Emanuel Grubb, Jr. b. at "Stockdales," Dec. 10, 1729, d. Aug. 8, 1799; m. Aug. 16, 1751, Anne, dau. of William and Anne Ford, b. 1735, d. Aug. 13, 1803; Captain of "Upper Regiment, New Castle County," 1756; principal legatee under his father's will, charged with the support of his mother; had issue:

Benjamin;

Susannah;

Joseph;

Frances;

Peter;

JAMES, b. June 25, 1768, d. April 4, 1827; m. Sarah Ford; of whom later;

Nicholas;

WILLIAM FORD, b. Feb. 13, 1773, d. July 30, 1849; m. Jan. 4, 1798, Lydia William-son; of whom later.

Peter Grubb, m. Dec. 24, 1754, Jane, dau. of Benjamin Ford, and d. shortly after marriage, without issue;

Anne Grubb, m. ——— Black, mentioned in her father's will;

Benjamin Grubb, mentioned in his father's will, no further record.

JOHN GRUBB, second son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, Delaware, November, 1684, was an extensive land-owner in New Castle county. In addition to several other tracts in Brandywine Hundred, he obtained fifty-six acres of Stockdale's Plantation on the Delaware river, at Grubb's Landing, and two hundred acres of an adjoining tract called "Mile End," on the division of lands in 1735, between himself, his elder brother, Emanuel, and his wife's brother, Adam Buckley. He also owned considerable land in Chichester township, Chester county. He married Rachel, born April 4, 1690, died December 15, 1752, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanderson) Buckley, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county. He died March 15, 1758. In his will, dated March 10, 1753, he devises his property to his sons and daughters, and provides for the emancipation of his negro slaves. He was buried at the Friends' burying-ground, at Chichester, Pennsylvania. John Grubb was co-executor with his mother, Frances, of his father's will.

Issue of John and Rachel (Buckley) Grubb:

William Grubb, eldest son, b. Nov. 16, 1713, d. Feb. 10, 1775; m. Jan. 11, 1738-9, at Chichester Friends' Meeting, of which he had been made a member, October 3, 1738, Lydia, dau. of William and Mary Hewes, b. 1719, d. Feb. 22, 1774; they lived on a farm in Chichester township, devised to him by his father.

William Grubb, one of the sons of William and Lydia (Hewes) Grubb, settled in Va. about 1771, first in Berkeley co., and later in Jefferson co., where he d. leaving seven children;

John Grubb, another son of William and Lydia (Hewes) Grubb, m. Nov. 23, 1769, Hannah, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin (see Gilpin family); they resided in Wilmington, Del., where he d. Feb. 11, 1804; he and his wife had seven children, of whom Joseph m. Hester Spachman, Jan. 1, 1793, and had eight children, viz.: Samuel S.; Edward, m. Elizabeth Seal, and their daughter m. E. Tatnall Warner, of Wilmington; Hannah; James G.; Sarah; George S.; Elizabeth; Joseph C. Grubb, of Wilmington, b. 1813, d. 1879, m. Hannah A., dau. of Joseph Hill, and had by her three sons and five daughters, now residing at No. 4222 Walnut street, Phila.

Samuel Grubb, fourth son of John and Rachel (Buckley) Grubb, b. March 28, 1722, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle co., became a member of Chichester Meeting of Friends, Aug. 4, 1746; m. there, Sept. 30, 1746, Rebecca, b. Jan. 30, 1727, d. Dec. 6, 1760, dau. of William and Mary Hewes, of Chichester, and sister to his elder brother, William's wife; m. (second) July 15, 1752, Lydia, b. June 12, 1732, d. Sept. 23, 1782, dau. of Joshua and Margery Baker, of Chichester; d. in Pennsbury township, Chester co., Jan. 21, 1769.

Isaac Grubb, one of the sons of Samuel and Rebecca (Hewes) Grubb, b. Dec. 11, 1749, d. Nov. 5, 1831; m. Margaret Crawford, and they had eleven children, one of whom Adam Grubb, b. Feb. 6, 1787, d. Aug. 27, 1867; m. Juliana Talley, by whom he had, among others, Isaac N. Grubb, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle co., Del., Commissioner of the Levy Court of New Castle co., b. March 25, 1823, d. Sept., 1906, leaving a son, Newton Grubb;

Lydia Grubb, daughter of Samuel Grubb, by his second wife, Lydia Baker, b. July 21, 1766, d. May 3, 1831; m. Nov. 22, 1788, Edward Gilpin, son of Vincent and Abigail Gilpin, and an uncle to Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of Delaware. Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin had eight children, among them Charles and John Ferris Gilpin.

Charles Gilpin, b. Nov. 17, 1809, d. 1891; was Mayor of Phila., 1850-53; U. S. District Attorney for Eastern District of Pa., 1864-68; they had eight children, among whom were Hood Gilpin, Esq., and Washington Hood Gilpin, of the Phila. Bar.;

John Ferris Gilpin, b. 1796, m. (first) Mary Levering, (second) Anna Gillingham, by whom he had two children: Rebecca, m. Fairman Rogers, of Phila.; George Gilpin, of Phila., m. Sarah E. Winston.

JAMES GRUBB, son of Emanuel Grubb, Jr., by his wife, Anne Ford, born at "Stockdales," New Castle county, Delaware, June 25, 1768, inherited from his father a portion of the paternal estate, taken up by his great-grandfather, John

Grubb, 1682, and was an extensive landowner and leading citizen in New Castle county, of which he was many years a magistrate. He died April 4, 1827. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Prudence (Clayton) Ford, and a descendant of William Clayton, one of the Justices of the first Court held at Upland, under the Proprietary Government, by Governor William Markham, September 13, 1681, and a member of William Penn's Council, 1683-84; also a descendant of Walter Martin, member of Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the donor of the land on which St. Martin's Church at Marcus Hook was erected.

James and Sarah (Ford) Grubb had eleven children, only three of whom, Ann, James and Wellington, have left descendants.

WELLINGTON GRUBB, of "Stockdales," son of James and Sarah (Ford) Grubb, was born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, Delaware, December 25, 1811, died in Wilmington, Delaware, February 10, 1853, having removed to that city in 1849. He was the owner of a fine farm and timber land in Brandywine Hundred, and also of valuable real estate in Wilmington. He married Beulah C., daughter of John Allmand, Esq., by his wife, Beulah Buckley. On the paternal side Mrs. Grubb was a descendant of Captain John Allmand, who was commissioned a Captain in the Provincial Service in 1747, in one of the "Two Regiments of New Castle County," under Colonels John Gooding and William Armstrong (Penna. Ach., vol. ii., p. 440). On the maternal side she was a descendant of John Buckley, member of Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1697, and of Adam Buckley, one of the joint owners of Stockdale's Plantation, with Emanuel and John Grubb, and a Justice of the Provincial Courts of New Castle county, 1736.

Wellington and Beulah C. (Allmand) Grubb left two children: Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb and Louisa O. Grubb.

HON. IGNATIUS COOPER GRUBB, only son of Wellington and Beulah C. (Allmand) Grubb, was born on the old homestead, "Stockdales," Grubb's Landing, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, occupied continuously by his lineal ancestors in succession, for over a century and a half, prior to his birth, April 12, 1841. He was educated at the Delaware Academy, Wilmington, under the direction of Colonel Theodore Hyatt, and having then completed the entire classical course at Yale College, became a student at law in the office of his guardian, Victor Du Pont, Esq., Wilmington. He was admitted to the Delaware Bar, November, 1862, and early became a successful lawyer and eloquent and forceful advocate. He began to take an interest in political affairs at an early age and became a sagacious and influential leader of the Democratic party in his state. He was especially strong as a constitutional lawyer and has frequently been called upon to argue and decide questions of the utmost importance to the people of his state. While Secretary of State, under Governor Cochran, he was instrumental in settling the controversy with the state of New Jersey over the fishing rights, arising out of the "Twelve Mile Circle" boundary dispute. He was the author and ardent advocate of the "Grubb Representative Constitutional Amendment," by which the representation of New Castle county in the State Legislature was to be increased and more equitably apportioned; and has been active in his advocacy of constitutional reform on other lines. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives of Delaware, 1867; Deputy Attorney General, 1869; City Solicitor of Wilmington, 1871; Secretary of State, 1875-79; and Register of Wills for the county of New Castle, 1884-86; Associate Justice of the State of Delaware,

May 25, 1886, and filled that position until June 10, 1897, when the office was annulled by the adoption of the new constitution of the state; he was tendered the Chief Justiceship, 1893, which he declined, owing to impaired health at that time. On June 12, 1897, he was appointed Associate Justice at Large of the Supreme Court of Delaware, under the new constitution, and still fills that position. From the time of his elevation to the bench of the State Judiciary, he has been frequently called upon to preside in the Courts of New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties, during the absence or disability of the Chief Justice. From 1886 to June 10, 1897, he presided almost continuously, in lieu of the Chancellor, in the Orphans' Court of New Castle county, and has also sat as one of the Judges of the late Court of Errors and Appeals, and present Supreme Court.

Judge Grubb, prior to his elevation to the bench, took an active part in the councils of his party, and was the Delaware member of the National Democratic Committee, 1880 to 1888. He has always been a champion of education and was some years a member of the State Board of Education. As a member and president of the Historical Society of Delaware, he has prepared a number of valuable papers for their archives; one of special note and value, historically, entitled, "Colonial and State Judiciary of Delaware," was delivered December 21, 1896, giving a history of the administration of justice, in "The Three Lower Counties," and the "State of Delaware," with brief biographies of the presiding Justices, from the settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware to the present time.

Judge Grubb is a member of the American Geographical Society; Deputy Governor-General of the Society of Colonial Wars, being a member of the Delaware Society thereof; member of Council of American Bar Association; has been a vestryman of Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Wilmington, for many years, and a member of the Diocesan Club of Delaware. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, British and South America, as well as in the United States. During his visits to Great Britain, he has devoted considerable time to researches in ancient annals in reference to his English ancestry, and much of the early history of the family given in this narrative has been gleaned from his notes thereon.

WILLIAM FORD GRUBB, youngest son of Emanuel Grubb, Jr., by his wife, Anne Ford, born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, February 13, 1773, died at Grubb's Corner, New Castle county, July 30, 1849; lived for many years in the fine old mansion house at Grubb's Corner, that had belonged to his father. He married, January 4, 1798, Lydia, born August 6, 1775, died July 22, 1856; eldest daughter of Adam Williamson, born at Newtown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1751, died in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, July 17, 1831; by his wife, Mary, born April 12, 1752, died October 2, 1821, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, of Concord, Chester county, later of Brandywine Hundred. Daniel Williamson, great-grandfather of Adam Williamson, came from Cheshire, England, 1682, and settled first in Marple township, Chester county, removed to Newtown township about 1690, and to Edgemont in the same county in 1723. He died in the latter township in 1728, having become a considerable landowner and prominent man of that section. He married Mary Smith, 1685, and his son, John Williamson, born September 11, 1690, inherited lands at Newtown, and died there in 1760. John Williamson married, February, 1714, Sarah, born in Middletown, Chester county, October 12, 1694,

died at Newtown, May 29, 1789, daughter of George Smedley, pioneer ancestor of Smedley family of Chester county. Both John Williamson and Sarah, his wife, were ministers of the Society of Friends and travelled extensively in that service.

John Williamson, son of John and Sarah (Smedley) Williamson, and father of Adam Williamson, first above mentioned, was born at Newtown, Chester, now Delaware, county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1727-8, died there November 11, 1794. He married, December 13, 1750, Elizabeth, born September 21, 1730, died July 22, 1805, daughter of Adam Buckley, of Brandywine Hundred, joint owner with John and Emanuel Grubb, of "Stockdale's Plantation;" by his wife, Ann Marten; and granddaughter of John and Hannah Sanderson Buckley, with whose descendants the Grubb family were much intermarried.

Issue of William Ford and Lydia (Williamson) Grubb:

Walter W. Grubb, b. Oct. 25, 1798; m. Margaret Ritchie;

HENRIETTA M. GRUBB, b. Aug. 25, 1800, d. Aug. 6, 1826; m. Lewis Rumford; of whom presently;

Albert G. Grubb, b. Jan. 20, 1803; m. Elizabeth McCarty, and had issue, among others: Goodcil B. Grubb, of Columbus, O.;

Lewis J. Grubb, of Beverly, Washington co., O.

Charles Truitt Grubb, b. at Grubb's Corner, New Castle co., March 28, 1805, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21, 1837; was a member of the New Castle Bar, and resided at Wilmington, Del.; m. Nov. 19, 1836, Anna Eliza, b. at Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1807, d. there, July 30, 1874, dau. of Dr. John Vaughan, by his wife, Eliza Lewis; had issue:

Eliza Clewlow Lewis Grubb, b. at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17, 1837; m. at St. Mark's Church, Phila., Sept. 10, 1863, William Henry Swift, of Wilmington, b. at Norristown, Montgomery co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1836, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Royer) Swift.

Harry B. Grubb, b. June, 1807; m. Elizabeth Henderson; had issue, among others:

Mrs. Lydia A. Waters, of Phila.;

Charles L. Grubb, of Phila.

Lucelia E. Grubb, b. June 17, 1810, d. Feb. 21, 1845, unm.;

Caroline M. Grubb, b. June 15, 1814, d. Sept. 21, 1862, unm.;

William L. Grubb, b. at Grubb's Corner, New Castle co., Sept. 15, 1819, d. at Canton, O., Sept. 15, 1862; m. in Phila., Sept. 15, 1840, Sarah Ann Brown, b. in Freehold, N. J., March 28, 1818, d. at the residence of her daughter, Evalina McKean (Grubb) Brooks, at Oakland, Cal., March 29, 1884; had issue:

Charles Truitt Grubb, b. Phila., Dec. 3, 1842; m. there, Dec. 16, 1873, Mary E. Harding, of Blockley; resided at Wayne, Delaware co., Pa.; no issue;

Lucelia Caroline Grubb, b. Phila., June 26, 1845; m. there, May 20, 1866, John Grantham Harding, of Bustleton;

Evalina McKean Grubb, b. Freehold, N. J., Oct. 11, 1848; m. at Phila., June 12, 1877, Frank H. Brooks, b. Phila., March 3, 1847, son of Oliver and Sarah Cornish Brooks, of that city; settled in Oakland, Cal., banker;

Sallie E. Grubb, b. Chester, Pa., April 5, 1854, d. Phila., July 19, 1864;

William L. Grubb, b. Chester, Pa., Sept. 21, 1856; removed to Portsmouth, Va.; m. Berkeley, Va., April 13, 1882, Kate Estelle West, of Berkeley, Va., and has issue.

HENRIETTA M. GRUBB, eldest daughter of William Ford and Lydia (Williamson) Grubb, of Grubb's Corner, New Castle county, Delaware, born August 25, 1800. She married Lewis Rumford, born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 23, 1796, died there, February 15, 1860, son of John and Priscilla (Jefferies) Rumford, of Wilmington, and great-great-grandson of John Rumford, who came from England, 1698, settled in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from Friends in England, which was accepted by Middletown Monthly Meeting, August 4, 1698. He married, September 27, 1699, Mary, born in Cheshire, England, August 10, 1678, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Scaife, of

Middletown. They resided in Middletown, Bucks county, where Jonathan Scaife had conveyed them a farm in 1699, until 1712, when they removed to Philadelphia county, and from there to Plymouth township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery, county, 1721, where John Rumford died in January, 1738-9. He was for some years an Overseer of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting. John and Mary (Scaife) Rumford had issue, ten children, seven daughters, and three sons: John, Jonathan and Thomas. The latter took a certificate to Newark Monthly Meeting in New Castle county, May 29, 1739, when in his twentieth year, he having been born at Plymouth, October 22, 1719. Jonathan Rumford, born in Bucks county, November 11, 1705, married at Concord Meeting, Chester county, June 8, 1738, Susanna Nooks, of Birmingham township, Chester, now Delaware, county; and they settled in Philadelphia county. They were frequent attendants at Wilmington Meeting of Friends, and a number of their descendants later resided in Wilmington. Their daughter, Sarah Rumford, married William Shipley, Jr., son of William Shipley, of Wilmington, 1753.

Lewis Rumford was for a number of years a hatter in Philadelphia. In March, 1841, he purchased a farm of sixty acres in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, and resided thereon until the autumn of 1853, when he sold it and returned to Wilmington, Delaware, where he died February 15, 1860.

Henrietta M. (Grubb) Rumford, wife of Lewis Rumford, died August 6, 1826; he married (second) February 22, 1838, Mary Caldwell Gilpin, born September 5, 1799, died at Wilmington, Delaware, November 13, 1884. She was a distant cousin of her husband's first wife, being a daughter of William Gilpin, born at Wilmington, Delaware, August 18, 1775, died in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, December 2, 1843, by his wife, Ann Dunwoody; and granddaughter of Vincent Gilpin, the prominent miller and exporter of flour, who had mills on the Brandywine, above Wilmington, during the Revolutionary War (died August 5, 1810), by his wife, Abigail Woodward. Vincent Gilpin was a son of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, before mentioned, and a brother to Mary (Gilpin) Williamson, maternal grandmother of Henrietta M. (Grubb) Rumford.

Issue of Lewis and Henrietta M. (Grubb) Rumford:

Emily Grubb Rumford, b. Sept. 1, 1823, d. Aug. 17, 1886; m. May 26, 1849, Joshua H. Wollaston, b. June 23, 1822, d. July 21, 1849; they had no issue;
Henrietta Grubb Rumford, b. Nov. 19, 1825, d. Aug. 3, 1826.

Issue of Lewis and Mary C. (Gilpin) Rumford:

Elizabeth Gilpin Rumford, b. Phila., June 18, 1839;
Charles Grubb Rumford, b. Byberry township, Philadelphia co., Pa., Aug. 17, 1841, d. Wilmington, Del., Nov. 24, 1901; educated at Lawrenceville High School, N. J., and Univ. of Pa.; studied law with his uncle, Chief Justice Edward W. Gilpin, of Wilmington, and was admitted to New Castle Bar, 1866; Lieutenant of First Battery, Del. Light Artillery, Sept. 6, 1862, to Jan. 17, 1865, and in active service during the Civil War; member of Military Order of Loyal Legion, Phila. Commandery; Deputy Attorney General of Del., 1867-69; Clerk of U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Del., 1869-73; director of Union National Bank of Wilmington, 1888-1901; manager of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, 1893-1901; m. at Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1875, Elizabeth Morris, b. Wilmington, Del., Oct. 31, 1848, dau. of Samuel Canby, of Wilmington, by his wife, Elizabeth Clifford Morris, of Phila.; they had issue:
Samuel Canby Rumford, b. July 25, 1876; m. Dec. 16, 1903, Mary Beatrix Tyson;
Lewis Rumford, b. Sept. 3, 1877.

PETER GRUBB, youngest son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, was born 1702, and was quite young at the death of his father in 1708. He removed with his mother to Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on her marriage with Richard Buffington. Such records as we have of his correspondence and business transactions would seem to indicate that his education had been limited in common with the others in that early period of meagre and crude school facilities, but his energy, enterprise and business ability were far above the average. He is registered as "single free-man," in Kennett township, 1726, and is mentioned as "Peter Grubb of Bradford, Yeoman."

He was to receive from Abraham Marshall, one hundred and forty pounds for the erection of a mill, and was to expend of his own funds an equal amount, and in consideration thereof was to enjoy a one-half interest in the mill, Boulting Mills & Mill House, and all the lands on which the said mill was erected, with mill race, mill dam, etc., together with one-half of the mulcture, tolls, profits, etc., of the said mill or mills. How long the unique partnership was continued we are not informed.

Peter Grubb was admitted a member of Friends' Meeting, January 3, 1731-2, and on the same day made his declaration of intention of marriage with Martha, widow of James Wall, and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Bates, of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Peter was, however, taken with the smallpox, and the marriage was delayed until he should sufficiently recover, and took place at Caln Meeting, April 12, 1732. Martha (Bates) Wall had a son, John Wall, by her first marriage, who married Phebe, daughter of Richard Buffington, Jr., by his wife, Phebe, sister to Peter Grubb, and Mary Bates, a niece of hers, married Richard Buffington, 3rd, son of Richard and Phebe (Grubb) Buffington.

Peter Grubb was assessed in East Caln township, 1735, and that was his last appearance on the tax lists of Chester county, he having at about that date removed to Lebanon township, Lancaster county, now Lebanon county, and begun there the mining and manufacture of iron. Certain it is that he was the first to discover and begin the development of the rich ore beds at Cornwall, Lebanon county, but there seems to be some dispute about the date of his first operations there. He had doubtless been prospecting for some time in that locality prior to taking up land there and it is known that he obtained warrants of survey, dated respectively, November 2, and November 6, 1734, for two hundred acres each at Cornwall, then in Lancaster county. It further appears that a portion of the land on which the ore beds were located was purchased by him of William Allen. In a "History of Iron Manufacture in Pennsylvania," published in 1878, by James M. Swank, a circumstantial account of how Peter Grubb acquired the title to this land is given that may be correct, though it has been generally asserted that his purchase of the Allen land ante-dated his original surveys. This error possibly occurred from the fact that his patent did not issue until after the deed from Allen was executed. The Allen tract of five hundred acres was located on a warrant issued to Joseph Turner, under date of May, 1732, and Turner assigned his warrant to William Allen, April 5, 1734, and Allen's transfer to Peter Grubb was dated the 28th and 29th of November, 1737, and the patent issued to Grubb, August 21, 1745.

Peter Grubb had meanwhile taken out warrants of survey for several other tracts, viz., April 1, 1737, for three hundred acres; December 2, 1737, two war-

rants, for an aggregate of two hundred and fifty acres; May 24, 1738, for one hundred and twenty-five acres.

The first furnace is said to have been erected by Peter Grubb, 1735, about five-eighths of a mile from the site of the Cornwall furnace, but it was probably a bloomery that occupied that site, marked by cinders many years after.

Peter Grubb's iron industry at Cornwall was at least launched prior to 1739, as on September 2, the old lease, still preserved, was executed by "Peter Grubb of Lancaster County, Ironmaster," to Samuel Grubb, of East Bradford, Chester county, "Mason," and Joseph Taylor, of Kennett township, Chester county, blacksmith and wheelwright, on three hundred acres of land in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, for the "mining of all metals & minerals, except iron." This lease states that Peter Grubb, "Intends to build a furnace, on land adjacent to the said three hundred acres," and reserves the right to dig, mine, etc., on the land leased.

Cornwall Furnace was doubtless named by Peter Grubb in honor of the place of nativity of his father in England. It is the oldest furnace in this country still in operation, and was noticed by Acrelius in his history as early as 1756. Hope-well Forge was erected by him at about the same period. To a letter to his sister, Phebe Buffington, dated "ye 24th of ye 3d. Mo. 1743," Peter Grubb adds the following "Note"—"Wee shall Blow in tomorrow & we believe ourselves to be in good circumstances for a good Blast."

Peter Grubb having lost his first wife in 1740, married (second) February 10, 1741-2, Hannah, widow of Thomas Marshall, and daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, of Concord, Chester county, and soon after that date seems to have removed to Chester county, as in the lease executed June 13, 1745, "Peter Grubb, of Chester county, yeoman," transfers to John Crosby, Esquire, Caleb Pearce, Peter Dicks, Jacob Carter, John Pennell, John Crosby, Jr., George Churchman Samuel Grubb, and Samuel Walker, of Chester county; Peter Marshall, of Lancaster county; Ebenezer Curry, of Philadelphia, merchant, and John Wallace, of Philadelphia, merchant, as partners and company; the Iron Works, called Cornwall Furnace and Hopewell Forge, and four contiguous tracts of land of which said Peter Grubb is seized of in Lebanon township, containing in all six hundred and thirty-seven acres, whereon the furnace is erected, and two tracts of land in Warwick township, containing two hundred and eighteen acres, whereon a forge has been erected, for the period of twenty years at the annual rental of two hundred and fifty pounds; Peter Grubb to retain the use of the soil, when not occupied in the transaction of the iron business.

Having thus disposed of his iron works for a term of years he removed to Wilmington, at about the date of the lease, as November 21, 1745, Bradford Monthly Meeting of Friends sent the following certificate to Newark, now Kennett Monthly Meeting, under whose care the Wilmington Friends then were: "Whereas Peter Grubb has removed from amongst us and being now settled within the verge of youre Meeting, without requesting our certificate; Therefore this Meeting thought fit to send a few lines by way of certificate in Order to joyn him under your care &c."

His second wife, being a member of Concord Meeting at the time of her marriage to him, received a certificate to Sadsbury Meeting to be near her new resi-

dence, and that meeting endorsed her certificate to Newark Meeting, November 6, 1746.

Peter Grubb died intestate at or near Wilmington about 1754, and his widow probably returned to her own people in Chester county, as her will, dated at Wilmington, September 20, 1768, was proved in Chester county, October 1, 1770. His children were all by his first wife, Martha (Bates) Wall.

Issue of Peter and Martha (Bates) Grubb:

CURTIS GRUBB, b. 1733, d. Jan. 22, 1789; of whom presently;

PETER GRUBB, JR., b. Sept. 8, 1740, d. Jan. 17, 1786; m. Mary Shippen Burd; of whom presently.

CURTIS GRUBB, eldest son of Peter and Martha (Bates) Grubb, born about 1733, probably in Chester county, Pennsylvania, married at Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Wilmington, Delaware, April 11, 1754, Ann Few, but the union proving an unhappy one, they were divorced by an Act of Assembly, September 24, 1757, "Curtis Grubb, late of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle, but now of the Province of Maryland, Mariner," executed a power of attorney to his brother, Peter Grubb, of Province of Pennsylvania, to enable him to sell the property of said Curtis Grubb in Wilmington and in Chester county, and requiring him to account for the proceeds thereof to his uncle, Samuel Grubb.

At about this date Curtis Grubb sailed for Europe and was absent until about 1763. On his return he took up his residence at the Iron Works in Lebanon township, and, the twenty years lease having expired, became an iron master and took charge of the furnace and forge established by his father, a two-thirds interest in which he had inherited from his father, in right of his "double share" as eldest son, under the intestate laws of that date. He had also inherited lands from his uncle Samuel, owning through these channels and subsequent purchase several hundred acres in Lancaster county, much of which was later owned by his son, Peter, who succeeded him as an "Iron master."

Curtis Grubb died January 22, 1789, leaving a widow, Ann (his third wife), who seems to have been the widow of his cousin, Samuel, son of Nathaniel; she died in 1795. Curtis Grubb was a member of the Committee of Safety of Lancaster, 1774-5, and Sub-Lieutenant of the county with rank of Colonel in 1777.

PETER GRUBB, JR., second son of Peter and Martha (Bates) Grubb, born September 8, 1740, lost his mother at his birth. He probably removed with his father and step-mother to Wilmington, 1745, but after the death of his father, June 4, 1754, his uncle, Samuel, was appointed his guardian, and he probably resided with him in Chester county. He was constituted attorney for his brother, Curtis, as above stated, June 4, 1757, though only seventeen years of age, to sell the real estate owned by them jointly at Wilmington. He did not, however, fulfill the trust until his arrival at legal age, in the deed, dated February 19, 1762, he is styled as of Aston township, Chester county, but less than a month later had removed to his paternal inheritance in Warwick township, Lancaster county, being styled in deed, dated March 16, 1762, as of that township. He inherited the two hundred and twenty acre farm in Middletown, at the present site of Wawa, Chester county, from his uncle, Henry Grubb, but conveyed it to William Pennell, December 31, 1775.

Peter Grubb married, November 28, 1771, at "Tinian," Lancaster county, her



Henry Bates Grubb

father's seat, Mary Shippen, born at Shippensburg, January 13, 1753, daughter of Col. James Burd, of the Provincial and Revolutionary Armies, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, and sister of Chief Justice Edward Shippen. The spring following his marriage, Peter Grubb located at Hopewell Forge, Warwick township, Lancaster county, and engaged actively in the iron business in connection with his brother; retaining the one-third interest in the Cornwall furnace and ore beds, and in Hopewell forge, inherited from his father, and later purchasing a large tract of land and erecting Mount Hope furnace and forge.

From the very inception of the Revolutionary struggle, both he and his brother, Curtis were foremost in the patriot cause, both being elected to the Committee of Safety of Lancaster county, December 15, 1774, Curtis from Lebanon, and Peter from Warwick township. Curtis was commissioned by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, June 15, 1775, Colonel of Lancaster County Associators, his commission being signed by John Morton, Clerk of Assembly, and Peter was selected as one of the Deputies from Lancaster county to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Peter was elected Captain of the Warwick Associators on their first organization, and when the militia was organized into battalions he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Battalion, and with it took part in the Jersey campaign of 1776. The following order of Gen. Ewing is found among the Revolutionary archives:

"Directions to be Observed by Colonel Grubb.

"If the Enemy should attack the Ports of Bergen Point this night, or tomorrow morning, and should be likely to force their way to Powles Hook, Colonel Grubb must immediately throw himself into that Fortress with his whole Battalion and assist the Garrison in defending it to the last extremity.

"August 20th. 1776.

"James Ewing,
"Brigadier General."

Peter Grubb was also a member of Assembly from Lancaster county during the Revolutionary period. His wife, Mary Shippen (Burd) Grubb, died at Hopewell Forge, February 23, 1774, and he January 17, 1786.

Issue of Colonel Peter and Mary Shippen (Burd) Grubb:

Allen Burd Grubb, M. D., b. at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1772; studied medicine and soon after taking his degree removed to Tenn., when it was almost a wilderness, and lived and d. there;

HENRY BATES GRUBB, b. Feb. 6, 1774, d. March 9, 1823; m. (first) Ann Carson, (second) Harriet Amelia Buckley; of whom presently.

HENRY BATES GRUBB, second son of Colonel Peter and Mary Shippen (Burd) Grubb, born at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster county, February 6, 1774, like his father, lost his mother almost at birth. He was reared in the household of his maternal grandparents, Colonel James and Mary (Shippen) Burd, at "Tinian," their seat in Lancaster county. On arriving at mature years he assumed charge of the iron manufacturing interests inherited from his father, and made his home at the Mount Hope Furnace, erected by his father in 1784. He also purchased, 1802, Codorus Furnace and Forge, and early became one of the prominent iron masters of Pennsylvania. He died, intestate, at Mount Hope Furnace, March 9, 1823.

Henry Bates Grubb married (first) at Pine Grove, June 18, 1805, Ann, daughter of John Carson, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. She died at Mount Hope Furnace, October 19, 1806, in her twenty-sixth year, leaving an infant son:

Henry Carson Grubb, b. Sept. 20, 1806, who in his youth changed his name to Henry Grubb Carson; he d. at Lancaster, June 6, 1873.

Henry Bates Grubb married (second) December 1, 1808, Harriet Amelia, daughter of Daniel Buckley, of "Competence Farm," Pequea, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Sarah Brooke, and of the same family of Buckley with whom earlier generations of the Grubb family had intermarried.

Issue of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb:

Bates Buckley Grubb, b. Nov. 19, 1809, d. young;

EDWARD BURD GRUBB, b. Dec. 17, 1810, d. Aug. 27, 1867; m. Euphemia Brown Parker; of whom presently;

Charles Buckley Grubb, b. Feb. 12, 1813, d. unm., Aug. 15, 1833;

CLEMENT BROOKE GRUBB, b. Feb. 9, 1815, d. Oct. 31, 1869; m. Mary Brooke; of whom presently;

Mary Shippen Grubb, m. Sept. 2, 1846, George Worthington Parker;

Sarah Elizabeth Grubb, b. Nov. 19, 1818, d. Nov. 27, 1884; m. Feb. 16, 1846, John George Ogilvie, from New Castle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England, younger son of the Earl of Airlie; they had issue:

John Malcolm Ogilvie, d. young;

Elizabeth Gibson Ogilvie, m. Dr. Herbert Morris, of Phila.

ALFRED BATES GRUBB, b. at Mount Hope Furnace, Jan. 6, 1821, d. Feb. 2, 1885; he m. March 25, 1858, Ellen Farnum; of whom presently.

EDWARD BURD GRUBB, eldest son of Henry Bates Grubb, by his second wife, Harriet Amelia Buckley, born at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1810, was educated at York, Pennsylvania, and at an early age assumed the leading management of the large iron interests left by his father. Soon after attaining his majority he obtained permission of the Orphans' Court to take charge of the several furnaces and ore banks belonging to his father's estate during the minority of his younger brother and sisters, and taking his next younger brother into partnership, operated the Mount Hope and other furnaces with marked business ability and enterprise. In 1845 his youngest brother became his partner in the Mount Hope Furnace, and he acquired the Mount Vernon Furnace on the west bank of the Conewago, with several thousand acres of land, containing rich ore deposits, and erected there extensive forges, mills, etc. He also owned and successfully operated the Codus and Manada furnaces, and in the division of his father's lands and valuable iron interests, was allotted a one-sixth interest in the Cornwall ore mine, Lebanon county, the scene of his great-grandfather's first successful operations in the manufacture of iron a century previously.

While on a visit to Europe, 1835-6, Edward Burd Grubb visited the iron producing districts of England and made a close study of the most improved processes of manufacturing iron, and on his return introduced the first successful use of heating blast for iron furnaces in America.

In 1840 Edward Burd Grubb purchased the country seat of Horace Binney, Esq., at Burlington, New Jersey, and removed there with his family. He soon after relinquished the active management of the iron interests in Pennsylvania, and for the remainder of his life, lived retired on his handsome estate. Mr. Grubb was a deep reader and thinker, well informed on literary and scientific subjects, but of a quiet dignified and retiring disposition. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years warden of the church at Burlington,

and was a trustee of Burlington College. He was closely identified with the affairs of Philadelphia and a member of the Philadelphia Club and Athenæum. As an early member of the Union League of Philadelphia, during the Civil War, he was active in his assistance in raising and equipping troops for the preservation of the Union. He died at Burlington, New Jersey, December 27, 1867.

Edward Burd Grubb married, November 9, 1837, Euphemia Brown, daughter of Isaac Brown Parker, of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, later a prominent lawyer and citizen of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, Maria Ross Veazey, whose descent from the prominent Veazey family of "Cherry Grove," Cecil county, Maryland, is as follows:

John Veazey, progenitor of Veazey family of Cecil county, Maryland, is said to have been a descendant of Nathaniel Veazey, who owned shares in three of the Bermuda Islands in 1663, and who had a patent for a tract of land in Somerset county, Maryland, called Bermudas Hundred, bearing date April 9, 1674.

Family tradition says that the Maryland family of Veazey belonged to an English family of Norman descent, and the name is said to have been derived from a plant known in English as Vetch or tare, and in French as vesce. It somewhat resembled a pea vine and was extensively grown in Normandy as fodder for cattle, and certain lands where it was grown came to be known as Veacey lands; in like manner the proprietors of these lands came to be known by the name (prior to the adoption of surnames), to distinguish them from other branches of the same family. Thus the name in various anglicized forms, as Vesci, Vesey, Vasey, Veasey, Veasie, Veazy and Veazey, appeared later in different portions of the British Isles.

On April 1, 1687, John Veazey purchased a tract of land in Cecil county, Maryland, called "Manchester," on the south side of Bohemia river; and on January 5, 1694, purchased another tract called "True Game." These tracts are included in the property, since known as "Cherry Grove," the homestead of the family for many generations, and where their old family burying-ground is located.

John Veazey was of the Protestant faith and was elected church warden of the parish of North Sassafras, or St. Stephen's, Cecil county, January 14, 1698. He left a paper in the form of a will which was never probated and is still in the possession of Mr. James W. Veazey, of Cecil county, in which he mentions his wife, Martha, to whom he gives a life estate in his dwelling and plantation, and also mentions his five sons to whom he devises real estate and personal property. The five sons of John and Martha Veazey, of "Cherry Grove," were:

William Veazey, a freeholder and planter of Cecil co., Md.; m. Rosamond —; d. 1733, leaving an only child, b. 1696, Susanna Veazey, who m. March 25, 1717, John Ward, son of William and Elizabeth Ward, of Cecil co., and had five daughters and two sons, William and John; Joshua, a son of the latter, m. his cousin, Sarah Veazey; George Veazey, second son, a freeholder and planter of Cecil co.; church warden and vestryman of St. Stephen's; m. Nov. 19, 1708, Alice, dau. of William and Elizabeth Ward, before mentioned; m. (second) 1716, Katharine Beard; had two daughters by first marriage:

Elizabeth Veazey, m. Anthony Lynch;

Eleanor Veazey, m. Thomas Price.

EDWARD VEAZEY, of whom presently;

James Veazey, removed to St. Ann's Parish, Cecil co.; m. Nov. 22, 1716, Mary Mercer; both d. 1768; had two daughters and four sons:

Dr. Thomas Veazey;

Edward Veazey;

James Veazey, served in Lee's Legion in Revolution;
William Veazey, Captain in Revolutionary Army, 1776.

Robert Veazey, church warden and vestryman of St. Stephen's 1732-36; m. Jan. 1, 1718, Lucy Dermot; had four daughters and one son:

Col. John Veazey, Jr., member House of Burgesses, 1768-74; delegate to several Provincial Conventions at Annapolis, 1774-75; signer of Association of Free-men of Maryland, July 26, 1775; chairman of Committee of Observation for Cecil co., 1776; Colonel of Bohemian Battalion, 1776; member first General Assembly of Md., Feb. 5, 1777; Register of Wills, Cecil co., etc.; his son, Edward Veazey, was Captain of Seventh Independent Company of Md. troops, and was killed at the battle of L. I., Aug. 27, 1776.

EDWARD VEAZEY, third son of John and Martha Veazey, was in possession of the two plantations seated by his father, "Manchester" and "True Game," included in "Cherry Grove," 1707; and in the same year was in possession of "Essex Lodge," which has been the homestead of his branch of the family to the present time, being the first of the family to hold that estate. He was church warden of St. Stephen's Parish, February 10, 1707; vestryman, April 21, 1712, and served until 1719. He married Susanna ———, and had an only child:

COLONEL JOHN VEAZEY, born February 12, 1701, who inherited "Cherry Grove" and "Essex Lodge," and acquired other lands in Cecil county. Veazey's Neck, and the arm of the Bohemia river on its southern side, called Veazey's Cove, derived their names from him. He lived at "Essex Lodge" and died there May 4, 1777. He was church warden of St. Stephen's Parish, Cecil county, 1726-34-45, as Captain John Veazey, and in 1748-49 as Major John Veazey; vestryman, 1726-29-31-35-45-46-58-65; qualifying as vestryman in 1756, is styled Colonel John Veazey.

He was Associate Justice of the Cecil County Court, 1735-40; one of the Justices of the Quorum, 1741-57; one of Judges of Assize for Cecil county, under commission to hold special court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery 1749-62, being several times recommissioned for the above positions between the years above stated.

He was Captain in the Provincial forces and later Major as previously shown; as Major was commanding officer of the military forces of the county, in 1748-49, and is designated as Colonel in the parish records of St. Stephen's and in patents for land acquired after 1756. A letter addressed to him by Governor Horatio Sharpe, under date of March 9, 1758, addresses him as Colonel and gives him directions as commanding officer of Cecil county, as to forwarding troops for the defence of Fort Frederick, during the French and Indian War.

Colonel John Veazey married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel John and Mary Ward, of Cecil county, born November 2, 1705, died April 24, 1761.

Issue of Colonel John and Rebecca (Ward) Veazey:

Edward Veazey, of "Cherry Grove," d. there, April 24, 1784; High Sheriff, Cecil co., 1751-53; m. Elizabeth DeCourcy, June 19, 1755, and had seven children, the youngest of whom, Thomas Ward Veazey, inherited "Cherry Grove," was a member of the House of Delegates from Cecil co., 1811-12; Lieutenant Colonel of Forty-ninth Regiment in War of 1812; Governor of Md., 1836-8;

John Ward Veazey, planter of Cecil co., Justice of Peace, 1776-85, who has left numerous descendants;

William Veazey, of "Good Luck" plantation, Cecil co.; m. Mary Loutitt, and had one daughter, Mary Veazey, who m. her cousin, Gov. Thomas Ward Veazey;

DR. THOMAS BROCKUS VEAZEY, of whom presently;

Rebecca Veazey.

THOMAS BROCKUS VEAZEY, M. D., born March 29, 1750, youngest son of Colonel John and Rebecca (Ward) Veazey, planter and physician of Cecil county, Maryland, at the death of his father succeeded to the family estate and homestead of "Essex Lodge," and lived there until his death in 1806, when it descended to his youngest son, Thomas B. Veazey, and at the latter's death in 1844, to his only child, Arabella Veazey, who married William Knight.

Thomas Brockus Veazey was church warden of St. Stephen's Parish, May 15, 1786, and vestryman, June 7, 1779, to his death in 1806. On May 13, 1792, he was elected Lay Delegate to the Church Convention at Annapolis, held May 30, 1792, the first convention of the Episcopal church in Maryland. He married, March 29, 1781, Mary, born May 21, 1766, daughter of Rev. William Thompson, rector of St. Stephen's Parish, by his wife, Susanna, daughter of Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, Delaware.

Rev. William Thompson was born May 22, 1735, and was a son of Rev. Samuel Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of General William Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution. He was ordained deacon and priest of the Episcopal church in the palace of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, December, 1759, and was appointed rector of St. Mary Ann's Parish, in Cecil county, Maryland, by Governor Eden, June 23, 1773, on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Henry Harford, Lord Proprietary of Maryland. On July 6, 1779, he was selected by the vestry of St. Stephen's Church as their rector and so continued until his death. He was in entire sympathy with the Patriot cause in 1776.

Rev. William Thompson married, October 29, 1762, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Susanna, daughter of Rev. George Ross, whose descent from the Earls of Ross is given later in this narrative.

Issue of Dr. Thomas B. and Mary (Thompson) Veazey:

Dr. John Thompson Veazey, b. July 22, 1783, d. March 30, 1839; m. Sarah, dau. of William and Ann (Veazey) Ward, and lived for a time at "Mount Harmon," on the Sassafraz river, and in 1825 settled at "Mount Pleasant," near Earleville, where he d.; he was the father of Rev. George Ross Veazey, of Baltimore;

Juliana Ross Veazey, m. Thomas Savin;

Maria Ross Veazey, b. at "Essex Lodge," July 29, 1787; m. April 27, 1811, Isaac Brown Parker, and was the mother of Euphemia Brown Parker, who m. Edward Burd Grubb, of Burlington, N. J.;

Thomas Brockus Veazey, Jr., inherited "Essex Lodge," where he was b., Jan. 30, 1792, and where he and his wife, Ann, dau. of William and Ann (Veazey) Ward, both d. in 1844.

REV. GEORGE ROSS, first rector of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at New Castle, several of whose descendants have been prominently identified with the history of Pennsylvania, was a lineal descendant of the second Earl of Ross, and his father, David Ross, was the second Laird of Balblair, Parish of Fern, near the town of Tain, shire of Ross, North of Scotland. There seems to have been no blood connection between the first Earl of Ross, who had a mandate from Malcolm, King of Scotland, to protect the Monks of Dumferline, in 1153, and the subsequent Earls of Ross.

Ferquahard, second Earl of Ross, founded the Abbey of Fern, Parish of Fern, before referred to, and was knighted and created Earl of Ross, June 15, 1215, by Alexander II., of Scotland.

His son, William was the third Earl of Ross, 1232, and married Jean, daughter

of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan; died in 1274, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh, the fifth Earl, who married (second) Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham, of Old Montrose, prior to 1329, by whom he had several children, among them his third son, Hugh Ross, who became Laird of Rariches, and first Laird of Balnagown, one of the great landed estates of Scotland. He married Margaret de Barclay, and died in June, 1371; was succeeded by his son, William Ross, second Laird of Balnagown, who married Christian, daughter of Lord Livingston, and their son and heir was Walter Ross, third Laird of Balnagown, and Lord Rariches in 1398. Walter married Catharine, daughter of Paul McTyre, and had a son, Hugh, the fourth Laird of Balnagown.

William, second son of fourth Laird of Balnagown, became Laird of Little Allan, and married Grizel MacDonald, and had two sons, the younger of whom, Walter Ross, became first Laird of Shandwick. He died in 1531, and was buried at Ferne Abbey, founded by his ancestor Ferquahard, Earl of Ross, nearly two centuries before. Walter is said to have been married several times. By his wife, Janet Tullock, he had four sons, the third of whom, Hugh Ross, became the first Laird of Balnachy, or Ballymuckie, whose eldest son, Donald, was second Laird of Balnachy, and died 1603.

Walter Ross, son of Donald, became third Laird of Balnachy; married Jean Douglass, and dying in 1625, was succeeded by his son, Hugh, as the fourth Laird of Balnachy. He died about 1649, and his son, George Ross, became fifth Laird of Balnachy, and married Margaret McCullough in 1649.

Andrew Ross, a younger son of George, fifth Laird of Balnachy, became the first Laird of Balblair. He was succeeded by his son, David Ross, second Laird of Balblair, and the father of Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, Delaware.

David Ross, second Laird of Balblair, Parish of Fern, Rossshire, Scotland, succeeded to the estate of Balblair at the death of his father, April 15, 1678, and died on or before April 13, 1710, the date of the Sasine record by which his children inherited. He married Margaret Stronach, who survived him, the marriage taking place on or before July 8, 1681, on which date she is mentioned on the Sasine record as his "spouse."

David and Margaret (Stronach) Ross had issue:

Andrew Ross, who became the third Laird of Balblair 1710, prior to which date he m. Margaret Gallic; he was a Scrivener and lawyer in Edinburg, and d. prior to 1730, and left an only son:

Andrew Ross, surgeon at Kingston, Jamaica, who in 1730 sold the estate of Balblair to John Cruikshank, merchant, of London; Andrew d. s. p., and the title of fifth Laird of Balblair, vested in John Ross, Esq., of Phila., eldest son of Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, as eldest male heir of the House of Balblair; the estate of Balblair was conveyed by John Cruikshank, 1732, to William Ross, son of Andrew Ross, seventh Laird of Shandwick, also a writer of Edinburg, b. 1694, d. unm., April, 1739. Hugh Ross, brother of the above William, b. 1695, d. April 13, 1775; was a merchant of London; m. Aug. 4, 1749, Elizabeth, only dau. of Alexander Ross, of Little Dann; at death of his brother, William, Hugh Ross inherited the estates of Balblair and Shandwick; a letter written by him in 1764 to John Ross, Esq., of Phila., is still in existence, which says: "You stand Cadet of the decayed house of Ballamuchy. Balblair of your title was purchased by my brother, as it was part of his house originally. It remains yet. My eldest brother dying a bachelor, you shall find me his heir, as the history-grapher of Scotland's deductions show."

REV. GEORGE ROSS, "second son," b. 1679, d. 1754; of whom presently;

Hugh Ross, "third son," is supposed to have been the father of David Ross, of Balblair, who as "son of Hugh," according to the Sasine record, came into his inheritance Aug. 19, 1701;

Elizabeth Ross, m. David Munro, eighth Laird of Allan, a writer of Edinburgh, who appears also to have lived at Dann House, parish of Edderton; he d. 1765, evidently without issue, as he left his estate to his nephew, Charles McKensie, son of Margaret Munro, who then assumed the name of Munro; the arms of Elizabeth (Ross) Munro are described as "Gules, three lions rampant, argent," and motto, "Nobilis est irs Leonis;" this is supposed to represent the arms of the Ross family of Balblair, as it corresponds with a painting of the coat-of-arms said to have belonged to Rev. George Ross, now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. John H. Rodney, of New Castle.

REV. GEORGE ROSS, second son of David Ross, of Balblair, as stated by himself in a brief autobiography written for his son, John Ross, Esq., of Philadelphia, was "born in the North of Scotland in the Shire of Ross in the Parish of Fern, about four or five miles from the Shire (town) between two Friths, one the Frith of Murray, the other the Frith of Dornoch. The land lying between the two Friths terminates in the noted point called Tarbat Ness." "He was put to school very early and made some progress in the Latin tongue under the care of the schoolmaster, and being a promising genius his father asked him, as they were going to a farm a little distance from home, 'What would he be?' to which he answered, 'A Scholar.' Young as he was *crede inspiratione*. 'A scholar you shall be,' replied the father." Of this father, David Ross, of Balblair, the son writes, "he was a gentleman of moderate fortune, but of great integrity." And to his son in the note that accompanied the autobiography he writes:

"If my posterity contract any blemish, it must be from themselves: No original guilt can be imputed to them. It is well the rise of many families in these parts, like the head of the Nile, is unknown, and their glory consists in their obscurity. It is your satisfaction that it is otherwise with you: Your escutcheon is without blot or stain. Contend, therefore for the honor of your family by a kind and generous behavior towards the several branches of it, relieve them from contempt by your beneficence, and put them above the world by exercising that ability towards them which God has blessed you with, which, if you do, God will gather you, in his good time, to your honest and worthy progenitors. I have a quick sense of your filial favors, and you may be assured, dear son, that I am your most obliged and affectionate father.

"To John Ross, Esquire.

"George Ross."

The autobiography continues:

"When he was about fourteen years of age, his eldest brother Andrew, requested his father to send him to him at Edinburgh. Accordingly he was sent, but for the first twelve months little to his advantage, for instead of advancing him in his learning, he made him attend his office, and write from morning till night,—often without his dinner,—to his great disappointment; not through want of affection to his brother, but hurry of business and much company. His father, being informed of this low or no education ordered him to be put to school and fitted for the University. Andrew lost his slave, and George was once more put in the way of being a scholar.

"He took his degree of Master of Arts, in Edinburgh, in 1700, and with this feather in his cap returned home, and became the tutor to the son of Lord of May, for which he was allowed ten pound Sterling per annum,—great wages in that part of the world, and at that time of day.

"Having some cash of his own, and somewhat anxious to see Edinburgh again, and taking leave of his father, not without some coolness on the son's side, for that his father did not add weight enough to his blessing as the son expected,—even at that time he was not without the thought of foreign countries,—I say, taking leave of his father, he proceeded on his journey to Edinburgh, and there entered his name among the students of divinity; worthy Mr. Meldrum being the professor.

"There was great hope of seeing worthy Mr. George mount the Presbyterian pulpit, but Alas! the closer he applied himself to reading the stronger his aversion grew to the party then uppermost in Scotland, he observed the leading men of that side to be sour, censorious and hypocritical.

"The young student decided to attach himself to the Church of England and after a diligent study of its principles, wrote to Aeneas McKensie, Chaplain of the Earl of Cromarty, Secretary of State for Scotland, then at London, inquiring as to his prospects for advancement in England, and receiving an encouraging reply, with the assistance of his brother and the leading men of the Episcopal party in Scotland was enabled to make his way

to London with a recommendation from the Bishop of Edinburgh. On his arrival he presented himself to the Bishop of London, who received him kindly and ordered him to attend the next ordination, at which time he, his friend McKensie and several others were put in Deacon's orders, nine days after his arrival in London. He was soon promoted to a chaplaincy on board a man of war, at a salary of eighty pounds sterling per annum; but not liking the captain he returned to London, and found his friend McKensie making application to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, then newly incorporated, for a mission abroad. Mr. Ross was easily persuaded to join him in the application, and their applications resulted in both being appointed missionaries, McKensie to Slatan, in Ireland, and Ross to New Castle on the Delaware, in America."

Mr. Ross arrived at New Castle in 1703, and continued as rector of Immanuel Church, to use his own words, "save for a few years when he removed for his father's health, till this time, being in his seventy-third year." Mr. Ross was an exceedingly active and zealous clergyman and his ability was unquestioned; the memory of his service of nearly fifty years in Immanuel Church deserves to be treasured by his descendants and by his successors in that church, the early history of which is the record of his services. One of his descendants, Miss Mary Ross, of Lancaster, caused to be erected in that church a suitable memorial tablet to his memory. He served as rector from 1705 to 1708, and again took charge in 1714, and served until his death in 1754, in his seventy-fifth year. His father died in 1710, and from his allusion to the state of his father's health being the occasion of his resigning his charge for "a few years," it is to be presumed that he returned to his native land to visit his dying parent.

Rev. George Ross married (first) Joanna Williams, of Rhode Island, probably shortly after his arrival on the Delaware, as August 28, 1708, in a letter to the secretary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, he writes, "and now I have a family which I must take care to provide for." Joanna (Williams) Ross died September 29, 1726, and a few years later he married (second) Catharine Van Gezel.

Issue of Rev. George and Joanna (Williams) Ross:

David Ross, of whom we have no record;

Margaret Ross, bapt. as an infant at St. Paul's Church, Chester, Oct. 12, 1712; d. 1771; m. (first) Rev. Walter Hackett, rector of church at Appoquinink for about five years; m. (second) Rev. William Currie, many years rector of St. David's Church, Radnor, by whom she had issue:

Ross Currie, b. 1750, who was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1776, in Capt. Huling's company, Second Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair; was promoted to First Lieutenant of Capt. John Rees' company, in the same battalion, and served under his uncle, Gen. William Thompson, in the campaign in Canada, and was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, Jan. 8, 1776; later settled in Nova Scotia;

Richard Currie, of Capt. Samuel Evans' company, Chester co. Militia, served in the Jersey campaign of 1776, was taken sick at Amboy, and returned home to die; bur. at St. David's, Sept. 16, 1776; m. Hannah Potts, and had issue:

William Currie, M. D., m. a dau. of John Morton, signer of Declaration of Independence; no issue;

Margaret Ross Currie, m. Thomas Walker.

John Ross, b. at New Castle, 1714, bapt. as an infant, Oct. 14, 1714, d. in Phila., May 8, 1778; a distinguished lawyer. (It was for him that Rev. George Ross wrote the autobiography above quoted). Married at Phila., Dec. 29, 1735, Elizabeth Morgan; he was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, and was for some years Attorney General for the Three Lower Counties; he amassed a large fortune; they had issue:

John Ross;

Elizabeth Ross;

Margaret Ross;

Catharine Ross, m. Henry Gurney, of the British Army, but had no issue.

Aeneas Ross, b. at New Castle, Sept. 17, 1716, d. 1782; studied for the ministry, was ordained by the Bishop of London, was rector of Christ Church, Phila., at Oxford, Chester co., White Marsh, and other churches; was in charge of Immanuel Church, New Castle, many years prior to his death; m. at Phila., Jan. 3, 1745, Sarah Leach, and had issue:

Joanna Ross, m. Oct. 13, 1775, at New Castle, Capt. Thomas Holland, of the Delaware line, who was killed in the Revolution; m. (second) James Armstrong; no issue;

John Ross, m. Elizabeth Griscom; the "Betsy Ross," said to have made the first American flag, is also said to have been a daughter of Aeneas.

Anne Ross, b. 1719; m. John Yeates; had a daughter who m. a Scotchman by name of Watson, and went to Scotland with him;

Jacob Ross, M. D., practiced as a physician at New Castle.

Issue of Rev. George and Catharine (Van Gezel) Ross:

George Ross, b. at New Castle, May 19, 1730, d. at Phila., July 13, 1779; studied law with his half-brother, John Ross, and on being admitted to the bar, settled at Lancaster and became one of the leading lawyers in Pa.; was a member of Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1776; Judge of Court of Vice Admiralty, 1776, and from the inception of the Revolutionary struggle, was one of the foremost patriots in the Colony; was a delegate to the Provincial Convention of July 15, 1774, and the several subsequent conventions and conferences; a member of the State Committee of Safety during its whole existence; Colonel of militia; member and vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council; member of Continental Congress until his resignation, because of ill health, 1777, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; was appointed by Congress Judge of the Court of Admiralty, March 1, 1779, and d. while holding that office, at Phila., July 13, 1779; m. at Lancaster, Aug. 17, 1751, Ann Lawler;

Gertrude Ross, d. 1802; m. (first) John Till, (second) Jan. 11, 1763, at New Castle, Hon. George Read, member of Continental Congress, one of the framers of the U. S. Constitution, and member of the first U. S. Senate; Judge of the Admiralty Court; president and Chief Justice of Del., and signer of Declaration of Independence; they had issue:

George Read, Jr., m. Oct. 30, 1786, his cousin, Mary, dau. of Gen. William Thompson, by his wife, Catharine, dau. of Rev. George Ross;

William Read;

John Read;

Mary Read, m. Col. Matthew Pearce, of Cecil co., Md.

Catharine Ross, b. at New Castle, 1739, d. Dec., 1809, at Chambersburg, Pa.; m. March 29, 1752, at Lancaster, Pa., Capt., afterwards Gen. William Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa.; he was b. in Ireland, and came to America in 1750; served as an officer in the Provincial service, during the French and Indian War; was commissioned by Congress, June 25, 1775, Colonel of the First Battalion of Riflemen, and the first in any of the Colonies south of New England to join the American Army before Boston; he was commissioned Brigadier General March 1, 1776, and was in command at New York for a short time; April 1, 1776, took command of the expedition against Canada, and was captured by the British at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, and was not exchanged until Oct., 1780; d. at his plantation, near Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 3, 1781, aged forty-five years; was nephew of Rev. Samuel Thompson, and a first cousin to Rev. William Thompson, who m. Susanna, dau. of Rev. George Ross; they had eight children;

Elizabeth Ross, m. at Phila., June 26, 1761, Col. Edward Biddle, of the Phila. family, an eminent lawyer at Reading, and an officer of Colonial troops in the French and Indian War; member of Colonial Assembly, 1767-75, and speaker thereof in 1774; member of Continental Congress, First and Second Sessions, resigned on account of ill health and d. at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5, 1779;

SUSANNA ROSS, b. at New Castle, Jan. 17, 1738, d. at Carlisle, Pa., March 1, 1801; m. Rev. William Thompson; of whom presently;

Mary Ross, b. at New Castle; m. at Christ Church, Phila., Jan. 6, 1763, Mark Bird, of Birdsboro, Berks co., Pa.; Colonel of a Berks co. regiment during Revolution; removed to N. C. after the Revolution and d. there; a son, William Bird, m. Mary, dau. of George Ross, signer;

James Ross, m. Eleanor ———, and had issue:

Thomas Ross, b. 1767;

Ann Ross, b. 1769;

James Ross, b. 1772.

REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON, who married Susanna, daughter of Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, by his second wife, Catharine Van Gezel, was a son of Rev. Samuel Thompson, and a first cousin to his brother-in-law, General William Thompson. He was rector of St. Ann's Parish, Cecil county, Maryland, from 1773 to 1779, becoming rector of St. Stephen's Parish in the same county, in the latter year, and serving until his death in 1786. He married Susanna Ross, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1762.

Issue of Rev. William and Susanna (Ross) Thompson:

Ross Thompson;
 Gerhard Thompson;
 Samuel Thompson;
 William Thompson;
 Mary Thompson, b. Jan. 9, 1765, d. at Carlisle, Feb. 5, 1825; m. March 29, 1781, Dr. Thomas Brockus Veazey, of "Essex Lodge," Cecil co., Md., and had issue:
 Dr. John Thompson Veazey, m. Sarah Ward;
 Juliana Ross Veazey, m. Thomas Savin;
 MARIA ROSS VEAZEY, m. Isaac Brown Parker, of Burlington;
 Thomas B. Veazey, Jr., of "Essex Lodge;" m. Anne Ward.

MARIA ROSS VEAZEY, second daughter and third child of Dr. Thomas Brockus Veazey, of "Essex Lodge," Cecil county, Maryland, by his wife, Mary Thompson, was born at "Essex Lodge," July 29, 1787, and on April 27, 1811, married Isaac Brown Parker, then of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, but later a prominent lawyer of Burlington county, New Jersey. In 1833 he inherited from his maternal uncle, John Brown, of Philadelphia, a fortune of \$750,000, which at his death had increased to \$2,300,000.

Issue of Isaac Brown and Maria Ross (Veazey) Parker:

Mary Veazey, b. at Carlisle; m. there, Jonathan Moore, of Carlisle, and d. Feb. 28, 1896, at an advanced age;
 EUPHEMIA BROWN PARKER, m. Nov. 9, 1837, Edward Burd Grubb, Esq.;

John Brown Parker, a prominent lawyer of Carlisle, Pa., afterwards removed to Phila., but d. in Carlisle; m. (first) Margaret Brisbane, (second) Sarah Richards; by first wife had:

Lieut. Col. Isaac Brown Parker, of Gen. W. S. Hancock's staff, in the Civil War; d. unm.;

Capt. Alexander MacDonald Parker, of the Anderson Cavalry, Civil War; d. unm.;

William Brisbane Parker, m. Jennie Jones, of Chicago, and had one child, Alexander Brown Parker;

Sarah Parker, m. Frank Stanley, of Phila., son of Andrew Stanley, of England, and had one daughter;

Maria Veazey Parker, m. William Hart Frailey, of Phila., son of Com. J. W. Frailey, of the U. S. N.; she survived her husband, but had no children.

By his second wife John Brown Parker, had two daughters:
 Emmeline Knox Parker;
 John Brown Parker, Jr.

William Brown Parker, m. Margaret Ellis;
 George Washington Parker, m. Mary Grubb, and had one dau., Mary Veazey Parker, m. William Welch, of Phila.;

Emmeline Hamilton Parker, m. Francis Johnson, of New York;
 Thomas Brockus Parker, m. Helen MacGregor;
 Marcia Ross Parker, m. Hon. Chapman Freeman, of Phila.;

Virginia Richmond Parker, m. John Baptiste Marie, of New York.

Issue of Edward Burd and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb:

Maria Grubb, d. young;

GEN. E. BURD GRUBB, b. Nov. 13, 1841; of whom presently;

Isaac Parker Grubb, b. 1843; entered the Union Army during the Civil War, became Assistant Adjutant General, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, under his elder brother, Gen. E. Burd Grubb, and d. before Petersburg, Va., Aug. 11, 1864;

Henry Bates Grubb, b. 1848; residing at Burlington, N. J.; m. Anne Shaw, dau. of Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, Episcopal Bishop of N. J., and had issue:

Edward Burd Grubb, now dec.

Charles Ross Grubb, living in Paris, France; m. Florence Reynolds, niece of Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. A., and had issue:

Parker Ross Grubb.

Euphemia Parker Grubb, m. Demetrius Corkez, of Roumania.

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, eldest son of Edward Burd Grubb, by his wife, Euphemia Brown Parker, born in Burlington, New Jersey, November 13, 1841, prepared for college at the Burlington grammar school, and entered Burlington College, from which he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1860.

Almost immediately after the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops to support the Union and suppress the Rebellion, 1861, General Grubb entered the volunteer service of his native state, as a private, was promoted Sergeant, and soon after to the rank of Second Lieutenant, of his company, in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, which he accompanied to the front.

He was at the first battle of Bull Run, July of 1861, and also at the hard fought battle of Gaines' Mill, where eleven hundred of the two thousand men in his brigade were either killed, wounded or taken as prisoners.

He had previously been promoted to First Lieutenant of Company D, and during the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, performed the perilous duty of carrying despatches to and from General Slocum, in the face of the direct fire of the enemy. When General Kearney was transferred to the command of a division, Lieutenant Grubb was assigned to a position on the staff of General Taylor. He was promoted Captain of Company B, Third Regiment. He was promoted to Major of the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, November 23, 1862, and to Lieutenant Colonel, December 26, 1862. At Fredericksburg he personally led the right wing of his regiment, and received high commendation in official reports for gallant action in that battle. A chronicler of this battle says of him: "It was due to him that the right of the regiment, then thrown into confusion by the terrible fire to which it was subjected, was rallied and led into the thickest of the combat of Fredericksburg." At the battle of Chancellorsville, being then the Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, after having his horse shot under him, he led his men on foot. He was extremely popular with the men who fought under him, and exercised a great influence with them on all occasions. He was instrumental in ending a mutiny in the camp at White Oak Church.

The time of enlistment of the Twenty-third Regiment having expired, it went home to be mustered out just at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Grubb was successful in assembling the men, and inducing them, with practical unanimity, to volunteer for the emergency; and the regiment led by him was the first to arrive and report for duty at Harrisburg.

In July, 1863, Colonel Grubb was commissioned by the Governor of New

Jersey to command the military camp at Beverly. While there he recruited the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and sent it to the front. At the request of Governor Parker he afterwards recruited the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and at its head left Trenton, June 28, 1864, and with it fought with conspicuous bravery and efficiency before Petersburg. Major General Birney, in general orders referred to the Thirty-seventh Regiment as an exceptionally superior regiment. Colonel Grubb was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers, March 5, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

Of General Grubb, as a military officer it has been said, "Though a strict disciplinarian, he was at all times highly popular with the men, managing to so direct those of his command that duty became a pleasure, and he never asked his men to face any danger which he was unwilling to share." Among his private papers are preserved all his successive commissions, from Sergeant to Brigadier General. Annually on the third day of May, for many years, he has entertained at his beautiful country place near Edgewater Park, New Jersey, the survivors of the Twenty-third Regiment, his old command.

At the session of the New Jersey Legislature of 1906, an Act was passed and approved by the Governor, March 9, 1906, of which the following is a copy of the title and preamble:

"An Act, to authorize the erection of a monument on the battle field of Salem Church, in the State of Virginia, to commemorate the services of the Twenty-Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the Battle of Salem Church and other engagements of the Civil War, and to appropriate money to pay the cost of the erection and dedication of the same.

"Whereas, the Twenty-Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, rendered valiant and distinguished service in the Battle of Salem Church, in the County of Spottsylvania and State of Virginia, fought on the third day of May, 1863; as well as in other engagements of the Civil War; and

"Whereas, in order to perpetuate the memories of said battle of Salem Church and in other engagements in which the said regiment participated, as well as to promote the spirit of patriotism in their descendants and others, the surviving members of said regiment formed themselves into an association known as the 'Association of the Survivors of the Twenty-Third Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers,' which association, upon each recurring anniversary of the Battle of Salem Church, meets to revive the memories and associations of said battle,

"Whereas, the land whereon said regiment fought in said battle and on which the lines of battle were formed, where said regiment sustained and delivered the most severe charges of the day; where the greatest victories of the battle were achieved and the greatest losses sustained by said regiment, consecrating it as historic ground and endearing it to the memory of all who trod its soil, had been purchased by Edward Burd Grubb, then Colonel of the said regiment, and by him deeded to trustees for said association, to be held by said trustees and their successors as a perpetual memorial of said battle of Salem Church; and

"Whereas, the said association is desirous of erecting upon the land so held for them in trust, a suitable monument commemorative of the said battle, but are without means wherewith to accomplish the same and desire State aid in the premises; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. 1. The sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, &c. &c."

The military record of General E. Burd Grubb in the United States service as taken from the official records of the State of New Jersey, is shown by the following certified copy thereof:

"Office of Auditor General.

"Trenton, New Jersey, May 20, 1904.

"It is certified, and the records of this office show, that E. Burd Grubb, was enrolled as a private in Company C, Third Regiment Infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1861; and was mustered into service of the United States as such for a period of three years from the twenty-fifth day of May, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, May 25, 1861; commissioned Second Lieutenant, June 13, 1861; First Lieutenant,

Company D, November 8, 1861; Captain, Company B, August 21, 1862—declined; commissioned Major, Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, November 24, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel, December 26, 1862; Colonel, April 9, 1863; mustered out with regiment, June 27, 1863, at Beverly, New Jersey, expiration of term of service; commissioned Colonel, Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry, June 23, 1864, for 100 days; mustered out with Regiment, October 1, 1864, at Trenton, New Jersey, expiration of term of service; commissioned Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, by Brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

"R. Heber Brentnall,
"Adjutant General."

After leaving the army, General Burd Grubb resided until 1873 in his native place of Burlington, being for several years a member and for two years president of the Common Council of that city; also serving as trustee of St. Mary's Hall. In 1874 he purchased a handsome estate on the Delaware river at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, which he has since made his home. He was for eighteen years, 1878-96, Captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and also served as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. In October, 1881, he commanded the New Jersey Battalion at the Yorktown Centennial. He was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for New Jersey, 1886, and at the expiration of his term in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison one of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

In 1889 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Governor of New Jersey, but owing largely to the extensive election frauds practiced in that campaign was defeated. On behalf of the citizens of his native state, he thereupon devoted himself actively to the prosecution of persons concerned in this corrupt practice and was instrumental in having sixty-nine of them convicted and sent to prison.

In September, 1890, General Grubb, at the request of his intimate and personal and political friend, Hon. James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, was appointed and accepted from President Harrison the position of Minister to Spain. The special object of the appointment was to secure the adoption of a treaty with the Spanish Government for reciprocity of trade between the United States and Spain and her colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. This treaty was successfully negotiated by General Grubb the following year and during its operation showed a gain of \$27,000,000 in the American commerce; but it was abrogated by the passage of the Wilson Tariff Bill, during the Cleveland administration, and the restoration of the duty on Cuban sugar, which, under the Aldrich Clause of the McKinley Bill, had been suspended during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty. In addition General Grubb secured the rescinding by the Spanish Government of the prohibition against the importations of American pork, a signal diplomatic triumph.

An other important incident of General Grubb's ministerial career was his establishing the precedent in the law governing the right of asylum of a foreign subject in this country. Rufine Rueda, a Cuban murderer, who had fled to Key West, Florida, was kidnapped there by the Spanish authorities in collusion with the police of the city; this irregular and illegal proceeding resulted in negotiations which General Grubb conducted through diplomatic channels, covering a period of six months, which concluded with the return of the prisoner to Key West and the pursuance of proper proceedings for legal extradition. General Grubb resigned as Minister to Spain in August, 1892.

He inherited an interest in the Pennsylvania iron mines at Cornwall, purchased by his great-great-grandfather nearly a century and a quarter before his birth, and is president of the Lebanon Valley Furnace Company, being of the fifth generation in direct line of iron mine owners and manufacturers of iron in the Cornwall region of Pennsylvania. As the eldest male representative of Peter Grubb, Jr., an officer of the Revolutionary Army, he is a member of the Society of Cincinnati; he was the organizer and for several years governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Jersey, having previously been a member of the Pennsylvania Society. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Patriotic Sons of America; and among the social organizations of which he is a member are the Rittenhouse Club, United Service Club of Philadelphia, and the Riverton Yacht Club. He was four times elected Captain of the First Troop, City Cavalry, and served as such for eighteen years.

General Grubb married, 1868, Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cortland Van Rensselaer, by his wife, Catharine Ledyard Coggsell, and granddaughter of Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last patroon of Van Rensselaerwyck. She died April 17, 1886.

General Grubb married (second) November 3, 1891, Violet, daughter of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., by his wife, Gertrude Messiter. Her father is a mining engineer of London, England, and Linares, Spain; having a summer residence on the Island of Lismore, off Oban, on the coast of Scotland. Her mother is a collateral relative of the Beresford family of England. A sister of Mrs. Grubb is a wife of Captain Frederic Morgan, of the Royal Navy, now naval attaché of the British Embassy in Paris; another sister is the wife of Frederic Raike, Esq., King's Messenger to King Edward VII., of England.

Mrs. Grubb was decorated by Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, with the Order of Maria Louisa, one of the most exclusive orders in Europe. She is not alone the only American woman, but the only woman of any republic, upon whom this decoration has been conferred; when admitted she took the place of an Archduchess of Austria; the only other British members at that time were Queen Victoria; the Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra; and the Duchess of Westminster.

Mrs. Grubb, though of English birth, is a descendant of several of the early settlers in the Colonies of America. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, as tenth in descent from Tristram Coffin, born in Brixton, Devonshire, England, 1605, came to New England in 1642, and settled first in Salisbury, of which town he was Commissioner; was one of the Proprietors and first settlers of Nantucket, and Chief Magistrate there, June 29, 1671, to his death in 1681.

Ninth in descent from Tristram Coffin, Jr. (1632-1704), Lieutenant at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1583, and Deputy to the Provincial Legislature of Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1685, and 1700-02. He married Judith, daughter of Captain Edmund Greenleaf, "Head of the Military Forces under Gerrish;" Ensign, 1639; Lieutenant, 1642; Captain, 1645.

Eighth in descent from Nathaniel Coffin (1669-1749), Deputy to the "General Court" of Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1719-20; and member of King's Council, 1730. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Samuel Brocklebank (1625-76), Captain in King Philip's War, killed at battle of Sudbury, April 21, 1676.

Seventh in descent from John Coffin, who married Judith, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf (1692-1712), and daughter of Captain Stephen Greenleaf (1630-90), Representative in General Court, 1676-86; Ensign 1670; Captain, 1685, and drowned while on the Port Royal Expedition.

Dr. Nathaniel Coffin (1716-66), son of John and Judith (Greenleaf) Coffin, was father of Dorcas Coffin (1751-1801), who married Thomas Coulson; their son, John Coulson, was grandfather of Gertrude (Messiter) Sopwith, mother of Mrs. Grubb.

General and Mrs. Grubb are members of the Philadelphia Assembly.

Issue of General E. Burd and Elizabeth W. (Van Rensselaer) Grubb:

Euphemia Van Rensselaer Grubb, m. Nov. 20, 1895, Charles D. Halsey; they reside in New York City, and at Seabright, N. J.; they have issue:
 Van Rensselaer Halsey;
 Charles Day Halsey.

Issue of General E. Burd and Violet (Sopwith) Grubb:

Edward Burd Grubb, Jr., b. March 20, 1893;
 Margaret Shippen Burd, b. May 27, 1902, d. April 10, 1904;
 Violet Dorothea Grubb, b. July 3, 1905.

CLEMENT BROOKE GRUBB, fourth son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, born at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1815, was educated under the care of Dr. William Augustus Muhlenburg, at Flushing, Long Island. At the death of his father in 1823, all the children were minors, Clement B. being but eight years of age and his eldest brother, Edward Burd Grubb, in his thirteenth year. In 1833, the latter having attained his majority, obtained the consent of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county to, with his brother, Clement B., then eighteen years of age, assume charge of the Cornwall ore banks, and the four furnaces of Mount Hope, Manada, Mount Vernon and Codorus; they maintaining the dower interests of their mother therein, and paying the proportionate interest of the appraised value thereof to the guardians of the three surviving minor children, Mary Shippen, Sarah Elizabeth and Alfred Bates Grubb.

This partnership of the brothers, Edward B. and Clement B. Grubb, in the management of the furnaces and ore beds belonging to the estate of their father continued until 1845, when all the children having arrived at legal age there was a partial division of the iron interests among three of the brothers. Clement Brooke Grubb sold his interest in the Mount Hope Furnace to his younger brother, Alfred Bates Grubb, and retaining an interest in certain ore beds, erected the St. Charles Anthracite Furnace, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and later added the Henry Clay Furnace. Subsequently his son, Charles Brooke Grubb, became his partner in the iron business. After his marriage, Clement Brooke Grubb made his residence in Lancaster, where he was a vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, and for twenty years president of the First National Bank of Lancaster. In later years he made his winter residence at 2105 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and he was one of the first members of the Union League of that city.

Clement Brooke Grubb married, February 27, 1841, Mary, born March 20,

1821, eldest daughter of Charles Brooke, a prominent iron master of Chester county, by his wife, Jane Barde. He died at his residence in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1889, and his widow survived until February 23, 1899.

Issue of Clement Brooke and Mary (Brooke) Grubb:

Harriet Brooke Grubb, b. 1842, d. 1906; m. 1862, Stephen Baldwin Irwin, a descendant of the well-known families of Muhlenburg and Heister of Pa.; and had issue:

John Heister Irwin.

Charles Brooke Grubb, partner with his father in the iron manufacturing business in Lancaster co., and his successor;

Mary Brooke Grubb, m. Josh Bond Beall, of a distinguished Georgia family, a Captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, but since 1865 a resident of New York City; they had issue:

Mary Lilly Beall;

Ethel Grubb Beall, m. Aug. 7, 1901, Lieut. Com. George Tucker Smith, Surgeon in the U. S. N., who d. March 10, 1903; they had issue:

George Tucker Smith, Jr.

Florence Beall.

Ella Jane Grubb, m. L. Heber Smith, iron master, of Joanna Furnace, Berks co., Pa.; representing the fifth generation on the paternal side to occupy the same estate; he was a Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; they had issue:

Clement Grubb Smith, m. Edith Watts, dau. of George S. Comstock;

Heber L. Smith, m. Nelly Oliver, dau. of George F. Baer, president of Phila. & Reading Railroad;

Mary Grubb Smith;

Daisy Emily Smith, m. William Stuart Morris, a descendant of the prominent Morris family of Phila., an account of which is given in these pages; son of Dr. Cheston Morris, by his second wife, Mary Ella Stuart, grandson of Dr. Casper and Anne (Cheston) Morris, great-grandson of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, and great-great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Morris, the commander of the First City Troop, Phila. Cavalry, in the Revolution; they had issue: Heber Smith Morris;

Stanley MacDonald Smith;

William Howard Smith.

Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, of Phila., unm.

ALFRED BATES GRUBB, youngest son of Henry Bates Grubb, by his second wife, Harriet Amelia Buckley, born at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, January 6, 1821, was in his third year on the death of his father, and was reared and educated under the care of his mother, and on leaving school became associated with his two elder brothers in the management of Mount Hope and other furnaces belonging to his father's estate.

On the division of his father's iron producing properties in 1845, he purchased the interest of his brother, Clement Brooke Grubb, in the Mount Hope Furnace and other interests connected therewith, and, originally as the partner of his eldest brother Edward Burd Grubb, assumed the management of the Mount Hope Furnace, the sole interest in which he later acquired and continued to operate it until his death, February 2, 1885.

He was a well-known and prominent iron master of Lancaster county, and became identified with a number of financial and industrial enterprises there and elsewhere. He was one of the organizers of Manheim National Bank, and one of its directors from the organization to the time of his decease. He was also a large stockholder in the Schuylkill Navigation Company and for many years a member of its Board of Directors. He was one of the active members of the Union League, and gave his active support to measures for the preservation of the

Union in the dark days of the Civil War. In later life a portion of his winters were spent in Philadelphia and he was a member of the Philadelphia Club.

Alfred Bates Grubb married, March 25, 1858, Ellen Farnum, a descendant of Roger Williams, the famous pioneer Baptist of Rhode Island, through the following lines.

Roger Williams, born in England, 1599, son of Williams, baptized at Gwinsea Cornwall, July 24, 1600, took his degree at Pembroke College, January, 1627; studied for the church and was admitted to holy orders and had a parochial charge prior to coming to Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he arrived in 1631; became pastor of Church at Salem, April 12, 1631; removed with a few followers to Narragansett Bay in 1636, and in June following embarked for Rhode Island, obtained Charter from the Crown, 1644; was Governor, 1654-8; died 1683.

Mercy Williams, daughter of Roger, born 1640, died 1705; married Resolved Waterman, born 1635, died 1670, their daughter,

Waite Waterman, born 1666, died 1711; married John Rhodes, born 1658, died 1716, and their daughter,

Phœbe Rhodes, born 1698, died 1761; married Samuel Aborn, born 1697, and their daughter,

Phœbe Aborn, born 1730, died 1809; married Christopher Waterman, who was the commander of an English man-of-war during the war between England and France, was wounded in an engagement with the French and died of his wounds in 1757; their daughter,

Mary Waterman, born 1752, died 1846; married Joseph Whitney, born 1741, lost at sea in 1780; their daughter,

Elizabeth Whitney, born 1779, died 1857, married Royal Farnum, born 1775, died 1845; their son,

Henry Farnum, born 1806, died 1855; married Caroline Burnice Potter; their children were, Caroline Farnum, married Edward R. Bell; Henry Farnum, married (first) Camilla Laconte, (second) Margaret Wynde; and

Ellen Farnum, married Alfred Bates Grubb.

Issue of Alfred Bates and Ellen (Farnum) Grubb:

Ellen Farnum Grubb, of Phila., unm.;

Anna Newbold Grubb, m. George J. Chetwood, of N. J.;

ALFRED BATES GRUBB, JR., b. Phila., Aug. 21, 1861; of whom presently:

Rosalie S. Grubb, m. May, 1896, Charles Gibson Grosholz;

Mary Elizabeth Grubb, of Phila., unm.

ALFRED BATES GRUBB, only son of Alfred Bates and Ellen (Farnum) Grubb, born at Philadelphia, August 21, 1861, became associated with his father in the operation of Mount Hope Furnace and succeeded him in its ownership and management. He also succeeded his father as a director of the Manheim National Bank, and is a director of the Pennsylvania Trust Company of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He is associated with the Philadelphia Branch of the prominent banking house of N. W. Harris & Company of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and Pittsburg; and is a member of the Philadelphia Club, and other social organizations of Philadelphia.

Alfred Bates Grubb married, June 25, 1896, Bessie Lehman, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Keyser) Benton, and resides in Philadelphia.

HANCE FAMILY.

JOHN HANCE came from England or Wales to New England, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was made an inhabitant of Dover, New Hampshire, June 6, 1656, removed from there to Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was a Deputy and Overseer of the Court at Portland Point, Middletown, Monmouth county, December 28, 1669. He was one of the associated patentees of Middletown and Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, who purchased large tracts of land there about 1665, being mostly New Englanders, some of whom had resided in the little English colony on Long Island for a few years previously. He was a magistrate of Monmouth county, under the brief rule of the Dutch in 1673, and was one of the patentees of Middletown and Shrewsbury, who petitioned Governor Carteret, May 28, 1682, protesting against the sitting of "so-called Deputies or Representatives of Elizabeth Town, Newark, Woodbridge, New Piscataway and Bergen" at Elizabeth Town. His name appears as that of one of the persons filling various important local and provincial positions at different periods down to December 1, 1698, when he is returned by the Sheriff as one of those elected to represent Shrewsbury in Colonial Assembly. He was one of the first settlers of Rumsome Neck, now Seabright, Monmouth county, where he located a large tract of land, patented to him at different periods, comprising over five hundred acres of land, the "Home Farm," on which he lived containing two hundred and forty-seven acres. His wife, Elizabeth, is supposed to have been a daughter of Thomas Hanson, who was also an inhabitant of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1656, as on February 4, 1697-9, Tobias Hanson, grandson of Thomas, executes a power of attorney to his "uncle John Hance, of Shrewsbury," to act as his general agent in New Jersey. Tobias Hanson had a patent for a tract of land adjoining John Hance in Shrewsbury, prior to 1685.

John Hance was named in the will of Colonel Lewis Morris, as one of the overseers of the will in 1690. He was one of those licensed to purchase lands of the Indians, at Manasquan, July 9, 1685. His will, dated March 24, 1707-8, and proved January 27, 1710-11, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; sons, John and Isaac; daughters, Mary Antram, Elizabeth Worthley, Deborah Corleis, and Judith Hardman. It also mentions Tobias Hanson and Samuel Childe, of Piscataway, New England. His widow, Elizabeth, survived him many years.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Hanson) Hance:

- Mary, b. Sept. 29, 1670; m. May 4, 1696, James Antram, of Burlington co., N. J.; d. between 1736 and 1741;
- Elizabeth, b. Dec. 8, 1672, d. May 7, 1749; m. March 12, 1695-6, John Worthley, of Shrewsbury, who d. Dec. 3, 1715;
- Deborah, b. May 1, 1675, d. April 3, 1757; became second wife of George Corleis, of Shrewsbury;
- Judith, b. Oct. 15, 1678; m. May 24, 1706, Edward Hardman;
- Hester, b. March 30, 1681, probably d. young, not mentioned in father's will;
- John, b. May 11, 1683, d. Feb. 26, 1728-9; m. (first) Joyce Borden, dau. of Francis, (second) Elizabeth Corleis;
- ISAAC, b. Oct. 25, 1685, d. Sept. 15, 1764; of whom presently.

ISAAC HANCE, youngest son of John Hance, resided all his life on the Rumsome farm, patented to his father. He married (first) August 25, 1710, Rachel, daughter of Thomas White, of Shrewsbury, and granddaughter of Samuel White, one of the first patentees of Shrewsbury. She died August 30, 1734, and he married (second) Content (Worley) Bills, widow of Thomas Bills, daughter of Edward and Lydia Worley. She was born November 9, 1694, and died prior to April 30, 1736, on which date Isaac married (third) Joanna, daughter of Nathaniel Bills. He married (fourth) February 8, 1750, Mary, widow of Ephraim Allen, and daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Patterson) Cook, who survived him, dying 1774. Isaac Hance died in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 15, 1764.

Issue of Isaac and Rachel (White) Hance:

TIMOTHY, b. March 21, 1714, d. 1781; m. Rebecca Allen; of whom presently;
 John, b. May 6, 1720, d. 1769; m. Jan. 13, 1760, Catharine Waples;
 Jacob, b. May 3, 1729, d. June 21, 1798; m. (first) Dec. 6, 1750, Ann White, who d. 1757;
 (second) Feb. 8, 1759, Elizabeth Corleis.

TIMOTHY HANCE, eldest son of Isaac and Rachel (White) Hance, born in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, March 21, 1714, married, October 9, 1736, Rebecca Allen, granddaughter of Jedediah Allen, who came to New Jersey from Sandwich, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, and became prominent in New Jersey. Rebecca died October 23, 1759. The will of Timothy Hance was dated March 15, 1781.

Issue of Timothy and Rebecca (Allen) Hance:

Rachel, b. Jan. 27, 1738; m. March 7, 1759, Thomas Kirby, of Burlington, N. J.;
 DAVID, b. Sept. 18, 1739, d. June 6, 1825; m. Hannah Cooke; of whom presently;
 Isaac, b. Feb. 3, 1741; m. Feb. 16, 1763, Deborah Irons;
 Jeremiah, b. July 14, 1746; m. Dec. 15, 1774, Phebe Woodmanse;
 Mary, b. Sept. 11, 1749; m. John Craft;
 Elizabeth, b. April 22, 1751; m. Tobias Riker.

DAVID HANCE, eldest son of Timothy and Rebecca (Allen) Hance, born in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, resided at Rumsome until about 1775, when he removed to Bordentown, Burlington county, New Jersey, purchasing a property at the corner of Burlington and Prince streets, where he resided until his death, June 6, 1825. He married, June 23, 1762, Hannah, born March 15, 1742, died March 1, 1820, daughter of Ebenezer Cooke, of Manasquan, Shrewsbury, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of John Tilton, of Shrewsbury. Her brother, William Cooke, also removed to Bordentown, and subsequently owned and operated the mills at Cookstown, Burlington county, known for many years as "Cooke's Mills."

Issue of David and Hannah (Cooke) Hance:

Ebenezer, b. March 14, 1763, d. Jan. 18, 1795; m. 1787, Esther, dau. of John and Rebecca (Borden) Woolley, who after his death m. his brother, Timothy Hance;
 Timothy, b. May 24, 1765, d. Oct. 29, 1839; m. (first) 1789, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Rachel Thompson, who d. Nov. 4, 1800; (second) 1801, Mrs. Rebecca Fennemore; (third) March 1, 1807, Esther (Woolley) Hance, widow of his brother, Ebenezer;
 JEREMIAH, b. June 20, 1767, d. Jan. 1, 1827; m. (first) Sarepa Burr; (second) Elizabeth (Grubb) Antram; of whom presently;
 Hannah, b. Aug., 1777, d. May 4, 1861; m. Jeremiah Kenworth Bell;

Jeremiah, b. Nov. 14, 1779, d. March 28, 1855; m. Feb. 6, 1812, Mary, dau. of John and Tacy Thorne, b. 1790, d. 1859;
 Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1780, d. Dec. 23, 1851; m. John Adams; no issue;
 Lydia, b. Oct. 29, 1783, d. Aug. 5, 1869, unm.

JEDIAH HANCE, third son of David and Hannah (Cooke) Hance, born at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, was reared in Burlington county and spent his whole life there, dying January 1, 1827, in the sixtieth year of his age. He married (first), October 16, 1791, Sarepa Burr, of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Burlington county, born February 27, 1770, died September 15, 1811; (second), February 16, 1815, Elizabeth, widow of Aaron Antram, and daughter of Robert and Sarah Grubb, born December 9, 1772, died January 16, 1826. His children were all by the first marriage.

Issue of Jediah and Sarepa (Burr) Hance:

Edward, b. July 7, 1792, d. Sept. 2, 1814, unm.;
 Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1794, d. Oct. 15, 1876; m. Oct. 12, 1815, Josiah Letchworth;
 Isaac Burr, b. Aug. 23, 1796, d. Feb. 27, 1851; m. Rebecca Ann, dau. of Thomas and Rachel (Wooley) Hance;
 Eliza, b. Jan. 16, 1798, d. Aug. 9, 1864; m. March 16, 1823, George English, b. Jan. 16, 1800, d. May 25, 1863;
 DAVID E., b. Aug. 22, 1803, d. Dec. 1, 1875; m. Sarah J. Lancaster; of whom presently;
 Hannah, b. April 23, 1805, d. April 13, 1860; m. Sept. 8, 1836, John McCloud, b. May 15, 1787, d. March 22, 1872.

DAVID E. HANCE, youngest son of Jediah and Sarepa (Burr) Hance, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, August 22, 1803, came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business there; became an active business man of that city and died there December 1, 1875. He married, January 27, 1830, Sarah Jordan Lancaster, born June 7, 1807, died August 26, 1896.

Issue of David E. and Sarah J. (Lancaster) Hance:

Edward H., b. Phila., Nov. 1, 1833; now a resident of Germantown, Phila.; m. Nov. 5, 1857, Charlotte E., dau. of Anthony and Elizabeth (Beckenbach) Miskey, and had issue:
 Anthony Miskey Hance, b. in Germantown, July 20, 1859; graduated at Univ. of Pa. 1879; member of firm of Hance Brothers & White, manufacturing chemists, of Phila.; m. June 22, 1892, Sallie M., dau. of John M. Robinson, of Queen Anne co., Md.; resides in Germantown; no issue;
 Mary Miskey Hance, b. June 18, 1862, d. May 25, 1897, unm.;
 Edward H. Hance, Jr., b. at Germantown, July 23, 1867; was student at Univ. of Pa., but left before graduation, to enter into business with firm of Hance Brothers & White, manufacturing chemists; m. June 10, 1890, Helen, dau. of Edward B. Orne, of Phila., by his wife, Maria Bolden, and has issue:
 Edward H. Hance (3), b. Dec. 15, 1893;
 Anthony Miskey Hance, Jr., b. March 15, 1896.
 Joseph Crozer Hance, b. Phila., Feb. 5, 1838, d. there, Nov. 13, 1905; m. Nov. 7, 1861, Emma Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob and Mary (Coleman) Alter; and had issue:
 Emma Alter Hance, b. Sept. 6, 1863; m. June 6, 1894, Robert William Blake; issue:
 Emma Constantia Blake, b. Aug. 13, 1895;
 Robert Dayton Blake, b. Nov. 11, 1899;
 Mary Elizabeth Blake, b. Feb. 12, 1901.
 Alter Lancaster Hance, b. Dec. 20, 1872, d. Feb. 28, 1873.

RIDGELY FAMILY.

COLONEL HENRY RIDGELY came from Devonshire, England, in 1659, and settled in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, on a tract of over six thousand acres, four miles from the present site of Annapolis, which he named "Wardridge," being surveyed to him February 20, 1660-1. He was Major of the Provincial troops of Ann Arundel county, in 1661, and Colonel of the militia of that county until October 4, 1699, having petitioned the year previous to the Governor and Council, "being aged and infirm," that he might be relieved and discharged from his military command. His request not being granted, he again petitioned on the above date, "being very ancient, and desirous to lay down his commission as Colonel of Ann Arundel County;" this time his petition was granted. As a Justice of Ann Arundel county for many years, he experienced the same difficulty in obtaining a release from magisterial service as in the case of his military service, indicating that his service in both capacities had been more than satisfactory to the Provincial authorities. In the Records of Council for 1696 appears a minute of the receipt of a petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ridgely praying for a quietus as to his service as magistrate, for the reason of "being in years and having lately received a fall from his horse, whereby he is disabled of the use of his right arm, which renders him incapable to make use of his pen, beside the great disquietude which by public business is created to him." His petition was referred to the commissioners of Ann Arundel county and "if nothing be objected, then His Excellency will consider of giving him quietus." He was for some years a member of Governor's Council, and in 1683 one of the commissioners appointed by that body to survey the land for and manage the building of the courthouse for Ann Arundel Town. He was also a member of General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, and as such in 1692, with his close friend and associate Nicholas Greenbury and others, signed an "Address of thanks" to their Majesties, William and Mary, for sending them a Protestant Governor. He died in Queen Anne's Parish, April 2, 1710, having removed to that parish, the residence of his then wife Mary, in 1705, and was made a vestryman there, April 17, 1705. The records of St. Anne's Parish show that the church was completed in 1705, and "Madam Ridgely petitioned for a pew." She was the only lady so designated on the records.

Colonel Henry Ridgely was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Howard, who it is believed came from England in the same ship with him. She died without issue, and he married (second), about 1668, Sarah ———, who was the mother of his children. His third wife, whom he married shortly prior to May 16, 1696, was Mary, widow of Mason Du Vall. She survived him and married Rev. Jacob Henderson.

Issue of Colonel Henry and Sarah Ridgely:—

HENRY, born Oct. 3, 1669, d. March 19, 1699; m. Katharine Greenbury; of whom presently;

Rachel, married Charles, son of Col. Nicholas Greenbury, and brother to Katharine, wife of her brother Henry;

Charles Ridgely, of whom we have no further record;

Sarah, married (first) ——— Brewer; (second) Thomas Odell.

HENRY RIDGELY (2), eldest son of Colonel Henry Ridgely, by his wife Sarah, was born at "Wardridge," October 3, 1669, and died there, March 19, 1699. He is styled on the records "Henry Ridgely, Gentleman," and appears to have resided on the home plantation from the time of his marriage in 1689 to his death. He lies buried in the old family burying-ground, at "Wardridge," where the blue flag-stone imported from England and erected over his grave, bears this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of
Mr. HENRY RIDGLEY,
Who was borne ye 3d. day
of Oct. 1669: and departed
this life on ye 19th day
of March, 1699."

His will, dated September 13, 1699, and proven April 26, 1700, makes his "Honoured father and Loveing brother Charles Greenbury" trustees, and devises his home plantation to his wife Katharine for life, with 200 acres adjoining; to his son Nicholas 225 acres, and 292 acres on the northeast side of "the great branch of the Potomac;" to son Charles, 150 acres; and to his daughter Ann, a plantation called "Hunting Quarter."

Henry Ridgely (2) married, in 1689, Katharine Greenbury, who survived him, and married (second), prior to 1703, John Howard, by whom she had one daughter, Katharine Howard.

Issue of Henry and Katharine (Greenbury) Ridgely:—

Henry;

NICHOLAS, b. Feb. 12, 1694, d. in Dover, Del., Feb. 16, 1755; m. (first) Sarah Worthington; (second) Ann French Gordon; (third) Mary Middleton Vining;

Charles;

Ann;

Elizabeth.

COLONEL NICHOLAS GREENBURY, maternal grandfather of these children, was born in England, in 1627, and came to Maryland in the ship "Constant Friendship," in 1674, with wife Ann, three servants, and children Charles and Katharine. In 1680 he acquired by patent a tract of land lying between the Margethy and Severn rivers, containing 450 acres, known as "Greenbury's Point." He sold his original purchase in 1685 to Captain John Worthington, and purchased of the heirs of Ralph Williams, a tract of 253 acres adjoining, which, with other tracts purchased later, also became known as "Greenbury's Point," though the Williams tract was originally called "Towne Necke." Here Colonel Greenbury lived and died, and here he and his family lie buried, though the chapel and vault in which the remains of himself and wife were deposited have now disappeared "and are under the buildings of Captain Taylor, the present owner of Greenbury's Point," states Rev. Ethan Allen, in his "Historical Notes of St. Anne's Parish." The inscriptions on the tombstones of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury and his wife, copied in 1897, are as follows:—

"Here lyeth Interred,
The Body of
COLLN. NICHOLAS GREENBURY,
Who departed this life the
17th Day of December, 1697
A tates ma, 70"

Here lyeth Interred
The Body of,
Mrs. ANN GREENBURY,
Who departed this life
the 27th day of April, 1698
A tates ma, 50"

Ann, wife of Colonel Greenbury, is supposed to have been the daughter of Roger Newman, an Englishman, who was closely identified with the Greenbury

family in life, and at his death was buried in their private burial lot, where his tombstone was engraved with the coat-of-arms of his family. As a further confirmation of this theory, his large estate was bequeathed to Colonel Charles Greenbury, son of Colonel Nicholas and Ann.

Colonel Nicholas Greenbury was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Ann Arundel County, Maryland, April 28, 1686; was a member of General Assembly and of the Governor's Council. He was senior member and President of the Council of Sir Lionel Copley, Royal Governor, on May 18, 1692, and at the death of Governor Copley, September 12, 1693, filled the position of acting governor by virtue of his position as President of Council, until the arrival of Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Nicholson, from England, on May 7, 1694. He continued President of the Council to his death in 1697, and, says one of Maryland's historians, "seems to have been one of the greatest men of that time and place." Upon the arrival of Governor Nicholson, Colonel Greenbury was appointed as the head of a commission to lay out one hundred acres in lots and streets as the new capital of the state, now Annapolis. He and his wife Ann had issue:—

Katharine, b. in England, about 1670, m., 1689, Henry Ridgely Jr., (second) prior to 1703, John Howard;

Col. Charles Greenbury, b. in England, m. Rachel, eldest dau. of Col. Henry and Sarah Ridgely;

Nicholas Greenbury Jr., b. Md., d. y.;

Elizabeth Greenbury, b. Md.; m. Robert Goldsborough;

Ann Greenbury, m. John, son of Maj. John Hammond.

JUDGE NICHOLAS RIDGELY, second son of Henry and Katharine (Greenbury) Ridgely, and grandson of Colonel Henry Ridgely and of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury, was born on his father's plantation, "Wardridge," February 12, 1694. He continued to reside in Ann Arundel county until 1732, when he removed to Duck Creek, Kent county, Delaware, and shortly after to Dover, Delaware, his home place being "Eden Hill," about a mile from Dover, now owned by his great-grandson, Dr. Henry Ridgely, of Dover. He also owned "Fox Hall," including a plantation of four hundred acres, which likewise is still owned by his lineal descendants, being until 1898 the property of his great-granddaughter, Ann (Ridgely) du Pont, wife of Charles Irénée du Pont, and since that date the property of her daughter, Amelia Elizabeth du Pont. Judge Ridgely became at once prominent in the affairs of the lower counties on the Delaware, filling the offices of Treasurer of Kent County, Clerk of the Peace, Justice of the Peace, Prothonotary and Register in Chancery. In 1746 he was commissioned Judge of the Supreme Court of the Three Lower Counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, which became the State of Delaware in 1776, and filled that position until his death in Dover, February 16, 1755. In 1751 he was commissioned by an Act of Assembly to lay out a market and supervise the erection of the first market house in Dover. On May 20, 1736, as foreman of the Grand Jury, he signed the petition to King George II., against granting a charter to Lord Baltimore that should abrogate the proprietary rights of the Penn family in the Three Lower Counties.

Judge Ridgely was selected by and appointed guardian of Caesar Rodney in 1745, and his papers give evidence of his warm interest in and attachment to his ward, who later became the eminent patriot of Delaware. "He died full of years

and of honors, * * *, charitable without ostentation, religious without bigotry, and his country celebrated his obsequies with tears and embalmed his memory with praise and applause." Under his tutelage and care were trained three noted men of Delaware—his son, Hon. Charles Ridgely, Caesar Rodney, and his step-grandson U. S. Senator John Vining.

Judge Nicholas Ridgely, like his distinguished grandsire, was thrice married. He married (first), December 26, 1711, Sarah, daughter of Colonel John and Sarah Worthington, of Ann Arundel county, who died March 16, 1721. On December 5, 1723, he married (second) Ann, widow of James Gordon, daughter of Robert and Mary French, of New Castle county, on the Delaware, who died November 21, 1733. His third matrimonial alliance was made December 23, 1736, with Mary, widow of Captain Benjamin Vining, and daughter of Judge Hugh Middleton, of Salem county, New Jersey, who survived him.

Issue of Judge Nicholas and Sarah (Worthington) Ridgely:—

Sarah, b. Nov. 20, 1713, d. unm., Dec. 6, 1736;

Rebecca, b. Oct. 15, 1714; m. Oct. 30, 1731, Benjamin, son of John Warfield, of Ann Arundel county, Md.;

Rachel, b. Feb. 7, 1716; m. April 20, 1749, Hon. John Vining, Chief Justice of Three Lower Counties, and had two sons, Nicholas and Benjamin, neither of whom left descendants;

Ruth, b. March 16, 1718, m. James Gorrell; had daughter Sarah Gorrell, b. Aug. 14, 1749;

Ann, b. Feb. 18, 1720, d. unm.;

Issue of Judge Ridgely by second wife, Ann (French) Gordon:—

Mary, m. Patrick Martin; one child, Mary, d. unm.;

Issue by third wife, Mary (Middleton) Vining:—

CHARLES GREENBURY, b. Jan. 26, 1737, d. Nov. 25, 1785; m. (first) Mary Wynkoop; (second) Ann Moore; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. Sept. 30, 1743; m. Rev. Samuel McGaw; had one son d. inf.;

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 15, 1745; m. June 20, 1761, Thomas Dorsey, of Elk Ridge, Md.; left numerous descendants.

Mary (Middleton) Vining, third wife of Judge Nicholas Ridgely, had by her first husband, Captain Benjamin Vining, two children who lived to mature years, John and Mary. The son, John Vining, became first Chief Justice of the Three Lower Counties, in 1764; was Speaker of the Assembly, 1766-68; Trustee of Loan Office for Kent County; and filled other positions of trust and honor. He married (first) his step-sister Rachel, daughter of Judge Nicholas Ridgely, by his first wife, Sarah Worthington, by whom he had two sons, one of whom died in childhood, and the other of whom became a promising young lawyer, but died unmarried. He married (second) Phoebe Wynkoop, by whom he had a son John, who became a brilliant lawyer, and member of the first Continental Congress. He had also a daughter, Mary Vining, a beautiful girl and prominent belle of the Revolutionary period. Mary Vining, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Middleton) Vining, married Rev. Charles Inglis, for some years rector of Christ Church, Dover, afterwards rector of old Trinity Church, New York City, where he was officiating at the outbreak of the Revolution, and though

threatened with death if he persisted in praying for the King in the opening services of his church, held fast in his loyalty to the crown, thereby suffering the confiscation of his property and banishment to Nova Scotia, where he became the first Colonial Bishop. His first wife, Mary Vining, left no issue; he married (second) a New York lady, and had several children, one of whom succeeded him as Bishop of Nova Scotia, and another son distinguished himself at the siege of Lucknow.

DR. CHARLES GREENBURY RIDGELY, eldest child and only son of Judge Nicholas Ridgely, of Dover, Delaware, by his third wife, Mary (Middleton) Vining, was born January 26, 1737, at Salem, New Jersey, where his maternal grandfather, Judge Hugh Middleton, had been for many years a prominent man in public affairs, and owned a very large estate called "Barriton Fields."

His mother's first husband, Captain Benjamin Vining, was also of Salem county, though of a New England family, his father, William Vining, being at one time "Collector of Salem and Marblehead in New England." The son Benjamin removed from there to Philadelphia, where he was a Justice of the Peace, 1715-22, but later removed to Salem, New Jersey, where he died leaving a large estate to his widow, who on her marriage to Judge Ridgely surrendered it entire to the children of her first marriage.

Dr. Charles Greenbury Ridgely acquired a good classical education at the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Phineas Bond, who later became his brother-in-law by the marriage of both to daughters of Judge William Moore, of "Moore Hall." On acquiring his medical diploma, Dr. Ridgely located at Dover, where he practiced his profession with marked success, acquiring such a reputation for professional skill, that he was frequently called in consultation to all parts of the "Lower Counties" as well as to Philadelphia. He also became prominent in public affairs, almost from his first establishing himself at Dover. The *Delaware Register*, vol. ii, p. 166, has this to say of him: "He was not only distinguished as a learned and popular physician, but his powerful and active mind, his liberal reading on other subjects beside those of his profession, his strict integrity and honor, and his remarkable urbanity of manner, recommended him to his fellow citizens as a suitable candidate for a variety of public stations. According, from a short time after his settlement in Dover until his death, he scarcely passed a year in which he did not fill some important office, and frequently several of them."

He was elected to the General Assembly of the Three Lower Counties in 1765, and re-elected in 1766-67-68-73-74-76, and was a delegate from Kent county to the Convention held at New Castle, August 1, 1774, to select delegates to the first Colonial Conference held at Carpenter's Hall, September 5, 1774, when Caesar Rodney, Thomas McKean and George Read were selected as delegates. He was also a delegate to the Convention which at the suggestion of the Continental Congress assembled at New Castle, on August 27, 1776, and after a session of twenty-six days promulgated on September 20, 1776, the first constitution, and launched into existence the independent state of Delaware, and dissolved all connection of what had been the "Three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware" with the crown of Great Britain. Among his fellow delegates were Nicholas Van Dyke, Richard Bassett, Jacob Moore and Thomas McKean. He was a Justice of the county of Kent from November 1, 1764, until the adoption of the constitution of 1776, and was again called to the bench under the new

government then established. He died at Dover, November 25, 1785, near the end of his forty-eighth year.

Dr. Charles G. Ridgely married (first), June 11, 1761, Mary, daughter of Abraham Wynkoop, of Holland lineage; (second), June 2, 1774, Ann, daughter of Hon. William Moore, of "Moore Hall," Chester county, Pennsylvania, by his wife Willamina, daughter of the Earl of Wemys, Scotland.

Issue of Dr. Charles G. and Mary (Wynkoop) Ridgely:

Nicholas Ridgely, b. Dover, Sept. 30, 1762; read law under Judge Robert Goldsborough, Cambridge, Md.; admitted to Bar at New Castle, 1787, and became one of the most distinguished members of the Delaware Bar. He was appointed Attorney General of the State, 1791, and filled that position with eminent ability ten years; was member of Constitutional convention of 1792, and was thereafter repeatedly elected to General Assembly of State, and drafted the principal legislation made necessary by changes in the constitution. In 1801 was appointed Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, to which, through his influence in the Assembly, had been transferred the entire jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court, and equity proceedings, and the rules of court, forms of practice, and general principles of procedure adopted by him, are still in use, and he is justly considered the founder of chancery jurisprudence in Delaware. He held the office of Chancellor until his death, April 1, 1830, a period of nearly thirty years. His "Notes of Decisions in Chancery" are still the authority on those matters. He left no descendants.

Charles Ridgely, died in early manhood.

Abraham Ridgely, was an eminent physician, and prominent in political circles of his time, filling position of Secretary of State and other important offices; died without issue.

Issue of Dr. Charles G. and Ann (Moore) Ridgely:

Mary, m. Dr. William M. Morris; had one son, William Morris, m. a Miss Harris, of Harrisburg, Pa., and had children; Mary, wife of Caleb Penniwell, and Walter Morris;

HENRY MOORE, b. Aug. 6, 1779, d. Aug. 6, 1847; m. (first) Sarah Baning; (second) Sarah Ann Comegys; of whom presently.

Willamina, died in childhood.

Ann, died in childhood.

George W., became midshipman U. S. N.; lost at sea.

HENRY MOORE RIDGELY, son of Dr. Charles G. and Ann (Moore) Ridgely, born at Dover, Delaware, August 6, 1779, graduated at Dickinson College, studied law with his cousin, Charles Smith, Esq., at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Delaware Bar in March, 1802. About the time of his admission to the Bar, Dr. Barrett, of Dover, a friend of Mr. Ridgely, having been grossly insulted by a Mr. Shields, of Wilmington; in accordance with the custom of the time, sent a challenge to the latter by Mr. Ridgely. Shields refused to meet Dr. Barret, and, acting in a very ungentlemanly manner to the bearer of the challenge, finally challenged him to a duel. Mr. Ridgely, though the quarrel was not originally his, felt obliged to accept and in the duel which resulted was so severely wounded that for a time his life was despaired of, but after a painful and protracted prostration fully recovered. Public opinion was so aroused against his antagonist that he left Wilmington and never returned.

Mr. Ridgely became one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of his time, as well as a prominent business man and statesman, and he early manifested an interest in political affairs, became a leader of marked prestige, and was the successful standard bearer of his party in many important elections. He was repeatedly

elected to the State Legislature, and assisted in framing many of the most important statutes of the State; was elected to Congress in 1811, and re-elected two years later by a large majority. At the termination of his second term he declined a renomination, preferring to give his entire attention to his large practice, but was induced to accept the position of Secretary of State in 1817, a position he again filled in 1824, and as the incumbent of that office performed a most valuable work for posterity in collecting and arranging the scattered and imperfectly kept archives of his native state. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1827, and held a prominent place in that body, as he had in the lower House, by his advocacy of a protective tariff and other important measures of national legislation.

Mr. Ridgely, though filling at the behest of his fellow citizens many important offices, apparently cared nothing for public office or for the furthering of his personal ends. He was tendered the Chancellorship of the State in 1830, and later the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined both these high honors, yet, because he felt he could intelligently serve the public interests, accepted the comparatively unimportant and nonlucrative office of Commissioner of the Levy Court of Kent County, and patiently devoted his time to restoring the offices of the county to an orderly condition. Again believing that there was mismanagement of the County Almshouse, he sought and obtained the office of trustee, and was able to institute a number of reforms, that added greatly to the comfort of the paupers and reduced the expense of their support. In business and financial circles Mr. Ridgely held the same high position, filling a number of positions of trust and honor. He was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Dover at its incorporation in 1807, and filled that position for a period of forty years.

Henry Moore Ridgely married (first), November 21, 1803, Sarah, daughter of John Baning, of Dover, by his wife, Elizabeth (Alford) Cassius, said by a traveller of note, to have been "the most beautiful woman he had ever seen in Europe or America." She was daughter of Philip Alford, a wealthy West India merchant, who with his wife Charity came to Philadelphia and resided for some years on Second street, making periodical trips to the West Indies in the transaction of his business, during one of which he was lost at sea with many of his valuable papers.

Charity Alford, the widow, later removed to Dover with her widowed daughter, who in 1786 married John Baning, son of Philip Baning, of Dover, born there, 1740, and died February 15, 1791. After the death of John Baning his widow married (third) Dr. William McKee, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and a skilled physician of Wilmington, Delaware.

Sarah (Baning) Ridgely died January 14, 1837, and Mr. Ridgely married (second), March 17, 1842, Sarah Ann, daughter of Governor Cornelius Comegys, who survived him. He died on his sixty-eighth birthday, August 6, 1847. His fifteen children, six of whom survived him, were all by his first wife, Sarah Baning.

Issue of Henry Moore and Sarah (Baning) Ridgely:—

Charles George, b. Aug. 12, 1804, d. July 15, 1844; educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; entered West Point and graduated there with high honors and commissioned Second Lieut. First U. S. Infantry, July 1, 1826; resigned Feb. 22, 1827; sometime Professor of French at West Point Military Academy; studied law and practiced at Georgetown, Del.; sometime member Delaware Legislature;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 27, 1813, d. 1833; educated at Madame Grelland's school, Phila., and afterwards went much into society in that city, where she was admired, being a very beautiful girl of much ease and grace of manner. She was also a great belle in Washington society during the term of her father in the U. S. Senate;

ANN, born Feb. 21, 1815, d. Oct. 20, 1898; m. Charles Irenée Du Pont; of whom presently;

Henry, b. April 15, 1817, m. Virginia Jenkins; had issue:

Ruth Anna, m. (first) Richard Harrington; (second) Dr. James Wilson.

Had issue by Harrington:

Ridgely;

Samuel Maxwell;

Virginia.

Nicholas, b. Dec. 13, 1820, m. Mary R. Tilden; had issue, Henry Moore and Mary Tilden Ridgely;

Eugene, b. May 4, 1822, m. Mary A. Miffin; had issue: Daniel, m. Ella Madden;

Willamina Moore, b. May 27, 1827, m. Alexander Johnson; had issue:

Henry Ridgely,

Nicholas Ridgely,

Ann du Pont,

James,

Elizabeth, died in infancy;

Edward, b. Jan. 31, 1831, m. Elizabeth Comegys; had issue:

Harriet, married Dr. D. A. Harrison,

Edward, died young,

Sarah,

Henry, married Mabel Fisher.

Seven other children d. in inf.

ANN RIDGELY, second surviving daughter of Henry Moore Ridgely by his wife, Sarah Baning, like her elder sister, Elizabeth, inherited the grace and beauty of her grandmother, and was possessed of a no less lovely disposition and manner, as well as fine intellectual powers. She was entirely educated under her father's personal care, certain hours of every day being spent in his study reading aloud to him, and daily contact with a man of his finely cultivated mind and intellectual tastes, early formed those of her own. At the age of twelve years she had read all of Shakespeare, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Dryden's Virgil, and was familiar with most of the other classical writers as well as the modern poets. She was much admired in society. May 11, 1841, she became the second wife of Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont, of "Louviers," Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, son of Victor du Pont, by his wife, Gabrielle Josephine La Fitte, de Pelleport, daughter of Gabriel Renee Louis La Fitte, Marquis de Pelleport, of noble French lineage. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, March 29, 1797, where his father, Victor du Pont de Nemours, was then French Consul. The family later returned to France, but again came to America, with Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, the father of Victor, and a younger brother Eleuthere Irenée du Pont, the founder of the powder works on the Brandywine, arriving at Newport on New Year's Day, 1800.

Victor du Pont removed to New Castle county in 1809, and settled on the banks of the Brandywine, where Charles Irenée du Pont was reared, and later became interested in manufacturing interests in that locality, and was the owner of extensive tracts of land there and elsewhere and was prominently identified with the affairs of the State, serving several terms in the legislature, and was a member of the State Senate in 1841, and again in 1855. In the latter year he was

instrumental in securing an appropriation from the State Treasury to assist in building the Delaware railroad, of which he was one of the projectors, and was for many years a director. He was also a director of Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company; exerted a wide influence in the development of the resources of his native state and the promotion of internal improvements, and for many years president and director of the Farmers' National Bank of Wilmington. He died January 31, 1869.

Charles Irenée du Pont married (first), October 5, 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dycke, daughter of Hon. Nicholas Van Dycke. She died in 1838, leaving three children, and he married (second), May 11, 1841, Ann Ridgely, who survived him nearly thirty years, dying October 20, 1898, in her eighty-fourth year. They had issue:

AMELIA ELIZABETH DU PONT, of whom presently;

Henry Ridgely du Pont, b. at Louviers, Nov. 19, 1848; d. April 29, 1893; studied law with his half-brother, Victor du Pont, and admitted to Bar of New Castle co., 1871; appointed U. S. Jury Commissioner, 1870.

AMELIA ELIZABETH DU PONT, daughter of Charles Irenée du Pont, by his second wife, Ann Ridgely, married, July 5, 1866, her cousin, Eugene du Pont, eldest son of Alexis Irenée du Pont, youngest son of Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, the founder of the firm of "E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company," in 1802, by his wife, Sophie Madeline Dalmas, and Eleuthere Irenée du Pont was the younger son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, Inspector General of Finance and Commerce, under Louis XVI. of France, and the founder of the family in America, by his estimable wife Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise le Dec de Rencourt.

Alexis Irenée du Pont, was born on the banks of the Brandywine, New Castle county, Delaware, February 14, 1816, and was educated at the Mount Airy School, near Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and about the year 1836, became actively identified with the powder manufacturing plant established by his father, and continued a member of the firm of "E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company," until his death on August 23, 1857, from injuries received in an explosion of a portion of the works on the preceding day. He married, December 16, 1836, Joanna Smith, daughter of Francis Gurney Smith, of Philadelphia, who survived him and died August 29, 1876.

Eugene du Pont, soon after the tragic death of his father, became a member of the firm, with his uncle, General Henry du Pont, his younger brother, Francis Gurney du Pont, and his cousins, Irenée and Lammot du Pont, sons of his uncle, Alfred. The firm under the original name, having by this time vastly extended its scope, owning and operating ten different plants in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Issue of Eugene and Amelia Elizabeth (du Pont) du Pont:—

Ann Ridgely du Pont, born April 22, 1867, married June 26, 1894, William C. Peyton, son of Bernard and Estelle Peyton of San Francisco, Cal., and they have issue:

Bernard Peyton, born January 29, 1896.

Alexis Irenée du Pont, born August 2, 1869; graduated from Harvard College, 1892; now secretary and treasurer of the E. I. du Pont Company.

Eugene du Pont, born July 7, 1873; graduated from Harvard College in 1897; is now an officer in the E. I. du Pont Company.

Amelia Elizabeth du Pont.

Julia Sophia, married, November 3, 1903, James Newman Andrews, son of Gen. John N. Newman, and Lucy (McEntee) Andrews and they have issue:

Lucy Andrews, born October 21, 1904.

DU PONT FAMILY.

PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS, founder of the American branch of the family of du Pont, was born in Paris, France, December 14, 1739, and died at the Eleutherian Powder Mills, on the banks of the Brandywine, New Castle county, Delaware, August 17, 1817. He was a son of Samuel du Pont, born 1710, died June 7, 1775, by his wife Anne Alexandrine de Mountchanin (married, May 19, 1737); grandson of Jean du Pont (died 1731), by his wife Marie de la Port; and great-grandson of Jean du Pont (died 1715), by his wife Marie du Buse; and great-great-grandson of Abraham du Pont, born 1566.

Pierre Samuel du Pont was educated for the medical profession, but never entered into its practice. Becoming early interested in economic questions, he published in 1762 a treatise on national finance, which attracted the attention of the celebrated economist, M. Quesnay, who became his friend and associate. Du Pont published several other pamphlets and numerous articles in the popular style of the period preceding the French Revolution, in the *Journal de L'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Finance*, and the *Ephemerides du Citoyen*, of which journals he was successively editor. An article published in 1764, on "Export and Manufacture of Cereals," attracted the attention of Turgot, another leader of the French school of economists, later Minister of Finance to the unfortunate Louis XVI., who became du Pont's staunch friend and patron.

His journal, the *Ephemerides du Citoyen*, being suppressed by governmental edict, du Pont accepted the office of secretary of Council of Public Instruction from Stanislaus Poniatowski, King of Poland, and being made also governor, guardian and tutor of the King's nephew, Prince Adam Carlowski, spent the next two years in Poland. At the expiration of that time his friend and patron Turgot, who had been made successively Minister of Marine and Minister of Finance, recalled du Pont de Nemours to Paris, and for the next two years the young patriot was engaged in ably seconding and assisting that most able and unselfish patriot and statesman in his unsuccessful effort to establish governmental and economic reforms, far in advance of his age, that have made his name famous in the history of political science.

Du Pont de Nemours shared his patron's dismissal in May, 1776, and retired to Gatinais, in the neighborhood of de Nemours, his ancestral estate, and employed himself in agricultural improvements and literary and scientific pursuits. During this six years' retirement he wrote a translation of Ariosto, and in 1782, on the death of his patron, published his "Memoires sur la vie Turgot." In the same year he was appointed by Vergennes, with the English commissioner, Dr. James Hutton, to prepare the treaty for the recognition of the Independence of the United States, and a treaty of commerce between France and Great Britain in 1786. At about the latter date he was called to the Council of State of France, and appointed Commissary-General of Commerce and Inspector-General of Agriculture.

During the French Revolution, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours was an ardent advocate of a constitutional monarchy as against the extreme views of the



DU PONT ARMS.

Republicans, and on the memorable day of horrors, August 10, 1792, with his youngest son, Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, went armed to the Tuilleries, to defend the royal family from the anticipated attack of the frenzied mob. Through the courage and activity of the son, the lives of both him and his father were saved, and they later found temporary refuge in the observatory of Mazarin College, under the protection of their friend, the astronomer Lalande. While in hiding, Pierre Samuel wrote the famous "Philosophy L'Univers." Finally captured and imprisoned in La Force, he and his son only escaped the guillotine by the timely death of Robespierre, and the reactionary movement having set in, du Pont became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and by his policy of resistance to the Jacobins made himself a leader of the reactionary party. When the Republicans broke up the Council, September 4, 1797, du Pont de Nemours' house was sacked by the mob, and by the influence of Chenier he barely escaped death or transportation.

Despairing of being of further use to his country, to which he had given the best years of his life and almost life itself, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours decided to emigrate to America, and, accompanied by his two sons, Victor Marie (who had but recently returned to France from a diplomatic mission in America) and Eleuthere Irenée, and their families, he embarked for America, and they landed at Bergen Point, New Jersey, January 1, 1800, where he continued to reside with his elder son for two years. In 1802, the affairs of his native country having somewhat cleared, he returned to France and was offered official position by the great First Consul, but declined it, and devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He was employed by the United States to assist in arranging the treaty of 1803, by which the great territory of Louisiana, extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific, was ceded to the United States by France. Through his services in this capacity he acquired the friendship and confidence of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, and was by him requested to prepare a plan of national education, which was published in 1812, and, though never adopted by the United States, its salient features were incorporated into the plan of education adopted by France, which forms their present code. On the downfall of Napoleon in 1814, du Pont de Nemours again entered the service of his native country, becoming Secretary of the Provisional Government, and on the restoration of the monarchy became a Councillor of State. On the return of Napoleon from Elba in 1815, he left France permanently, and, again coming to America, made his home with his sons on the banks of the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he died August 6, 1817. He had been for nearly a half century an extensive and prolific writer on scientific, political and literary subjects and published many works of the highest merit. He was a member of the Institute of France, and contributed many valuable papers to its archives.

Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours married, January 26, 1766, Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise le Dec de Rencourt, a woman of rare qualities of mind and character, a loving and devoted wife and mother, who died in France in 1784.

Issue of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours and Marie Louise le Dec de Rencourt:—

VICTOR MARIE DU PONT DE NEMOURS, b. 1767, d. 1827; m. Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport; of whom presently;

ELEUTHERE IRENÉE DU PONT DE NEMOURS, b. in Paris, France, June 24, 1772, d. at Nemours, New Castle co., Del., Oct. 31, 1834; m. Sophie Madeline Dalmas; of whom later.

VICTOR MARIE DU PONT DE NEMOURS, eldest son of the distinguished statesman and patriot, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, and his wife, Marie Louise le Dec, born in Paris, France, October, 1767, received an excellent education in the best educational institutions of his native country, and in 1774, at the age of sixteen years, entered the Bureau of Commerce, at Paris, of which his father was Inspector General. From June, 1785, to January, 1787, he travelled over the greater part of the kingdom in the collection of statistics on French agriculture, commerce and manufactures, for the use of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture over which his father was then presiding. In 1787 he was appointed an attaché of the French Legation in the United States, and spent two years in this country. Returning to France, he filled various official positions there until 1791, when he again came to America as Second Secretary of the French Legation, and was promoted to the position of First Secretary in 1795. Again returning to France in 1796, he was appointed French Consul at Charleston, South Carolina, and removed there with his young wife.

He returned to France in 1799, but in the latter part of the same year emigrated permanently to America, with his father and younger brother, landing at Bergen Point, New Jersey, where he resided until 1809, when he joined his brother on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he established a woolen mill, and was actively engaged in the manufacturing business for the remainder of his days. He was for some time a member of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, and took an active interest in the affairs of his adopted country. He also filled the position of Government Director of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, dying in that city, while on a business visit, January 30, 1827.

Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours married at Paris, France, April 9, 1794, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport, daughter of the Marquis Gabriel Renee Louis de la Fitte de Pelleport, a noble of ancient lineage, and a member of the household of Count D'Artois, later Charles X., and Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry. She was born at Stenay, France, March 20, 1770, and died at "Louviers," the seat of the family near Wilmington, November 6, 1837, having survived her husband nearly eleven years. An obituary of her written by her son, Rear Admiral Samuel Francis du Pont, U. S. N., is in part as follows:

"Died at Louviers, on the Brandywine, November 6, 1837, Gabrielle Josephine de Pelleport, relict of the late Victor du Pont, whose memory is still cherished by the friends who have mourned him in this State. The deceased was born in 1770, and was educated at Versailles, where her father, the Marquis de Pelleport, held an appointment in the household of the King's brother. She witnessed the commencement of all the monstrous events of the Revolution of 1789, the contemplation of which made her appreciate more fully the blessings of peace and tranquility which she found in her adopted country."

Issue of Victor Marie and Gabrielle Josephine (de Pelleport) du Pont:—

AMELIA ELIZABETH DU PONT, b. 1796, d. 1869; of whom later;

CHARLES IRENÉE DU PONT, b. Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1797, d. "Louviers," Jan. 31, 1869; m. (first) Dorcas Van Dycke; (second) Ann Ridgely; of whom presently;

SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT, b. Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 27, 1803, d. Phila., June 23, 1865; m. Sophie Madelline du Pont; of whom presently;
 Julie Sophie du Pont, b. Bergen Point, N. J., June 4, 1806, d. 1882; m. 1824, Commodore Irvine Shubrick, and they had issue: Thomas Shubrick, Francis Shubrick, Elisha Shubrick, Gabriella Shubrick, Richard Shubrick.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL FRANCIS DU PONT, youngest son of Victor and Gabrielle Josephine, born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803, removed with his parents to "Louviers," on the banks of the Brandywine, at the age of six years. On December 19, 1815, he was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy at the instance of President James Madison, who had offered him a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, but he chose the Navy. Ex-President Thomas Jefferson, the staunch friend of the family, in a letter to his father congratulating him on the appointment of his son, expressed the prophetic hope that he might become an Admiral. The young midshipman made his first cruise of three years in the "Franklin" as an aide to Commodore Stewart, and was transferred to the "Erie" before his return. He was made a Sailing Master in 1824, and promoted to Lieutenant in April, 1826, and in 1835, during the Florida War, was in command on the "Warren" and the "Constitution" in the Gulf of Mexico. From 1839 to 1842 he was in the Mediterranean, and in that year was made Commander, and took command of the frigate "Congress." In 1845 he had command of the flagship of Commodore Stockton's Pacific Squadron, and made a brilliant record during the War with Mexico. He was made a Captain in 1855, and sent on an important mission to China. In 1860 he was in command at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, on his own responsibility, sent an armed steamer to Chesapeake Bay to protect the transit of the United States troops to Annapolis. In September, 1861, he was appointed flag-officer, and placed in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and carried General W. T. Sherman, and his command of 10,000 men to the attack on Port Royal, South Carolina. He attacked and captured Forts Walker and Beauregard in November, 1861, and, moving down the Florida coast, captured nearly every post on his way. He was commissioned Rear Admiral, July 16, 1862, and in 1863 conducted the attack on Fort Sumter and Charleston. In July, 1863, he was relieved of active command and returned to his home near Wilmington. He died in Philadelphia, June 23, 1865.

Rear Admiral du Pont was the author of a treatise on the use of floating batteries for coast defense; was one of the commission to consider the project of establishing the Naval Academy, in 1844, and formulated the plan of its organization. He married, in 1833, his cousin, Sophie Madelline du Pont, daughter of his uncle, Eleuthere Irenée du Pont, but they had no issue. A statue was erected to his memory by the United States Government, in du Pont Circle, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES IRENÉE DU PONT, eldest son of Victor M. and Gabrielle Josephine, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, March 29, 1797, while his distinguished father was filling the position of French Consul at that port. Therefore, with the exception of a portion of the year 1799, when his parents resided in Paris, he was a lifelong resident of the United States, his parents having permanently located in this country at Bergen Point, New Jersey, on the first day of the nineteenth century. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Brandywine

Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, where the remainder of his life was spent. At an early age he became actively interested in the woolen mills established by his father at "Louviers," and continued to conduct them after his father's decease. He took an ardent interest in the development of the resources of his adopted State; was one of the promoters of the Delaware railroad, of which he was one of the original board of directors. He was later a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and of the Farmers' National Bank of Wilmington. He was several times elected to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, and became a member of the State Senate in 1841 and was again elected to the same body in 1855. During the later years of his life he lived retired at the family seat of "Louviers," taking little part in public affairs.

Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont married (first), October 5, 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dycke, born at New Castle, Delaware, February 4, 1806, died at "Louviers," July 9, 1838. She was the seventh child of Hon. Nicholas Van Dycke, of New Castle, a distinguished lawyer, member of Assembly, member of Congress, and United States Senator from Delaware, by his wife Mary Van Leuvanigh, and therefore of Holland descent of both paternal and maternal lines; on the paternal from Jan Tomasse Van Dycke, who emigrated from Holland in 1652, and on the maternal side from Bartholomew Van Leuvanigh, an emigrant of about the same date.

Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont married (second), May 11, 1841, Ann Ridgely, born February 21, 1815, died October 20, 1898, daughter of Hon. Henry Ridgely, member of Congress, and United States Senator from Delaware, by his wife, Sarah Baning. Ann Ridgely du Pont was a lady of much grace and beauty and of unusual intellectual powers, the favorite and companion of her intellectual father; she became, like him, a great classical scholar and linguist.

Issue of Charles Irenée and Dorcas M. (Van Dycke) du Pont:—

MARY VAN DYCKE DU PONT, b. April 19, 1826, lived near Wilmington, Del., unmarried; d. Sept. 25, 1909;

VICTOR DU PONT, b. May 11, 1828, d. May 13, 1888; m. Alice Hounsfield; of whom presently;

Charles Irenée du Pont, Jr., b. Aug. 5, 1830, d. Jan. 7, 1873;

Nicholas Van Dycke du Pont, d. inf.

Issue of Charles Irenée and Ann (Ridgely) du Pont:—

AMELIA ELIZABETH DU PONT, b. "Louviers," Feb. 26, 1842; m. July 5, 1866, her second cousin, Eugene, son of Alexis Irenée du Pont, and grandson of Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, founder of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; of whom later;

Henry Ridgely du Pont, b. "Louviers," Nov. 19, 1848; d. April 29, 1893, unm.; studied law with his half-brother, Victor du Pont, and was admitted to Delaware Bar in 1871; practiced at Wilmington, Del.; was appointed U. S. Jury Commissioner for Del., 1870.

VICTOR DU PONT, eldest son of Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont, by his wife, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dycke, was born at "Louviers," May 11, 1828, and spent his boyhood there. He entered Delaware College at Newark, and after graduating there entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in the class of 1846. In the same year as his graduation he began the study of law in



VAN LEUVENIGH ARMS.



HOUNSFELD ARMS.



VAN DYKE ARMS.

the office of Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of Delaware, and attended lectures at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1849. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Wilmington, and became one of the leading practitioners of the State in point of legal ability. He was several times appointed Chancellor *ad litem* to adjudicate difficult questions, and could have held high judicial position could he have been induced to accept, but preferred to devote himself to the practice of his profession. He early manifested an interest in political affairs, originally as a Whig, with which party all his family had been affiliated, but the association of a number of prominent members of that party with the Know-Nothing, or American party, in the crusade against persons of foreign birth, drove him into the Democratic party, with which he thereafter affiliated. He was exceedingly popular with the masses and influential in political circles, and was several times urged to become a candidate for Governor of the State; in 1874 an especially strong effort was made to induce him to become a candidate for that office, to which he would certainly have been elected could he have been induced to accept the nomination tendered him. He was also pressed to become a candidate for United States Senator, but persistently refused to accept any office that interfered with the practice of his chosen profession. He was for some years a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was a Presidential Elector for McClellan in 1864. He took an active interest in the business and financial institutions of his native State; was a director of the Union National Bank from 1852, and its president from 1866 to his death; was many years a director of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, and its president from 1880 until his death; a director of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad Company; and connected with a number of other local institutions. He was considered a practical and sagacious business man, and a successful and faithful manager of large business interests entrusted to his care and management in the line of his profession. He was a vestryman of Trinity (Old Swedes) Protestant Episcopal Church, and took a deep interest in religious and charitable enterprises and institutions; sympathetic and charitable by nature, he was a large, though unostentatious contributor to charity and benevolence. He died at Wilmington, April, 1888.

Victor du Pont married, October 16, 1851, Alice Hounsfeld, and they had issue, as follows:—

VICTOR DU PONT, JR., b. June 30, 1852; of whom presently;

Mary Lammott du Pont, b. Aug. 9, 1854; m. Apr. 24, 1878, William du Pont; (second) Dec. 5, 1893, Willard Saulsbury, Jr., of the Wilmington Bar;

Ethel du Pont, b. June 13, 1857; m. Feb. 13, 1890, Hamilton Macfarland Barksdale; issue:

Greta du Pont Barksdale, b. Jan. 3, 1891;

Hamilton Macfarland Barksdale, Jr., b. Oct. 25, 1895, d. inf.:

Samuel Francis du Pont Barksdale, b. July 24, 1896, d. inf.;

Ethel du Pont Barksdale, b. August 26, 1898;

Charles Irenée du Pont, b. Aug. 15, 1859, d. Oct. 4, 1902, unm.:

Samuel Francis du Pont, b. 1861, d. inf.;

ALICE DU PONT, b. Oct. 13, 1863; m. Jan. 17, 1889, Gen. THOMAS COLEMAN DU PONT, son of Antoine Biderman and Ellen Susan (Coleman) du Pont, and grandson of Eleuthère Irenée du Pont de Nemours; see account of his line later in this narrative;

Samuel Francis du Pont, b. June 14, 1865, d. Aug. 27, 1893; unm.; educated at Univ. Pa., where he was a member of the Ø K Z fraternity; was clerk in employ of

- E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and later treasurer of the Rapauno Chemical Company;
 Greta du Pont, b. Aug. 25, 1868, d. Dec. 29, 1878;
 Sophie du Pont, b. Apr. 8, 1871; m. Feb. 3, 1904, Bruce Ford;
 René de Pelleport du Pont, b. Feb. 28, 1874; m. Jan. 9, 1904, Leroy Harvey; had issue: Alice du Pont Harvey.

VICTOR DU PONT, JR., eldest son of Victor and Alice (Hounsfield) du Pont, born in Wilmington, Delaware, June 30, 1852, is still a resident of that city. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the eldest male representative of the American branch of the du Pont family. He is a member of the Delaware Society of Colonial Wars, the Netherland Society, the Wilmington Country and Whist Clubs, and other social organizations. He married, February 4, 1880, Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Neill) Anderson, of Philadelphia. They had issue:—

- Victor du Pont (3d), b. Feb. 19, 1882, m. June 2, 1906, Elizabeth Tybout Everett, dau. of Charles and Emily (Tybout) Everett.

ELEUTHERE IRENÉE DU PONT DE NEMOURS, youngest son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, and the founder of the famous du Pont Powder Works, in New Castle county, Delaware, in 1802, was born in Paris, June 24, 1772, and was educated on his father's estate of Bois des Fosses, near the village of Chevennes, Department of the Seine and Marne. His favorite studies were botany and chemistry, in both of which he greatly excelled. At the death of his mother in 1784, when he was at the age of thirteen, he was placed by his father under the tutelage of the famous chemist Lavoisier, whom Turgot had made superintendent of the government powder works at Essone, France, and he early acquired a knowledge of the special science of powder making that has made his name famous over the civilized world.

He had not yet attained his majority, when his father established the large printing and publishing house (June 8, 1791) at the head of which he placed his son. After the terrible ordeal at the Tuilleries on August 10, 1792, when by his sagacity and courage he saved his father and himself from arrest and slaughter by the infuriated mob, he found shelter for a time at Essone, but was finally arrested and confined with his father at La Force, and, escaping the guillotine by the timely death of Robespierre, he was able during the reactionary period to resume the publication business and assist his father in the various official positions he held from 1795 to 1797. In 1799 he emigrated to America with his father and brother, and a few months after their arrival in America, January 1, 1800, learning that the powder manufactured in America was far inferior to that manufactured abroad, conceived the idea of establishing a plant in America, and at once returned to Essone, France, and made a careful study of the most improved methods used there, and returned to America in August, 1801, with plans for a factory, and began to look about for a suitable site upon which to erect his plant. Thomas Jefferson, with whom his distinguished father had become acquainted, was anxious to have him locate in Virginia, but in June, 1802, he purchased a large tract of land on the Brandywine, four miles from Wilmington, Delaware, and removed his family there in July and began the erection of the "Eleutherian Powder Mills," on a barren rocky tract of land on which there was then no human

habitation or other improvement, a cabin being fitted up for the reception of his family until more commodious quarters could be erected. His later residence was, it is said, built from a single rock quarried from the spot where it now stands, and is known as "Nemours." The business was a success from the start, and by 1810 the invested capital of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company exceeded \$75,000, and was many times doubled in the half century following, branch establishments being erected in Montgomery, Schuylkill, Luzerne and Northumberland counties, Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey and other parts of the United States. E. I. du Pont de Nemours, generally known as Irenée du Pont, was a man of extraordinary business ability, a man of simple unostentitious manners and tastes, generous and sympathetic, honorable in all his dealings, his highest ambition apparently being to be useful and productive in the great plan of the universe, rather than to amass riches or acquire glory for himself. He was foremost in the development of agriculture and industrial enterprises in his adopted state, and was greatly loved by all who knew him. He was a director of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, and closely allied with the business and industrial interest of the City of Brotherly Love, where he died while on a business visit, October 31, 1834.

Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours married in Paris, France, November 26, 1791, Sophie Madelline Dalmas, who was born in Paris, July 22, 1775, and died at "Nemours," on the Brandywine, November 27, 1828.

Issue of Eleuthere Irenée and Sophie Madelline (Dalmas) du Pont:—

Victorine Elizabeth du Pont, b. France, 1792, d. on the Brandywine, 1861; m. Ferdinand Banduy; no issue;

Evalina Gabrielle du Pont, b. France 1796, d. 1863; m. in 1816, Antoine Biderman; issue, James Biderman;

ALFRED VICTOR PHILADELPHUS DU PONT, b. Paris, France, April 11, 1798; d. "Nemours," Oct. 4, 1856; m. Margretta Elizabeth Lammot; of whom presently;

Eleuthera du Pont, b. Dec. 7, 1806, d. Jan. 1, 1876;

Sophie Madelline du Pont, b. 1810, d. 1888; m. her cousin, Rear Admiral Samuel Francis du Pont, (see above); no issue;

HENRY DU PONT, b. Aug. 8, 1812, d. Aug. 8, 1889; m. 1837, Louisa Gerhard; of whom later;

ALEXIS IRENÉE DU PONT, b. Feb. 14, 1816, d. Aug. 23, 1857; m. 1836, Joanna Maria Smith; of whom later.

ALFRED VICTOR P. DU PONT, eldest son of Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, by his wife Sophie Madelline Dalmas, was born in Paris, France, April 11, 1798, and was less than two years of age when he accompanied his parents to America, and had just passed his fourth year when the family located on the Brandywine, New Castle county, where his father had established his Eleutherian Powder Mills, some months earlier. After the completion of his education he was associated with his father in the manufacture of powder, and became thoroughly conversant with the various processes used. On the death of his father, 1834, he became the head of the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and the principal management of its affairs devolved upon him; his brother Henry, who had resigned from the army the same year of his father's death, becoming a member of the firm; and the youngest son, Alexis Irenée, becoming a member of the firm on coming of age two years later. Alfred Victor P. du Pont, was a man of fine executive ability, and under his management the business established by

his father continued to prosper and expand. Like his father, he was a man of generous and sympathetic nature, considerate of the wants and needs of the immediate community in which he lived, which was largely supported by the establishment of which he was the responsible head, and now grown to large proportions. He was also a public-spirited citizen, actively interested in the development of the natural resources of his State and the establishment of better transportation facilities. He died at "Nemours," the family seat on the Brandywine, New Castle county, October 4, 1856.

Alfred Victor P. du Pont married, October 28, 1824, Margaretta Elizabeth Lammot.

Issue of Alfred Victor P. and Margaretta Elizabeth (Lammot) du Pont:—

Victorine Elizabeth du Pont, b. Aug. 13, 1825, d. Jan., 1887; m. Jan. 18, 1849, Peter Kemble; issue. William Kemble, Meta K. Kemble, Mary Charlotte Kemble, Peter Kemble, Jr., Richard Law Kemble.

Emma Paulina du Pont, b. July 23, 1827, at "Nemours;" unm.;

Eleuthere Irenée du Pont, b. Aug. 3, 1829, d. Sept. 17, 1877; entered Univ. Pa., 1844, grad. 1848; identified with firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, and member from time of coming of age; m. Oct. 28, 1858, Charlotte Sheppard Henderson, dau. of Col. Archibald Henderson, M. C. from Delaware; issue:

Annie Cazenove du Pont, b. May 1, 1860, d. Oct., 1899; m. Absolom Waller; no issue;

Marguerite Lammot du Pont, b. Dec. 21, 1862, Swamp Hill, Del.; m. Sept. 20, 1881, Cazenove G. Lee, had issue: Cazenove Lee, Jr., Maurice du Pont Lee;

Alfred Irenée du Pont, b. May 12, 1864; m. Jan. 4, 1887, Bessie Gardner, had issue: Madeline du Pont, Bessie du Pont, Alfred Victor du Pont, Victorine du Pont.

Maurice du Pont, b. May 8, 1866, m. Margaret M. Fitzgerald; had issue: Charlotte du Pont, Fitzgerald du Pont, Nesta P. du Pont;

Louis Cazonove du Pont, b. Jan. 27, 1868, d. 1892, unm.;

LAMMOT DU PONT, b. April 13, 1831, d. March 29, 1884; m. Mary Belin; of whom presently;

Alfred Victor du Pont, Jr., b. Apr. 18, 1833, d. May 16, 1893; unm.; entered Univ. Pa., 1847, grad. 1851; member of Zelosopic Society there and of the Ø K Z fraternity; was for a time connected with E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; later engaged in other manufacturing enterprises, in connection with younger brother, Antoine Bidermann du Pont, at Louisville, Ky., where he died; a year prior to his death he built and endowed a Manual Training School and presented it to city of Louisville;

Mary Sophie du Pont, b. Dec. 3, 1834, d. Dec. 27, 1869; m. Feb., 1862, Charles Irenée du Pont; had issue: Victorine Antoinette du Pont, Charles Francis Philip du Pont.

ANTOINE BIDERMANN DU PONT, b. Oct. 13, 1837; m. Ellen Susan Coleman; of whom presently;

LAMMOT DU PONT, second son of Alfred Victor P. and Margaretta Elizabeth (Lammot) du Pont, born at "Nemours," New Castle county, Delaware, April 13, 1831, prepared for college at Crawford's School and Academy, Wilmington, under Rev. E. H. Gayley, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1849. Immediately on his graduation he entered the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and took especial charge of the chemical department of the business. By means of a series of experiments he greatly improved and increased the explosive power of the black powder manufactured by the firm. He became a member of the firm on coming of age, and his inventive genius resulted in revolutionizing the manufacture of powder; the processes introduced by him giving to the product of the Eleutherian Mills many times the



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explosive power of that formerly produced. Under the impetus of these improvements, the business greatly expanded and the firm operated ten different plants in Delaware, and in different parts of Pennsylvania.

In 1880 Lammot du Pont withdrew from the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and established a plant at Thompson's Point, New Jersey, specially designed for the manufacture of dynamite and atlas powder; forming the Repauno Chemical Company, with Gen. Henry du Pont, William du Pont, his brother Eleuthere Irenée du Pont, and his cousin Col. Henry A. du Pont, present U. S. Senator from Delaware. Lammot du Pont removed to Philadelphia in 1881, where the main offices of the company were located, and devoted himself with characteristic energy to the development and management of the business of the new company, until his untimely death on March 29, 1884, from injuries received in an explosion at the works in New Jersey. Lammot du Pont was a broad minded and public spirited man; frank and cordial in his manners, he invariably won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. During the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the government, assisting materially in raising and equipping troops for the suppression of the Rebellion.

He married, October 13, 1865, Mary, daughter of Henry Belin, then of Wilmington, Delaware, but formerly of Philadelphia.

Issue of Lammot and Mary (Belin) du Pont:—

- Isabella d'Audslot du Pont, b. Oct. 22, 1866, d. June 29, 1871;
- Louisa d'A. du Pont, b. June 25, 1868; m. 1904, Charles Copeland; issue: Lammot du Pont Copeland, b. 1905;
- Pierre Samuel du Pont, b. Jan. 15, 1870;
- Sophie Madeline du Pont, b. May 23, 1871, d. unm., 1904;
- Henry Belin du Pont, b. Nov. 5, 1873; m. 1897, Eleuthera du Pont Bradford; issue: Edward Bradford du Pont, d. inf.; Henry Belin du Pont, Jr.;
- William K. du Pont, b. March 29, 1875, d. Dec. 23, 1907; m. 1899, Ethel Halleck; issue:
 - Lisa du Pont, b. Apr. 7, 1900, d. Oct. 17, 1900;
 - Samuel Halleck du Pont, b. Nov. 10, 1901;
 - Paulina du Pont, born August 18, 1903;
 - Wilhelmina H. du Pont, b. July 17, 1906;
- Irenée du Pont, born Dec. 21, 1876; m. 1900, Irene Sophie du Pont, daughter of Francis Gurney and Elise Simons du Pont; had issue: Irene Sophia du Pont, b. Dec. 2, 1900; and four others;
- Mary A. B. du Pont, b. Nov. 30, 1878; m. 1904, William W. Laird;
- Lammot du Pont, b. Oct. 12, 1880; m. 1903, Nathalie D. Wilson; had issue:
 - Nathalie Wilson du Pont, b. Aug. 4, 1904; and others.
- Isabella M. du Pont, b. May 31, 1883; m. 1908, Hugh Rodney Sharp;
- Margaretta du Pont, b. May 12, 1884; m. 1906, Richard R. M. Carpenter.

ANTOINE BIDERMANN DU PONT, son of Albert Victor P. and Margaretta Elizabeth (Lammot) du Pont, born at "Nemours," October 13, 1837; entered the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, and graduated in 1856, was a member of the Zelosophic Society, and Ø K Z fraternity there. In 1857 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and became interested in the manufacture of paper there in connection with his elder brother Alfred Victor du Pont, and also in the management and development of steam and street railways, coal mining properties, and many other commercial and industrial enterprises in Kentucky and elsewhere. He was importantly connected with the Southern Exposition in 1883, and was subsequently actively associated with the publication

of a daily newspaper in Louisville. In 1894 he went abroad, where he resided for six years, and on his return made his home among his kindred in Delaware.

Antoine Bidermann du Pont married, April 18, 1861, Ellen Susan Coleman, daughter of Thomas Cooper Coleman, of Louisville, Kentucky, by his wife Dora Morgan.

Issue of Antoine Bidermann and Ellen Susan (Coleman) du Pont:—

Margretta Elizabeth du Pont, b. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862; m. June, 1888, Michael Bannon Coleman; had issue: Arthur M. Coleman, Greta C. Coleman, Alfred C. Coleman.

THOMAS COLEMAN DU PONT, b. Dec. 11, 1863, Louisville, Ky.; m. Alice du Pont, of whom presently;

Antoine Bidermann du Pont, Jr., b. Apr. 26, 1865; m. June, 1892, Ethel Clarke; had issue: Alleen du Pont, Ethel du Pont, Victorine du Pont.

Dora du Pont, b. Jan. 17, 1867, d. April 15, 1891; m. Oct. 13, 1886, Henry R. Phillips; had issue: Dora du Pont Phillips;

Zara du Pont, b. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1869; unm.;

Paulina du Pont, b. Louisville, Ky., July 6, 1871; m. Feb. 12, 1895, Henry Furlong Baldwin; had issue, Paulina du Pont, Richard du Pont, Henry du Pont and Margretta du Pont Baldwin;

Evan Morgan du Pont, b. Dec. 15, 1872; m. 1901, Helen Augusta Quinn; has issue: James Quinn du Pont, Bidermann Thomas du Pont, Rosina du Pont and Ellen Coleman du Pont.

GENERAL THOMAS COLEMAN DU PONT, present head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, founded by his great-grandfather in 1802, is the eldest son of Antoine Bidermann and Ellen Susan (Coleman) du Pont, and was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 11, 1863. He was educated at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio; the Chauncey Hall School, Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1884 graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. On his graduation he engaged in the occupation of a mining engineer in Kentucky. In 1894 he went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and became prominently identified with the steel manufacturing interests there, and later participated in the construction, development and operation of electric railways. In March, 1902, he became executive head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company at Wilmington, Delaware, a position he still fills. He has of late years taken an active interest in political affairs, and was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Delaware during the Roosevelt administration. He also fills the position of Brigadier General on the staff of Governor Lea, of Delaware.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont married, January 17, 1889, Alice, daughter of Victor and Alice (Hounsfield) du Pont, of Wilmington, an account of whose ancestry has been already given.

Issue of T. Coleman and Alice (du Pont) du Pont:—

Ellen Coleman du Pont, b. Dec. 23, 1889;

Alice Hounsfield du Pont, b. Dec. 15, 1891;

Francis Victor du Pont, b. May 28, 1894;

Rene de Pelleport du Pont, b. May 25, 1897;

Eleuthere Irenée du Pont, b. June 18, 1902.

HENRY DU PONT, third son of Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, born at "Nemours," the family seat on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, August 8, 1812. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduated there, July 1, 1833, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery. His career in the regular army

of the United States was however brief; he resigned June 15, 1834, returned to "Nemours," and became identified with the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, of which he became a member after the death of his father, the same year of his return home. He was for many years closely identified with the development of the business of the firm, of which he continued a member until 1880, when he joined his nephews in the formation of the Rapauno Chemical Company, and the erection of the large plant at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, for the manufacture of dynamite and atlas powder. He was actively identified with the affairs of his native State, and many years an officer of the State militia. He died August 8, 1889, on his seventy-seventh birthday. He married, in 1837, Louisa Gerhard, and they had issue:—

- COL. HENRY ALGERNON DU PONT, b. July 31, 1838; m. Mary Pauline Foster; of whom presently;
- Evalina du Pont, b. Oct. 9, 1840, unm., living near Wilmington;
- Ellen du Pont, b. March 29, 1843;
- Sarah du Pont, b. Jan. 29, 1847, d. April 29, 1876;
- Louisa du Pont, b. Feb. 23, 1845, d. July 2, 1863;
- Victorine du Pont, b. March 1, 1849;
- Sophie du Pont, b. Jan. 1, 1851;
- Constance du Pont, d. inf.;
- William du Pont, b. Aug. 21, 1855, living in Orange, Virginia; m. Mary Lamot du Pont.

COLONEL HENRY ALGERNON DU PONT, United States Senator from Delaware, eldest son of Henry and Louise (Gerhard) du Pont, was born at "Nemours," Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, July 30, 1838. He received his early education in private schools, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, Class of 1859, but left in his Junior year to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, to which he had been appointed a cadet, July 1, 1856. He graduated at West Point on May 6, 1861, at the head of his class, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. On May 14, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, in Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery, and served in the defences of Washington, D. C., with Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to July 1, 1861, and with his own regiment at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1861, to April 18, 1862; at Fort Hamilton, New York, April 19, 1862, to July 4, 1863; was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, April, 1862, to July, 1863, of troops in New York Harbor. He was Adjutant of the Fifth U. S. Artillery from July 6, 1861, to his promotion as Captain in command of Light Battery B in that regiment at its organization in 1862; was on detached service from regimental headquarters with this Battery from July 5, 1863, to March 24, 1864, during which time he was in the field in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia; during Siegels' campaign in the Valley of Virginia he participated with Battery B in the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864. He was Chief of Artillery, Department of West Virginia, May 24 to June 28, 1864; commanded Battery B, with Fifth U. S. Artillery, during Hunter's Lynchburg campaign; at battle of Piedmont, June 5; engagement at Lexington, June 11; battle of Lynchburg, June 17-18; Liberty, June 19; Mason's Creek, June 24, 1864. On July 28, 1864, made Chief of Artillery of West Virginia, and served in Sheridan's campaign in the Valley of Virginia, commanding the Artillery

Brigade of Crook's Corps, and taking part in engagements at Cedar Creek, August 12; Halltown, August 23-25-27; Berryville, September 3; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Cedar Creek, October 13-19, 1864. Was Chief of Artillery, Department of West Virginia, January 8, 1864, to close of the war, in command of Light Battery B, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at Cumberland, Md., July 20, to October 20, 1865, and at Hampton, Va., October 21 to October 30; and at post of Fortress Monroe, October 31 to December, 1865. He was transferred to the command of Light Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery; in Camp Williams, October 18, 1866, to June 7, 1867, when he was detached and ordered to temporary command of post of Fortress Monroe, Va. Rejoining his battery July 17, 1867, he received the thanks of Major-General Schofield, commanding First Military Department, for "his efficiency at Fortress Monroe." He commanded post of Camp Williams, and Light Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, July 15, 1867, to October 1, 1868; was in command at Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C., and of Battery F, October 7, 1868, to July 3, 1870; served at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with same battery, July 5, 1870, to May 17, 1872. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

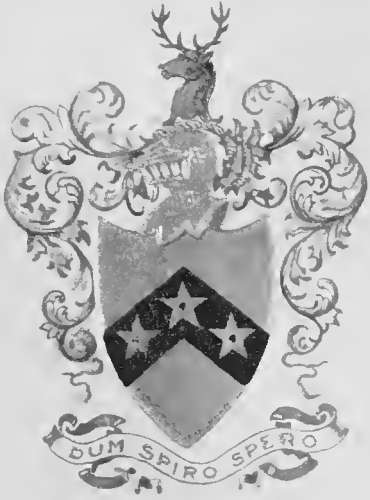
Colonel du Pont was made Brevet Major, U. S. A., September 29, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Opequan and Fisher's Hill, Virginia;" Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., October 19, 1864, "for distinguished services at the battle of Cedar Creek;" was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor, "for most distinguished gallantry and voluntary exposure to the enemy's fire during this battle."

Returning to his native State on his resignation from the army, Colonel du Pont was president and general manager of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad Company, 1879 to 1899. He was one of the incorporators of the Rapauno Chemical Company, and largely interested in a number of other industrial and business enterprises. He however retired from active business several years ago and devoted himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits at his beautiful country seat, "Winterthur." On June 13, 1906, he was elected to the United States Senate for the unexpired term beginning March 4, 1905, and expiring March 4, 1911, taking his seat December 3, 1906.

Colonel Henry A. du Pont married Mary Pauline, daughter of Herman Ten Eyck Foster, and they have issue:—

Louise Eleuthera du Pont;
Henry du Pont, unm.

ALEXIS IRENÉE DU PONT, youngest son of Eleuthere Irenée du Pont de Nemours, the founder of the Eleutherian Powder Mills, in New Castle county, by his wife, Sophie Madelline Dalmas, was born at "Nemours," his father's seat in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, February 14, 1816. He was educated at Mount Airy School, near Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution in 1836. He became identified with the business of the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company on his graduation, became a member of the firm on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and was actively interested in the business of manufacturing powder until his death on August 23, 1857, from injuries received in an explosion of a portion of the powder works on the day preceding. He was prominent in church and philan-



RIDGELY ARMS.



DE PELLEPORT ARMS.



MOORE-HALL ARMS.



WEMYSS ARMS.

thropic work, and was the principal founder of Christ Church, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle, and wholly the founder of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Wilmington. He was also active in securing the renewal of religious services at Old Swedes, Trinity Church, Wilmington.

Alexis Irenée du Pont married, December 16, 1836, Joanna, daughter of Francis Gurney Smith, of Philadelphia, who survived him, and died August 29, 1876.

Issue of Alexis Irenée and Joanna (Smith) du Pont:—

Frances Elizabeth du Pont;

EUGENE DU PONT, m. July 5, 1866, Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont, by his second wife, Ann Ridgely; of whom presently;

Alexis Irenée du Pont, Jr., born June 5, 1843; entered Sophomore class, Univ. of Pa., 1860, grad. 1863, and from Medical Dept. 1866; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Edward Bradford, of Wilmington, Del.;

Irene Sophia du Pont, m. son of Mr. Dimmick;

Eleuthera Pauline du Pont;

FRANCIS GURNEY DU PONT, b. May 27, 1850, d. Nov. 7, 1904; m. Elise W. Simons, of whom presently;

Joanna Maria du Pont.

EUGENE DU PONT, eldest son of Alexis Irenée and Joanna (Smith) du Pont, was born on the banks of the Brandywine, in New Castle county, Delaware, November 16, 1840, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1861; was a member of the Ø. K. Z. Fraternity there.

On the reorganization of the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, after the death of his father and his uncle, Alfred Victor du Pont, he became a member of the firm with his uncle, Gen. Henry du Pont, his younger brother, Francis Gurney du Pont, and his cousins, Eleuthere Irenée and Lammot du Pont, sons of Alfred Victor, and took an active interest in the growing business of the firm, continuing actively associated with the home plant at the Eleutherian and other mills in New Castle county, when other members of the old family firm withdrew to form the Rapauno Chemical Company. He was a member of Sterling's Independent Company of Delaware, U. S. Volunteers, and saw active service during the Civil War.

Eugene du Pont married, July 5, 1866, Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Charles Irenée du Pont, by his second wife, Ann Ridgely.

Issue of Eugene and Amelia Elizabeth (du Pont) du Pont:—

Ann Ridgely du Pont, b. April 22, 1867; m. June 26, 1894, William C., son of Bernard and Estelle Peyton, of San Francisco, California, and has issue:

Bernard Peyton, b. Jan. 29, 1897.

Alexis Irenée du Pont Jr., b. Aug. 2, 1869;

Eugene du Pont Jr., b. July 7, 1873;

Amelia Elizabeth du Pont;

Julia Sophia du Pont, m. Nov. 3, 1903, James Newman Andrews, son of Gen. John Newman and Lucy (McEntee) Andrews, and they have issue:

Lucy Andrews, b. Oct. 21, 1904.

FRANCIS GURNEY DU PONT, youngest son of Alexis Irenée and Joanna (Smith) du Pont, born May 27, 1850, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1870, and became at once identified with the firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and a partner after coming of age. He died

November 7, 1904. He married, October 17, 1871, Elise Wigfall Simons, daughter of J. Hume Simons, and they had issue:—

Francis Irenée du Pont, b. Dec. 3, 1873; m. Sept. 1, 1897, Marianna Rhett; had issue: Emilie Francis du Pont, Hubert Irenée du Pont, Elise du Pont, Francis du Pont, Edmund du Pont.

Eleanor Ball du Pont, b. April 17, 1875; m. Feb. 24, 1897, Robeson Lea Perot; Irene Sophie du Pont,

Alexis Felix du Pont, b. Apr. 14, 1879; m. Apr. 9, 1902, Mary Richards Chichester; had issue;

Alexis Felix du Pont, Jr., b. October 2, 1905.

Ernest du Pont, born Dec. 5, 1880; m. Feb. 5, 1903, Josephine Lapsley Brinton; had issue:

Ernest du Pont, Jr., Nov. 17, 1903.

Lionel du Pont, b. May 20, 1882, d. Sept. 20, 1882;

Theodore Hume du Pont, b. Oct. 6, 1884;

Reginald Ashley du Pont, b. Oct. 22, 1885, d. inf.;

Eleuthere Paul du Pont, b. Apr. 24, 1887;

Archibald Marion Lasesne du Pont, b. Feb. 1, 1889.

VAN DYCKE FAMILY.

JAN TOMASSE VAN DYCKE emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1652, and settled at New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1657, being one of the patentees of that town in that year. On October 2, 1659, he was appointed Sergeant, "to keep order," and is on record as constable of the town in 1671. He also appears of record as a local magistrate. He died prior to August 11, 1678, on which date his widow married Tielman Jacobus Van der Meyer. Jan Thomas Van Dycke was twice married. By his first wife (name unknown), he had sons: Thomas Janse, Derick Janse, Carel Janse and Pieter Janse. He married (second) Tryntje Achies Haegan, who survived him, and had by her five children: Achies Janse; Hendrick Janse, settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Jan Janse; Annetje Janse, married Adrien Willemse Van Pelt; and Marretje Janse.

THOMAS JANSE VAN DYCKE, son of Jan Thomas Van Dycke, born in Holland, accompanied his father and brothers to New Netherlands, 1652, and was a patentee at New Utrecht, Long Island, December 26, 1661, and a schepen, or magistrate, there in 1673. Soon after the latter date he located at Gowanus, now Brooklyn, where he was assessed in 1675-76. He owned a farm there which he sold to Wouter Van Pelt, September 17, 1695. The date of his death is unknown. He married Marytje Andriessen, and had at least five sons: Claes, or Nicholas, of whom presently; Isaac, settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey; Jan, or John, also of Middlesex, New Jersey; and Andreas.

CLAES OR NICHOLAS VAN DYCKE, thought to have been the eldest of the sons of Thomas Janse and Marytje (Andriessen) Van Dycke, took the oath of allegiance at Gowanus (Brooklyn) in 1687. He married (first), April 20, 1689, Tryntje Rierense, daughter of Reiner Arendts, of Flatbush, Long Island; (second), July 3, 1692, Fransyntje (Frances) Hendricks, of Flatbush. He possibly resided for a time with his brothers on the Raritan, in New Jersey, where a Nicholas Van Dycke appears in 1702, but if so, returned to Brooklyn, and April 6, 1724, sold his farm there and removed with his family to St. George's Hundred, New Castle county, now Delaware. According to an entry on the flyleaf of the old Van Dycke Bible, printed in Holland in 1710, now in possession of Mary Van Dycke du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware, which contains a record of the marriage of Nicholas Van Dycke and Fransyntje Hendricks, and of the birth of their children, Nicholas Van Dycke removed to Delaware at a much earlier date than that above given, and it is probable that he resided in Delaware some years prior to conveying his Brooklyn farm. The entry, is as follows, so far as it refers to Nicholas Van Dycke, first,—

"Nicholas Van Dyke, the 1st, was born at New Utrecht, Long Island. He was the son of Thomas Janse Van Dyck and grandson of Jan Thomas. He removed to Delaware, 1711, and lived on a farm at Berwick, Dutch Neck, New Castle County. He was a deacon of the Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York, before removing to Delaware. In 1715 he was a member of Captain Daniel Nersen's Company of Militia."

Nicholas Van Dycke died in New Castle county, October 27, 1729, and his widow Frances died there, January 25, 1749-50. By his first wife, Tryntje Arendts, he had one child, Tryntje, baptized at Brooklyn, August 24, 1690.

Issue of Nicholas and Frances (Hendricks) Van Dycke.—

Thomas, b. Apr. 1, 1693;
 George, b. Oct. 4, 1694;
 Maria, b. July 3, 1696;
 Henricus, b. May 3, 1698, died young;
 Johannes, b. Mar. 22, 1700;
 Abraham, b. Jan. 22, 1702;
 Antje, b. July 5, 1704;
 NICHOLAS, b. Jan. 6, 1706, of whom presently;
 Henricus, "of the Raritan" b. Feb. 10, 1709;
 Margeretje, b. Jan. 11, 1711.
 Daniel, b. Nov. 3, 1713.

NICHOLAS VAN DYCKE (2), eighth child of Nicholas Van Dycke the elder, by his second wife, Fransyntje Hendricks, born at Brooklyn, Long Island, January 6, 1706, removed with his parents to New Castle county, and married there, May 1, 1734, Rachel Allee. He died February 20, 1755, and she on August 1, 1791, "aged nearly 75."

NICHOLAS VAN DYCKE (3), son of Nicholas and Rachel (Allee) Van Dycke, was born at New Castle, September 25, 1738. He studied law and attained high eminence in the practice of his profession in the Three Lower Counties. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was one of the foremost patriots of the Colony, and took an active part in civil and military matters relating to the establishment of independence. He was a Major of Militia; a deputy to the Convention that framed the first State Constitution of Delaware, and became President of the State. He was a member of Continental Congress, and as such signed the Articles of Confederation under which the United Colonies were governed until the adoption of the National Constitution in 1787, in the framing of which he also participated. He was Governor of Delaware from February 8, 1783, to October 27, 1786. He died at New Castle, February 19, 1789. Nicholas Van Dycke (3) married (first), September 11, 1766, Elizabeth Nixon. She died January 2, 1770, "aged 24 years, six months, 8 days, and 3 hours, having been born July 1, 1745, about 8 o'clock, A. M." He married (second), November 2, 1774, Charlotte Stanley.

NICHOLAS VAN DYCKE (4), father of Dorcas Montgomery (Van Dycke) du Pont, and son of Nicholas Van Dycke (3), by his first wife, Elizabeth Nixon, was born at New Castle, December 20, 1769. He entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) and graduated with high honors in 1788. He studied law under his brother-in-law, Chief Justice Kensy Johns, and was admitted to practice at the Delaware Bar in 1791. He rose rapidly and attained high distinction in the practice of his profession. He became a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in 1799, and was elected to Congress in 1809, and to the United States Senate in 1817, and served until his death on May 21, 1826. He married, December 6, 1792, Mary Van Leuvenigh, born June 13, 1768, died May 6, 1831, sixth child of Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, of New Castle, by his third wife, Ann Armitage; granddaughter of John Van Leuvenigh, a "shopkeeper," of New Castle, who died in 1754 (Will dated Jany. 14, 1753, proven Dec. 31, 1754). by his wife Catharine; and great-granddaughter

of Hendrick Van Leuvenigh, who died in New Castle in 1716; (letters of administration to his widow, Catharine, May 14, 1716).

Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, said to have been a descendant of Bartholomus Van Leuvenigh, who emigrated from Holland, was born as early as 1720, perhaps earlier. He was a tanner at New Castle. He married (first) Esther, daughter of Stephen Lewis, by whom he had one daughter, Rebecca, married Captain Richard McWilliams. He married (second), February 4, 1749, Ann Coombs; no children. He married (third), November 24, 1755, Ann, daughter of James Armitage, Justice of the Courts of New Castle County, by his second wife, Mary Land. Zachariah Van Leuvenigh died at New Castle, February 25, 1789. By his third wife Ann Armitage, he had issue:—

James, b. Dec. 27, 1756, d. Sept. 15, 1757;
 Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1758, d. July 15, 1759;
 John, b. June 16, 1760, d. Dec. 25, 1790;
 Nancy, b. May 2, 1762, d. Feby. 25, 1779;
 William, b. July 25, 1764, mentioned in father's will;
 Sarah, b. Apr. 28, 1766, d. June 28, 1784;
 MARY, b. June 13, 1768, d. May 6, 1831; m. Dec. 6, 1792, NICHOLAS VAN DYCKE
 Thomas, b. Apr. 20, 1770, d. Nov., 1771;
 James, b. Dec. 16, 1771, d. Sept., 1772;
 ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 17, 1773, d. Feby., 1848; m. Feb. 17, 1795, JOHN BIRD (3);
 George, b. Aug. 11, 1775; living 1789.

James Armitage, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Van Dycke, was born at Holmfreth, parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, England, and came to Pennsylvania in 1702 with his parents, Benjamin and Mary Armitage, who settled in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the old York road, near Milestown, where they died, Mary on February 16, 1728, aged 70 years, and Benjamin on November 28, 1735, aged 75 years.

Benjamin Armitage was a son of James Armitage, baptized at Huddesfield, Yorkshire, February, 1633-4, by his wife, Martha Hatfield, whom he married February, 1660, and grandson of Godfrey and Anne Armitage, of Lydgate, Yorkshire. Enoch Armitage, a first cousin of Benjamin, came to New Jersey in 1719, and was prominently identified with the affairs of that Province, where he has left descendants in the female line.

Benjamin Armitage Jr., brother of James of New Castle, inherited the homestead in Philadelphia county, and died there at an advanced age, leaving a number of descendants who were prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia City and County in Revolutionary days.

James Armitage removed to New Castle county in his youth, and was several times commissioned a Justice of New Castle County, the first commission of which we have a record being April 20, 1727, and the last in 1749, probably holding commission during the whole intervening period and certainly in 1733 and 1738. He married (first) Hannah ———, by whom he had one daughter:—

Hannah Armitage, b. Nov. 6, 1715, m. Rev. Francis Allison, D. D., eminent divine and teacher, of New Castle and Philadelphia.

James Armitage married (second) Mary, daughter of Francis Land, of New Castle, who died in 1736, by his wife, Christian Hill; and granddaughter of Sam-

uel Land, of the Parish of St. Martin's, county of Middlesex, England, who purchased 500 acres of land of Captain John Fenwick, May 14, 1675, and came to the Delaware in the "Griffin," September 23, 1675, with the other Fenwick colonists, and soon after removed to New Castle, where he was living with his wife Dorcas, when he wrote a letter to Captain Fenwick in 1678. He was commissioned Recorder and Deputy Treasurer of New Castle in 1684, and died there in 1686. His wife was Dorcas Williams, daughter of James and Mary Williams, of New Castle. He received a grant of land in New Castle from Edmund Andross, Governor General, &c., for the Duke of York, March 25, 1676.

Issue of James and Mary (Land) Armitage:—

Enoch, b. Jany. 22, 1825; m.; had issue;

Samuel, b. Jan. 26, 1730, private in the Colonial war of 1758, under Captain John Singleton;

Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1731; m. Thomas Dunn;

John, b. Jany. 3, 1734, d. 1764; m. 1755, Frances Elizabeth Cooch, of Newark, Delaware;

ANN, b. May 18, 1737; m. Nov. 24, 1755, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, above mentioned;

Dorcas, b. Mar. 17, 1741; m. Robert Montgomery;

Nathan, b. Sept. 30, 1744;

SARAH ARMITAGE, b. Dec. 19, 1746; m. 1774, Governor Thomas McKean, Chief Justice and Governor of Pennsylvania; colonel of Associated Battalion of Phila. Co., etc.

SHIPLEY-POOLE AND BANCROFT FAMILIES.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY, of Lowley and Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, the founder of the Shipley family in Pennsylvania, was born in Staffordshire, in 1693, and married there in 1717, Mary, daughter of Robert and Ann Tatnall, of Leicestershire, England, and with her, her widowed mother and brothers and sisters, embarked from Bristol, England, for Philadelphia in the spring of 1725.

The ship on which the Tatnalls and Shipleys were passengers arrived in the river Delaware, off Philadelphia, in July, 1725, and there having been several cases of small-pox on board during the passage, they were refused permission to land at the city wharves. The vessel dropped down the river and after some days delay, landed her passengers below the city, near the old Swedes Church, where they remained some weeks before being allowed to enter the city; some of them said to have been quartered at the old Blue Horse Tavern. The Shipleys and Tatnalls on being released from their temporary quarantine located in Darby township, Chester county, removing later to Springfield township, where Mary (Tatnall) Shipley died in the early part of 1727.

William Shipley married (second), in 1728, Elizabeth Levis, born December 20, 1690, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis, of Springfield, Chester county, formerly of Darby, Leicestershire, an account of whose emigration, etc., is given elsewhere in these volumes. Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley was sister to Mary (Levis) Pennock, whose daughter Elizabeth Pennock, became wife of Edward Tatnall, brother of Mary Tatnall, first wife of William Shipley.

At about the date of his second marriage, William Shipley purchased land in Ridley township, Chester county, and settled thereon.

Elizabeth Levis, second wife of William Shipley was a distinguished and much esteemed Minister of the Society of Friends, and travelled extensively "in the service of Truth" in all parts of the colonies settled by Friends, and in 1743 made a visit to England. She had gone to North Carolina, in company with Esther White, and sailed from there to England, and remaining abroad nearly two years visited Friends in all parts of England and Ireland.

Soon after her marriage Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley claimed to have seen in a dream, the place of her future home, and while travelling in the ministry, some years after her marriage, in New Castle county, she recognized in the little village of Willing Town, now the city of Wilmington, the place she had seen in her dream, and which the guide of her vision had assured it was the design of Providence, William Shipley and his family should settle, and where "they should become instruments of great benefit to the place and people, and the blessing of heaven should descend upon them and their labours," and prevailed upon her husband to remove to that town. They removed to Wilmington in 1735, and William Shipley became its virtual founder, taking an active part in the introduction of new industries and in the municipal affairs of the town. He was elected its first burgess, November 23, 1739, and again elected September 12, 1743. He died December 19, 1768, and his widow Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley, died October 16, 1777, and was buried at London Grove Friends burying-ground, Chester county.

Issue of William and Mary (Tatnall) Shipley:—

THOMAS, b. Leicestershire, Eng., 1718, d. at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 1, 1789; m. Mary Marriott, of whom presently;
 Ann, b. Leicestershire, 1720, m. Joseph Maris of Springfield township, Chester, (now Delaware) county;
 ELIZABETH, b. Leicestershire, 1722, d. Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1789; m. (first) Oliver Canby; (second) William Poole, of whom presently;
 Mary, b. Darby, 1727, drowned in crossing the Brandywine, 1753.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley:—

Sarah, b. May 25, 1729; m. Dec. 6, 1750, Robert Richardson, of New Castle co.;
 William, b. 1731; m. Dec. 27, 1753, Sarah Rumford; d. Nov. 19, 1794.

THOMAS SHIPLEY, eldest surviving child of William and Mary (Tatnall) Shipley, born in England, June 24, 1718, came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1725, and either accompanied his father to Wilmington in 1735 or followed him later. He purchased the mill erected by Oliver Canby in 1755, but in 1762 erected the famous old Shipley Mill, and entering into partnership with his cousin, Joseph Tatnall, conducted it for eight years, when Joseph Tatnall withdrew from the firm and associated himself with Thomas Lea, and erected the mills on the Brandywine, still operated by the Lea family. Thomas Shipley married, November 15, 1744, Mary Marriott, born at Bristol, Bucks county, November 1, 1719, died February 21, 1771, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Kirkbride) Marriott, before mentioned, and aunt to Martha Marriott, who married his nephew, William Canby. Thomas Shipley died November 1, 1789.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Marriott) Shipley:—

William, b. May 9, 1746, d. unm., Feb. 14, 1816;
 Samuel, b. Aug. 30, 1747, d. inf.;
 Martha, b. Oct. 2, 1748, d. Feb. 6, 1749;
 Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1750, m. Phineas Buckley; d. in N. Y., 1795;
 Thomas, b. Sept. 9, 1751, d. inf.;
 JOSEPH, b. Nov. 11, 1752, d. 1832; m. Mary Levis, of Springfield, Del. co., who d. 1843. He inherited mill property, and continued to operate it until his death. For his descendants see below;
 Sarah, b. Sept. 6, 1755, d. in Phila., 1834; m. Cyrus Newlin, had children Mary and Thomas Newlin;
 Ann, b. Jan. 29, 1758, d. 1808; m. 1792, John Jones, had children, Cyrus and Lydia;
 Anna, b. Aug. 22, 1760, d. 1805; m. William Byrnes, had one son Thomas Byrnes.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Levis) Shipley:—

Samuel, b. Feb. 12, 1777, engaged in milling business with father, and continued it after latter's death, with brother John; d. 1844; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. James Jefferis;
 Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1778, d. 1844; m. John Dixon, of Wilmington;
 Thomas, b. Sept. 30, 1780, engaged in flour shipping business in Phila.; on business visit to south of France, was stricken with sun stroke, and never fully recovered; d. 1813;
 John, b. Dec. 25, 1782; engaged in milling business with father and brother Samuel; d. unm. Aug. 1, 1863;
 Anna, b. July 26, 1788, d. in 1852, unm.;
 Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1789, d. July, 1865, unm.;
 Sarah, b. March 3, 1791, d. Aug. 27, 1872, unm.;
 Margaret, b. Dec. 8, 1793, d. 1832, unm.;

Joseph, b. Apr. 12, 1795, entered counting house of Samuel Canby, of Phila., at age of eighteen years, and, 1819, went to England in employ of John Welsh, of Phila., (father of the U. S. Minister to Eng., 1878), and while there entered into partnership with William Brown, of Liverpool, founding famous firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool and London, and was in active business there for thirty years. He retired in 1851, and returning to Delaware, erected handsome residence in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, where he resided with his unm. sister Hannah, until death May 9, 1867, unm.

Hannah, b. May 3, 1801, resided at Rockwood, Del., with brother Joseph; unm.

ELIZABETH SHIPLEY, second daughter of William Shipley, by his first wife, Mary Tatnall, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1722, came to Philadelphia with her parents in 1725, and married (first) at Wilmington, Delaware, June 23, 1744, Oliver Canby; an account of her descendants by this marriage is given in this volume under the title of the Canby Family. Oliver Canby died November 30, 1754, and Elizabeth married (second), December 3, 1761, William Poole, born at or near Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1728-9, and removed when a young man to Wilmington, Delaware, and married there, June 27, 1754, Martha Roberts; Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby being his second wife.

William Poole, of Workington, parish of Bromfield, county of Cumberland, England, grandfather of the William Poole above mentioned, married Jeannette Twentyman, and had several children the youngest of whom, Joseph Poole, born at Workington in 1704, emigrated to Pennsylvania when a youth, and located in Bucks county. He married, in 1727, Rebecca Janney, born September 9, 1702, daughter of Abel Janney, born in Mobberly, Cheshire, England, December 29, 1671, by his wife, Elizabeth Stacy, born at Dorehouse, Yorkshire, England, October 17, 1673, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, founder of Trenton, New Jersey, by his wife, Rebecca Ely. Abel Janney was a son of Thomas Janney, a distinguished minister among Friends, who was baptized at Stiall, Cheshire, England, January 11, 1634, and was a son of Thomas Janney, of Stiall, baptized June 27, 1605, by his wife, Elizabeth Worthington, whom he married, September 3, 1625; grandson of Randle Janney, baptized February 23, 1579-80, by his wife, Ellen Alrood, whom he married, July 14, 1602; great-grandson of Thomas Janney, of Stiall, by his wife, Jane Worthington, whom he married, December 7, 1578; and great-great-grandson of Randle Janney, of Stiall, parish of Wilmeslow, county of Chester, England, who died about the year 1596 at a very advanced age.

Thomas Janney, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, born in 1634, was "convinced of the Truth as held by Friends, at the first preaching thereof in the County of Chester, in 1654." In 1655 he took up the ministry in that Society, and travelled extensively in England and Ireland. He married, November 24, 1660, Margery Heath, of Horton, Staffordshire, at the house of James Harrison (who had married her sister, Ann Heath), in the township of Pownal Fee, near Stiall, the ancestral home of the Janney family. Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney resided at Stiall, and Mobberly, Cheshire, until 1683, and their six children were born there, Jacob, Martha, Elizabeth, Thomas, Abel and Joseph; the two daughters dying there and the four sons accompanying their parents to Pennsylvania in 1683; whither Thomas Janney had been preceded by his brothers-in-law, James Harrison and William Yardley, who had married respectively Ann and Jane Heath, sisters of Margery (Heath) Janney. Thomas Janney had purchased of William Penn, under date of August 12, 1682, 250 acres to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and embarked with his family in the ship "En-

deavor" which arrived in the Delaware river, September 29, 1683. His land was laid out on the Delaware in Lower Makefield township, and he later purchased 1500 acres in the same locality. He was an intimate friend of William Penn, who placed great confidence in his integrity and fidelity to the best interests of the Province. He was elected to the Provincial Council in 1684, qualifying March 20 of that year, for a term of three years, and was twice recommissioned for the same length of term, the last time in 1691. He was also commissioned a Justice of the Courts of Bucks county, April 6, 1685, and continued in commission until near the time of his decease. He was one of twelve commissioners appointed to divide the county into townships in 1690, and filled a number of other important positions in the County and Province. He continued his services as a minister, and travelled extensively in New England, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the early part of 1695, made a religious visit to his native country, in company with Griffith Owen, sailing from the shore of Maryland, May 31, 1695. They travelled through Wales, and many parts of England, and he reached the place of his birth in 1696, after a serious illness which overtook him in Derbyshire. When about to return to Pennsylvania, he suffered a relapse and died at the house of his sister, Mary Burgess (the place of his birth), February 12, 1696-7. His wife, Margery, survived him and died prior to 1700.

Abel Janney, the father of Rebecca (Janney) Poole, was the fifth child of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, and was born at Mobberly, Cheshire, December 29, 1671. He accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania in 1683, and married at Chesterfield Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, February, 1699-1700, Elizabeth Stacy, taking certificate for that purpose from Falls Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, dated 12 mo. (February) 7, 1699-1700. They settled in Makefield, Bucks county, where he died prior to 1743. He was a justice of Bucks county, 1708-10, and a member of Provincial Assembly, 1708-21. They were the parents of seven children of whom Rebecca, who married Joseph Poole, was the second, born November 9, 1702. His brother Jacob, also became a resident of Delaware and married Elizabeth Levis, a granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis, before mentioned.

JOSEPH POOLE settled in Newtown, Bucks county, soon after his marriage, purchasing of the heirs of John Wally large tracts of valuable land there taken up by Shadrach Wally, and which had greatly increased in value. He died in Newtown in 1766, and his widow Rebecca (Janney) Poole died at the residence of her son William Poole in Wilmington, Delaware.

Joseph and Rebecca (Janney) Poole had issue:—

WILLIAM, b. at Newtown, Bucks co., Jan. 26, 1728-9; d. Wilmington, Del., April 6, 1779; m. (first) Martha Roberts; (second) Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. Nov., 1730, m. Thomas Yardley, of Newtown;

Rebecca, b. Jan., 1732-3, d. aged seventeen years;

Joseph, b. Feb., 1734-5; killed by team he was driving, when a young man, unm.;

Abel, b. March, 1736-7, scalded to death at age of four years.

Thomas, d. Sept., 1739; m. and settled in N. J., later removing to Vt.; had children, Rebecca, Joseph, William, Richard, Helen and Elizabeth;

Sarah, b. March, 1740-2; m. Paul Pennington;

Amos, b. Dec., 1744, d. soon after attaining manhood, unm.

WILLIAM POOLE, as before stated, removed to Wilmington when a young man.

He lived there the remainder of his life, dying April 6, 1779, and his widow, Elizabeth, dying December 16, 1789.

William Poole, had by his first wife, Martha Roberts, a son Joseph, who married (first) Mary Hammond, and had a son Joseph. He married (second) Elizabeth Cox, and had issue, William, Moses, Robert and Constant. William Poole was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society on January, 1767, to observe the transit of Venus.

WILLIAM POOLE JR., only son of William and Elizabeth (Shipley) Poole, was born at Wilmington, August 4, 1764, and was apprenticed in his boyhood to the trade of a silversmith, but early in life engaged in the milling business at Wilmington, where he resided until his death on May 25, 1829.

William Poole, Jr., married at Middletown Meeting, Chester (now Delaware) county, May 5, 1791, Sarah Sharpless, born September 25, 1769, died September 13, 1823, daughter of Benjamin Sharpless (born at Nether Providence, Chester county, January 26, 1708-9, died in Middletown, March 16, 1795), by his second wife, Martha Mendenhall (born February 8, 1724-5, died October 20, 1813), daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall, of Concord, Chester county; the latter born in Wales and the former a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England in 1685, and married in 1689, Ann, daughter of Robert Pennell, of "Chester River," Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Geoffrey Sharpless, the earliest known lineal ancestor of Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, was resident of the parish of Wybunbury, county of Chester, England, and married there, April 27, 1611, Margaret Ashley, and their son, John Sharpless, baptized at Wybunbury, August 15, 1624, married there, April 27, 1662, Jane Moor, born at Hatherton, Cheshire, in 1638, and with her and their children emigrated to Pennsylvania, landing at Chester, August 14, 1682. They settled on land previously purchased of William Penn, and John Sharpless died June 11, 1685, and his widow Jane, November 1, 1722.

Joseph Sharpless, eighth child and fifth son of John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, born at Hatherton, Cheshire, November 28, 1678, died in Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1757. His wife was Lydia Lewis, born at Treverigg, Glamorganshire, Wales, May 8, 1683, died 1763, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, of Treverigg, who in the year of her birth, came to Pennsylvania with John Bevan, and settled in Haverford township, later removing to Upper Darby, where Ralph died in 1712 and his wife Mary, 1704. Benjamin Sharpless, above mentioned, was the third child and second son of Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless.

Issuc of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole:—

ELIZABETH, b. April 28, 1792, d. Jan. 3, 1859; m. April 10, 1817, John Sellers, of Phila., later probably of Upper Darby, Delaware co., Penna.;

Rebecca, b. Aug. 21, 1793; d. Aug. 13, 1794;

Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1795; d. Dec. 29, 1863; m. May 8, 1823, David, son of David and Mary (Corbit) Wilson, of Odessa, Del., and resided for some years at Odessa, removing later to Ind.

Samuel, b. Nov. 3, 1796, d. at Crozerville, Delaware co., Pa., March 27, 1870; m. (first) at Chester, Pa., Apr. 27, 1825, Sarah Ann West, who d. July 17, 1828; (second) at Downingtown, Pa., June 15, 1837, Jane, dau. of Joseph and Ann S. Richardson, who d. Sept. 10, 1839; (third) at Philadelphia., Sept. 13, 1843, Myra E. Temple, who d. at Wilmington, Jan. 15, 1854; and had issue:

Jane T., b. 1844; m. James Bratton.

Hannah, b. Oct. 10, 1798, m. William E. George, and had one surviving child Rebecca W., b. March 17, 1837, m. William Thomson;

William Shipley, b. Apr. 1, 1801; d. Apr. 20, 1857; m. Dec. 11, 1834, Lydia Mendenhall, great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, before mentioned; and (second) Jan. 1, 1850, Lydia Sharpless (Marsh) Hannum, dau. of Ralph Marsh, M. D., of Concord, by his wife Deborah Hill, and widow of William F. Hannum, of Delaware co., Pa.;

SARAH, b. Jan. 28, 1804; m., June 25, 1829, Joseph Bancroft; of whom presently;

Martha, b. Dec. 29, 1807, d. March 13, 1885; m. at Wilmington Meeting, May 9, 1833, Henry Gibbons, M. D., son of Dr. William Gibbons, of Wilmington, by wife Rebecca Donaldson, and great-great-great-grandson of John and Margery Gibbons, of Warminster, Wiltshire, Eng., who settled in Chester co., 1683;

Anna, b. Feb. 7, 1810; m. at residence of her brother-in-law, John Sellers, in Upper Darby, Jan. 29, 1857, Jesse Hallowell, of New Castle co., Del.;

John Morton, b. July 10, 1812, d. Nov. 25, 1879; m. July 10, 1839, Ann, dau. of Thomas and Lydia (Baker) Supplee of Phila. He learned trade of machinist, at Matteawan, N. Y., and for some years carried on business of machinist at Rockford, Del.; removing to Wilmington, 1847. He was actively interested in the cause of popular education and served for a number of years on Board of Education, and was a member of City Council several years.

JOHN BANCROFT, the father of Joseph Bancroft, who married Sarah Poole, was born July 16, 1774, and was a son of John and Grace (Fielden) Bancroft, of Salford, the twin town of Manchester, England, and was a dealer in timber, and manufactured chairs and other articles in that important manufacturing centre of Great Britain, until his removal with his family to America in 1822. Soon after their arrival they settled in Wilmington, Delaware, and established a small woolen mill, but moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and started a flannel manufactory there in which he was joined by his sons, Samuel and Thomas, and the business grew to large proportions. He married at Bolton Meeting of Friends, Elizabeth Wood, of Bolton, a sister to Martha Wood, who married Jacob Bright, and was mother of the late Right Honorable John Bright, the distinguished member of Parliament.

John Bancroft belonged to an ancient family of Cheshire and Lancashire, England, probably of the same lineage as John Bancroft, who with his wife Jane, came to New England in the good ship "James" in 1632, and settling in Lynn, Massachusetts, founded the New England family of Bancroft. His great-great-grandfather, John Bancroft, of Etchells, near Stockport, in the county of Chester, a few miles from Manchester (born 1633, died 1699), married in 1663, Mary Janney (born 1638, died 1707), of Cheadle parish, Cheshire, where Thomas Janney, of Bucks county, resided before coming to Pennsylvania; a cousin of that distinguished minister of the Society of Friends, to which she too belonged. She has been credited as a sister of Thomas Janney, the emigrant ancestor of the Bucks county family, but investigations recently made in England by a descendant of the latter show that this Mary Janney was a daughter of Randall and Anne (Knevelt) Janney, and therefore a first cousin of Thomas the minister.

John Bancroft, who married Mary Janney, in 1663, probably came of a family that had been resident in Cheadle parish, Cheshire, for two centuries prior to the date of his marriage, and according to reliable information born 1638, the son of Richard of Crossacres, who died 1684; the grandson of William of Scowhill; will dated and proved 1631; and the great-grandson of William of Cheadle, died perhaps 1600. Henry Bancroft having been made rector of that parish, January 27, 1449, and Sir George Bancroft was resident there in 1533. Henry Bancroft was mayor of Stockport in 1669, and a John Bancroft, of Sutton, was

disclaimed at Market Cross, Cheshire, September 28, 1664, with others of Macclesfield Hundred, "as gentlemen not entitled to bear Arms, because they refused to enter their pedigrees and have Arms either granted or confirmed by the Heralds." Roger Bancroft was Mayor of Macclesfield, 1629-30, and 1633-34; and Robert Bancroft was constable of Cheadle, when on October 20, 1659, with John Bancroft, yeoman, aged 45, he gave testimony against Rev. Peter Harrison. William de Bancroft and Roger de Bancroft, sons of Roger de Bancroft, made deeds to Henry de Bancroft for lands formerly of Bertram de Bancroft. in Bancroft, Cheshire, prior to 1300.

John and Mary (Janney) Bancroft had issue, seven children, viz:—

JACOB, of whom presently;
 David, b. 1666, d. 1687;
 Dinah, b. 1668, m. 1690, Thomas Burbick, Jr.;
 Joseph, b. 1671, d. 1675;
 Mary, b. 1673, m. 1691, Samuel Heald;
 Sarah, b. 1677, d. 1681;
 John, b. 1682.

JACOB BANCROFT, eldest son of John and Mary (Janney) Bancroft, born near Stockport, July 13, 1664, died December 13, 1742, married, in 1689, Ruth Laurance, of Morley, Cheshire, born July 8, 1664, died May 9, 1725, of a family of high standing in Cheshire, and they had issue:—

JOHN BANCROFT, of whom presently;
 Rachel, b. 1693, d. 1756; m. 1718, Robert Woodcock;
 Alexander, b. 1695, d. 1756;
 David, b. 1697, m. 1721, Jane Bewley;
 Mary, b. 1699, d. 1766; m. 1720, Nicholas Barrington;
 Sarah, b. 1703;

JOHN BANCROFT, eldest son of Jacob and Ruth (Laurance) Bancroft, born December 4, 1691, died April 22, 1756; married, in 1725, Catharine Towers, born 1701, died 1734, and had issue:—

Mary, b. 1726, d. 1731;
 Rachel, b. 1728, m. Daniel Wyer;
 Jacob, b. 1730, d. 1762.

John Bancroft married (second), in 1740, Sarah Burgess, born 1701, died 1774, and had issue:—

Sarah, b. 1742, d. 1780;
 John, b. 1745, d. 1747;
 David, b. 1747, d. 1811; m. 1781, Hannah Beeby; had four children:
 JOHN, of whom presently:

JOHN BANCROFT, youngest son of John and Sarah (Burgess) Bancroft, born in or near Stockport, Cheshire, June 29, 1750, married at the Friends' Meeting at Manchester, England, September 23, 1773, Grace Fielden, born November 1, 1747, died August 8, 1806, daughter of Abraham Fielden, of Todmorden Hall, Lancashire (born July 25, 1704, died May 14, 1779), by his wife Mary, daughter of John Merrick, of Edsworth, Cheshire; granddaughter of Joshua Fielden, of Bottomley, by his wife Mary Sutcliffe; great-granddaughter of Joshua Fielden.

of Bottomley, who joined the Society of Friends in 1644, and married, December 21, 1656, Martha Greenwood, of Hollingsworth, parish of Rochdale, Lancashire. The last mentioned Joshua Fielden was a son of Abraham Fielden, by his wife Elizabeth Fielden, daughter and co-heiress of James Fielden, of Bottomley, in Walsdon, near Todmorden, county of Lancaster; and Abraham was the second son of Nicholas Fielden (son of William Fielden, of Lिवenthorpe, parish of Bradford, Yorkshire), who removed from Yorkshire to Huddersfield, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, and married Christobel, daughter of John Stansfield, of Stansfield Hall, in the beautiful valley of Todmorden, who traced his descent from a companion in arms of William the Conqueror; the name being derived from the Lordship of Stansfeld, parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, held by his forebears under grant from William the Norman. The Greenwood family was likewise one of the most ancient in the county of York.

John Bancroft and his wife Grace Fielden lived near Manchester, where he was a lumber merchant. His wife Grace, dying in 1806, he married (second), in 1808, Elizabeth Dodgson, née Butterworth. He died December 26, 1832-33.

John and Grace (Fielden) Bancroft had issue as follows:—

- JOHN, b. near Manchester, Eng., July 16, 1774, d. in Delaware co., Penna., 1852; m. Dec. 19, 1800, Elizabeth Wood. For his descendants see below;
 David, b. 1777, d. 1816; m. 1802, Mary Bradbury, and had six children;
 Samuel, b. 1778, d. 1779;
 James, b. 1780, d. 1781;
 Sarah, b. 1783, d. 1838; m. John Earnshaw, and has numerous descendants;
 Rachel, b. 1787, d. in same year;
 Hannah, b. 1788, d. 1793.

John and Elizabeth (Wood) Bancroft had issue, as follows:—

- JOHN, b. in Salford, Eng., March 17, 1802, d. in Phila., May 2, 1882; m. Susanna Brooks, of whom presently;
 JOSEPH, b. Apr. 7, 1803, d. at Rockford, Del., Dec. 7, 1874; m. Sarah Poole; of whom presently;
 Samuel, b. July 25, 1804, d. 1891; m. June 3, 1827, Mary Williams Hallowell, of an old Pa. family, b. March 4, 1800, d. Aug. 13, 1852; and (second) January 13, 1860, Sarah Hare;
 Rebecca, b. Oct. 7, 1805, came with her parents to Del., 1822, and d. in Delaware county, 1840, unm.;
 Jacob, b. 1806, d. young;
 Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1807, d. March 18, 1885; m. Apr. 28, 1835, Abraham Lawton, b. Dec. 12, 1800, d. May 26, 1882;
 Margaret, b. Oct. 5, 1807, twin to Sarah, d. in 1884, unm.;
 Thomas, b. 1809, d. Nov. 22, 1849; m. April 12, 1831, Lydia Ambler, b. Sept. 9, 1805, d. Nov. 23, 1859;
 William, b. Aug. 10, 1810, d. Jan. 12, 1866; m. (first) Sarah Plummer; (second) Rebecca Moore;
 Edward, b. Oct. 21, 1811, d. in Phila., 1855; learned the trade of machinist, and was for some years member of firm of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Co. and operated machine manufacturing plant at Providence, R. I.; removed to Phila., 1848, and formed partnership with brother-in-law, William Sellers, under firm name of Bancroft & Sellers, which continued until death of Mr. Bancroft in 1855. He m., 1842, Mary Sellers, b. June 2, 1818, d. Dec. 15, 1894, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, of Phila., and granddaughter of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, whose ancestry is given above, her mother, Elizabeth Poole, being sister to Sarah Poole, who married her husband's elder brother Joseph Bancroft. They had issue:

John Sellers Bancroft, of firm of William Sellers & Co., Phila., b. Sept. 12, 1843; m. (first) Elizabeth H. Richardson, b. Sept. 18, 1845, d. March 5,

- 1869; and (second) Sept. 27, 1871, Anne S. Richardson, b. 1843, and d. 1903, both of Richardson family of New Castle county; (third) Beulah Morris Hacker;
- Anna Poole Bancroft, m. 1878, Elwood Coggshall, merchant of N. Y. City; Elizabeth Bancroft, m. Stephen Parrish, of Phila.
- Esther, b. June 28, 1813, d. 1889, unm.;
- Martha, b. June 29, 1813, twin to Esther, d. 1880; m. Thomas Mellor, and had issue: John Mellor, b. Sept. 18, 1836, m. Margaret B. Larrabee; William Mellor, b. Aug. 28, 1838, m. Emma Brooks; Elizabeth Mellor, b. Feb. 18, 1840; m. 1860, George O. Evans; (second) 1877, Dr. Edward Solly; Alfred Mellor, b. Sept. 21, 1841, m. 1873, Isabel Leatham; Martha Mellor, b. Nov. 10, 1842, d. Apr. 10, 1874; m. 1862, Henry C. Davis; George Mellor, b. Dec. 25, 1843; m. 1868, Sarah Savery, and had issue, two sons and two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1871, m. Dr. John Bringhurst. Rebecca Mellor, b. Apr. 6, 1845, d. Jan. 1, 1851; Sarah Mellor, b. Aug. 17, 1847, d. May 8, 1848; Thomas Mellor, b. Jan. 4, 1849; Edward Mellor, b. June 1, 1850, m. 1875, Deborah Barker;
- Harvey, b. Feb. 12, 1815, d. Sept. 30, 1893; m. May 25, 1837, Rebecca Worrell Haines.

JOHN BANCROFT, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Bancroft, born at Salford, England, March 17, 1802, came to America in 1821 to arrange for the removal of the family, and located at Wilmington, Delaware, where his parents, brothers and sisters joined him the following year. (There he was in business as "Soap Boiler and Tallow Chandler"). He married, 1828, Susanna Brooks, born February 14, 1804, died March 25, 1881, daughter of Edward Brooks, a minister of the Society of Friends, and of a family that had been prominent in colonial affairs since the time of Penn. John Bancroft died May 2, 1882, at the age of eighty years.

Issue of John and Susanna (Brooks) Bancroft:—

- NAPOLÉON, b. March 20, 1829, d. March 30, 1892; m. (first) Isabella G. Maree; (second) Ella Gelwicks; of whom presently;
- Margaret, m. Benjamin W. Swayne;
- Joseph Wood, m. cousin, Anna Bancroft;
- Edward, d. young;
- Susanna, d. young;
- Thomas Bright, m. Oct. 14, 1868, Agnes V. Reifsnnyder;
- Rebecca, unm.;
- Susanna, d. young;
- Charles, d. young.

NAPOLÉON BANCROFT, eldest son of John and Susanna (Brooks) Bancroft, born near Wilmington, Delaware, March 20, 1829, and died in Philadelphia, March 30, 1892. He married (first), in 1855, Isabella Girvan Maree, of a prominent family of French extraction, a granddaughter of James Girvan, an officer of the American Revolution. She died April 26, 1865; and he married (second), in 1869 or 1870, Ella Gelwicks, by whom he had no issue.

Issue of Napoleon and Isabella G. (Maree) Bancroft:—

- JOHN, b. Jan. 11, 1856; m. Charlotte E. Bothwell, of whom presently;
- Margaret, b. Aug. 1, 1857, d. Dec. 4, 1895; m. in 1882, Henry C. Walker. Issue—Robert Bancroft;

JOHN BANCROFT, of Rockford, New Castle county, Delaware, only son of Napoleon Bancroft, by his wife Isabella Girvan Maree, was born January 11, 1856, and married in 1881, Charlotte E. Bothwell, born May 1, 1858. He obtained an interest in the manufacturing plant established by Joseph Bancroft, and is secretary and general superintendent of the Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, and is prominent in business and social affairs. Mr. Bancroft is vice-president of Delaware Society of Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Union League of Philadelphia, director in Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company of Wilmington, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Wilmington Savings Fund of Wilmington, Delaware.

Issue of John and Charlotte E. (Bothwell) Bancroft:—

Pauline Wolf Bancroft, b. May 21, 1885;

John Bancroft, 7th, b. Jan. 3, 1887; m., Dec. 18, 1907, Madeline du Pont, dau. of Alfred I. du Pont;

Esther Albertson Bancroft, b. Feb. 1, 1897.

JOSEPH BANCROFT, second son of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Bancroft, born in the city of Manchester, England, April 7, 1803, was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, had long been members.

Until he arrived at the age of fourteen years, Joseph Bancroft attended Ackworth School, an institution under the care of Friends, and at that age was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, Jacob Bright, father of John Bright, M. P., in the cotton manufacturing business, and served an apprenticeship of seven years, terminating in 1824.

In the meantime his parents had emigrated to America and his father had engaged in the manufacture of flannels at Wilmington, where Joseph joined them in the year 1824. At the time he came to Wilmington, in 1824, his father John Bancroft, lived in the house at 1803 Market street. Joseph repeatedly told of the fact that the first evening he spent there with his parents was the first night that they had all their twelve living children with them under the same roof.

For one or two years Joseph Bancroft assisted his father and brothers in their Wilmington factory, and in 1826 took charge of the cotton mills operated by William Young at Rockford, Delaware. He purchased in 1831, the property at Rockford, Delaware, and began the business in a small way, being assisted financially by Thomas Janvier. He encountered many difficulties in his business career, the most discouraging being the destruction of his water-power dam and great damage in his factory by flood in the year 1839, when he suffered such heavy loss that he offered to surrender the plant to Mr. Janvier in payment of the money advanced by him. Mr. Janvier refused to accept this, and advanced him sufficient funds to rebuild and continue the business. He carried the business successfully through several industrial and financial depressions, that seriously affected manufacturing enterprises of that kind, without break or stop. In 1865 he took his sons, William Poole Bancroft and Samuel Bancroft, Jr., into partnership with him, under the firm name of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, and that firm continued to conduct a successful business until 1889, when it was incorporated under the name of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company.

Joseph Bancroft's was a remarkably earnest and consistent life. From the



Joseph Bancroft

time of the division in the Society of Friends, in 1827, his membership was with the part frequently called "Hicksites," but he never approved of the separation, and deplored it as a grievous mistake. In the latter part of his life he devoted a great amount of his time to indefatigable efforts to promote a better state of feeling between the different parts of the Society. In pursuance of this work he compiled and circulated a book entitled "A Persuasive to Unity." It is principally a compilation from the writings of Robert Barclay. While not regularly acknowledged as a minister by the Society, he frequently addressed its meetings. He died December 8, 1874. The public and press hastened to pay just tribute to his life and character. One who knew him well wrote: "He stands in our mind as the best realization of manliness and sweetness, strength and tenderness, it has ever been our privilege to know, and whose benignant face and commanding form will ever stand fixed indelibly in our memory as those of one who realized and typified, in his person and life, the character of a true Christian gentleman."

Joseph Bancroft married, as before stated, on June 25, 1829, Sarah, daughter of William Poole, by his wife Sarah Sharpless.

Issue of Joseph and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft:—

WILLIAM POOLE BANCROFT, b. July 12, 1835; m. Emma Cooper; of whom presently; SAMUEL BANCROFT, JR., b. Jan. 21, 1840; m. June 8, 1865, Mary Askew, b. Feb. 15, 1874, dau. of Samuel and Susanna (Robinson) Richardson, of near Wilmington, Del.; became partner with his father and elder brother in firm of Joseph Bancroft & Sons, 1865, and since the incorporation of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. in 1889, has been its President and prominently identified with management of the large manufacturing plant of that corporation; residing at Rockford, Wilmington, Del. They have issue:

Elizabeth Richardson Bancroft, b. May 6, 1871, m. Apr. 28, 1897, John Blymyer, son of Charles Moody Bird and Leah Jane Blymyer; who have issue:

Samuel Bancroft Bird, b. Dec. 11, 1898;

Joseph Bancroft, b. May 18, 1875; m. Oct. 29, 1902, Elizabeth, dau. of Oliver Otis Howard, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., (b. Leeds, Me., 1830), by his wife Elizabeth Ann Waite, (b. Livermore, Me., 1832); and they have issue:

Elizabeth Bancroft, b. Aug. 23, 1904, d. Feb. 20, 1909.

WILLIAM POOLE BANCROFT, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, born at Rockford, Delaware, July 12, 1835, became a member of the firm of Joseph Bancroft & Sons in 1865, and at the death of his father in 1874 continued the business with his brother, Samuel Bancroft, Jr. He married, November 1, 1876, at Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania, Emma Cooper, born near Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, December 30, 1848, daughter of James and Lucy (Middleton) Cooper, and descendant of William Cooper the pioneer settler at Pine Point.

Issue of William P. and Emma (Cooper) Bancroft:—

Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1877; m. Roger Clark, of Somersetshire, Eng., son of William Stephens Clark by his wife Helen Priestman (Bright) Clark, (eldest dau. of John Bright,) and has issue:

William Bancroft Clark, b. March 1, 1902;

Priscilla Bright Clark, b. Feb. 3, 1906;

Hadwen Priestman Clark, b. Nov. 20, 1908.

Lucy, b. July 5, 1880; m. March 30, 1908, Henry Tregelles Gillett, M. D., son of Charles and Gertrude Mary (Tregelles) Gillett. They live in Oxford, England, and have issue:

James Cooper Gillett, b. March 5, 1910.

Margaret, b. July 21, 1884; d. Feb. 24, 1896;

Caroline, b. Nov. 21, 1888, d. Apr. 18, 1890.

HARRIS FAMILY.

So far as can now be ascertained, the Philadelphia Harris family—of whom the brothers, Joseph S. Harris and John Campbell Harris, are now the senior representatives—originated in the southwest of England, where they lived for several hundred years, down to the end of the seventeenth century, when they removed to county Antrim, Ireland, and after a short time, settled wholly in Pennsylvania, about 1745.

An ancestor of this Chester county family was probably John Harris, a manufacturer of cloth ("Harris cassimeres" to this day being a noted product), of Goatacre, Wiltshire, South England, born about 1680, who removed to Antrim, whence his sons emigrated. He had issue:

JOHN HARRIS, b. 1717; m. Hannah Stewart, 1760; d. Aug. 13, 1773;

THOMAS HARRIS, b. 1722; m. Elizabeth Bailey, 1748; d. Dec. 11, 1799.

JOHN HARRIS, on his emigration, about 1750, settled in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he passed his life. He acquired considerable real estate in that neighborhood, and was a leading citizen of Newtown, and his house, which was one of the best in the town, was taken by General Washington as his headquarters for some days before and after the battle of Trenton. On his departure he presented Mrs. Harris with some table silver which is still treasured in her family.

Hannah Stewart, his wife (born 1741), was a daughter of Charles and Sarah Stewart, of Upper Makefield township, Bucks county. Charles Stewart was born 1719, in Scotland. He was a man of good position and comfortable estate, and served some years as Captain of a company of "Associators" (as the military force of Pennsylvania, between 1748 and 1755, was called), and died September 16, 1794.

After the death of John Harris, his widow, Hannah, became the acting executor of the estate of her husband, and later of her father, and as her brother, William Stewart, who had accompanied Daniel Boone to Kentucky in 1773, acquired a valuable estate there, and had been killed by the Indians at the battle of Blue Licks, August 19, 1782, she took up the work of caring for his estate, and went to Kentucky, 1785, with her mother and her children, in a lumbering, old-fashioned wagon, the door handle of which is still treasured as an heirloom in the family. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and made the long and tiresome journey backward and forward several times between Kentucky and Pennsylvania, returning finally to Kentucky 1797, and died there 1803.

Their children married well; the eldest daughter, Ann, marrying Harry Innes, February, 1792, a Judge of the United States District Court, appointed 1787, and holding the office till his death, September 20, 1816; and her fourth daughter, Elizabeth, marrying Thomas Todd, June 22, 1788, who was a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, February, 1807, till his death, February 7, 1826. The descendants of John Harris have long been of the best families of Kentucky.

THOMAS HARRIS came to Pennsylvania about 1745. He married, 1748, Elizabeth Bailey, born 1726, in county Derry, Ireland, and was brought up in the family of her uncle, Edward Bailey, Bishop of Raphoe. He originally settled in Willistown, Chester county, but in 1770 bought a farm in East Whiteland, Chester county, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a substantial farmer, and a man of mark in his community, one of the incorporators of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, 1788, and on record as one of the chief persons of the congregation.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bailey) Harris:

Mary Harris, b. March 11, 1749, d. inf.;
 Bailey Harris, b. March 16, 1751, d. April 4, 1757;
 JOHN HARRIS, b. April 1, 1753; m. 1776; d. Dec. 25, 1838;
 Jane Harris, b. May 27, 1755, d. March 9, 1778;
 WILLIAM HARRIS, b. Oct. 7, 1757; m. April 24, 1780; d. Sept. 4, 1812;
 Margaret Harris, b. Jan. 10, 1760, d. Dec. 24, 1843;
 Elizabeth Harris, b. Feb. 9, 1762; m. May 9, 1786; d. June 2, 1840;
 Agnes Harris, b. Nov. 15, 1765; m. 1801; d. Aug. 15, 1830;
 Hannah Harris, b. Jan. 16, 1769; m. 1797; d. Feb. 14, 1843.

JOHN HARRIS lived at the original Harris homestead in Willistown. He was a paymaster in the Revolutionary Army; and an unsuccessful attempt was once made to rob him at Valley Forge, when he had a considerable sum of money in his possession. In 1794 he was Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the regiment of Chester county militia, which was a part of the force called into service by President Washington to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.

His wife, Mary Bowen, was a great-granddaughter of Rev. Malachi Jones, a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Wales, 1651, who from 1714 till his death, March 26, 1729, was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Abington, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HARRIS spent his life on his father's farm in East Whiteland, Pennsylvania. He entered the Army of the Revolution at the age of eighteen, and rose to the rank of Captain in the "State Regiment of Foot," Colonel John Bull commanding, serving in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1794 he was Captain of the Eighth Company of the Chester county regiment, and regimental paymaster in the Whiskey Insurrection. He continued throughout his life attached to the state military organization, in which he rose, by 1811, to be Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Pennsylvania troops. When, in 1812, the war with Great Britain broke out, Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, ordered out fourteen thousand troops, William Harris was called into service with the command due his rank, but he died before the troops took the field. He was a member of the State Legislature, elected 1779-80, and again 1810-11, and was on duty in the last session of that body prior to his death. Throughout his life he was an active and prominent citizen. His zeal in the cause of public education is still remembered in the community in which he lived. He gave to three of his sons the best education the region afforded, educating two of them at the Brandywine Academy, and the third at Chester County Academy, which latter school was the result of efforts he made in the State Legislature, and for which he set apart a part of his farm. These three were all afterwards entered in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which they were graduated.

His wife, Mary, born February 27, 1752, died November 26, 1837, was a daughter of Rev. John Campbell (a minister of the Presbyterian church) and Mary Hubbard.

John Campbell was born in Scotland, 1713, came to Pennsylvania 1734, pursued his theological studies at the Log College, near Hartsville, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where Rev. William Tennent maintained for twenty years after its foundation, in 1726, a school for the education of clergymen. He was installed October 27, 1747, as pastor of the churches of New Providence, Bucks county, and Charlestown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 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, which caused his death almost immediately. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hubbard. Thomas Hubbard was from Wales, born 1674, married about 1715, and died February, 1764. He lived in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and he was a large farmer.

Issue of William and Mary (Campbell) Harris:

Campbell Harris, b. May 2, 1781; m. 1808; d. May 17, 1853;

THOMAS HARRIS, b. Jan. 3, 1784; m. (first) Jan. 1, 1820; (second) April 20, 1839; d. March 4, 1861;

Mary Harris, b. Oct. 15, 1786, d. May 20, 1791;

JOHN HARRIS, b. May 20, 1789; m. (first) Oct. 28, 1819; (second) Oct., 1845; d. May 12, 1864;

WILLIAM HARRIS, b. Aug. 18, 1792; m. April 20, 1820; d. March 3, 1861;

James Bailey Harris, b. Oct. 14, 1795; m. April 10, 1838; d. June 23, 1881;

STEPHEN HARRIS, b. Sept. 4, 1798; m. April 4, 1833; d. Nov. 18, 1851.

These sons averaged lives were seventy-two years in length. Campbell and James Bailey Harris were farmers, who emigrated, 1818, to what was then the new rich land of Genesee Valley, Livingston county, New York, where they spent their lives.

THOMAS HARRIS was educated at Brandywine Academy, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving degree of M. D., 1809. July 6, 1812, he entered the naval medical service, in which he spent his whole life. He was surgeon of the Sloop-of-War, "Wasp," which, in the fall of 1812, captured the British Sloop-of-War, "Frolic," but was herself disabled, and obliged to surrender soon afterward to the British seventy-four-gun ship, "Poitiers," which came up soon after the engagement was over. He was in active service on the Atlantic ocean and on Lake Ontario during most of that war, but was not in any other considerable engagement. He sailed, March, 1815, with Commodore Decatur, on his expedition to punish the Barbary piratical powers. After the capture of the Algerine flagship, "Mashouda," by Decatur, Thomas Harris was put in charge of her wounded.

As the United States was at peace for many years after 1815, the navy was but little engaged except in cruising, and Thomas Harris pursued his profession a number of years on shore, being on leave of absence. In 1831 he was called upon

to extract a ball which President Andrew Jackson had received in 1806, in a duel with Charles Dickinson. He was on several occasions assigned to special duty by the Navy Department, but his home remained in Philadelphia. He lived in his own house at the northwest corner of Spruce and Ninth streets until 1844, when he was ordered to Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which position he held till he was retired from the service, 1857, on account of age and physical disability. He then returned to Philadelphia, and spent the rest of his life there.

His first wife, Jane, whom he married, January, 1820, was a daughter of Major Samuel Hodgdon, of Philadelphia, who was an officer of the United States Army, 1776-1800. He was Quartermaster-General of General St. Clair's Army in the campaign against the Miami Indians, 1791. In 1813 he was president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities in Philadelphia. His wife was Mary Hodge, of Philadelphia. Jane Hodgdon, who was the mother of all the children of Thomas Harris, died July 21, 1834.

His second wife, Esther White, born 1803, was a daughter of Major Samuel Macpherson, of the Revolutionary Army, and Elizabeth, daughter of William White, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. She died May 18, 1855.

JOHN HARRIS entered the United States Marine Service during the second war with Great Britain, his commission as Lieutenant bearing date April 23, 1814. He served during the summer of that year, in the force which opposed the British advance on Washington. In May, 1815, he sailed under Commodore Decatur in the expedition which punished the Barbary piratical powers, and was present in the action which resulted in the capture of the Algerian flagship, "Mashouda," by the United States frigate, "Guerrière." He was in active sea service a large part of the next twenty years, visiting in that time most parts of the world in which the United States then maintained a fleet. In 1836 he was engaged in the Creek War, Alabama, and in the Seminole War, Florida, and received a brevet as Major "for gallantry and good conduct in that war, particularly in the affair of Hatchee Lustee." He was in command of the battalion of marines stationed at Alvarado, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the latter part of the Mexican War, and January 7, 1859, he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, which position he held till his death.

His first wife, Mary, whom he married October 28, 1819, was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Forster and Sarah Montgomery. She was born August 16, 1795, and died September 22, 1820. His second wife, Mary Gilliat, was the daughter of William Gray, who was many years British Consul at Norfolk, Virginia. She was born 1811, married, October, 1845, and died February 16, 1883.

WILLIAM HARRIS was educated at Brandywine Academy, and in 1812 received the degree of M. D. from University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in Chester county until 1834, when he removed to Philadelphia, and spent the rest of his life there, living most of the time in his house at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. He was a successful physician, a writer on medical subjects, and a lecturer in a summer school of medicine.

His wife, Elizabeth Matilda Patterson, born February 13, 1794, married April 20, 1820, died July 18, 1880, was the youngest daughter of Dr. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Amy Hunter Ewing. Dr. Patterson was born in Ireland,

May 30, 1743, emigrated to America 1768, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, 1776-8; professor of mathematics, University of Pennsylvania, 1779-1814, and director of the United States Mint, 1805-24, in which year he died.

STEPHEN HARRIS was educated at Chester County Academy, and at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated 1819. He spent most of his life in the practice of his profession, while living at the Harris homestead, Chester Valley, near Philadelphia, to which he succeeded by purchase from his brother, John Harris. Never having been strong, his health succumbed to the hardships of a country practice, and partly on that account, and partly to have better facilities for the education of his children, he removed to Philadelphia in 1850; but died the next year. He was the leading man in his section of the country, a physician and surgeon of excellent ability, and a foremost man in all that tended to the advance of the community in which he lived. An elder in the Presbyterian church, as was his father and a number of the other members of his family, he was the leader in the movement to build, 1839, the church which is now called the Frazer Church, after his wife's family, and was much the largest contributor. His services in this respect were recognized by the congregation, when they built the present house of worship, 1876, by the erection of a memorial window therein.

His wife, Marianne, born April 2, 1805, died March 12, 1890, was a daughter of Joseph Smith and Mary Frazer.

Joseph Smith's father was Colonel Robert Smith, of the Revolution, and his grandparents were John and Susanna Smith.

John Smith's father, John Smith, was born about 1655. He was of the Scottish family of Macdonald, who are descended from Somerlett, Lord of Argyle, who married Ragnhildis, daughter of Olave the Swarthy, 1140, and died 1164. His grandson, Donald Mac Donald, of Islay and South Kintyre, married a daughter of William the Steward, who was ancestor of the Stuart Kings of Scotland and England. From this marriage the present family of Macdonald is descended.

The islands of Islay and Kintyre approach the Irish coast very nearly, less than fifteen miles of water separating the latter island from Antrim, and intercourse across the narrow channel has been very frequent from remote times.

In 1400, John Mor (Big John), second son of the head of the clan Donald, married Marjory Bisset, heiress of "the Glens," Antrim, Ireland, and the clan thus obtained a permanent footing there. They gradually strengthened their hold in Ireland, though with varying fortunes, and Sorley Buy Macdonald, in the end of the sixteenth century, closed his long quarrels with other neighboring chieftains, receiving four districts in permanence. His eldest son, Sir James Mac Sorley Buy, known as Mac Donnell of Dunluce, was a strenuous supporter of James VI., of Scotland, upon his accession to the throne of England, 1603.

The branch of the Macdonald family to which John Smith belonged, removed during the seventeenth century, from Antrim, journeying about sixty miles southwestward, into county Monaghan, in which county there is still a village named Smithborough, on the line of the Ulster Canal.

One of the family, apparently a farmer with some skill in farriery, replaced for King William III. a shoe which had been cast by his horse about the time of the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. The action was of sufficient importance to give the man a surname, "the Smith," which, as names were frequently given in those

days on account of some personal peculiarity or from some incident in a man's history, became in time adopted as the name of the family. This was apparently the action of the John Smith, born about 1655, from whom the family of Smith, of which we are speaking, has descended. John Smith had issue:

JOHN SMITH, b. 1686; m. 1713; d. Dec. 19, 1765;

MARY SMITH, m. 1728;

JOSEPH SMITH, b. 1704; m. 1730; d. May 27, 1760.

JOHN SMITH emigrated, 1720, went to Upper Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a good farm and spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife, Susanna, born 1691, died December 24, 1767, are buried at Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church.

MARY SMITH married William Fulton about 1728. They were grandparents of Robert Fulton, the inventor, who originated steamboat navigation.

JOSEPH SMITH and his wife, Isabel, lived in Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about twenty-five miles southwest of John's home.

John Smith and Susanna had fifteen children, of whom nine reached maturity and married. The fourth and fifth of these children were:

ROBERT SMITH, b. 1720; m. Dec. 20, 1758; d. Dec., 1803;

ISAAC SMITH, b. 1739; m. Dec., 1763; d. Aug. 20, 1807.

ROBERT SMITH, who was born at sea on the original journey to America, spent his life at Uwchlan township, where he had two fine farms. In August, 1775, he was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine to be used in handling the chevaux de frise, which were to be sunk in the Delaware River as a part of the defence of the city of Philadelphia, and in June, 1776, he was instructed to take charge of and sink the proposed obstructions, which work continued nearly a year, during which time the Committee of Safety ordered, January, 1777, that "the Committee appointed to view Liberty Island repair as soon as the season will permit with Robert Smith, John McNeal and David Rittenhouse, and lay out such works as they shall think sufficient." Robert Smith was also a member of the Constitutional Convention, which, September 28, 1776, adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania. March 12, 1777, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, Lieutenant of Chester county, which county had been officially reported, 1770, to contain about one-seventh of the taxable persons in Pennsylvania, while Philadelphia contained two-sevenths. This office, to which was affixed the rank of Colonel, gave him the charge of raising and of preparing in every way the troops to take the field, they remaining under his control until called into active service. He held this responsible position till March 21, 1786, when he retired, with a balance of money remaining due him, which the state paid. He was, during this period, also Sheriff of Chester county, elected 1777-8. In October, 1783, he was one of two persons chosen at the popular election for this office, but the Governor in whom, at that time, was vested the final choice, appointed the other candidate, William Gibbon. He served one term in the State Legislature, 1785, and was a trustee of the State Loan Office, whose function it was to manage the indebtedness of the state.

His wife, Margaret, born November 1, 1735, died March 18, 1822, was a daughter of John Vaughan, of Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and

his wife, Emma Parry. John Vaughan was born in Wales, June 5, 1690, and died May 24, 1750. Emma Parry, born 1700, died 1791, was a daughter of Rowland Parry, of Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, born about 1665, died about 1737.

ISAAC SMITH graduated at Princeton, A. B., 1755, and A. M., 1758. He then studied medicine and was graduated M. D., 1762, University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Trenton, where he married, 1763, and where he spent the rest of his life. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was Colonel of the First Regiment of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Upon his election by the Legislature of New Jersey, February, 1777, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, of which the other members were Robert Morris, Chief Justice, and John Cleves Symmes, Associate Justice, he left the military service. He continued to sit in this court twenty-eight years—a longer term than the position has been held by any other person. He was also a Judge of United States District Court, which had admiralty jurisdiction. After his retirement from the bench he became first president of the Trenton Banking Company, which office he held until his death. He was a member of Congress, 1796. In 1797 he was appointed by President Washington, Commissioner to treat with the Seneca Indians, with whom he negotiated a treaty. He married Mary Pennington, who died 1801.

Robert Smith and Margaret Vaughan had eleven children. The third, sixth and eighth of these children were:

JOHN SMITH, b. April 3, 1762; m. Dec. 23, 1790; d. April 2, 1815;

JONATHAN SMITH, b. Aug. 2, 1767; m. Oct. 16, 1794; d. Nov. 20, 1839;

JOSEPH SMITH, b. Sept. 24, 1770; m. Feb. 27, 1800; d. Dec. 18, 1845.

JOHN SMITH was an iron manufacturer, living at Joanna Furnace, Berks county, and having an interest in several other iron industries. He was a man of considerable fortune and influence. His wife, Elizabeth, born December 19, 1771, died March 23, 1835, was eldest daughter of Thomas Bull, who was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolution, and his wife, Ann Hunter.

JONATHAN SMITH was, in his early life, some years engaged in the county offices of Chester county, at West Chester. He removed to Philadelphia, 1792, and for thirty years was a bank officer, most of the time cashier of Bank of Pennsylvania, of United States Bank, and upon its discontinuance, cashier of the Mechanics Bank. In 1825 he became interested in the project of establishing the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of which he was appointed secretary when it commenced to do business, April, 1825. He continued as its chief executive officer ten years, when he was elected its president, which position he held during the rest of his life.

His wife, Mary Ann, born February 4, 1774, died February 9, 1845, was a daughter of Persifor Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor. Jonathan Smith lived where the office of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company now is, on Walnut street, above Fifth street.

JOSEPH SMITH was a merchant. In his early life he was a member of the expedition of which William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and Albert Gallatin were commissioners. They were appointed to lay out the town of Erie, and to commence the development of the northwest corner of the state, then recently purchased from the general government. The expedition started 1794, but did its chief work

in 1795. After his return, he established himself in business in Philadelphia, 1796, at first as an iron merchant, being agent for the sale of the products of his brother John's Joanna Furnace. Later he became a shipping merchant, trading with India and China for silks, etc., with Ireland for linen goods, and with Germany. His store was on the northeast corner of the Chestnut Street Wharf. He lived on the north side of Walnut street, one door above the corner of Third street. He was interested in the business projects of his cousin, Robert Fulton, then developing the steamboat business of the Delaware River, and was part owner of the "Delaware," one of Fulton's steamboats, built, 1816, to run from Philadelphia to New Castle, Delaware. It there made connection with a stage line to Elkton, Maryland, whence the steamboat, "Chesapeake," continued the route to Baltimore. His enterprises were prosperous until the general collapse of business after the close of the war with Great Britain, when his business was wound up, and he retired, March, 1824, to his home near Frazer, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he spent most of the rest of his life.

His wife, Mary Frazer, born January 14, 1780, died May 23, 1862, was a sister of Mrs. Jonathan Smith. The parents of these sisters were Persifor Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor. Persifor Frazer was a grandson of Persifor Frazer, born about 1667, died about 1740. The first Persifor Frazer was a member of the Fraser clan of Scotland, and has been conjectured to have been Alexander Fraser, eldest son of Thomas, of Beaufort, twelfth Lord Fraser, of whom history notes that in 1689 he had slain a piper at a feast at his father's castle for some words in a song which Alexander considered as reflecting on himself.

Alexander certainly disappeared immediately, and was never heard of again. An elaborate attempt, which failed, was made within a few years by a Welsh claimant, to prove to the English House of Lords that he was a descendant of Alexander Fraser, and entitled to hold the estate and its dignities; and Persifor Frazer, grandson of the second Persifor, persuaded himself, after much study, that Alexander reappeared in the first Persifor, who had taken a new name. There were reasons for his continued disappearance, and for his failure to assert his claims. He would have had to answer for the piper's death, and his younger brother, Simon Fraser, had become thirteenth Lord Lovat, and would doubtless have defended his possession by any means which he might have thought necessary. Be that as it may, the first Persifor Frazer, who had attached himself to the cause of William III. and gone to Ireland in 1690, lived from 1690 in the neighborhood of Glasslough, townland of Tonyhannigin, county of Monaghan, Ireland, probably on an estate which he leased from the Leslies, who have owned it down to the present time.

He married, about 1700, Margaret Carlton, and had seven children, of whom the fifth was John Frazer, born August 8, 1709, died September 7, 1765. He married, June 16, 1735, Mary, born February 10, 1713, died July 5, 1764, eldest daughter of Robert Smith, born September 5, 1678, married about 1712, and died 1757, and Mary Douglas. He lived at Derry Hall, county Monaghan, Ireland, and was a well-to-do man with a family of seven daughters, who seem to have been of the gentry of the neighborhood. John Frazer and Mary Smith emigrated immediately after their marriage to Pennsylvania, sailing June 28, 1735, and arriving at Philadelphia, September 28, 1735. Their first home in Pennsylvania was at Newtown, Delaware county, but he soon removed to Philadelphia, where he lived on Society

Hill, below the mouth of Dock Creek. He was a merchant and was licensed as an Indian trader. His trade was largely to the West Indies, and he was interested in the vessels as well as in their cargoes. He and his wife both died in Philadelphia.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, born August 9, 1736, married Mary Worrall Taylor, October 2, 1766, died April 24, 1792, was only son of John and Mary (Smith) Frazer, who had ten children, seven of whom died at an early age.

Persifor Frazer received a good education in Philadelphia, and in his early life was interested in his father's trading ventures to the West Indies. One of these ventures concerned the ship, "Ranger," which, having taken a cargo from Philadelphia to Charleston, South Carolina, late in 1763, left there for the West Indies with Robert Frazer—Persifor's next younger brother—on board as supercargo. The vessel was never heard of again, and must have foundered on the way to St. Kitts, Barbadoes. Persifor's father and mother dying soon after. Persifor, after settling the accounts of the "Ranger," went to Chester county, where he became partner in the firm of Jonathan Vaughan & Company, manufacturing iron at Deep Creek furnace, Worcester county, Maryland. Frazer had charge of the store attached to that enterprise. He also became interested in the iron works of John Taylor, at Sarum Forge, whose daughter, Mary, he married. This connection with the work of making iron continued throughout his life. His life went on quietly and prosperously during the first ten years of his married life, caring for his iron interests and the large farming interests of his wife. In January, 1765, he was appointed from Philadelphia a delegate to a Provincial Convention, among whose resolutions was one recommending the passage of a law forbidding the importation of slaves into the provinces. He was also a signer of the Non-importation Resolutions of October 25, 1765, of which the original copy is in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1744, when the first Congress resolved that no more English goods should be imported and that no exportations to England should be made after December, 1776, unless the obnoxious laws relating to the American colonies should before that date be repealed, the Congress being without means to enforce the resolutions, popular meetings were held everywhere to ratify and carry into execution the recommendations it had made.

Persifor Frazer was one of the Chester county committee, appointed December 20, 1774. This committee was authorized "to be and continue from this time until one 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 Provincial Convention shall be called to take into consideration the present unhappy condition of public affairs," and such convention assembled in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Persifor Frazer was a delegate to this convention.

He appears frequently in the reports of meetings during this time. January 5, 1776, when the Fourth Battalion was organized, he was named at the head of the list of captains from Chester county, and was appointed eighth in rank. He served at the battle of Long Island, and was afterward transferred to General Gates's army at Ticonderoga. He continued in service, being promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Battalion, March 12, 1777, serving during that summer in New Jersey, and being with the army at Brandywine in September. After the battle he and Major Harper were captured by the British, and were confined in Philadelphia till the following March, 1778. He spent that summer in the army

in New Jersey, being in the action at Monmouth Court House. In October he resigned his commission and returned home, feeling that he had been treated unjustly, some of his junior officers having been promoted ahead of him. March 22, 1781, he was appointed County Treasurer, but as he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1781-82-84, he did not continue to hold the Treasurer's office. In 1785, Colonels Bayard Smith and Frazer were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, commissioners to Wyoming, where serious disturbances had been caused by the conflicting claims to jurisdiction made by the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, each claiming it as a part of its own territory. April 7, 1786, the General Assembly elected Persifor Frazer as Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Chester county, to which office he was reappointed September 4, 1790. He held these offices till his death.

Persifor Frazer's wife, Mary Worrall Taylor, was a great-great-grandchild of John Taylor, born in Wiltshire, England, about 1625, where they are said to have been people of prominence. He came to Pennsylvania apparently before Penn's first visit in 1682, as he was engaged in surveying in Sussex county, Delaware, 1679. In 1684 he came to Philadelphia, with his wife, Hannah, and three children, bearing instructions from Thomas Callowhill, father of William Penn's second wife, relative to laying out five thousand five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania for him. These instructions, which are in considerable detail, are still in possession of the family. On his arrival he joined his relative, Christopher Taylor, who lived on Tinicum Island, from whom he leased some land, but he soon died, perhaps from malarial fever contracted there. He had, however, removed, in 1685, to land which he had bought near Glen Riddle, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The date of his wife's death is not known. It is probable that she did not long survive the removal to Delaware county. The issue of this marriage was:

Elizabeth Taylor, b. 1660; m. March 11, 1686; d. 1722;
 JACOB TAYLOR, b. 1673, d. unm., March 2, 1746;
 ISAAC TAYLOR, b. 1674; m. Jan., 1695; d. May, 1728.

JACOB TAYLOR is supposed to have received his early education in Christopher Taylor's school. At sixteen he was engaged in the office of Thomas Holme, Surveyor General. His own occupation was partly that of a schoolmaster. He is said to have had a school in Abington, now Montgomery county, 1701, and General 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. Such academies, at that time, marked the highest grade to which education in Pennsylvania and the adjoining provinces had reached, and it is certain from much evidence, that Jacob Taylor was one of the most learned men of the state.

In May, 1702, James Logan, Secretary of the Province, speaks of Jacob Taylor as being connected with the surveys of his land which the proprietor was then pushing, and speaks also of an almanac which he has just published. Edward Pennington, second Surveyor General of the Province, died January 10, 1702, and upon his death Jacob Taylor was put in charge of the land office, and was commissioned Surveyor General, March 20, 1706. There are numerous records of his work in this position, which he held during the greater part of his life. 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 incroachment that may happen for ye want thereof." A draft of this survey is still among the Taylor papers. In 1722 he accompanied Governor Keith to locate lands west of the Susquehanna River, 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 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 whilst 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 those days, which entitled a man in the estimation of his fellows to the hope of lasting renown. He compiled from his own original writings, from the contributions of his fellow citizens, and from standard works, an almanac, to the first number of which, for 1702, James Logan alludes in the letter quoted above. This he continued to publish through the rest of his life. This almanac antedated Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" by thirty-one years. An almanac in these days is 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.

Paul Leicester Ford, in his introduction to the republication of some of Benjamin Franklin's wise and witty sayings, originally published in "Poor Richard's Almanac," says: "Franklin, in his Almanac for 1747, gives this opinion of Jacob Taylor. 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 Almanac,' the most serious rival of the latter was removed." He says further of Jacob Taylor, in the same article, "He was an ingenious mathematician, as well as an expert and skillful astronomer, and moreover, no mean philosopher; but what is more than all—he was a *pious* and *honest* man. *Requiescat in pace.*" He announces 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 he asks this rather apparently for astronomical purposes than for any spiritual end.

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 few people at that time, so that his contemporaries were probably right in considering him one of the most learned men in the country. 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 taken now by the magazines,

and many young birds assayed in its pages to try their wings for their first flights in literature.

Among the papers contributed to this almanac are some of scientific interest. Thomas Godfrey, whose invention of the sextant, 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 12, 1741, which phenomena, says Godfrey, "You had foretold in your almanac."

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 his successor, October 29, 1733.

He ended his life, March 2, 1746, at the house of his nephew, Dr. John Taylor, then his nearest living relative. He did not marry.

ISAAC TAYLOR was a "practitioner of physic," as well as a surveyor. As there was no school of medicine in America in his youth, and the art and mystery of healing had therefore to be handed on from physicians 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 on 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.

His work as a surveyor, however, is that to which most of the existing records relate. 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 Delaware and Pennsylvania, Thomas Pierson, Surveyor of New Castle county, holding a similar commission for Delaware. 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 deed from the Duke, and ye said circular line to be well marked, two-thirds part of ye semi-circle." The 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.

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 appointed a Justice, 1719, and was reappointed from time to time till his death, 1728. He was County Commissioner of Chester county from 1726 till his death. He was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly, 1704-5-10-12-19-21-22.

Isaac Taylor was a quiet man, his career not so full of interest as that of his brother, Jacob, and not so intense as that of his son, John, but he filled creditably all positions in which he was placed and was a worthy and esteemed citizen. His great-

granddaughter, Mrs. William Morris, 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." He was a large landholder, his home being in Thornbury township, Delaware county, in which county all of his estates lay.

Isaac Taylor's wife, Martha, was a daughter of Philip Roman, born about 1645, in Wiltshire, England, died January 11, 1730, and Martha Harper. They were married 1669, and emigrated, 1682, settling at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was, as Dr. Smith says in his "History of Delaware County," "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 a member of Assembly, 1692-5, and a Justice of Chester county, appointed 1698, and again 1703. He is very frequently mentioned in the records of his time, and took quite an important part in the business of the community in which he lived. His wife, Martha Harper, came over with him, with eight children, but died with three of her children, probably of some malignant fever, very soon after landing, in the fall of 1682. Martha Roman, his third child, born about 1674, married Isaac Taylor, January, 1695, and died January, 1735.

Issue of Isaac and Martha (Roman) Taylor:

JOHN TAYLOR, b. 1698; m. (first) Sept. 10, 1718; (second) Oct., 1734; d. 1756;

Jacob Taylor, b. about 1700; m. Nov. 27, 1728; d. about 1764;

Philip Taylor, b. about 1702, d. unm., about 1749;

Ann Taylor, b. about 1705; m. 1733;

Mary Taylor, b. about 1706; m. after 1732.

The record of JOHN TAYLOR'S life is quite voluminous. He kept an account of all his affairs and these accounts are still in existence. He adopted his father's profession, and is styled in some of the existing papers, "Practitioner of Physick." In his voluminous memorandum books he recites the remedies he used, such as camphor, sal epsom, ipecacuanha, sal vit. Mercurius dulc., calomel, gum Arabic and tart. emetic, vigorous remedies and no doubt applied in heroic doses. He is said to have been the only practicing physician between Chester and Lancaster, so that he was probably not called in for trifling ailments.

He was a farmer on a large scale. His home farm is said to have contained one thousand two hundred acres, and he followed his father's example of picking up choice pieces of ground.

John Taylor held many positions in the service of the colony. He was Sheriff of the county by annual appointment of the Governor, 1720-31, a longer time than the office has been held by any other man; he was a member of Assembly, 1730-31, and a Justice of the Peace, appointed 1741, and holding office a number of years. There are among his papers many communications to the authorities in regard to matters of public interest, such as proposing changes in the manner of government. He was largely engaged in the manufacture of iron at Sarum Forge, on Chester Creek. This industry, which dates back of 1718, fell into John Taylor's hands shortly after his marriage, 1718. As early as 1720, and occasionally for some years after, he was engaged in making surveys of iron ore lands for Nutt and Branson, about the forks of French Creek, in Coventry township, in which locality Reading and Warwick furnaces were started a few years after. The

industry developed later by the addition of a rolling and slitting mill, 1746, which was the first of such mills built in Pennsylvania. This mill produced bar iron, hoop iron, sheet iron, nail rods for horse shoes, and deck nails for ship building.

Soon after the erection of the mill, his storekeeper, who was 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, an order reached Pennsylvania before Taylor's storekeeper returned, forbidding 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 or 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 sometimes running at a loss, until after the Revolution. In addition to the forge and the rolling and slitting mill, John Taylor had on Chester Creek, a gristmill and a sawmill, each having apparently 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 sawmill only produced lumber for local consumption, but as John Taylor was an exporter of flour, the gristmill had evidently a more extensive market. His factor, Robert Moulder, of Chester, 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 or iron there, as the freight is but one pound per ton, and it will bring there thirty pounds per ton.

The most numerous records of John Taylor's activities relate, however, to his surveyor's work. He was at first his father's deputy surveyor, but after his death, 1728, he succeeded him as Surveyor of Chester county, which then extended to the Susquehanna River, including the present Lancaster county. He was ordered to run the boundary which set off Lancaster county, February, 1729, but he continued to act as Surveyor for Lancaster county also. The whole district was fast settling up. Before the proprietor could make deeds, the lands must be surveyed, his own numerous manors needed to be laid out, in order that his grants to settlers might not conflict with them, so that there was a constant demand for surveys on the part of the proprietor, and John Taylor, finally sent in his resignation, 1740, because he was pushed too hard to accomplish more than a man could do. The boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which were in dispute from 1680 till Mason and Dixon ran the final line in 1764-7, were the subject of negotiations between the proprietors of the two provinces, and an agreement as to the dividing line was reached, with John Taylor, May 10, 1732, was commissioned to trace on the ground. October 19, 1734, the proprietors, John and Thomas Penn, directed "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 Patowmac (Potomac)

called Conegochega (Conococheague) and farther if when at that place you shall judge it necessary." These lines were run by Taylor, October and November, 1734.

His life must have been full of activity. It showed many evidences of imperativeness of disposition, and seems to have worn him out before his time, for he was but fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

John Taylor's first wife, Mary Baker, who was mother of all his children, was the eldest child of John Worrilow and Anne Maris. John Worrilow was born about 1668, and died 1726. His father, Thomas Worrilow, was originally a resident of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated in 1688 with his wife, Jane, whom he had married 1667, and settled in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. After the death of his first wife he removed to Philadelphia, and lived on the north side of Chestnut street, west of Third street, till his death, May, 1709.

The wife of John Worrilow, Anne, born August 18, 1667, was a daughter of George and Alice Maris, of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. George Maris was born about 1632, married about 1659, and died January 15, 1706. He was a Quaker of Inkborough, Worcestershire, England, where, in 1670, he had suffered persecution for his faith. He came to Pennsylvania, 1683, with his wife, Alice, and six children. He held many public trusts in Pennsylvania, was a Justice of the Court, appointed in 1682-85-89, and member of the Legislature, 1684-87, and 1690-3. His wife died March 11, 1699.

Mary Worrilow, John Worrilow's daughter, born January 9, 1692, married (first), May 18, 1709, Joseph Baker, Jr., son of Joseph and Mary Baker, of Edgmont, Shropshire, England, who emigrated to Edgmont, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1684. Joseph Baker, Jr., died February, 1717. His widow married (second) John Taylor, September 10, 1718, and died 1733. She was heiress to a large property. Their home was in Thornbury, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They had issue, the first three of their children being:

Isaac Taylor, b. 1719; m. Jan., 1742; d. Nov., 1745;

JOHN TAYLOR, b. 1721; m. 1744; d. 1761;

Philip Taylor, m. Oct. 26, 1748; d. 1754.

JOHN TAYLOR seems to have been dwarfed by his father's activity. He was a man of large estate, but held no public positions, and died too early to leave much mark. His life seems to have been that of a well-to-do gentleman farmer. His wife, Sarah Worrall, born September 19, 1722, died April 23, 1780, was the fifth child of John Worrall and Sarah Goodwin.

John Worrall, born 1657, died April 19, 1742, was born in Oare, Berkshire, England, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, 1682, reaching here a short time before the first coming of William Penn. He lived first in Philadelphia, where he took up a whole square on Market street, besides two thousand acres of land in New Jersey, and one thousand acres in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Governor's Council, 1690; of Pennsylvania Legislature, 1717. He was a man of large means.

His second wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Goodwin. Thomas Goodwin, born about 1650, lived at Llandewi Brefi, in Cardiganshire, Wales, whence he emigrated, 1708, with his wife, whom he had married about 1680, and his children. His wife was born 1652, and died November 10, 1739. They settled in Pennsylvania, Edgmont township, Chester county.

Their daughter, Sarah Worrall, was after her marriage a Quaker preacher. In this capacity she visited England and Ireland, first in 1724. On the second visit, 1753, 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 smallpox—and died there.

John Worrall and Sarah Goodwin had nine children, of whom the fifth was Sarah Worrall, who married John Taylor.

Issue of John and Sarah (Worrall) Taylor:

MARY WORRALL TAYLOR, b. April 8, 1745; m. Oct. 2, 1766; d. Nov. 30, 1830;

Isaac Taylor, b. Oct. 18, 1747; m. about 1767; d. about 1781;

Sarah Taylor, b. January 25, 1751; m. Feb. 28, 1768; d. Oct. 2, 1836.

The strength of the Taylor family seemed in this generation to pass to the female side, and MARY WORRALL TAYLOR was quite a remarkable woman. She married at twenty-one, her family increased rapidly, and for the first ten years after her marriage her life was 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 much from home and left the management of the estate somewhat in her hands. After the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, which took him wholly away, the care of the farm, and of the Sarum Iron Works, fell largely upon her shoulders. Her letters reporting to him her care of the property, and her relatives' and neighbors' comments on her management, show that she took up her unaccustomed work vigorously and pursued it faithfully. When her husband was taken prisoner, September, 1777, she defended her own household from the British troops who came to despoil it. She was assiduous in getting such comforts to him in Philadelphia as she was permitted to take there, and she carried reports of the sufferings of the prisoners to General Washington, who was then encamped at White Marsh, and repeatedly visited Valley Forge, to carry to the suffering soldiers there contributions to their comfort. She kept everything moving at home. Her custom was in the summer to have her horse saddled by daylight, ride over the farm giving directions to the workmen, go down to Chester Creek to the iron works and return home by breakfast time, to give the needed care to her children, her servants and her household affairs. She outlived her husband thirty-eight years, and her large family of children and grandchildren 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 there was among them an unanimous chorus of praise and admiration of their "Grandma Frazer." After her husband's death, 1792, she lived at Thornbury till about 1825, when she removed to the house of her daughter, Mary (Mrs. Joseph Smith), with whom she spent the rest of her life.

Issue of Persifor and Mary (Worrall Taylor) Frazer:

Sarah Frazer, b. Jan. 11, 1769, d. March 3, 1841;

ROBERT FRAZER, b. Aug. 30, 1771; m. (first) May 3, 1798; (second) Oct. 15, 1803; (third) Feb. 11, 1818; d. Jan. 20, 1821;

Mary Ann Frazer, b. Feb. 4, 1774; m. Oct. 16, 1794; d. Feb. 9, 1845;

PERSIFOR FRAZER, b. Feb. 26, 1776, d. unm., Sept. 29, 1798;

Martha Frazer, b. May 22, 1778, d. July 20, 1778;

Mary Frazer, b. Jan. 14, 1780; m. Feb. 27, 1800; d. May 23, 1862;

John Frazer, b. Dec. 27, 1781, d. Aug. 3, 1783;
 Martha Frazer, b. Oct. 14, 1783; m. Oct. 15, 1818; d. Jan. 27, 1867;
 Elizabeth Frazer, b. May 17, 1786, d. May 13, 1788;
 Elizabeth Frazer, b. Dec. 17, 1788; m. Jan. 9, 1812; d. April 25, 1857.

ROBERT FRAZER was born in Middletown township. He received an unusually good education and was in possession of a law library imported from England at a cost of £100, when he commenced the practice of law at Chester, where he was admitted to practice, July 30, 1792. He lived in Chester county till 1807, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained till after the death of his second wife, who died 1814, when he again removed to Chester county to a farm about ten miles from Chester, where he spent the rest of his life. He was leading member of the Bar of Chester County. He was Deputy Attorney General, May, 1793-February, 1800, and February-November, 1816.

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

PERSIFOR FRAZER was cashier of first United States Bank. In the summer of 1798 the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia, the president of the bank died, and the institution was removed to Germantown. The removal was made in September, and Persifor Frazer, who had exerted himself greatly in making the removal, took yellow fever and died.

Mary Ann Frazer, as has been said, married Jonathan Smith, and Mary Frazer married Jonathan's brother, Joseph Smith.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Frazer) Smith:

ELIZABETH WRIGHT SMITH, b. Jan. 6, 1801, d. unm., Dec. 27, 1885;
 EMMA VAUGHAN SMITH, b. Dec. 3, 1802; m. Sept. 28, 1832; d. Feb. 17, 1843;
 MARIANNE SMITH, b. April 2, 1805; m. April 4, 1833; d. March 12, 1890;
 PERSIFOR FRAZER SMITH, b. Jan. 23, 1808; m. July 24, 1833; d. May 25, 1882;
 Martha Smith, b. Jan. 13, 1810, d. unm., Nov. 4, 1872;
 VAUGHAN SMITH, b. Feb. 14, 1812; m. Sept. 1, 1842; d. Nov. 21, 1891;
 Rhoda Wright Smith, b. Aug. 22, 1817, d. unm., June 27, 1903.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT SMITH was a handsome woman with a good deal of charm and sprightliness, but her best claim to the gratitude of posterity is that by putting on paper a number of the family traditions, and much of the family history, she preserved much that would otherwise have been lost.

EMMA VAUGHAN SMITH married Henry Augustus Riley, born November 21, 1801, died March 17, 1878. He was a son of Isaac Riley, a merchant of New York, and Hannah Alsop, both descended from old New England families. Mr. Riley was well educated and at the age of thirty-one had studied law, medicine and theology. He spent over thirty years of his life as the pastor of Presbyterian churches, mostly at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and after resigning, 1863, resumed to some extent the practice of medicine.

MARIANNE SMITH was a woman of great industry and though of delicate health until middle age, she spent her life in pursuits in which she was useful and helpful to others. She married Dr. Stephen Harris, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this account.

PERSIFOR FRAZER SMITH graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1823, and was admitted to practice law, November 3, 1829. He was State Attorney for Delaware

county, 1832; Clerk of Orphans' Court of Chester County, 1835; member of Pennsylvania Legislature from 1861-4, and Reporter of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1866-76. He was a learned and able lawyer, a man of strong feeling and earnest nature, and a determined and uncompromising patriot during the Civil War. His wife, Thomasine Susan, born June 24, 1812, died August 2, 1895, was a daughter of Dr. George A. Fairlamb, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Thomasine Whelen.

VAUGHAN SMITH became a clergyman of the Methodist church, 1840. His clerical life was spent at various stations in Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was an earnest, able and industrious worker in his chosen vocation.

His wife, Mary Elizabeth, born August 30, 1824, died July 22, 1896, was a daughter of Benjamin Lloyd Shepperd and Sarah Wooten, of Delaware.

Issue of Stephen and Marianne (Smith) Harris:

STEPHEN HARRIS, b. May 23, 1834; m. March 10, 1863; d. March 10, 1874;

JOSEPH SMITH HARRIS, b. April 29, 1836; m. (first) June 20, 1865; (second) April 27, 1882; (third) Oct. 19, 1896;

MARTHA FRAZER HARRIS, b. May 24, 1838; m. May 17, 1870;

JOHN CAMPBELL HARRIS, b. April 10, 1840; m. Oct. 21, 1869;

FRAZER HARRIS, b. Nov. 12, 1841, d. April 19, 1859;

MARY CAMPBELL HARRIS, b. July 16, 1843, d. June 19, 1866;

William Harris, b. Feb. 15, 1845, d. March 8, 1845;

Emma Vaughan Harris, b. Aug. 17, 1846, d. Dec. 19, 1849;

Thomas Harris, b. Dec. 23, 1848, d. July 15, 1851.

STEPHEN HARRIS was educated, first, in Chester Valley, Pennsylvania, and after the removal of his father to Philadelphia, April, 1850, he entered the Central High School, September, 1850, passing an examination which placed him at the head of a class of over one hundred and forty boys. His progress was so satisfactory that he was twice promoted into the next class above his own, and graduated June, 1853, with degree of A. B., being one of a very few who ever finished the four years' course at the Central High School in three years. He was generally at or very near the head of his class during his whole course, though he was graduated without rank, as he was ill of typhoid fever at the time the class finished its work.

He entered at once the service of the United States Coast Survey, in which he remained seven years, rising to the rank of sub-assistant. His work was mostly on the coast of Maine in summer, and on the coast of Florida, Mississippi or Louisiana in winter. He rendered valuable service and was highly thought of in the service, but he desired a more settled life, and, 1860, established himself as a civil and mining engineer in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he spent his remaining years.

He and his brother, Joseph, formed, 1860, a partnership which lasted till Stephen's death, though Joseph did not permanently join him in Pottsville till 1864. The engineering practice became at once a remunerative one, and his services were held in high estimation by a wide range of clients. In 1864 he was appointed the agent and engineer of the city of Philadelphia, in which capacity he had charge of the very valuable coal estate left to the city by Stephen Girard, 1831. This property he developed and made very remunerative.

A long career of usefulness seemed to have opened before him, but it was

destined to come to a tragic close. On the morning of March 10, 1874, he went to inspect some mining work that was being done on the Broad Mountain lands, about nine miles from his home. The day was cold and there was a furious snow storm raging on the mountain, which seems to have prevented his seeing or hearing perfectly. In some unknown way he was struck by a coal train which was backing up the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad, and was instantly killed.

He was a man of unusual gifts, an able mathematician, an untiring student, and a man of great reasoning power and of wide influence. He was an earnest, devoted and useful Christian man, and combined in a degree rarely seen the abilities of a successful man of business and the deep and true family affections with devoted and self-sacrificing piety.

At his death, the authorities of the church in which he was active, adopted a minute stating:

"He was at once distinguished in the church by his deep-toned, practical piety, and by his modest but zealous and unselfish devotion to all the best interests of the church. He was appointed Superintendent of the Sunday School on May 23, 1869 (his 35th birthday), and continued in that position until his death, excepting for an interval of less than two years when he served as a teacher of a class, laboring unceasingly and successfully to increase the power of the school as an instructor in God's truth and a means of bringing the young under the influence of His grace. He was elected to the eldership on May 12, 1868, and at once because of the maturity of his judgment and the commanding power of his fine intelligence, his pure motives, and his spiritual aim, was looked up to by all as a leader in every department of labor to which his office called. Without a semblance of ostentation he was to all a bright example of large and cheerful liberality, of unswerving energy, and persistent diligence in every good work. He was eminent in his profession, commanding the most respectful confidence of those most competent to judge, and he performed his daily duties with such conscientious integrity and elevated aim that his most secular labors appeared to men as they truly were a worship of God."

To which his pastor added:

"I am thankful especially for an opportunity to share in the tribute you pay to the memory of one to whom, under God, the church owes so much. He is living still in our hearts, and is still, and ever will be, a real force in all that makes our beloved church the power it is for good, in the town and in the world. Personally, I owed to his influence not only my call to the pastorate, but my acceptance of it; and never had I known in all my previous ministry, an elder of the church so close in fellowship, so tender in sympathy, and so helpful in my work, and never had I seen such self-abnegation, and such self-sacrificing devotion to the church's work. I have ever since felt the power of his influence, and have rejoiced to see it evident in others."

His wife, Catharine, born January 7, 1837, was a daughter of John McArthur and his wife, born Elizabeth Wilson, of Philadelphia. Mr. McArthur was an architect and builder of Scottish birth, and an elder in the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH SMITH HARRIS had a career which, during his school life, ran closely parallel to that of his brother, Stephen, entering the Central High School with him, and being graduated with him, and holding, like him, the highest places in his class.

Upon leaving school, 1853, he entered the service of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he rose to the rank of topographer. On leaving this work upon the completion of the surveys in which he was engaged, he entered, in the fall of 1854, the service of the United States government, in which he remained nearly ten years. He served about two years in the coast survey in Mississippi Sound, spent the season of 1850 in Kentucky, running a base line for the Ken-

tucky Geological Survey, and was appointed one of the astronomers of the Northwest Boundary Survey, 1857. He remained nearly five years on the extreme northwestern frontier of the United States, in what are now the states of Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. In the season of 1862 he was, at first, the first officer, and later was in command of the United States steamer, "Sachem," on duty with Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi.

Leaving the service of the United States government, 1864, he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, joining there his brother, Stephen, in business. He was engaged there in civil and mining engineering a number of years, until he was called to New York, 1880, as general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1882 he was elected president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and removed to Philadelphia. In 1893 he was appointed managing receiver, and elected president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. He held these presidencies till his retirement, 1901. Under his administration the Reading Company, which, under the reorganization of the two companies above named, became owner of their capital stock, was able to resume, in 1900, the payment of dividends which had been intermitted since 1876. In June, 1903, he was given the degree of "Doctor of Science" by Franklin and Marshall College.

His first wife, the mother of all his children, Delia Silliman, born January 20, 1842, died August 19, 1880, was second daughter of George Hamilton Brodhead, of New York, for many years secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, later vice-president and president, and his wife, born Julia Ann Phelps.

His second wife, Emily Eliza, born July 14, 1843, died December 29, 1890, was a daughter of George Henry Potts, president of the National Park Bank, New York, and his wife, born Emily Dilworth Cumming.

His third wife, Anna Zelia Potts, was born June 11, 1850.

MARTHA FRAZER HARRIS married, May, 1870, Henry Chester Parry; born June 17, 1839, died November 7, 1893, a physician, graduate of Medical School of University of Pennsylvania. He was, during the Civil War, and for some years later, a surgeon in the United States Army. After his marriage he commenced the private practice of medicine in Brooklyn, New York, and, in 1874, removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. After his death, November 7, 1893, his widow removed, in 1897, to Augusta, Georgia, where she now lives.

JOHN CAMPBELL HARRIS received college education; graduated 1858, receiving degrees of A. B. and A. M.; was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old, in Washington, D. C.; also a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

The book "Civil War Officers of the Army and Navy". (Hammersly, 1892), says:

"First Lieutenant John C. Harris was born near Philadelphia in 1840; admitted to the Bar in 1861; before entering the service, he volunteered, in January, 1861, on an expedition to take and hold Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and witnessed the first Bull Run disaster. He received a commission in 1861, in the Marine Corps, of which his uncle was then chief. After some service about Washington, he was placed in command of the guard of the war-steamer, 'Pensacola' (now, thirty years later, probably the only vessel of that date, still in active service). After much delay, in preparation, she passed down the Potomac with President Lincoln and some of his Cabinet, until under the fire of the rebel batteries, which failed, after repeated efforts, to seriously injure her. At Hampton Roads some time was spent in watching for the rebel iron-clad 'Merrimac.' In February 1862, she continued South, to join Admiral Farragut's fleet; and, after almost a wreck on the Florida reefs, and getting off with difficulty, reached Key West, Florida; refitted, and proceeded to Ship Island, where were rendezvoused the fleet, Porter's mortar flotilla, and General Butler's army. In

April, 1862, after heavy fighting at Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the Chalmette batteries (he being wounded, and, later brevetted, for 'gallant and meritorious service' there), these naval forces captured New Orleans, where the 'Pensacola' remained over a year; though he was, for a time, a volunteer at the siege of Port Hudson, with his friend, General Godfrey Weitzel, of the U. S. Engineers. Before General Butler's troops arrived, Lieutenant Harris was thrice landed, with his men, to carry out Admiral Farragut's different orders. In April, 1863, he was ordered North; and soon after the Union repulse, with great slaughter, at Fort Wagner, off Charleston, was made adjutant of a battalion of five hundred men, sent from New York, to lead a second storming-party against the Fort; which, with Fort Gregg, was soon after taken, and the rebels cleared off Morris Island. After these captures and the assault on Fort Sumter,—in which he was again a volunteer, in a picked body of one hundred men, called for by Admiral Dahlgren,—the command retired to Folly Island, where the long stay on the Mississippi and exposure off Charleston, with bad food and water, culminated in a severe fever, which sent him, successively, to the hospital-ship, 'Vermont;' to the hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina; and, when able to travel, back to the North. A short service thereafter (in which he again volunteered) against the rebel cavalry raider, General Harry Gilmore (under Ewell) in Maryland, terminated his war experiences;—as the war about then ceased. Service on many courts-martial (in which he was generally Judge-Advocate) and at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard then occupied him, until the U. S. S., 'Ticonderoga' (whose guard he commanded), sailed in November, 1865, for the European Squadron; where he spent some three years, under Admirals Farragut and Goldsborough, visiting all the main ports of Europe, the East, and North and West Africa, with the Madeiras, Azores, Canaries, Balearics, etc.,—a cruise of unsurpassed interest; opportunity having been given for travelling, also, through the interior of countries. On his return to the United States with Admiral Farragut, in 1869, on the frigate, 'Franklin,' he resigned, and resumed business-life. The Naval Register of that year credits him with more 'sea-service' than any of the corps of his date, or of the six preceding dates,—one officer excepted; who, however, was three dates ahead of him. On both sides of his family he came from pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania ancestry. His grandfathers, General William Harris, of Pennsylvania, whose monument is at Great Valley Church, near Philadelphia, and Colonel Persifer Frazer on his maternal side, both served with the Pennsylvania troops under General Washington. His Frazer and Campbell ancestors evidence his partly Scotch origin, and the Harris name (which is identified with Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania), is English, being the family name of the Earls of Malmesbury. As he only served when quite young, and in the regular Navy, where promotion awaited a vacancy ahead, there was no opportunity for other advance, as in the army. He was one of the million or more, whose course of life, was deflected by the war-call of the country, who did what occasion offered; and the survivors, when no more needed, returned whence they came."

After leaving the navy, he was some ten years in business, retiring 1878. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Powers, an eminent and widely respected philanthropist. His wife's family, also early settled in Pennsylvania, Mr. Blunston, an ancestor, being one of Penn's Council of State; and Mrs. Harris holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the Revolution, etc.

Issue of John Campbell and Mary (Powers) Harris:

THOMAS POWERS HARRIS, b. Oct. 10, 1870, unm.;
 ALAN CAMPBELL HARRIS, b. March 18, 1873, unm.;
 HENRY FRAZER HARRIS, b. May 28, 1880; m. Dec. 5, 1903.

FRAZER HARRIS was a lad of great promise and decided artistic ability. He died suddenly before his education was completed, from a malignant pustule in his face, which ended his life a few days after its appearance.

MARY CAMPBELL HARRIS died of consumption in her early womanhood.

Issue of Stephen and Catharine (McArthur) Harris:

STEPHEN HARRIS, b. Oct. 15, 1864; m. June 12, 1899;
 JOHN McARTHUR HARRIS, b. March 5, 1867; m. June 14, 1894;
 ELIZABETH HARRIS, b. Feb. 26, 1870; m. June 18, 1896;
 MARY HARRIS, b. Sept. 6, 1872, unm.

Issue of Joseph Smith and Delia Silliman (Brodhead) Harris:

Marian Frazer Harris, b. Dec. 3, 1866, unm.;
 GEORGE BRODHEAD HARRIS, b. Sept. 3, 1868; m. June 12, 1896;
 FRANCES BRODHEAD HARRIS, b. March 15, 1870; m. June 4, 1895;
 CLINTON GARDNER HARRIS, b. March 18, 1872, unm.;
 MADELINE VAUGHAN HARRIS, b. Nov. 5, 1873; m. Nov. 14, 1900.

Issue of Henry Chester and Martha Frazer (Harris) Parry:

MARY CAMPBELL PARRY, b. March 20, 1871; m. April 12, 1899;
 GEORGE GOWEN PARRY, b. Dec. 4, 1872; m. Oct. 14, 1905.

STEPHEN HARRIS was graduated University of Pennsylvania, B. S., 1886, C. E., 1887. He was an assistant engineer on the surveys for the Nicaragua Canal, 1897-1900. In 1901-2 he was in the service of the city of Philadelphia; 1903-4, in the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and has since been in the service of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

His wife, Agnes, born August 29, 1868, is a daughter of Achille Cointat, of Tournay, Department of the Yonne, France, and his wife, born Clarisse Eleonore Dubois.

Issue of Stephen and Agnes (Cointat) Harris:

Eleonore Dubois Harris, b. April 1, 1900.

JOHN McARTHUR HARRIS was graduated at University of Pennsylvania, A. B., 1887, A. M., 1890, and is an architect of the firm of Wilson, Harris & Richards, Philadelphia. He is an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Philadelphia.

His wife, Sophia, is a daughter of the late Cornelius Weygandt, president of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia, and his wife, born Lucy Thomas. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, A. B., 1889.

Issue of John McArthur and Sophia (Weygandt) Harris:

Lucy Weygandt Harris, b. June 3, 1895;
 John McArthur Harris, Jr., b. June 16, 1901.

ELIZABETH HARRIS was graduated at Bryn Mawr College, A. B., 1890, A. M., 1891.

Her husband, Edward H. Keiser, born November 20, 1861, a son of Bernhard Keiser, and his wife, born Katharina Pfeifer, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, received from Swarthmore College degree of B. S., 1880, M. S., 1881, and Ph. D., from Johns Hopkins University, 1884. He was professor of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College till 1900, when he was appointed to the same position at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Issue of Edward H. and Elizabeth (Harris) Keiser:

Catharine Harris Keiser, b. April 16, 1897;
 Bernhard Keiser, b. March 17, 1899;
 Stephen Harris Keiser, b. April 29, 1901;
 Edward H. Keiser, Jr., b. Sept., 1903.

MARY CAMPBELL HARRIS was graduated at Bryn Mawr College, A. B., 1895. She is now a teacher at Miss Irvine's School, Philadelphia.

GEORGE BRODHEAD HARRIS was graduated at University of Pennsylvania, B. S., 1888, C. E., 1889. After his graduation he spent eight years in the service of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad. In 1896 he entered the service of the Reading Iron Company, of which he was treasurer several years, till 1905, when he became vice-president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

His wife, Elizabeth, born June 21, 1867, is a daughter of Albert Ruggles Holbert, and his wife, born Mary Henrietta Wisner, of Warwick, Orange county, New York.

Issue of George Brodhead and Elizabeth (Holbert) Harris:

George Brodhead Harris, Jr., b. May 5, 1899, d. Feb. 11, 1901;
 Marian Frazer Harris, b. Dec. 15, 1900;
 Joseph Macdonald Harris, b. Sept. 6, 1902.

FRANCES BRODHEAD HARRIS was graduated at Bryn Mawr College, 1892.

Her husband, Reynolds Driver Brown, born May 6, 1869, is a son of Henry W. Brown and his wife, born Alice P. Driver, of Philadelphia; was graduated at Harvard University, A. B., 1890, and at Law School of University of Pennsylvania, 1894. He is a member of law firm of Burr, Brown & Lloyd, Philadelphia, and a professor of law, University of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Reynolds Driver and Frances Brodhead (Harris) Brown:

Joseph Harris Brown, b. Feb. 23, 1897, d. March 22, 1899;
 Reynolds Driver Brown, Jr., b. Nov. 14, 1903;
 Delia Brodhead Brown, b. Oct. 27, 1905.

CLINTON GARDNER HARRIS was graduated at University of Pennsylvania, B. S., 1892, B. Arch., 1893; was in the office of Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia, for several years; studied architecture in Paris and elsewhere in Europe, 1899-1902, and was in the office of Warren & Wetmore, architects, New York City, till 1906, and is now practicing his profession in Philadelphia.

MADLINE VAUGHAN HARRIS was graduated at Bryn Mawr College, 1895. Her husband, Henry Ingersoll Brown, born May 7, 1870, is a son of Henry W. Brown and his wife, born Alice P. Driver, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the class of 1891, at University of Pennsylvania, but left college during his junior year. He is a member of the insurance firm of Henry W. Brown & Company, Philadelphia.

Issue of Henry Ingersoll and Madeline Vaughan (Harris) Brown:

Henry Ingersoll Brown, Jr., b. Oct. 14, 1903;
 Clinton Harris Brown, b. Nov. 8, 1905.

MARY CAMPBELL PARRY married, April, 1899, William E. Mikell, a cotton broker of Augusta, Georgia.

Issue of William E. and Mary Campbell (Parry) Mikell:

Waring Mikell, b. Feb. 26, 1900.

GEORGE GOWEN PARRY is engaged in the law department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company in Philadelphia. He is Lieutenant and Adjutant

of Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. His wife, Flora R., is a daughter of Charles C. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, and his wife, born Charlotte Wheeler.

THOMAS POWERS HARRIS was educated at Philadelphia Episcopal Academy and University of Pennsylvania. He is owner of the Spony cattle ranch, Cedar Edge, Colorado; has taken the surname of his mother's father, and is now Thomas Harris Powers.

ALAN CAMPBELL HARRIS was educated at Philadelphia Episcopal Academy, Lawrenceville, and Princeton College, New Jersey.

HENRY FRAZER HARRIS was educated in Philadelphia at the Penn Charter School, and Princeton College, New Jersey. He married Miss Virginia Blair Johnston, of Pittsburg, a daughter of Ross Johnston and Anna Dyke Blair.

Issue of Henry Frazer and Virginia Blair (Johnston) Harris:

Anna Blair Harris, b. Sept. 6, 1905.

HINCHMAN FAMILY.

EDMOND HINCHMAN, pioneer ancestor of the Philadelphia family of the name, is supposed to have come from the parish of St. James, county Suffolk, England. He arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1637, with his wife, Elizabeth, and three infant sons, Thomas, Daniel and John. He later removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, where, as shown by the records of that town, he resided 1652-60; removing about the latter date within the present limits of the town of Scituate, and from thence to Chelmsford, now Lowell, Massachusetts, where he resided with his son, Major Thomas Hinchman, until his death, October 27, 1668, aged about seventy years. The two sons, Captain Daniel Hinchman, and Major Thomas Hinchman, remained in Massachusetts, and are said to have left descendants.

JOHN HINCHMAN, son of Edmond and Elizabeth Hinchman, born in England, came with his parents to Massachusetts when an infant. He married at Boston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1660, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Emmons. He was a soldier in the British expedition from Boston, against the Dutch in New York, 1664, and was a patentee of Flushing, Long Island, February, 1666. He was again named in the patent from Governor Thomas Dongan, March 23, 1685. He was taxed in the Assessment Roll of 1675, for twenty-five acres of land, a negro servant, two horses, four oxen, four cows, two colts, and forty sheep. He probably died prior to 1698, when a list of the residents of Flushing was made out, which includes the names of only his sons, John and Thomas. Two other sons, James and Joseph, had probably removed elsewhere prior to this date. The last named we know to have been a resident of Gloucester county, New Jersey, prior to 1699. He is also said to have had daughters, Mercy, Mary and Sarah, the latter of whom married, August 24, 1695, Thomas Willett. Thomas Hinchman remained a resident of Flushing, Long Island, and his will, dated November 3, 1733, mentions a number of children, among them a son, Joseph, whose will bears date December 5, 1744. The latter was the father of Dr. Joseph Hinchman, of Jamaica, Long Island, who was the great-great-grandfather of Mortimer L. Hinchman, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, of Long Island City, New York, to whom we are indebted for an account of the earlier generations of the family.

JOHN HINCHMAN, son of John and Elizabeth (Emmons) Hinchman, of Flushing, married there, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Harrison, another of the earliest settlers on Long Island, and prior to 1699, he and his brother, Joseph, settled in Newton township, Gloucester county, New Jersey. On May 18, 1699, John and Priscilla Hugg conveyed to "John Hinchman, late of Long Island, 1000 acres on the South branch of Newton Creek, called King's Run, between Sarah Collins, Joseph Collins, the Salem Road, John Hillman and the North branch of Gloucester River, of which 400 acres were conveyed by Francis Collins, father of the said Priscilla Hugg, to Samuel Jennings and Robert Dimsdale in trust for the said Priscilla."

The will of John Hinchman, dated October 15, 1713, was proven November 4, 1721; it names his wife, Sarah, and his ten children, and mentions his brother, Joseph, as owning adjoining land.

Issue of John and Sarah (Harrison) Hinchman:

John Hinchman, m. (first) Sarah, (second) Jan. 6, 1747, Elizabeth Smith, a widow;
 JOSEPH HINCHMAN, of whom presently;
 Sarah Hinchman, m. Thomas Bispham, Judge of Gloucester county 1733 to his death,
 1750;
 James Hinchman, was executor of his father's will, and inherited a portion of the home-
 stead: m. Keziah ———;
 Jane Hinchman, m. ——— Jones;
 Elizabeth Hinchman;
 Letitia Hinchman, m. July 29, 1727, Thomas Thorne;
 Ann Hinchman, m. John Thorne;
 Jacob Hinchman, m. Abigail Harrison;
 Abigail Hinchman, b. after date of her father's will; m. Nov. 28, 1732, John Kaighn;
 (second) John Thorne; (third) March 6, 1759, William Harrison.

JOSEPH HINCHMAN, son of John and Sarah (Harrison) Hinchman, inherited a portion of the original homestead and resided thereon until his death, 1731. His widow, Phebe, and two sons, James and Isaac, survived him. The latter married, December 31, 1753, Lettice Woolston.

JAMES HINCHMAN married Sarah Bickham, and settled in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, New Jersey.

JAMES HINCHMAN, son of James and Sarah (Bickham) Hinchman married 1779, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Gloucester, by his third wife, Mary Stokes; granddaughter of Alexander Morgan, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Rigg) Cooper, and granddaughter of William Cooper, of Pine Point, pioneer ancestor of the prominent Cooper family of New Jersey, who was one of the Commissioners of West Jersey, 1682; Justice of Gloucester County Courts, 1696; member of Provincial Assembly of New Jersey, 1682-6. He was born in the parish of Amersham, Hertfordshire, England, and was one of the earliest settlers on the site of the city of Camden. The early meetings of the Society of Friends were held at his house, and he was one of the most influential men of his time in that section. His son, Joseph Cooper, was a representative in the first Council of the united provinces of East and West Jersey, 1703. He married, August 11, 1686, Lydia, daughter of George Rigg, of Hewling's Point, on the Delaware, near Burlington, of whose estate she was administratrix, March 3, 1687-8. Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Cooper, married at Newton Meeting, 1717, Alexander Morgan, who died in Waterford township, Gloucester county, 1751; son of Griffith Morgan, a mariner of Philadelphia, who came from Wales, and for some years prior to his marriage, followed the sea. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was imprisoned in Haverford West, for non-attendance of the established church, 1684. In 1693 he married Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Cole, of Cole's Hill, Hertfordshire, who accompanied William Cooper to America and settled near him on the north side of Cooper's Creek. He removed to Pensauken in the same county, 1685, and was a member of Provincial Assembly, and otherwise prominent in the affairs of the province, serving on the boundary commission and filling other important positions of trust. He was compelled to return to England to look after some affairs of his family there, and died on the return voyage at Barbadoes.

Samuel Cole had purchased of William Penn, by deed of lease and release, dated March 1 and 2, 1676-7, a one-twentieth interest in the lands of West Jersey,

most of which was laid out to, and conveyed by him prior to his return to England; the balance descended to his son, Samuel, and his daughter, Rachel, wife of James Wild. After the marriage of Griffith Morgan to the widow, Elizabeth Cole, he abandoned the sea, and purchased, May 18, 1697, of the executors of Thomas Lloyd, of Philadelphia, five hundred acres in Waterford township, Gloucester county, on the southwest side of Pouns Creek, where he resided until his death, June, 1714, and it descended to his son, Alexander. His widow, Elizabeth, survived him six years, her will, dated July 20, 1719, proved September 14, 1720, devised her estate to her children, Samuel Cole, Rachel Wild and Alexander Morgan, and their several children. Joseph Morgan married (first) Agnes Jones; (third), 1758, Mary, daughter of Joseph Stokes, of Waterford township, by his wife, Judith (married August 8, 1710), daughter of Freedom and Mary (Curtis) Lippincott, and granddaughter of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, who were at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1642; returned to England, and again emigrated to America, 1661, settling for a time at Rhode Island, but were among the first settlers at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, about 1665, and Richard Lippincott was one of the most prominent officials of the new province.

Joseph Stokes, father of Mary (Stokes) Morgan, was a son of Thomas Stokes, of Stepney, Middlesex (London), England, who married there, 1668, Mary Bernard, and with her and their children came to the Delaware in the "Kent," which arrived at New Castle, August, 1677, and proceeded up the Delaware to Burlington. He settled on Rancocus Creek, Waterford township, Gloucester county, where his wife died 1699, and he, 1719, aged seventy-eight years.

JOHN HINCHMAN, merchant, son of James and Sarah (Morgan) Hinchman, of Newton township, Gloucester county, married, April 4, 1815, Eliza Webb.

MORGAN HINCHMAN, of Philadelphia, conveyancer, son of John and Eliza (Webb) Hinchman, married at Abington Friends' Meeting, September 12, 1839, Margaretta Shoemaker, born at Shoemakertown, Cheltenham township, September 15, 1817, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Wood) Shoemaker; whose descent on the paternal line, from George Shoemaker, of Kreisheim, in the Palatinate, who died at sea, and whose widow and children arrived in Philadelphia on board the ship, "Jefferies," March 20, 1685-6, and settled in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, is given in full in our article on the Shoemaker family in these volumes, as well as her descent from Toby Leech, of Cheltenham, Gloucester county, England, another early settler in Cheltenham township, for whose native town the township was named, member of Provincial Assembly, etc.; from Richard Wall, of Cheltenham township, also a native of Gloucestershire, at whose house in the present town of Ogontz, the first meeting of Friends in that vicinity was held, that became later Abington Monthly Meeting; and from Captain Bartholomew Penrose, of Philadelphia. On the maternal side, Margaretta (Shoemaker) Hinchman was a lineal descendant of Michael Newbold and Ann, his wife, of Sheffield Park, Yorkshire, England, who settled in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, 1767-8; her mother, Margaret, being a daughter of William Wood, of another prominent New Jersey family, who married, 1753, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Edith (Coate) Newbold; granddaughter of Michael and Rachel (Clayton) Newbold, and great-granddaughter of Michael and Ann, above named.

Issuc of Morgan and Margaretta (Shoemaker) Hinchman:

CHARLES SHOEMAKER HINCHMAN, b. Jan. 3, 1842; m. Lydia S. Mitchell; of whom presently;

John Webb Hinchman, b. Aug. 8, 1843, d. 1847;

Walter Hinchman, b. July 25, 1845.

CHARLES S. HINCHMAN, of Philadelphia, eldest son of Morgan and Margaretta (Shoemaker) Hinchman, born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1842, married, April 23, 1872, Lydia S., daughter of Peleg Mitchell, Jr., of Nantucket, Massachusetts, by his wife, Mary Swain Russell. Mrs. Hinchman comes of good old New England stock, tracing her descent from "Mayflower" ancestry, through Degory Priest, and from many eminent Colonial families of New England, among them Tristram Coffin, from Brixton, Devonshire, 1642; Edward Starbuck, also of Derbyshire, who emigrated at about the same date; both of whom were among the original founders of the settlement on the Island of Nantucket, 1659; an account of whom and some of their descendants is given in these volumes.

RICHARD MITCHELL, of Brixton, Isle of Wight, great-great-great-grandfather of Lydia S. (Mitchell) Hinchman, married Mary Wood, and their son,

RICHARD MITCHELL, born at Brixton, 1686, came to Rhode Island, 1708, and died there 1722. In the same year of his arrival, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Tripp, who was commissioned Ensign, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 25, 1689, by his wife, Mercy, daughter of George Lawton, a member of the Court of Trials, and Deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, for six years; by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hazard, who with eight others signed the compact for the settlement of Rhode Island, and was a member of the General Court of Elections there, 1640. His will proved 1680, leaves his wife, Martha Hazard (whom he refers to as his "beloved yoke-fellow"), his sole executor.

James Tripp, father of Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was a son of John Tripp, one of the Court of Commissioners; five years Assistant Magistrate of Dartmouth, and seven years a Deputy to General Assembly. Prior to his coming to America. Richard Mitchell (2) was employed for some time in the Royal Navy. He had been reared in the doctrines and faith of the Church of England, but after settling in Rhode Island became convinced of the principles of the Society of Friends, and a memorial of him adopted by that Society, after his death, states that "He was blessed with understanding and sound judgment, and was capable of assisting and advising in matters of difficulty."

RICHARD MITCHELL (3), son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was born in Rhode Island, 1710, and died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, 1787. He married Mary Starbuck, a descendant of Edward Starbuck, who came from Derbyshire, England, about 1640, and settled at Dover, New Hampshire; became one of the proprietors of Nantucket, 1659, and a Magistrate there; through his son, Nathaniel Starbuck, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Tristram Coffin, Chief Magistrate of Nantucket. Mary (Coffin) Starbuck was one of the earliest converts to Quakerism in Nantucket and meetings were held at her house. She became a minister among Friends, as did several of her descendants, among them her grandsons, Elihu and Nathaniel Coleman, and her granddaughter, Priscilla Bunker. Her grandson, Elihu Coleman, wrote one of the earliest protests against slavery, from New England.

PELEG MITCHELL, SR., son of Richard and Mary (Starbuck) Mitchell, married Lydia, daughter of James Cartwright, a "Mayflower" descendant, by his wife, Love, daughter of Francis Macy, by his wife, Judith Coffin, a great-great-granddaughter of Tristram Coffin, before mentioned, and great-granddaughter of his son, James Coffin, who was one of the associate proprietors of Nantucket, and its first Judge of Probate 1680, by his wife, Mary Severance.

Francis Macy was a son of Thomas Macy, by his wife, Deborah, daughter of Lieutenant John Coffin (son of Tristram), by his wife, Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Starbuck) Austin; thus making the third line of descent from the celebrated Tristram Coffin; as well as from Edward Starbuck, co-proprietor with him of Nantucket and also a leading man in that colony. Thomas Macy was a son of John Macy, and a grandson of Thomas Macy, another original proprietor of Nantucket, 1659, mentioned in Whittier's poem, "The Exiles," which describes his first visit to Nantucket.

James Cartwright, great-grandfather of Lydia S. (Mitchell) Hinchman, was a descendant of Peter Folger, grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and from Degory Priest, the twenty-ninth signer of the "Mayflower" compact, by the following line:

Degory Priest married, 1611, Sarah (Allerton), widow of John Vincent; and their daughter, Mary Priest, married Phineas Pratt. Joseph, son of Phineas and Mary (Priest) Pratt, married Dorcas, daughter of Peter Folger; and their daughter, Bethia, married Samson Cartwright; their son, Hezidiah Cartwright, who married, 1731-2, Abigail Brown, was father of James Cartwright, who married, 1759, Love Macy, and was father of Lydia Cartwright, who married, 1779, Peleg Mitchell, Sr.

PELEG MITCHELL, JR., father of Lydia Swain (Mitchell) Hinchman, was a son of Peleg and Lydia (Cartwright) Mitchell. He married Mary Swain, daughter of Barnabas Russell, who had married Mary Swain, 1811. Barnabas Russell was a son of John Russell, by his wife, Hepzibah, daughter of Barnabas Coleman, who had married, 1733, Rachel, daughter of Sylvanus Hussey, granddaughter of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey; and great-granddaughter of Christopher Hussey and his wife, Theodate Bachelder. John Russell, who married, October 30, 1777, Hepzibah Coleman, was born November 20, 1754, and died July 3, 1829. He was a son of John Russell (died 1789), who married, 1731, Ruth Starbuck, born February 24, 1714-15, died October 5, 1772; and grandson of Daniel Russell, born 1680, died 1763, by his wife, Deborah, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Coffin) Macy, before mentioned.

Sylvanus Hussey, before mentioned, married Abial, daughter of John Brown, by his wife, Rachel, daughter of Captain John and Priscilla (Grafton) Gardner, and granddaughter of Thomas Gardner. Mrs. Hinchman is also descended from Richard Gardner, another son of Thomas Gardner, one of the founders of the Cape Ann colony, and afterwards a member of the Town Council of Salem.

This Richard Gardner married Sarah Shattuck, whose brother, Samuel Shattuck, was the bearer of the famous mandate from Charles II. to Governor Endicott, forbidding the execution of Quakers, quaintly described in Whittier's poem, entitled "The King's Missive."

John Brown, above mentioned, was a son of John Brown who married, 1658, Hannah, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart (son of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey)

Hobart), who founded the first church at Hingham, Massachusetts. Theodate Bachelder, above mentioned, was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelder, who founded the first churches of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Hampton, New Hampshire, and was ancestor of Daniel Webster and many other prominent people of New England and elsewhere.

Mary Swain, who married Barnabas Russell, 1811, was a daughter of Francis Swain, Jr., who married, 1767, Lydia, daughter of Robert Barker, by his wife, Jedidah, daughter of James and Rachel (Brown) Chase; granddaughter of Lieutenant Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase; and great-granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase. And Robert Barker, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hinchman, was a son of Samuel Barker, by his wife, Bethiah Folger, granddaughter of Peter Folger, and cousin of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Samuel Barker, who married Bethiah Folger, 1718, was a son of Isaac Barker, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, by his wife, Judith Prence, or Prince, whom he married, 1665; daughter of Thomas Prince, born at Lechdale, Gloucestershire, England, 1600; died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1673. He was Governor of Plymouth colony eighteen years; Assistant Magistrate, thirteen years; Treasurer, one year; Commissioner, twelve years; and member of Council of War, five years. Record says of him: "He was a worthy gentleman and very able for his office, and faithful in the discharge thereof, studious of peace, a well wisher to all that feared God and a terror to the wicked." Thomas Prence married (second), 1635, Mary, daughter of William Collier, who "came early to Plymouth;" was Assistant Governor of the colony twenty-eight years; member of Council of War, and of Provincial Congress; and one of the committee of two appointed by Congress to sign the Articles of Confederation. Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prence were parents of Judith Prence, who married Isaac Barker, and were the great-great-great-great-great-grandparents of Lydia S. (Mitchell) Hinchman.

Francis Swain, Sr., great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hinchman, married, 1736-37, Mary Paddock, a descendant of Richard Sears, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, who came to America, 1630, with the last of the Scrooby Congregation of Leyden, and landed at Plymouth, but later removed to Yarmouth; was a member of Colonial Court, 1662. His ancestry is traced back through many generations in England.

John Swain, father of Francis Swain, Sr., married, 1711, Mary, daughter of Moses Swett, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who was a Commissioner to settle the boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was a son of Benjamin Swett, a soldier in King Philip's War, holding commissions as Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain. A historian has said of him: "Swett won for himself a high rank among the heroes of the Colonial Wars. He was always in that post which most required sagacity and courage."

Moses Swett married, 1687, Mary Hussey, a granddaughter of Christopher and Theodate (Bachelder) Hussey, before mentioned. Her father, John Hussey, was second son of Christopher, and was reared in Hampton, New Hampshire, where he was appointed as a member of Provincial Assembly, but being unwilling to take the oath of office required, did not serve. He removed from New Hampshire to New Castle county, on the Delaware, then under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, 1688, and represented that county in the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1696, no oath being required in Pennsylvania at that time.

Mrs. Lydia S. (Mitchell) Hinchman has compiled and published considerable genealogical and historical work relating to her New England ancestry, the most important of which is, "The Early Settlers of Nantucket," a work of much merit. She is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, and is identified with other historical and patriotic societies.

Issue of Charles S. and Lydia S. (Mitchell) Hinchman:

Mary Mitchell Hinchman, b. July 25, 1873; m. Oct. 5, 1898, Isaac LaBoiteaux, of Cincinnati, O.; they have issue:

Constance LaBoiteaux, b. July 27, 1899;

Lydia Mitchell LaBoiteaux, b. Oct. 4, 1903.

C. Russell Hinchman, b. Feb. 21, 1875; m. April 24, 1901, Elizabeth Schofield Brooke Hopkins, who like her husband is a lineal descendant of George and Sarah (Wain) Shoemaker, being a descendant of Isaac, son of Matthias Tyson, and grandson of Rynear Tyson, by his wife, Esther, dan. of Isaac Shoemaker, and his wife, Dorothy Penrose, of Cheltenham; C. Russell and Elizabeth S. B. (Hopkins) Hinchman, have issue:

Martha Tyson Hopkins Hinchman, b. March 14, 1902.

Margaretta Shoemaker Hinchman, b. July 12, 1876;

Anna Barker Hinchman, b. Nov. 25, 1877;

Walter Swain Hinchman, b. Sept. 14, 1879.

McILVAIN FAMILY.

The McIlvain family, one branch of which has been seated in or near Philadelphia for the past six generations, is descended from an ancient and honorable family of the name in Ayrshire, Scotland, representatives of which have emigrated to America at different periods, some direct from county Ayr, and others from county Antrim, Ireland, whither some of the Ayrshire family had migrated in the middle of the seventeenth century. The McIlvains of Ayr were Lairds of Grimmet and Attyquyne, from 1520, and were possessed of the ancient castle of Thomaston, parish of Kirkowald, county Ayr, built by Thomas, Earl of Carrick, nephew of Robert Bruce, about 1333, from about 1600 down to the death of John McIlvain, then the eldest male representative of the family, 1747. They were closely connected with the Kennedys, Earls of Casselis, whose castle Dunmore, parish of Mayboll, stands not far distant from Thomaston. The ancient castle of Thomas-Towne, the seat of the McIlvain family, passed from the Carricks to their descendants, Corries of Kelwood, and through the marriage of John McIlvain, Laird of Grimmet and Attyquyne, prior to 1600, to Annie Corrie, it passed into the possession of the McIlvain family, and was occupied by them until the middle of the eighteenth century. John McIlvain's daughter, Margaret, married, about 1630, Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoch, grandson of Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Casselis, and a descendant of King Robert III., of Scotland, through his daughter, Princess Mary.

From a quaint old account of the prominent families of Ayr we quote the following:

"There is no record extant quhat surnames hes bene gratest in this provence of old; bot the most ancient gentry now possessors thereof, ar,

Cathcarts, dicenditt of the Housse of Carltone
Fergusons, of the Housse of Kelkarrane
Corries, of the Housse of Kelwood
Mures, of the Housse of Muchemarrane
Shawes, of the Housse of Keires
Mack Alexander, of the Housse of Corstrye
Mackilvands, of the Housse of Grimmet."

An ancient description of the Earldom of Carrick is in part as follows:

"This country of old gave the title of Earl of Carrick to Robert Bruce. It is the ancient seat of the Kennedies whose principal dwelling was the Castle of Dunmore standing on the seaside in a rockie shoar in the parish of Mayboll. Al the houses of the gentry of this country are seated pleasantly and commodiously. Those upon the sea coast are the Castle of Grenard and the Cove; not far from it lyes the House of Newark, a good old Castle south-east from the other. Southward from this lyes the House of Thomas-Towne, once the residence of the Corrys', but now of McLevain (Mackilveane) of Grimmet, a very pretty house with gardens, orchards and parks around it; both these ly in the parish of Kirkowald."

ALAN MAKILVENE had a charter from James V., October 16, 1529, for the lands of Grimmet and Attyquyne. He was, however, seated at Grimmet prior to this date, as in 1527 "Alan Makilvene, Laird of Grimmet, was fined £100 for not entering his friend, Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Casselis, to appear for participation in the slaughter of Robert Campbell, of Lochfergus, Alexander Kirkwood and Pat-

rick Wilsons Campbell having a short time before killed the old Earl of Casselis, father of Gilbert, and had himself been killed by the young Earl and his adherents." At about the same period an incident of the turbulent times is related as follows :

"The Laird of Drumurchie besieged the house of Auchinsull and took prisoners, the Countess of Casselis, the young Laird of Grimmet, and Quinton Crawford. A fatal encounter took place between the Earl of Casselis and the Laird of Bargany in which Gilbert Kennedy's horse was slayne and the Earl's broderes brydell was schott in tua, quhairby his horse kaist him and straik his airme out of jutt. The young Laird of Grimmett was strucken throw his chin and he and his horse bayth strucken to the eird."

Inasmuch as this narrative refers to Gilbert Kennedy, as distinct from the Earl of Casselis, whom he succeeded about 1527, it evidently antedates the slaying of the old Laird by Campbell, above mentioned, and shows the McIlvanes to have been possessed of Grimmet at a still earlier date. The charter of James V. was evidently one of confirmation of a former grant by his predecessor, James IV., or more likely still by James III., whose custody during his reign as an infant, 1461, was entrusted to Bishop Kennedy, of St. Andrew's, from whom he was abducted by Lord Boyd, and held until 1469, when he was rescued by his friends, among whom may have been the M'Ilvains, who received the grant of Grimmet, in recognition of their loyalty.

That the M'Ilvains were seized of Grimmet at about this period is proven by extracts from the Protocol Book of Gavin Ros, a Notary of county Ayr, for the years 1512-32. The memoranda of instruments executed before this notary include a number in which the M'Ilvains were principals, and show that Gilbert M'Ilvain, the father of Allan M'Ilvain, above mentioned, "had occupied and intromitted with the lands of Grumet and Attiquyne," for the space of forty-five years, prior to August, 1529, as shown by his own deposition taken at that date before Notary Gavin Ros, at the Tolbooth of Ayr.

The first reference to Gilbert M'Ilvain in this ancient Protocol Book, is over date of May 16, 1529, when "Gilbert M'Ylveyne of Grumete promised faithfully to fulfil all things communicated between him and Quintin Schaw, tutor of Keris concerning certain Merk lands in terms of an Agreement between them at the time Gilbert replighted certain goods for Quentin Schaw, tutor, in whose name Quentin Schaw, King's Messenger asked instrument, etc. Done at Grumet 16 May 1529." By this agreement certain lands of Grimmet were alienated, as "William Campbell, bailie of Gilbert M'Ylveyne, of Grummet, in terms of a precept by the latter passed the lands of Grummet, and there on the ground gave sasine of the two-merk lands of Over-Grummet lying in the Earldom of Carrick, and Sherifdom of Air, to Quintin Schaw, tutor of Keris, according to his charter of May 19, 1529."

The grant and confirmation of the lands of Grimmet to Allan M'Ilvaine is shown by the following entry in the Protocol Book :

"Nevin, sergeant and officer of the bailie of Carrick, producing letters of the King under the signet, obtained by Allan M'Ylveyne, of the non-entry of the lands of Grumet *from the decease of the late Nigel M'Ylveyne*, in virtue of which letters the sd Sergeant assigned a Court of the bailery of Carrick to be held at Burmehillis near Maybole, on Tuesday 6th July next and summons Gilbert M'Ylveyne possessor of ye lands and all others having interest to appear said day and place with evidence they wish to use for the time. Done at Ayr, June 1529."

Who "the late Nigel M'Ylveyne" was and what relation he bore to Gilbert and Allan, his son, does not appear. Allan M'Ylveyne having secured the grant of Grimmet, entered into bonds to assign the tenancy and use thereof, for a nominal sum, to his father for life, as shown by several instruments executed before Notary Ros, the principal of which is thus entered on the Protocol Book:

"Sir John Kennedy, Prebendary of Maybole and John Campbell of Over-Skeldoune became sureties and cautioners for Allan M'Ylveyne that he shall do and fulfil all things communicated in word between him and Gilbert M'Ylveyne his father namely that he shall make Gilbert his assignee in and to the five-merk lands of Attiquin for Gilbert's life-time, and that within twenty-four hours after Allan shall obtain the non-entry of the lands under the pain of 1000 merks, and then he shall give security to Gilbert of the lands for life, Gilbert paying an annual rent to Allan. Done in the Tolbooth of Air, August 1529. Witnesses, Gilbert Kennedy of Kirckmichel, John Kennedy, Alexander Muir and Sir John Campbell, Chaplain."

On the same date, "Gilbert Kennedy of Kirckmichel, compearing in the Tolbooth of Air before Charles Campbell, Macer of the Sheriff of Air, in that part specially constituted in the cause of recognition between Gilbert and Allan M'Ylveyne—solemnly protests that whatever shall be done in said cause before said Judge, should not prejudice David M'Ylveyne, son of Gilbert Kennedy's sister, as to the right which he has to the lands of Attiquin." Then follows the deposition of Gilbert M'Ylveyne, as to his tenancy of Grumet and Attiquin for forty-five years past, above quoted. The instrument making the grant to Gilbert from Allan is thus entered:

"Allan M'Ylveyne having non-entry of the lands of Grummete in terms of letters from the King under the privy seal to said Allan, made and constituted Gilbert M'Ylveyne his father his lawful assignee in and to the five-merk lands of Attiquin and pertinents, namely the four-merk lands he now inhabits, * * * for his true life, giving him power to intromit with labour, transferring all right and claim of Allan and his heires, and this because of paternal love, special favour and that he may fully obtain his father's blessing—chiefly because the said Gilbert is his father and now is aged and if he (Allan) shall prosecute the premises to extremity that may turn to Gilbert's utmost loss and irreparable injury—for which Gilbert shall pay yearly during his life twenty shillings. Done at Air, August 1529."

John M'Ilvene's name appears on the Protocol Book as a witness at the Burgh of Ayr, December, 1530.

The bond of Gilbert Kennedy, of Kirckmichel, to indemnify Allan M'Ylveyne, of Grimmet, from any loss by reason of his becoming his surety "to enter and undergo the Cause of the Kingdom for homicide committed at Barbeth, and to pay and refund to Allan and his heires the rents and profits of Neder Grumet uplifted and to be uplifted" by reason of said surety, was entered at Ayr, January 2, 1530. There is also on the Protocol Book entries in reference to the redemption by Allan M'Ilvene, 1531, of the two merk lands alienated to Quentin Shaw by his father in 1529.

GILBERTO M'ILVENE, "filio et haeredi Alani M'Ilvene de Grimmet," and his spouse, Janet Corry, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Grimmet from Queen Mary, dated May 4, 1546. Gilbert M'Ilvene died at the battle of Fawside (Pinkie), September 18, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Patrick McIlvane, of Grimmet, who was served heir of his father, October 25, 1547, in the lands of Nether and Over Grimmet and Attyquyne. His name occurs as a witness in a deed, dated January 4, 1586-87, and he and his son, John, were both in the following of the Earl of Casselis at Lady Corse in 1601. His will was "maid and geven up be Johnne Schaw in Largis of Stratoun, executor." He died in 1613.

JOHN McILVANE, son of Patrick, seems to have predeceased his father, as the latter seems to have been succeeded by John McKelvaine, son of the former. From a charter granted to "Joanni M'Ilvane de Grimmet" by James VII., in 1597, it appears that his wife was a Kennedy, their son "Johnne McKelvane, of Grimmet" was alive in 1632, as shown by the will of his wife, Anne Corrie, who died in February, of that year. This will shows that she had children, Margaret, Agnes, Helein and Mareonne M'Ilvane, "bairnes lawful to ye defunct." These may have been only the minor children, as it appears through this marriage the McIlvanes acquired Thomastoun, the seat of the family for many generations thereafter, of which Anne Corrie, first wife of John McIlvane, was the heiress, the heir apparent thereof, as shown by the will of Captain James Corrie, having died prior to 1645. Inasmuch as the property descended to the McIlvanes, Anne must have had male issue. John McIlvane married (second) Juliane Schaw, who died in December, 1641, leaving issue: Anna and Juliane.

Margaret McIlvane, daughter of John McIlvane, of Grimmet, by Anne Corrie, above mentioned, married Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoch, before mentioned, and the will of Sir Alexander Kennedy, of Culzean, father of Alexander, of Craigoch, in 1652, mentions "John M'Ilvane of Grimmet." The later Earls of Casselis were descended from the McIlvanes, through the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Alexander Kennedy, to David the Earl.

QUINTIN M'ILVANE, of Grimmet, was served as heir of his father, John M'Ilvane, of Grimmet, in the lands of Thomaston, October 8, 1669. Thomaston descended through the eldest male line of the McIlvane family to John McIlvane, of Grimmet, whose will was recorded January 15, 1741, and from him to his son, John McIlvane, the younger, of Grimmet, merchant, whose will is dated May 20, 1747, and was given up in 1748, by James Ferguson, writer, in Ayr, as creditor upon a bill signed by the deceased. This latter John McIlvaine was probably the last of the family who possessed Thomaston.

The foregoing represents only the elder male line of the Macilvain family of Ayr, which doubtless by the middle or end of the seventeenth century had become quite numerous. Numerous families of Carrick, county Ayr, with whom the McIlvanes were connected, removed to Carrick-fergus, Antrim county, Ireland. In a "Declaration by the Commission for Settling and Securing the Province of Ulster," dated at Carrick-fergus, May 23, 1653, appear the names of William Schaw, Captain Ferguson, Quintin Kennedy, William Crawford and others with whom the McIlvains of Ayr were intermarried or associated. The date of the removal of the McIlvains to county Antrim is unknown. They were early converts to Protestantism, and staunch supporters of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Among the McIlvains who came to Pennsylvania direct from Ayr, Scotland, were William and David McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, merchants, who came over about 1730. Both married into a family that had come from Ireland at about the same date; David to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Alexander Graydon, of the Provincial Battalion of Bucks county, 1747, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Emerson; and the latter to Ann Emerson. Graydon and Emerson came to Philadelphia with their families from Ireland in 1729, and the former, who married (second) at Christ Church, 1747, Rachel Marks, removed to Bucks county, where he was later associated with William McIlvaine in the purchase of mills,

etc., in Bristol borough, and a large tract of land known as "Fairview" in Bristol township. The will of David McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, probated November 23, 1756, mentions his brother, William, of Philadelphia, his nephew, William, to whom he bequeaths a silver hilted sword, and a sister, Ann, in Ayr, Scotland. William, the brother, who removed to "Fairview," Bristol, Bucks county, about 1763, died there in 1770, and his will mentions his son, Joseph, who was Colonel of the Fifth Associated Battalion of Bucks county in the Revolution; his son, William, now in Scotland; wife, Margaret; daughter, Mary; and brother and sister-in-law, David and Elizabeth McIlvaine, both deceased. This will devises to his children a property in Ayr, Scotland, inherited from his father, Joseph McIlvaine, whose will is dated May 19, 1762.

A New England branch of the family, descended from Robert McIlvaine, who is said to have emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and with his wife was murdered in their bed by their Roman Catholic neighbors, when their third son, Daniel, was an infant. The latter was educated at Dublin, and at the age of nineteen years accompanied his elder brothers, William and John McIlvaine, to New England, from the parish of Sisson, county Donegal, Ireland. Daniel settling in Boston, taught school there for about forty years, removing to Windham, New Hampshire, 1762, with his sons, William, John and Daniel, the latter of whom died in 1833, at the age of eighty-four years. William McIlvaine, eldest of the three emigrant brothers, settled in Casco Bay, now Portland, Maine, and John McIlvaine, the other brother, removed to the south.

There was a McIlvaine family in Sussex county, Delaware, where we find David and Andrew McIlvaine subscribers to the church fund of Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, at Lewes, 1763. Andrew died September 13, 1789, at the age of sixty-four years. James McIlvaine, of Sussex county, advertised in the *American Weekly Gazette* for a runaway slave in 1752, was married to a widow by the name of Derr in 1762. All three were probably sons of a Robert McIlvaine, of the same locality, born about 1700, who had a son, Andrew, who was married to a widow in 1771.

JAMES McILVAIN, of county Antrim, Ireland, married there prior to 1725, Jane, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Heaney, later of East Fallowfield, Chester county, and about 1740 came to Pennsylvania with wife, Jane, and children, Andrew, John, Hugh, William, Jane and Margaret, and settled in Chester, now Delaware county. The will of Hugh Heaney, of East Fallowfield, Chester county, probated March 30, 1764, mentions his wife, Margaret, and daughter, Jane McIlvaine.

Issue of James and Jane (Heaney) McIlvaine:

Andrew McIlvaine, b. 1725, d. Nov. 22, 1782, in Ridley, Chester co., and is bur. in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Middletown;

JOHN McILVAIN, b. 1726, d. April 19, 1779; m. (first) Mary Roman; (second) Lydia Barnard; of whom presently;

Hugh McIlvaine, d. unm., in Ridley, Chester co., 1794; will proved Nov. 25, 1794;

William McIlvaine, b. 1730, d. Oct. 20, 1784, bur. in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Middletown, as were his two wives; "Jane, died August 10, 1778, aged 44 years," and "Sarah, died April 20, 1782, aged 55 years," the will of William McIlvaine, of Ridley, dated February 25, and proved Dec. 1, 1784, mentions "cousin William McIlvaine; Jean McIlvaine, daughter of Andrew; John, son of Isaac McIlvaine; brothers Hugh and Andrew; and niece Judea McIlvaine; John Crosby and Andrew McIlvaine, named as exrs., letters granted to John Crosby, Andrew McIlvaine being deceased;"

Jane McIlvaine, d. young and unm.;

Margaret McIlvaine, d. young and unm.

JOHN McILVAIN, son of James and Jane (Heaney) McIlvain, born in county Antrim, Ireland, 1726, came with his parents to America. When a youth he apprenticed himself to Jacob Roman, proprietor of a mill on Crum creek, Ridley township, Chester county, whose daughter, Mary Roman, he married about 1755, and, after the death of Jacob Roman, which occurred in 1748, became himself the proprietor of the mill, and died there April 19, 1779. After the defeat of Washington's Army at Brandywine, 1777, his forces were scattered along the road extending from Leiperville to Darby township line, and after midnight of the day of the battle General Washington rested at the house of John McIlvain.

John McIlvain was, like practically all his Scotch-Irish compatriots, a member of the Presbyterian church, but united with the Society of Friends some time after his first marriage with Mary Roman in 1755. Mary was a granddaughter of Philip Roman, one of the leading members of the Society of Friends in Chester county, and the early meetings were frequently held at his house. On Mary (Roman) McIlvain being treated with for marriage to one not a member and "by a Priest," she replied to Concord Meeting, in December, 1755, that she did not desire to be "under the care of Friends" and refused to acknowledge any contribution for her marriage by a priest, as the Quakers denominated all "hireling ministers."

She and her husband evidently united with Concord Meeting later, however, as in September, 1761, John McIlvain was treated with by that meeting for his marriage to his first wife's cousin, Lydia Barnard, which was consummated at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, September 9, 1761. They, however, made an acknowledgment for the breach of discipline and were retained in membership at Concord Meeting.

Lydia Barnard, second wife of John McIlvain, was a daughter of Richard Barnard, second, of Doe Run, West Marlborough township, Chester county (born 1684, died 1767), by his wife, Ann, daughter of Abiah Taylor, Jr., of Dedcott, Berkshire, England (son of Abiah), who married at Farrington Meeting, Berkshire, April 18, 1694, Deborah Gearing, and in 1702 came to Pennsylvania and settled in East Bradford township, Chester county, where he erected a mill, and in 1724, a house, still standing. Richard Barnard was a son of Richard Barnard, who came from Sheffield, England, with his wife, Frances, at about the time of landing of William Penn. He owned land near Chester as early as 1683, was a grand juror of Chester county in 1686, and died intestate in 1698. His daughter, Mary Barnard, married Jacob Roman in 1712, and was the mother of Mary Roman, first wife of John McIlvain; his son, Richard, married at Concord Meeting of Friends, December 7, 1715, Ann Taylor, above mentioned. Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain survived her husband, and died in 1811. She was granted letters of administration on her husband's estate, he having died intestate, 4th Mo. 19, 1779. Her will, dated 8th Mo. 28, 1807, mentions her sons, John, Jeremiah, James, Richard and Hugh; and daughters, Judith Maris and Lydia Wetherill. The marriage certificate of John McIlvain and Lydia Barnard is still in possession of the McIlvain family of Philadelphia; it is as follows:

WHEREAS, John McIlvain of the Township of Ridley, in the County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, and Lydia Barnard, daughter of Richard Barnard of Newlinton in the County and Province aforesaid, having published their intentions of marriage with each other as an Act of General Assembly of this Province in that case so made

and provided directs and no lawful impediment appearing to obstruct their intended proceedings.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said intentions this ninth day of the ninth month, called September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, they, the said John McIlvain and Lydia Barnard, appeared in a publick Assembly of people, for that purpose met together in East Bradford in the County aforesaid, and the said John McIlvain taking the said Lydia Barnard by the hand, did in solemn manner declare that he took her to be his wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them, and then and there in the said Assembly, the said Lydia Barnard did in like manner declare she took the said John McIlvain to be her husband, promising through Divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them (or words to that effect). And, moreover the said John McIlvain and Lydia Barnard, she according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband as a further confirmation thereof, did then and there to these presents set their hands.

JOHN McILVAIN
LYDIA McILVAIN.

"And we whose names are hereunder subscribed being present with the Justice at the solemnization of their said marriage and subscription in manner aforesaid as witnesses thereunto, have also to these presents set our hands the day and year above written.

Thomas Worth, Justice	George Faussett	Susana Worth
Isaac Roman	Ann Carter	Hannah Roman
Andrew McIlvain	James McIlhenny	Mary Carter
Wm. McIlvain	Elinor Foset	Daniel Culin
Jacob Carter	Sarah Keeth	Wm. Worrall
Hannah Carter	Thomas Barnard	Joseph Carter
Charles Granhime	Samuel Thornton	Philip Roman."

Issue of John and Mary (Roman) McIlvain:

Isaac McIlvain, m. Susan Crosby and had two children:

John McIlvain;
Thomas McIlvain.

Mary McIlvain, m. at First Presbyterian Church, Phila., Dec. 12, 1775, William McIlvain, son of her father's cousin, Gilbert McIlvain, of Baltimore, Md., and removed to Frankford, Ky.; they had seven children, viz.:

Hannah McIlvain, m. James Rankin, and had three children, viz.:

Orville Rankin, b. Feb. 19, 1813, d. Sept. 9, 1852; m. Jan. 6, 1836, Melissa Fairchild Gray, b. Oct. 14, 1817, d. Dec. 22, 1893; and had issue, nine children, viz.:

Ruth Anna Rankin, b. Oct. 7, 1836; m. Nov. 27, 1855, Benjamin Wilson Smith, b. Jan. 19, 1830; now living in Indianapolis, Ind.; they had issue:

Lilian Gray Smith, b. Nov. 16, 1856;

Eva Wilson Smith, b. April 6, 1859;

Ida Virginia Smith, b. Sept. 18, 1860;

Orville Rankin Smith, b. Dec. 8, 1864, d. March 1, 1865;

Bernard Gilbert Smith, b. April 2, 1866, d. Nov. 13, 1885;

Nelly Colfax Smith, b. Nov. 24, 1868;

Benaldine Smith, b. Dec. 28, 1870; m. William T. Noble;

Guy McIlvain Smith, b. Dec. 2, 1872; m. June, 1898, Dora Isabelle Moore, and had issue:

Ruth Benaldine, b. Aug. 17, 1899;

Frederick Merrill Smith, b. July 25, 1907.

Paul Queale Smith, b. Nov. 19, 1874, d. May 27, 1879.

James Alanson Rankin, b. May 8, 1838, d. June 6, 1894; private Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Civil War;

Oliver Smith Rankin, b. Oct. 14, 1840; soldier during Civil War, not heard of after battle of Chickamauga, in which he took a conspicuous part;

Tarvin Rankin, b. 1842, d. same year;

John Robert Rankin, of Washington, D. C., b. Jan. 20, 1843; m. Margaret Boyd, Oct., 1893; had issue: Boyd, Helen Gray and Ruth

- Fisler Rankin. He was a member of Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, Civil War;
 Elisha Cowgill Rankin, b. Oct. 5, 1847, d. Oct. 30, 1907; member of 133rd Regiment, Indiana Volunteers;
 Agnes Rosabel Rankin, b. Jan. 7, 1850;
 Louisa Melissa Rankin, b. May 13, 1852;
 Orville Blackstone Rankin, b. May 13, 1852, d. Aug. 17, 1900.
 Susan Rankin, b. May 26, 1846; m. Thomas Talbot, of Greencastle, Ind.;
 Sarah Rankin, m. Alexander Dunnington, of Green Castle, Ind.
 Mary McIlvain, m. ——— Riley;
 Margaret McIlvain, m. ——— Davis;
 Ann McIlvain, m. Thomas Walls;
 Rosa McIlvain, m. ——— Calvert;
 Hugh McIlvain, lived between Maysville and Lexington, Ky.;
 John McIlvain.

Issue of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain:

- Judith McIlvain, b. May 18, 1762, d. March 2, 1843; m. Sept. 7, 1791, Dr. Jonathan Maris, b. Dec. 31, 1765, d. Feb. 28, 1797, son of George and Jane (Foulke) Maris; they had one son, Jesse Maris, an account of whose ancestry and descendants is given in these volumes;
- John McIlvain, b. Aug. 19, 1763, d. July 8, 1815; was engaged in the lumber business in Ridley, Chester co.; m. Ann, or Nancy, Pennock, of "Primitive Hall," her father's place in Chester co., b. Aug. 19, 1763, d. Nov. 10, 1826; no issue;
- Lydia McIlvain, b. Dec. 6, 1764; m. at Chester Monthly Meeting, March 7, 1804, William Wetherill, a native of England; they had one son:
 John M. Wetherill, b. Dec. 27, 1804; m. Mary Smith; they had four children:
 Jane, George, John, Lydia.
- JEREMIAH MCLLVAIN, b. June 29, 1767, d. Feb. 19, 1827; had a sawmill and tan-yard on part of the homestead property in Ridley, and after the death of his brother, John, continued the lumber business there; m. Nov. 1, 1792, Elizabeth Spencer, and had issue; see forward;
- JAMES MCLLVAIN, b. Feb. 14, 1769, d. Oct. 19, 1850; m. Nov. 4, 1801, Mary Robinson, dau. of Abraham, b. Nov. 18, 1770, d. 1838; (second) Mary Ann Coulter, by whom he had no issue; by his first wife he had six children; an account of whom follows;
- Margaret McIlvain, b. Feb. 14, 1771, d. Feb. 4, 1809; m. at the home of her mother, Lydia McIlvain, under the care of Chester Friends Meeting, Nov. 6, 1793, William Foulke, only son of Levi and Ann (Evans) Foulke, and great-great-grandson of Edward Foulke, Welsh immigrant, who arrived in Pennsylvania with his wife and family in 1698, and settled at Pennlyn, Gwynedd township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery co.; William Foulke was b. at Gwynedd, Oct. 7, 1767, d. there, April 6, 1833; they had issue:
- John McIlvain Foulke, b. Jan. 18, 1795, d. March 13, 1874; moved to Baltimore and m. there, April 10, 1822, Ann Sinclair; from Baltimore he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he was extensively engaged in business; two children:
 Edward Foulke, of Emory, Ill., b. July 30, 1834, d. Nov. 6, 1900; m. Adelaide Colladay, and had five children;
 Lydia A. Foulke, b. June 27, 1837; m. Nov. 21, 1881, David Wilson, of Evans, Ill.; she was a teacher of Friends' School at Gwynedd, and for three years during the Civil War was a volunteer nurse in the U. S. General Hospital.
- Levi Foulke, b. April 6, 1796, d. Jan. 4, 1878; m. Oct. 27, 1838, Eliza Ann White, of Washington, D. C., and had issue:
 William L. Foulke, b. July 28, 1840, d. Sept. 14, 1906; m. Beulah Delarue;
 Eliza Lockwood Foulke, b. Jan. 31, 1845; m. Sept. 23, 1880, Frederick R. Augustus;
 Margaret Virginia Foulke, b. Aug. 7, 1848; m. Sept. 8, 1868, Robert O. Kirby;
 Harriet Ellen Foulke, b. April 17, 1852; m. July 21, 1872, Joseph M. Dill;
 Anna M. Foulke, b. April 9, 1798, d. Nov. 19, 1873; m. Aaron Lukens; they had issue:
 William F. Lukens, d. unm.;

- Elizabeth S. Lukens, d. unm.;
 David Lukens, d. unm.;
 Margaret A. Lukens, m. Albin M. Smedley;
 Mary Lukens;
 Edward Lukens, m. Sarah W. Holdman;
 Ellen Lukens;
 Richard Henry Lukens, d. unm.
- William Foulke, b. Feb. 24, 1802, d. July 12, 1882; lived on the ancestral estate in Gwynedd township; m. April 7, 1825, Susanna Conard, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah, b. July 7, 1802, d. June 21, 1871; had issue:
 Hannah C. Foulke, b. March 12, 1826, d. July 16, 1876; m. Oct. 10, 1850, George A. Newbold, son of Samuel and Abigail, and had two children:
 Clara M. Newbold, b. June 18, 1852, m. June 26, 1889, Solon Heywood Williams; William F. Newbold, b. Oct. 17, 1856;
- Elizabeth C. Foulke, b. June 10, 1827, d. June 17, 1849; m. April 8, 1847, Daniel Foulke; one child—Anna, m. Henry S. Colladay;
- Margaretta Foulke, b. Sept. 11, 1830, d. Dec. 18, 1865; m. Nov. 17, 1864, James Q. Atkinson, of Upper Dublin, Pa.;
- Lewis Morris Foulke, b. Aug. 6, 1832, d. July 3, 1906; m. June 12, 1871, Susan Elizabeth Edson; he went to Cal. in 1853; was for several years U. S. Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and in later years a large ranchman; five children: Elizabeth Edson, Edson Louis, Margaret Harriet, Leland Stanford and Lewis Morris, Jr.;
- Anna McIlvain Foulke, b. June 5, 1834; m. Feb. 15, 1855, Charles Bird Shoemaker, of Cheltenham, son of Richard M. and Amelia B., and had issue: Charles Francis, b. Oct. 1, 1856, d. March 13, 1876; William Foulke, b. Feb. 1, 1859, d. Aug. 20, 1885; Amelia Bird, b. April 20, 1862, d. Oct. 26, 1863; Benjamin Hallowell, b. Nov. 30, 1864, m. Dec. 26, 1907, Caroline B. Conard; Lewis Foulke, b. July 1, 1867, m. June 22, 1899, Lucretia, dau. of Hugh and Martha Gibson McIlvain; Ella Foulke, b. July 11, 1873; m. Oct. 4, 1894, Thomas C. Satterthwait;
- Ellen Foulke, b. July 7, 1838, d. Dec. 29, 1863; m. Joseph K. Matlack, of Chester co.; one child—Marion Matlack, m. Sumner G. Brosius;
- William Henry Foulke, b. April 26, 1840.
- Richard McIlvain, b. Dec. 15, 1772, d. Sept. 15, 1852; m. May 22, 1806, Susan, dau. of John and Mary Humphreys, and resided at Market street and Lancaster avenue, Phila., adjoining his brother, Hugh McIlvain; one son:
 J. Humphreys McIlvain, b. April 13, 1809; m. Nov. 29, 1837, Mary, dau. of Benjamin and Grace Oakford; no issue.
- HUGH McILVAIN, b. May 19, 1775, d. Nov. 24, 1838; m. Jan. 9, 1806, Hannah Hunt; of whom later.

The old mansion of John McIlvain, in which the above children were born, still stands to the west of the Chester turnpike, or "King's Road," as it passes through Old Ridley, now known as Leiperville, Delaware county. The residence of his son, John, much larger, and also in good condition, stands nearly opposite. John McIlvain, Sr., had a quarry near his gristmill and made scythe stones. After his death his widow, Lydia, who continued to reside on the property, continued this business, carrying the whetstones often as far as Philadelphia in her saddle-bags.

Issue of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Spencer) McIlvain:

- Sarah McIlvain, b. Oct. 27, 1793, d. July 28, 1795;
 Lydia McIlvain, b. Oct. 4, 1795, d. Dec. 28, 1854; m. Dec. 6, 1815, Edward H. Bonsall, b. May 28, 1794, d. April 14, 1879; issue:
 Spencer Bonsall, b. Nov. 30, 1816, d. April 14, 1888; m. May 10, 1854, Helen Crosby Morton, b. Dec. 23, 1826, d. Dec. 17, 1879; issue:
 William Morton Bonsall, m. April 3, 1893, Helen Klander; issue: Eleanor C. M. Bonsall.
- William Milhous Bonsall, b. 1818, d. 1819;
 William Bonsall, b. 1820, d. 1823;
 Edward H. Bonsall, Jr., b. Sept. 23, 1821, d. June 3, 1841;

- Jeremiah Bonsall, b. May 28, 1825, d. July 29, 1892; m. Sept. 29, 1851, Margaret F. Hutchinson; issue:
 Lydia Bonsall, b. Dec. 20, 1854, d. July 27, 1875;
 Robert Hutchinson Bonsall, b. April 10, 1857;
 Edward Horne Bonsall, b. Nov. 19, 1859; m. Oct. 4, 1887, Hannah Rodney Tunnelle;
 Henry Bonsall, b. May 1, 1862, d. May 4, 1895;
 Alfred J. Bonsall, b. June 14, 1869, d. inf.;
 William Spencer Bonsall, b. June 14, 1869, d. inf.;
 Elizabeth Paxson Bonsall, b. Dec. 22, 1871, d. Dec. 25, 1874.
- Charles Bonsall, d. inf., 1827;
 Elizabeth Bonsall, b. 1829, d. 1830;
 Jane Bonsall, b. 1831, d. 1832;
 Joseph Hartshorne Bonsall, b. July 7, 1833, d. April 9, 1876, unm.;
 Jesse Maris Bonsall, b. Jan. 15, 1836, d. Nov. 11, 1841.
- Eliza McIlvain, b. Jan. 13, 1798, d. July 19, 1874; m. Jacob Hewes; issue:
 Spencer Hewes;
 Charles Hewes.
- John McIlvain, b. May 2, 1800, d. Sept. 26, 1801;
 Spencer McIlvain, b. March 27, 1803, d. Dec. 13, 1889; m. Sarah Crosby, b. April 25, 1801, d. Dec. 21, 1865; issue:
 Ann Eliza McIlvain, b. Jan. 28, 1833; m. Feb. 18, 1857, Edward Clark Diehl; issue:
 Sarah M. Diehl, b. 1859;
 Ella Fonche Diehl, b. 1861;
 Mary Diehl, b. 1868.
- Henry McIlvain, b. July 20, 1834, d. Dec. 27, 1893; m. Sarah C. Pearson; issue:
 Spencer McIlvain, b. March 6, 1859;
 Edward Pearson McIlvain;
 Henry McIlvain.
- John Spencer McIlvain, b. Sept. 24, 1805, d. Jan. 23, 1880; m. Sept. 2, 1827, Susan Crosby Morton, b. April 27, 1809; issue:
 Edward Bonsall McIlvain, b. March 17, 1830, d. Nov. 13, 1856, on the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies;
- Jeremiah McIlvain, b. Feb. 1, 1808, d. in Harford co., Md., May 26, 1893; m. March 8, 1833, Ann Crosby Harlan, widow of Dr. Ellis C. Harlan, dau. of John S. and Susanna Morton, and sister to Susan Crosby Morton, who m. his brother, John Spencer McIlvain; she was b. Aug. 2, 1804, d. March 29, 1866; issue:
 George W. McIlvain, b. July 9, 1840; m. Rachel, dau. of Dr. Samuel and Susanna G. Ramsey; issue:
 John Morton McIlvain, b. Aug. 22, 1868; m. Dec. 24, 1897, Mary E. Fredenburgh;
 Bernard Stump McIlvain, b. July 29, 1871, of Churchville, Md.; d. July 8, 1908;
 Henry Stump McIlvain, b. Nov. 24, 1877.
- Anne Crosby Morton McIlvain, b. Aug. 1, 1842.
- Ann McIlvain, b. May 4, 1810, d. Dec. 13, 1893; m. Nov. 7, 1832, Levis Miller, of Media, Pa., son of George and Mary, b. July 16, 1806, d. Oct. 24, 1891; issue:
 Elizabeth Spencer Miller, b. Dec. 21, 1833, d. July 6, 1905; m. Nov. 7, 1855, Joseph Bunting, son of Josiah and Sarah (Sellers) Bunting, b. June 12, 1830, d. Jan. 29, 1890; issue:
 George Miller Bunting, b. July 28, 1856; m. Nov. 12, 1882, Caroline Sellers Keen, b. April 20, 1859; issue:
 Howard Keen Bunting, b. Dec. 5, 1883;
 Edith Sellers Bunting, b. Nov. 26, 1886;
 Clement Smith Bunting, b. Aug. 29, 1891;
 George M. Bunting, Jr., b. Oct. 27, 1895.
- Anna Miller Bunting, b. Oct. 4, 1859; m. April 19, 1906, Morgan Bunting, son of Joseph Bunting, Jr., and wife, Emma; he was b. Jan. 14, 1863;
 Edgar Thomson Miller, b. May 4, 1835; m. Nov. 7, 1865, Mary Haldeman, b. April 24, 1840, d. March 9, 1909; issue:

- Elizabeth Haldeman Miller, b. July 11, 1868; m. Feb. 9, 1901, Samuel S. Evans, of Cedartown, Ga.; issue:
 Dorothy M. Evans, b. Dec. 24, 1901;
 Samuel S. Evans, Jr., b. March 5, 1905.
- John Spencer Miller, b. May 5, 1872; m. Dec. 21, 1904, Adele Robinson;
 Dr. Clarence Haldeman Miller, b. Jan. 10, 1881; m. Sept. 3, 1906, Alma Satterfield;
- Marion Miller, b. April 8, 1885; m. Oct. 6, 1906, Dr. Samuel Lloyd McCarthy, and had Edgar T. M. McCarthy, b. Nov. 28, 1907, d. Feb. 7, 1908.
- Mary Lavinia Miller, b. Feb. 19, 1837, d. Oct. 20, 1860;
- George Deeble Miller, b. Feb. 3, 1839; m. Oct. 17, 1865, Ann C. Thomas, and resides in West Phila.; issue:
 Henry Spencer Miller, b. Aug. 31, 1866;
 Dr. Mary Thomas Miller;
 Anna McIlvain Miller, m. Nov. 18, 1902, Edward T. Biddle; issue:
 George Deeble Biddle, b. Aug. 3, 1905;
 Mary Taggart Biddle, b. July 1, 1907.
- Anna Miller, b. April 28, 1841; m. Oct. 6, 1864, Col. Joseph W. Hawley, of Media, Pa.; issue:
 Mary Miller Hawley, b. April 14, 1868; m. Nov. 15, 1893, Justice Mitchell Thompson.
- Levis Miller, Jr., b. Feb. 27, 1843, d. (unm.) after 1864; enlisted Oct. 5, 1861, as a private in Seventieth Penna. Regiment (Sixth Cavalry), was taken prisoner at battle of Beaver Dam, Va., May 10, 1864, and is supposed to have died on the way home after being exchanged;
- Samuel Miller, b. Feb. 25, 1845, d. Sept. 15, 1908; m. Nov. 12, 1902, Louisa G. McCarty;
- Sallie Levis Miller, b. Sept. 9, 1847, d. June 13, 1894; m. April 15, 1884, Clement W. Smith, who d. June 25, 1890; no issue;
- Katharine Miller, b. Nov. 22, 1850; m. Nov. 7, 1879, Albert Levis, b. Feb. 25, 1847, d. Jan. 1, 1898; issue:
 Samuel Garret Levis, b. June 26, 1882;
 Spencer McIlvain Levis, b. Dec. 6, 1883, d. June 30, 1884;
 Clement Smith Levis, b. Jan. 26, 1886.
- Ellen Miller, b. Feb. 5, 1853; m. Nov. 29, 1876, George M. Booth, president of First National Bank, of Chester; issue:
 Levis Miller Booth, b. Jan. 19, 1878; m. April 24, 1902, Alice Lippincott; had issue: George Martin Booth, b. May 18, 1904; Robert Lippincott Booth, b. July 29, 1907; Helen Lippincott Booth, b. Oct. 21, 1908;
 Elizabeth Martin Booth, b. March 23, 1882; m. March 23, 1908, Robert Emerson Lamb;
 Newlin Trainer Booth, b. Oct. 23, 1886.
- Hannah John Miller, b. March 23, 1855; m. Nov. 7, 1881, Joseph E. Mickle; issue:
 Joseph Evans Mickle, b. July 3, 1883; m. Oct. 23, 1907, Edith Lucy Cowley; issue:
 Joseph Evans Mickle, b. Oct. 30, 1908.
 Grace Evans Mickle, b. July 2, 1885;
 George Miller Mickle, b. Dec. 28, 1886;
 Francis King Mickle, b. Aug. 17, 1889.
- Samuel McIlvain, b. Dec. 6, 1813, d. Nov. 11, 1833, unm.

JAMES McILVAIN, of Ridley, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, fifth child and third son of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain, born in Ridley, February 14, 1769, died there, October 19, 1850. He married, November 4, 1801, Mary Robinson, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born November 8, 1770, died 1838. He married (second) Mary Ann Coulter, by whom he had no issue:

Issue of James and Mary (Robinson) McIlvain:

John McIlvain, b. Oct. 18, 1802, d. April 10, 1869; m. Elizabeth Rugan Matlack, of a prominent Colonial family of New Jersey, Phila. and Chester co.; issue:

- Henry Clay McIlvaine, b. Feb. 20, 1838, d. Oct. 12, 1900; m. in Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11, 1870, Fanny N. Randall;
- Abraham Robinson McIlvaine, of Phila., b. Nov. 18, 1847; m. June 24, 1875, at "Glen Isle Farm," Downingtown, Pa., Elizabeth Eshelman; issue:
 Fanny Edge McIlvaine, b. July 24, 1878;
 John Gilbert McIlvaine, b. Dec. 4, 1880;
 Herbert Robinson McIlvaine, b. March 16, 1883;
 Donald McIlvaine, b. July 28, 1892.
- William Herbert McIlvaine, b. March 7, 1852, d. July 21, 1861.
- HON. ABRAHAM ROBINSON McILVAIN, b. Aug. 14, 1804, d. Aug. 22, 1863; m. Anna G. Mulvaney; of whom later;
- William McIlvain, b. July 1, 1807, d. at Reading, Pa., Nov. 9, 1890; m. April 17, 1834, Sarah Crosby Morton; issue:
 Charles McIlvain, b. Sept. 20, 1835, d. Sept. 21, 1835;
 Crosby Morton McIlvain, b. Sept. 27, 1837, d. July 3, 1895; m. Jan. 12, 1865, Sidney Harvey Leoser; issue:
 Howard L. McIlvain, b. Jan. 19, 1866; m. June 27, 1894, Elizabeth Parry Clapp; issue:
 Sidney L. McIlvain, b. Oct. 2, 1896.
- Mary McIlvain, b. Nov. 4, 1869; m. Jan. 26, 1898, John J. Kutz; issue:
 Sidney McIlvain Kutz, b. Jan. 1, 1899.
- Annie Morton McIlvain, b. Nov. 20, 1877; m. April 8, 1903, John L. Mickle.
- Howard McIlvain, b. Oct. 26, 1839; enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, in Independent Battery B (Durell's Battery); was commissioned First Lieutenant; was killed at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 15, 1862, while commanding the left section of the Battery, encouraging his men in a desperate artillery duel with the Confederate Artillery; Lieut. Charles A. Cuffel, of the Battery, in his "Durell's Battery in the Civil War," says of Lieut. McIlvain: "He died the death of a hero, bravely fighting for his country like the soldier that he was. The entire command, officers and men lamented his death and regarded it as an irreparable loss. He was beloved by the whole battery, and especially by the men in his own section. The captain keenly felt the loss of his right-hand man and trusty lieutenant, the one to whom he always turned when an important duty was to be performed. Whenever a responsible or dangerous task was to be executed McIlvain was called to lead. He did not appear to know fear, but was cool and collected in the thick of the fight as when calmly sleeping under the canopy of his tent. He was kind and just to his men, and would have resented an act of injustice to any one of them; he was capable of maneuvering and fighting a much larger command, and would, no doubt, have been advanced to high rank in the service had his life been spared to the close of the war;"
- William Robinson McIlvain, b. Jan. 28, 1841; m. Dec. 31, 1862, Emily Reed Smith; issue:
 Edward Morton McIlvain, b. Oct. 2, 1863; m. at St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10, 1894, Amy Roger Robinson; issue:
 Edward Morton McIlvain, Jr., b. July 4, 1895.
- Howard McIlvain, b. July 5, 1865, d. March 8, 1868;
 William McIlvain, b. Nov. 7, 1870.
- Albert McIlvain, b. Dec. 7, 1843, d. same day;
 Ann Eliza McIlvain, b. April 4, 1845;
 Sallie R. McIlvain, b. Aug. 23, 1849, d. Aug. 27, 1850;
 Spencer Lightner McIlvain, b. Aug. 11, 1852;
 Sarah Crosby Morton McIlvain, b. May 22, 1853, d. May 24, 1853.
- Sarah Robinson McIlvain, b. Sept. 25, 1809, d. April 21, 1882;
 Anthony Wayne McIlvain, b. Dec. 25, 1811, d. Oct. 31, 1831;
 Susan Humphreys McIlvain, b. Aug. 21, 1814, d. May 1, 1832.

HENRY CLAY McILVAINE, eldest son of John and Elizabeth R. (Matlack) McIlvain, born February 20, 1838, was educated at private schools and at the Northwest Grammar School, Philadelphia, under the celebrated Aaron B. Ivins; entered the Central High School, February, 1853, leaving there in July, 1855, to become a student at the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, from which he graduated in 1856.

He then entered the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and served a full term of three years. He then applied for a position of fireman and engineer on the road that he might become familiar with the practical and actual work of a locomotive. After six months experience on a train running from Philadelphia to Columbia, he entered Baldwin's Locomotive Works, and pursued his studies at home for admission as an engineer in the United States Navy.

He was appointed Third Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, February 17, 1860, and made his first cruise on the Sloop-of-War, "Powhattan," Home Squadron, to which he was ordered in May, 1860. He was appointed Second Assistant Engineer, with rank of Midshipman, November 1, 1861; raised to rank of Ensign, January 6, 1862; First Assistant Engineer, with rank of Master, March 1, 1864; raised to the rank of Lieutenant, July 25, 1866; and resigned and was honorably discharged, June 21, 1869. He served on the "San Jacinto," east Gulf Squadron, 1862-63; the "Augusta," North Atlantic Squadron, 1863-65; was instructor in steam engineering at the United States Naval Academy, and on the practice ship, "Winnipeg," 1865-68. His last service was on the "Gettysburg," in charge, at the time of his resignation, June 21, 1869.

Throughout the service he was known as an ideal officer; his professional attainments, his readiness and scrupulous care in the accomplishment of what was required of him, made him beloved by all who knew him or had the privilege of being his shipmate. He was elected a member of Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Loyal Legion, September 4, 1867; was a member of its Council, 1897-98, and its treasurer, 1899, to his death in Philadelphia, October 12, 1900. A memorial of him prepared by order of the Commandery, by three Engineers of the United States Navy, as a committee, after giving his official record, concludes as follows:

"Mere platitudes and set phrases are useless. Harry McIlvaine, as we all knew him, in the service, in business, in his pleasures, in any light, from which he might be viewed, was a lovable, gentle, warm hearted and sympathetic friend, and shipmate; always the same, always sincere, always true."

Lieutenant McIlvaine married at Annapolis, Maryland, October 11, 1870, Fannie N. Randall, and they had issue:

Alexander Randall McIlvaine, b. Oct. 2, 1877;

Elizabeth R. McIlvaine, b. Feb. 21, 1879; m. June 2, 1906, E. Crosby Kindleberger;

issue:

Katharine W. Kindleberger;

Mary Lindsay Kindleberger.

Frances H. McIlvaine, b. Oct. 10, 1882; m. Nov. 11, 1906, Lieut. Roger Williams, U. S. N.; issue: Roger Williams, Jr., b. Dec. 10, 1908;

Katharine Wirt McIlvaine, b. Oct. 21, 1884;

Ellen Cheston McIlvaine, b. June 23, 1886;

Henry Clay McIlvaine, Jr., b. Sept. 3, 1889.

HON. ABRAHAM ROBINSON McILVAINE, second son of James and Mary (Robinson) McIlvain, born in Ridley, Chester county, August 14, 1804, was named for his maternal grandfather, Abraham Robinson, of New Castle county, Delaware, who was a member of Assembly there, 1776-77; a member of the Committee of Safety for New Castle county; raised a battalion for service in the Revolution; was authorized to sign paper money for state of Delaware; and served as Judge

of Court of Common Pleas, and Orphans' Courts, of New Castle county. Through his mother, Mr. McIlvaine was also a great-great-grandson of Isaac Sharp, one of the proprietors of West Jersey, a large landholder in and Judge of Salem county, and a member of four successive assemblies of State of New Jersey.

Abraham Robinson McIlvaine was elected to General Assembly of State of Pennsylvania, 1836, and declined a nomination to the State Senate at the expiration of his term as Assemblyman in 1838. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1840 and voted for the successful candidates for President and Vice-President. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth United States Congress, from the Seventh Pennsylvania District, as a Whig, and re-elected to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses. He was a strong advocate of a protective tariff, and his voice was frequently heard on the floor of the house on this subject. He was intimately acquainted with General Winfield S. Scott, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and other of the most prominent statesmen of his day. In Mr. McIlvaine's "National Album," John Quincy Adams wrote an original verse, and their respective families were on intimate terms; Mr. McIlvaine was one of the delegates selected by Congress to escort Mr. Adams' remains to Springfield, Massachusetts, for burial. When Lincoln was elected President of the United States, he wrote to his old friend, Abraham McIlvaine, asking who would be acceptable to Pennsylvania as a member of his cabinet, and Hon. Simon Cameron, who received the appointment, later wrote to Mr. McIlvaine, stating that Mr. Lincoln had told him that he owed his appointment to the recommendation of Mr. McIlvaine.

Abraham R. McIlvaine located on a farm in what was known as Springton Manor, northern part of Chester county, where his farm of three hundred and fifty acres is still known as "Springton." It is beautifully situated, sloping down to and overlooking the historic Brandywine Valley. He was a leading man in his neighborhood, much loved by his neighbors and had a wide circle of friends. His family still have numerous letters written to him by President Lincoln after his election. He was president of the Agricultural Society of Chester and Delaware counties, and filled other positions of trust and honor. Mr. McIlvaine married, March 16, 1830, Anna Garrison, daughter of Patrick Mulvaney, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. He died October 22, 1863.

Issue of Abraham R. and Anna G. (Mulvaney) McIlvaine:

James Patrick McIlvaine, b. Feb. 21, 1831, d. unm., Nov. 10, 1854;

Mary Elizabeth McIlvaine, b. June 1, 1833, d. March 29, 1839;

William H. McIlvaine, b. March 16, 1835, d. Sept. 22, 1841;

Charles McIlvaine, b. May 31, 1840; m. Oct. 20, 1864, Sarah Gibson, dau. of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain; no issue:

Mary R. McIlvaine, b. May 13, 1842;

ELIZABETH MULVANEY McILVAINE, b. July 17, 1844; m. Oct. 15, 1868, John Gibson McIlvain, of firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Phila., son of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain; see forward;

Sallie Robinson McIlvaine, b. Oct. 10, 1852; m. Dec. 6, 1883, Frank P. Miller, b. Jan. 25, 1858; issue:

Anna McIlvaine Miller, b. Dec. 6, 1887.

HUGH McILVAIN, fifth son and youngest child of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain, was born in Ridley, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1775. In 1798 he started the lumber business in what is now West Philadelphia, establish-



HANNAH HUNT.

THE FIRST PUPIL AT WESTTOWN SCHOOL.

Hannah M. Grain

ing the business since carried on by his descendants near the site where he erected the McIlvain Mansion in 1803, at Market street and Lancaster road, on land later purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, just west of the present tunnel, and continued to live there until his death, November 24, 1838. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a man of quiet and unobtrusive disposition, of good business ability and sterling integrity, holding a high place in the esteem of the community in which he lived, loved and labored, though taking little part in political or public affairs.

From the "Monthly Sketches" we extract a portion of a testimonial of his worth and virtues, written nearly a year after his decease:

"* * * His virtuous life prepared him for the scene and he met the King of Terrors in all that dignified and manly composure (which indeed characterized his whole life) and enabled him to overcome Death and the grave, and with pious and almost unexampled resignation through a depth and intensity of suffering he verified the truth that death may be divested of its sting and the grave shorn of its victory.

"He settled in this place in the year 1798 and though nothing can be said (neither can it be desired) of any part he has performed in the theatre of 'Political Life,' for though we find high eulogiums passed upon such, yet after all their devotion to their country and their country's cause, we look to the private domicile as to a Talisman of their worth and to the social fireside as a mirror of their virtues. If reflected by such a mirror, if such be the blessed sanctuary where the flame of devotion and of all social virtues has kindled and burned with a steady uninterrupted and increasing brilliancy until the lamp of life is extinguished, it affords a living memorial which indeed the pen cannot strengthen. Such was particularly his happy allotment. Of a quiet and unobtrusive disposition with a retiredness of character, his manners were nevertheless of that peculiar form which although staid and sedate were ever open, serene and cheerful. It was only to those to whom he was most intimately connected who could fully appreciate his worth. The unfeigned emotion with which he would frequently mingle his feelings with those of others in their enjoyments contrasted with his general staidness of demeanor, was particularly attractive, tending to endear and strengthen the social ties, and are such as add a peculiar charm to many virtues. He was an ardent admirer of the works of nature, and in pointing out her beauties, his countenance beamed with devotional feelings, and it was easy to portray therein that he soared from 'Nature up to Nature's God'."

* * * * *

"From such a life the result was as might naturally be expected, serene and tranquil. It is not for me to harrow the feelings of the survivors with a minute detail of his sufferings, only known to those around him throughout which, weekly and daily expecting his close, not a murmur escaped his lips; on the contrary he expressed his fears that he was not sufficiently patient, evincing that resignation to the Divine will was the constant prayer of his soul. On being asked how he felt, he replied, 'All peace, all peace.' He affectionately took leave of all his children making some requests as to the manner in which he wished them to live; he took his departure in the full possession of his faculties until the close, in which he exemplified the fulfillment of the promise that 'the reward of righteousness is peace, and the effect thereof, quietness and assurance forever.'

"11th Mo. 7th, 1839."

Hugh McIlvain was married January 9, 1806, in the new Meeting House at Darby, to Hannah Hunt, they being the first couple married therein. Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain was born in Darby, November 14, 1786, died in Philadelphia, October 11, 1829. "Endeared to her family and friends by every tender tie that could bind the human life." She was a daughter of John and Rachel (Gibbons) Hunt, and was the first girl entered as a pupil at Westtown Boarding School, on its opening day, in May, 1799. The "Westonian," a publication of the institution, in its issue of Sixth Month, 1901, contains a silhouette portrait of Hannah Hunt, and a short sketch of her life from which we extract the following:

"One would like to give free play to his imagination and his pen in an attempt to describe

"A noble type of good Heroic womanhood"

which the institution has fostered among her numerous followers. * * * The original Westtown girl is described as having been of medium size, handsome, with dark blue eyes, brown hair, pretty complexion, a bright cheerful and affectionate disposition and very conscientious."

She was the great-great-granddaughter on two lines of James Hunt, of Kent, England, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, 1684, with his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia. His first wife, whose maiden name was Chambers, had died in England, and he married (second), 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bonsall, of Darby, Chester county, and had by her two children, Ann and James. The latter born April 14, 1691, died April 10, 1743; married, November 5, 1712, Rebeckah Faucit, born March 24, 1696, died December 26, 1770, daughter of Walter Faucit, of Haverah Park, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, who was married, May 23, 1675, to Grace Atkinson, at the house of Henry Settle, in Netherdale, Yorkshire, and with her emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1684, and settled on a tract of land extending from Ridley creek to Crum creek, in Ridley township, Chester county.

Walter Faucit, a recommended minister among Friends, was one of the signers of the testimony against George Keith in 1692. He was appointed one of the "Peace Makers" for Chester county in 1685, and was a member of Provincial Assembly in 1695. He died in 1704. His wife, Grace, died, and he married (second), June 14, 1694, Rebecca Fearne, who survived him and died September 16, 1756. She was a daughter of Joshua Fearne, of Ashoner, Derbyshire, England, who with his mother, Elizabeth Fearne, and sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah, emigrated to Pennsylvania, 1682, settled in Darby, where he died in 1693. He was Sheriff of Chester county, Justice of the Courts, 1689-93; member of Provincial Assembly, 1690-93, and was one of those selected to testify against George Keith. He married, 1687, Abigail Bates, of New Jersey, who died in 1691.

John Hunt, son of James and Rebeckah (Faucit) Hunt, born June 6, 1716, died January 6, 1791; married, November 22, 1738, Elizabeth, born September 15, 1719, died October 30, 1794, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, of Darby, and granddaughter of Samuel Sellers, the emigrant to Darby from Derbyshire, England, by his wife, Ann Gibbons. John Hunt, father of Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Sellers) Hunt; was born August 18, 1753, died August 16, 1836. He married, October 29, 1777, Rachel, born April 26, 1760, died February 15, 1845, daughter of Joseph Gibbons, born October 24, 1712, died 1779, one of the most distinguished men of Chester county, a member of Provincial Assembly for fifteen consecutive terms, 1743-63, by his wife, Hannah, born November 7, 1715, sister to Humphrey Marshall, the celebrated botanist, and daughter of Abraham Marshall, from Gratton, Derbyshire, England, who settled at Darby, 1700, and removed to the forks of the Brandywine, in Chester county, 1707, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Hunt, emigrant, before mentioned, by his first wife. Elizabeth Hunt, other daughter of James Hunt, by his first wife, married, 1696, William Bartram, and became the mother of that other noted botanist, John Bartram, of "Bartram's Gardens," so familiar to Philadelphians.

The ancestry of Rachel (Gibbons) Hunt, back to John Gibbons, emigrant from Derbyshire, is given in these volumes under the title of the Gibbons family.

Issue of Hugh and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain:

- Rachel McIlvain, b. Nov. 5, 1806; m. Oct. 27, 1830, Samuel Hutchinson; both are bur. at Darby Friends' burying-ground; left no issue;
- JOHN H. McILVAIN, b. Sept. 22, 1808, d. April 26, 1885; the eminent naturalist; m. Sarah Ann Jackson; of them presently;
- Lydia McIlvain, b. Jan. 28, 1811, d. unm., Dec. 14, 1876, bur. at Darby;
- James McIlvain, b. Aug. 17, 1813, d. April 19, 1894; m. March 23, 1837, Rebecca Budd Sterling, of Burlington co., N. J., b. April 12, 1815, d. Nov. 18, 1903, and located in that county; both are bur. at the Friends' burying-ground at Mount Holly, N. J.; issue:
- Edith S. McIlvain, b. Jan. 10, 1838, unm.;
- Charles Henry McIlvain, b. Dec. 23, 1840; m. Oct. 11, 1860, Elizabeth Cooper Gahan, b. March 8, 1842; residence, Mt. Holly, N. J.; issue:
- Harry Charles McIlvain, b. Nov. 16, 1862, d. Aug. 11, 1863;
- Sterling L. McIlvain, b. Jan. 18, 1870, d. Aug. 26, 1874;
- Clarence Eugene McIlvain, b. March 8, 1872; m. Alice Weiss;
- James McIlvain, b. Feb. 1, 1874; m. Elizabeth Mincer;
- Lewis Henry McIlvain, b. July 5, 1876; m. Hester Shark;
- Florence Gertrude McIlvain, b. Nov. 22, 1882, d. Dec. 24, 1882.
- Anna E. McIlvain, b. Jan. 27, 1843; m. April 16, 1863, William Stokes, of Mount Holly, N. J., b. Sept. 10, 1827; issue:
- James McIlvain Stokes, b. Sept. 27, 1865; m. Dec. 19, 1894, Evelina Bartlett, b. Aug. 22, 1871; issue:
- Francis Stokes, b. Jan. 15, 1896.
- William Jarrett Stokes, b. March 26, 1868; m. March 14, 1891, Margaret Perkins, b. July 4, 1870; issue:
- Edith Sterling McIlvain Stokes, b. Aug. 24, 1895.
- Thomas Sterling McIlvain, b. Feb. 25, 1846, d. June 18, 1905; m. Oct. 25, 1871, Mary Louisa Zelly, b. Nov. 19, 1849; issue:
- Norman Coppuck McIlvain, b. Nov. 24, 1872, d. Feb. 21, 1873;
- Horace Kemble McIlvain, b. Jan. 25, 1874;
- Florence Edith McIlvain, b. Jan. 2, 1883.
- Julia P. McIlvain, b. May 22, 1852; m. Feb. 10, 1881, Charles F. Hulme, b. Dec. 7, 1848, d. May 4, 1896; no issue;
- Clara J. McIlvain, b. Aug. 1, 1854, d. March 30, 1875;
- James S. McIlvain, b. Dec. 6, 1859, d. May 1, 1907; m. June 15, 1881, Anna P. McBride, b. Sept. 14, 1862; issue:
- William Gibbons McIlvain, b. Oct. 27, 1882; m. Nov. 7, 1906, Sarah Stout; issue:
- Marguerite Stout McIlvain.
- Edwin Hulme McIlvain, b. Feb. 23, 1887.
- HUGH McILVAIN, b. Nov. 14, 1815, d. Feb. 25, 1879; m. Martha Gibson; of whom later;
- Hannah McIlvain, b. Dec. 22, 1817, d. Jan. 11, 1891; m. Oct. 6, 1841, John Sidney Keen, of Phila., b. Jan. 8, 1819, d. Dec. 25, 1872; both bur. at Woodland Cemetery, Phila.; issue:
- Mary H. Keen, b. Aug. 8, 1842; m. June 30, 1863, Nathan Sellers, b. July 18, 1836; issue:
- Norman Sellers;
- Sidney K. Sellers.
- Joseph S. Keen, Jr., b. Jan. 24, 1845; m. Nov. 29, 1871, Charlotte Siter Perot, b. May 15, 1851; Mr. Keen is general manager of the American Pipe Manufacturing Co., Phila.; issue: Harold Keen;
- Lucy A. Keen, b. Feb. 28, 1851; m. Oct. 23, 1872, Samuel C. Woolman, grain merchant and president of the Commercial Exchange, Phila.; b. April 12, 1839; issue:
- Helen Woolman, b. Oct. 4, 1873;
- Bertha Woolman, b. July 21, 1878; m. April 25, 1905, Charles Stuart Somerville;
- Walter Woolman, b. Jan. 20, 1880; m. Mabel ———;
- Francis Woolman, b. Aug. 6, 1886, d. Dec. 30, 1902;
- Clarence Woolman, b. Oct. 21, 1888.

- Caroline Sellers Keen, b. April 20, 1859; m. Nov. 22, 1882, George M. Bunting, treasurer of American Pipe Manufacturing Co.; issue: (See Ante.)
 Howard Keen Bunting, b. Dec. 5, 1883;
 Edith Sellers Bunting, b. Nov. 26, 1886;
 Clement Smith Bunting, b. Aug. 29, 1891;
 George M. Bunting, Jr., b. Oct. 27, 1895.
- Abraham G. McIlvain, b. May 7, 1820, d. June 12, 1836, while a student at Westtown Boarding School; bur. at Darby;
- Naomi P. McIlvain, b. Sept. 19, 1823, d. Dec. 13, 1909; m. May 1, 1845, Charles Longstreth Mather, of Mt. Holly, N. J., b. Jan. 31, 1816, d. July 17, 1902, bur. at Mt. Holly, N. J.; issue:
 Elizabeth Mather, b. Feb. 14, 1846, d. Sept. 29, 1863;
 Lydia M. Mather, b. May 18, 1848; m. June 10, 1874, Samuel Mather, of Richmond, Ind.; issue:
 Ernest Mather;
 Irene Mather;
 Naomi Mather;
 Lindley Mather;
 Earl Mather.
- Charles Sidney Mather, b. April 19, 1850; m. Oct. 16, 1873, Tacie A., dau. of John Stackhouse and Phebe (Gilbert) Mitchell, Bucks co., Pa., b. Nov. 2, 1849;
 Little Avaline Mather, b. Aug. 18, 1874; m. George Mitchell;
 John Mather, b. Sept. 29, 1876; m. Ethel Byles;
 Charles Mather, b. March 10, 1879;
 Howard Mather, b. Oct. 12, 1881;
 Milwood Mather, b. Jan. 11, 1884;
 George Mather, b. April 21, 1887.
- Susan Longstreth Mather, b. May 7, 1853;
- Naomi Mather, b. April 9, 1857; m. April 5, 1899, Clarence Loveland, of Mount Holly, N. J.; issue:
 Helen Loveland, b. Feb. 2, 1900.
- Hugh McIlvain Mather, b. June 1, 1859, d. Aug. 30, 1861.
- Richard McIlvain, b. July 5, 1826, d. July 15, 1826, bur. at Darby;
- Susan Humphreys McIlvain, b. Feb. 15, 1828, d. July 17, 1894; m. Feb. 3, 1853, Alfred Bunting, Justice of Phila., b. March 25, 1817, d. Jan. 24, 1886; both bur. at Laurel Hill; issue:
 George Middleton Justice, b. July 5, 1854, d. at Denver, Colo., May 21, 1898, unm.;
 Alfred Rudolph Justice, b. Feb. 19, 1857; vice-president of the A. R. Justice Co., Phila., residence Narberth, Pa.; m. April 11, 1892, Jessie Lewis; issue:
 Mildred Lewis Justice, b. April 27, 1893;
 Philip Syng Justice, b. April 6, 1896;
 Jean Gilpin Justice, b. Jan. 17, 1899.
- Herbert McIlvain Justice, b. June 30, 1859, d. Nov. 19, 1906; m. Nov. 15, 1892, Minnie Estelle Vickers; no issue;
- Florence Milwood Justice, b. May 25, 1864; president of the A. R. Justice Co.; m. March 17, 1886, Mary Syng Letchworth; issue:
 Marion Thornton Justice, b. Aug. 19, 1887;
 Caroline Letchworth Justice, b. April 26, 1889;
 Sue Melanie Justice, b. Jan. 12, 1891;
 Elizabeth Syng Justice, b. July 10, 1896.
- Mary F. Justice, b. Dec. 11, 1865; m. Nov. 14, 1895, Henry Pratt Canby, of Fernando, Cal.; issue:
 Alfred Justice Canby, b. June 23, 1897;
 Caroline Prescott Canby, b. July 2, 1899;
 Margaret Lesley Canby, b. Aug. 6, 1904.

JOHN H. McILVAIN, second child and eldest son of Hugh and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, born in West Philadelphia, September 22, 1808, became an eminent ornithologist. He was educated at Westtown, and other Friends' schools, and

early developed a love of nature, inherited from ancestors from whom descended both the celebrated botanists, John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall.

John H. McIlvain's special study was Ornithology, and his knowledge of birds was not surpassed by any ornithologist of his day. This knowledge was not obtained from books, but from personal observation, and actual acquaintance with the wild birds in their native haunts. Gifted with a marvelous memory, he knew instantly the note of every migratory bird he had once heard. It was the writer's good fortune to have made many trips with Mr. McIlvain; on one occasion we visited Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, in the Pocono Mountains, our object being to familiarize ourselves with the nesting habits of the birds of that region. We stopped at a small hotel kept by "Sammy Case." I awakened early and heard the note of a bird unfamiliar to me. Calling Mr. McIlvain's attention to the song, he became quite excited and pronounced it a Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis Philadelphia*), though he informed me that he had heard the note but once, over thirty years before. In half an hour I brought in the bird, which sure enough proved to be a fine specimen of the Mourning Warbler. During our stay in Tobyhanna from June 1 to 10, we came across a number of other specimens of this Warbler, which were doubtless breeding there, but the most diligent search failed to disclose one of their nests.

Mr. McIlvain was very observant; he was not only familiar with the notes of the various birds, but their movements and characteristic poses were so well known to him as to indicate the name of the particular bird without the necessity of a very close inspection. He watched our Ruby Throated Humming Bird (*Trochilus Columbris*) building its lichen covered nest and lining it with soft tomentum from the stem of the fern—and such was his ingenuity that with a little practice he was able to produce an imitation, which it was extremely difficult to distinguish from the original. Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, was visiting him at his home, and being asked if he could tell the original nest, laughingly replied that he thought he could, but on being shown the two side by side selected the one made by Mr. McIlvain as the original.

The mounted specimens of birds in Mr. McIlvain's collection were characterized by lifelike attitudes so true to nature that he easily surpassed any other artist in this particular field. This was recognized in the award to him of the first prize for mounted birds at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

Although undoubtedly Mr. McIlvain discovered more than one variety of bird, he never presented his claims for recognition before any scientific society. He objected to having birds named after him because his particular desire was to have his name associated with the Warbler. His wish in this respect was finally realized late in life by the naming of a West Indian Warbler for him, although it would have been more gratifying to have had an American Warbler bear his name. His friend, Major Charles F. Bendire, had the highest regard for Mr. McIlvain, and presented him with many varieties of birds from Arizona. Mr. McIlvain made his first trip to the Rocky Mountains in company with John K. Townsend; his second trip was made in 1854. Gold furnished the pretext for the journey, but was not the lure. From his journal we can picture his trip across the plains, where roamed the buffalo in countless numbers; savage Indians made the trip at that time rather a perilous undertaking, and more than one of his com-

panions lost their scalps. But no dread of the Indians marred the unalloyed pleasure he felt in the acquisition of ornithological treasures. He had a feeling of security when in the company of Indians, they seemed to know intuitively that he was their friend. Many of the most celebrated Indian chiefs were personally known to him, and his collection contained Indian costumes, head dresses, bows and arrows, etc., mainly presented to him by these chiefs. When delegations of Indians came east to visit the "Great Father" at Washington, Mr. McIlvain frequently entertained them, and it was through his influence that they permitted themselves to be photographed.

Besides his fine collection of birds, Mr. McIlvain left a large and unique collection of Indian relics which were scattered at his death. Several cases of his mounted birds are in the possession of his children, Mrs. Edward L. Rogers and Mrs. Howard Watkin, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, witnesses to the skill of a rare genius.

John H. McIlvain died at his residence, 3303 Baring street, Philadelphia, April 26, 1885. He married, August 31, 1840, Sarah Ann Jackson, born May 3, 1817, died March 1, 1902. Both are buried at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Issue of John H. and Sarah Ann (Jackson) McIlvain:

Harriet McIlvain, b. July 3, 1841; m. Edward L. Rogers, of Wynnewood, Pa., grain merchant, formerly president of the Commercial Exchange, Phila.; they now reside on Wynnewood ave., Narberth, Pa.; issue:

Charles M. Rogers;

Laura Rogers, m. Paul Loder;

Elsie Rogers, m. Oct., 1906, Theodore Loder.

Charles J. McIlvain, b. May 5, 1843; m. Mary E. Werntz; issue:

Hattie McIlvain;

Charles J. McIlvain, Jr., m. April 25, 1899, Mabel Dickerson; issue:

Mabel Dickerson McIlvain, b. Dec. 26, 1904;

John Hunt McIlvain, b. March 13, 1908.

Anna McIlvain.

Alfred H. McIlvain, b. Jan. 5, 1847; m. (first) Jessie Griers; issue, John G. McIlvain; m. (second) Laura —;

Samuel H. McIlvain, b. Oct. 5, 1849; m. Ann Hahn; issue: Nellie and Harold;

Laura McIlvain, b. Feb. 9, 1858; m. Sept. 12, 1883, Howard Watkin, of Wynnewood, Pa.; issue:

Helen Lilian, d. in childhood;

Frank M., b. June 28, 1889;

Marguerite, b. March 18, 1893.

HUGH McILVAIN, third son of Hugh and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1815. After completing his education he apprenticed himself to a builder, and when of age engaged in that business for himself, which he continued until after the death of his father. On January 1, 1839, he entered into the lumber business with his brothers, John H. and James McIlvain, and remained in that business until his death, February 25, 1879.

He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and inherited the strict business integrity of his father, and the happy genial disposition of his mother; always seeing the bright side of everything; having a keen insight in the wants of others and aiding with a generous hand those less fortunate than himself.

He married, November 3, 1842, Martha Gibson, at the home of her father, John Gibson, then a beautiful place known as "Upland," in Kingsessing township, Phil-



Wm. M. Brown 2nd



Martha C. McPherson

adelphia county, western bank of the Schuylkill. She was born August 31, 1824, and was also a birthright member of the Society of Friends. They were the first couple allowed by Darby Meeting to be married at home.

Hugh and Martha Gibson McIlvain resided at the old McIlvain homestead at West Chester road and the old Lancaster turnpike, which Hugh had inherited from his father, until October 16, 1866, when they moved to their new home erected on the property in Kingsessing, inherited by Martha from her father's estate, it having descended from her great-great-grandfather, Nathan Gibson, who purchased it in 1712.

Although the parents of a large family of children, Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain devoted much time to charity and good works. Their home was always a bright, cheerful center of intellectual and social life. Hugh inherited from his mother's family, the Hunts, some of the same tastes that were shown by the eminent botanists, Humphrey Marshall and John Bartram, priding himself in having his orchards, gardens and lawn well filled with selected plants, fruit and shade trees. He was also fond of nature on other lines, as was shown by his fine herd of Jersey cattle. He was awarded five first prizes out of seventeen, and a bronze medal at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, for his Jersey cattle, and he would have had the first prize for the herd had one of the animals been a few months older.

Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain were both instrumental in the establishment of the Friends Meeting at Fifteenth and Race streets, and both were active in its educational interests, being members of the school committee until their deaths. Hugh was one of the two original trustees of the property. It was also largely through their influence that the Friends Meeting and schools were started at Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue. Through his efforts the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia was incorporated, and he was selected as its first president, which office he held until his death.

Martha (Gibson) McIlvain was a member of the Board of Managers of the Home for Destitute Colored Children and acted as treasurer for twenty-five years, spending much time in the care and oversight of the institution.

During the agitation in the Society of Friends for higher education, Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain were among the first to offer their services, and assisted in the establishment of Swarthmore College, he being appointed chairman of the Building and Property Committee, and she one of the Household Committee; both giving active and valuable service on the various committees of the Board of Managers while health permitted.

Martha Gibson, born August 31, 1824, died December 6, 1890, who married Hugh McIlvain, November 3, 1842, was a daughter of John Gibson, of Darby, by his wife, Sarah Jones; granddaughter of Samuel Gibson by his wife, Mary Price; great-granddaughter of David Gibson, by his wife, Mary Sellers; and great-great-granddaughter of Nathan Gibson and his wife, Ann (Hunt) Blunston.

Nathan Gibson, last mentioned, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Kendal, county of Westmoreland, England, March 6, 1712-13, and settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, where he died February 15, 1757. He became the owner of considerable real estate in the district of Kingsessing, which he devised to his son, David, subject to payment of legacies to other children and grandchildren. He

was a man of prominence in the community, and identified with the local institutions of his section. In 1743, when the Darby Library was established, he was one of the founders, and was chosen its first treasurer. The supply of the books came directly from London until 1760. When we consider the difficulty in obtaining books and the scarcity of money in those early days, the effort to found and maintain an institution of this kind for the instruction of themselves and their posterity, is in the highest degree creditable to the founders.

Nathan Gibson married, 1719, Ann (Hunt) Blunston, widow of John Blunston, and daughter of James Hunt, of Darby, before referred to as the ancestor of Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bonsall, of Darby. Richard Bonsall had emigrated from Mouldridge, Derbyshire, 1683, with his wife Mary, and at least four of his nine children, of which Elizabeth, who married James Hunt, December 9, 1686, was the second. They were members of the Society of Friends, as were the Hunts. Richard Bonsall died September 13, 1699, and his wife Mary, August 24, 1698. Thomas Pearson, mentioned in the will of Nathan Gibson, as "son-in-law," had married Hannah Blunston, daughter of his wife Ann, by her first husband, John Blunston; Ann died March 26, 1751. Nathan and Ann Gibson had three children, viz:

Joshua, born March 30, 1720; married Mary Fowler; David, of whom presently; Ann, born January 22, 1729-30; married John Sellers.

DAVID GIBSON, second son of Nathan and Ann (Hunt) Gibson, born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, November 30, 1721, inherited his father's real estate there, and lived all his life in that township, dying June 9, 1791. He married, February 27, 1744-45, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, of Darby, whose ancestry is given in these volumes under the title of The Sellers Family. She died May 16, 1777. David and Ann (Sellers) Gibson had seven children, viz: Sarah, born December 4, 1748; married, October 16, 1766, Nathan Jones, of whom presently; Jonathan, David and Ann, died in infancy; Nathan, born July 16, 1752; married, 1773, Sarah Howell; Samuel, of whom presently; Ann, born April 8, 1765, married, 1784, William Hill.

SAMUEL GIBSON, son of David and Mary (Sellers) Gibson, born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, April 4, 1762, died in that township, June 27, 1836. He was the owner of considerable real estate there and at Upland, and extending along the Schuylkill. He married, May 23, 1788, at Merion Meeting, Mary Price, who died November 9, 1809, aged forty years and twenty-four days. She was a daughter of John Price, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, born August 27, 1721, died 1792, and his wife, Mary Davis, born May 24, 1731, died April 8, 1808. John Price was of Welsh ancestry, a son of Reese Preese (Ap Rees), born in Merionethshire, Wales, January 11, 1678-79, died in Merion, Philadelphia county, 1760; married (first) at Radnor, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1705, Sarah Meredith, and (second) December 9, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Ellis and Lydia (Humphrey) Ellis, both natives of Wales, Lydia Humphrey coming to Pennsylvania in 1682, with her widowed mother and brother and sisters, the family settling in Haverford, Chester county; Ellis Ellis emigrating with his father, Thomas Ellis, from Pembrokeshire, Wales, 1683, and settling in Haverford, where he died in 1706, and his wife, Lydia, in 1742. Elizabeth, third child, born April 14, 1689, married Rees Preese or Rees Ap Rees, December 9, 1718. Edward



John Gibson

Rees, father of Rees Ap Rees, was a son of Richard Ap Rees or Price, of Tyddin Tyfod, Merionethshire, Wales, who died in Wales in 1685. Edward Rees and his family came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Lyon" with Dr. Edward Jones, in August, 1682, and settled in Merion, Philadelphia county, being one of the founders of Merion Meeting in 1695, and donated the land upon which the Meeting House was built, the lot being a part of his plantation, which extended along both sides of the old Lancaster road, now Montgomery avenue, purchased in 1682. He married in Wales, Mably, daughter of Owen ap Hugh, a lineal descendant of Marchwethian, Lord of Isaled. She died April 19, 1699, and he married (second) Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rees) Humphrey, of Wales. His son Rees, before mentioned, was by the first wife. This Price family was descended from King John of England (1199-1216) by his second wife Isabella, through his son Henry III, and grandson Edward I, who married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III, of Castile; Eleanor, daughter of the latter, marrying Henri, Count de Barr, of France, their daughter, Eleanor de Barr, became the wife of Llewellyn ap Owen ap Merededd, of Wales, from which period the line of descent of the Price family is as follows: Thomas ap Lewellyn, son of Llewellyn ap Owen ap Merededd by Eleanor de Barr, married Eleanor, and had Eleanor, who married Gryffydd Vychan IV, and had Owen Glendower Tudour, Prince of Wales, who married Maud, daughter of Ief ap Howell ap Ada, and had Lowry, who married Gruffydd ap Enion, of Corsygedol, Merionethshire, and had Mary, who married Robert Lloyd ap David Lloyd and had Thomas Lloyd, who married Catharine, daughter of Robert ap Griffith, and had Mary, who married Richard, of Tyddyn Tyfod, and had Rhys ap Richard, who had Griffith ap Rhys, who had Richard Price, as the name "ap Rhys" then came first to be written, who died in Wales in 1685. The children of the latter, exclusive of Edward, above mentioned, who was his eldest son, were Jane, married Cadwallader Morgan of Merion, Philadelphia county; Hannah, married Rees John Williams, of Merion, an account of whom and some of their descendants is given in these volumes in the account of Robert Lloyd and some of his descendants; a daughter, married John William; Thomas Price, remained in Wales.

Samuel and Mary (Price) Gibson had issue: John, of whom presently; Ann, born August 24, 1792; married (first) Thomas Paschall, by whom she had Stephen and Mary A. Paschall, and (second) June 13, 1833, Halliday Jackson.

JOHN GIBSON, only son of Samuel and Mary (Price) Gibson, born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, January 13, 1790, inherited under his father's will the plantation called "Upland" in Kingsessing township, on which he was already residing, containing 121 acres, and several other lots of land in said township, and lived there all his life, the township being incorporated into the city of Philadelphia in 1854, as the twenty-fourth ward. He was also seized of a farm of 150 acres in Merion which he and his wife conveyed to his sister, Ann P. Jackson, 1848. He died at his residence in the twenty-fourth ward of city of Philadelphia, the old Gibson homestead at Gibson's Point on the West Bank of the Schuylkill River, February 4, 1858, at the age of sixty-eight years.

He married (first) October 26, 1815, Sarah Jones, who died May 26, 1847, aged fifty-two years, two months and seven days; (second) February 28, 1850, Martha Jones, sister to his first wife, who survived him.

Sarah and Martha Jones, the two wives of John Gibson, were the daughters of his first cousin, Gibson, son of Nathan and Sarah (Gibson) Jones. This Jones family, like the other families with which the Gibsons had intermarried, was of Welsh ancestry, being descended from John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwn, Pennllyn, Merionethshire, Wales, "Gentleman" who was associated with Dr. Edward Jones, of Bala, in the purchase of five thousand acres on the Schuylkill, comprising the Welsh tract in Merion and Haverford townships, of William Penn in 1681, and the organization of a colony of Welsh Friends to settle thereon. Dr. Edward Jones came to Pennsylvania on the "Lyon" in 1682, to locate the land, and have surveyed the various purparts to the respective purchasers, and John ap Thomas intended to follow with the other purchasers, but was taken ill when about to sail and died May 3, 1683.

He was a son of Thomas ap Hugh of Wer Fawr, parish of Llandderfel, Comot of Pennllyn, county Merioneth, gentleman, who died prior to 1682. John ap Thomas became a member of the Society of Friends in 1672, and it was by reason of the persecution of himself, family and friends for their religion that he decided to establish a colony for them in Pennsylvania. His widow, who was a daughter of Robert Hugh, immediately after his death and burial, with her four sons, four daughters, and servants, in all about twenty persons, set sail for Pennsylvania in the ship "Morning Star," and arrived in Philadelphia, November, 1683. One son and two daughters died on the voyage, and the remainder of the family proceeded to the land laid out to the deceased father and husband, by virtue of his individual purchase of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres. It was called Gilli yr Cochiald, and the log house erected thereon by Katharine and her sons was standing until a few years ago. Records show Katharine Thomas to have been a woman of great force of character and of much Christian worth; old manuscript letters in possession of the family show her to have been connected with many of the oldest British families. Her death is thus recorded in the family Bible, "Our dear mother Katharine Thomas, departed this life the 18th day of ye 11 month 1697, about ye 2d or 3d hour in ye morning (as we thought) & she was buried next day."

The surviving children of John ap Thomas and his wife Katharine Robert were: Thomas Jones, married at Merion, June 23, 1702, Anne, daughter of Griffith John; Robert, of whom presently; Evan John, died in 1697, unmarried; Katharine, married, May 3, 1696, Robert Roberts; Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married in Wales, Rees Evan. Sidney Rees, daughter of the last named couple, married Robert Roberts, son of John Roberts, of Pencoyd, and an account of her descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes.

By the will of John ap Thomas his one thousand two hundred and fifty acres were divided in equal shares of three hundred and twelve and one-half acres each between his four sons, Thomas, Robert, Evan and Cadwalder, with subdivision to the survivors in case of death of any under age. His personal estate, including an interest in the Free Society of Traders, was devised to his wife and daughters. His wife was named as sole executrix, and ten "dear trusty & well beloved friends" are named as trustees or overseers, among whom were his son-in-law, Rees Evan, of Pemaen, near Bala; his colleague, Dr. Edward Jones, of Bala; Thomas Ellis, of Cyfenedd, emigrant before referred to; Dr. Thomas Wynn;

John ap John; Edward Moris, and Robert Owen; all doubtless prospective settlers in the recently purchased "Welsh Tract" in Pennsylvania, all at least emigrating soon after.

Robert John, or Jones, son of John ap Thomas and Katharine Robert, born in Llaithgwm, Merionethshire, Wales, became a useful and prominent member of the Welsh Colony, and acquired considerable land in addition to what he had inherited from his father, devising at his death to his children about one thousand four hundred acres. He was commissioned a Justice, 1715-18-19-22-25; and a member of Provincial Assembly, 1706-07-11-12-13-14-15-17-18-19-20-21-22. His will, dated September 21, 1746, was proved October 17, 1746.

Robert Jones married, January 3, 1693-94, at Radnor Monthly Meeting, Ellen, sister of David Jones, of Blockley. She died May 8, 1745. They had ten children, the four eldest of whom died young and unmarried, as did one of later birth; those who survived were Ann, born 1702; married James Paul; Catharine, born 1704; married Thomas Evans; Gerrard, born 1705; married (first) Sarah Lloyd, 1729, and (second) 1742, Ann Humphrey; Robert, of whom presently; Elizabeth, born 1715; married, 1748, Daniel Lawrence.

ROBERT JONES, son of Robert and Ellen Jones, born in Merion township, Philadelphia county, August 3, 1709, died there March 31, 1770. He was named as an executor of his father's will and inherited thereunder the homestead plantation of three hundred and twenty-five acres and one hundred acres in Goshen township, the former included the historic Gulph Mills in the present township of Upper Merion, Montgomery county. He married, 1734, Margaret, daughter of John Knowles, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, who came from Berkshire, England, with his mother, Elizabeth Knowles, prior to 1700, and in 1705 married Ann, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Paull, who had emigrated from Ilminster, county Somerset, England, about 1685, and settled in Oxford township. Margaret (Knowles) Jones died January 17, 1777. Robert and Margaret (Knowles) Jones had ten children, of whom Nathan was the fourth.

NATHAN JONES, born March 14, 1739-40, died in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1807. He married, October 16, 1766, as above stated, Sarah, daughter of David and Mary (Sellers) Gibson, at Darby Meeting House. In 1778 Nathan and Sarah Jones and five children took their certificate from Haverford to Darby Meeting, and in 1785 with wife and seven children he brought his certificate back to Haverford, from whence they removed to Cumberland county. After her husband's death, Sarah (Gibson) Jones and her son Norris returned in 1807 to Darby. They had in all ten children, the eldest, Gibson Jones, married, 1794, Beulah, daughter of Azariah and Sarah (Lippincott) Shinn, of Gloucester county, New Jersey. He died November 27, 1804, at Darby, and his widow, December 17, 1804; they had three children: Sarah, born February 19, 1795; married John Gibson (his first wife); William, born October 15, 1797; Martha, born May 16, 1802; became second wife of John Gibson.

The children of John and Sarah (Jones) Gibson were: Samuel, born August 1, 1818; married, May 28, 1845, Hannah Serrill; Mary Beulah, died in infancy; Martha, born August 31, 1824; married, November 3, 1842, Hugh McIlvain; Ann, born August 22, 1827; married, May 6, 1846, Isaac Dixon; Mary, born June 9,

1833; married, May 11, 1854, Isaac Haldeman; Emma, born November 30, 1837; married, August 28, 1862, Davis R. Pratt, M. D.

Issue of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain:

Sarah Gibson McIlvain, b. Jan. 2, 1844, d. Jan. 22, 1891; m. Oct. 20, 1864, Charles McIlvaine, b. May 31, 1840, d. Aug. 4, 1909, son of Hon. Abraham R. McIlvain, above mentioned, by his wife, Anna G. Mulvaney; no issue;

John Gibson McIlvain, b. July 23, 1845; senior member of firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., of Phila., lumber merchants; m. at "Springton," Chester co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1868, Elizabeth Mulvaney McIlvaine, dau. of Hon. Abraham McIlvain, of "Springton," above mentioned, by his wife, Anna G. Mulvaney; they reside at East Downton, Pa.; issue:

Abram Robinson McIlvain, b. Aug. 20, 1869, d. Oct. 21, 1889;

Martha Gibson McIlvain, b. Nov. 4, 1877; m. April 18, 1906, Maurice Ostheimer, M. D.; issue:

Alfred James Ostheimer 3d, b. April 25, 1908.

John Gibson McIlvain, Jr., b. July 4, 1881; m. Dec. 14, 1904, Lily Cortelyou, dau. of Lowell M. Palmer;

Walter Biddle McIlvain, b. Sept. 8, 1884; m. Alida B., dau. of Thomas E. Baird.

Hannah McIlvain, b. April 12, 1848, d. March 31, 1905, bur. at Westfield, N. J.; m. Nov. 19, 1868, Charles Miller Biddle, b. Feb. 3, 1844, son of Robert and Anna (Miller) Biddle; member of Biddle Hardware Company, of Phila., treasurer of Swarthmore College, &c.; they resided at Riverton, N. J.; issue:

Anna Biddle, b. Nov. 24, 1869; m. Nov. 23, 1893, Joshua Woolston Atlee, b. Feb. 1, 1867; issue:

Clara Atlee, b. March 19, 1896;

Charles Biddle Atlee, b. July 27, 1898.

Martha McIlvain Biddle, b. March 28, 1871;

Helen Biddle, b. May 16, 1875;

Hannah McIlvain Biddle, b. Aug. 14, 1878;

Charles Miller Biddle, Jr., b. Aug. 14, 1878; m. Oct. 17, 1904, Anna H. Lippincott, b. Dec. 27, 1879; issue:

Anna Lippincott Biddle, b. Sept. 18, 1908.

Robert Biddle 2d, b. Feb. 19, 1880.

Anna Mary McIlvain, b. Sept. 14, 1850; m. Nov. 2, 1876, Henry C. Biddle, brother of Charles M. Biddle, who m. her sister, Hannah; he was a woolen and cloth merchant of Phila., and d. June 28, 1886, in his 41st year; bur. at Westfield, N. J.; issue:

Hugh McIlvain Biddle, b. Aug. 29, 1877; m. Oct. 19, 1904, Adelaide Elma Steele, b. May 10, 1876.

Mary Biddle, b. March 19, 1879; m. March 31, 1902, Nathan Myers Fitler, b. Nov. 2, 1878; issue:

N. Myers Fitler, Jr., b. June 26, 1903;

Henry Biddle Fitler, b. June 3, 1905.

Henry Canby Biddle, Jr., b. April 11, 1880; m. April 21, 1908, Margaret Seton Fleming, b. Oct. 26, 1887;

Lilian Biddle, b. July 11, 1881;

Robert Ralston Biddle, b. Jan. 18, 1885.

Martha McIlvain, b. Jan. 14, 1855; m. April 15, 1880, Andrew M. Eastwick, of Phila., b. Sept. 29, 1859, son of Andrew M. and Lydia A. Eastwick; they reside at Fifty-ninth street and Elmwood avenue, Phila.; issue:

Helen McIlvain Eastwick, b. June 3, 1881; m. John K. Harper; issue:

John Roberts Harper, b. Jan. 7, 1908.

Andrew Maurice Eastwick, b. Oct. 20, 1885.

Emma McIlvain, b. Dec. 23, 1856; m. Oct. 5, 1893, William J. Cooper, of firm of Wm. J. Cooper & Co., hardware, &c., Camden, N. J., b. June 24, 1849; residence, 715 Cooper st., Camden; son of John and his wife, Mary M.;

Hugh McIlvain (3rd), b. June 7, 1862, member of firm of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., lumber merchants; m. Nov. 26, 1885, Mary Hibbard Bunting, at the home of her parents, Spring Hill, now Secane, Delaware co., Pa.; her mother being the fifth generation to own the old homestead known as "Greenbank;" Mary Hibbard Bunting was b. March 4, 1860, dau. of Samuel Sellers Bunting and his wife, Anne Hill Hibbard; Samuel Sellers Bunting, b. April 23, 1828, was a son of Josiah Bunting, of Darby, and

his wife, Sarah Sellers; Anne Hill Hibbard, b. May 5, 1831, dau. of Isaac Hibbard, of Upper Darby township, and his wife, Susan Fairlamb; Hugh and Mary B. McIlvain built their home in 1885-86 at Sixtieth st. and Elmwood ave., Phila., on property purchased from his mother, it being part of the property owned by Nathan Gibson, who settled there in 1712, Hugh being the sixth generation to live thereon.

Issue of Hugh and Mary Bunting McIlvain:

- Edna Bunting McIlvain, b. March 21, 1890;
 - Mary Bunting McIlvain, b. Jan. 28, 1891;
 - Hugh McIlvain, Jr., b. Dec. 4, 1892, d. Sept. 1, 1893;
 - Hugh McIlvain, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1895, d. Feb. 1, 1900;
 - Richard McIlvain, b. March 18, 1900, d. March 18, 1900;
 - Margaret Gibson McIlvain, b. Aug. 27, 1904, d. July 11, 1905.
- Helen McIlvain, b. Feb. 14, 1865; m. Oct. 18, 1887, Samuel J. Bunting, b. Nov. 27, 1862, son of Samuel J. and Susanna L. Bunting, of Sharon Hill, Delaware co., Pa.; issue:
- Samuel J. Bunting, Jr., b. May 31, 1889;
 - J. Gibson McIlvain Bunting, b. Nov. 5, 1896.
- Lucretia McIlvain, b. July 30, 1867; m. June 22, 1899, Lewis Foulke Shoemaker, b. July 1, 1867, son of Charles B. Shoemaker, of Phila., by his wife, Anna M., dau. of William and Susanna Conard Foulke, and granddaughter of William Foulke, of Gwynedd, by his wife, Margaret, dau. of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain; he is senior member of firm of Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co., Phila.; issue:
- Helen Shoemaker, b. April 16, 1900;
 - Lewis Foulke Shoemaker, Jr., b. April 24, 1902;
 - Anna McIlvain Shoemaker, b. April 6, 1906.

All the above children of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain were born at the old McIlvain homestead at Market street and Lancaster road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, except Lucretia, youngest, who was born at the new McIlvain homestead built on the Gibson estate, Fifty-ninth street and Elmwood avenue. All of them were birthright members of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held at Fifteenth and Race streets, and all were married by the Friends' ceremony.

Since James McIlvain and his wife, Jane Heaney, came to America with their children in 1740, the McIlvains have been found in various branches of trade. Their son, John, having apprenticed himself to Jacob Roman, miller, at Ridley, married his daughter, Mary, in 1755, becoming owner of the gristmill soon after Jacob's death, and later the stone quarries on Crum creek. Mary having died, he married, in 1761, Lydia Barnard. After John's death, Lydia continued running the gristmill and quarries; raising her large family in strict accordance with the principles of the Society of Friends, and starting her boys in business as soon as they were old enough to assume the responsibilities. Her son, Jeremiah, had a sawmill and tanyard adjoining the gristmill, and his brother, John, a lumber yard nearby. It remained for their brother, Hugh, however, to start one trade which has been continuous and should be mentioned here.

Hugh McIlvain, in 1798, established at West Chester road and Old Lancaster road, West Philadelphia, the lumber business, with the assistance of his brother, John, which has since been the pride of the family and is now being continued by his descendants. He continued under the firm name of Hugh McIlvain until 1801, when his brother, Richard, was admitted into the partnership; they trading as Richard and Hugh McIlvain until 1832, when Richard retired. Hugh continued alone until 1835, when his son, James, entered into partnership with him, trading as Hugh McIlvain & Son until the death of Hugh, November 24, 1838.

The first of the following year, 1839, the three sons, John H., James and Hugh,

2d, entered into partnership, continuing the business of their father. John soon withdrew, leaving James and Hugh, 2d, trading as James and Hugh McIlvain until 1854, when Hugh, 2d, having bought his brother's interest, continued as Hugh McIlvain until 1868, when his son, J. Gibson McIlvain, was taken into partnership; they trading as Hugh McIlvain & Son until the death of Hugh, 2d, February 25, 1879. J. Gibson McIlvain continued alone until January 1, 1888, when his brother, Hugh McIlvain, 3rd, was admitted and the firm name changed to J. Gibson McIlvain & Company, which title has since been used, they having admitted J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., into the firm, 1st Mo. 1st, 1903, and his brother, Walter B. McIlvain, 1st Mo. 1st, 1908; the members of the firm now being, J. Gibson McIlvain, Hugh McIlvain, 3rd, J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., Walter B. McIlvain.

The business was established at the Junction of West Chester road and Old Lancaster turnpike, about the present location of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Thirty-second street, north side of Market street. This at that time was the junction of the three main thoroughfares, Darby road, or King's highway, to Chester, now known as Woodland avenue; Old Lancaster turnpike to Lancaster, now Lancaster avenue; and the West Chester road, afterwards called Washington street, and later Market street, leading westwardly to West Chester and eastwardly to Philadelphia, crossing the Schuylkill river over the Middle ferry at the location of the present Market street bridge.

This was an ideal site, being near the river, and at that time most of the lumber was received by boat, although some came from the country mills by team over the three highways mentioned above.

This site was occupied until the firm moved, in 1852, to the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth and Market streets. As the business increased later Hugh McIlvain, 2d, found it necessary to occupy, about 1872, another piece of ground at the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Market streets, which he had purchased.

Later, the business still increasing, J. Gibson McIlvain and Hugh McIlvain, 3rd, purchased, in 1892, the property comprising about fifteen acres, lying between Woodland avenue and Gray's avenue, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, belonging to the estate of Mark Devine, deceased, which he had originally purchased from John Gibson, their grandfather. This was considered the most suitable site on account of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads crossing each other within it; also being within short hauling distance from the Schuylkill river. After making connections with both railroads, building their sheds, stocking them with selected hardwoods and building materials, they celebrated the centennial anniversary of the business established by their grandfather in 1798, by moving May 1, 1898, from their old office, 3401 Market street, to the new location at Fifty-eighth street and Woodland avenue.

As was published by the *New York Trade Journal*, in 1898: "We do not know but we are led to believe that this is the only instance of the kind in the United States of a lumber concern One Hundred Years old, at least by succession in a direct line in three generations."

Within a few years after this date, the business grew to such an extent that they soon had most of the fifteen acres well covered with lumber, carrying probably the heaviest stock of any yard in the city. At 8:17, on the evening of March 27, 1906, fire was discovered, the origin of which is unknown, the center of the yard, including the sheds, or in all, about four acres, being completely destroyed.

Ten million feet, or \$335,000 worth, of as choice hardwoods as was ever accumulated in any one place was consumed by the flames in about seven hours.

This was probably the most spectacular fire that has ever occurred in Philadelphia, the light from the flames being observed for many miles. The city of Cape May fearing a great conflagration, telephoned to the authorities at Philadelphia for information. It was observed that flocks of all kinds of birds, including ducks and geese, were attracted by the light and flew into the flames.

On account of changing conditions, the property surrounding the yard building up as a residential section and the firm's wholesale business having increased, they did not rebuild their sheds, but continued to carry carload lots of hardwood, expecting to sell the property for building purposes. In the meantime, they established new offices in the Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where they have continued to push their growing wholesale hardwood trade in carload lots, shipping direct from stocks they now carry at the mills at various originating points.

At this date, it is a record that the three generations have continued the business successfully for one hundred and ten years, and two members of the fourth generation have lately been admitted to the partnership, as before mentioned.

KNIGHT FAMILY.

Lower gives as the probable derivation of the surname Knight, the Anglo-Saxon Cniht, meaning a youthful warrior, or military follower. There are a number of English families of the name apparently not being in the slightest degree related to each other. The American branch of the family is descended from one of these families that appears in Worcestershire as early as 1346.

WILLIELMO KNYGHT, de Bradley, according to the Lay Subsidies of Worcester, 1346, paid eight shillings for the fifth part of a knight's fee, in the Hundred of Oswaldelow, formerly held by William de Bradley. He had issue:

RALPH KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Richard Knight, who on Nov. 29, 1385, appeared as prosecutor in an action against the community of Basford, Nottingham;

Johannes Knight, who was enrolled as Burgess, June, 1395, of Nottingham.

RALPH KNIGHT, "filius Willielmo Knyght," appears in 1374 in a *Pedes Finium*, versus William Lee and Isabel, his wife, in Clapham, Surrey, having purchased of them lands in Clapham. He had issue:

WILLIAM KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Johannes Knight, who, with wife, Johanna, sold certain lands in Wandlesworth, Surrey, to John Lacey, Richard Forder, and Richard Danyell, 1418.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, "filius Ralph Knight," purchased land in Effyngham, Surrey, 1412, of Robert Blake, of London, and Constance, his wife, as shown by Surrey Fines, 14 Henry IV., No. 103. He had issue:

WILLIAM KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Oliver Knight, who, in 1483, had of Richard Martyn and Alyce, his wife, lands at Sutton, Surrey;

Henry Knight, who had in 1500, land in Croydon, Surrey, of Matthew Mylshe and Alianor, his wife.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, son of William Knight, married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of "Johannis Iwardly, of Buck;" died in 1498, leaving issue:

JOHN KNIGHT, of whom presently;

William Knight, who leased lands of Thomas Sampson

JOHN KNIGHT, son of William and Eleanor Knight, married Margaret, daughter of George Wharton, and had issue:

Richard Knight, of All Saints, Worcestershire, who made his will March 20, 1571, and from whom descend the Worcestershire Knights;

JOHN KNIGHT, of whom presently.

JOHN KNIGHT, son of John and Margaret Knight, had property at Scowde, Worcestershire, is mentioned in the Churchwarden's account of St. Michael's parish in Bordswaine, Worcester, 1547; leased land in Berkshire in 1548; by his



KNIGHT ARMS.

marriage with Elizabeth Smythes became possessed of the estate Smythes of Lingfield, county Surrey. By her he had one son,

JOHN KNIGHT, who inherited Smythes of Lingfield, county Surrey, from his mother, and at his death, 1581, it was inherited by his son,

GEORGE KNIGHT, a yeoman of Lingfield, county Surrey, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Brown, and had issue:

JOHN KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Mathew Knight who had wife, Agnes, and a son, John, to whom administration on his estate was granted Dec. 12, 1596, as of Lydd, Kent;

Robert Knight, b. 1533, became Rector of Wotton, Surrey, 1554;

Nicholas Knight, b. 1538, who with his brothers settled in county Gloucester, where he m. Feb. 9, 1560, Elyn Bradshaw;

Richard Knight, of Eastrington, Gloucester, to whom was granted, 1533, certain tithes anciently belonging to the Abbey of Gloucester, in Farley, near Amney; his son and heir, Robert Knight, had a living in the manor of Eastrington, 1572; another son, Richard Knight, is mentioned in the will of his cousin, Francis Knight, 1616.

JOHN KNIGHT, son of George Knight, of Lingfield, Surrey, by his wife, Alice Brown, was born in Lingfield, 1540; married, May 4, 1567, Isabel Saxbie. In 1577 an escheat was issued against his property in county Gloucester for contumacy. "John Knighte, 'ghostly counselor'," appears as a witness to the will of William Bodman, shipwright, Bristol, dated September 4, 1575, and proved December 5, 1775. He was buried at Cowden, October 28, 1611. John Knight married (second) in Standish, county Gloucester, December 8, 1575, Silvester Berde. He had issue:

JOHN KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Alexander Knight, who with some of his relatives returned to Worcestershire;

Philip Knight, who also settled in Worcester;

James Knight, whose three daughters, Eleanor, Margaret and Mary, are mentioned in the will of his brother, Henry Knight, 1639;

Matthew Knight, who had a daughter, Frances, and a son, John;

Henry Knight, whose will, made at Gloucester, April 24, 1639, mentions Alice, late wife; sons, Robert (eldest), Henry (second son, who m. July 31, 1654, Sarah Taylor, and had issue), Richard (youngest son); daughters, Elizabeth, Susan, Margaret, Anne and Mary Knight; the three daughters of his brother, James, above mentioned; and devises "messuage and garden in parish of St. John the Baptist;"

Francis Knight, an Alderman of city of Bristol, whose will, made Aug. 8, 1616, and proved Oct. 12, 1616, mentions son, Francis, his wife, Katharine, and son, John; son Edward's children, Bridget, Robert and John; daughter, Martha, wife of William Challoner, of Bristol, merchant, and their children, Robert, Francis, Martha, Joane, William and Thomas; "sister Bentley's children;" Frances, daughter of brother, Matthew; Thomas Knight, "and the rest of brother John's children;" cousin, Richard Knight; brother-in-law, Robert Aldworth; this Robert Aldworth, with Giles Elbridge, both merchants of Bristol, had a grant of 12,000 acres of land on the river Pemaquid, from the President and Council of New England, Feb. 29, 1631-2, and also 100 acres additional for every person transported thither by them.

JOHN KNIGHT, son of John and Isabel (Saxbie) Knight, married (first) a daughter of Jeremy Blanck, and (second) 1590, Elizabeth Willis, of Bretforton, county Worcester, of the Willis family of Fenny Compton, county Warwick, from whom descended Gov. George Wyllys, (born in Fenny Compton, 1580) whose will made at Hartford, Connecticut, December 14, 1644, and proved in London, February 9, 1647, devises to his son George certain property "provided he come over to New England." Of this family was also Francis Willis, of the parish of Ware river, county Gloucester, Virginia, progenitor of the prominent Virginia family of the name of Willis.

John Knight, by his two wives, had issue:

EDWARD KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Stephen Knight, who gave a recognizance, dated at Stokes Prior, Gloucestershire, Dec. 20, 1620, for the appearance of William Christopher, but who a few years later settled as a mercer in the nearby parish of Bromsgrove;

Francis Knight, who settled in Honeybourne, county Gloucester; m. in Weston Subedge, 1626, Mary Winston, of Laburton;

Frances Knight, spinster;

Richard Knight, who in 1616 lived in Severn Stokes, Worcester, but m. in the Parish of Frampton on Severn, July 23, 1627, Margaret Hemmons, and had a son, Richard, who m. Nov. 23, 1663, Margaret Savage, and they in turn had a son, Richard, who m. July 29, 1711, Rebecca Gabb. On August 24, 1671, a grant of arms was given Richard Knight, and his nephew, Richard Knight: Gules, three bends or, on a canton sable a spur or; Crest, a spur or, between two wings sable;

Thomas Knight, m. Oct. 20, 1617. Alice Osborne, and had a son, Thomas, m. May 6, 1649, Elizabeth Hurne.

EDWARD KNIGHT, of Woodbury Hill, Worcester, married Alice Dimery, and had issue:

GILES KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Francis Knight, m. July 31, 1654, Elizabeth Jarat;

John Knight, settled in Southwark, Surrey;

William Knight, m. Sept. 26, 1653, Joane Davis, (second) July 4, 1664, Elizabeth Cooke;

Richard Knight, of Cowden, who with his uncle, Richard Knight, before mentioned, was granted the arms and crest, before described, Aug. 24, 1671; m. Sept. 27, 1652, Agnes Cowley; issue:

Richard Knight, m. April 27, 1690, Mary Lippite.

GILES KNIGHT, son of Edward Knight, of Woodbury Hill, Worcester, and his wife, Alice Dimery, born May 9, 1614, married (first) Elizabeth Williams, a sister of Thomas Williams, of Whetenhurst, Gloucestershire, whose son, Richard Williams, was a settler in Taunton, Massachusetts, and was accompanied to America by a sister, Elizabeth Williams.

Giles and Elizabeth (Williams) Knight had four sons, all of whom emigrated to America, viz:

THOMAS KNIGHT, of whom presently;

Benjamin Knight, settled in Bensalem township, Bucks co., Pa.;

Abel Knight, who went to N. C., where his descendants still reside;

John Knight, located in Mass., where his cousins, Richard and Elizabeth Williams, had previously settled; his descendants are quite numerous and now widely scattered over the New England States and Canada; some of them having acquired considerable prominence in public affairs; among these being Jeremiah R. Knight, U. S. Senator from R. I.

Giles Knight married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of George Payne. She is referred to in the will of John Elbridge, (son of Giles Elbridge, before referred to as one of the grantees of twelve thousand acres of land in New England) of the Parish of St. Peter's, Bristol, county Gloucester, dated September 11, 1646, as "cousin Elizabeth."

Giles Knight, son of Giles and Elizabeth (Payne) Knight, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, in the "Welcome," in October, 1682, and settled in Byberry, Philadelphia county. He had married in England, Mary, daughter of Joseph English, of Horsley, (about twenty-five miles northeast of Bristol, Glou-



Rebecca Collings Knight

cestershire), who accompanied him to Pennsylvania. This Joseph English was an original purchaser of one thousand acres of land of William Penn, five hundred acres of which were laid out to him in Byberry, near the site of Byberry Friends Meeting House, and another tract of five hundred acres in Warminster township, Bucks county, on which he settled on his second marriage, 1684, to Widow Joan Comly; he divided his Byberry tract between his son, Henry English, and his son-in-law, Giles Knight. He died in Bucks county, 1686.

Joseph English and his son-in-law, Giles Knight, were members of the Society of Friends prior to their emigration to Pennsylvania, and were among the first members of Byberry Meeting. Giles Knight was a man of prominence and ability, liberal and progressive in his views. He died August 20, 1726, and his widow, Mary (English) Knight, died July 24, 1732. They have left numerous descendants in Bucks and Philadelphia counties, who, in the successive generations to the present time, have taken a prominent part in the affairs of their respective counties as well as of the Province and State.

THOMAS KNIGHT, one of the sons of Giles Knight, of Gloucestershire, by his first wife, Elizabeth Williams, came to America in 1683, and settled in Burlington county, New Jersey. He married, by New Jersey license, dated August 12, 1686, Elizabeth Browne, of Burlington. Little is known of his subsequent life, or of the time and place of his death or that of his wife.

ISAAC KNIGHT, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Browne) Knight, married at Haddonfield, New Jersey, 1728, Elizabeth Wright. He died March 22, 1750, and his wife, November 27, 1746. She was a daughter of Jonathan Wright, many years a member of Assembly from Burlington county.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wright) Knight, was the owner of considerable real estate in Burlington and Gloucester county. He married 1756, (first) in Gloucester county, New Jersey, Elizabeth Clement, of an old New Jersey family, some account of which is given in these volumes; (second) Elizabeth Delap, or Dunlap, as the name is usually spelled, April 8, 1765; (third) March 13, 1769, Isabel Davis.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, only son of Jonathan, by first wife, Elizabeth Clement, was the owner of several hundred acres of land at Collingswood, Gloucester, now Camden county, New Jersey, inherited from his father. He married, March 18, 1784, Elizabeth Webster, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and had two sons, viz:

Samuel Knight, born February 3, 1785; married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Williams, of Philadelphia, and on his marriage settled in Philadelphia; and,

JONATHAN KNIGHT, born June 6, 1788, married, November 15, 1809, Rebecca, born April 5, 1789, daughter of Edward Zane Collings, of Newton township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and his wife, Sarah Thomas.

He inherited a portion of the lands of his grandfather, near Collingswood, but was obliged by reverses to sell the greater part thereof. The land belonging to the family of his wife, Rebecca Collings, [See "Collings" and "Lane" families, First Settlers in Newton Township—Clement] had largely passed out of the family prior to her marriage, but some of it was held by Edward Zane Collings, third of the name, a half century later.

Issuc of Jonathan and Rebecca (Collings) Knight:

Martha Washington Knight, b. April 9, 1812; m. James Harding Stevenson, of Phila.;
 EDWARD COLLINGS KNIGHT, b. Dec. 8, 1813; of whom presently;
 Isaac Knight, b. Nov. 14, 1815;
 Samuel Knight, b. April 7, 1818;
 Sarah Collings Knight, b. Oct. 20, 1819; m. Aaron Albertson Hurley, of Phila.;
 Jonathan Knight, b. Sept. 5, 1821, d. inf.;
 Jonathan Knight, b. Nov. 24, 1823.

EDWARD COLLINGS KNIGHT, born at Collingswood, New Jersey, December 8, 1813, went to Philadelphia, 1832, at age of nineteen, and secured a position as clerk in the grocery establishment of Atkinson & Cuthbert, South street wharf, and remained with them for four years, leaving them in 1836 to establish himself in the grocery business on Second street. Having acquired a thorough business training, and possessed of fine executive and business ability, his business thrived from the start. In 1844 he engaged in the importation of coffees on a large scale and became a ship owner, and in 1846 removed to the southeast corner of Chestnut and Water streets, and added to his wholesale grocery, commission, and importing business, that of sugar-refining, and in 1851 organized the firm of E. C. Knight & Co., sugar refiners, and became widely known as a merchant and business man. The sugar-refining business eventually outgrew the original plant, and in 1881 the immense refining plant was erected on Mr. Knight's property, Delaware avenue between Bainbridge and South streets, and extending back to Penn street, one of the most complete and convenient refineries in this country, with a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels per day, their trade extending to all the larger cities of the United States.

Mr. Knight early in his business career became interested in railroad enterprises; he was elected a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, and it was largely through his instrumentality as chairman of the committee that the American Steamship Line, between Philadelphia and Europe, was established, and he was appointed its first president. He later withdrew from the Pennsylvania railroad directorship, and became a director of the Central railroad of New Jersey, of which he was president from 1876 to 1880. In 1874 he organized, and was chosen president of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, which position he held until his death, July 22, 1892. He was also a director of the Philadelphia & Reading, and of the North Pennsylvania Railroad companies, and was president of the latter. He was also the first president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia.

Probably one of the most interesting events of his long and successful career was his invention, in 1859, of the sleeping car, later known as the Pullman Sleeper, the company organized by him for its manufacture having sold their patents to the Pullman Company in 1868. In 1873 Mr. Knight was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and his sound opinions and advice as a business man had unusual weight in the formulation of much of the best provisions of the present organic law of this Commonwealth. He was chosen president and was one of the most active promoters of the Bi-centennial Association of 1882, commemorative of the landing of William Penn. He was for many years a director of the Union League, and was a presidential elector in 1860.



G. B. Frazier



Anna M. Knight.

Though early transplanted to Philadelphia, where his whole active life was spent, always making it his residence, and doing all in his power to promote the best interest of the city, Edward Collings Knight always retained a keen interest in Collingswood, the place of his birth. Whenever opportunity offered he purchased, bit by bit, the lands that had formerly belonged to the Collings and Knight families, and after obtaining them all, he set aside eighty acres and donated it as a public park in memory of his parents, and placed in trust, one hundred thousand dollars, the interest of which to be always used in maintaining and beautifying the grounds.

Edward Collings Knight married, July 20, 1841, Anna Marie, daughter of James Magill, of Maryland, and his wife, Ann Marie Leinan (see DeLignaud Family).

Issue of Edward Collings and Anna Marie (Magill) Knight:

Jonathan Knight, b. May 28, 1842;
 Anna Magill Knight, b. Oct. 2, 1848;
 Edward Collings Knight, Jr., b. May 16, 1855, d. inf.;
 Annie Collings Knight, b. March 25, 1861;
 EDWARD COLLINGS KNIGHT, JR., b. Dec. 14, 1863.

EDWARD COLLINGS KNIGHT, JR., born in Philadelphia, December 14, 1863, married, June 3, 1886, at St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Clara Waterman, daughter of Edmund Parsons Dwight, and his wife, Clara, daughter of Isaac Skinner Waterman, who was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1803, and married, March 3, 1831, Mary L. Woodward. He was a son of Isaac Skinner Waterman, grandson of Jesse Waterman, of Philadelphia, and great-grandson of Bernoni Waterman Jr., of the Barbadoes.

Edmund Parsons Dwight was a son of Jonathan Dwight; grandson of Capt. Justus Dwight; great-grandson of Captain Nathaniel Dwight, who was commissioned Captain in 1757, and marched to the relief of Fort William Henry; great-great-grandson of Justice Nathaniel Dwight, Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Hampshire County, Massachusetts; and great-great-great-grandson of Capt. Timothy Dwight, who held a commission in the Colonial Army from 1676 to 1693. The father of Capt. Timothy Dwight was John Dwight, founder of the family in America, who came from Dedham, England, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1635, and the following year became one of the nineteen grantees and owners of Dedham and adjacent lands in Massachusetts.

Edward Collings Knight Jr. and his wife, Clara Waterman (Dwight) Knight, have one daughter,

Clara Waterman Knight, b. April 27, 1887; m. Dec. 31, 1907, at St. Mark's Church, Phila., Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., of New York; Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., is a son of Sidney Colford Jones, who prior to his marriage, Oct. 8, 1882, to Laura Frances Chartrand, changed his name to Sidney Jones Colford; his father was Lewis Colford Jones, who m. Aug. 11, 1849, Catharine Margaretta Berryman; a son of Isaac Colford Jones, who m. Dec. 10, 1823, Rehecca Mason; and grandson of John Jones, who m. April 29, 1779, Eleanor Colford.

KLAPP FAMILY.

The Klapp family of Philadelphia is descended from the ancient family of Clapp, long settled in Devonshire, which claimed descent from Osgod Klapa, a Danish noble at the Court of King Knut, (1017-33), and from whom Clapham, Surrey, where he had a seat, is supposed to have derived its name. The Clapp family were long possessed of the Manor and estate of Salcome, in Devon, and bore as their arms, "Quarterly, first and fourth, ermine, three battle axes; second, sable, a griffin passant, argent; third, sable, an eagle with two heads, displayed within a border engrailed, argent."

Representatives of this family were among the early Puritan settlers of New England, five landing at Dorchester, Massachusetts, between 1630 and 1640; and a sixth coming later to New York founded the Philadelphia branch of the family in America.

DR. GEORGE GILSON CLAPP, founder of the American branch of the family with which this narrative is concerned, was born in England, presumably in the county of Devon, and was educated for the profession of medicine. The account of his life and travels prior to his arrival at New York about the year 1670, is largely traditional, though verified at material points by documentary evidence. In substance it is as follows: Possessed of an ardent thirst for knowledge, Dr. George Gilson Clapp visited many of the countries of Europe, extending his travels through Palestine and some parts of the Turkish Empire, and visiting the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in the character of a pilgrim, the only mode in which it could be visited in safety. He is said to have spent nearly twenty years in foreign travel and expended the greater part of a large fortune before his return to England. He commenced the practice of medicine in London, but left there during the prevalence of the Great Plague in 1665, and emigrated to South Carolina, and removed thence to New York about 1670. He located in the county of Westchester, where he practiced his profession. He was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time, and his knowledge of science was so much in advance of his time that he was credited amongst many of his neighbors with the possession of supernatural powers.

JOHN CLAPP, son of George Gilson Clapp, was also a physician. He married and had four sons: Henry, Gilson, John and Elias. John, third son, became a member of the Society of Friends, married, in 1713, Eliza Douglass Quinby, of a family later prominent in Pennsylvania, and had four sons, and a daughter Phebe, who married Edward Halleck, of Long Island. He was the ancestor of the Clapps of Greenwich, Connecticut, and of a branch of the family now numerous in Canada.

ELIAS CLAPP, son of John, and grandson of George Gilson Clapp, was the father of four sons: Joseph, Benjamin, Henry and John; the latter of whom was the father of Allen Clapp, M. D., of Philadelphia, born May 5, 1768; for twenty-five years superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital; married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, April 14, 1795, Margaret Redmond, and had one son William Redmond Clapp, many years a resident of Trenton, New Jersey.

JOSEPH CLAPP, son of Elias Clapp, of Westchester county, New York, married Mercy Carpenter, and settled near the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, New York, where he died during the Revolutionary War.

HENRY KLAPP, son of Joseph and Mercy (Carpenter) Clapp, and fourth in descent from Dr. George Gilson Clapp, born in Dutchess county, New York, about 1765, was the ancestor of the Klapp family of Philadelphia, and the first to spell the name with a K. When a young man he removed to the neighborhood of Albany, New York, where he married Mary Ostrom, of Holland ancestry. He became closely associated with Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the fifth patroon of Van Rensselaer-Wyck, the manorial estate of the family near Albany; a member of the Colonial Assembly, State Senator, General of the New York troops in the War of 1812, founder of Rensselaer Institute, at Troy, New York, etc., and on the death of Henry Klapp, when his children were quite young Gen. Van Rensselaer became their guardian, and did much for their future welfare.

Issue of Henry and Mary (Ostrom) Klapp:

JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., b. Dec. 7, 1783, d. in Phila., Dec. 28, 1843; m. Anna Milnor; of whom presently;

Harvey Klapp, M. D., came to Phila. after the establishment of his brother there, and studying medicine under him, became a popular and successful physician, but died at the early age of forty years. He m. (first) Rebecca Pelts; (second) Anne McKnight, a niece of Commodore Decatur. By his first wife he had issue:

Mary Klapp, m. Richard W. Steel, a merchant of Phila.;

Rebecca Klapp, became the second wife of Richard W. Steel, her sister, Mary, having d. soon after her marriage;

Gertrude Klapp, m. Howard Hinchman, of Phila., merchant;

Elizabeth Klapp, m. Capt. Stites, of the U. S. N.

Hon. John Klapp, of La Grange, Dutchess co., N. Y., who began the study of medicine with his brother, Joseph, in Phila., but at the age of 21, returned to New York and m. the daughter of Gen. Samuel A. Barker, of La Grange, and lived for a number of years on the estate of his father-in-law, later engaging in business in Poughkeepsie, where he d. at the age of 83 years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812-14, and saw active service on the frontiers of New York, filling the position of Quartermaster; was a member of the General Assembly of New York, in 1824, etc. He had issue:

Henry Augustus Klapp, M. D., d. at Fishkill, N. Y.; m. Nancy Grant, and left issue;

John Randolph Klapp, M. D., studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Klapp, of Phila., and went to Ohio, later to Ill.; left a large family;

Edward Meritte Klapp, b. 1815, d. in Palmyra, N. Y., 1840;

Philip Schuyler Klapp, who made a trip around the world at the age of 17 years; later studied medicine with his brother, Randolph, in Ohio; d. in early life, unm.;

Louisa M. Klapp, m. William F. Aldrich, a lawyer of New York City, and resided during his lifetime in Brooklyn. Her sons became prominently interested in mining interests in Ala., and their mother joined them there.

DR. JOSEPH KLAPP, eldest son of Henry and Mary (Ostrom) Klapp, born near Albany, New York, December 7, 1783, after receiving a good preliminary education under the care and direction of his guardian, Gen. Van Rensselaer, was placed by him in the office of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician in Philadelphia, and he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1805. Dr. Rush formed a strong personal attachment for his young student, and after his graduation from the University with the highest honors, induced him to settle for practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph Klapp acquired considerable prominence in the practice of his pro-

fession, being esteemed as one of the most successful medical practitioners of his day. He was a founder and for a time a Professor and Lecturer in the Jefferson Medical College, and Physician to Philadelphia Hospital, resigning both these positions by reason of the pressure of his large private practice. He was the author of a number of essays on medical science which were re-published in several European languages, giving him an international reputation as a student and writer on scientific subjects. Like his cousin, Allen Clapp, M. D., he was a gentleman *par excellence*, and impressed all who met him by his courtly manners and intellectual conversation. He died suddenly December 28, 1843, at the Philadelphia Courthouse, where he was attending court to give testimony concerning the sanity of a patient in an important case than pending.

Dr. Joseph Klapp was married at Christ Church, by Bishop White, August 24, 1805, to Anna Milnor, born August 23, 1783, died July 27, 1841, daughter of William Milnor, Esq., for many years United States Gauger of Port of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anna, youngest daughter of John Breintnall, of Philadelphia, by his second wife, Hannah, daughter of Hon. Hugh Sharpe, of Burlington, New Jersey. The ancestry of Anna (Milnor) Klapp is as follows:

The Milnor family, (whose name was originally spelled *Millner*, or *Milner*, and probably pronounced "Miller," as in many cases both on English and Pennsylvania records, we find it so spelled, except in the case of an original signature), was one of ancient lineage, residing for many generations at Milner Hall, near Leeds, England, where a representative of the Philadelphia family was entertained some years ago by a descendant of the elder branch of the male line, still holding the ancestral home, tenanted by his ancestors for centuries. Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, England, and his distinguished brother, Joseph Milner, (1744-1815), the eccentric ecclesiastic historian, author of the *History of the Church of Christ*, were of this family.

The earliest direct ancestor of Anna (Milnor) Klapp, of whom we have any definite record, was Daniel Milner, of Pownall Fee, Yorkshire, the record of whose death appears on the registry of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as occurring on "8mo (October) 3, 1685," and his wife Ann, whose death as shown by the same record occurred on "10mo. (December) 29, 1688." When Daniel Milner came to Pennsylvania does not appear, but the Record of Arrivals in Philadelphia shows that Joseph Milner, of "Poonel," and his mother, Ann Milner, arrived together.

This Joseph Milner was party to a suit in the Common Pleas Court of Bucks county, in 1684, originating in some transaction between the said Joseph Milner and Thomas Janney, the eminent preacher among friends, also a native of Pownall Fee, Yorkshire, as a trustee for John Neild, a servant of Janney, who accompanied the latter to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Endeavor," which arrived in the Delaware, 7mo. 29, 1683. The date of the transaction as recited in the suit was "5mo. 1683," at least two months before the arrival of Neild in Pennsylvania, and probably therefore consummated in Pownall Fee, Yorkshire, thus identifying the "Poonel" mentioned in the record of the arrival of Joseph and Ann Milner as "Pownall Fee," the English home of the Janneys.

Daniel and Ann Milner had besides Joseph Milner, a daughter Sarah, a record of whose death on December 17, 1689, appears at Middletown, before mentioned:

and probably Isaac Milner, "of Hopewell, Burlington County Province of West Jersey, husbandman," who on October 19, 1708, was married at Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Sarah (Baker) Wilson, widow of Stephen Wilson, of Anwell township, New Jersey, but a member of Falls Monthly Meeting. She was a daughter of Henry Baker, one of the prominent men of Bucks county, and the marriage took place, by permission of the Meeting, at the home of her brother, Samuel Baker, at Baker's Ferry, now Taylorsville, Bucks county, the scene of Washington's crossing of the Delaware in 1776. This Isaac Milner purchased a farm in Bristol township, Bucks county, where he died in 1712, and his widow, an eminent preacher among Friends, died April 6, 1715. They had two sons, Isaac, born August 17, 1709, and William, born in 1711, who was the ancestor of most of the Milners of Bucks county.

Both Joseph Milner, great-grandfather of Anna (Milnor) Klapp, and his father, Daniel Milner, were purchasers of land of William Penn before coming to Pennsylvania, and their respective names appear on two tracts of land adjoining each other on Holm's map, lying just below the tract of Henry Baker at Baker's Ferry on the Delaware in Upper Makefield township, each apparently of about five hundred acres, though there is no record available of the grant of warrants of survey to that amount. A warrant was issued June 19, 1683, for the survey of fifty acres to Daniel Milner, and one on October 26, 1683, for three hundred acres to "Joseph Milliner." After the death of Joseph Milner, to wit, March 31, 1701, a warrant was issued for the resurvey of his land, two hundred and ninety-six acres and three hundred acres, and another on April 31, 1701, for two hundred and fifty acres. A return of this survey of eight hundred and forty-six acres in "two parcels" was made February 19, 1701-2. A return of survey of three hundred and forty-six acres, for "Milliner Heirs" is made March 19, 1701-2, and on October 16, 1703, a return of one hundred acres for "Ralph Miller," making an aggregate of about one thousand three hundred acres. The three hundred and forty-two acres were doubtless patented to John Knowles, in right of his wife, Sarah Milner, daughter of Joseph, as he received a patent for that amount of land, which descended to his representatives, a part of it to the present generation. On May 9, 1723, John Milner conveyed to his brother-in-law, Timothy Smith, two hundred acres that had descended to him from his father, Joseph Milner, but no deeds are of record showing the partition of the land among the heirs of Joseph and Daniel Milner.

Joseph Milner was a man of substance and prominence in Bucks county affairs. He was a member of the Grand Jury, June 10, 1685; was appointed as one of a jury to lay out roads in Falls township, in 1692; was an officer of the Court at various periods in and prior to 1697, and was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1695. In the latter instance his name appears of record as Joseph "Miller," as do the names of his sons in the granting of deeds of land in Bucks county, though in the latter case the signature invariably appears as "Milner." Joseph Milner died in the winter of 1699-1700, and letters of administration were granted on his estate in Philadelphia to his widow Pleasant; even in this case the name is spelled "Miller" in the grant of letters, though on the inventory it is plainly written "Millner."

Joseph Milner married, at the house of Phineas Pemberton, "Grove Place," in

Falls township, Bucks county, but under the care of Middletown Monthly Meeting, on July 10, 1690, Pleasant Powlin, or Paulin, who survived him and married (second) January 8, 1700-1, Francis Hague, of Bucks county, being his second wife; and surviving him also married (third) September 13, 1712, George Clough, of Falls township, whom she also survived.

Joseph and Pleasant Paulin (Milner) had issue:

Joseph Milner, b. June 1, 1691; inherited a portion of his father's land, and has descendants living in that vicinity;

Mary Milner, b. Nov. 27, 1692, of whom we have no further record;

Sarah Milner, b. July 27, 1694; m. Sept. 5, 1716, John Knowles, and settled on part of her father's tract, on "Knowles' Creek," Makefield township, where descendants of the name resided to the present generation;

JOHN MILNER, b. March 18, 1695-6, d. at Burlington, N. J., Aug., 1741; m. Martha Taylor; of whom presently;

Jane Milner, b. April 26, 1698, d. May 12, 1698;

Rachel Milner, m. Jan. 2, 1716-17, Timothy Smith, Sheriff, 1728-30, and 1734-36; and he purchased 200 acres of the original tract surveyed to his father-in-law, Joseph Milner, of his brother-in-law, John Milner, in 1723.

JOHN MILNER, second son of Joseph and Pleasant (Paulin) Milnor, born in Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1695-6, married under the care of Falls Meeting, in 1717, Martha Taylor, permission granted at the Monthly Meeting held February 6, 1716-17. She was a daughter of Philip and Juliana Taylor, early settlers in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and the founders of the prominent family of the name in Bucks county, for whom Taylorsville was named. It is not known that Philip Taylor ever lived in Bucks county, and his daughter Martha probably accompanied her brother Benjamin when he settled in Makefield township. Elizabeth Taylor, another sister of Benjamin, married John Hough, son of Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, etc., and they settled on the Richard Hough plantation on the Delaware, called "Houghton," adjoining the Milner tract. John Milner continued to reside in Makefield, probably on his inheritance of two hundred acres of his father's tract until 1723, when by deed dated May 29, 1723, he conveyed it to Timothy Smith, and at about that date removed to Burlington county, New Jersey. He was one of the trustees of Falls Monthly Meeting, to whom the land belonging to that meeting was conveyed in 1721.

The will of John Milner, of Burlington, is dated August 10, 1741, and was proved five days later, August 15, 1741. It mentions his "loving wife Martha," who is to bring up their sons, Thomas and William, till they be fit to learn some trade, she to act as their guardian until they be of the age of twenty-one years, if she long remain his widow; in case of her re-marriage his son Joseph is to act as guardian and in case of his death the second son John. It also mentions daughters Martha and Mary. Martha (Taylor) Milner married (second) June 2, 1752, Reese Peters, of Philadelphia, and removed with him to that city.

WILLIAM MILNOR, born at Burlington, New Jersey, 1737, the father of Anna (Milnor) Klapp, was the youngest son of John and Martha (Taylor) Milner. He accompanied his mother to Philadelphia on her second marriage, then a lad of fifteen, and in compliance with the direction in his father's will, and the almost universal custom of the day, that boys of whatever station should be apprenticed to some useful trade, he was apprenticed to the cooper trade, which he followed

for some years, later engaging in trade, and shipping business at the "Old Ferry" at the foot of Walnut street, where he was located at the outbreak of the Revolution. Though a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and affiliated with Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, where his marriage took place in 1760, his patriotism led him to violate the ultra peace principles of that Society, by becoming a member of the Associators of Philadelphia, the first armed force organized for the defence of the liberties and rights of the Colonies, under the direction of the Committee of Safety, and we find him enrolled as a member of Captain Cowperthwaite's company, First Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, in 1776.

From correspondence in the possession of his descendants in Philadelphia it appears that William Milnor was personally associated with George Washington, and enjoyed his confidence and friendship. From one of these letters bearing date January, 1776, it appears that William Milnor had previously to that date applied for a captain's commission in the Continental service, but later withdrew it; the letter stating the reasons for withdrawing. A letter from Washington also shows that the latter was in some way associated with William Miller in the matter of salting and shipping fish, as Washington states in this letter, "I have not been unmindful of my promise in reference to the fish-house." A tradition relates that William Milnor was factor for Washington at Mt. Vernon, but it seems hardly probable, as Milnor was during this period in business in Philadelphia.

The letter to General Washington of January, 1776, is in part as follows:

"Your kind favor of 20th December came safe to hand and gave me relief. I am happy in assurances that I have not displeased you in my conduct so far I am unhappy however, because I cannot get into the Army—I had thrown in a petition for a Captancy and had the greatest prospect of Success, Mr. Franklin, in consequence of your letter had made the way clear for me * * *." There follows some explanation in reference to the objections of his family and the necessity of continuing his business or suffer such loss as would place his family in danger of want, he continues, "Their reasonings, together with the entreaties of my dear partner, prevailed on me to withdraw my petition. I never found any prospect of fatigue an annoyance to any undertaking, when a probability of a good genteel sustenance for my little flock offered in view; and this business would be very agreeable one to me if these unhappy disturbances were at an end. But I cannot conclude this letter until I have assured your Excellency that I shall remain a poor, unhappy wretch, as long as I am chained, and cannot take an active part in my Country's cause. Whether a true patriotic concern for my Country, or secret thirst after honor, or both combined, is the spring by which my spirits are actuated, I have the vanity to believe the former is the chief motive, and that only the experience is wanted to make me a soldier."

The name of William Milnor appears on the list of those taking the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and renouncing allegiance to the English crown, less than two weeks after the passage of the act requiring such oath.

William Milnor was disowned from the Society of Friends for his activity in military affairs, and at the close of the Revolution was one of the founders of the Society of Free Quakers, to which a number of prominent Philadelphians, who like him had been disowned, belonged.

At about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, William Milnor was appointed United States Gauger for the Port of Philadelphia and held that position until his death, February 5, 1807, at the age of seventy years. His will shows that his son Isaac had largely fulfilled the duties of the office during the later years, when his father's age and debility had prevented his active participation therein, and Isaac was named as his successor and held the office many years.

William Milnor resided at the time of his death on "the north side of Morris Alley," which property he devised to his wife Anna. He also owned property in Frankford and at Bush Hill, which he directed to be sold.

William Milnor married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, November 20, 1760, Anna, daughter of John Breintnall, by his second wife, Hannah Sharpe, and granddaughter of David Breintnall, who came to Philadelphia from London, England, in 1681, bringing a certificate from Breach Monthly Meeting, in Derbyshire, dated 8mo. (October) 10, 1681, addressed to "ffriends at London or to whom it may concern." He married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, December 6, 1683, Jane Blanchard, who had produced a certificate from Ringwood, Hampshire, dated 11mo. (January) 11, 1682-3, theirs being, it is said the second marriage solemnized under the care of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. David Breintnall engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia until his death in 1732. His will dated October 2, 1732, was proved December 30, 1732. It mentions his sons, David and John, daughters, Jane Harper, Hannah Breintnall, Sarah Lancaster; son-in-law, John Harper, and grandchildren, Jane, Hester, Sarah and Anna Breintnall, daughters of his son Joseph; Mary and Hannah Harper; David, Mary, Rachel and Elizabeth Breintnall; and Jane, Thomas, John and Sarah Lancaster. Jane (Blanchard) Breintnall died August 25, 1725.

Of the children of David and Jane (Blanchard) Breintnall, David Breintnall Jr. married, February 23, 1710-11, under the care of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Grace, daughter of George Parker, of New Jersey, by his wife, Esther, daughter of Samuel Andrews, an early settler of New Jersey, a near relative of Sir Edmond Andross, Governor and Captain General under the Duke of York, for New York and New Jersey, as Elizabeth Andrews, of Philadelphia, a sister of Esther, devises to her grand-niece, Mary (Breintnall) Peters, daughter of David and Grace (Parker) Breintnall, and wife of William Peters, and mother of Judge Richard Peters, "a silver tankard marked 'E A' formerly belonging to Sir Edmond Andrews, heretofore Governor of New York"; she also devises to Mrs. Peters silverware "that have my father's arms and my own cypher engraved on them."

Jane Breintnall, daughter of David Sr., married, January 11, 1704-5, Nathan Faucit, of Philadelphia, who died in 1708; (second) November 28, 1710, John Harper, mentioned in her father's will as "son-in-law."

Joseph Breintnall, second son of David and Jane, married, December 27, 1723, Esther, another daughter of George and Esther (Andrews) Parker, and she and her children, George, Jane, Esther, Sarah, and Anna, are mentioned in the will of Mary Andrews before referred to. Joseph Breintnall died intestate in 1746, and his widow Esther, October 18, 1762, aged sixty-four years.

Hannah Breintnall, mentioned in her father's will above quoted, died unmarried, October 12, 1737. Sarah Breintnall, remaining daughter, married, July 22, 1714, John Lancaster.

John Breintnall, father of Anna (Breintnall) Milnor, and grandfather of Anna (Milnor) Klapp, was probably the third son of David and Jane (Blanchard) Breintnall. He was born in Philadelphia, and was a birthright member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and married under their care, May 23, 1717, Susanna, daughter of Jacob Shoemaker, by his wife Margaret. They came to Philadelphia in the ship, "America," with Francis Daniel Pastorius, in 1682. Susanna (Shoe-

maker) Breintnall died February 22, 1719-20, leaving two children: David Breintnall, 3d., and Mary, married February 10, 1742-43, Thomas Kite, and not William Peters as stated in the Peters Genealogy.

John Breintnall married (second) at Northampton Meeting House, Burlington county, New Jersey, under the auspices of Burlington Monthly Meeting, October 29, 1724, Hannah, born 1707, daughter of Hon. Hugh Sharpe, of Eellingborough township, Burlington county, by his wife, Rachel (French) Allen.

Hugh Sharpe, was in his youth and at the time of his marriage a resident of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and was of the same family, possibly a son of Thomas Sharpe, one of the earliest English purchasers of land in the Fenwick Colony, who on September 19, 1681, with Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackera, and George Goldsmith, "sett saile from ye harbour belonging to ye City of Dublin, in ye Kingdom of Ireland, in a Pink called Ye Owner's Adventure, whereof Thomas Lurtin, of London, was Commander—who being taken sick, his mate John Dagger took command, * * * and be ye good Providence of God, we arrived in ye Capes of Dellaware ye Eighteenth day of November following, and so up ye bay until we came to Elsinburgh and were landed with our goods and Families att Salem, where we abode ye Winter." So reads the narrative of Thomas Sharpe of his coming to America, and continues, "It being favorable weather, purchasing a boat amongst us, we had an opportunity to make search up and down yt wch was called ye Third Tenth which had been reserved for ye Proprietaries dwelling in Ireland." As a result of these "searches up and down ye Third Tenth" Thomas Sharpe and his party "pitched down by Newtowne Creeke" in what became later Newton township, Gloucester county, where Sharpe took up a large tract of land and continued to live until his death in 1729, having filled a prominent place in the affairs of the Province. His will does not mention a son Hugh, but neither does it mention other children whom contemporary records show to have belonged to him. His son, John Sharpe, took a certificate from the "Monthly Meeting held at the House of Thomas Shakle" on Cooper's creek in Newton township, dated January 8, 1707-8, to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, where it was received on January 30, 1707-8. He, like Hugh Sharpe, later settled in Burlington county, where he died in 1725. The name of Hugh appears in the family line of this branch of the family in nearly every generation.

On April 10, 1710, Hugh Sharpe and Rachel, his wife, took a certificate from this "Monthly Meeting at the House of Thomas Shackle" to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, and settled in Wellingborough township in Burlington county, where he is closely associated with John Sharpe and his family, a witness to the will of John and his son John, and to numerous deeds made by that family.

Hugh Sharpe was elected to the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey in 1707, and "being a Quaker" made his declaration as such on taking his seat in that body, March 3, 1708, and his name appears on the Journal of the Council of New Jersey, as having appeared before that body as one of a committee from the Assembly in 1709-10-13. He was commissioned as one of the "Commission of ye Peace of ye County of Burlington" March 28, 1719, and was again commissioned as a Justice of Burlington county in 1739, and probably served from the date of his first commission until his death in 1742. In 1715 he purchased of Thomas More, of New Inn, county Middlesex, England, "one full share or Proprietary right,

being one-ninetieth share" in the Province of West Jersey, and there was surveyed to him thereunder several large tracts in different localities, notable among them being a great tract in Wellingborough township, whereon he resided, known as "Neninave's Land." He was very prominent in the affairs of that locality, his name appearing frequently on the official records, as officiating in the settlement of estates, etc., being usually denominated in these records as "Gentleman" though sometimes as "Yeoman." His will dated October 5, 1741, proved January 13, 1742, devises to his wife Rachel a lot fronting on Pearl street in Burlington and thirty pounds annually for life; to his "daughter-in-law" (stepdaughter) Mary Mickle, wife of John Mickle, "all manner of debts owing to me by her;" to Friends Meeting at Burlington five pounds; "having sold to my son-in-law William Coate my plantation whereon I now dwell" for 800 pounds, he directs that Coate pay 400 pounds thereof to his other son-in-law, John Breintnall; and after the death of his wife all his estate is to be divided equally between his two sons-in-law, William Coate and John Breintnall, who are also named as executors.

In 1711 Hugh Sharpe received a certificate from Burlington Meeting to return to England, but we have no record to show that he made such a journey.

Hugh Sharpe married, about the year 1705, Rachel (French) Allen, widow of Matthew Allen, of Chester, Burlington county, New Jersey, and daughter of Thomas French, of Whitton, Northamptonshire, England, who married there June 12, 1660, Jane Atkins, and as shown by an entry in his family Bible, "i and my wife and nine children through the great mercy of God came to this country and landed at Burlington on the 23d of the 7mo. 1680." His wife Jane died October 5, 1692, and he married (second) at Philadelphia, October, 1696, Elizabeth Stanton. Thomas French died in 1697 or 1698, when about to re-embark for England. The record of the baptism of his children, nine of whom accompanied him to New Jersey, appears of record at Whitton, and Rachel, the third and eldest surviving child, was baptized April 3, 1664. She accompanied her parents to New Jersey in 1680, and married (first) Matthew Allen, of Chester, aforesaid, one of the largest landowners in West Jersey, son of Jedidiah Allen, who had come to New Jersey from New England. Matthew died in 1701, leaving sons Matthew and Thomas, and daughters, Mercy and Mary, the latter, who married (first) Jarvis Stockdell, and (second) John Mickle, being the "daughter-in-law" mentioned in Hugh Sharpe's will. Hugh Sharpe was appointed guardian of Thomas Allen, February 12 1708-9, the letters of guardianship stating that he had married Rachel Allen, the mother of the minor.

Hugh and Rachel (French) Sharpe had two daughters, Hannah, married John Breintnall, in 1724, and Rebecca, married William Coate, at Burlington Meeting in 1727.

The will of John Breintnall, of Philadelphia, dated June 5, 1747, and probated July 1, 1747, nine days after his decease, devises all his estate to his wife Hannah, and his six daughters by her, naming her as executrix. The will of his widow, Hannah Breintnall, dated June 26, 1769, and proven August 27, 1770, devises her estate to her daughters, Rachel Lewis, Rebecca Weyman, Elizabeth Ackley, Martha Lowther, Letitia Tillyer and Anna Milnor. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia, is named as executor. Hannah (Sharpe) Breintnall was a member of Philadelphia

Monthly Meeting, having brought a certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting, dated 6mo. 27, 1725.

Of the son of John Breintnall by his first wife, David Breintnall 3d., little is known; he was devised "one shilling and no more" by his father's will. The daughter Mary, by first wife, married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, February 10, 1742-43, Thomas Kite, son of Abraham and Mary (Peters) Kite, of Blockley, and grandson of James Kite, by his wife, Mary Warner, of the Warners of Blockley, an account of which is given in these volumes. The record of the marriage of Mary Breintnall to Thomas Kite states specifically that she was a daughter of John Breintnall by his wife Susanna, deceased, and thus proves that the statement in the Peters genealogy that she married William Peters in 1743 is an error; the Mary Breintnall who married William Peters being her cousin, the daughter of David Breintnall, Jr., by his wife Grace Parker. The latter fact is abundantly confirmed by the will of Mary Andrews, before quoted, which specifically states that Mary Peters was her grandniece, granddaughter of her sister Esther (Andrews) Parker; no relationship existed between Mary Breintnall, daughter of John and Mary Andrews.

John Breintnall and his second wife Hannah Sharpe had issue:

Rachel Breintnall, m. at Phila. Monthly Meeting, Nov. 26, 1747, Jonathan, of Phila., son of Evan and Mary Lewis, of Merion;

Rebecca Breintnall, m. at Christ Church, Phila., July 5, 1751, Edward Weyman;

Elizabeth Breintnall, m. at Phila. Monthly Meeting, May 28, 1752, Thomas, son of Thomas Ackley, of Oxford;

Martha Breintnall, m. May 11, 1752, at Christ Church, James Lowther;

Letitia Breintnall, m. ——— Tillyer, mentioned in her mother's will;

Anna Breintnall, m. at Phila. Monthly Meeting, Nov. 20, 1760, William Milnor, of Phila., before mentioned.

William Milnor and his wife, Anna Breintnall, had issue as follows:

John Milnor, b. June 18, 1761, d. July 11, 1761;

Isaac Milnor, b. Jan. 2, 1763, d. Oct. 20, 1820; m. Hannah Parrish. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill, June 24, 1810. He assisted his father in the duties of U. S. Ganger of the Port of Phila., and succeeded to that position in 1807, and filled it until his death in 1820;

Rachel Milnor, b. Feb. 16, 1765; m. Jonathan Roberts, and had a number of children, whose births are recorded in a book in possession of the Klapp family;

Rebecca Milnor, b. July 30, 1767, d. Aug. 14, 1767;

Hon. William Milnor, b. July 26, 1769, d. Dec. 13, 1848; resided for a time in Penn's Manor, Bucks co., where he owned a farm. He was elected to the U. S. Congress from Bucks co. in 1808, and re-elected in 1810. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Phila. (1812), and engaged in the wholesale iron business. He was again elected to Congress from that city, 1815, and again in 1821, serving in the 10th, 11th, 14th and 17th congresses. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill, Oct. 2, 1816, was one of the committee who selected the second site of the Castle near Grays Ferry in 1821; was elected a Councillor in 1822, and Secretary of State in 1825. He was one of the Reception Committee when the State entertained Lafayette in 1825, and in 1829, wrote a "History of the State in Schuylkill," which was published in the following year. He was elected Mayor of Phila. in 1829, and at the expiration of his term in 1831 removed to Burlington co., N. J., where he resided until his death in 1848. He m. Aug. 10, 1792, Margaret Purves, b. Aug. 10, 1773, and they had five children:

Dr. William Milnor, physician, and a surgeon of the U. S. N.;

Anna;

John Milnor, removed to Baltimore, m. and left issue;

James Milnor, d. in Phila., at the age of twenty-one.

Thomas Milnor, youngest son, b. Jan. 13, 1804, was a druggist in Phila. until 1833, when he removed to Burlington, N. J. He d. at the latter

place, March 16, 1868. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington co., and had served as a member of City Council while a resident of Phila. He m. Marianne Van Reynegom, and had issue:

Francis William Milnor, b. May 25, 1830, d. Sept. 24, 1895; m. May 9, 1865, Jane Maris, dau. of Henry and Margaret (Maris) Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1831, and had issue:

Thomas William Milnor, b. Oct. 27, 1866; m. Alice, dau. of Robert Franklin and Mary Frances Baley, b. Sept. 29, 1866;

Francis William Milnor, b. Nov. 30, 1871, d. inf.;

James Rockwell Milnor, b. 1833, d. 1855, unm.;

Anna Purves Milnor, b. 1835; m. 1857, Caspar Wistar Morris, b. 1832, d. 1895; had issue:

Thomas Milnor Morris, b. 1859; m. 1886, Mary Wasser;

Caspar Wistar Morris, b. 1861;

Marian Milnor Morris, b. 1864; m. 1892, Richard Wistar Davids, b. 1861, and had issue: Elizabeth Jacobs Davids, b. 1895;

Jacob Giles Morris, b. 1867; m. 1898, Bertha Haydon, and had issue: Ellen Haydon Morris, b. 1899, d. inf.;

Rebecca Davids Morris, b. 1870; m. 1889, Philip W. Heraty, b. 1868, d. 1903, and had issue:

Edward John Heraty, b. 1890;

Margaret Louise Heraty, b. 1891;

Philip Heraty, b. 1896;

Marian Morris Heraty, b. 1900.

Rebecca Davids (Morris) Heraty, m. (second) 1904, Dr. J. E. Wasser, and had issue:

Anna Rebecca Wasser, b. 1905;

John Edward Wasser, b. 1906.

Jeanie Frances Morris, b. 1875; m. 1897, Norman Prentice Sloane, and had issue:

Worrell Wistar Sloane, b. 1898;

Winifred Morris Sloane, b. 1900;

Henry Milnor Sloane, b. 1902;

Marian Morris Davids Sloane, b. 1904;

Norman Prentice Sloane, b. 1905.

Benjamin Milnor, b. June 12, 1771, d. July 8, 1772;

Hon. James Milnor, D. D., b. in Phila., June 25, 1773, was a student at the Univ. of Pa., entering the Coll. Dept. in 1789, and taking his degree in 1793. He studied law under William Rawle, Esq., and on his motion was admitted to the Phila. Bar, in 1794. He practiced his profession in Phila. until 1813, and was known as the "honest lawyer," a tribute paid him by Stephen Girard. He was a member of Common Council, and also of Select Council, 1808-13, serving as president of the latter body, 1808-09. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pa., 1805-13. He was a representative in the Twelfth U. S. Congress, 1812-14. Taking up his studies for the ministry he became assistant rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's in 1814, and served until 1816, when he was appointed rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, which charge he filled until his death in that city, April 8, 1845. He was a man of fine intellectual ability, a great student, and one of the most eminent and learned divines, and controversial writers on religious subjects of his time. He m. Eleanor, dau. of Henry Pauling, of Norristown, Pa., of a family long prominent in Montgomery co., and doubtless of the same ancestry as his great-great-grandmother, Pleasant Paulin. They had two sons, viz.:

William Henry Milnor, b. in Phila., 1807; studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Joseph Klapp, and graduated from the Medical Dept. of the Univ. of Pa.; practiced medicine in New York City, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the U. S. A. as surgeon, and d. in the service at Savage's station, five miles from Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1862. He was twice Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of the State of New York. He m. (first) his cousin, Anna Milnor, dau. of his uncle and preceptor, Dr. Joseph Klapp, by his wife, Anna Milnor (see forward); and (second) in 1840, her sister, Margaret Milnor Klapp; by the latter he had issue:

Anna Milnor, m. a Mr. Eastern, of New York, and had issue;

James Milnor, b. 1842, d. unm., 1866;

Rev. Charles Edward Milnor, of Phila., b. June 24, 1847, prepared for College at Episcopal Academy, Phila., and entered Kenyon College, Ohio; prepared for the ministry at the Episcopal Divinity School, Phila., was ordained a deacon in 1874, and in the same year was ordained a priest by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pa., at St. Andrew's Church, Phila.; m. June 22, 1880, Annie E. Hopper, of Phila.;

Eleanor Milnor, b. 1852, d. 1866.

Charles Edward Milnor, b. in New York City, Aug., 1822, d. May 1, 1877; was educated at "China Hall," Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., and at the Muhlenberg School, and then entered the New York College; became a stock broker in New York City; m. at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., in 1848, Susan Ely, dau. of John Henry and Lydia Haines (Ely) Stephens, formerly of Lyme, Conn., and had issue:

Eleanor Milnor, m. Sept. 4, 1873, Rear-Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, and had issue, Eleanor Goodrich, m. June 1, 1901, Douglass Campbell, and Gladys Goodrich, unm.;

Susan Vincent Milnor, m. June 12, 1873, Elmslie M. Gillet, and had issue:

Alice, m. Henry Mott Branson;

Bertha, m. Lieut. William Patterson, U. S. Coast Artillery;

Jane Haxall, m. Morris Ketchum;

Charlotte Milnor, m. Arthur Paul Adenauh;

Langdon, of New York, unm.;

Mildred.

Alice Milnor, unm., resides in New York City;

Jeanette Stephens Milnor, unm., resides in New York City.

Anna Milnor, b. May 25, 1775, d. Nov. 18, 1778;

Nancy Milnor, b. Aug. 7, 1779, d. Sept. 6, 1780;

George Washington Milnor, b. Feb. 15, 1781, d. Aug. 1, 1781;

Anna Milnor, b. Aug. 23, 1783, d. July 27, 1841; m. Dr. Joseph Klapp.

Issue of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Milnor) Klapp:

WILLIAM HENRY KLAPP, M. D., b. Oct. 14, 1808; m. Rebecca Plumsted Devereux; of whom presently;

Henry Milnor Klapp, M. D., graduated from the Univ. of Pa., Dept. of Arts, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Phila., from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1859; for many years physician at Moyamensing Prison, later filling the same position at the State Penitentiary, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Phila. He was a writer of considerable merit on medical and other subjects, and travelled extensively in the Orient and South America; d. s. p.;

Anna Milnor Klapp, b. 1811; first wife of Dr. William Henry Milnor, above mentioned; d. s. p.;

Mary O. Klapp, b. 1813, d. 1861, m. Rev. Henry Whitesides, b. 1807, d. 1861; a brother of Sarah Whitesides, who m. Charles Jones Wistar, of Germantown;

JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., b. Jan. 21, 1817, d. Feb. 26, 1885; m. Anna Pauline Van Lew; of whom presently;

Ellen Klapp, b. 1820, d. Aug. 26, 1855; m. Jan. 12, 1844, Rev. Thomas Franklin, D. D., of Phila.;

Margaret Milnor Klapp, b. 1823, d. Sept. 1863; m. in 1840, her cousin, Dr. William Henry Milnor, of New York, being his second wife;

Rebecca Milnor Klapp, b. 1825; m. Samuel Phillips Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., and had issue.

WILLIAM HENRY KLAPP, M. D., eldest son of Dr. Joseph Klapp, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anna Milnor, born in Philadelphia, October 14, 1808, was named for his grandfathers, William Milnor and Henry Klapp, of Renssalaer-Wyck, New York. He was educated at private schools in Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, from which he graduated with

the degree of Bachelor of Arts, July 26, 1827, and delivered the classical oration at the public commencement of that year. He was a member of the Philomathean Society at the University. Upon leaving the Department of Arts he entered the Medical Department of the University, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 24, 1830, and entering upon the practice of his profession in the then District of Southwark, Philadelphia, soon built up a large practice. In 1832 he was appointed one of the assistant physicians to the hospital opened by the Board of Health in Catharine street, for the reception of Cholera patients, during the prevalence of the epidemic at that time. He received from the University the degree of Master of Arts in due course. Upon the opening of the new prison for the county of Philadelphia in 1838, Dr. Klapp was elected its physician, which office he filled for fourteen years, his resignation bearing date February 9, 1852. He was also one of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital. In 1849 the dreaded Cholera made its appearance amongst the inmates of the county prison, but so judicious were the means adopted by Dr. Klapp, that very few deaths occurred. In August, 1839, Dr. Klapp was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and was also chosen by the Philadelphia County Medical Society to represent it at the American Medical Association which met in Boston in 1849, and again represented the Philadelphia Society in the meeting at the city of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1851, and at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1855. Dr. Klapp had an extremely sensitive organization, and was conscientious to a fault, attending to his extensive practice day and night, year in and year out; he refused to take any rest until the necessity was forced upon him, and the propriety of restricting the circle of his practice within much narrower limits. On July 5, 1855, when in his forty-seventh year he had an alarming illness, but he so far recovered as to again begin his office practice. A second attack occurred, however, in about a year, and he died September 28, 1856, and is buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

Dr. William Henry Klapp was married at Philadelphia, January 9, 1833, by his uncle, the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., to Rebecca Plumsted, daughter of John Devereux, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hutton, of Southwark, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Plumsted, Esq., of Philadelphia, and "Mount Clement," New Jersey, by his wife, Mary Coates, and therefore a descendant of Clement, the eminent Colonial merchant, and statesman of Philadelphia. Rebecca Plumsted (Devereux) Klapp was born in Philadelphia October 16, 1808, died November 7, 1892, and buried in St. Peter's Churchyard.

Issue of Dr. William Henry and Rebecca P. (Devereux) Klapp:

Devereux Klapp, b. Feb. 1, 1834, d. unm., Sept. 7, 1874, at Rome, Italy, and was bur. in the Protestant Cemetery in that city. He was graduated from Burlington College in 1852, and received his degree of Master of Arts from the same college in 1855; and was a member of the Alpha Chapter of the Delta Psi fraternity;

Anna Klapp, b. April 4, 1836; m. at St. Peter's Church, Phila., by Rev. George Leeds, May 1, 1861, Langdon Williams, of Boston, Mass. (son of Nathaniel Langdon Williams, by his wife, Eleanor, dan. of James and Sarah (Crowninshield) Devereux), b. June 24, 1829, A. B. and L.L. B., Harv. Univ.; d. in Rome, Italy, May 9, 1872, and was bur. in the Protestant Cemetery there; they had issue:

Langdon Williams, b. March 28, 1862, in Phila.; graduated Johns Hopkins Univ., A. B., 1886; and has been a master at the Episcopal Academy, Phila., for some years; m. at First Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1896, Marian, dan. of Richard and Mary Rebecca Perkins Adams (Allen) Robins;

- William Klapp Williams, b. Sept. 1, 1863, in Phila., d. at Montecito, Cal., June 4, 1897, and bur. in Roxbury Cemetery, Boston, Mass. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins Univ., A. B., 1886, and Ph. D., 1889;
- John Devereux Williams, b. April 18, 1872, d. at Rome, Italy, May 31, 1872, bur. at Protestant Cemetery there.
- Harry Milnor Klapp, b. Oct. 3, 1837, d. March 2, 1839, bur. in Trinity Church, Phila.;
- George Gilson Klapp, b. in Phila., Nov. 1, 1839; educated at Episcopal Academy, Phila., and entered the Univ. of Pa., 1854, but left at close of sophomore year; member of Delta Psi fraternity; m. in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 2, 1866, by Rev. Leighton Coleman, to Mary Eloise, dau. of Henry B. and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, of Natchez, Miss., and had issue:
- Walter Devereux Klapp, b. Aug. 11, 1867; m. at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1891, Katharine, dau. of Col. Eugene and Stella Hunter, of Clinton, Miss., and had issue:
- Mary Devereux Klapp, b. Oct. 15, 1891;
- Ronald Devereux Klapp, b. March 23, 1895;
- Edgar Alan Klapp, b. Aug. 19, 1897.
- Edith Lattimore Klapp, b. Oct. 14, 1868;
- Herbert Langdon Klapp, b. Aug. 14, 1870;
- George Gilson Klapp, b. Sept. 11, 1873, d. inf.;
- George Gilson Klapp, b. May 25, 1876, d. inf.;
- Mary Eloise Klapp, b. July 1, 1878, d. inf.
- Laura Etchingham Klapp, b. in Phila., March 10, 1842;
- Joseph Klapp, b. in Phila., Dec. 28, 1843, d. March 26, 1845, bur. in Trinity Church, Phila.,
- Frederick Klapp, b. Phila., Oct. 26, 1846; m. at St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, England, March 6, 1875, by Rev. John R. Eyre, Edith, dau. of Henry Leslie, Barrister of London, England, and had issue:
- Edith Devereux Klapp, b. Feb. 10, 1876;
- Paul Shirley Klapp, b. April 1, 1879; m. in Church of Immaculate Conception, Minneapolis, by Rev. Father O'Callahan, Feb. 27, 1906, Suzanne Urban, dau. of Cornelius and Margaret McCauley, and had issue:
- Shirley Margaret Klapp, b. March 9, 1907.
- Anna Louise Klapp, b. June 29, 1881;
- Freda Leslie Klapp, b. March 8, 1884;
- Langdon Williams Klapp, b. May 10, 1887, d. at Jamestown, N. D., Feb. 18, 1894;
- Alexis Plumsted Klapp, b. Feb. 5, 1892.
- WILLIAM HENRY KLAPP, b. Oct. 13, 1849, of whom presently;
- Bertha Klapp, b. March 21, 1851.

WILLIAM HENRY KLAPP, M. D., youngest son of Dr. William Henry Klapp, by his wife, Rebecca Plumsted Devereux, was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 13, 1849. He received his secondary education at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with high honor in 1866, and entered Harvard University in 1867, receiving his degree of B. A. from the latter institution in 1871. He was immediately appointed one of the classical masters at the Episcopal Academy, and while performing his duties as such entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. He received the Alumni prize for the best original thesis, his subject being, "The Physiological Action of Strychnia." During his undergraduate period of study, he served as assistant to Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, Professor of Physiology at the University, and shortly after graduation was appointed Demonstrator of Physiology at the University. He never practiced medicine. During all this time he was deeply interested in his work at the Episcopal Academy, and wrote several articles on classical subjects, which were published in the current literature of the day. In the face of much opposition, he was the first to introduce the Roman method of pronunciation of Latin in

Philadelphia, and published a monograph on the subject. He was one of the charter members of the University Club, and has been treasurer of the Central Committee of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania since its foundation by statute of the Board of Trustees. He was one of the charter members of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia and took a deep interest in it, serving for many years on the Board of Governors, and was its president, 1900-01. Shortly after Dr. Klapp's graduation from Harvard, Asa I. Fish, Esq., formed a small club of young men to meet every two weeks during the winter months to read Horace and other Latin authors; and on the death of Mr. Fish, in 1879, Dr. Klapp was elected Dean of this Horace Club. Contrary to the usual short life of such associations, the Horace Club still lives, and holds its meetings every winter; within a limited circle, it has been a marked literary centre in Philadelphia.

Dr. Klapp has travelled extensively in Europe, visiting it to study its antiquities and art. He is a member of the American Philological Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. He is the fifty-seventh member of the Society of Colonial Wars as sixth in descent from Clement Plumsted, and fifth in descent from William Plumsted. In 1886 he was one of the active graduates in the production of "The Acharnians" by the students of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, May 14 and 15, and in New York, November 19. In recognition of his services in this behalf the University presented him with a silver loving cup, the inscription upon which was written by Dr. Horace Howard Furness. At the public Commencement in June, 1886, he was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Having entirely dropped his medical studies, Dr. Klapp devoted himself to literature and art, and to the interests of the Episcopal Academy, to which he was devotedly attached. On the resignation of his predecessor, in July, 1891, he was elected Head Master of the Academy and at once entered upon his duties, and commenced that expanded career as an educator to which his tastes and attainments seemed to call him. His selection for the place and his acceptance of it were not accidents, but the result of his previous masterful service as a classical instructor, his sound scholarship, and his evident success in influencing the young men of his classes. From the beginning of his work in this position, he set out with distinct ideals of the dignity and inherent nobility of a life given to education; looking upon teaching as a profession, calling as it does for equal preparation and powers, with those of the other learned professions. He constantly used his place and influence to raise the standing, and increase the respect for the teacher in the community. A teacher in his eyes must be one who takes a broad serious view of his work, and means to give his life to it, as a profession; he resolutely refused to regard the school as a temporary refuge for a young man of doubtful equipment until he saw something more to his liking. The members of his corps must be especially prepared and carefully selected men, and for this kind there should be a suitable and dignified recompense. The teaching profession has undoubtedly risen in the estimation of the community, and it is due to the work and influence of those, who like Dr. Klapp, have labored to that end and expressed decided opinions of its worth and dignity. Dr. William H. Klapp has taken a prominent part in various associations of schoolmasters, and in the societies having to do

with the inter-relations of School and College, serving for several years upon the College Entrance Examination Board.

Under his administration the Episcopal Academy has entered upon a period of expansion and success that has trebled the number of students and greatly increased its repute as an educational institution. Its success and perpetuation, and the elevation of the dignity of the profession of teaching are his highest aims, to which he has devoted his talents, his scholarship and his life.

JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., fifth child of Dr. Joseph Klapp, by his wife, Anna Milnor, was born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1817, and prepared for college at private schools of that city. In 1833 he entered the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but in 1834, during his sophomore year, left the college to attend the classical school at "China Hall," Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. While at the University he was elected to membership in the Zelosophic Society. In 1837 he matriculated as a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and he received his medical diploma there, April 16, 1839. He established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and was the first of the medical profession to specialize, making a specialty of diseases of the digestive organs. On September 18, 1839, Dr. Klapp was elected a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was a visiting physician to several of the hospitals of his native city at different periods.

In conjunction with Dr. Partridge, Dr. Klapp founded the "Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables" in 1853, the plans being formulated by him, and until his death, February 26, 1885, was associated with this hospital as chief of its Medical Staff, occupying the chair of Diseases of the Digestive Organs. In 1863-64, during the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Klapp was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and detailed to the Military Hospital at Sixth and Master streets, where, with Dr. Robert M. Smith, he had charge of the second floor. Dr. Paul Beck Goddard was Surgeon-in-Chief, and among Dr. Klapp's colleagues were Doctors William Pancoast and Matthew Knorr.

Dr. Klapp was for many years one of the leaders of the vestry of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was for many years prominent and active in the Masonic fraternity in Philadelphia, having joined Lodge No. 51, in 1848. He was also a prominent figure in the Board of Directors of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

At a time when Dr. Joseph Pancoast contemplated retiring from the Chair of Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Joseph Klapp was urged to allow his name to be proposed as Dr. Pancoast's successor. While appreciating the honor Dr. Klapp joined other friends of Dr. Pancoast in persuading the latter to retain the chair. Dr. Klapp was a man of strong and pleasing personality and fine literary ability and tastes, combined with extreme sensitiveness and modesty. His happiest hours were those, when released from the pressure of professional duties, he could retire to his own drawing room and join his wife, family and friends, in social intercourse. His genial and pleasant manners made him the beloved physician of the southern portion of the city where he resided, and he left,

among the old residents, many recollections of his kind and thoughtful interest in his fellowmen.

Dr. Joseph Klapp was married on January 12, 1844, by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, Rector of St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, at the Van Lew mansion, the residence of her mother, to Anna Pauline, born October 7, 1820, daughter of John and Eliza Louisa (Baker) Van Lew. Her father, John Van Lew, born in Jamaica, Long Island, March 4, 1790, was a son of J. Frederick Van Lew, by his wife Elizabeth Van Lew, a daughter of John Van Lew, born in Flushing, Long Island, 1763, died 1812, by his wife Martha, and a descendant of Frederick Van Lew, who with a brother, Jan Van Lew, or Van Lewen, as the name was originally spelled, emigrated to America from Utrecht, Holland, about 1660, and at Jamaica, Long Island. John Van Lew, father of Mrs. Klapp, removed to Richmond, Virginia, and was an extensive merchant there, having in operation at one time five separate commercial establishments. He died in Richmond in 1843.

Eliza Louisa Baker, mother of Mrs. Klapp, born in Philadelphia, in 1798, died there, September 13, 1875, was a daughter of Hon. Hilary Baker, Mayor of Philadelphia, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, and an officer of the First Artillery Regiment of Philadelphia, 1780, by his wife, Anna Maria or "Polly" Kreider; granddaughter of Johan Hilarius Baker or Becker, born in Bonnheim, Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, February 25, 1705, who with his wife, Catharine Reinke, emigrated to America in 1754, and until the founding of the Germantown Academy in 1761, conducted a German School in Germantown. On the organization of the Union School, which later became the Germantown Academy, John Hilarius Baker was selected as instructor in German, and filled that position until the battle of Germantown temporarily broke up the school, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he died June 23, 1783. He was a son of Johan Joachim Becker, born March 24, 1657, died December 2, 1737, by his wife, Susanna Heilfrich; and grandson of August Becker, born 1621, died February 25, 1678, by his wife, Barbara Nuss.

Issue of Dr. Joseph and Anna Pauline (Van Lew) Klapp:

Elizabeth Louise Klapp, b. Nov. 26, 1844; m. at St. Andrew's Church, Phila., Nov. 3, 1875, by the Rev. William Paddock, to Dr. Benjamin Franklin Nicholls, of Spartansburg, S. C., b. Dec. 3, 1847; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Phila., in 1875; was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Jefferson College, and filled that position until forced to resign by ill health; was one of the visiting surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital; corresponding secretary of Philadelphia County Medical Society, and succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Joseph Klapp, at the latter's death, in the Chair of Diseases of the Digestive Organs at the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables; a member of the Obstetrical Society of Phila.; the Phila. Chapter of the Alumni of Jefferson Medical College. He d. Feb. 15, 1895, and is bur. in the old Klapp family vault in the graveyard of Trinity Church, Phila.; they had issue:

Joseph Klapp Nicholls, b. Dec. 25, 1876; matriculated at Law Dept. of the Univ. of Pa., 1901; a member of the Law Academy of Phila., the General Alumni of the Univ. of Pa., the Alumni of the Central High School of Phila., the Penna. Society Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of South Carolina, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science;

Andrew Barry Crook Nicholls;

Catharine Louise Nicholls, and others who d. inf.

Anna Milnor Klapp, b. Nov. 19, 1846, d. Feb., 1888; m. at St. Andrew's Church, Phila., Oct. 12, 1869, Theodore Truesdale Lines, of New York, formerly of Conn.; they had issue:



Hilary Baker

Harvey Klapp Lines, b. April 17, 1873; educated at private schools in Phila.; served an enlistment in the Seventh Regiment of New York; member of New York Athletic Club; of New York Society Sons of the Revolution; Military Society of the War of 1812, and Society of Colonial Wars; is a prominent business man of Flushing, L. I., and a director of banking institutions there; m. 1899, Joanna Jones, of Flushing, and had issue:

Louisa Kartwright Lines;

Anna Klapp Lines;

Eleanor Lines.

Clarence Mansfield Lines, b. 1876, d. 1905;

Ernest Van Renssalaer Lines, b. 1883.

Ellen Franklin Klapp, m. (first) May 30, 1877, Rev. Mortimer A. Hyde; (second) Jan., 1887, Rev. Charles Alfred Ricksecker; by her first marriage had issue:

Ann Mortimer Hyde, b. July 6, 1882; m. 1900, Langley Ingraham, and has issue, Joseph Holt Ingraham.

By the second marriage:

Charles Alfred Ricksecker, 2d., b. Sept., 1888.

Joseph Klapp, M. D., 3d., b. Phila., Oct., 1850; received his education at private schools, and after engaging in business for several years, entered Jefferson Medical College, and received his medical degree there in 1889, entered upon the practice of medicine in Phila., where he still resides; was for several years connected with the out-patient department of the Jefferson College Hospital; m. Anna Caroline, dau. of Rev. Joseph Ingraham, rector of Christ Church, Holly Springs, Miss., by his wife, Mary Brooks;

John Van Lew Klapp, b. in Phila., July 25, 1852; after finishing his education in Phila., engaged in the manufacturing business in Richmond, Va., from which he retired in 1895, and returned to Phila., where he m. at St. Andrew's Church, June 5, 1896, Gertrude Klapp, dau. of Howard and Gertrude (Klapp) Hinchman;

Margaret Milnor Klapp, d. inf.;

Harvey Klapp, d. inf.;

Mary Pauline Klapp, unm.; occupied the family residence on Spruce street for several years, but now resides in Germantown, where she is a member of the Manheim Ladies' Club, and Civic Club, of Germantown;

Gertrude Harkins Klapp, m. June 12, 1890, Jesse Williams, 3d., of Phila., son of Jesse Williams, 2d., by his wife, Frances C., dau. of Dr. Samuel Stokes, of Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Pa., and fifth in descent from Thomas Stokes, who came from England in the ship "Kent" in 1677, and settled in Burlington co., N. J. Jesse Williams, 2d., a merchant of Phila. (b. 1804, d. 1874), was fifth in descent from George Williams, a Welsh Friend, who settled in Prince George co., Md. Jesse Williams, 3d., and Gertrude H. Klapp had issue:

Jesse William, 4th., d. inf.;

Gertrude Gladys Klapp Williams, b. Dec. 31, 1897;

Hilary Baker Williams, b. Dec., 1904.

WILBUR PADDOCK KLAPP, M. D., of whom presently.

WILBUR PADDOCK KLAPP, M. D., youngest son of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Van Lew) Klapp, born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1864, received his elementary education in private schools; entered the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the Philomathean Society. On his graduation he entered the Medical Department of the University and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. He was resident physician of the Episcopal Hospital and later visiting physician and chief of the out-patient department of that institution, in connection with his large private practice. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations; was one of the founders and first secretary of the Agnew Surgical Society; member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and of the General and Medical Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania; of the Alpha Mu Psi Omega (medical) fraternity; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Academy of Political and Social Science; and of the Penn and Southern clubs and a number of other social and charitable associations.

Dr. Wilbur Paddock Klapp married, January 12, 1897, Emma Frederica, daughter of Edward M. Klemm, by his wife, Eliza Mower, daughter of Edwin M. Lewis, for many years president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Dr. Wilbur P. and Emma Frederica (Klemm) Klapp:

Eliza Lewis Klapp, b. Dec. 18, 1897;

Edward Meinal Klemm Klapp, b. Jan. 8, 1899;

Wilbur Paddock Klapp, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1905.

CROZER FAMILY.

The surname Crozer, Crozier, Crosyer, Croser, Crosier, Croisser, is of French origin, and is said to have been derived from the French word *Croisé*, a Crusader, or one devoted to the Cross. The name is common to the southern central district of France, where the first crusade to the Holy Land was proclaimed by Pope Urban II.

The American family of Crozer is descended from the Crozier clan, found on the banks of the Liddel, partly in Roxburyshire, Scotland, and partly in Cumberland, England, in the early part of the fifteenth century, and since a number of French families assisted William of Normandy in his conquest of England in 1066, and were rewarded by him with large grants of land and titles, it is possible that the Croziers found their way from France to Great Britain at about that date. The Crozier clan belonged to the class of Border clans, moss-troopers, or raiders, holding fealty to neither England nor Scotland, but engaged in many forays into both kingdoms, and again sometimes partisans of one and sometimes of the other.

On February 3, 1413, three learned men of Scotland, Johannes Gyll, Wilhelmus Forster, and Wilhelmus Crosier, obtained from Henry IV., of England (then claiming jurisdiction over Scotland, having captured and held prisoner James I, of Scotland), a charter for the University of St. Andrews, which was confirmed by Papal authority, after the death of Henry, in the same year. William Crosier became the first professor of philosophy and logic, in this first University of Scotland.

Martin Crozier, of Rakestonlees, had a fortified tower or peel-house, near the source of the Liddell, about fifteen miles from the Hermitage, the historic seat of the Douglass family, and on the accession of James VI. to the throne of Scotland in 1587, the Croziers appeared on the roll of Border clans, returned to the first Parliament. The name still appears in both Roxburgh and Cumberland.

In 1692, William Crosier, the Chief of Clan Crosier, with his three sons and a number of others of the clan, left the Border, and located in county Down, Ireland, where they purchased large estates; those of Lagham, near Gilford, later known as Strathmore or Stramore; and Drumorin, later known as the Parke, being held by the three sons and their descendants for many generations; and from whence representatives of the family migrated to America at different periods.

The arms of the Irish family of Crosier as registered in the College of Arms at Dublin, are similar to those borne by the Crosiers of Cumberland and Northumberland, England, several of the latter having received the honor of knighthood. The arms are, "Azure,—a cross between four butterflies, or." The usual crest was, "On a helmet and wreath of colours, a griffin's head and wings,—displayed, argent;" though as in the case of many other families different crests were used by different branches of the families. In some cases, also, in the English family, four bees appear in the place of the four butterflies. The motto was *Diligentia Fortunae Matrix*, i. e. "Diligence is the mother of Fortune."

The traditionary account of the Pennsylvania family of Crozer relates that it

was founded by five brothers, Andrew, John, James, Robert and Samuel Crozer, who came from the North of Ireland and arrived in Philadelphia about 1723. This is probably substantially true, except that there is a possibility that they were accompanied by their parents, who acquiring no estate in their own names passed away without leaving any record. Andrew Crosier was witness to a will in Chester county in 1729, and the Andrew of the five brothers, and the ancestor of the Crozer family of Bucks county, was much under legal age at that date, thus indicating that Andrew was the father of the brothers named.

John Crosier, as we find his name spelled on the ancient records, married December 8, 1730, at the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Esther Gleave, born December 10, 1712, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gleave, of Springfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and members of Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends. Robert Crozer, another of the brothers, married, in 1737, Susanna Woodward, born December 11, 1718, daughter of Richard and Mary Woodward, also of Springfield, and she was disowned by Springfield Meeting in that year for marrying "out of unity." Samuel Crozer married, March 25, 1742, at the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Barbara Jones. Andrew Crozer married in New Jersey, in 1744, Jane Richardson. A John Crozer is mentioned in the will of Philip Tanner of East Nottingham, Chester county, in 1751, as the husband of his daughter, Rebecca, and in the will of Mary Tanner, widow of Philip, in 1759, a legacy is given to the children of her daughter Rebecca, "now in the custody of John Crosier."

JAMES CROZER, probably the second in point of age of the five immigrant brothers, married, in 1737-38, Rachel, third daughter of John and Elizabeth Gleave, of Springfield township, Chester county, born October 8, 1715. She was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, and being dealt with by Chester Monthly Meeting for marriage to one not a member, made an acknowledgement of her transgression of discipline in this particular, on March 27, 1738, and retained her membership; and in 1773 and 1774, her daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Martha, Esther, and Rebecca were received into membership. The will of John Gleave, dated June 17, 1751, and proven March 3, 1753, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; son, John; daughters, Esther, wife of John Crosier, and Rachel, wife of James Crozer; grandchildren, Elizabeth, daughter of John Crozer, and Mary and John Crozer, children of James Crozer. Other children of James and Rachel (Gleave) Crozer, were, Sarah, who married John Ogden, April 15, 1773; Elizabeth, who married John Burchall, September 13, 1792; and Martha, who married Rumford Dawes, June 2, 1814; at which latter date, James and Rachel Crozer were both deceased.

JOHN CROZER, son of James and Rachel (Gleave) Crozer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and followed that vocation in Philadelphia prior to his marriage. He had received a liberal education and was a good Latin scholar, and well versed in classic literature. He married Sarah Price, daughter of John Price, of Marcus Hook, Delaware county, and for a time resided on the farm of John Knowles, of whose estate John Crozer was the executor, in Delaware county. A few years after their marriage, however, John Crozer purchased the John West farm, in Springfield township, Delaware county, on which Swarthmore College now stands, noted as the birthplace of Benjamin West, the celebrated painter. Mrs. Crozer had been



John P. Cozue

reared in the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal church, while her husband, though not a member of any religious denomination, inclined to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, in which faith his mother had been reared; both were sincere Christians of fine character and their children were carefully reared in the doctrines of practical Christianity.

Issue of John and Sarah (Price) Crozer:

Elizabeth, m. John Lewis, of Delaware co.;

Sarah, m. Samuel V. Campbell, of Uniontown, Fayette co.;

James, b. 1785, for some years engaged in mercantile business in Phila., later in employ of his brother, John P. Crozer; d. at Upland, at house of brother, Oct., 1859, in his seventy-fourth year;

JOHN PRICE, b. Jan. 13, 1793; m. Sarah L. Knowles; of whom presently;

Samuel, b. 1796; came to Phila. at age of seventeen, to learn drug business, soon after entered machine shop of Large & Co., devoted much time to study of chemistry and other scientific branches; went to Liberia, Africa, in charge of first colony sent out by Colonization Society, sailed from New York in winter of 1820; d. Africa, April 6, 1821.

JOHN PRICE CROZER, fifth child of John and Sarah (Price) Crozer, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1793, in the same house in which Benjamin West was born. His educational advantages were very limited; he attended the country school near his home, where he was able to acquire the merest rudiments of an English education; but his father, always a scholarly man, had accumulated a small but well selected library, and his ambitious son devoted his leisure hours to study at home, and with the assistance of his parents acquired a broader and more liberal education than was attained by the greater number of young men of his time. From early boyhood he assisted in the conduct of his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen years, had almost the entire management of the farm. On arriving at age he took entire charge of the farm for one-third of the profits until the death of his father, on January 8, 1816. His mother died a year later, and in 1820 he leased the farm to others, and made a trip as far west as Illinois, principally on horseback, occupying about seven months.

During his absence the paternal farm was sold and with his share of his father's estate and his small savings, amounting to less than \$3,500, he started into business for himself. Entering into partnership with Judge G. G. Leiper, he conducted the latter's saw and grist mills at Leipersville, Delaware county, for a few years and later engaged in the cotton manufacturing at Leiper's mill on Brown creek. The business was at first small, but under the successful management of Mr. Crozer so increased in magnitude and profits, that in 1825, he purchased the Mattson Paper Mill on the west branch of Chester creek, to which he removed his cotton manufacturing machinery, and continued to operate it for the next twenty years.

Mr. Crozer now abandoned entirely the mill rented of Mr. Leiper, and transferred his business to the Mattson property, which included a large farm, farm house, tenant houses and complete farm buildings.

Beginning now to prosper in business Mr. Crozer was able to devote some time and means to the cause of education and religion, both being always close to his heart. In the year 1828 he erected a school house at West Branch, sixty by forty feet, designed not only for the children of his employees, but likewise as a place of religious worship on the Lord's Day; the preaching being sustained when ob-

tainable at his own expense. The building was also used for a Sabbath school, of which he was superintendent, continuing to fill that position there, and at his subsequent places of residence, to near if not quite the close of his life.

After locating at West Branch some years, he began to weave cotton goods as well as to spin yarns, first introducing twenty looms, and increasing the number later; and from this period his advancement in temporal affairs was rapid and continued.

In the autumn of 1839 he purchased another old paper mill property at the junction of West Branch with Chester creek, and tearing away the old paper mill, erected another cotton factory; and, the dwelling-house on the new purchase being better than at West Branch, he removed his family there in November, 1839, and expecting to make it his permanent home he named it Crozerville. The Sunday school established some years before at West Branch, was thereafter held in his own house at Crozerville. The railroad now running through the little town was not then thought of, and his nearest railroad station was at Chester, seven miles away.

In March, 1842, Mr. Crozer, in common with other mill owners, experienced the first "strike" or "turn-out," as he terms it in his diary, all his workmen quitting work for a period of nearly two months on the refusal of their demand for higher wages, during a severe depression in the business and manufacturing interests. This depression sadly affected the laboring class, not only in his immediate neighborhood but in Philadelphia and in all manufacturing towns, and Mr. Crozer did much charitable work in their relief. On February 16, 1843, Mr. Crozer met with a serious accident, being thrown from his sleigh and suffered a fracture of his thigh, which confined him to his house until the 15th of May, following, and was compelled to move about on crutches for some additional weeks. During this period his eldest son, Samuel A. Crozer, was first called into active participation in the administration of his father's business, taking charge of the office and financial business though but a few weeks over seventeen years of age. He was at this time operating the factories, the one at West Branch, another at Knowlton, and the one at Crozerville. In the freshet of August, 1843, the factory at Knowlton, practically new, was swept away with all its machinery and stock of yarns and goods, and the factory at West Branch was partially destroyed with its water-wheel, a number of looms and several thousands of dollars worth of yarns and other goods. At Crozerville his cotton house with about thirty bales of cotton was carried away, the race and dam much damaged, and the machinery in the mill injured. His loss was about fifty thousand dollars. However, the entries in the diary of Mr. Crozer during this period, and his letters to his sister, Mrs. Campbell, indicate that he was less concerned over the loss of his mills and substance than for the loss to the workingmen, and bemoans the necessity of being so tied down to business in rebuilding his mills, that he is unable to keep up his reading, and give proper attention to his spiritual and intellectual improvement.

The mills at Knowlton were never rebuilt, but those at West Branch and Crozerville were restored and put into operation, and though he soon afterwards transferred the most extensive part of his business to another point, were kept in operation for many years thereafter.

In February, 1845, Mr. Crozer purchased the Flower estate, situated about two miles from Chester, with a fine mill seat, and at once began the erection of

factories and buildings for his workmen there, naming the place Upland. It was not his intention to remove there, but to establish his growing business on a more eligible site. Two years later he, however, changed his mind and erected a handsome and commodious residence there in which he spent the two last decades of his useful life, amid the greatest activity in philanthropic work. The mill seat was the site of the ancient Chester Mills, framed in England and brought to the Delaware in the "Welcome" with William Penn. It not only supplied the original settlers on the Delaware, but furnished breadstuffs to the Patriot army during the Revolution. It included a tract of sixty odd acres of land, and in 1846, Mr. Crozer erected thereon his cotton mill No. 1, a stone structure of five stories, 139x50 feet, and installed therein one hundred and fifty power looms and six thousand spindles. He also erected forty-six tenements on the property for his workmen. In 1852 Mr. Crozer erected mill No. 2, somewhat larger than No. 1, containing one hundred and fifty power looms and seven thousand spindles. In 1853 he erected Cotton Mill No. 3, 222x52 feet, of four stories high, and introduced one hundred and fifty power looms and six thousand spindles. The three mills worked up ninety bales of cotton weekly and turned out eighty-two cases of finished goods.

John P. Crozer married, March 12, 1825, Sarah L., daughter of James Knowles, who had been reared in the same locality as himself. She was a woman of fine endowments and liberal education and a fitting helpmeet for the masterful, cultivated and progressive captain of industry, and philanthropist. Until April 1, 1847, they made their home at West Branch, near his first cotton mill, but on that date he removed to the Flower estate, two miles from Chester, which he named Upland. Here he had erected a mansion which became noted as a seat of culture, hospitality and benevolence, where husband and wife evolved many benevolent and charitable enterprises which they later instituted. In 1849 Mr. Crozer erected at his own expense a school building at Upland, and turned it over to the school directors of the district for the use of the neighborhood, the children of that neighborhood having previously been compelled to go a great distance to school. It was used for nine years, when owing to the large increase in population, due to the industries established by Mr. Crozer, larger buildings were provided at public expense.

Mr. Crozer, at the age of fourteen years, had professed religion under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Staughton, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and became a member of that church, and was thereafter a devout member of that denomination. On his removal to Upland, he provided religious services in a building adjoining his factory, until 1851, when he began the erection of a church edifice, which was completed November 17, 1852, when it was publicly recognized as a Baptist church several prominent clergymen of that denomination taking part in its dedication. In 1860 an addition was erected, and in 1873 a further addition was erected by Mr. Crozer at a cost of \$14,000. In 1855 Mr. Crozer also erected a substantial parsonage adjoining the church. From the little church established by Mr. Crozer in 1847, has grown not only the large congregation worshipping at the church later erected by him, but four other churches in the neighborhood, as the population increased.

In 1857 Mr. Crozer established the Crozer Normal School, expending forty-five thousand dollars in the erection of what is now the main building of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland. In 1858 it was opened as a high grade academy, and continued to give instruction in the higher branches until the break-

ing out of the Civil War. The school being closed by the stagnation caused by the war, Mr. Crozer tendered the use of the academy building to the government free of expense, as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, and on June 18, 1862, it was opened as such. On the same day the ladies of Upland and vicinity organized the Soldiers' Relief Association, of which Mrs. John P. Crozer was treasurer, and her two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer, and Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, were respectively the first directress and assistant secretary. The other officers were Mrs. Abigail Kerlin, assistant directress, and Mrs. Samuel Arthur, secretary. For some time the hospital, which was equipped with one thousand beds, and provided accommodation for three hundred nurses, attendants and guards, was supplied entirely by this association. The patients were almost exclusively Union soldiers, until after the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, when a great number of the sick and wounded Confederates left on the field by General Lee were provided for at the Chester Hospital, which during the war provided for more than six thousand patients. At the close of the war in 1865, the government surrendered the building to Mr. Crozer, who rented it to Col. Theodore Hyatt, but soon after the death of Mr. Crozer, which occurred on March 11, 1866, his widow and children set apart the academy building and grounds, for a particular educational purpose, as a memorial to the deceased husband and father, to be known as the Crozer Theological Seminary, under the control of the Baptist Church, for the education of divinity students of that denomination, and it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on October 2, 1868. The theological department of the Lewisburg University, with the founding of which Mr. Crozer had taken a prominent part, twenty years earlier, was merged into that at Upland, and after the death of Mrs. Crozer, her children devoted fifty thousand dollars to the endowment of a professorship in the Crozer Theological Seminary, as a memorial to her.

Mr. Crozer had already contributed a considerable sum towards the founding of the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1847, when he made a tour of the central and western counties of the state; at which time he visited the proposed site. When the building was about to be erected in 1849, he spent considerable time at Lewisburg and secured the title to the land upon which they were erected. In February, 1853, he proposed an endowment of a new professorship there, and offered the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for that object, conditioned that a like amount should be raised by others, which was promptly done. In 1855 he offered a further endowment of fifty thousand dollars provided the institution should be removed to a point nearer Philadelphia, where he felt it would be of much greater use to the Baptist denomination, in whose interest it was founded; this proposition was however rejected.

In middle life John P. Crozer began the practice of setting apart his birthday, January 13, as a day of meditation and prayer. After his business had begun to be extremely prosperous, that was also a time when he considered plans by which a portion of the accumulations of the past year was to be devoted to charitable uses. Among the objects of his charity was the Training School for Feeble-minded Children, to which his donations had reached the sum of ten thousand dollars in 1860; he was one of the most active of its board of managers until his death, and succeeded Bishop Potter as its president some years prior to his death.

John P. Crozer was always an opponent of human slavery, and his sympathy and aid was early given to prevent its expansion. On the outbreak of the Civil

War, he was one of the organizers of the Christian Commission, November 14, 1861, and during its whole existence was an active and worthy member of its executive committee, and a large contributor to its funds; one of his subscriptions amounting to five thousand dollars and members of his family at the same time contributed fourteen thousand dollars more; his total contribution to this humane organization exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars.

The charitable projects evolved and consummated by Mr. Crozer were almost invariably on the line of education for those so situated as to be deprived of the ordinary means of Christian enlightenment in his own country. On February 18, 1864, he donated ten thousand dollars to the American Baptist Publication Society, in trust, the income thereof to be used to aid Sunday school libraries in procuring proper books. On February 28, 1865, he donated to the same society, five thousand dollars, the income to be used for procuring books for Baptist ministers. Again in the same year he contributed twenty thousand dollars to the Lewisburg University. He was president of the American Colonization Society and actively engaged in its work. As previously shown, his brother, Samuel Crozer, went to Africa with the first colony, and died there in 1821.

During the latter years of the life of John P. Crozer, he devoted considerable time, means and thought to projects for the amelioration of the condition of the nation's freedmen, and while he did not live to bring to a full fruition the plans he had laid on these lines, his family soon after his death carried out his wishes on plans formulated by him. On February 1, accompanied by members of his family, including his son-in-law, Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D., he started on a tour of the southern states with a view of studying the most urgent needs of the colored people of the south, lately held in bondage, and it was during this trip that he was stricken with the fatal malady, from which he died at his Upland home, on March 11, 1866. His will directed that his wife should have the income of a large trust fund, and recommended that she spend the entire surplus in deeds of charity and benevolence. His large bequests to his children were accompanied by somewhat similar recommendations.

Soon after his death, his family made a donation of fifty thousand dollars to the American Baptist Publication Society, to be held by them and one-fourth of the income to be used to furnish Sunday school books and other publications to Sunday schools for colored children; one-fourth for the support of Sunday schools for colored people; one-fourth toward furnishing pastors of Baptist churches for colored people with suitable books for pulpit preparation; and one-fourth to be used in aiding colored members of Baptist churches in obtaining such literary and theological instruction as their talents and circumstances required to fit them as teachers and leaders of their colored brethren. A wide discretion was however given to the trustee society, in the use of the income, provided it was in the line of the religious and secular education of the colored race.

John P. Crozer was universally lamented as a model Christian gentleman and public benefactor; the press and many associated bodies throughout the State gave expression to the common grief and regret at his loss.

Few men have given as conscientious a study on how to place their surplus wealth into channels where it might be the greatest means of uplifting and Christianizing the human race. Wealth was never bestowed upon a more worthy steward as he always realized his responsibility as its possessor. He was a remarkable

man in many ways; having little opportunity in his youth for acquiring an education, by persistent application of his leisure hours to the reading of well selected books, he became one of the best informed men of his time on practical and humanitarian lines.

His wife was always a ready sympathizer and abettor in his many philanthropic schemes, and continued them after his death. She died August 7, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years, leaving a much cherished memory for her lovely character and her countless benefactions. During the greater part of her life she was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but in January, 1852, with her daughter, Sallie, and her niece, Mary Lewis, was baptized and became a member of the Baptist church, with which her husband had been united from boyhood.

After the death of John P. Crozer, his cotton mills at Upland were divided among his children, Samuel A., the eldest son, taking Mill No. 2, and the other three sons, J. Lewis, George K. and Robert H. Crozer, taking charge of mills Nos. 1 and 3, which they operated under the firm name of J. P. Crozer's Sons.

Issue of John Price and Sallie (Knowles) Crozer:

SAMUEL ALDRICH CROZER, b. Dec. 25, 1825; m. (first) Abigail Cheyney; m. (second) _____; of whom presently;

Margaret Crozer, d. March, 1870; m. William Bucknell; Pearl Hall Library, at Crozer Theolog. Sem., was erected by him and endowed in memory of his wife; Elizabeth Crozer, m. Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D.;

J. Lewis Crozer, b. at West Branch, Delaware Co., Pa.; d. at Upland, Apr. 7, 1897; educated in Phila.; learned cotton manufacturing business with his father, and after his death was for some years senior member of firm of J. P. Crozer's Sons, in the conduct of Mills Nos. 1 and 3, at Upland; later retired from active business; was treas. of the Crozer Theo. Sem., from its institution, and contributed largely to its endowment; was also large contributor to support of Baptist Church, and to various philanthropic institutions; his will set apart \$500,000 for erection and endowment of hospital for incurables, and \$250,000 for free library in city of Chester; he was very public-spirited, but of retiring nature and habits; m. 1857, Mary A., dau. of Richard G. and Mary A. (Turey) Stotesbury, of Phila., and descendant of one of the oldest English families in America; they had no issue;

Sallie K. Crozer, d. Aug., 1852;

James Crozer, d. Oct. 25, 1838;

GEORGE K. CROZER, b. at West Branch, Del. co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1839; of whom later;

Robert H. Crozer, b. Crozerville, member of firm of J. P. Crozer's Sons;

Emma Crozer, b. Crozerville, 1845.

SAMUEL ALDRICH CROZER, eldest son of John P. and Sallie (Knowles) Crozer, was born at West Branch, Ashton township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1825, less than a year after his father had purchased the dilapidated old paper mill there and transferred his cotton manufacturing machinery to it, naming the locality West Branch, from its locality on the west branch of Chester creek. Here it was that his father laid the foundation of the large fortune he subsequently acquired.

Samuel A. Crozer received his primary education at the country schools of his native district, and on arriving at sufficient age was placed in a boarding school at Wilmington, Delaware, and later attended a similar institution in Philadelphia. His real education, however, that which fitted him to become an accomplished Christian gentleman, a practical and well equipped business man and an exemplary and useful, public-spirited citizen, he acquired in his own home. His mother was a cultured, refined and gentle woman, whose teachings exerted a lasting influence

for good upon her children, and his father, though not liberally educated in his youth, was one of those thorough and practical students who devoted his spare time to the selection and study of instructive books, and was so thoroughly master of their contents and cognizant of the needs of a growing mind that he was of the utmost assistance in forming the education and founding the character of his sons.

In February, 1843, when Samuel A. Crozer was slightly over seventeen years of age, he was recalled from his boarding school to take charge of the financial and office department of his father's manufacturing business, which had by this time grown to large proportions, his father being confined to his bed by a fractured thigh, the result of an accident. This unexpected responsibility the son met with such ability that his father, on his recovery, continued him in absolute control of that branch of the business.

In August, of the same year, Delaware county was devastated by the memorable flood, which swept away many mills, mill-dams and other property, and Samuel A. Crozer was sent by his father to the West Branch mill to direct the operations of preserving all that was possible of the mill and its contents from destruction, and he continued at his post after more than half of the factory had been undermined and crumbled into the raging flood.

As before stated, in 1845, John P. Crozer purchased the old Chester mills, near Upland, and began the erection of his first large cotton factory there, afterwards known as Mill No. 1. When the building was completed Samuel A. Crozer was entrusted by his father with the supervision of placing the new machinery, and when, in 1846, the mill was started up, he had entire control and direction of the factory, and throughout the diary of John P. Crozer, we find thankful mention of how much he relied upon and appreciated the advice and assistance of his son.

On arriving at his majority, or on January 1, 1847, Samuel A. Crozer was admitted to partnership in his father's business, under the firm name of John P. Crozer & Son, which continued until the death of the father in 1866, when Samuel A. Crozer, in the division of his father's property took Factory No. 2, which he conducted on his own account until 1881, when his eldest son, John Price Crozer, was given an interest in the business and the firm name became Samuel A. Crozer & Son, under which it has since continued to conduct the business, established by John Price Crozer, Sr.

Besides the cotton manufacturing business in his native county, Samuel A. Crozer is identified largely with business interests elsewhere. He is one of the principal stockholders in the Crozer Steel & Iron Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, as well as holding large interests in the Upland Coal Company, of Elkhorn, West Virginia, in both of which he owns a controlling interest. He is also a large real estate owner in Roanoke, Virginia; in the business part of the city of Chicago; in Delaware county, particularly in the city of Chester and the borough of Upland; and also owns the Crozer Building on Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Samuel A. Crozer has taken an active and prominent interest in religious, philanthropic and charitable work for many years. In 1863 he became president of the National Baptist Convention for Missionary Purposes, and has contributed liberally to the general charity and missionary funds of the Baptist Church. He was for over forty years one of the board of managers of the Training School for Feeble-minded Children, at Elwyn, Pennsylvania, and for several years president of the board, a position his father held at the time of his death. He has been

president of the board of trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary, since that institution was endowed by the Crozer family, in 1868. He is president of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, and has been for nearly a half century a member of the board of managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia. He has also frequently served on the managing boards of a number of other religious and philanthropic associations and institutions.

Mr. Crozer erected at his own cost the South Chester Baptist Church; the Leipersville Baptist Church, and the New Emanuel Baptist Church, at Fifteenth and Potter streets, Chester; the latter being erected as a memorial to his wife. He was a large contributor to the Chester Hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia; the Chester Free Library, and several similar institutions. Crozer Park, a tract of thirty-five acres was donated by him to the city of Chester.

Mr. Crozer is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of Delaware County Historical Society, and takes a lively interest in local history; having delivered a number of addresses that have been valuable contributions to the local history of his native county. Among these are his address before the Delaware County Society at Upland, June 22, 1899, on "The Early Manufacture and Manufacturers of Delaware County," and his historical address at the semi-centennial of Upland Baptist Church. He is an extensive traveller, having crossed the Atlantic eighty times and visited nearly every part of the inhabited globe.

Samuel A. Crozer married, June 14, 1854, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Abigail Cheyney, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, and a descendant of the first Puritan settlers of that state. She was an accomplished linguist and was widely known for her proficiency in music. A number of her translations from German authors have been published and received a wide circulation. Among them was her translation of Otto Roquette's novel, "Conrad Hogen's Mistakes," which was widely read; the proceeds from the sale of which she donated to the "Home for Destitute Children." Among her minor works was her translation of Paul Heyse's "La Rabbiata." For many years Mrs. Crozer conducted a singing school at Upland, open to all the people of the village, which was a feature of the local life of the borough.

During the Civil War, when the main hall of the present Crozer Theological Seminary was used as a military hospital for wounded and disabled soldiers, Mrs. Crozer was president and directress of the Soldiers' Relief Association of Delaware county, and assisted materially in ministering to the thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers brought to the Hospital, at Upland. She died July 21, 1890, and he married (second) _____.

Issue of Samuel A. and Abigail (Cheyney) Crozer:

John P. Crozer;

Samuel A. Crozer, Jr., d. at Seine Port, France;

Edward Crozer, grad. at Haverford Coll. and engaged in business with his father for short time; later engaged in breeding and raising of thorough-bred fox hounds and hunting horses, and became an authority on merits of these animals; was largely instrumental in organization of the Upland Hunt Club, in 1900, and was made master of hounds. He is also member of Radnor Hunt Club; Phila. Country Club; Phila. Gun Club; and many other social organizations. He purchased the old West property some years ago, where his grandfather was born, and has devoted considerable attention to its preservation and improvement, making it one of the handsome and attractive country seats in the neighborhood of Phila. He m. 1902, Florence, dau. of John M. Robinson, of Baltimore, Md.;

Sallie K. Crozer, m. William H. Robinson;

Margaret Crozer, m. Caleb Fox;
Mary Crozer, m. Lewis R. Page.

GEORGE K. CROZER, son of John Price and Sallie (Knowles) Crozer, born at West Branch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1839, received his preliminary education at the schools of Chester and vicinity, and preparing for college at the Chester Academy built and organized by his father, entered the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1860. On leaving college he learned the cotton manufacturing business and later became a partner in the family firm of John P. Crozer & Sons, which continued until after his father's death in 1866, when the two firms were formed by the sons, that of Samuel A. Crozer, later Samuel A. Crozer & Son; and that of John P. Crozer's Sons, composed of three of the sons, J. Lewis, George K. and Robert H. Crozer, operated Mills No. 1 and No. 3, until the death of J. Lewis Crozer, the senior member of the firm, in 1897, when the company was dissolved, and George K. Crozer retired from the business so long conducted by the family.

George K. Crozer has been a member of the Upland Baptist Church, established by his father, since the early sixties, and has served on the various boards of managers of that denomination and as president of a number of them. He was one of the founders of Crozer Theological Seminary, and actively associated with the affairs of that institution since its organization. He was for several years a member of the Sabbath School Union, and one of the managers of the House of Refuge. During the Civil War, Mr. Crozer made a close study of military tactics and drilled a large number of men known as the Home Guards, most of whom eventually entered the United States Volunteer Service. In June, 1863, he took out a company from Upland for ninety days service, known as Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which was mustered into the service of the United States for the defence of the state.

Mr. Crozer has been a liberal contributor to the religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions and enterprises founded and fostered by the Crozer family, as well as to like enterprises in the city and elsewhere. He is a member of a number of clubs and social organizations in Philadelphia and vicinity, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

George K. Crozer married, December 14, 1865, Emma P., daughter of William T. and Anna (Graham) Snodgrass, of Philadelphia, by whom he had the following children.

Issue of George K. and Emma P. (Snodgrass) Crozer:

Anna G. Crozer;

Sara L. Crozer, m. Robert H. Page, of Phila., and had issue:

Frances Page;

Robert H. Page, Jr.;

George Crozer Page;

Ada M. C. Page.

Emma Crozer, m. Gamble Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., and had issue:

Charles H. Latrobe;

Gamble Latrobe, Jr.

George K. Crozer, Jr., m. Lydia Harper, dau. of Charles S. and Julia A. Harper, of Yonkers, N. Y.

COLKET FAMILY.

The earliest American ancestor of the Colket family, as the Pennsylvania branch of the family spell the name, was Edward Colcord, born in England in 1616 or 1617, came to America about 1633, and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, where his son, Samuel Colcord, a representative in the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire, in 1682, was born. Jonathan, son of Samuel and Mary (Ayer) Colcord, born May 4, 1684, was father of Edward Colcord, who, about the year 1750, married Jane Coffin, born at Dover, New Hampshire, March 11, 1721 daughter of Tristram Coffin, Jr., by his wife, Jane Heard.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, the great-grandfather of Jane (Coffin) Colcord, was born in Brixton, Devonshire, England, where he was baptized March 11, 1609-10, and in 1642, with his wife and five children, accompanied his widowed mother and two sisters to New England, where he became one of the most distinguished men of his time. The Coffin family belonged to the Landed Gentry of England, and is supposed to have been of Norman origin, the first of the name of whom we have any record being Richard Coffin, who held commission in the army of William the Conqueror, and accompanied him to England in 1066, and was Lord of the Manor of Wigton, held by his descendants ever since, the present proprietor being a magistrate of Devon. The earliest ancestor, however, from whom the descent of Tristram Coffin, of Nantucket, can be traced with any degree of certainty, was Nicholas Coffin, of Brixton, Devonshire, whose will dated September 12, 1613, was proven November 3, 1613. This will names his wife, Joan; sons, Peter, Nicholas, and John; daughter, Ann; grandson, Tristram (the emigrant); and granddaughter, Joan.

The will of Tristram Coffin, a brother of the above Nicholas, of Butlers, Parish of Brixton, Devonshire, dated November 16, 1601, and proven at Totnes, Devon, on October 16, 1602, gives legacies to Joan, Ann, Nicholas and John, children of Nicholas Coffin; to Richard and Joan, children of Lional Coffyn; the children of Thomas Coffyn, without naming them; Philip Coffyn and his son, Tristram; and made Nicholas Coffin, son of Nicholas, executor.

PETER COFFIN, son of Nicholas, of Brixton, married Joan, daughter of Robert and Anna Kember, and his will, dated December 21, 1627, proved March 13, 1628, mentions: Wife, Joan; sons, Tristram and John; and daughters, Joan, Deborah, Eunice and Mary; and devises a tenement in Butlers, Parish of Brixton, called Silferhay. John Coffin, the younger son, was an officer in the army in the Civil War, and died of a mortal wound in Plymouth Fort. The two eldest daughters married and remained in England, and the two younger accompanied their mother and brother to New England in 1642; Eunice, becoming the wife of William Butler, and Mary, the wife of Alexander Adams.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, son of Peter and Joan (Kember) Coffin, of Brixton, Devonshire, England, and the founder of the family in America, married Dionis, daughter of Robert and Dionis Stevens, of Brixton, and five children were born to them there. At the age of thirty-two years, accompanied by his immediate family and his widowed mother and two younger sisters, he emigrated to New England. He

settled first at Salisbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where on March 15, 1642, he signed his name as "Tristram Coffyn, Commissioner of Salisbury." In the same year he removed from Salisbury to Pentucket, later Haverhill, and joined in the purchase of land from the Indians for that town, November 15, 1642. Early in 1649 he removed to Newbury, having for four years previously conducted a ferry across the river to that town. He returned to Salisbury in 1654-5.

Tristram Coffin was one of the company who, in 1659, purchased the island of Nantucket, and the following year, with his wife and four of his children, formed part of the company of adventurers who made their way to that island in an open boat, and established the first settlement there. He was one of the five proprietors of the island and built the first mill there. He was one of the first magistrates of Nantucket, and was commissioned Chief Magistrate of the colony, by Governor Lovelace, of New York, June 29, 1671, and was recommissioned, September 16, 1677, by Edmund Andross, "Seigneur Sausmarez, Lieutenant and Governor General, under His Royal Highness, James, Duke of Yorke and Albany, &c., of all his Territories in America." Tristram Coffin was the leading spirit among the islanders of Nantucket, the richest of the proprietors, with the possible exception of his eldest son, Peter, and in the administration of his office of Chief Magistrate, conducted the affairs of the infant colony with consummate skill and the strictest integrity and fairness; his conduct of affairs, and especially his attitude toward the Indians, was in strong contrast to the rigid and often severe rule in Puritan New England. Benjamin Franklin Folger says of him: "The Christian Charity which he exhibited and which he practically illustrated in all the varied circumstances and conditions of that infant Colony, is analogous to that which subsequently distinguished the founder of Pennsylvania, so that the spirit of the one seemed to be but the counterpart of the other."

Tristram Coffin died at Nantucket, October 2 or 3, 1681. His mother, Joan Coffin, died in Boston, May 30, 1661, at the age of seventy-seven years.

PETER COFFIN, eldest son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was baptized at Brixton, Devonshire, England, July 18, 1630, and died at Exeter, New Hampshire, May 21, 1715. He accompanied his father to Nantucket in 1660, but stayed but a short time there, locating for a time in Boston, but returning to Nantucket, was made Assistant Magistrate and had large possessions there. He, however, removed in a few years to Dover, New Hampshire, where he was made a freeman, May 23, 1666. He was a representative in the Provincial Legislature, 1672-3, and again in 1679, and was a Lieutenant of militia in King Philip's War in 1675. He was a large mill owner and merchant at Dover, where his house and mill were burned by the Indians. Peter Coffin removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1690, and from 1692 until his death in 1715, was successively Associate and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was also for several years a member of the Governor's Council.

He married Abigail, daughter of Edward and Catharine (Reynolds) Starbuck, of Dover, New Hampshire. Edward Starbuck, born in Derbyshire, England, in 1605, came to New England at about the same date as the Coffin family and located in Dover, New Hampshire, where he received a grant of forty acres of land, June 30, 1643, acquiring later considerable other lands, and became a man of prominence and substance. He was a Deputy of the General Court, 1643 and

1646, and an elder of the church. He was one of the Nantucket purchasers in 1659, and a magistrate there. He died February 4, 1691.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, son of Hon. Peter Coffin, by his wife, Abigail Starbuck, born July 18, 1665, married Deborah, a daughter of Edward and Ann Colcord, of Hampton, New Hampshire, the immigrant ancestor of the Colcord family, mentioned at the opening of this narrative. Tristram Coffin lived all his adult life at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he died January 23, 1717.

TRISTRAM COFFIN, JR., son of Tristram and Deborah (Colcord) Coffin, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1691, died at Dover, June 21, 1761. He married (first) Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Cole) Heard, and (second) Hannah Smith. His daughter, Jane Coffin, by his first wife, Jane Heard, born March 11, 1722, married Edward Colcord. Tristram Coffin was commissioned Captain of a Troop of Horse, November 6, 1732.

PETER COLCORD, son of Edward and Jane (Coffin) Colcord, born at New Market, New Hampshire, March 7, 1758, died at Epping, New Hampshire, January 15, 1836. He was a farmer and married Phœbe, a daughter of James and Phœbe (Broughton) Hamilton, and had three children: Pamela Colcord, born August 1, 1801, died at Epping, August 29, 1865, unmarried; Tristram Coffin Colcord, of whom presently; and Mary Dow Colcord, born at Epping, February 5, 1812, died at Exeter, January 15, 1883, unmarried.

TRISTRAM COFFIN COLKET, as he spelled his name after locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, October 15, 1809, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1883. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business there. Though possessed of little or no capital on his arrival in this city, he, by his own exertions and the exercise of an almost prophetic foresight in business matters, amassed a large fortune. Prior to his death he was interested in and filled various official positions for no less than thirty-eight corporations. Among others, he was a director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Morris Canal Company, the Tioga Land and Improvement Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, the Penn Township Bank, and Northern Saving Fund; and President of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Tremont Coal Company.

He married, March 21, 1839, Mary Pennypacker Walker, born at "Rehobeth Spring," long the seat of her family in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1819, died in Philadelphia, November 15, 1889. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Pennypacker) Walker, of Tredyffrin, and of a family, long prominent residents of the Chester Valley.

LEWIS WALKER, the immigrant ancestor of the Walker family of the Chester Valley, came from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1687, and settled first in Radnor township, purchasing three hundred acres there of David Evans, and taking up two hundred acres additional adjoining his purchase. He married at Haverford Meeting, April 22, 1693, Mary Morris, also a native of Wales, who had crossed the ocean with him. After residing at Radnor for several years, he took up a large tract of land in the Great Valley of Chester county, and removed there in 1705. He named his plantation "Rehobeth," and built a house thereon, in which the early Friends' Meetings in that section were held under dispensation from

Haverford Meeting, of which he was a worthy elder. He died at "Rehobeth" December 23, 1728-9, his will bearing date December 14, 1728, being proven January 24, 1728-9. His wife survived him and died in 1747. They were the parents of eight children.

ISAAC WALKER, seventh child of Lewis and Mary (Morris) Walker, born March 7, 1705, inherited under his father's will one hundred acres in Tredyffrin township, but continued to reside on the homestead with his mother until her death in 1747, when he inherited the homestead also and continued to reside there until his death on February 23, 1755, taking an active part in local affairs, having served as Supervisor of Highways from 1726 to 1753. He married, November 11, 1730, at the house of Hannah Jones, in Tredyffrin, Sarah Jerman, born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1713, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jerman, who was a resident of Philadelphia as early as 1703, and died there September 10, 1714. Isaac Walker took his seventeen-year-old bride to "Rehobeth" in 1730, and she continued to reside there after his death until her marriage on January 25, 1759, to Jacob Thomas, of Willistown, when she released her dower interest in her first husband's estate to her son, Joseph Walker, the eldest of her eleven children by Isaac Walker. She died April 26, 1802, having almost reached her ninetieth year.

JOSEPH WALKER, eldest son of Isaac and Sarah (Jerman) Walker, born at "Rehobeth," July 25, 1731, remained there with his mother until his marriage in 1752, when he located on the one hundred acre tract devised to his father by his grandfather in 1728, on which there was a mill erected, which he operated for many years. He acquired the plantation of "Rehobeth," after the second marriage of his mother, and his house was the headquarters of some of the officers of Washington's Army during the encampment at Valley Forge, and Lafayette was a frequent visitor there. He suffered so severely from foraging parties from both armies that he was given a guard to protect him from further depredations of the soldiers. He was a man of affairs in the community, but being a member of the Society of Friends, he took no part in the Revolutionary struggle. His house was the headquarters of General Wayne for six months, 1777-78. He died at "Rehobeth," November 1, 1818, having been totally blind several years prior to his death.

Joseph Walker married (first), in 1752, Sarah Thomas, born May 25, 1734, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jarman) Thomas, and granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Thomas, who settled at Newtown, Chester (now Delaware) county. Thomas Thomas was born May 12, 1690, and died July 13, 1724; his wife, Sarah Jarman, born April 14, 1695, was a daughter of John and Margaret Jarman, who with their daughters, Margaret and Mary, came from Llanidles, Montgomeryshire, Wales, bringing a certificate from Friends' Meeting at Llangriggerg, dated July 20, 1685, and settled at Radnor. Sarah (Thomas) Walker died March 12, 1792, and Joseph married (second) Jane, widow of William Rankin. Naomi Walker, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah, married William Thomas, of Merion.

THOMAS WALKER, the fourth of the thirteen children of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Walker, was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, December 29, 1757, and died March 17, 1839. His father purchased for him, October 26, 1791, a farm formerly owned by Rev. William Currie, where he resided until his death. He married, April 2, 1789, Margaret Currie, born March 13, 1772, died May 5, 1858, daughter of Richard Currie, by his wife, Hannah Potts, and grand-

daughter of Rev. William Currie, first rector of St. David's Church, Radnor, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Rev. George Ross, first rector of Immanuel Church, New Castle, and sister to Hon. George Ross, of Lancaster, member of Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. William Currie, grandfather of Margaret (Currie) Walker, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1710, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. On his graduation he came to America as tutor to a son of a Mr. Carter, of Virginia, on recommendation of the faculty of the University, and filled that position for several years. Coming later to New Castle, Delaware, he became acquainted with Rev. George Ross, first rector of Immanuel Church there, and began the study of Theology under his direction, and being recommended to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, returned to England to be ordained. Returning to America in 1737, he became lay reader at St. David's Episcopal Church, Radnor, and St. Paul's Church at Chester. In 1752 he became the first regularly ordained rector of these churches and continued to officiate at St. David's until May 16, 1776, when he resigned, ostensibly, as stated in his letter of resignation, on account of age and infirmities, but really because he felt it his duty, under his ordination vows, to continue to offer prayers for the King, and his congregation strenuously objected thereto. After the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, in 1783, he was again installed as rector of St. David's, and officiated for a few years. His last years were spent at the home of his granddaughter Margaret (Currie) Walker in Tredyffrin, where he died October 26, 1803, at the age of ninety-three years. He married (first) Margaret, daughter of his preceptor, Rev. George Ross, born in 1714, died in 1771; and (second) Lucy Ann (Godfrey), widow of David Jones, and daughter of Thomas Godfrey, of Tredyffrin. She died February 4, 1778, at the age of fifty-four.

Richard Currie, son of Rev. William and Margaret (Ross) Currie, and father of Margaret (Currie) Walker, was born in 1750, and died September 16, 1776. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Militia, and went with his command to take part in the Jersey campaign of 1776, was taken sick at Amboy, and returned home to die. His wife, Hannah, daughter of Ezekial and Barbara (Vogdes) Potts, born 1755, died February 23, 1778, and both were interred at St. David's, Radnor. Hannah Potts was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Croasdale, who came to Pennsylvania with Penn in the "Welcome."

Rev. George Ross, born in Scotland in 1673, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1700 with the degree of M. A., and in 1705 came from Rosshire, Scotland (Parish of Fern), to America as a missionary sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was rector of Immanuel Church at New Castle, 1705-8, and again in 1714, until his death in 1755, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Joanna Williams, of Rhode Island. His son, Hon. George Ross, was the distinguished statesman and patriot of Lancaster, member of Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Judge of the Pennsylvania Court of Admiralty.

Thomas Walker was dealt with by the Friends for marriage to one not a member, but continued his membership in the Society until his death. Thomas and Mary (Currie) Walker were the parents of eleven children, the fourth of whom was William Walker, father of Mary Pennypacker Walker, who became wife of Tristram Coffin Colket, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WALKER, born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1795, was married by Parson Clay, on January 28, 1817, to Sarah Pennypacker, born February 28, 1797, daughter of Matthias Pennypacker by his second wife, Mary Longaker, and granddaughter of Jacob and Margaret (Tyson) Pennypacker, or Pannebecker. Her father, Matthias Pennypacker, born October 14, 1742, was an eminent Mennonite preacher.

William and Sarah (Pennypacker) Walker, on their marriage in 1817, took up their residence on his father's "Lower Place," part of the original Walker tract taken up by Lewis Walker in 1705, lying between "Rehobeth" and the "Wayne Headquarters Farm," known as "Rehobeth Spring," where a house had been erected by Enoch Walker, who occupied it for a time before it became the property of Joseph Walker, the grandfather of William. Here William Walker and his estimable wife lived for upwards of fifty years, celebrating their golden wedding there in 1867, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. William Walker was a prosperous farmer, of a generous disposition, much given to hospitality. His wife in her youth had the reputation of being the handsomest girl in Charles-town township, and no one could doubt this who saw her in her beautiful old age. William Walker died at "Rehobeth Spring," March 10, 1873, and his widow died there January 17, 1878; he, at the age of seventy-eight, and she at the age of eighty-one. They were the parents of ten children of whom Mary Pennypacker (Walker), wife of Tristram Coffin Colket, of Philadelphia, born September 3, 1819, died November 15, 1889, was the second. Both she and her husband were buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Issue of Tristram Coffin and Mary P. (Walker) Colket:

Sarah Maris Colket, b. Nov. 17, 1840; d. July 24, 1841;

William Walker Colket, b. in Phila., Nov. 11, 1841; m. Nov. 19, 1863, Jane Hoxsie, and they have eight children. He is Pres. of the Phila. City Passenger Railway Co. and of Chestnut Hill R. R. Co.;

George Hamilton Colket, b. Phila., August 24, 1843; d. there March 29, 1905; m. there Nov. 20, 1867, Rebecca, dau. of William B. and Emily (Holstein) Brooke, and resided in Phila. He was Pres. of Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. Co.; Director of Phila., Germantown and Norristown R. R. Co., and the Penn National Bank;

Mary Jane Colket, b. Phila., Feb. 14, 1845; m. there March 21, 1863, Col. Joseph Audenried, who was on staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman, during Civil War, and after its close, accompanied him on visit to Egypt. He d. June 3, 1880, and is buried at West Point. After his death his widow resided in Washington, D. C.

Anna Bush Colket, b. Phila., Aug. 18, 1847; m. (first) Jan. 5, 1870, Edward Crosswell Gallup, who d. May 11, 1883; and (second) Nov. 12, 1891, Holstein De Haven. They reside at Phila. and at Ardmore;

Henry Coffin Colket, b. in Phila., Aug. 6, 1849; d. March 14, 1889;

Ida Colket, b. Phila., Sept. 23, 1851; m. Nov. 9, 1882, Howard B. French, of Phila.; Emma Colket, d. inf.;

Charles Howard Colket, b. Phila., July 2, 1859; m. Apr. 12, 1887, Almira Little, dau. of Richard Peterson, of Phila. He is member of Historical Society of Pa.; the Genealogical Society of Pa.; Colonial Society of Pa.; and Society of Colonial Wars; University Club; Union League, and Phila. Country Club, and takes lively interest in genealogical and historical research. He is an experienced traveller in foreign countries as well as in U. S., having been twice around the globe, and in addition has visited Australia, Tasmania, and South America. C. Howard and Almira Little (Peterson) Colket have issue, one son, viz.: Tristram Coffin Colket, b. May 31, 1896.

PEARSALL FAMILY.

HENRY PEARSALL, a native of England, came to New England about the year 1640, and was one of the early English settlers of Hempstead, Long Island, where he died in 1667. By his wife, Ann, he had sons, Nathaniel, Daniel, George and Thomas, and at least two daughters.

THOMAS PEARSALL, son of Henry and Ann, of Hempstead, married Mary Seaman, daughter of Captain John Seaman, of a family still prominent in Long Island. They were parents of several children among whom was,

THOMAS PEARSALL, born at Hempstead, in 1715, died at Flushing, Long Island. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) in 1754, Rachel Powell, born in 1720, died 1759, daughter of John Powell, of Bethpage, Long Island, by his wife Margaret Halleck, and granddaughter of Thomas Powell, of Huntingdon and Bethpage, one of the proprietors of the latter, born October, 1641, died February 28, 1721, a number of whose descendants later became residents of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania. Thomas and Rachel (Powell) Pearsall had one child, Sarah, who died unmarried.

Thomas Pearsall married, (second) in 1763, Anne, daughter of Thomas Williams, by his wife, Mary (Willits), widow of Henry Scudder, and daughter of Richard Willits, of Jericho, by his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Powell, of Bethpage, before mentioned. Richard Willits, the great-grandfather of Anne (Williams) Pearsall, came from the west of England, and was one of the earliest settlers of Lewesham, later Jericho, Long Island. He married Mary Washbourne, born 1629, died February 17, 1713, daughter of William and Jane Washbourne, early settlers at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and they were the parents of the following children: Thomas Willits, born 1650, married Dinah Townsend; Hope Willits, born 1652, married Mercy Langdon; John Willits, born 1655, d. s. p.; Richard, above mentioned; and Mary, born 1662, married John Fry.

Richard Willits, of Jericho, fourth son of Richard and Mary (Washbourne) Willits, born December 25, 1660, died May 14, 1703; married (first) Abigail Bowne, and second Abigail Powell, daughter of Thomas of Bethpage, the latter being mother of Mary, wife of Thomas Williams and mother of Anne (Williams) Pearsall, second wife of Thomas Pearsall.

Thomas Pearsall and his family resided at Bethpage until 1786, when he was granted a certificate from the Friends Meeting there for himself, his wife Anne, and their eight children, to the Meeting at Flushing, Long Island, where his descendants have since resided.

Issue of Thomas and Anne (Williams) Pearsall:—

- Samuel, b. in 1764; m. Margaret Hicks, of the prominent Hicks family of Long Island, b. 1767, d. 1833;
- Rachel, b. 1765; m. in 1785, Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Willis;
- Jacob, b. 1767;
- Edmund, b. 1768; m. in 1794, Rachel Willits;
- Mary, b. 1770;
- Esther, b. 1772; m. Gilbert Lawrence;
- Amy, b. 1773; m. Henry Lawrence;
- ROBERT, b. 1776; m. 1797, Elizabeth Collins, of whom presently.

ROBERT PEARSALL, of Flushing, born at Bethpage, 1776, was reared at Flushing. He married in 1797, Elizabeth Collins, born December 13, 1776, died November 11, 1857, daughter of Isaac Collins, the veteran printer of Trenton, New Jersey and New York, by his wife Rachel Budd, an account of whom and their descendants is hereto attached.

Issue of Robert and Elizabeth (Collins) Pearsall:—

ROBERT, b. Nov. 9, 1798; d. Jan. 23, 1866; of whom presently;
 Rachel C., b. Dec. 29, 1800; d. Aug. 2, 1873; m. Apr. 12, 1821, John Jay, of Phila., son of John and Guilelma Maria (Morris) Smith, and grandson of Hon. John Smith, of Phila., and Burlington, N. J., by his wife Hannah, dau of James Logan, Provincial Sec., etc. (See Logan Family; also Morris Family in this work);
 Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1802; d. Aug. 24, 1886, unm.;
 Rebecca Grellet, b. June 18, 1805; d. Jan. 20, 1864; m. Oct. 20, 1827, Dr. Samuel George Morton, of Phila., famous physician and scholar;
 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 16, 1812; d. June 12, 1829.

ROBERT PEARSALL, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Collins) Pearsall, of Flushing, Long Island, born November 9, 1798, died January 23, 1866, in Philadelphia, married, (first) January 5, 1825, Ann Shoemaker. They had issue:

Elizabeth Pearsall, b. Oct. 6, 1825; d. June 13, 1827;
 Robert Pearsall, b. Nov. 25, 1827; d. Jan. 5, 1849;
 Henry Pearsall, b. May 6, 1830; d. July 9, 1831;
 Francis Pearsall, b. May 1, 1832; d. Oct. 5, 1883;
 Sarah Pearsall, b. Feb. 20, 1834; d. Feb. 3, 1835;
 William Pearsall, b. Feb. 24, 1836; m. Nov. 2, 1861, Hannah M. Parrish.

Robert Pearsall married (second) December 28, 1842, Emily, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Jenks) Fell, of Philadelphia, born November 20, 1811, died January 31, 1847. They had issue:—

Emily Elizabeth Pearsall, b. Feb. 13, 1844; m. Oct. 28, 1863, Charles Poultney Dawson, of Phila., son of Mordecai Lewis Dawson, by his wife Elizabeth Poultney.

Robert Pearsall married, (third) May 23, 1849, Eleanor H., daughter of John H. Warder, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, of the firm of John Warder & Sons, later Warder & Brothers, one of the oldest and largest importing mercantile houses of Philadelphia, for a period of nearly a century, having been established by Jeremiah Warder, the grandfather of John H. Warder, about 1750.

WILLOUGHBY WARD, the first American ancestor of Eleanor H. Warder, the third wife of Robert Pearsall, came to Pennsylvania from the Isle of Wight about the year 1699, accompanied by his second wife and at least three children by a former marriage, viz, Solomon, Willoughby and Rachel, who married Samuel Baker, of Bucks county, son of Henry and Margaret Baker, in 1703. On February 16, 1702, Samuel Carpenter of Philadelphia, as executor of Phineas Pemberton, conveyed to "Willoughby Warder, late of the Isle of Wight, in the Kingdom of England, but now of the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman," "Grove Place" the 300-acre plantation in Bucks county surveyed to James Harrison and Phineas Pemberton in 1683, and patented to Phineas Pemberton as "rightful heir of said James Harrison, deceased" October 19, 1691. In 1710 Willoughby Warder purchased an additional tract of seventy-two and a half acres in Bristol township, which he conveyed to John Kirk, April 1, 1728.

The "Grove Place" he conveyed to his son Solomon, February 18, 1721-22. After the latter date he probably resided with his son Solomon. He was commissioned a justice of Bucks county on March 6, 1708, and re-commissioned, March 3, 1710, May 13, 1715, and December 30, 1715, probably serving for the whole period successively from his first commission, as there are a number of years for which there was no record of commissions issued.

According to the Journal of Thomas Chalkley, the distinguished travelling Friend, his widow Mary was living in 1736, at the age of ninety-two years, but she did not join in the deed of 1728. Willoughby Warder, Sr., is said to have died in 1731 at an advanced age. He was a son of William Warder mentioned in Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers" as being one of thirty-seven Quakers sent to prison, May, 1684, for meeting together in Southwark, London. Willoughby Warder was a signer of the marriage certificate of Richard Warder, of Chichester, Sussex, England, and Ann, daughter of John Lee, of Guildford, Surrey, who were married 10mo. 8, 1672, "at the house of Richard Deane in the Park, Nicholasses Parish, in Guildford." This Richard and Ann (Lee) Warder came to Philadelphia, where Ann died August 28, 1711, and Richard, January 15, 1720-21. Their son, John, married Agnes Righton in 1709, and died October 14, 1711; their only child died in 1714, in which year the widow Agnes married Samuel Stretch. Richard Warder, son of Richard and Ann, married Rebecca Poole in 1723, but is not known to have left issue surviving him.

The Warder family is supposed to have been an ancient and honorable one in England, a copy of their coat-of-arms was bequeathed by the will of William S. Warder, uncle of Mrs. Eleanor Pearsall, to his brother Jeremiah in 1831, with the statement that he procured it in Ipswich, Suffolk, England, where the family had been long seated.

Willoughby Warder was twice married, and his children were all by his first wife, whose name has not been ascertained. He married (second) at Devonshire House, London, June 11, 1696, Mary (Gibbs), widow of John Howell, and she is the widow who is referred to by Thomas Chalkley.

Solomon Warder, son of Willoughby, who accompanied him to America in 1699, married at Philadelphia in the same year Elizabeth Howell, with whom he had declared intentions of marriage in the Isle of Wight, and who accompanied him to America. They had children—Joseph, Willoughby, Anne, who married John Cross, Rachel, who married, (first) John Clark, of Falls, and (second) James Carruthers, with whom she removed to Virginia.

Joseph Warder purchased "Grove Place" of his brother and sisters and died in 1775 without living issue. Nothing is known of Willoughby Warder, son of Solomon, and the only known descendants of Willoughby Warder Sr. are the descendants of Jeremiah, the only child of Willoughby Jr.

WILLOUGHBY WARDER, JR., son of Willoughby, accompanied his father, brother and sister to Pennsylvania in 1699. He married April 13, 1710, at Philadelphia Friends Meeting, Sarah, daughter of John Bowyer, a Philadelphia merchant, and settled in Bucks county. In the same year Isaac Atkinson conveyed to Willoughby Warder and his wife Sarah, jointly one hundred and fifty acres of land in Bristol township. His wife died soon after the birth of their only child, Jeremiah, and he married (second) Mary ———, who survived him. He died in Makefield township, Bucks county, March, 1728.

JEREMIAH WARDER, only child of Willoughby Warder, Jr., by his first wife Sarah Bowyer, born in Bucks county, January 1, 1711, came to Philadelphia in his boyhood and learned the trade of a hatter, later engaging extensively in the mercantile trade and founding the house of J. Warder & Son, one of the largest importing firms of the city. He acquired considerable real estate in the city and resided on the west side of Third street, old number 12, which was the family residence for three generations. Jeremiah Warder died there, January 3, 1783. He married April 13, 1735, Mary Head, born at St. Edmondsbury, England, April 13, 1714, died in Philadelphia March 8, 1803, daughter of John Head, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia.

Issue of Jeremiah and Mary (Head) Warder:

- John Warder, b. Jan. 6, 1736-7; d. Apr. 27, 1737;
 Lydia, b. Jan. 13, 1737-8; d. Jan. 19, 1776; m. Dec. 27, 1757, Richard Parker, merchant of Phila., son of Richard Parker of Darby;
 John Warder, b. July 19, 1739; d. July 14, 1740;
 Sarah Warder, b. Nov. 1, 1740; d. Dec. 5, 1744;
 Joseph Warder, b. May 25, 1742; d. May 27, 1742;
 Rebecca Warder, b. April 11, 1743; d. Feb. 9, 1805; m. Dec. 18, 1766, Thomas Mayberry, of Marlborough, Lancaster co., Pa., ironmaster;
 Jeremiah Warder, b. July 31, 1744; d. Feb. 16, 1822; m. (first) Nov. 19, 1772, Deborah Roberts; (second) Hannah Moore; his son George, by second marriage, b. May 31, 1796, d. in Phila., Aug. 18, 1866;
 Sarah Warder, b. Aug. 5, 1745; d. July 30, 1746;
 Mary Warder, b. Jan. 23, 1746-7; d. May 16, 1811; m. Feb. 25, 1773, Caleb, son of George and Anna Emlen.
 Susanna Warder, b. July 17, 1749; d. Oct. 19, 1812; m. Jan. 9, 1777, James, dau. of George and Frances Vaux, of London, Eng.
 JOHN WARDER, b. Apr. 24, 1751; d. May 7, 1828; m. 1778, Ann, dau. of John Head, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng.
 Sarah Warder, b. Jan. 28, 1753; d. Feb. 5, 1818; m. Sept. 5, 1776, William H. Morris, b. May 10, 1753, d. Sept. 14, 1807, son of Anthony Morris, of Phila., by second wife Elizabeth Hudson. (See Morris Family).

JOHN WARDER, youngest son of Jeremiah and Mary (Head) Warder, born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1751, was educated in that city, and reared to a mercantile life. In 1776 he was sent to London, England, as shipping agent of the mercantile house of J. Warder & Son, Philadelphia, consisting of his father and elder brother Jeremiah. While there he met at a wedding at the house of John Fry, where he was boarding, on March 21, 1778, Ann, daughter of John Head, of Ipswich, Suffolk, a connection of his mother's and soon after married her. Returning with her to Philadelphia, he became a member of his father's firm, and at the latter's death in 1783, succeeded to the business which he greatly enlarged and carried on successfully for nearly a half century, residing in the old homestead on Third street, and having wharf and warehouses at the foot of Sassafra (now Race) street. As his eldest son came of age, he was admitted into the partnership, under the firm name of John Warder & Son, later John Warder & Sons, and shortly prior to his death he retired from the active business and it was continued by his sons under the title of Warder Brothers. He died at the old homestead on Third street, May 7, 1828, his wife Ann surviving him. Her journal, begun on her arrival in Philadelphia and covering a period of several years, has been published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, and is a delightful chronicle of the social life of Philadelphia at that period.

Issue of John and Ann (Head) Warder:—

Jeremiah Warder, b. June 19, 1780; d. Sept. 11, 1849; m. Ann Aston, 2mo. 14, 1805; member of firm of John Warder & Sons, until father's death; had issue:

Sarah Warder, m. Edward H. Cumming;
 John A. Warder;
 Mary Warder, m. Charles S. Rannells;
 George A. Warder;
 William Warder;
 J. Thompson Warder;
 Benjamin H. Warder.

Benjamin H. Warder b. 10mo. 27, 1796; d. July, 1857; m. ———; no issue;
 JOHN H. WARDER, of whom presently;

Mary Ann Warder, m. John Bacon, and had issue:

Mary Bacon;
 Ann Bacon;
 Charles W. Bacon;
 J. Murray Bacon;
 Sarah Bacon, wife of Dr. Thomas;
 Caroline W. Bacon;
 Harriet Bacon, wife of Dr. Slocum.

Elizabeth Warder, m. Israel Janney, and had issue:

Caroline W. Janney;
 Ann W. Janney;
 Eliza W. Janney;
 William W. Janney;
 Emily Janney;
 Pemberton Janney.

Caroline Warder, m. Joel Cadbury, and had issue:

William W. Cadbury;
 Elizabeth Cadbury;
 Caroline W. Cadbury;
 John W. Cadbury;
 Joel Cadbury;
 Sarah Cadbury;
 Emma Cadbury.

William S. Warder, b. 9mo. 21, 1791; d. in Phila., Dec. 27, 1831; travelled extensively and devoted considerable attention to the arts and sciences, accumulated considerable library and collection of curios, which he bequeathed to brothers "in trust for the use of Woodside Institute, and the inhabitants of the Mansion House of my brother Jeremiah." He left legacies to Academy of Natural Sciences, Apprentices Library, Franklin Institute, and Friends' Schools, of Phila. He bequeathed the "Warder Coat of Arms" to brother Jeremiah.

JOHN H. WARDER, son of John and Ann (Head) Warder, was born in Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the mercantile house of his father, and on coming of age became a member of the firm of John Warder & Sons, later Warder Brothers, and was the last of the family to conduct the business established by his grandfather. In his will, dated September 20, 1841, and proven October 31, 1843, he directed that a portion of the stable on his lot on Benezet street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, be laid off into a room ten feet deep, to be occupied by his representatives for the purpose of keeping the old books and accounts of his father, John Warder, the firms of J. Warder & Son, J. Warder & Sons, Warder & Brothers, and his own, as well as any articles of his estate, for the term of ten years.

The gold buttons and ivory cane given him by his father he devised to his son

John Henry, and should he not survive him, they were to go to his eldest nephew named John then living. He owned the ancestral real estate in the Northern Liberties, between Green and Coates streets on Front and Delaware, and on Arch street, where he resided at the time of his death, as well as other valuable real estate in the city and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and an interest in the real estate in Russel county, Virginia, and timber land near Portland, Maine, acquired by the firm of John Warder & Sons, when it consisted of his father, his brother Jeremiah and himself.

John H. Warder was a man of the highest business integrity and was much esteemed in the business and social circles of Philadelphia. He died October 20, 1843. He married Abigail Hoskins, November 17, 1807, and they were the parents of six children.

Issue of John H. and Abigail (Hoskins) Warder:

Eleanor H. Warder, b. Feb. 17, 1819, who became third wife of Robert Pearsall, Jr., of Phila., May 23, 1849; d. June 13, 1885;

Charles Warder, b. May 27, 1820, of Vermont; d. March 18, 1867; m. Mary W. Chapin;

John Henry Warder, b. July 10, 1821; d. Feb. 27, 1889;

Henrietta Warder, b. Sept. 25, 1822; m. Dr. Burke Chrisman, of Va., June 25, 1857; d. Dec. 12, 1890;

Ann Warder, b. March 4, 1824; d. Apr. 16, 1866;

William Graham Warder, b. Nov. 14, 1825; d. Sept. 13, 1868.

Robert and Eleanor H. (Warder) Pearsall resided in the city of Philadelphia, where the following children were born to them:—

Anna Warder Pearsall, b. June 2, 1851;

Mary Pearsall, b. Feb. 4, 1853;

Henrietta Warder Pearsall, b. Oct. 7, 1854;

Ellen Warder Pearsall, b. Nov. 17, 1860; m. Nov. 4, 1885, Charles Albert Longstreth.

COLLINS FAMILY.

The family of Collins from which was descended Isaac Collins, the celebrated printer and bookseller, of Philadelphia, Trenton, New Jersey, and New York City, was an ancient and honorable one in England. His father, Charles Collins, born in England in 1715, was one of at least four brothers, John, Robert, William and Charles Collins, the last two of whom settled in the American Colonies. William Collins was for many years a sea captain, came to America about 1730 and settled in Massachusetts, where his only son, Joseph Collins, married a Miss Bradbury and had ten children. He settled in New Gloucester, Maine. His eldest son Daniel Collins had in his possession a copy of the Collins coat-of-arms, which had been transmitted to him from his grandfather, and afterwards passed to his brother James Collins, of Gardiner, Maine, and in 1892, was in possession of the latter's son, Captain Jason Collins, of Gardiner, Maine.

CHARLES COLLINS, born in England in 1715, was left an orphan at an early age, and was apprenticed by an elder brother, John Collins, to a wine cooper, in Bristol, England. About the year 1734, he came to America and located in Brandywine Hundred, near New Castle, Delaware, where he seems to have followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married, (first) Sarah, daughter of Daniel Hammond, a native of England, by his wife Mary Elliott, of Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Charles and Sarah (Hammond) Collins were the parents of two children, viz :—

Elizabeth Collins, unm.;

ISAAC COLLINS, b. Apr. 16, 1746, of whom presently.

Charles Collins married (second) Elizabeth Neal, and had two children:

Sarah Collins, of whom little is known;

William Collins, d. young.

ISAAC COLLINS, was born April 16, 1746, in New Castle county, about two miles from Centre Meeting House, where his parents are said to have attended but no record of their marriage or death appears on the minutes of the Meeting, or any record of the death of his father Charles Collins. The early years of Isaac Collins were spent upon the farm, but his father dying while he was yet a youth, he was apprenticed by his uncle John Hammond, to James Adams, a printer, at Wilmington. Showing great diligence and activity in acquiring the art preservative, he gained the confidence of his master and preceptor, who released him in his twentieth year, and at his request the young printer entered the office of William Rind, at Williamsburg, Virginia, then the seat of government of that Province. He, however, remained there but about a year and in 1766 came to Philadelphia, where he was employed for about eighteen months in the printing office of William Goddard, and others. Possessed of an indomitable energy and industry, he gave strict attention to business, and was rewarded by receiving considerable more wages than his fellow workmen in the same establishment. Becoming acquainted

with Joseph Cruikshank, a printer, he was induced to enter into partnership with him in the printing business, but for the want of capital on the part of Mr. Collins this partnership lasted but a short time, though the friendship between him and his quondam partner continued through life. The principal work turned out by the firm was the publication of a book entitled "The Death of Abel."

On the death of James Parker, King's Printer for the Province of New Jersey, Isaac Collins secured the endorsement and recommendation of influential friends in Philadelphia, and applied for the position at the next meeting of the Provincial Assembly in the fall of 1770, and secured the appointment. His commission, under the authority of King George III, still in possession of his descendants, bears date October 11, 1770, and was signed by Governor William Franklin. Having established himself in a position in which he felt confident of success, he proposed intentions of marriage with Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Atkinson) Budd, of Philadelphia, an account of whose distinguished ancestry will be given later, and they were married at Bank Meeting House, May 1, 1771. Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins resided in Burlington, New Jersey, for seven years; their home was in an old-fashioned, hip-roofed house at the corner of High and Union streets, still standing. His printing office was a small, one-roomed house on High street, once occupied by Governor Samuel Jennings, one of the earliest houses erected in the town of Bridlington, as it was first known, the bricks for which were brought from England in 1677.

Isaac Collins issued the New Jersey Almanack in 1771, and continued its publication for a period of twenty-six years. In addition to the printing of the laws for the Government of the Province of New Jersey, he published in 1774 William Sewell's *History of the Rise, Increase and Progress of the Christian People Called Quakers*, a large folio volume of one thousand pages, of which two thousand copies were sold. In 1776 he printed one thousand copies of the Revised Laws of New Jersey, and in the same year printed the paper money for the use of the State, to the entire satisfaction of the Legislature, his combination of letter press work, and copper plate printing in a variety of colors, rendering the New Jersey notes exceedingly hard to counterfeit. He next printed three thousand copies of *Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest* for the Society of Methodists, then becoming quite numerous in New Jersey. He also in addition to the public printing, issued several smaller works.

In 1777 he issued the first number of the *New Jersey Gazette*, a pioneer newspaper in New Jersey, and continued it until 1786, removing his family and printing plant to Trenton in 1778. The *Gazette* was an important and influential paper from its inception; during its first year the newspaper press of Philadelphia was suppressed by the occupation of that city by the British and the *New Jersey Gazette* gave to its readers the latest and most important news in relation to the movement of troops and the progress of the patriot cause. It was originally established to counteract the anti-republican tendency of Rivington's *Royal Gazette* of New York, and had among its contributors and correspondents the most learned and forcible writers of the time. Governor Livingston was for several years a regular correspondent of the paper, but became incensed from some adverse criticism of some of his official acts, and was for a time estranged from its editor, of whom he had formerly been a staunch friend and supporter. Isaac Collins was

intensely patriotic, and an ardent supporter of the patriot cause, but was also a believer in the untrammelled liberty of the press, then becoming more generally recognized. In the autumn of 1779, an article appeared in the *Gazette*, over the nom de plume of "Cincinnatus," to which the Legislature took strong umbrage, and directed their Clerk to call upon Isaac Collins, the editor, for the name of the author of the article. His reply under date of October 31, 1779, courteously but firmly declined to concede to their demands, and the State Council declining to concur in the action of the Assembly, the matter was dropped. Isaac Collins was a champion of the liberty of the press in its criticism of the official acts of the servants of the state and nation, when expressed in a civil, decent and fair manner, and the names of the correspondents were known to the editor. He wrote an excellent article in defense of these semi-anonymous publications, published in the *Gazette* on March 20, 1784. He also addressed a letter to Governor William Livingston, dated March 6, 1781, in which he forcefully and intelligently set forth his views as to the responsibilities of publishers to the public, which was in part as follows:—

"In the conduct of a News Paper no man, I believe is more desirous or more in the custom of taking the advice and sentiments of such as are reputed knowing and affected to the Principles of Liberty,—but so notwithstanding as to support my own understanding and independence of Judgment and Practice. My ear is open to every man's instruction but no man's influence. You yourself would despise me for having no opinion of my own. I have ever maintained a sovereign respect for the Freedom of the Press, as far as I have been able of comprehending the nature of it. If I have at any time been mistaken in this respect, those who know me best will most readily declare that I have waited only for correction to alter what was wrong.

"Difference of opinion is a common thing but I deny and scorn the imputation of being wilfully in error."

Isaac Collins was an active member of the Society of Friends, and a regular attendant at the quaint old hexagonal Meeting House at Burlington, during the greater part of his residence there. He was at one time testified against for what the said non-combatants conceived was a too active participation and support of warlike measures, but his earnest and consistent behavior led them to overlook what they could not readily approve. On his removal to Trenton in 1778 he continued his printing business with increased patronage, turning out numerous editions of smaller books, and a History of the Revolution in South Carolina, written by Dr. Ramsey, and published in octavo form. In September, 1788, he issued a prospectus for the publication of an edition of three thousand quarto Bibles, by subscription. His well known reputation for accuracy and the excellent quality of work sent out from his establishment induced the several religious associations to lend him their assistance in securing a requisite number of subscriptions to warrant his undertaking the publication. The Yearly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, on March 19, 1789, recommended the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings under their jurisdiction to appoint committees to assist him in securing subscriptions; on May 25, 1789, the Assembly of Presbyterian churches in the United States of America also decided to lay his proposal before the different Presbyteries with a favorable recommendation; the Protestant Episcopal church in Convention in Philadelphia on August 8, 1789, also resolved to assist in procuring subscriptions, and the Baptist Association held in Philadelphia in the same year, took a like action, appointing Rev. Oliver Hart and others, a committee to

"encourage so laudable a design, etc." Through these various efforts a large number of subscriptions were received and he undertook and completed the work, occupying two years, and the result was fully satisfactory to the sponsors and the public, and he received high testimonials for the neatness and accuracy of his work. Four-fifths of the entire edition were subscribed for by the Society of Friends, and these ancient Bibles are now much prizes by their descendants.

Isaac Collins founded a society at Trenton for the improvement of its members in the art of composition, it having its inception in his realization of his own want of early training on these lines, and many essays were prepared and read at their meetings. He was an earnest and active promoter of education on other lines, being one of the founders of Trenton Academy, of which he was one of the trustees, and contributed liberally to its support. At a meeting of the proprietors of the Academy, held at Trenton, February 8, 1798, the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Resolved unanimously, that Isaac Collins, late one of the trustees of this Academy, for his exertions in the first institution, and his unwearied diligence in its establishment and support, is entitled to the thanks of the Proprietors."

"The Trenton School Company," as the first organization having charge of the Academy was known, had its origin in a meeting of citizens held February 10, 1781, when a fund of \$720, divided into thirty-six shares, was subscribed. The lot still occupied by the Academy was bought, the building erected and occupied by 1782, was enlarged and the endowment increased in 1783; and was incorporated in 1785; Isaac Collins being one of the prime movers in all the successive steps of its establishment and development, and seven of his children were educated at the Academy.

In 1799 Isaac Collins opened a printing office and bookstore at 189 Pearl street, New York city, and in 1802, with his son Thomas, engaged actively in business there as a bookseller; in 1805 Benjamin W. Perkins, Jr., became a partner, under the firm name of Collins, Perkins & Co. Isaac retired in 1808, and after the death of Perkins, the business was continued under the title of Isaac Collins' Sons, later as Collins & Co. The firm of Collins, Perkins & Co. were the first to do stereotype work in this country. Isaac Collins had removed with his family to New York in 1796, and until 1799 devoted his attention principally to the publication of Lindley Murray's Grammar and School Reader, and other school books. He was, however, induced to enter the mercantile trade, joining his eldest son Charles in the importing of broadcloths and other goods. The undertaking was disastrous financially and after losing several thousands of dollars he returned to the printing business and was able in a few years to retrieve his partially shattered fortunes. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in New York in 1798-99, 1801-3 and 1805, he removed with his family to Westchester county, usually taking with him sufficient tools of his vocation to continue to some extent his work while in temporary retirement, such was his indomitable industry, even in the decline of his life. In spite of the precautions of his removal, his wife Rachel caught the infection and died of yellow fever at "West Farms," as his rural retreat in Westchester county was known, September 15, 1805.

On his withdrawal from active business in 1808, Isaac Collins returned to Burlington to spend the evening of his days in the quiet retirement of the quaint old town that had witnessed his first material success in his chosen vocation. On

October 9, 1809, he married, (second) Deborah Moore (Morris), born November 29, 1850, widow of Benjamin Smith, and daughter of William Morris, by his wife the venerable and much beloved Margaret (Hill) Morris, of Burlington, the grandmother, under whose care Margaret Morris the wife of his son Isaac Collins Jr. was reared. Isaac Collins died at Burlington March 31, 1817, of a painful malady with which he had been afflicted for some months. His widow survived him five years dying March 17, 1822. She had two children by her former husband, Daniel and Margaret Morris Smith, who were reared with the younger Collins children in the greatest harmony.

The long life of Isaac Collins was one uninterrupted service of his Divine Master, as he understood what such service required of him,—a man of the strictest veracity and integrity in business,—he was always a leader in works of charity, benevolence, and any measures for the uplifting of the race and the alleviation of suffering and want. A benefactor, promoter and manager of private and public schools in the localities in which he lived, he was also a large contributor to charity, and active in the organization and support of philanthropic institutions. During his residence in New York he was one of the Governors of the City Hospital of that city and active in its management. His sturdy common sense and logical judgment is illustrated in his will, by which he devised more to his daughters than to his sons, reversing the general rule, for the reason that he judged the boys better able to fight the battles of the world unaided by material wealth than the girls.

Rachel Budd, the first wife of Isaac Collins and the mother of his eleven children, was a daughter of Thomas Budd, of Philadelphia, some time of Chesterfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Atkinson, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1685, died in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, February 21, 1775, by his wife Ruth (Stacy), widow of William Beakes and daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, the first English settlers on the site of Trenton, New Jersey. Samuel Atkinson was a son of Thomas Atkinson, born at Newby, Yorkshire, prior to 1660, died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1687, by his wife Jane Bond, whom he married at Knareborough Meeting of Friends in Yorkshire, England, June 4, 1678, and with her and their eldest son Isaac, came to America in 1682, and located in Bucks county. Both Thomas and Jane Atkinson were eminent ministers of the Society of Friends, and held high place among the early colonists of Pennsylvania. Jane married (second) William Biles, one of the most noted men of the Province of Pennsylvania, and gave several years to the service of Truth, prior to her death in December, 1709.

On the paternal side, Rachel (Budd) Collins was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Budd, rector of Martock parish, Somersetshire, England, who about the year 1657, renounced his benefice as a minister of the Established Church, and became a minister of the Society of Friends. His son Thomas purchased a large interest in the lands of West Jersey, and is said to have come over to look after his interest there as early as 1668, returning for his family and being accompanied on his final removal to New Jersey in 1678, by his brothers, William, John and James, and their respective families. Thomas Budd located in Philadelphia about 1690, and died there in 1697. William Budd, the second of the brothers, born in Somersetshire, England, in the year 1649, married there Ann Clapgut, born 1655, died Sep-

tember 30, 1722. William Budd was a large land owner, in and around Burlington, New Jersey, and died there March 20, 1721-22.

Thomas Budd, son of William and Ann, married Deborah, daughter of John Langstaff, a native of Whaledale, Yorkshire, England.

Thomas Budd, son of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd, sometime a merchant in Philadelphia, but at the time of his death a resident of Chesterfield, Burlington, married Rebecca Atkinson, before mentioned, and had issue.

Issue of Thomas and Rebecca (Atkinson) Budd:

Stacy Budd;

Elizabeth Budd, m. Moses Bartram, and had five children, the youngest of whom Archibald, was for some years, member of household of Isaac Collins;

Joseph Budd;

RACHEL BUDD, married Isaac Collins.

Issue of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins:—

Rebecca Collins, b. June 1, 1772; d. Burlington, Sept. 3, 1861; m. Jan. 11, 1804, Etienne de Grellet de Mabillier, known after his settlement in N. J. as Stephen Grellet, b. at Limoges, France, Nov. 2, 1772, d. at Burlington, Nov. 16, 1855. He with his brother was arrested during "Reign of Terror" in France and ordered executed, but escaped to Amsterdam, and later came to N. Y., from whence he came to Phila., Dec., 1795. He became eminent minister of Gospel, and travelled extensively in that capacity in all parts of globe; returned to America 1847, was taken ill at Phila. Yearly Meeting in that year, and was removed to his home at Burlington, which he never was able to leave thereafter to his death;

Charles Collins, b. Jan. 14, 1774; d. Dec. 27, 1843; removed with his father to N. Y. in 1796, and was for time engaged in importing business there, later associated with his brothers in publishing business; was one of earliest of members of the Society of Friends in N. Y. to bear testimony against slavery; active philanthropist; m. Apr., 1801, Margaret Bullock, and had four children;

Sarah Collins, b. June 2, 1775; d. April 23, 1856; m. Nathaniel Hawxhurst;

Elizabeth Collins, b. Dec. 13, 1776; d. Nov. 11, 1857; m. 1797, Robert Pearsall, of Flushing, L. I.;

Rachel Collins, b. Sept. 8, 1777; d. Sept. 12, 1778;

Thomas Collins, b. March 3, 1779; d. Jan. 22, 1859; m. Sept. 12, 1812; associated with his father, later with his brothers in printing and publishing business in N. Y. City, as member of firms of Isaac Collins & Son; Collins, Perkins & Co.; Collins & Co., and Collins Bros.;

Susanna Collins b. March 17, 1781; d. June 6, 1876; m. Sept. 27, 1819, Richard Morris Smith;

William Collins, b. Aug. 18, 1782; d. Aug. 22, 1843; m. Oct. 29, 1818, Ann (Newbold), widow of Stacy Budd Bispham;

Benjamin Say Collins, b. March 7, 1784; d. Aug. 26, 1857; m. Aug. 16, 1810, Hannah Bourne;

Anna Say Collins, b. March 6, 1786; d. May 19, 1872, unm.;

Isaac Collins, Jr., b. Oct. 31, 1787; d. Jan. 15, 1863; m. (first) Margaret Morris; (second) Rebecca Singer; of whom presently;

Mary Collins, b. July 27, 1789; d. July 7, 1866; m. Oct. 27, 1808, Isaac T. Longstreth;

Stacy Budd Collins, b. Jan. 19, 1791; d. June 23, 1873; m. (first) Oct. 11, 1821, Mary E. Dudley; (second) Nov. 2, 1843, Hannah West Jenks;

Joseph Budd Collins, b. Jan. 30, 1794; d. Sept. 16, 1867; m. Oct. 2, 1822, Sarah Minturn.

ISAAC COLLINS, JR., eleventh child of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins, born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 31, 1787, was but nine years of age when his parents removed to New York City. He learned the printing and publishing business in his father's New York establishment, and on coming of age became a

member of the firm with his brothers, under the title of Isaac Collins & Company, and continued in the business there until 1828, when having acquired a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business and removed with his family to Philadelphia. Like other members of the family he took a deep interest in charitable and philanthropic work, and was a strong advocate of temperance and the abolition of slavery. He became identified with the leading charitable and philanthropic institutions of Philadelphia, and was deeply interested in the cause of education. He was one of the promotors and founders of Haverford College; was a director of the public schools of Philadelphia; one of the managers of the House of Refuge, and was the chief promoter of the Institute for Feeble-minded Children. He died in Philadelphia, January 15, 1863.

Isaac Collins, Jr., married (first), October 4, 1809, Margaret, youngest daughter of Dr. John Morris, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Abigail Dorsey, born in Philadelphia, August 18, 1792. Bereft of both parents at the age of one year, she was reared in the home of her grandmother, Margaret (Hill) Morris, that noble Christian woman an account of whose life and ancestry is given in this work, at Burlington, New Jersey, and continued to reside with her until her marriage in 1810. She suffered from ill health for a number of years prior to her death, and it was with the hope of improving her health that her husband brought her to Philadelphia from New York in 1828. She died April 28, 1832.

Isaac Collins, Jr., married (second) January 28, 1835, Rebecca, daughter of John Singer, of Philadelphia. She was for many years an eminent minister among Friends, and survived her husband nearly thirty years. She died in April, 1892, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Issue of Isaac Collins, Jr., and Margaret Morris:

- William Morris Collins, b. July 10, 1811; d. Oct. 30, 1864; m. Nov. 7, 1839, Elza C. Cope;
 Martha Lawrie Collins, b. July 21, 1813; d. May 6, 1887; m. Oct. 3, 1838, John B. Bispham;
 Gulielma Maria Collins, b. Aug. 28, 1815; d. Feb. 4, 1867; m. June 5, 1839; Philip B. Chase;
 Henry Hill Collins, b. March 3, 1818; d. July 20, 1840;
 Alfred Morris Collins, b. Jan. 11, 1820; m. Nov. 28, 1843, Hannah Evans;
 FREDERIC COLLINS, b. Jan. 21, 1822; d. Nov. 27, 1892; m. Letitia Penn Dawson; of whom presently:
 Isaac Collins, Jr., b. May 3, 1824; m. Dec. 9, 1847, Elizabeth B. K. Earle;
 Theodore Collins, b. July 27, 1826; d. Sept. 4, 1826;
 Margaret Morris Collins, b. Aug. 18, 1829; d. April 6, 1872; m. June 1, 1853; Oliver K. Earle;
 Percival Collins, b. December 19, 1831; d. May 7, 1872; m. Oct. 5, 1856, Sarah Levick.

Issue of Isaac Collins, Jr., by his second wife, Rebecca Singer:

- Anna Collins, b. Nov. 3, 1835; m. Sept. 26, 1871, John R. Faber;
 Stephen Grellet Collins, b. Dec. 2, 1836; m. Oct. 13, 1860, Adelaide A. Knorr;
 Mary Foster Collins, b. March 1, 1843; m. Nov. 28, 1867, James M. Walton.

FREDERIC COLLINS, sixth child of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins, born in New York City, January 21, 1822, came with his parents to Philadelphia at the age of six years. At the age of thirteen years he entered Haverford College, and graduated there with high honors. He began his business career as a clerk in the

large dry-goods establishment of Philip B. Chase & Company, and showed such proficiency and industry that he was admitted as a partner in the firm before coming of age. On August 28, 1844, he married Letitia Penn, daughter of Mordecai Lewis Dawson, by his wife, Elizabeth Poultney, and entered the firm of M. L. Dawson & Company, brewers, later Poultney, Collins & Company, and subsequently Massey, Collins & Company, with which firms he was identified for many years. In April, 1865, with M. P. Read, and Frederic Lauer, he went to Europe in the interest of the United States Treasury, to make a careful study of the excise tax on beer. At about this time the character of the brewing business and the trade in malt liquors became so changed that the associations and methods were distasteful to him and he withdrew from the business, and with his wife and two daughters made an extensive tour of Europe. In 1864 he and his cousin, Lloyd Pearsall Smith undertook a commission to East Tennessee for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the loyal people of that section who had been sorely pressed and robbed of the means of sustenance by the Confederates of the south. A fund of \$250,000 had been subscribed, through the efforts of the people of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and Collins and Smith proceeded to Cincinnati and arranged the details for purchasing and transporting the supplies, being furnished with a letter of introduction and commendation from C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy. They received every assistance possible from the officers of the army and succeeded in forwarding the supplies through Knoxville.

Mr. Collins was for several years president of the McKean & Elk Land & Improvement Company, retiring in 1868. He became a member of the board of managers of the House of Refuge in 1869, and served continuously until his death in 1892. On his return from his European trip, he engaged in the banking and brokerage business with William Elliott, under the firm name of Elliott, Collins & Company, which continued until 1873, when he retired from active business and devoted much time thereafter to charitable and philanthropic work, and his duties as a director of several corporations, among them the Provident Life & Trust Company, the Western National Bank, and the Western Savings Fund. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and attended the Twelfth Street Meeting. In 1892 he went to Chicago to attend to the preparation for the opening exercises of the Columbian Exposition, and returned in excellent health, but soon after contracted a cold which resulted in pneumonia, from which he died November 27, 1892.

Issue of Frederic and Letitia Penn (Dawson) Collins:

Elizabeth Dawson Collins, m. Charles F. Hulse, who d. Aug. 28, 1876, leaving issue:

Letitia Collins Hulse, b. June 1, 1870; m. Apr. 18, 1898, Samuel Bowman Wheeler;

Margaret Morris Hulse, b. Apr. 22, 1873;

Frederic Collins, Jr., b. Feb. 4, 1868; m. June 19, 1895, Lillie Moffit Brown;

Anne Morrison Collins, m. Apr. 10, 1890, Morris Earle.

SCOTT FAMILY.

UCHTREDUS FILIUS SCOTI, founder of this ancient family of Scott, was a witness to the foundation charters of the Abbeys of Holyrood House and Selkirk, by David II, in 1128-30. It does not appear, however, that this person assumed the name of Scot as a surname but that he was designated "filius Scoti" as a son of a Scotsman, to distinguish him from another person called Uchtred, which was then a common Christian name beyond the Tweed. This Uchtred was the father of,

RICHARD SCOT, who did assume the name of Scot, and was living during the reigns of Malcolm IV and William the Lion; founded the Priory of St. Andrew's; was a witness to a charter granted in or before 1158, in which year he died leaving two sons: Richard and Sir Michael.

Richard, eldest son, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleugh and their cadets, the Earls of Deloraine and the Barons Montague; family of Scott of Mallyen, Mid-Lothian; family of Scott of Harden, now Barons Polwarth, from a branch of which the Scotts of Raeburn, county Dumfries, descended Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford, author of the Waverly novels and celebrated poems; Scotts of Scotstarvet, one of whom, George Scott, of Pitlochrie, was a Proprietor of East Jersey; and many other less important, though still prominent cadet branches.

SIR MICHAEL SCOT, undoubted ancestor of the Scotts of Balweary, county Fife. (later of Ancrum, county Roxburgh), was a man of property and power in the county of Fife. He flourished in the reign of King William, (1165-1214) and married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Syras, of that ilk. With the consent of his son Duncan and his lady, Sir Michael made a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, "pro salute animae suae," etc., etc., of the lands of Gascumenfers, county of Fife, reign of King William the Lion. He died soon after and was succeeded by his son:

DUNCAN SCOTT, who confirmed his father's donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, which was also confirmed by King Alexander II, 1231. Duncan had two sons, Sir Michael, his heir, and Gilbert, who was a witness in a charter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, 1236.

SIR MICHAEL SCOTT, who succeeded his father, had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by King Alexander II, and was one of the Assize upon a perambulation of the marches between the monastery of Dunfermline and the lands of Dunduff, then belonging to David "hostiarus," 1231. He was a witness to a donation to the said monastery in 1235. In an indenture between William, Abbott of Dunfermline, and Sir William Balweary of that ilk, concerning the lands of Balweary. Sir Michael Scott, Knt., is also a witness in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander III (which began 1249). He married the daughter and sole heiress of the said Sir Richard Balweary, with whom he got the lands and Barony of Balweary, County of Fife, which became the chief title of his family. He was succeeded by his son, also Sir Michael.

The celebrated scholar, Michael Scott, generally known as "The Wizard," has been identified with the son of Sir Michael Scott, Knt., of Balweary, (V), i. e.,

his successor, Sir Michael Scott, Knt., second Baron of Balweary, but Sheriff Mackey, the writer of the article on the scholar, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," (London and New York, 1897), shows reasonable proof that the scholar belonged to an earlier time than that of the second Baron, though admitting that he might be of the same family. He was more probably a brother of Duncan (IV), and would then have been Michael, son of Michael, the same as the second Baron. But though doubtless of an earlier generation than either the first or second Barons of Balweary, some account of him is here introduced, between them, because of his long supposed identity with the latter.

He was by far the most distinguished member of the family, was a man of extraordinary abilities and made a remarkable figure in his time. After pursuing with unusual success the study of languages, belles-lettres and mathematics, at home, he travelled into France, where he resided several years. From France he removed into Germany and lived for awhile at the Court of the Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, a prince, the most eminent of his time, both for his own learning and for the encouragement which he gave to learned men. But that prince being then engaged in war, Michael Scott withdrew from the court to prosecute with advantage in retirement his favorite studies of medicine and chemistry. His extraordinary discoveries in the latter science obtained for him the reputation and title of "Wizard," and his great proficiency in all Aristotelic sciences are still the admiration of scholars. He is also said to have been a prophet, and among other events to have foretold the union of Scotland and England. He left behind him several publications, among them a commentary on Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496, and several treatises on natural philosophy. Sir George Mackenzie calls him one of the greatest philosophers, mathematicians, physicians and linguists of the time in which he lived, and says that had he not been so much addicted to astrology, alchemy, physiognomy and chiromancy, he would have deserved even greater recognition. Of Michael Scott, "Wizard," to this day there are marvellous tales told in Scotland, of his communings with the Evil One. In this capacity, though not as a living man, Sir Walter Scott, himself descended from the same stock, introduced Michael in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." In a note to Lippincott's edition of Sir Walter's poems, (Phila., 1878) occur the following:

"Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie flourished in the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III. By a poetical anachronism he is here placed in a later era. * * * He passed among his contemporaries for a skillfull magician. Dempster informs us, that he remembers to have heard in his youth that the magic books of Michael Scott were still in existence, but could not be opened without danger on account of the malignant fiends who were thereby invoked. (*Dempsteri Historia Ecclesiastica*, 1627). * * * Dante also mentions him as a renowned wizard: * * * (*Inferno*, Canto XX). A personage, thus spoken of by biographers and historians, loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labor and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of *Auld Michael*, of Sir William Wallace, or, of the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial, some contend for Home Coltrane, in Cumberland; others for Melrose Abbey. But all agree that his books of magic were interred in his grave or preserved in the convent where he died." "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" itself supports the claim of Melrose and describes the opening of the Wizard's grave there by moonlight, on St. Michael's Eve, and the taking therefrom of his great Book of Magic. The modern tourist is shown the spot in Melrose Abbey so described; the tomb now being marked with a tall, very grotesque, carved figure, with a placard reading, "Grave of Michael Scott." Another note to the above edition of the "Lay," says: "I have noted one or two of the most current traditions concerning Michael Scott. He was chosen, it is said, to go upon an embassy to obtain from the King of France, satisfaction for certain

piracies committed by his subjects upon those of Scotland. Instead of preparing a new equipage and splendid retinue, the ambassador retreated to his study, opened his book, and evoked a fiend in the shape of a large black horse, mounted on his back and forced him to fly through the air towards France. As they crossed the sea, the devil insidiously asked his rider what it was that the old women of Scotland muttered at bedtime? A less experienced wizard might have answered that it was the Pater Noster, which would have licensed the devil to precipitate him from his back. But Michael sternly replied, 'What is that to thee?—Mount, Diabolus, and fly!' When he arrived at Paris, he tied his horse to the gate of the palace, entered, and boldly delivered his message. An ambassador, with so little of the pomp and circumstance of diplomacy, was not received with much respect, and the King was about to return a contemptuous refusal to his demand, when Michael besought him to suspend his resolution till he had seen his horse stamp three times. The first stamp shook every steeple in Paris, and caused all the bells to ring; the second threw down three of the towers of the palace; and the infernal steed had lifted his hoof to give the third stamp, when the King, rather chose to dismiss Michael with the most ample concessions, than to stand the possible consequences."

This note also gives the story of how Mr. Michael as he was called, while residing at the Tower of Oakwood, upon the Ettrick, about three miles above Selkirk, punished a sorceress, called the Witch of Falsehope, who, on his visiting her to test her skill, by denying positively any knowledge of necromantic art, put him off his guard and played a trick of magic upon him that put him in great danger. The story is too long to repeat here; it introduces the well known rhyme:

"Maister Michael Scott's Man,
Sought meat, and gat nane."

A third note relates how "Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrassed by a spirit, for whom he was under a necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a *cauld* or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso; it was accomplished in one night, and still does honor to the infernal architect. Michael next ordered that Eildon hill, which was then an uniform cone, should be divided into three. Another night was sufficient to part its summit into three picturesque peaks which it now bears. At length the enchanter conquered this indefatigable demon, by employing him in the hopeless and endless task of making ropes out of sea-sand."

Sheriff Mackey in his article on Michael Scott in the "Dictionary of National Biography," says: "He was probably born before 1180. After he had studied successively at Oxford and at Paris, (where he acquired the title of 'mathematicus') he passed to Boulogne, and thence to Palermo, the clerk register of the court of Frederick II. in Sicily. Subsequently he continued his studies at Toledo. It has been conjectured by an anonymous commentator on Dante, that Michael became the young king's tutor in Sicily, and that at Toledo he gained a knowledge of Arabic sufficient to enable him to translate 'the writings of Aristotle on Natural History and Mathematics.' At Toledo he wrote his 'Abbreviatis Avicennae,' of the colophon in the Vatican manuscript was 'explicit anno domini MCCX.' That he gained a knowledge of Arabic at Toledo is corroborated not only by the evidence of this and other works attributed to him, but by the contemporary authority of Roger Bacon. In another place Bacon observes, with a touch of the jealousy of a rival scholar, 'Michael Scot, like Herman,' a German Bishop and scholar of the same period, 'ascribed to himself many translations. But it is certain that Andrew, a Jew, laboured more in them; on which account Herman reported that Michael knew neither sciences nor languages.' After completing his studies at Toledo, Michael Scot became again attached to the court of Frederick

II, with whom his name and writings, chiefly written at the request of Frederick, must always be intimately associated. He appears to have held the office or received the name of astrologer at the court of that emperor, and he is designated in the Bodleian manuscript of his work on astronomy. An earlier work, the 'Liber Intoductorious' professedly treats of astrology and prognostics."

Dean Milman discovered, or at least first pointed out, that Michael Scott, though his studies and works were chiefly secular, had taken holy orders and was patronized by the Pope as well as the Emperor. On January 16, 1223-24, Honorious II, wrote to Stephen Langton urging him to find some benefice in his diocese for Master Michael Scott, who was distinguished for his eminence in science; and May 31, 1224, the same Pope granted him a dispensation to hold benefices apparently in Italy, notwithstanding his election to the Irish Archbishopric of Cashel. This had been by the direct nomination of the Pope, contrary to the election of the canons, who had chosen the Bishop of Cork. But Michael declined the office on the ground of his ignorance of Irish. Three years later, 1227, Gregory IX, successor of Honorious, renewed the request that a benefice in the diocese of Canterbury might be given to Michael Scott, but he never received any preferment in England or Ireland, though from the reference to benefices which he was to be allowed to retain, it seems that he held more than one, probably in Italy.

In 1230, according to Roger Bacon, "Michael Scot appeared (at Oxford) bringing with him the works of Aristotle on natural history and mathematics, with wise expositors, so that the philosophy of Aristotle was magnified among those who spoke Latin" (Apud Latinos). It is highly probable that this refers to a mission to the universities of Europe on which Frederick II sent Scot to communicate to them the versions of Aristotle which Michael himself and other learned scholars in the emperor's service had made from the Arabic. He doubtless visited Paris and Oxford, where he possibly met Bacon. He may even have revisited his native Scotland, on whose borders there were various later traditions of his death and burial, at Melrose, Glenluce, Holmcultram and Burgh under Bowness. Walter Scott, of Satchells, historian of the clan, was shown what was alleged to be his tomb at the last named place in 1629, but this date is too late for a trustworthy tradition. It appears more probable that Michael returned to Italy, where the Italian traditions evidently place his death, though without naming any particular site. He must have died prior to 1235, for in a poem of Vincent of Beauvais, written in that year, 'veridicus vates Michael' is referred to as dead, 'Sic accusator factorum fata subivit.'

"His great fame and varied learning soon led to the accretion of legends around his name. * * Villani records two of his prophesies which were fulfilled, that of 'the Dog of Verona (Can Gande) would become the Lord of Padua' and that 'Foolish Florence of flowers will not long stand, but will fall into the dirt and live by dissimulation.' * * * Scot is one of the great men accused of magic whom Gabriel Nande defends. He is said to have predicted the place of the death of Frederick, (that he should die in Firenza, (Florence). The emperor to avoid the Prophecy would not enter that town, or, even fearing an equivocation, Faenze, but met his fate at Firenzuola, (Little Florence).

"Boccaccio uses as a well known name to introduce one of his novels, 'a great master in necromancy called Michael Scot, because he was from Scotland, who

received much honor from many gentlemen, of whom some still live, and when he wished to leave laid this charge on two of his scholars that they should always be ready to serve the pleasure of the gentlemen who had honored him (Ith day, 9th novel).’ A novel called ‘Sir Michael Scot’ was published by Allan Cunningham in 1828, and Coleridge projected a drama on his life which he deemed a better theme than Faust.” This account then gives a list of the works, both printed and manuscript, attributed to Michael Scot (or Scott) which appears to be genuine; and winds up with a list of the principal authorities on his biography.

SIR MICHAEL SCOTT, of Balweary, second Baron of Balweary of the name of Scott, succeeded his father, Sir Michael Scott, Knt., in the barony and all the possessions of the ancient family of Balweary, of that ilk. In 1290, King Alexander III being dead, Sir Michael Scott and Sir Michael Wemyes, of Wemeys, were, by the states of the nation, deputed ambassadors extraordinary to the court of Norway to bring home Queen Margaret, “The Maid of Norway, only daughter of Eric Magnusson, King of Norway, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander III of Scotland, then the undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and who was to have espoused Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II, of England.” Buchanan calls them “equites Fifani illustres,” etc. Another good author says, “nobiles Scotiae duos milites scientia, et moribus proaeclaros, Michaellem Wemyss, et Michaellem Scot,” etc. They went on their embassy accordingly, but unhappily for them and their country, the Queen died at Orkney, on her way to Scotland, 1291, and a dispute for the crown was precipitated.

As has been already said this Sir Michael Scot has been identified by some as Michael Scot, called “The Wizard,” the celebrated scholar. Sir Walter Scott, author of “The Lay of the Last Minstrel,” introduces him into that poem, and in notes thereto, makes a positive statement as to this identity. Playfair, (British Baronetage, 1811), and Burke (Peerage, 1906, and Landed Gentry), have both assumed this to be a fact. But Sheriff Mackey, in the “Dictionary of National Biography,” above quoted, says, “SCOTT or SCOT, MICHAEL, (1175?-1234?), mathematician, physician, and scholar, possibly belonged to the family of Scots of Balwearie, near Kirkcaldt, in Fife, whose ruined castle has been identified with Castle Wearie in the weird ballad of Lammikin. Sir Walter Scott erred in identifying him with Sir Micael Scot of Balwearie, who, with Sir David (Michel) Wemyss was sent to fetch the Maid of Norway to Scotland in 1290. The scholar died before 1235.” In support of which latter statement he advances, later on, some evidence, as quoted above.

Sir Michael, of Balweary, with most of the nobility and gentry of his country, was compelled to submit to King Edward I, of England, 1296. He left two sons, Sir Henry, his heir, and Duncan Scot, who was proprietor of lands in Forfarshire, and was also forced to swear allegiance to King Edward I, of England, for his lands lying in that country, 1304; he was progenitor of the Scots in the north. Sir Michael died about 1304.

SIR HENRY SCOTT, who succeeded his father, Sir Michael, as third Baron of Balweary, was like his father compelled to submit to Edward I, of England, according to these words in Rymer’s Collections: “Dominus Henricus Scot de Fife, miles fecit homagium Edward I, in 1304.”

He died in the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce of Scotland, and left a son and successor,

SIR ANDREW SCOTT, of Balweary, who was an ardent Patriot, and was killed at the battle of Berwick, 1355, while fighting against the English for the liberty of his country. He left an infant son,

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, who succeeded him, and got a charter of corporation from John, Abbott of Dunfermline, dated June 3, 1393. He died in the end of the reign of King Robert III, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR MICHAEL SCOTT, of Balweary, who by an authentic writ, still preserved, disposed of the lands of Cambrune, and the mill thereon, to Sir John Wemyss of that ilk, 1400. He was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I of Scotland, 1424. He died in the reign of King James II, leaving beside his heir, Sir William, a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir John Melville, of Raith.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, son and heir of Sir Michael, got a charter under the Great Seal, from King James III, upon his own resignation, dated the 16th of October, 1484. He got a confirmation from Adam, Abbott of Dunfermline, to himself and Mr. William Scott, his son and apparent heir, of the lands and Barony of Balweary, 1498. He got several charters from King James IV of many different lands and baronies, dated 1493-94-98, etc. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moncrief, and had sons and daughters: 1. Sir William, heir. 2. Alexander Scott, of Fingask, who in a charter under the Great Seal, dated April 10, 1513, is designated "frater germanus Williami Scot de Balweary militis;" the daughter, Euphame, married Sir John Arnot of that ilk, as appears from a charter dated 1506.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, who succeeded his father as Lord of several baronies, got a charter dated 1506, from King James IV, of the lands of Muiburn in Fifeshire, also a charter of the lands and barony of Strameglo, Easter and Wester Pitlow, and several others united to the barony of Strameglo, or Strathmiglo, with the power to erect that town into a barony, etc., dated the penult of February, 1509. By these and other charters it appears he was possessed of a large estate. He accompanied King James IV to the famous battle of Flodden Field, 1513, where he was taken prisoner, which obliged him to sell a portion of his lands of Strameglo to purchase his redemption.

In February, 1524, he was chosen a commissioner to Parliament, when was appointed one of the lords of the articles for the barons, an honor frequently afterwards conferred on him. On November 24 he was styled a Justice in the absence of the Justice-General in a commission appointed to do justice on the "malt maker of Leith for common oppression through the exorbitant dearth raised by them, and of their causing through the whole realm." On the institution of the College of Justice, May 13, 1532, he was nominated the first Justice on the temporal side, but died before November 19, of that year. There is an article on him in the "Dictionary of National Biography." By his wife, Janet, daughter of Thomas Lundy, of Lundy, he had two sons:

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, his successor, of whom presently:

Thomas Scott, who obtained a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and house of Petgorus, Jan. 2, 1526; on Nov. 19, 1532, he was appointed an ordinary Judge in place of his father, with the title of Lord Petgorus; he was a great favorite with King James V., by whom he was appointed Justice Clerk in 1535; d. in 1539; according to the legend related by Knox, in his "History of the Reformation," Scott visited the King at Linlithgow, on the night of his own death, "with a company of devils," announcing that he (Scott) was "adjudged to endless torment"; there is an article on him in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, son of Sir William, the Justice, was in his father's lifetime put in possession of the lands and barony of Innertiel, and was long designated by that title. He got a charter under the Great Seal, upon his father's resignation, for the lands and barony of Glendoick, etc., in county Perth, and the lands of Strameglo, or Strathmiglo, county Fife, dated March 5, 1528, and another from King James V, under the Great Seal, dated May 7, 1535, for the lands of "Cairny, alias Wester Strameglo," etc. In the sketch of his father in the "Dictionary of National Biography," he is spoken of as the father of that Sir James Scott, of Balweary, (flourished 1579-1606) who was concerned in the intrigues of the Earls of Angus, Erroll and Huntley, of that time, and of the celebrated Francis, Earl of Bothwell, but was really his great-grandfather, as hereafter shown. Sir William married Isabel, daughter of Patrick, Fifth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and had two sons and a daughter: Sir William, his heir, of whom presently; Andrew, ancestor of the Scotts of Ancrum, of whom presently; Catharine, wife of Lawrence Mercer, of Aldie. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son:

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, who in his father's lifetime was also designated by the title of Innertiel, having got a charter under the Great Seal, for the lands and barony thereof, dated April 3, 1548. Upon his father's resignation, he got a charter under the Great Seal to him and Helen, his spouse, for the lands of Kilgour, barony of Strameglo, etc., confirmed December 4, 1553. He married Helen, daughter of Sir William Lauder, of Hatton, by whom he had two sons: Michael, eldest, designated in a charter, under the Great Seal, dated 1540, as heir apparent to the Lord William Scott, of Balweary, but died before his father, unmarried; Sir William, who succeeded his father.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, of Balweary, was wounded at the battle of Langside, 1568. He adhered to the cause of Queen Mary. In the records of the Privy Seal there is a precept for a charter confirming an alienation by him, 1572. He married Janet, daughter of Lindsay of Dowhill, by whom he had two sons; Sir James, heir, and Robert, of whom there is no succession.

SIR JAMES SCOTT, of Balweary, was served heir to his father in 1579, and had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI, at the coronation of the latter's Queen, Anne of Denmark, 1590. In an article on him in the "Dictionary of National Biography," he is called grandson of Sir William Scott, (died 1532) and eldest son of Sir William Scott, of Balwearie and Strathmiglo, by his wife Janet, daughter of Lindsay of Dowhill; the last statement is correct, but he was really great-great-grandson of Sir William Scott, (died 1532). He was engaged with the Earls of Angus, Erroll and Huntley, and others of the nobility and gentry, who opposed the new religion and was with them at the battle of Glenliver, 1594; but he soon afterwards obtained a remission under the Great Seal from King James VI, for himself, his brother Robert, and John Kinniard, the younger, of that ilk, dated February 24, 1595. The article mentioned above, (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) says: "In December, 1583, his name appears at a band of caution for the self-banishment of William Douglass of Lochleven. On March 4, 1587-8, he was called to answer before the Privy Council, along with the turbulent Francis, Earl of Bothwell, and others, for permitting certain Border pledges to whom they had become bound, to escape. * * * A Catholic by conviction, and fond of fighting and adventure, he gave active and unconcealed

assistance both to the Earl of Bothwell, and to the Catholic Earls of Angus, Erroll and Huntley. He seconded Bothwell in his attempt to seize the King at Falkland Palace on 28 June, 1592, and having, for failing to answer concerning the late treasonable fact, been, on 6 June, denounced a rebel, on 10 November, obtained caution to answer when required, and not to repair within ten miles of the King's residence without license. At the convention of estates, held at Linlithgow on 31 October, 1593, he was appointed one of the sham commission for the trial of the Catholic Earls, and as was to be expected, favored the Act of Abolition, passed in their favor. It was probably through him that Bothwell arranged his interview with the Catholic Earls at the kirk of Mennuir in Angus in 1594, when a band was subscribed between them which was given into Scott's keeping; but by the accidental capture of Bothwell's servant the plot was discovered, and Scott was immediately apprehended and lodged in the Castle of Edinburgh. On 23 January, 1595, he was brought to the Tolbooth Gaol, and kept there all night. On being interrogated he delivered up the band, and, according to Calderwood, made a confession to the effect that the King should have been taken, committed to perpetual prison, the prince crowned king, Huntley, Erroll and Angus chosen Regents. Notwithstanding this extraordinary revelation, 'he was' says Calderwood, 'permitted to keep his own chamber upon the 29th of January, and was fined in twenty thousand pounds, which the hungry courtiers gaped for but got not.' Calderwood also publishes the heads of the band, and Scott's confession is fully noticed in the record of the meeting of the Privy Council of 11th February. Nevertheless the matter does not appear to have been taken very seriously by the council, it being only too manifest that if the Earls had the will, they had not the power to effect any such revolution. On 25 January, Scott obtained a remission, under the Great Seal, much to the chagrin of the ministers of Edinburgh, who desired the task of excommunicating him. On 29 August, 1599, he was required to give caution that he would keep the peace. If during the remainder of his life he eschewed entangling himself in politics, there is evidence that he remained as heretofore, restless and unruly. Having on 5 November, 1601, been denounced for failing to answer a charge of destroying the growing corn of Patrick Pitcairne of Pilour, he on 16 October, 1602, found caution in three thousand merks not to harm him. On account of his repeated fines, Scott was compelled to sell various portions of his estates until in 1600, all that remained in his possession was the tower and fortalice of Strathmiglo, with the village and lands adjoining. On 13 December, 1696, a decree was passed against him lying at the horn for debt, and various other decrees at the instance of different complainers were passed on subsequent occasions. Before his death the remaining portions of his lands were disposed of, and he left no heritage to his successor. The downfall of the family affected the popular imagination and gave birth to traditions more or less apochryphal. According to one of these, although his inveterate quarrelsomeness made him lose his all, he was very mean and miserly; and on one occasion, while looking over his window, directing his servants, who were throwing old and mouldy oatmeal into the moat, he was accosted by a beggar-man who desired to be allowed to fill his wallet with it. This the harsh baron of Balweary refused, whereupon the beggar pronounced his curse upon him and declared that he himself should yet be glad to get what he then refused."

Sir James Scott married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Wardlow, of Tor-

rie, and had two sons; William, his heir; and James, who left county Fife and purchased the lands of Logie, near Montrose, county Angus; married Katharine, daughter of Orrock, of Orrock, and (although Playfair says he had no succession) was the ancestor of the present family of Scott, Baronets of Dunninald, (See Burke's Peerage); and a daughter, Janet, married Sir John Boswell, of Balmuto.

WILLIAM SCOTT, (no longer of Balweary), eldest son of Sir James, lived in the reign of King James VI, of Scotland, and I, of England, and King Charles I; it is uncertain whether he died before his father or not. As the latter's heir apparent, he gave his consent to Sir James's alienation of the lands of Pitlour, Wester Outhronie, etc., in the Barony of Strameglo, county Fife, to Alexander Moncrief, as appears by a charter under the Great Seal, dated January 7, 1601. His only son:

COL. WALTER SCOTT, was successor to either his father or grandfather, but as there was no heritage to succeed to, he betook himself to a military life, and rose to the rank of Colonel in the army, but never married. Playfair, (Bristol Baronetage, 1811) says: "Some little time before his death he sent over from Holland to Sir John Scot, of Ancrum, Baronet, the seal of the family of Balweary, with a letter acknowledging him to be his heir male, which is still preserved. He died in Flanders, reign of Charles II, and having no lawful issue, in him ended the whole male line of Sir William Scott, of Balweary, eldest son of Sir William. The representation therefore devolved upon the family of Ancrum, as descended from Andrew, second son of the said Sir William." Playfair is wrong as to the whole male line of Sir William, son of Sir William, dying out with Col. Walter, for James, second son of Sir James, (of William, of Sir William), carried on a line (now Baronets of Dunninald), much nearer in relationship to Col. Walter than the Ancrum line, but Col. Walter, nor Sir John, of Ancrum, appear not to have known of these relatives, and Playfair certainly did not, for he says, that of this James, "there is no succession."

ANDREW SCOTT, ESQ., second son of Sir William Scott, of Balweary, obtained from his father the lands and barony of Glendoick, county Perth, with the express provision that, on his death, these lands should revert to the family of Balweary. This Andrew Scott lived in the reign of Queen Mary, was a man of prudence and economy, and acquired the lands of Kirkstyle, parish of Kinfauns, Perthshire, which subsequently became the title of his family. He married Euphame, daughter of Sir Thomas Blair, of Balthyock. She was of Royal descent, through the following line:

Edward I, King of England, married as second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III, King of France, and had by her,

Edmond, of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, beheaded, 1329; he married Lady Margaret, daughter of John, Baron de Wake, also of Royal descent, and had,

Lady Joan Plantagenet, "The Fair Maid of Kent," who married (first) William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced; (second) Sir Thomas de Holland, K. G., Earl of Kent; (third) Edward, "The Black Prince," son of King Edward III. By her second husband, Sir Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, who died December 26, 1360, and who was nearly related to the reigning family, she had,

Sir Thomas de Holland, K. G., second Earl of Kent, Marshall of England, who

married Lady Alice, daughter of Richard Fitz Alan, K. G., Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his wife, Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, and had,

Lady Margaret Holland, who died December 31, 1440; married (first) Sir John de Beaufort, K. G., Marquis of Dorset, and Earl of Somerset, who died in 1418, and had,

Lady Joan de Beaufort, married (first) James I, King of Scotland; (second) in 1439, Sir James Stewart, "The Black Knight of Lorn," also of the Royal Family of Scotland, by whom she had,

Sir John Stewart, created Earl of Athol in 1457, died 1512. He married, as his second wife, Lady Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and had,

Lady Elizabeth Stewart, who became the second wife of Andrew, third Lord Gray, who had by her,

Lady Jane Gray, whose first husband was Sir Alexander Blair, of Balthyock, Perthshire, and by whom she had,

Sir Thomas Blair, Knt., of Balthyock, father of Euphame Blair, who married Andrew Scott, Esq., above mentioned, and their son,

ALEXANDER SCOTT, of Kirkstyle, Esq., married Catharine, daughter of Hugh Moncrief, of Rind, by whom he had a son:

PATRICK SCOTT, of Kirkstyle, Esq., later of Langshaw and later of Ancrum, who succeeded his father. He lived in the reign of King James VI, and was a man of good abilities and great application to business. He sold his lands of Kirkstyle, Perthshire, and purchased those of Langshaw, south country. He afterwards acquired lands and barony of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, which has ever since been the chief seat and title of the family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Simpson of Monturpie, an ancient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. He died in the reign of King Charles I, and was succeeded by his son:

SIR JOHN SCOTT, of Ancrum, who obtained a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1670, of the lands and barony of Ancrum, etc. He was by King Charles II, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, October 27, 1671, with remainder to his heirs male generally. Sir John Scott died in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Patrick.

Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scott, Esq., of Maugerton; issue:

Sir Patrick Scott, who succeeded his father as Baronet of Ancrum, a lawyer of eminence, who was summoned by the Prince of Orange to the Scottish convention, in 1688, for the co. of Selkirk; m. (first) Anne, dau. of William Wallace, Esq., of Helington, by whom he obtained a considerable fortune, but had no surviving issue; m. (second) Margaret, dau. of Sir William Scott, of Harden (this family being now Barons Polwarth, as previously shown), by whom he had two sons and four daughters; his descendants are still Baronets of Ancrum, and may be found in Burke's "Peerage";

Charles Scott, Esq., m. Margaret, sister of John Rutherford (who voted at Peers' elections as Fifth Lord Rutherford), and they left a son, John, of Belford, and several daughters, one of whom m. Mr. Sinclair, writer to the signet in Edinburgh; another m. Mr. Ronalds, a military officer; and a third m. Rev. James Rose, of Udney;

JOHN SCOTT, "who being bred a merchant, settled in New York, where he married and had a numerous issue, some of whom are in a prosperous situation"; of whom presently;

Andrew Scott, also bred a merchant, but d. without surviving issue;

William Scott, bred to the law, and an advocate; also d. without surviving issue;

Anne Scott, m. (first) William Scott, of Raeburn, whose second brother, Walter, was

great-grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet of Abbotsford, author of "Waverly"; they were a branch of the Scotts of Harden, who were cadets of the Buccleugh family; Elizabeth Scott, m. — Elliott, of Stobem, but had no issue by him; Playfair gives two Elizabeths among the daughters of Sir John Scott, but possibly Lady Elliott m. (second) John Erskine, of Sheffield; see forward;

Cicely Scott, m. William Ainslie, of Black Hill;

Jean Scott, m. John Murray, of Bow Hill, Esq., second son of Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, and one of the senators of the College of Justice;

Elizabeth Scott, m. John Erskine, of Sheffield, and had issue. (These two Elizabeths are given on the authority of Playfair; perhaps they are the same, and Sir John had but four daughters by his first wife, the eldest Elizabeth, Lady Elliott, above mentioned, marrying (second) John Erskine).

Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bennett, of Grubbet; issue:

Margaret Scott, m. (first) Thomas Scott, of Whitshead, (second) Sir David Murray, of Stanhope;

Christian Scott, m. Sir Thomas Calder, of Murton, Bart.

Sir John Scott married (third) Barbara, daughter of Walter Ker, of Littledean, by whom he had no issue.

JOHN SCOTT, of New York, was third son of Sir John Scott, first Baronet of Ancrum. The exact date of his arrival is not known to the family in America. The first official record of his presence in this country is in the office of the Secretary of State of New York, Albany, being that of the appointment of John Scott and his partner, William Glencrosse, as Prize-Masters at New York. On March 2, 1702, John Scott was "received and allowed a freeman and a citizen" of the city of New York. He was again in Great Britain, 1709-10, for on January 28 of that year we find him drawing, from London, on his brother, Patrick Scott, then or afterwards Baronet of Ancrum, for £25, 15s., to the order of Robert Bruce, of Edinburgh, which amount Sir Patrick paid to Bruce and took his receipt, endorsed on the draft, and dated March 21, 1710. Fourteen years afterwards, Sir Patrick, by a formal separate paper, dated at Ancrum, April 2, 1724, assigned this bill of exchange as a gift to his nephew, Patrick Scott, son of the drawer, John Scott, who apparently still owed the amount to his brother, Sir Patrick. These papers, with letters from members of the family at Ancrum to members of the family in New York, still preserved by descendants, leave no doubt as to the origin of the American branch of the family and the identity of the emigrant, John Scott.

On March 1, 1710, John Scott was commissioned, by Gov. Robert Hunter, Lieutenant of Capt. James Weemes's company of Fusileers posted in the Province of New York, succeeding Charles Conereve, gentleman, resigned; the commission being recorded at Albany. Lieutenant Scott was commandant at Fort Hunter, erected 1711, on the Mohawk river, New York. In March, 1711-12, he wrote to the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Wileman, to get "His Excellency's" signature to an extension of his leave of absence for four months to enable him to go to South Carolina. The signature to the letter, which is on file at Albany, and other signatures of the commandant, compared with the signatures on the above mentioned bill of exchange and other papers, leave no doubt whatever as to the identity of Lieutenant Scott with the emigrant, the New York merchant, and the son of Sir John Scott, of Ancrum.

Lieutenant John Scott died in June, 1725. Family tradition says that his death occurred from the effects of a fall which he received when landing, on some occasion, at the city of New York, and that he was buried "at the foot of the fort."

His position at Fort Hunter enabled him to locate great quantities of vacant lands in the "Mohawk Country," afterwards Ulster and Albany counties, New York. He became a very large landowner in this region, some of his land having been granted him for his military services. Among other purchases he bought some land from the Indians, May 14, 1716, a tracing of the deed for which is in possession of Mrs. Lewis A. Scott, of Philadelphia. Besides this document and a copy of Lieut. Scott's commission, Mrs. Scott has the originals of the following: The draft on "Sr. Pat: Scott of Ancrum," Jan. 28, 1709-10, and the assignment of the same to his nephew, April 2, 1724, both mentioned above; the certificate of his admission as a freeman of the city of New York, March 2, 1702; the indenture of partnership between John Scott and William Glencrosse, September 4, 1703; the certificate of the admission of "John Scott, Merchant of New York In America" as a "Burgess and Gild-brother" of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, July 7, 1709. Mrs. Scott also has a copy of the certificate of his admission, under the name of "John Scott lawful son of Sir John Scott, of Ancrum," as a burgess and guild-brother of the burgh of Peebles, Scotland, July 12, 1709, the original of which was in 1869 in possession of Mrs. Essex Watts, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

One of the deeds in possession of Mrs. Scott is an important one, dated November 4, 1722, by which John Scott, of Albany county, gentleman, grants lands in Albany county and in Perth Amboy, to two of his younger sons, Patrick and Hunter Scott, in trust, for the use of himself and his wife, and after their death to the use of all their children, eventually to be divided in equal shares between the said children or their representative heirs. In the minutes of the Council of New York there is mention of a petition from John Scott for permission to purchase fifteen hundred acres of land from the Indians, which he did purchase before August 31, 1722, and a patent therefor was issued to him later by the New York authorities.

Lieutenant John Scott married Magdalena, daughter of John Vincent, and granddaughter of Adrian Vincent, a Hollander, who was in New Amsterdam, (afterwards New York) as early as July 16, 1645, and had land on Broad street. By her John Scott had nine children. These children are all mentioned in the deed of November 4, 1722, referred to above, from John Scott to his sons, Patrick and Hunter Scott, which was acknowledged by the grantor at Fort Hunter, September 14, 1724. In the acknowledgment the grantor is styled "Lieutenant John Scott, Commandant of his Majesty's garrison called Fort Hunter, in the Mohawk Country." At this date all of the nine children were living except Ann. Magdalena (Vincent) Scott survived her husband about three years and ten months. She made a will dated April 11, 1729, at which time six of her children were living, John, Patrick, Hunter, Vincent, Rebecca and Rachel; Patrick afterwards died, before his mother.

Issue of Lieut. John and Magdalena (Vincent) Scott:

JOHN SCOTT, eldest son, of whom presently;

Patrick Scott, to whom his uncle, Sir Patrick Scott, of Ancrum, assigned his father's unpaid bill of exchange, and who was one of the parties to the deed of Nov. 4, 1722; d., unm., about 1731, on the coast of Guinea, while on a trading voyage to those parts;

Mrs. Lewis A. Scott, of Phila., has in her possession copies of two letters referring to his death, the originals of which belonged, 1869, to Mrs. Watts, above referred to; one of these is from Sir Patrick Scott, of Ancrum, March 1, 1731, to his nephew, John Scott, Jr., of New York, and says: "For we hear your brother Patrick died some time ago on the coast of Guinea, to the great loss of all his relations and much regret of all who knew him"; the other is from Margaret Scott, dau. of Sir Patrick, bearing the same date, March 1, 1731, to her cousin, John Scott, Jr., of New York; she writes of "Pour Pattie's" death, and of a note she had received from him shortly before that event, and greatly laments the family's loss; it is inferred that he visited the Ancrum family, and that there was a love affair between Patrick and his cousin, Margaret; at any rate she never married, as may be seen by reference to Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage";

Hunter Scott, b. about 1700, a party to the deed of Nov. 4, 1722; with his sister, Rebecca, he petitioned Gov. Robert Hunter (for whom he was probably named), 1718, to be allowed to purchase, from the Indians, 2600 acres out of some vacant lands three or four miles from Fort Hunter, Albany co., but the Council, Oct. 9, 1718, advised the Governor not to grant the petition; a copy of this petition is owned by Mrs. Lewis A. Scott, who also has the original of the following deed; on Sept. 26, 1740, Hunter Scott, of New York, gentleman, one of the children of John Scott, late Lieutenant of one of the independent companies of Fusileers, made an indenture with his brother-in-law, Robert Hogg, of New York, merchant, for the disposition of some of his father's lands; this gives a great many details of the family's property and affairs; refers to his mother's will and other deeds, among them that of Nov. 4, 1722, which date it erroneously recites as 1732; it is also stated in this indenture that Hunter Scott was "bound on an expedition in the service of the King"; this was no doubt the Carthagena expedition, and Hunter Scott probably held a commission in the Provincial forces; whether he m. is not known; he is mentioned in the will of his brother-in-law, Robert Hogg, 1747;

Vincent Scott, m. and had issue;

Elizabeth Scott, d. unm., between 1722 and 1729;

Ann Scott, m. David Quackenboss, and d. before 1732, leaving issue; early in 18th century three brothers, named Quackenboss, emigrated from Holland to the Province of New York; one of them settled on the Scott patent, and his eldest son, David, m. Lieut. Scott's dau., Ann, and also lived on the Scott patent, on the present site of the Montgomery co. poorhouse;

Rebecca Scott, in 1718 joined her brother, Hunter Scott, in the petition to the Governor, mentioned above; she m. Robert Hogg, a New York merchant, and they lived on Mill st., in that city; Robert Hogg left all his estate to his wife, Rebecca, during her life or widowhood, then to his daughter, Margaret, failing issue of whom, to Ann Quackenboss, Hunter Scott and their heirs; Rebecca Hogg's will was made Feb. 3, 1753, and proved July 23, 1753 (N. Y. Will Book 18, p. 329); she left her wearing apparel to her dau., Margaret, wife of William Flanagan, and all the residue of her estate, in trust, to John Beekman and John Bard, to pay the income thereof to her said dau., and in case she d. without issue (as happened), the whole estate to go to the testator's sister, Rachel Boswell, failing whom or issue of her, the same to go to the children of Vincent Scott and Ann Quackenboss and their heirs; the executors were John Beekman, John Bard and Benjamin Nicholl;

Rachel Scott, m., between Nov. 28, 1729, and Oct. 3, 1740, Charles Boswell, surgeon; Magdalen Scott, d., unm., between 1722 and 1729.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., eldest son of Lieut. John and Magdalen (Vincent) Scott, born in 1702, was baptized August 16, of that year, in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York. He was a merchant in New York and was admitted a freeman of that city in 1726. On August 27, 1724, the Provincial Council of New York recommended the Governor to grant the petition of John Scott Jr., eldest son of John Scott, Lieutenant and Commandant of Fort Hunter, for a warrant for his father's twenty-six hundred acres of land in the "Mohawk Country" about four miles above Fort Hunter. On May 20, 1725, he obtained a warrant, and on June 23 of the same year a patent for eleven hundred acres of this land on the south side of the Mohawk river; in both warrant and patent he is named as "eldest son of John Scott," etc., as above. December 14, 1726, he mortgaged this land to John Vincent. Copies of all the documents in these transactions are in possession of Mrs. Lewis A. Scott, of Philadelphia, the originals being on file at Albany. Mrs. Scott

also has copies of two letters from Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, (son and heir of Sir Patrick) to the widow of John Scott Jr., one of September 15, 1733, condoling with her on the death of her husband, and one of August 9, 1738, telling of the death of his own wife; in 1869, the original of the letter of 1733, was in possession of Charles S. McKnight, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and that of 1738, was in possession of Mrs. Essex Watts, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

John Scott Jr., of City of New York, merchant, by his will dated March 15, 1731, proved May 8, 1733, left his house to his wife during widowhood; the residue of his estate, when his son reached the age of twenty-one years, to be equally divided between the wife and son. He made his wife sole executrix. There were various provisions in case his wife should remarry, which she did not.

John Scott, Jr., married Marian, youngest daughter of Peter Morin, formerly of La Rochelle, France, a Huguenot refugee, who was made freeman of New York City, June 11, 1691. They had but one child:

BRIG. GEN. JOHN MORIN SCOTT, born 1730, New York City, died at his residence in the same city, September 14, 1784, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. He received his early education in New York, and was graduated from Yale College, 1746. He studied law in the office of William Smith, the elder, contemporaneously with the younger Smith, the historian, law partner of William Livingston. He then took up the practice of law in his native city, in which profession he rapidly attained the first rank as a learned exponent of the statutes, and an orator of no mean powers. His license to practice was dated January 23, 1752, about fifteen months after his fellow-student, William Smith, was called to the bar, and these three, Scott, Livingston and Smith, afterwards composed the "triumvirate of lawyers" complained of in the correspondence of the Provincial Governor with the British authorities. To each of these three, and to them conjointly, and also to William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, had been attributed the authorship of the very able pamphlet, published in 1757, known as "A Review of Military Observations in North America." The style does not resemble that of "Smith's History," which appeared at about the same time, and the pamphlet may have been the work of any of these men. He was the author of a variety of official reports, and took part in most of the questions of his day, in New York, so that his name is found in every history of that city covering his times, and also in more general histories.

In politics he was very ardent, ranging himself, very early, and unswervingly, on the side of his native country, and was an early opponent, with voice and pen, of the then system of government of the Colonies without representation. He was one of the founders of the "Sons of Liberty," the most extreme of the early colonial societies in advocating the freedom of the Colonies from English control. He was alderman of the Out Ward of the City of New York from 1757 to 1762, but soon became the acknowledged leader of those radically opposed to British rule, and his violent attitude against the governing powers repeatedly lost him election to the Provincial Assembly. In February, 1761, he became a candidate for the Assembly, receiving seven hundred and twenty-two votes, but was not elected. On March 10, 1768, he again presented himself as a candidate for the Assembly, but while he gained the highest number of votes of all the opposition candidates, the regular ticket was elected. He thereupon charged James de Lancey, one of the

successful candidates, with corruption, but the Assembly decided against the charge by a vote of eighteen to three. A few days later, however, the Assembly framed an Act to prevent corruption in elections, one of the first in the history of that body politic. He again failed of election in 1769, when the last election under the Crown was held. These repeated defeats may be attributed to his radical attitude of opposition to the governing power and to the non-support of the conservative element in the independent party. At this time he was held to be "one of the readiest speakers on the Continent" (see below); and his able and incisive pen won instant recognition in the journals of the day. On June 6, 13, and 27, in Holt's *New York Gazette*, the liberal organ, under the signature of "Freeman," he wrote three masterly papers upon the consequence of non-resistance, and during the Stamp-Act agitation he was one of a Committee of Twelve to present a petition to the Assembly in regard to carrying on business without stamps. Throughout the exciting period prior to the declaration of war, Mr. Scott continued to maintain and urge those ideas which were finally vindicated by the success of the Revolution.

In 1774, Mr. Scott became a candidate for election to the First Continental Congress, but was defeated by the "Moderates" in the Committee of Fifty-one. On May 1, 1775, he was one of the General Committee of One Hundred for the City and County of New York, "in this alarming crisis," and gave material aid in stopping the removal of arms and ammunition by the British in this year. He also was sent as a delegate to the Provincial Congress or Convention of New York, 1775-76.

On June 9, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the New York Militia, in the service of the Continental Congress. He fought with his brigade during the Revolutionary War, at the battle of Long Island, and was wounded at the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. He took an active part in the campaign around New York, but inflammatory rheumatism contracted while on duty caused him to retire on March 1, 1777, on the expiration of his commission. At one time there was talk of giving him a commission in the Continental Line, but Gen. Washington told him he could do more good in the New York Militia, and requested him to continue to hold his position in that body. The exposure incident to his military service, particularly the exposure for the two days and nights preceding the retreat from Long Island, to almost incessant rains, without shelter and with but scanty food, in the lines at Brooklyn, seriously strengthened the grasp of the disease, rheumatism, to which he was already subject, and which terminated his existence within a year after the departure of the Loyalists from New York. His papers were seized by the enemy, and some of them were returned from London with a letter from Oliver De Lancey, dated February 23, 1784, which also contained the information that he had collected five boxes more in New York and had deposited them with William Walton. Ill health prevented him being present at the disbandment of the Revolutionary Army, but he was made an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, July 6, 1784, the second person so honored, being proposed by Washington himself.

After his retirement from the military service he became a member of Council of Appointment to prepare a new form of government for New York, August 1, 1777, and was also a member of the New York Council of Safety in the same year. He was a member of the New York State Senate, 1777 to 1782, and a

member of Continental Congress, 1779-80-81-82-83. His highest office, however, was that of Secretary of State of New York, wherein he ably administered the many vexatious problems of the newly-erected government from March 13, 1778, until the day of his death, being succeeded in that office by his son, Lewis Allaire Scott.

Gen. John Morin Scott, besides filling many honorable positions in the Province and State of New York, was a prominent figure in the social life of New York City. In March, 1754, together with Philip Livingston, William Alexander, (Earl of Stirling) Robert R. Livingston, William Livingston and William Smith, all by the way except Smith of Scottish descent, he started the New York Society Library, which is still in existence, and a worthy monument to its illustrious founders. Mr. Scott adhered to the faith of his more recent Scottish progenitors, and in 1776 was made a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the forty-seven founders of the St. Andrew's Society of New York, November 19, 1756, and its third president, 1758-9. An interesting entry concerning him was made by John Adams in his diary, 1774-75: "Mr. Scott is a lawyer of about fifty years of age; a sensible man, but not very polite. He is said to be one of the readiest speakers on the continent, * * * This morning rode three miles out of town to Mr. Scott's to breakfast, a very pleasant ride. Mr. Scott has an elegant seat there, with Hudson's river just beyond the house and a rural prospect all around him. We sat in a fine, airy entry until called into a front room to breakfast. A more elegant breakfast I never saw; rich plate, a very large silver teapot, napkins of the very finest materials, toast and bread and butter in great perfection. After breakfast a plate of beautiful peaches; another of pears, and another of plums, and a water-melon was placed before the table." This country place was located at what is now Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue, and consisted of one hundred and twenty-three acres of land.

An Obituary in the *New York Packet and American Advertiser*, issue of Thursday, September 16, 1784, reads as follows:

"We are sorry to acquaint the public that the Honorable John Morin Scott, Esquire, Secretary of this State, and long an eminent lawyer in this city, departed this life on the evening of the 14th instant, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, after a tedious illness, greatly regretted. By his death this State lost a most valuable citizen, and his family and friends a tender connection. The many eminent services he has rendered his country during the late contest, must endear him to every friend of the liberties of America, for which he was a decided and strenuous advocate. He served with great reputation as a member of the United States in Congress assembled, and has distinguished himself as an active and vigilant member of the Senate of this State, ever careful of its interests. At the commencement of the late war, he dared to step forth in opposition to tyranny, and took the field in the rank of Brigadier-General, where he displayed his abilities as a soldier. In a word, his country has lost in him a zealous friend, a faithful servant, a brave soldier, and an able statesman."

More or less extended mention of him is to be found in Valentine's "Manual of the Common Council of New York;" Simm's "History of Schoharie County, New York;" "Records of the State of New York;" Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York;" Bancroft's "History of the United States;" "Willett's Narrative;" "Diary of John Adams;" "Correspondence of John Jay;" Johnston's "Yale in the Revolution;" Johnston's "Campaign Around New York;" "Journals of the Continental Congress;" "Secret Journals of the Old Congress;" "Journal of the Provincial Congress of New York;" "New York in the Revolution;" Schuyler's "History of the Cincinnati;" Lamb's "History of New York;" Daw-

son's "Westchester County in the Revolution;" Munsell's "American Ancestry;" "History of St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York."

In his will dated September 2, 1784, proved September 28, 1784, and recorded in New York County Surrogate's office, Mr. Scott mentioned his wife Helena, his son, Lewis Allaire Scott, his daughter, Mary McKnight, his granddaughter, Elizabeth Litchfield, and John Litchfield, former husband of his daughter Mary McKnight; he named as executors his wife, Helena Scott, his daughter, Mary McKnight, and Richard Varick.

In his youth Mr. Scott had kept in touch with his cousins of Ancrum, Scotland; there is a letter to him from his cousin, Margaret Scott, dated October 13, 1739, mentioning the death of her father, Sir Patrick Scott, of Ancrum, now in possession of Mrs. Lewis A. Scott, of Philadelphia.

Gen. John Morin Scott married Helena, daughter of Petrus and Helena (Hoogland) Rutgers, and great-great-granddaughter of Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoerd, who sailed from the Texel for New Netherland, October 1, 1636.

Gen. John Morin and Helena (Rutgers) Scott beside the two children named below, had two sons who died in infancy, whose names and dates of birth have not been preserved:

Mary Scott, m. (first) John Litchfield, (second) ——— McKnight; Charles S. McKnight, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Mrs. Essex Watts, of Stockbridge, Mass., mentioned above as having, in 1869, possessed certain family letters and papers, were her descendants;

LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT, of whom further.

LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT, born February 11, 1759, died March 17, 1798, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York City. His Bible containing the entries of these dates is in possession of the widow of his grandson, Lewis Allaire Scott, of Philadelphia. He succeeded his father as Secretary of State of New York, having been commissioned to that office by Gov. Clinton, October 23, 1784. He continued to hold the position until his death. His will was dated September 28, 1793, and proved April 13, 1798.

Lewis Allaire Scott married, January 18, 1785, at Philadelphia, Juliana, daughter of William and Susanna (Deshon) Sitgreaves, of Philadelphia, where she was born May 15, 1765; died there March 30, 1842, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Sitgreaves family was of English origin, and is known to have been in Lancashire in 1626. William Sitgreaves was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1729-30. His will, dated Philadelphia, January 7, 1799, proved December 26, 1800, mentions his wife Susannah; children: Samuel, William, Juliana Scott and Charlotte Cox; his son-in-law, James S. Cox; his late ward, Elizabeth Kershaw, in Europe (daughter of the late Mark Freeman, of whose will William Sitgreaves was executor;) John D. Coxe and granddaughter Hitty (daughter of James S. Cox and late daughter Hitty). The executors were his son, Samuel Sitgreaves, son-in-law, James S. Cox, and daughters, Juliana Scott and Charlotte Cox.

William Sitgreaves, in 1756, married Susanna, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 22, 1735, died in Philadelphia, June 30, 1808, daughter of Moses Deshon, of Boston, and his wife Persis, daughter of Erasmus Stevens, a Lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 1739.

William Sitgreaves was a merchant of wealth and position in his day. His son, Samuel Sitgreaves, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1764, became a man of considerable prominence, and received his degree of A. B. at the University of Pennsylvania, 1780. After completing his course at the University, and before studying law, Samuel entered his father's counting house, where he acquired a thorough mercantile education, which was observed throughout his eventful life. He next became a student at law with Hon. James Wilson, who was one of the most able men of his day, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania in 1774, of the Continental Congress, and one of the first Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Washington, and whose fame has been recently revived by the transportation of his remains from Edenton, North Carolina, and their interment in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, November, 1906.

James Ashton Bayard, of Delaware, afterwards Congressman and United States Senator from that state, and one of the Commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain, after the war of 1812, was a fellow student with Samuel Sitgreaves. The latter was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, September 3, 1783, being in the twentieth year of his age, with a reputation for talent and learning and ability already well established. He practiced his profession in Easton, Pennsylvania, to which town he removed. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Ratification Convention, 1787; of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1790; Commissioner to England under Jay's treaty, 1793; Member of Congress, 1794-98; President of the Easton Bank, 1815-27; and one of the Charter Trustees of Lafayette College, 1826.

Issue of Lewis Allaire and Juliana (Sitgreaves) Scott:

Maria Litchfield Scott, m. Peter Pedersen, Knight of Danenborg, Danish Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires to the United States; she d. at Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 7, 1814, leaving no issue;

JOHN MORIN SCOTT, of whom presently.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT, born in New York City, October 25, 1789, died April 3, 1858; married, May 15, 1817, Mary, born October 4, 1795, youngest daughter of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen.

On the death of his father, when John Morin Scott was but nine years old, his mother removed with her two children to her native city of Philadelphia. His preliminary education was acquired in the Quaker City. In 1805 he graduated from Princeton College, and in 1811 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. In time he became an active and successful practitioner, not, however, until after having engaged in other business enterprises, he had lost a considerable portion of the fortune inherited from his parents.

He became a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, October 17, 1808, and resigned May 11, 1812. He was re-elected, however, July 4 of the same year, and was made an honorary member, March 22, 1813. In the following year, 1814, when Philadelphia was threatened by the British army, which had partially destroyed Washington, Scott was chosen First Lieutenant of the Second Troop, and was in Camp Dupont with the other Pennsylvania forces so long as existed any possibility of attack at the hands of the enemy.

He entered public life in 1816, when he served as a member of the Pennsylvania

House of Representatives. Twenty years later, 1836, he filled a second term. He also served many years in both branches of City Councils, and was president of Select Council from 1826 to 1832. In 1836 he was nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for Congress, but declined the honor. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38 he participated actively in the deliberations of that important body. In October, 1841, he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, was re-elected the following year, and was chosen a third time in 1843. He was unanimously nominated for a fourth term by the Whigs, but declined the nomination. The party conference—as it was then called—again placed him in the field, but he persisted in his declination.

While holding the office in question, Mayor Scott had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of a lunatic. The latter entered the Mayor's office and fired at Mr. Scott from behind with a pistol. The ball struck the thickest portion of the Mayor's suspenders, at the crossing immediately over the spinal column. The bullet was thus deflected and Mr. Scott's life saved, though he suffered a severe shock, being knocked down by the force of the blow. His assailant was arrested and taken to prison, where he attempted to commit suicide. He died shortly afterward, partly from disease and partly from loss of blood.

The last year of Mr. Scott's incumbency of the mayoralty was marked by a series of bloody riots, which in magnitude and seriousness stand unparalleled in the history of the municipality. First occurred the fatal affray in Kensington, May 6, 1844, the chief incident of which was the killing of the fireman, George Shiffler. A reign of terror prevailed in that section until May 9, when the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, at Second and Jefferson streets, was fired and destroyed. These occurrences, of course, were outside of the jurisdiction of the officials of the then city of Philadelphia. But in the afternoon of May 9, the mob made an attack upon the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, Fourth street, below Vine, within the corporate limits of the city. Mayor Scott appeared upon the scene, backed by his full police force, which was totally inadequate for such an occasion; but, with the First City Troop stationed not far away, the riot was quelled and the mob was dispersed. In July of the same year occurred the most disastrous outbreak of all, the special object of attack being the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, south side of Queen street, between Second and Third. But this, too, was outside of the limits of Philadelphia, as the city then existed, being in the district of Southwark.

Issuc of John Morin and Mary (Emlen) Scott:

SARAH EMLEN SCOTT, m. Joseph Dennie Meredith; of whom later;

LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT, of whom presently;

George Emlen Scott, b., Phila., Oct. 30, 1820; d. at West End, Island of St. Croix, West Indies, May 9, 1852; unm.; entered the Dept. of Arts, Univ. of Pa., class of 1838, in second term of freshman year, 1835, but left before graduation; member of Philomæthean Society there;

MARIA LITCHFIELD SCOTT, m. John Thompson Lewis; of whom later;

JULIA SCOTT, m. Robert Waln Leaming, of whom later;

Helen Scott, unm.;

John Morin Scott, b. March, 1836; d. March 11, 1838.

SARAH EMLEN SCOTT, daughter of Mayor John M. and Mary (Emlen) Scott, married Joseph Dennie Meredith, born Philadelphia, May 10, 1814, died New

York City, December 29, 1856, son of William Tuckey and Gertrude Gouverneur (Ogden) Meredith, of Philadelphia. He entered the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, sophomore year, 1829, and left in junior year, 1831. After his death, his widow lived many years in Philadelphia, but prior to 1898 went to live with her son, William T. Meredith, in New York City, where she still resides.

Issue of Joseph Dennie and Sarah Emlen (Scott) Meredith:

William T. Meredith, staff of Admiral Farragut, U. S. N., during Civil War; afterwards a banker in New York City, where he now resides at 38 West Fiftieth st.; m. Mary R. Watson; issue:

William Farragut Meredith;

Joseph Dennie Meredith;

Katharine Morris Meredith;

Gertrude Gouverneur Meredith;

Mary Meredith, m. Richard T. Dana, of 70 East Eighty-first st., New York City.

John Morin Scott Meredith, dec.; lived in Phila. and sometime in Orange, N. J.; m. _____, and had issue:

Annie Meredith, m. John Carter, of Va.;

Margaret Elizabeth Meredith.

Mary Emlen Meredith, m. J. Montgomery Hare, of New York City, formerly of Phila.; they lived 20 East Seventy-fifth st., where Mrs. Hare d. May 7, 1907; Mr. Hare was brother of Bishop Hare, of S. D.; issue:

Montgomery Meredith Hare;

William H. Hare;

J. Dennie Hare;

Morin Scott Hare;

Mary M. Hare;

Marian Hare, m. Kingsbury Curtis;

Betty Hare.

Joseph Dennie Meredith, b., Phila., Nov. 6, 1845; d., San Gabriel, Cal., Dec. 30, 1876; entered Univ. of Pa., class of 1865, and left during junior year; member $\Delta \Psi$ Fraternity; was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, May 18, 1867, and was vice-president of Law Academy of Phila., 1868; private, Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, during emergency of 1863; mustered in June 26, mustered out Aug. 1, at Phila.; this company had been, and was again, after the emergency, the famous Company D, Gray Reserves, now the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., a company noted for the high position of its members, as well as its military efficiency; Joseph Dennie Meredith joined the company's regular organization, Aug. 7, 1863, on his return from active service; m. Emily, dau. of Rev. Edward Lyddon Lycett; one daughter:

Margaret Meredith, m., 1899, Horace Greenough Lippincott, b. Aug. 10, 1871, class of 1893, Haverford College, son of Joshua W. and Eliza (Lippincott) Lippincott.

Joseph Dennie Meredith was descended from Jonathan Meredith, who came to Philadelphia in 1735, from Leominster, Herefordshire, England, where the elder branch of the family is still prominent.

Jonathan Meredith married Elizabeth _____, and had among others

WILLIAM TUCKEY MEREDITH, second son, of whom presently;

Jonathan Meredith, b., Phila., Oct., 1784; d., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25, 1872; entered Univ. of Pa., 1799, and received degree of A. B., 1802; A. M., 1805; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, June 2, 1805; m. Hannah, dau. of Dr. Moses Hazlet.

WILLIAM TUCKEY MEREDITH, generally known as William Meredith, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Meredith, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1772, and died there September 26, 1844. In 1787 he entered the class of 1790, University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1790, and that of A. M. in

1793. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, in September, 1795, and was City Solicitor of Philadelphia, 1811-13; was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1809 to 1840; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1813; and a Director of the Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Meredith continued in the active practice of his profession until 1814, when he was elected President of the Schuylkill Bank. He was for many years a member of Common and Select Council of Philadelphia; was an active member of the Episcopal church and sat for many years in its Diocesan and General conventions. He was also a member of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, and for nearly twenty-five years of the Wistar Party Association. The "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians" says of him: "A remarkable trait of Mr. Meredith was the conciliatory courtesy of his deportment which was displayed in his intercourse with his fellow citizens of every station and age, but more especially in the cultivation of those duties of a refined and gracious hospitality too frequently neglected by men of his intellectual endowments and educational acquirements. He was in his elocution, private and public, a most agreeable speaker. His language was clear, chaste, and elegant, his person commanding and graceful, and there was a finish in all that he did or said which attracted attention and good will, while it commanded respect. Decided and firm in his own opinions, he was tolerant of differences of opinion in others. The circle of his friendships was always enlarging itself while he lived and he never lost a friend except by death."

William Meredith married, 1795, Gertrude Gouverneur, daughter of Judge Ogden, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and a niece of Gen. Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Gouverneur Morris, of New York. This lady besides being a most faithful and devoted wife, was a woman of great accomplishments and remarkable intellectual power. Mr. Meredith and she were both contributors to *The Portfolio*, then one of the principal magazines of Philadelphia, edited by Joseph Dennie (after whom they named one of their sons), and formed part of the literary circle of which he was the centre. Robert Walsh, Esq., (an old and valued friend of Mr. Meredith), in his "Didactics," published in Philadelphia in 1826, speaks thus of Mrs. Meredith: "She was a mother capable of fully educating her children of both sexes, a wife, serving as the efficient counselor and partner of her husband in all his duties and cares, a friend anxiously reflecting, judging, feeling, acting, for those whom she honored with her regard, a member of the fashionable world, who assembled around her the gayest circles and enlivened external entertainments, without ever losing an hour, or omitting an effort, material for the minute administration of a large family; a writer, who displayed a masculine vigor of thought and expression, and literary powers and acquisitions of uncommon value and variety; who wielded her pen without the least ambition or pride of authorship, yet with the utmost intentness, and any sacrifice of self when instruction or comfort could be conveyed, however privately or remotely. She made upon us, in the whole tenor of her arduous way, and the noble aim of her exertions, an impression like that which we received when following the sisters of the order of Charity through some of the European hospitals."

William and Gertrude Gouverneur (Ogden) Meredith had issue, among others:

William Morris Meredith, b., Phila., June 8, 1799; d. there, Aug. 17, 1873; he entered

Univ. of Pa., 1809, and received degree of A. B., 1812, and that of A. M., 1816; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, Dec. 16, 1817; was vice-provost of the Law Academy of Phila., 1857-73; was a member of Pa. Legislature, 1824-28; president of Select Council of Phila., 1834-49; member of Constitutional Convention of Pa., 1837; United States District Attorney for Eastern District of Pa., 1841, being commissioned March 25, 1841, and his successor, Henry Miller Watts, being commissioned May 13, 1842; Secretary of Treasury, cabinet of President Zachary Taylor, 1849-50; Attorney General of Pa. from June 3, 1861, to 1867; delegate to Peace Convention, 1861; declined appointment as senior counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitrators, 1871; was president of Constitutional Convention of Pa., 1873; was a member of American Philosophical Society, 1837; trustee of Univ. of Pa., 1842-59; m. Catharine, dau. of Michael Keppeler, Mayor of Phila., 1811, and graduate of Univ. of Pa., class of 1788; Gouverneur Meredith, b. Phila.; entered Univ. of Pa., 1824, left before graduation; Morris Ogden Meredith, b., Phila., June 15, 1812; entered Univ. of Pa., class of 1831, in 1828, and left during sophomore year; member of Philomathean Society; Captain in New Jersey Volunteers, 1862; m. Susan, dau. of John Byerly, of Phila.; was living in Beverly, N. J., 1894; Joseph Dennie Meredith, b. May 10, 1814; m. Sarah Emlen Scott, before mentioned; Sullivan Amory Meredith, b., Phila., July 5, 1816; d., Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1874; entered Univ. of Pa., 1830, left during sophomore year; after leaving the university, he twice visited China, and in 1849 went to Cal., during the "Gold fever" period; when Civil War broke out he was in Phila., and April 26, 1861, was elected Colonel of Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in three months service; he superintended the drilling, equipment and forwarding of over 30,000 troops; took part in Patterson's campaign in Shenandoah Valley, and on his return organized and was commissioned Colonel of Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sept. 1, 1861; in winter of 1861-62, he garrisoned Fort Albany; the following April was assigned to McDowell's Corps, with which he served up to the second battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded; for gallantry in this engagement, he was promoted to Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, Aug. 29, 1862; and when partly recovered from his wounds, was appointed commissioner for the exchange of prisoners at Fortress Monroe, 1863; in 1864 ordered to St. Louis and served under Gen. W. S. Rosencrans in the west, until mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865; Gen. Meredith moved to Buffalo, N. Y., after the war, and in 1868 contributed a series of letters on the subject of the conflict to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*; m. Julia Towne, of Buffalo.

LEWIS ALLAIRE SCOTT, son of John M. and Mary (Emlen) Scott, born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1819, died August 11, 1896, at his summer home in Cape May, New Jersey. Entered in 1834 Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania; was moderator of the Philomathean Society and class valedictorian; received degree of A. B., 1838, and A. M., 1841. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, September 11, 1841. Was a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1880; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; and American Historical Association. On December 9, 1889, he was admitted a life-member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, as a great-grandson of Brig. Gen. John Morin Scott, of New York Militia in the Revolution; and in 1896 was admitted as a hereditary companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, through the same ancestor, and also as a son of Lieut. John Morin Scott Jr., Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, War of 1812. His home was at 1806 Locust street (South Rittenhouse square), Philadelphia, where his family still live.

In his profession his specialty was the law of real estate. In 1864, he retired from active business, which gave him ample opportunity to devote time to other matters in which he felt the greatest interest. He was an expert Egyptologist, and was also learned in the Arabic and Syriac languages.

Lewis Allaire Scott married, June 23, 1857, Frances Anna, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Owen) Wistar, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Lewis Allaire and Frances Anna (Wistar) Scott:

JOHN MORIN SCOTT, of whom later;

Richard Wistar Scott, d. inf.;

Hannah Lewis Scott, unm.; member of Historical Society of Pa.; life member of Genealogical Society of Pa.; member of Society of Colonial Dames of America; Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and of the Acorn Club of Phila.;

Lewis Allaire Scott, Jr., unm.; member of Philadelphia Club; Country Club of Phila.; Society of Colonial Wars of Pa.; admitted, Jan. 12, 1891, as life member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; admitted, 1896, as hereditary companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars;

Alexander Harvey Scott, unm.; entered Haverford College, 1882; was class secretary, freshman year; class president, senior year, and "Spoon Man"; received degree of A. B. in 1886; studied two years in Law Dept. of Univ. of Pa., and received degree of LL. B., 1889; was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 8, 1889; member of Society of Colonial Wars of Pa.; is life member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; a hereditary companion, Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars; member of Philadelphia Club.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT, son of Lewis Allaire and Frances Anna (Wistar) Scott, born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1858, succeeded his father in 1896 as the male representative of the American (junior) branch of the family of Scott of Ancrum, Baronets. Some years ago the last baronet of Ancrum died, and in March, 1907, Burke, editor of the "Peerage," wrote Senator Scott that he was without doubt *baronet de jure*. He entered Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, 1874, and subsequently the degree of A. B. was conferred on him. He was admitted to Philadelphia bar, November 12, 1881, and afterwards to practice before the State Supreme Court and the United States Courts. He served two consecutive terms as School Director in the Eighth Section of Philadelphia; was a member of Pennsylvania House of Representatives, sessions of 1887-89-91-93-95-97; elected State Senator, November, 1898, for the sessions of 1899-1901; re-elected November, 1902, for the sessions of 1903-05; and again re-elected in November, 1906, for the sessions of 1907-09; elected President, *pro tempore*, of Senate at close of session of 1901, re-elected January, 1903. He is member of Society of Colonial Wars of Pennsylvania; life member of Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; hereditary companion of Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars; and member of council of latter organization. He is also member of Penn Club; life member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and member of Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia.

John M. Scott married, December 19, 1888, Anna F., daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Wharton) Barker, of Philadelphia. They reside at 118 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, and have no children.

MARIA LITCHFIELD SCOTT, daughter of Mayor John Morin Scott and his wife, Mary Emlen, married, May 15, 1850, John Thompson Lewis, of Philadelphia, now deceased; son of Samuel M. Lewis, of Philadelphia. She resided at 242 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

Issue of John Thompson and Maria Litchfield (Scott) Lewis:

Mary Emlen Lewis, d. young;

Sophia Dallas Lewis, d. young;

Rebecca C. Lewis, m. Allen Evans; they live at "Penrhyn," Haverford, Delaware co., Pa.; member of Merion Cricket Club; issue:

Mary Ellen Evans;

Margaret E. Evans;

John Lewis Evans, graduate of Yale, class of 1899, and member of Merion Cricket Club.

Maria L. Lewis, m. Edward F. Beale; they live at Villa Nova, Delaware co., Pa.; member of Philadelphia Club, Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Manufacturers' Club of Phila., and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.; issue:

Maria Scott Beale;

Leonard T. Beale, member of Merion Cricket Club;

Emily P. Beale;

Helena R. Beale.

Helen Scott Lewis, m. Josiah Ogden Hoffman, b. Eiconisko, Dauphin co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1858, son of Edward and Phœbe Wayne (White) Hoffman; they live at "Ithan Derlwyn," Radnor, Delaware co., Pa.; member of Union League, Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Radnor Hunt; entered Univ. of Pa., Dept. of Arts, 1874; member of Philomathean Society, and was class Ivy Orator; received degree of A. B., 1874; issue:

Frances Lewis, m. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, graduate of Yale, class of 1874; member of Society of the Cincinnati; Sons of the Revolution; Philadelphia, Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Country clubs; Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket Club; University, Union and two other clubs of New York City, and Buffalo Club, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cuyler is a member of Acorn Club, of Phila.; reside at 1830 Spruce st., Phila.; issue:

Frances L. Cuyler;

Mary De Witt Cuyler;

Helen S. Cuyler.

Amy Lewis, b. May 22, 1863; m., April 13, 1887, Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson, son of Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson, of Phila., b. Phila., April 27, 1861; entered Towne Scientific School, Univ. of Pa., class of 1882, in sophomore year, 1879, and left during junior year; member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Merion Cricket Club, Rittenhouse Club of Phila., Union Club of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson reside in Phila.; issue:

Sophie Lewis Hutchinson, b. Aug. 24, 1888;

Agnes Wharton Hutchinson, b. Jan. 22, 1891;

Amy Hutchinson, b. April 10, 1896;

Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson, Jr., b. Sept. 7, 1900.

JULIA SCOTT, daughter of Mayor John Morin and Mary (Emlen) Scott, married Robert Waln Leaming, born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1824, died there November 9, 1884, eldest son of Jeremiah Fisher and Rebecca (Waln) Leaming, his mother being a daughter of Robert Waln, of Philadelphia. He entered University of Pennsylvania, 1840, was a member of the Philomathean Society, and received degree of A. B., 1844, and A. M., 1847. Mrs. Leaming is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, and lives at 315 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.

Issue of Robert Waln and Julia (Scott) Leaming:

Rebecca Waln Leaming, dec., m. William W. Montgomery; issue:

Mary S. Montgomery;

William W. Montgomery, Jr.;

Robert L. Montgomery, m. Hope Tyler.

Mary Emlen Leaming, member of Society of Colonial Dames; m. R. Francis Wood, b. Phila., May 15, 1850, son of Charles Stuart and Julia F. (Randolph) Wood, and whose ancestry, back to Richard and Ruth Wood, of Bristol, England, who settled in Phila., 1682, is given in these volumes, under title of "Wood Family"; R. Francis Wood entered Univ. of Pa., Dept. of Arts, 1865; was moderator of Philomathean Society, and member of $\Delta \Psi$ Fraternity; received degree of A. B., 1869, and A. M., 1872; studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 7, 1873; has been an active officer of Civil Service Reform Association for a number of years, and was prominently identified with the Seventh Ward Association Municipal League; member of University Club of Phila. and Merion Cricket Club;

R. Francis and Mary Emlen (Leaming) Wood had issue:

Julia Leaming Wood;

Rebecca Lewis Wood, m. Francis G. Okie;

Charles Stuart Wood, class of 1901, Univ. of Pa.;

R. Francis Wood, Jr., member of Merion Cricket Club;

Robert Lewis Wood;

The family reside at 410 South Fifteenth st., Phila.;

Julia Leaming, member of Sedgeley Club of Phila.; m. Nicholas Lennig, of Phila., dec.; was member of Rittenhouse Club of Phila., Merion and Germantown Cricket clubs, and Radnor Hunt; she resides at 313 South Fifteenth st., Phila.; during Civil War, Nicholas Lennig served in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; being mustered in as a private in Company B, Aug. 22, 1862, and afterwards transferred to Company D, and was mustered out with that company, June 21, 1865; "The History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" says of this regiment: "Especial care was taken to obtain a select body, and in its ranks were young men from some of the wealthiest and most influential families in the Commonwealth";

Thomas Leaming, b., Phila., May 29, 1858; entered Univ. of Pa., Dept. of Arts, 1875, and left during freshman year; studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, Nov. 29, 1884; m. Josephine Lea (Baker) Brown, widow of Henry Armitt Brown, and dau. of John Remigius and Anna Robeson (Lea) Baker, of Phila.; they reside at 115 South Twenty-first st., Phila.; Mr. Leaming is member of Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Lawyers', Racquet and Philadelphia Country clubs; of Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of Historical Society of Pa.; Mrs. Leaming is member of Society of Colonial Dames of America.

CLAYPOOLE FAMILY.

The name of Claypoole, variously spelled, Clapoole, Cleypool, Claypole, Cleypoole and Claypoole, is found far back in English history. Noble says they were a "genteel and ancient family, seated at Norborough, in the County of Northampton, upon the borders of Lincolnshire, possessing considerable estates in both counties."

Robert Claypoole de Eldelsburg is mentioned as early as 1387. In Bridge's "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire," John Cleypoole is mentioned as connected with the Deanery of Preston, in 1431, and William Cleypoole was Vicar of Wyken or Ashwyken, county of Northampton, in 1388.

In the church of St. Andrew's, at Norborough, is the ancient tomb of James Claypoole, who was buried there, October 16, 1599. He was a son of John Claypoole, of King's Cliffe, who married a daughter of Thomas Medcalfe of the same county. He was a yeoman of considerable property, by his own exertions adding considerable to his paternal inheritance, and having acquired sufficient means to support himself in the dignity of a gentleman, was granted a coat-of-arms by Clariencieux, dated June 17, 1583, viz.: "The field gold, a chevron azure between three Roundles, or otherwise in blazon Horts," and his crest: "Upon the helme on a wreath gold and azure out of a crowne a Flower de Luce, Silver, mantled gules doubled, Silver."

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, purchased, in 1571, "Waldram-Parks," containing seventy-five acres, lying in East Depping, *alias*, Deeping St. James. In 1572 he purchased a manor in Norborough, which he had already long occupied. He was a Receiver of Taxes in and for the county of Northampton, in the latter part of the century, shortly prior to his death. His wife, Joan Henson, was buried at Norborough, less than a year before him, on November 14, 1598. They had issue, two sons and four daughters, viz.:

Sir James Claypoole, sworn, in 1594, as Surveyor of the Royal Stables, under the Earl of Essex; knighted by King James I., at Greenwich, June 18, 1604; conveyed the estate left him by his father to his brother, Adam, in 1605; apparently left no issue;

ADAM CLAYPOOLE, of whom presently;

Ann Claypoole, m., Oct. 19, 1593, John Norton, Esq.;

Dorothy Claypoole, m., Sept. 30, 1577, Maurice Blount;

Bonye Claypoole, d. 1567; unm.;

Hella Claypoole, d. 1575; unm.

ADAM CLAYPOOLE, ESQ., second son of James and Joan (Henson) Claypoole, of Norborough and Waldram-Parks, resided for a part of his life at Grays Inn, and part of it at Norborough, and was possessed at his death of the Norborough Manor and Waldram-Parks, as well as the Manor of Lolham. He married (first), September 30, 1585, Dorothy Wingfield, daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, in Rutlandshire, by his wife, Eliza, daughter of Richard Cecil, Esq., and sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Prime Minister under Queen Elizabeth; through which connection the Claypooles came to have an interest at Court. Dorothy died and was buried at Norborough, November 7, 1619. Adam Claypoole married (second), September 25, 1620, at Norborough, Jane Byrd.

Issue of Adam and Dorothy (Wingfield) Claypoole:

James, b. 1588; d. s. p., in lifetime of his father;
 Edward, d. s. p.;
 JOHN CLAYPOOLE, of whom presently;
 Wingfield, b. 1593-94;
 Richard, b. 1597; d. 1673;
 Robert, bapt. May 20, 1599; d. inf.;
 Joanna, bapt. Aug. 24, 1602;
 Dorothy, b. 1605;
 Henry, b. 1608-09;
 Robert, b. 1613; bur. at Norborough, Feb. 12, 1658.

Issue of Adam Claypoole, by second wife, Jane Byrd:

James b. 1621;
 Adam, a Royalist, of West Depping, Lincolnshire, b. 1622; d. 1660;
 Jane, b. 1623.

JOHN CLAYPOOLE, of Grays Inn, Esquire, where he chiefly resided, was evidently the favorite son of his father. He married, June 8, 1622, Mary Angell, daughter of William Angell, Esq., of London, and in the same year his father conveyed to him the manor and lands of Norborough, and thirty-two acres of Waldram-Parks, the two worth two hundred pounds per annum. Evidently disposed to adhere to the royal cause, he was summoned before the Star Chamber, in 1637, and finally declared his allegiance to the Parliament. In 1643-44, and in 1647, was one of the Assessors of Northampton, also a Justice of the Peace, and later Sheriff of the county. He was returned as member of Parliament in 1654 and 1656. He and his son, John, were commissioned to levy the taxes in Northamptonshire in 1657. Cromwell appointed him Clerk of the Hanaker, in the Court of Chancery; created him a Knight and soon afterwards gave him a patent for a barony, dated July 16, 1657. On March 13, 1659-60, he had a new grant of the office of Clerk of the Hanaker, jointly with Thomas Clarges, M. D., during their lives and the survivor of them. His wife died April 10, 1661.

Issue of Sir John and Mary (Angell) Claypoole:

Mary, m., Dec. 26, 1655, William Shield, a Captain of Militia, Justice of the Peace, and member of Parliament;
 John, m. (first) Elizabeth Cromwell, the favorite dau. of the great Protector, in 1645, and after her death, Blanche Stanley, widow of Launcelot Stanley, a London merchant, but left no surviving issue; d. June 26, 1688;
 Elizabeth, m. Dr. Alexander Staple, an English Knight, with large estates in Ireland, where she d. in 1681;
 Robert, a linen draper and merchant, who d. unm., at an advanced age;
 Wingfield, a Captain of Horse, in the Cromwellian Army;
 Granelly, a Cornet, in Cromwell's Army;
 Dorothy, m. an English clergyman;
 Frances, m. a wealthy gentleman of Lincolnshire, and d. at the birth of her first child;
 JAMES CLAYPOOLE, of whom presently;
 Edward, a Captain of Foot, later engaged in trade; m. Jean ———, and migrated to Barbadoes; d. there, Sept. 11, 1699;
 Martha, d. inf.;
 Martha d. unm.;
 Norton, came to America by way of Barbadoes, sailing from England, Feb. 22, 1678, in "Bachelor's Delight"; was in Lewis, Sussex co., on the Delaware, in same year, and where his wife and son, James, joined him in 1681; was Clerk of the Courts of Sussex

co., on the Delaware, now State of Delaware, May 12, 1683; and member of Assembly for the Province of Pa., from that county, Dec. 3, 1686; d. in 1688; had issue:

James, b. in England;

Jeremiah, d. 1744; m. (first) Sarah Shepard, (second) Mary Darroch;

Mary, m. Richard Cooper;

Robert, d. prior to 1727.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, son of John and Mary (Angell) Claypoole, was born according to his own statement in the month of October, 1634. In 1677 he was a merchant at Bush Lane, Scots Yard, London, and a member of the Friends' Meeting at the Bull and Mouth. He does not seem to have married, however, "according to the good order maintained among Friends," as he records in his own hand the fact that he was married in Bremen, Germany, on February 12, 1657-58, by Conradus Selius, a Calvin minister, to Helena Merces. Evidently a successful merchant of considerable means, and on intimate terms with William Penn, and other well-to-do and influential Friends, his attention was directed to the colony of Pennsylvania, quite as much, as a field for commercial enterprise as an asylum from religious persecution. He was one of the organizers of the Free Society of Traders, who purchased large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, and to whom William Penn granted manorial rights, in a very elaborate and liberal franchise. James Claypoole was secretary of the company, and also treasurer, and one of committee of twelve named at the meeting of the society in London, on May 29, 1682, who were to reside in Pennsylvania. Nicholas Moore was named as president, and John Simcock, later Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, deputy president. The committee of twelve, exclusive of the officers who were to reside in Pennsylvania, were: Thomas Brassey, Robert Turner, Thomas Holme, John Bezer, Francis Plumstead, Griffith Jones, Anthony Elton, James Harrison, John Blunston, Isaac Martin, Walter King, William Haige.

While many thousands of acres were actually laid out to the Society of Free Traders, in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, little of it was ever settled while owned by them, the tendency of the early settlers being toward individual ownership, under the easy terms offered by Penn, and the society closed out and their land was sold by trustees selected for that purpose in 1724.

James Claypoole purchased five thousand acres, to be laid out in Pennsylvania in his own right, and on December 16, 1681, writes to his brother, Edward, stating this fact, and adds, "I have some thought of sending one of my sons over with some servants and a little stock, to build a house and get cattle and corne, etc. * * * and I shall want some advice how to improve the land." One thousand acres of this purchase of five thousand acres was laid out to James Claypoole on the Neshaminy, in Warrington township, Bucks county; one thousand acres or more on the west side of the Schuylkill, at the present site of Manayunk, and his "Town Lot" was on the Delaware river front, near the mouth of Dock creek, adjoining that of Samuel Carpenter, another wealthy pioneer merchant of the infant city, who like James Claypoole was destined to take a prominent part in the affairs of the province, as well as to aid materially in establishing the commercial supremacy of the city of Philadelphia over that of any other port in the America colonies.

James Claypoole carried out his intention, expressed in his quoted letter, of "sending one of his sons over, with servants, etc.," as his eldest son, John Clay-

poole, sailed from the Downs, April 23, 1682, in the "Amity," with Captain Thomas Holme, whom William Penn had made one of his Commissioners of the Province and his Surveyor-General, John Claypoole, accompanying Holme as his assistant and clerk. Under his father's directions he did build a house on the lot on the "Banks," Front street, Philadelphia, which on the arrival of James Claypoole, with his wife and seven remaining children, in the "Concord," October 8, 1683, he writes to friends in England, "is 40 feet long by 20 broad and without a chimney." He proceeded at once to erect the much needed chimney and a further addition to his house and took up his home therein. He also erected a wharf and storehouse and engaged extensively in the shipping trade, his brother, Edward, being apparently his foreign agent, as evidenced by the letters exchanged between them. His lot was one hundred and two feet front on the river, and extended back three hundred and ninety-six feet, the "Claypoole House," thereon being No. 37 Walnut street.

James Claypoole, by virtue of his business ability and close friendship and association with William Penn, became at once a prominent factor in the founding and administration of the colony. On August 19, 1684, he, with Robert Turner and Thomas Lloyd, constituted the Board of Commissioners of Property, and were commissioned by the Provincial Council to issue warrants of survey, and patents for land to purchasers. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, September 14, 1685, and a Justice of the Courts on November 6, 1685, and of the Provincial Court. He was returned as a member of Colonial Assembly from Philadelphia, March 30, 1685-86. At a meeting of Provincial Council, held July 5, 1686, James Claypoole's petition was presented to be commissioned Register General of the province, in the place of Christopher Taylor, who was deceased, but the Council, "thought it not fit to settle it on any one person, but leave it to ye Govrs. disposal." They, therefore, ordered that Robert Turner, William Frampton and William Southersby "take ye charge of ye office of Register Genll, in as full and ample a manner as Christop. Taylor, had in his Life Time," to be answerable to the Council for the fees thereof. However, at a meeting of the Council, held November 18, 1686, William Frampton, being deceased, and both Robert Turner and Southersby declining, to continue the care of the office, "it was unanimously (agreed) that ye Genll. Registry be proposed to the acception of James Claypoole Senior, he haveing lately Requested ye same, upon his consent thereto a Commission be Drawne to Impowre him to act therein Dureing ye Govrs. Pleasure." At their next meeting, November 19, 1686, "the commission for Register General was this day given to James Claypoole, Senr, and he attested accordingly." On March 30, 1687, he was returned as a member of Provincial Council from Philadelphia for a term of three years, took his seat therein and an active part in its proceedings until a short time prior to his death, which occurred August 6, 1687. Samuel Carpenter was elected to succeed him. He had been eminently successful in his business undertakings and left a goodly estate for that period. His wife, Helena, survived him and died a year later, August 19, 1688, both being buried in the Friends' burying-ground, on Mulberry street.

Issue of James and Helena (Merces) Claypoole:

JOHN, of whom presently;

Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1660, in London; came to Phila., in the "Concord," with her parents; m. Francis Cooke, who was associated with her father in colonial affairs;

- Helen, b. Nov. 6, 1662, at Scots Yard, London; came to Phila. with her parents, in 1683; m., Jan. 27, 1687-88, William Bethel; d. in Barbadoes, in 1691;
- James, b. Aug. 12, 1664, at Scots Yard, London; came with his father to Phila., in 1683; was bookkeeper for the Society of Free Traders; Clerk of the Courts at New Castle, 1693, to his death, 1706;
- Priscilla, b. April 25, 1666, at Scots Yard, London; bur. at Friends' burying-ground, Phila., April 10, 1698; m. Dr. John Crape, of Phila., and had a dau., Jane, who m. Capt. Gibbs Jones;
- Nathaniel, b. at Scots Yard, London, Sept. 23, 1668; d. young;
- Josiah, b. Nov. 9, 1669, at Scots Yard, London; d. May 2, 1670;
- Samuel, b. March 19, 1670-71, at Scots Yard, London; d. at Edmounton, March 11, 1680-81;
- Nathaniel, b. Oct. 4, 1672, at Scots Yard, London; came with his parents to Phila., in the "Concord," in 1683; d. prior to 1726; wife d. Oct. 14, 1714; children: James, m. Mary Hood; Nathaniel; William, m. Elizabeth Hall; Martha;
- George, b. Jan. 14, 1674-75, at Scots Yard, London; d. Dec. 21, 1730; m. (first) Mary Righton, (second) Martha Hoskins, (third) Deborah Hardiman, who d. May 26, 1785, at the age of ninety-three years three months. George Claypoole was a successful merchant of Phila.; was a member of Common Council from Oct. 5, 1708, and an Alderman from Oct. 7, 1729, until his death. His only surviving child, Abraham, d., unm., in 1750;
- Joseph, b. March 29, 1675-76; d. Aug. 30, 1676, at Lambeth;
- JOSEPH, of whom presently.
- Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1678, at Scots Yard, London, d. July 31, 1678.

JOHN CLAYPOOLE, eldest son of James and Helena (Merces) Claypoole, born in or near the city of London, November 15, 1658, was sent by his father to Pennsylvania, to prepare a home for the family in Philadelphia. He was made an assistant or secretary to Thomas Holme, Commissioner and Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania, and accompanied him in the "Amity," which sailed from Gravesend, April 23, 1682. In the letter written to England, almost immediately on his arrival, James Claypoole states that he is installed in his new house erected under the supervision of his son, John, in Philadelphia, with his wife and eight children. That John, the eldest, "writes for the Register," and James is "Book-keeper for the Society of Free Traders." In the minutes of the Provincial Council, of October 26, 1683, he is named as the foreman of the jury selected to try Charles Pickering for counterfeiting. He is erroneously named in the Pennsylvania Archives as a Provincial Justice in 1685-86, the minutes of Council showing it was James Claypoole and not John who was commissioned. He was Clerk of the Colonial Assembly from 1686 to 1690, and was High Sheriff of Philadelphia from 1687 to 1690, and April 29, 1693, to his death on September 8, 1700. He was also "Collector of Supply Money" for Philadelphia.

JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE, youngest son of James and Helena (Merces) Claypoole, was but six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, in the "Concord," in 1683. He appears to have learned the trade of a wood-worker, or at least followed that business, as he is styled in deeds and in his will as a "joiner." He was a prosperous business man and became a large landowner in and around Philadelphia, purchasing a number of lots in the city proper, which he later improved. He was concerned in promoting, and assisted largely in the founding and building of Christ Church, and contributed much towards it, and was its first warden, and for many years one of its leading members. He married (first) at Charleston, South Carolina, July 20, 1703, Rebecca Jenings, of that town. She died November 30, 1715, and he married (second), April 10, 1716, Edith, daughter of John and Sarah Ward, of Philadelphia, who was buried at Christ Church, Jan-

uary 13, 1736-37. He died prior to May 3, 1744, the date of the probate of his will.

Issue of Joseph and Rebecca (Jenings) Claypoole:

Mary, b. March 30, 1704, at the house of her aunt, Mary Cooke, in Phila.; d. Dec. 21, 1710;
 James, b. March 1, 1705, at the Claypoole house, on Walnut st., Phila.; d. Aug., 1719;
 George, b. Dec. 14, 1706; d. 1770; m. (first) Hannah ———, (second), Feb. 2, 1746, Mary Morris;
 Joseph, b. Oct. 24, 1709; m., July 30, 1730, Ann Griffiths;
 Rebecca, b. Nov. 26, 1711; d. Aug. 1, 1762; m., May 1, 1729, Henry Pratt, of Phila.;
 Jehu, b. May 11, 1714;
 Josiah, b. Nov. 19, 1715; d. Aug., 1716.

Issue of Joseph and Edith (Ward) Claypoole:

Josiah, b. Jan., 1717; m. Sarah Jackson;
 Joshua, b. 1719;
 JAMES, of whom presently;
 Edith, b. Aug., 1723; d. Feb. 27, 1800; m. (first) David Chambers, (second) William Archibald MacRae, (third) ——— Ruston, of Christiana Creek, Del.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, youngest son of Joseph Claypoole, by his second wife, Edith Ward, born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1720, was prominently identified with the affairs of Philadelphia, during the period of the Revolution. On April 9, 1777, he petitioned the Council to be appointed Sheriff of Philadelphia county, the Sheriff-elect having declined to serve, and was duly commissioned; he was elected to succeed himself and recommissioned October 14, 1777, and re-elected October 17, 1778, and again in 1779. He married (first), May 24, 1742, Rebecca White, (second) Mary Chambers.

Issue of James and Mary (Chambers) Claypoole:

Elizabeth, b. July 17, 1751; m. (first), Nov. 19, 1774, Capt. Norris Copper, commander of a merchant vessel, carrying supplies for the Continental service, during the Revolutionary War, was lost with vessel and crew in the Bay of Biscay; m. (second), Aug. 17, 1797, Col. Timothy Matlack, one of the most prominent Philadelphians in the Revolutionary struggle, member of Committee of Safety, and Council of War, organizer of Flying Camp; delegate to Provincial Conference, of 1775; member of Continental Congress; Clerk of Supreme Executive Council, and of Commonwealth, etc.; d. at Holmesburg, Philadelphia co., April 5, 1829;
 Mary, b. July 27, 1753; d. June 27, 1829; m. James Peale;
 ABRAHAM GEORGE, of whom presently;
 David Chambers, b. June 14, 1757; d. March 9, 1849; enrolled himself as a private in Capt. (afterward Gen.) Mifflin's Company of Infantry, and was with it at Billingsport, N. J., Sept. 19, 1777; Ensign of Capt. Hood's Company, in Col. William Bradford's Battalion; Lieutenant in Fifth Regiment of Foot, Philadelphia Militia, Maj. Richard Salter, in 1781; was Adjutant of Col. Wills Battalion, and served in Jersey campaign; commissioned Lieutenant, 1780, doing garrison and escort guard duty until close of war; served as private in City Troop, in Whiskey Insurrection and Fries Rebellion; was one of the proprietors of *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, the first daily newspaper published in Phila., later known as *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*; also published paper in Lancaster, 1779; he was three times m., (first) on April 5, 1781, to Mary Budd; had thirteen children, all of whom he survived, dying at the age of ninety-two;
 Helen;
 Joseph;
 Rebecca;
 Hetty.

ABRAHAM GEORGE CLAYPOOLE, eldest son of James and Mary (Chambers) Claypoole, born in Philadelphia, in the year 1756, was one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution. When it became apparent that a resort to arms in defense of the rights of the colonies was unavoidable, he and his younger brother, David C., converted their fowling pieces into muskets by the addition of bayonets, and supplying themselves with ammunition, enlisted as privates in Captain Mifflin's company of Philadelphia Militia, and participated in the fortification and defense of Billingsport. He later entered the Continental service and was Captain-Lieutenant in Colonel John Patton's regiment, during the Jersey campaign of 1777; was promoted to Captain, June 10, 1778, and transferred to the new Eleventh Regiment, and from that to the Third Regiment, Continental Line, January 17, 1781; retired from the service as Captain in the Third, January 1, 1783. He was one of the nine original members of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati. As an officer of the United States Bank, about 1815, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and established a branch of the bank there, of which he became cashier. He died February 11, 1827.

Claypoole married (first) at the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, February 4, 1789, Elizabeth Popewell Falconer, who died in 1794. He married (second), November 23, 1795, Elizabeth Steele, who died at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1818.

Issue of Abraham George and Elizabeth P. (Falconer) Claypoole:

Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1790; d. March 12, 1873; m. Thomas Cadwalader Rockhill;
James Thompson, d. 1862; m. Eliza Allibone;
Eliza Falconer, m. William Carson.

Issue of Abraham George and Elizabeth (Steele) Claypoole:

Jane Byrne, m. Thomas James;
Alice Ann, b. Dec. 7, 1798; d. Sept. 30, 1822; m. David Gwynne;
SARAH, of whom presently;
Abraham George, Jr., b. March 26, 1803; was employed for a time with his father, in the Branch Bank at Chillicothe, O.; went to Natchez, Miss., and began the study of law there, Jan. 2, 1826; d. Aug. 24, 1827; unm.

SARAH CLAYPOOLE, daughter of Captain Abraham George Claypoole, by his second wife, Elizabeth Steele, born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1801, died there, January 31, 1870; married, June 8, 1825, William David Lewis, born in Christiana, Delaware, September 22, 1792, died April 1, 1881; Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, in 1851, and prominent in the affairs of the city.

Issue of William David and Sarah (Claypoole) Lewis:

William David Lewis, Jr., b. 1827; d. Jan. 19, 1872; m. Clara Fassett, who d. 1871; their only child d. at the age of one year;
SARAH CLAYPOOLE LEWIS, of whom presently;
Amelia Lewis, m. Robert LeRoy, of New York; Captain, later Adjutant-General, New York Volunteers, in the Civil War; d. March 5, 1865; leaving issue:
Jacob R. LeRoy, b. Sept. 19, 1853;
Herman LeRoy, b. 1861.
Julia Lewis, m. Ephraim Clark;
Ellen Jane Lewis, m. (first), 1860, T. M. Cash, (second), 1873, D. C. Jackson.

SARAH CLAYPOOLE LEWIS, born 1829, married, October 11, 1849, Thomas Neil-

son, of Philadelphia. She is a member of Philadelphia Chapter, No. 288, Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, 13,715, Daughters of the American Revolution, by right of descent from Captain Abraham George Claypoole, before mentioned.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah Claypoole (Lewis) Neilson:

William Delaware, b. July 31, 1850;

Robert Henry, d. March 22, 1894; m. Emily Souder Linnard, and had issue:

Dorothy L., b. April 27, 1892.

Sarah, d. July 10, 1893;

Thomas Rundall Neilson, M. D., b. Oct. 29, 1857; m. Louisa Fetterall, and had issue:

Thomas Rundall, Jr., b. Oct. 31, 1901.

Lewis, b. Sept. 30, 1860; m., Feb. 8, 1893, Clara Augusta Rosengarten, and had issue:

Harry R., b. Dec. 6, 1893;

Sarah Claypoole, b. March 28, 1897.

Emma Florence, b. Sept. 4, 1873; unm.;

Mary Alice Lewis, b. July 31, 1876;

Frederick Brooke, b. Sept. 28, 1879; m., 1902, Mary Stannard Keller, and had issue:

Mary Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1903.

BRINTON FAMILY.

Brinton, compounded from two Celtic words, *brin*, a hill, and *ton, toun, tun* or *dun*, an enclosed or fortified camp or fort, or in short a town, gave the name to a number of parishes in different parts of England, from which in turn the holders of the ancient manors, out of which these parishes were formed, derived their surnames. In the same manner the domain of Brienton, on the right bank of the Seine in Normandy, gave the name to the noble family of "de Brienton," who were, however, in no way connected with the Brinton family of England, with which this narrative is concerned. The family from which the Pennsylvania family of Brinton derives its descent, took its name from the parish of Brinton, later corrupted into Brimpton, in southern Berkshire; a fertile tract of about fifteen hundred acres in the angle of the little rivers of Auburn and Kennett. According to the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, compiled in the eleventh century, this parish was held in part by Ralph de Mortimer, one of William's most powerful Barons, who was a blood relation of his liege lord, and received from him over one hundred lordships.

Earl Mortimer conferred his Manor of Brinton on one of his Norman followers, who took from it his name, being known as Robert de Brinton, of Brinton, county of Berks. This Robert de Brinton, who flourished about 1150, married Eva, daughter and heiress of Hamo, of Longford, in Staffordshire, and acquired in right of her, the Manor of Longford, Shropshire, the estate of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, in Staffordshire, and Mid-Aston, in Oxfordshire. He died about 1185, leaving two sons—Adam and John; his widow marrying (second), in 1190, or 1191, Walter de Wetfield, who died in 1215.

ADAM DE BRINTON, eldest son of Robert and Eva, entered into possession of his father's several estates; but, being an ardent supporter of the Magna Charta, came in for a share of the vengeance of King John, who deprived him of his lands by a royal writ, dated September 15, 1216, and conferred them upon his younger brother, John de Brinton; but on the accession of Henry III., that monarch under date of November 4, 1217, reinvested Adam in his domain. He died in 1235, aged nearly seventy years, and was succeeded by his son,

ADAM DE BRINTON, second of the name, who was invested with the estates of his father, January 26, 1236, and in 1240, held in fee of Longford, in Shropshire, as well as Church-Eaton and Orslow, in Staffordshire, Middle Aston, in Oxfordshire, and Brinton, in Berkshire. In 1260-61 he was appointed Commissioner, with Thomas de Roshal and Hoel de Madoc, to meet Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, at the Ford of Montgomery, to negotiate a treaty with him on behalf of the Crown. He died June, 1274, and was succeeded by his son,

ADAM DE BRINTON, third of the name, then over thirty years of age, whose wife's name was Maud. In the summer of 1277, he was summoned for service against Llewellyn, and being a Knight of the realm, attended in person the muster held July 1, 1277. In 1287, he was appointed "Conservator of the Peace" for Berkshire, and was again summoned in 1297 to appear with horses and arms at London, on July 17, for service "beyond the seas," under King Edward, who then contemplated an incursion into France. In 1301 he was summoned to muster at

Berwick-on-Tweed, to attack the Scots. He represented Berkshire in 1300 as a Knight, and as "Lord of the Manor of Brinton" held, twice a year, free court of jurisdiction at the manor house for the trial of offences, etc. He was succeeded in May, 1315, by

JOHN DE BRINTON, his eldest son, born 1287, who is mentioned in a list of landholders in 1316, as Lord of Brinton and Wasing, an adjoining parish on the south; of Middle Aston, Oxford; Church-Eaton, Stafford; and Longford, Shropshire. He was Sheriff of Oxford and Berkshire, 1319-22, and again 1327-28. In 1324 he was ordered to seize, in the King's name, goods and chattels belonging to aliens in Oxfordshire. He sat in Parliament as Knight of Berks, 1327, and in 1359, was appointed one of the twelve gentlemen of Shropshire to collect, arm and drill the adult male inhabitants to protect the realm in the absence of the King beyond the seas. He was the last of the family to hold the undivided right in the lands inherited by the de Brintons from Eva, heiress of Longford. He having conveyed Longford to his son, Thomas de Brinton, and Isabella, his wife, 1375, and she surviving him held it by right of survivorship, and he leaving no issue it passed out of the family. He, however, held by inheritance the other estates of his father, John de Brinton, that of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, was claimed by his next of kin and was the subject of litigation for many years, being finally adjudged to the family of de Brinton, and held in 1464, by one John Brynton. The estate of Brinton, in Berks, however, passed out of the family after the death of John de Brinton, father of Thomas, and the family seem to have settled permanently in Staffordshire, and as indicated by the record of the holder of the estate of Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, as "John Brynton" dropped the "de," and were thereafter known only as Brinton.

William Brinton, the Quaker ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of the name, living at the little village of Nether Gournall, in the parish of Sedgely, Staffordshire, but seven miles from Church-Eaton-cum-Orslow, held by John Brynton, in 1464, but two generations at most before his time doubtless came of the same family, but no records have been discovered to form the connecting link.

WILLIAM BRINTON, born about 1630, came to Pennsylvania, in 1684, from the village of Nether Gournall, parish of Sedgely, county Stafford, England. He came of an ancient family of Staffordshire. He became a convert to the doctrines of the Society of Friends when a young man, and was married according their form, in 1659, to Ann Bagley, daughter of Edward Bagley, a Friend of the same vicinity. After her death, in Pennsylvania, 1699, he wrote a memorial of her, which was in part as follows: "As to the family she came of they were not of the meanest rank as to worldly account; her father's name was Edward Bagley; he was accounted a very honest and loving man; he died about fifty years ago. Her mother became an honest Friend and so continued till the day of her death. She remained a widow all the days of her life after the death of her husband, which was above thirty years. * * This is the 40th year since we were married." William Brinton, like many other of the early Friends, suffered persecution for conscience sake. He was fined in 1683, and had goods to a considerable value taken from him for standing fast to his faith. In the spring of 1684, with his wife and son, William he embarked for Pennsylvania, leaving his three daughters, Ann, Esther and Elizabeth, in England, where they married and followed him to America, later. Landing on the west bank of the Delaware, in Brandywine Hun-

dred, New Castle county, he pushed back into the unbroken forest and erected a temporary shelter, in what became Birmingham township, Chester (now Delaware) county, in which they spent the winter. In the spring he erected a log cabin and effected a small clearing, and eventually received patents for several hundred acres in that vicinity and in Concord township, adjoining. The home tract of four hundred and fifty acres was surveyed to him August 5, 1685, as well as another tract of like size on the Brandywine, which he later conveyed to his sons-in-law, John Willis and Hugh Harry, in 1695. He was a member of Concord Monthly Meeting, and at a Quarterly Meeting held 9mo. 3, 1690, "it being moved to this Meeting that Concord First-day Meetings be every fourth first-day at William Brinton's in Birmingham, beginning the 23d of this month, also the fourth day following if this meeting see fit."

Ann, wife of William Brinton, died in 1699, and he did not long survive her; his will, dated 6mo. 20, 1699, being proven December 1, 1700.

Issue of William and Ann (Bagley) Brinton:

Ann, m., June 18, 1684, at a Friends' Meeting, at Stourbridge, John Bennett, of Overley, co. Worcester, England, and came to Pa. soon after, settling in Birmingham. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1703-05;

Esther, m. in England, John Willis, b. in London, Jan. 6, 1668, son of Henry and Mary (Peace) Willis, early settlers on L. I., and came to Pa. in 1692, settling first in Birmingham, and later in Thornbury;

Elizabeth, m. at Chichester Meeting, Chester co., Pa., March 1, 1686, Hugh Harry; she d. without male issue;

WILLIAM, JR., b. 1666; of whom presently.

WILLIAM BRINTON, JR., born in Staffordshire, England, 1666, accompanied his parents to the wilderness of Birmingham township, Chester county, when a youth of eighteen years, and assisted in founding a home there. In 1697, his father conveyed to him the homestead farm, upon which he erected a stone house, still standing, about three-fourths of a mile south of Dilworthstown, on the gable end of which still appears the initials of his and his wife's names and the date of erection, 1704. He was an elder of Birmingham Meeting, and trustee of the land on which it was erected. He took considerable interest in provincial affairs and was a member of Assembly in 1714 and 1721. He was buried at Birmingham, October 17, 1751, aged eighty-five years. He married, December 9, 1690, Jane Thatcher, daughter of Richard and Jane Thatcher, who had settled near the Brintons, in Birmingham. She was born December 17, 1670, and died December 17, 1755. Like her husband, she was an esteemed member of Birmingham Meeting, and accompanied Elizabeth Webb on a religious visit to New England, 1724.

Issue of William and Jane (Thatcher) Brinton:

JOSEPH, b. Jan. 13, 1692; bur. Dec. 18, 1751; m. (first) Mary Peirce, (second) Mary Elgar; of whom presently;

William, b. Aug. 25, 1694; bur. March, 1761; m. (first), April 26, 1716, Hannah Buller, (second), July 9, 1724, Azuba Townsend, (third), July, 1734, Cecily Chamberlain;

Edward, b. Feb. 12, 1704-5; d. March 17, 1779; m., June 17, 1724, Hannah, dau. of George and Ann (Gainor) Peirce, of Thornbury; he lived and d. on a portion of the homestead, and was many years a Justice of the Peace;

Mary, b. April 1, 1708; d. Dec. 13, 1774; m., Nov. 8, 1739, Daniel Corbit;

Ann, b. April 19, 1710; m., April 29, 1731, Samuel Bettle;

John, b. July 4, 1715; d. May, 1748; m., April 21, 1736, Hannah Vernon.

JOSEPH BRINTON, eldest son of William and Jane, born January 13, 1692, was first commissioned a Justice of Chester county, February, 1729, and regularly re-commissioned thereafter until his death in 1751, when he was succeeded by his brother, Edward. He was also elected to the Provincial Assembly, 1729, and served in that body ten consecutive years. He married (first), December 6, 1711, Mary Peirce, daughter of George Peirce, a native of Winscom, county Somerset, England, who married, February 1, 1679, Ann Gainor, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and in 1684, with her and their three small children migrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in what he named Thornbury township, Chester county, after the home of his wife in England. He took up a tract of land there and became prominent in the colony, as have been his descendants of the colony and state to the present time. He represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly in 1706. Joseph Brinton married (second), April 14, 1748, Mary Elgar, but his thirteen children were all by his first wife.

GEORGE BRINTON, youngest son of Joseph and Mary (Peirce) Brinton, born December 27, 1839, succeeded his father in the tenure of the old homestead and resided there all his life. His house and farm, as well as the other part of the original homestead, then occupied by his aged uncle, 'Squire Edward Brinton, was ravaged by the British soldiers after the battle of Brandywine, fought on an adjoining farm in 1777. George Brinton died in 1798. He married, in 1760, Christiana, daughter of William and Mary (Hunter) Hill, married in Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania in 1722, and the following year settled on a large tract of land in Middletown, Chester county. Mary (Hunter) Hill was the daughter of John Hunter, native of Durham, England, and a descendant of the Hunters of Meadowsly Hall, Gateshead, Durham, who removed to Ireland; married at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, in 1693, Margaret Albin, and later came to Chester county, where he died in 1734, aged seventy years.

Issue of George and Christiana (Hill) Brinton:

Mary, b. April 20, 1761; m. Jacob Jacobs;

JOSEPH, b. June 27, 1764; d. Nov. 20, 1839; m., Oct. 17, 1792, Rebecca Crozer, (second), Dec. 24, 1795, Sarah Taylor, (third), Jan. 15, 1700, Sibylla Kirk; of whom later;

Phebe, b. Jan. 29, 1767; m. James Dilworth;

Caleb Hill, b. April 1, 1770; m. Hannah Bowen;

JOHN HILL BRINTON, b. Aug. 18, 1772; d. May 7, 1827; m., April 30, 1795, Sarah Steimitz; of whom presently;

Thomas Hill, b. Dec. 21, 1774; d. Oct. 14, 1831, m. Catharine Gross Odenheimer;

Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1776; m. (first) John Norris, (second) William Frederick;

Jane, b. Sept. 19, 1780; d. May 29, 1854; m., Oct. 22, 1801, Joseph Trimble.

JOHN HILL BRINTON, third son of George and Christiana (Hill) Brinton, born in Chester county, on the old paternal homestead in Birmingham township, entered University of Pennsylvania, 1787, and graduated with degree of Master of Arts, July 8, 1790. He studied law in the office of Jonathan Dickinsin Segeant, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, August 13, 1793, and practiced for a number of years, after which he retired from active practice and turned his attention to the purchase and improvement of real estate in the city. He died at his residence, on Arch street, west of Sixth, where the Arch Street Theatre now stands, May 7, 1827. He married, April 30, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Steimitz, of Philadelphia. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1806-22, and a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1810 to his death.

Issue of John Hill and Sarah (Steimitz) Brinton:

Catharine, b. June 4, 1796; d. April 22, 1866; m., May 16, 1716, Edward Ingersoll;
 John Steimitz, b. July 20, 1798; d. 1826; graduated at Yale, 1816; studied at Oxford Univ.; admitted to Bar of Philadelphia; m., Feb. 26, 1825, Adelaide Gouverneur, of New York;
 Elizabeth Steimitz, b. March 15, 1800; m., Sept. 14, 1820, George McClellan, M. D.;
 Ann M., b. Sept. 5, 1801; m., Oct. 4, 1832, Charles S. Cox;e;
 GEORGE, b. March 7, 1804; d. June 30, 1858; m. Mary Margaret Smith; of whom presently;
 Geppelc, b. June 17, 1805; d. March 1, 1806;
 Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1808; m., Dec. 29, 1831, William White;
 Mary, b. July 10, 1809; m., Oct. 25, 1838, Clement S. Phillips.

GEORGE BRINTON, son of John Hill and Sarah (Steimitz) Brinton, born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1804, entered University of Pennsylvania, 1819, and graduated with degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1822. He married Mary Margaret, daughter of Charles Smith, LL. D., by his wife, Mary, daughter Judge Jasper Yeates, and lived all his life in the city of Philadelphia, dying there June 30, 1858.

Issue of George and Mary Margaret (Smith) Brinton:

John Hill Brinton, b., Phila., May 21, 1832; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1846, and from Jefferson Medical College, 1852, fellow of College of Physicians, 1856; lecturer on operative surgery, Univ. of Pa., 1853-61; delivered "Mütter lectures" on surgical pathology, 1869; Surgeon and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, 1861-5; surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital, 1859; Pennsylvania Hospital, 1867-1882; professor practical and clinical surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1882; m. Sarah Ward;
 Mary Yeates Brinton;
 Sarah Frederica Brinton, m. Dr. J. M. DaCosta, of Jefferson Medical College;
 MARGARET YEATES BRINTON, m. Nathaniel Chapman Mitchell, Esq., of Philadelphia Bar.

Issue of N. Chapman and Margaret Yeates (Brinton) Mitchell:

Mary Brinton Mitchell;
 John Kearsley Mitchell;
 Elizabeth Kearsley Mitchell.

JOSEPH HILL BRINTON, eldest son of George and Christiana (Hill) Brinton, born on the old family homestead in Birmingham, Chester county, June 27, 1764, spent the greater part of his life on one of his father's farms in Thornbury, Chester county, where the old stone house, erected by him in 1804, is occupied by his grandson of the same name. As a lad of thirteen years he was present at the battle of Brandywine, fought in the immediate neighborhood of his home, September 11, 1777. Eluding the vigilance of his parents he witnessed the bloody conflict, and near the close of the day was caught by a British officer, who was so much pleased with him that he accompanied him to the home of his parents after the battle, and proposed to them to allow the boy to return with him to England at the close of the war. On parting with his quondam friend, the latter presented him with a handsome sword, captured during the engagement, from an American officer. Years after this sword was discovered to have been that of Colonel Frazer, and in 1842 was returned to his family.

Joseph Hill Brinton was an energetic and successful business man, and acquiring a competence, spent the closing years of his life in West Chester. He was a zealous Jeffersonian Democrat, voting for Jefferson for the presidency in 1796,

to succeed Washington, and thereafter supporting the nominees of the party founded by him. When Philadelphia was threatened, after the burning of Washington, 1814, he enlisted in a militia company called the American Grays, and was stationed at Marcus Hook for three months. He contracted the typhus fever while there, and his daughter, Rebecca, contracting the contagious disease from him, died of it. On the muster rolls of the troops stationed at Marcus Hook were also his brother, Thomas Hill Brinton, and five cousins of the name. He died of heart disease, November 20, 1839.

Joseph Hill married three times, (first), October 17, 1792, Rebecca Crozer, (second), December 24, 1795, Sarah Taylor, (third), January 15, 1800, Sibylla Kirk, who was mother of his four children. She was the daughter of William and Sibylla (Davis) Kirk, and granddaughter of Alphonsus Kirk, who came to America in 1689, from Lurgan, county Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, where a branch of the English family of Kirk had settled two generations earlier. He brought with him a certificate from a Friends' Meeting held at the house of John Robinson, in Armagh, dated tomo. 9, 1688, to which was appended a certificate signed by his parents, Roger and Elizabeth Kirk, giving their consent to his removal, "and if it be his fortune to marry we give our consent, providing it be with a Friend in unity with Friends according to the order of Truth." His father, Roger Kirk, was fined, with other Armagh Friends, in 1675, for refusing to take the oath as a juror. Alphonsus Kirk, with the parental blessing and certificate of good character from people of his faith, left the place of his nativity, and took passage from Belfast, Ireland, January 11, 1688-9, landed at Jamestown, Virginia, March 12, 1689, and arrived at New Castle, May 29, 1689. It was his "fortune to marry," and "according to the order of Truth," as, on February 23, 1692-93, he united himself with Abigail Sharpley, at the house of her father, Adam Sharpley, on Brandywine creek, in New Castle county, where Adam had settled in 1682. Alphonsus Kirk died September 7, 1745, and his wife in 1748. They were parents of eleven children, of whom William, born March 4, 1708-09, took a certificate from Newark Meeting in New Castle county, to Goshen, Chester county, July 31, 1731, and settled in that locality. He was twice married and had nineteen children, ten by the first wife and nine by the second. His second wife was Sibylla (Davis) Williams, widow of Edward Williams, who died in Pikeland, Chester county, 1748. Her father, John Davis, was a Welshman, who settled in Uwchlan, Chester county, prior to 1715, and died there in 1736, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sibyll (Price) Harris, Daniel Harris, or Harry, being a brother of Hugh Harry, who married Elizabeth Brinton, daughter of William, the emigrant, as noted in the preceding narrative. He was a native of the parish of Machanlleth, Montgomeryshire, Wales, and brought a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Dogelly, Merionethshire, Wales, and came to Pennsylvania with his brother, Hugh, in the "Vine," from Liverpool, arriving in Philadelphia, September 17, 1684. He settled in Radnor township, and married, February 4, 1690, Sibyll Price, daughter of David Price, who with his family emigrated from Brecknockshire, Wales, and settled in Radnor in 1690, bringing a certificate from Haverford Meeting of Friends, in Wales.

Of the nine children of William and Sibylla (Davis) Kirk, Isaiah married Elizabeth Richards; Rebecca married James Embree; Ruth married Benjamin Price;



D. G. Brinton

Rachel married Philip Price (an account of whose ancestry and descendants is given in this work) ; and Sibylla married Joseph Hill Brinton.

Issue of Joseph Hill and Sibylla (Kirk) Brinton:

LEWIS BRINTON, b. July 16, 1804; of whom presently;
 Milton Brinton, b. Feb. 22, 1808; d. Sept. 2, 1829, on the Island of St. Thomas, whither he had gone for his health; was a medical student at time of his death;
 Christiana Brinton, m. William H. Dillingham;
 Sarah Brinton, m. David McConkey.

LEWIS BRINTON, eldest son of Joseph Hill and Sibylla (Kirk) Brinton, born July 16, 1804, succeeded to his father's farm and resided thereon until his death, July 14, 1869. He married, October 16, 1828, Ann Garrison, daughter of Hon. Daniel Garrison, of Salem county, New Jersey, a member of Congress from that district, and a descendant of Jacob and Christiana Garrison, who settled in Salem county, 1695.

Issue of Lewis and Ann (Garrison) Brinton:

Christiana Brinton, b. Jan. 3, 1830; m., Oct. 23, 1852, George Brinton;
 Frederick Cruse Brinton, b. June 9, 1832; a farmer near West Chester; m., Oct. 27, 1859, Mary Huey;
 Joseph Hill Brinton, b. Aug. 5, 1834; graduate of Yale Univ.; succeeded to old home-
 stead in Thornbury; m., Jan. 1, 1863, Mary Herr;
 DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON, b. May 13, 1837; of whom presently.

DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON, M. D., was the youngest son of Lewis Brinton, by his wife, Ann Garrison, and was born May 13, 1837. He graduated from Yale University, class of 1858; and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1860. On receiving his medical diploma he went abroad and spent a year in extending his studies in Paris and Heidelberg before entering upon the active practice of his profession. He entered the United States Volunteer service, February 9, 1863, as a Surgeon, with the rank of Major of Volunteers, and served until the close of the Civil War, being brevetted, August 15, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, "for faithful and meritorious services."

In 1867, Dr. Brinton accepted the editorship of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, then the only weekly medical journal in Philadelphia, and held that position twenty years. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and in 1886, professor of American linguistics and archæology, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Brinton's specialty, to which he devoted in a large measure, the last twenty years of his life, was the study of the history of the American Indian, and especially his language. To attempt to catalogue Dr. Brinton's ethnological contributions to literature of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, would require a page of this volume. His researches covered a wide range, embracing the history of the aborigines of both North and South America, and only the technical student can appreciate the immense amount of labor performed by him, the magnitude of his deductions and productions, and their significance from both a scientific and a historical point of view.

He was a member of and president of both the American Folk Lore Society and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; a member of the American Philosophical Society; the American Antiquarian Society of Philadel-

phia; of the Ethnographical Society of Berlin and Vienna; of the Ethnographical Societies of Paris and Florence; of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen; of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid; a founder of the Archæological Association, University of Pennsylvania, and of similar organizations in America and Europe. In the field of American ethnology, Dr. Brinton was the first scholar in the world, and the accepted authority among all scientific students. He died July 31, 1899.

Dr. Brinton married at Quincy, Illinois, September 28, 1865, Sarah Maria, daughter of Robert Tillson, from Salem, Massachusetts. They had issue:

Robert Tillson Brinton;

Emilia Garrison Brinton, b. April 27, 1872; m., Feb., 1895, James Beaton, son of John J. and Elizabeth H. (Trotter) Thompson; they had issue:

Elizabeth H. Thompson;

D. G. Brinton Thompson.

GILLAM FAMILY.

Gilliam, or Giljam, a Swede, and an early settler on the Delaware; died prior to 1677.

Jellis Giljamson, of Salem, New Jersey, was there taxed 1677. He is mentioned in a dispute concerning Fenwick's colony, May 9, 1678, and there designated as residing "att ye East syde of this river" (the Delaware), with his brother, Garrett, under the surname of Gilliam; he had a deed for a plantation in West Fenwick township, August 30, 1676.

ROBERT GILLIAM, or Gillam, of Salem, made his will February 17, 1705-06, proved March 16, 1705-06. He had wife, Constant, and children: William, Lucas, (Robert?), Elizabeth, Evis and Ann. His wife Constant's will was proved March 31, 1798. She had been previously married to ——— Gambell, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth.

LUCAS GILLAM, born in Salem, *circa.*, 1690; died intestate in Mansfield township, Burlington county, West Jersey, 1743. Letters of administration on his estate were granted May 30, 1743, to John Gillam, his brother, and one of his principal creditors. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife, to whom he was married 1740, was Ann Indicott.

LUCAS GILLAM, born *circa.*, 1720; removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Ann Dungan.

The earliest record we have of the Gillam family, later prominent in the affairs of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, is obtained from a petition to the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, June 17, 1720, by George Clough and John Hall, for the appointment of proper guardians for the "two Small children, a boy and a girl," of "Lydia Gillam, late of Bristol in the county aforesaid Relict & Widow of Lucas Gillam, late of Bristol afsd. deceased."

The "boy" was Lucas Gillam, who, on arriving at manhood, located in Middletown township, Bucks county, where he followed the trade of a cooper in connection with farming, and acquired considerable land in that township. He married, August 18, 1748, Ann, only daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Dungan, of Middletown, and great-great-granddaughter of William Dungan, a merchant of London, who died there in 1636, by his wife, Frances, daughter of Lewis Latham, of Elstow, county of Bedford, England, "Sergeant Falconer" to Charles I. Frances Latham was baptized February 15, 1609-10, married William Dungan, 1627, and had by him four children: Barbara, William, Frances and Thomas.

The will of William Dungan, on file at London, is dated September 13, and was proved October 5, 1736. In 1737, his widow, Frances, married Jeremiah Clarke, and with him and her children came to Newport, Rhode Island, where Captain Clarke died 1650. Frances married (third) William Vaughan, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newport. She died September, 1677.

Thomas Dungan, youngest child of William and Frances (Latham) Dungan, born in London, England, about 1632, studied theology under his stepfather, Rev. William Vaughan, and became a Baptist preacher. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Weaver, of Newport, came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1684,

and organized a Baptist Church at Cold Spring, Bristol township, parent of the later prominent Baptist Church of Pennypack. He died 1687, leaving five sons and four daughters, who have numerous descendants. His son, William, born in Rhode Island, preceded him to Bucks county, 1682, and took up a tract of land fronting on the river at Tullytown, Bristol township, where he died 1713. He married in Rhode Island, Deborah, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Swift) Wing, and granddaughter of Rev. John Wing, by his wife, Deborah Bachiller, and great-granddaughter of Mathew Wing, of Banbury, Oxford, England, who died 1614, and of Rev. Stephen Bachiller, born England, 1561, ordained at St. Stephen's, Oxford, 1581, later came to New England, but returned to England and died there, 1660.

William and Deborah (Wing) Dungan had five children: Thomas, Deborah, Elizabeth, William and Jeremiah.

Jeremiah Dungan, youngest child of William and Deborah, baptized at Pennypack Baptist Church, September 15, 1714, six months after the death of his father, on attaining manhood married Sarah Smith, and located in Middletown township, Bucks county, where he died August 26, 1758, leaving an only child, Ann, who married Lucas Gillam, 1748.

Issue of Lucas and Ann (Dungan) Gillam:

Jeremiah Gillam;

Lucas Gillam, Jr., a Royalist during the Revolution;

Sarah Gillam, m. Uclides Longshore;

SIMON GILLAM, b. Jan. 24, 1759; d. 1823; m. Anna Paxson; of whom presently;

Joshua Gillam;

James Gillam;

Thomas Gillam.

SIMON GILLAM, third son and fifth child of Lucas and Ann (Dungan) Gillam, born in Middletown township, January 24, 1759, spent his whole life there, and was one of the prominent men of that section and a large landowner. He was some years a preacher among Friends. He married, December 11, 1783, Anna, born August 4, 1762, daughter of William Paxson, of Middletown, by his wife, Anna, daughter of Thomas Marriott, of Bristol, Bucks county, an elder of Friends' Meeting and member of Colonial Assembly, 1733-38, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Joseph Kirkbride, by his first wife, Phebe Blackshaw.

Isaac Marriott, father of Thomas, of Bristol, was a son of Richard Marriott, of Wappington, Northampton county, England, and came to Burlington, New Jersey, from Holburn, London, England, bringing a certificate from the meeting in Holburn, dated February 7, 1680. By his first wife, Joyce, he had seven children, of whom Thomas, of Bristol, born April 4, 1691, was sixth.

William Paxson, father of Anna (Paxson) Gillam, born in Middletown, Bucks county, April 29, 1712, died February 29, 1767, was eldest son of William Paxson, born in Middletown, June 4, 1685, died June, 1733, member of Assembly, 1723-33, and a Colonial Justice, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Mark) Watson, who came from Strawberry House, parish of Cockermonth, county Cumberland, England, to Bucks county, and later located in Falls township, where he died October, 1738, and his widow Rebecca, September, 1742. He was also a member of Colonial Assembly and a Justice.

William Paxson, father of the last-named William Paxson, with Mary, his

wife, came from Marsh Gibbon, county of Bucks, England, bringing certificate, dated April 3, 1682, which was deposited at Middletown Meeting, Bucks county, the same year. He died December, 1709, and his widow on August 30, 1719. They were accompanied to America by his brothers, Henry and James, and another brother, Thomas, died on the passage.

Issue of Simon and Anna (Paxson) Gillam:

Mary Gillam, b. Oct. 22, 1784;

WILLIAM GILLAM, b. Oct. 1, 1786; d. Dec. 31, 1842; m. Susanna Woolston; of whom presently;

Isaac Gillam, b. April 13, 1788;

Anna Gillam, b. Oct. 30, 1794; d. Feb. 8, 1798.

WILLIAM GILLAM, son of Simon and Anna (Paxson) Gillam, born in Middletown township, Bucks county, October 1, 1786, spent many years on the old Gillam homestead in that township, but later in life removed to the village of Attleboro, now the borough of Langhorne, and died there December 31, 1842. He married, December 16, 1809, Susanna Woolston, born in Middletown, November 18, 1787, daughter of Jonathan Woolston, of Middletown, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and May Harvey, of Upper Makefield, and a descendant of Mathies Harvey, who came to Makefield from Flushing, Long Island, where he had been a Colonial Magistrate and prominent man. Jonathan Woolston, born May 30, 1749, died October 22, 1828, was a son of Samuel Woolston, born August 3, 1721, died March 28, 1798, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Palmer, by his wife, Sarah Simcock, and granddaughter of John and Christian Palmer, who came from Cleiveland, Yorkshire, in the ship, "Providence," arriving in the Delaware river, November 15, 1683. He died in Falls township, August 11, 1726, and his widow, Christian, September 20, 1740.

Samuel Woolston, above mentioned, was a son of John Woolston, born at Burlington, New Jersey, July, 1682, died at Middletown, Bucks county, 1741; Coroner of Bucks county, 1726-30, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Grace Pearson, whom he married at Middletown Meeting, June 19, 1707. He was a son of John Woolston, who came from county Kent, England, arriving at New Castle-on-the-Delaware, August 26, 1676, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of William Cooper, of Pine Point (near Camden, New Jersey), who with wife, Margaret, and family came from Coleshill, county Hereford, England, 1679. Hannah Cooper was born at Coleshill, September 21, 1662, and married John Woolston, at Burlington Meeting, 1681. Susanna (Woolston) Gillam survived her husband nearly eighteen years, dying August 31, 1860, nearly seventy-three years of age.

Issue of William and Susanna (Woolston) Gillam:

Elizabeth Gillam, b. Sept. 17, 1810;

Anna Gillam, b. Aug. 12, 1812;

HARVEY GILLAM, b. July 1, 1814; d. Feb. 15, 1892; m. Hannah Hunt; of whom presently;

Jonathan W. Gillam, b. Oct. 25, 1816;

William Gillam, b. Nov. 15, 1818;

Simon Gillam, b. Nov. 24, 1820;

Susanna Gillam, b. April 18, 1823;

Hannah Gillam, b. June 3, 1825;

Mary Gillam, b. Aug. 25, 1827.

HARVEY GILLAM, eldest son of William and Susanna (Woolston) Gillam, born in Middletown township, Bucks county, July 1, 1814, on the family homestead, purchased a farm two miles east of Langhorne, where he resided a few years, later engaged a few years in the mercantile business in Langhorne, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale shoe business and later became a member of the firm of Farrell & Herring, manufacturers of fire-proof safes, and remained with that firm until his death, February 15, 1892.

Harvey Gillam married, March 29, 1837, Hannah, born April 28, 1817, daughter of James Hunt, of Darby, by his wife, Mary Wyatt, born June 26, 1783, died May 29, 1830, daughter of William Carpenter, of Salem county, New Jersey, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Wyatt, and a descendant of Samuel Carpenter, Sr., Samuel Carpenter, Jr., and Samuel Preston, all members of Provincial Council of Province of Pennsylvania, and also of Thomas Lloyd, President of first Provincial Council of Pennsylvania.

Bartholomew Wyatt, maternal grandfather of Mary Wyatt Carpenter, born in Salem county, New Jersey, July 20, 1731, died May 19, 1786, was third of the name in Salem county, being a son and grandson of Bartholomew Wyatt. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and one of the best English scholars of his time.

Bartholomew Wyatt, grandfather of the above-named Bartholomew, came from Worcestershire, England, and settled in Salem county, purchasing twelve thousand acres of land in Mannington district. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the largest contributors to the erection of the first Friends' Meetinghouse at Salem. He was many years a member of Colonial Assembly, at one time Speaker of New Jersey Assembly, and served many years as a Colonial Magistrate. He married, at Burlington Meeting, 1693, Sarah, daughter of Robert Ashton, of Chelsea, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, and a member of Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. Bartholomew Wyatt died about 1728, leaving issue—Bartholomew and Elizabeth.

Bartholomew Wyatt (2), born March 4, 1696, died December 23, 1770; married Elizabeth Tomlinson, born near Haddonfield, New Jersey, January 1, 1707, died 1770; and they were parents of Bartholomew Wyatt (3), first above mentioned, and of Sarah Wyatt, born July 6, 1733, who married Richard Wistar.

James Hunt, paternal ancestor of Hannah (Hunt) Gillam, came from county Kent, England, 1684, a widower, with daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, the latter becoming wife of Abraham Marshall, and mother of Humphrey Marshall, the botanist. James Hunt settled in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia, purchasing of Lasse Cock three tracts of land on Darby creek. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Bonsall, at Darby Meeting, December 9, 1686, and had by her a daughter, Ann, and a son, James, born April 14, 1691.

James Hunt, son of James and Elizabeth (Bonsall) Hunt, lived in Kingsessing until 1735, when he removed to Darby, where he died 1743. He was prominent in the affairs of Darby and filled a number of local offices. He married, 1712, Rebecca Faucett, who after his decease returned to Philadelphia, and died there, 1770. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, John, born June 6, 1716.

John Hunt, son of James and Rebecca (Bonsall) Hunt, resided in Kingsessing, on the old homestead, died there January 6, 1791. He married, November 22, 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, of Darby, born

September 15, 1719. They were parents of eight children, the sixth of whom, John, was born August 18, 1753.

John Hunt, son of John and Elizabeth (Sellers) Hunt, located in Lower Darby 1786, was Overseer of the Poor, and Constable of Darby township, and prominent in the Society of Friends. He died 1793. His wife was Rachel Gibbons, born 1752, died February 15, 1845, daughter of Joseph Gibbons, representative in Colonial Assembly from Chester county, 1748-63, and a very prominent figure in the early history of that county, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Abraham Marshall and Mary Hunt, before referred to. John and Rachel (Gibbons) Hunt were parents of eight children, the eldest of whom, James, born September 30, 1779, married Mary Wyatt Carpenter, and the eighth of their ten children was Hannah Hunt, who became wife of Harvey Gillam.

Issue of Harvey and Hannah (Hunt) Gillam:

Mary Wyatt, b. Aug. 10, 1838; m. William Albertson, of Phila.;

WILLIAM HENRY, b. Jan. 8, 1841; d. Jan. 19, 1871; m. Sarah Thomas Wilson;

Morris Shallcross, d. inf.;

Harvey H. Gillam, Esq., of Langhorne, b. July 23, 1846; m. Mary Mitchell, of Langhorne.

WILLIAM HENRY GILLAM, born in Philadelphia January 8, 1841, married January 8, 1868, Sarah Thomas, daughter of Jehu Wilson, by his wife Hannah Thomas, and the same year removed to Middletown township, Bucks county, where he had purchased a farm. He died suddenly, January 19, 1871, leaving a daughter Hannah, who became wife of Howard Reifsnyder.

DAVID WILSON, paternal ancestor of Sarah Thomas (Wilson) Gillam, came to Middletown, Bucks county, producing at Middletown Meeting, 1716, a certificate from Providence Meeting, Chester county. He married, March 31, 1719, Grace, daughter of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse, of Middletown, born January 7, 1696-7. On his marriage David Wilson removed again to Chester county, but returned to Middletown, 1723, and remained a resident of that township until his death, May 20, 1768, aged seventy-seven years.

JONATHAN WILSON, son of David and Grace (Stackhouse) Wilson, born in Middletown, December 19, 1728, died 1807; married at Wrightstown Meeting, Bucks county, April 25, 1759, Sarah, born June 20, 1739, died January 13, 1815, daughter of Thomas Mardon.

JACOB WILSON, of Byberry, Philadelphia county, born June 15, 1764, died September 30, 1814, was third child of Jonathan and Sarah (Mardon) Wilson. He married, at Horsham Meeting, 1786, Rebecca Thomas, born February 28, 1759, died November 25, 1842.

MARDON WILSON, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Thomas) Wilson, born January 6, 1789, died in Wilmington, Delaware, August 18, 1874, was nearly a lifelong resident of Middletown. He married, October 14, 1815, Ann DeWees, born West Caln township, Chester county, August 28, 1791, died May 15, 1859, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Paine) DeWees, granddaughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Richards) DeWees, great-granddaughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Kuster) DeWees, who settled on a farm in Skippack township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, in 1708, having for nearly a decade prior to that date resided in or near Germantown, their children being students at the school taught by Francis

Daniel Pastorius. Cornelius DeWees is said to have been born in Holland, and came to New York, with his brother William, later a prominent paper manufacturer near Valley Forge, and his brother-in-law, Nicholas Rittenhouse, all of them locating at or near Germantown, about 1690.

Issue of Mardon and Ann (DeWees) Wilson, all born in Middletown:

Jehu, b. July 15, 1816; d. July 11, 1890; m., April 8, 1840, Hannah Thomas, b. June 15, 1815; d. May 15, 1898; and had among others, Sarah Thomas Wilson, who m. William Henry Gillam;

Rebecca Wilson, b. Jan. 5, 1818; m. Benjamin Rush Plumly;

William Wilson, b. Jan. 29, 1820;

Elwood Wilson, b. Feb. 4, 1822;

Mary Wilson, b. April 30, 1824;

Sarah P. Wilson, b. Jan. 18, 1827;

Ann Small Wilson, b. Oct. 14, 1828; m. George W. Sellers;

Mardon Wilson, b. July 14, 1831.

EVANS FAMILY.

The Welsh ancestry of the Evans family who settled in Gwynedd, 1698, is as follows :

Lord Rhys ap Griffith, created Lord Chief Justice of South Wales by Henry I., who died April 21, 1197, was father of

Rhys Grug, who died 1233, whose son was

Rhys Mechyllt, of Dynevor, died 1244, whose son

Rhys Vychan was summoned by Henry, January 6, 1245, as Baron of South Wales, and did homage, August, of the same year. He died at Dynevor, August 7, 1271. His son

Rhys Gloff (the lame), called also Rhys Wendot and Rhys Vychan, was Lord of Dynevor, Llandeill Vawr, Ystrad Tywi and Cymyrtmaen. He joined Llewelyn in his last stand against English oppression, and in 1283, the year after Llewelyn was slain at Bulith, surrendered to the Earl of Hereford, was sent to England in irons and confined in the Tower of London, where he shortly after died at an advanced age. He married Gweryyl, daughter of Maelgwm ap Cadwallon, Lord of Mlenith; Maelgwm was hanged by John, King of England, at Bridgenorth, Wales, 1212, when Gweryyl was a child.

Trahairn Goch, ap Madoc, of Llyn, in Caernarvonshire, South Wales, grandson of Rhys Gloff, appears in the minister's accounts as father of David Goch. He held the lands of Penllech, in Cymyrtmaen, Llyn, and also Graianog and other lands in Caernarvonshire, and acquired the title of "O'Llyn;" he died prior to 1325. He married Gewenervyl, daughter of Madog ap Meurig, descended from Elystan Glodrydd, Lord of Fferyllwg. They had issue :

David Goch, eldest son, whose lands included part of Penllech, with parts of the Mills of Bodwa, Newith and Vagheys, in Cymyrtmaen, and the lands of Grainog. He was also lessee of Crown Lands in Caernarvonshire, and was living November 9, 1329. He married Maud, daughter of David Lloyd, ap Cynveloe, ap Llewelyn, ap Prince David ap Llewelyn the Great, and a descendant of King John, of England, through Princess Joanna, wife of Llewelyn, and mother of Prince David. David Lloyd's wife was Anne, daughter of Gwrgan. "Ygwyn Lloyd of Rhiwaedog" ap Madoc, ap Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

Ievan Goch, son of David Goch and Maud, his wife, held large possessions in Caernarvonshire, and is described of Penllech and Grainog, residing near the village of Penllech, within the bounds of the present parish of that name. In 1352 he was owner of lands in the ville of Badreth, and was also heir to his father's two farms in the ville of Nouum Burgwm. He married Eva, daughter of Einion ap Celynin, of Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire, who had a grant of land from John de Charleton, Lord Powis, of Weston, 1340, in Pennayrth, Glasmeynoc.

Madoc ap Ievan Goch, of Penllech, a younger son, was born at Penllech. He is described in a manuscript pedigree as "*Madg ap Ievan Goch O'Penllech, hynau gwyr yr ysbtv*" (i. e., ancestor to the gentleman of Yspetty-Ievan), in Denbighshire, in which his descendants lived. The name of his wife is not given, and Dwnn, the historian, mentions only one son, viz. :

Deikws Ddu ap Madoc, of Ysputty-Ievan, born *circa*, 1395, married Gwen, daughter of Ievan Ddu ap Meirig ap Madog ap Gwilliam ap Madog ap Crum, Lord of Llechwedd Issaf, and had one son,

Enion ap Deikws Ddu, of Ysputty-Ievan, who died before 1514. He married Morvydd, daughter of Matw ap Llowarch ap Gwyn ap Llewelyn ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Llowarch ap Urien ap Tegwored ap Rotpert ap Asser ap Meredydd, Goch of Llyn, son of Collwyn ap Tangno, Lord of Llyn, and had by her,

Howell ap Einion, also of Ysputty-Ievan, and was living in 1514. He married Mali (Mary), daughter of Llewelyn ap Ievan ap Iolyn ap Cynwrig ap Llowarch ap Cynddelw ap Ithel Velyn ap Llewelyn Eurdorcho, of Ial, in Flintshire, by Dyddgu, daughter of Einion Lydan, and had by her,

Griffith ap Howell ap Einion, of Ysputty-Ievan, born *circa* 1480 to 1500, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Einion ap Ievan Lloyd ap Madoc ap Ierwerth ap Llewelyn Chwith ap Cynwrig ap Bleddyn Lloyd, of Havod un nos, parish of Llangerniu, Lordship of Rhuvoniog, ap Bleddyn Vychan ap Bleddyn ap Gwrn ap Rhaiad Vach, descended from Hedd Molwynog, of the Ninth Noble Tribe of Wales. Her mother was Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Gronwy ap David ap Griffith ap Griffith Gethin ap Cynwrig ap Gronwy ap Ierwerth ap Casswallon ap Hwva ap Ithel Velyn ap Llewelyn Awdorchog. And the mother of Gwenhwfar was Anne, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Ievan ap Rhys Gethin ap Griffith Ychan ap Griffith ap David Goch, Lord of Penmanchno, Caernarvonshire. This David Goch was son of David ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, who was executed 1282, by Edward I. for high treason. David Goch married Angharad, daughter of Halin ap Sir Tudor, Knight of Nant and Llangynhafel, whose wife descended from the Norman family of Clare, and also from Robert Fitz Roy, Earl of Gloucester, illegitimate son of Henry I., of England. Rhys ap Ievan, ap Llewelyn Chwith, a brother of Ierwerth ap Ievan, above mentioned, was Esquire to the body of Edward IV., and "Was very unruly in the Lancastrian Wars." Griffith ap Howell, and Gwenllian, his wife, had issue, among others,

Lewis ap Griffith, their third son, who was born *circa* 1525, and died in Ysputty-Ievan, prior to 1601. He married Ellen, daughter of Edward ap Evan, Esquire, of Lanwyddyn parish, Montgomeryshire, who was son of Evan ap Tudor ap Derio ap Evan Ddu. The wife of Edward ap Evan, was Catharine, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Einion, son of David ap Evan ap Einion, celebrated Constable of Harlech Castle, whose wife, Margaret Puleston, was a descendant of Edward I. The mother of Edward ap Evan was Morwydd, daughter of Evan ap Morris, and her mother was Gwenhwfar, daughter of Griffith ap David.

Lewis ap Griffith, and Ellen, his wife, had issue among others,

ROBERT LEWIS, fourth son, of the parish of Ysputty-Ievan, Denbighshire, born *circa*, 1555. He was first of the family to remove to Merionethshire, settling on a large farm, on the Rhiwlas estate, near Bala, belonging to the Price family, who had also migrated from Ysputty-Ievan. The registry to the death of Robert Lewis at Llandderfel, is as follows, "Robert Lowice, 14th. February, Septuo, 1645." He married Gweryyl, daughter of Llewelyn ap David, of Llan Rwt, Denbighshire, descended from David Goch, of Pemanchno, and had issue by her, among others,

EVAN ROBERT LEWIS, fourth son, born *circa*, 1585, died at Fron Goch, parish

of Llandderfel, Comot of Penllyn, Merionethshire, *circa* 1662. He married Jane ———, and had issue by her :

- John ap Evan, whose sons—William, John, and Griffith. John came to Pa. with the Welsh colony of 1698, and settled in Gwynedd twp.;
- Cadwallader ap Evan, said to have left no issue;
- Griffith ap Evan, of whom nothing further is known;
- Owen ap Evan, m. Gainor John, and was father of Robert Owen, who came to Pa., and settled in Merion twp., Philadelphia co., 1690;
- EVAN ap Evan, of whom presently.

EVAN ap Evan, of Fron Goch, parish of Llandderfel, county of Merioneth, Wales, died there about 1698. The name of his wife has not been ascertained. He as well as at least most of his brothers, had become members of the Society of Friends in Merioneth. At his death, his four sons and one daughter joined the colony of Merioneth, residents in the purchase of land in Pennsylvania, and came over and settled thereon in Gwynedd township, Philadelphia county.

issue of Evan ap Evan; surname Evans:

- Thomas Evans, eldest son, b., Merioneth, 1651; d., Goshen, Pa., Sept. 12, 1738; m. in Wales, Ann ———, who d. at Gwynedd, March 26, 1716; m. (second) Hannah Price, widow successively of Rees John William and Ellis Davids. The eight children of Thomas Evans were by his first wife, Ann;
- Robert Evans, b., Merionethshire, Wales, 1658; d. in Gwynedd, Philadelphia co., Pa., March, 1738; was for many years a preacher among Friends; m. in Wales, Ellen ———, by whom he had seven children;
- Owen Evans, b., Merioneth, Wales, 1659; d. at Gwynedd, Philadelphia co., Dec. 7, 1723; had by his wife, Elizabeth, nine children;
- CADWALADER EVANS, b. in Merioneth, Wales, 1664; d. in Gwynedd, May 30, 1745; of whom presently;
- Sarah Evans, m. in Merioneth, Wales, Robert Pugh, and with him accompanied her brothers to Gwynedd, 1698. They have left numerous descendants.

CADWALADER EVANS, youngest son of Evan ap Evan, according to the age given at the time of his death in Gwynedd township, May 30, 1745, was born in Merioneth, Wales, 1664, and was therefore thirty-four years of age when, with his wife and brethren, he crossed the ocean and established himself on a tract of land in the new Welsh Tract in Gwynedd and adjoining townships. He was an eminent preacher among Friends and according to a memorial of him adopted by the meeting after his death, had been an ardent advocate of Friends' principles and faith from his youth; among other things the memorial says of him: "He received a gift in the ministry, in the exercise whereof, he was generally led to speak of his own experience in Religion and the Christian Warfare, and his Testimony, though short, was instructive, lively and manifestly attended with Divine Sweetness." He married in Wales, Eleanor, daughter of John Morris, of Bryn Gwyn, Denbighshire, of whose ancestry nothing is definitely known. His wife was Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Ellis ap William, of Cai Fadog, and her descent given briefly is as follows:

Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, had Madog, who had Einion, of Ciltalgarth, who had Cadwgan, who had Madog, of Ciltalgarth, who had Eivan, surnamed "Y'Cott," who had Ievan Fychan, of Ciltalgarth, who had Madog, who had David, who had Thomas ap David, who had Hugh ap Thomas, of Ciltalgarth, who had Ellis Williams, of Cai Fadog, father of Eleanor, who married John Morris, of Bryn Gwyn, above mentioned.

Issue of Cadwalader and Ellen (Morris) Evans:

JOHN EVANS, b., Merionethshire, 1689; d., Gwynedd, Sept. 23, 1756; m. Eleanor Ellis; of whom presently;

Sarah Evans, m., Dec. 11, 1711, John Hanke, of White Marsh, of the family from whom descended Abraham Lincoln. Their dau., Jane Hanke, b. 1714; d. 1762; m. John Roberts, of Montgomery, of whom later in this narrative.

JOHN EVANS, son of Cadwalader and Eleanor (Morris) Evans, accompanied his parents from Merioneth to Pennsylvania in his tenth year, and spent the remainder of his life in Gwynedd township. He married at Merion Meetinghouse, June 8, 1715, Eleanor, daughter of Rowland Ellis, an account of whom and his distinguished ancestry is given elsewhere in this work. Eleanor was born at Bryn Mawr, the ancestral home of her father's family near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, 1685, and came with her parents to Pennsylvania when a child. Her father settled on a large plantation which he called Bryn Mawr after his old home, and from it the present town of Bryn Mawr, on a part of that plantation, was named.

John Evans, like his father and uncle, was a preacher among Friends. He died 1757. By his will, bearing date September 16, 1756, proven June 22, 1757, he devised to his daughter, Jane Hubbs, a life right in two and a half acres to be laid off to her on the west side of the Montgomery Road, and to descend to her children. His daughters, Margaret Ellen and Elizabeth, are devised fifty acres of his plantation, and his sons, Rowland, John and Cadwalader are named as executors. The widow survived him until April 29, 1765.

Issue of John and Eleanor (Ellis) Evans:

Cadwalader Evans, b. 1716; d. 1773; m. Jane, dau. of Owen and Anne (Wood) Owen, and granddaughter of Robert Owen, before mentioned;

Rowland Evans, b. 1717-18; d. 1789; m. Susanna Foulke;

Margaret Evans, b. July 26, 1719; m. Anthony Williams;

JANE EVANS, b. March 30, 1721; m. John Hubbs; of whom presently;

Ellen Evans, b. Jan. 21, 1722; m., Dec. 27, 1764, Ellis Lewis, second wife;

John Evans, b. 1724; d. 1727;

Elizabeth Evans, b. Aug. 26, 1726; d. March 6, 1805; unm.;

John Evans, b. 1730; d. 1807; m. Margaret Foulke.

JANE EVANS, second daughter of John and Eleanor (Ellis) Evans, born in Gwynedd, March 30, 1721, married John Hubbs, and they had issue; two sons, Charles and John; and three daughters, Rachel and Ellen, both of whom married successively Amos Lewis, and Mary.

ELLIS LEWIS, grandfather of Amos Lewis, came from Merion in the Welsh Tract, and purchased land in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and died there 1753, his wife, Ann, dying 1756.

Issue of Ellis and Ann Lewis:

Elizabeth Lewis, m. William Spencer;

Lewis Lewis, m. Ann Lord, and settled in Upper Bucks co.;

Jane Lewis, m. Amos Lewis, of Gwynedd;

ELLIS LEWIS, JR., b. Nov. 26, 1708; d. 1783; of whom presently.

ELLIS LEWIS, JR., youngest son of Ellis and Ann Lewis, married at Abington Meeting, Mary, born May 25, 1710, died January 17, 1763, daughter of Mathias Tyson, born August 30, 1686, died 1728, by his wife, Mary, daughter of John

Potts, from Llandloss, Wales, and granddaughter of Reynier Tyson, who came from Crefeld, Germany, in the "Concord," 1683, and was one of the prominent men of Germantown, filling many important offices there prior to 1700. Ellis Lewis married (second), December 27, 1764, Ellen Lewis, before mentioned.

Issue of Ellis and Mary (Tyson) Lewis:

Ellis Lewis, b. 1730; d. 1759;
 Mary Lewis, b. 1731; m. Eleazer Cleaver;
 Mathew Lewis, b. 1733; d. 1746;
 Ann Lewis, b. 1735; m. John Saunders;
 Elizabeth Lewis, b. 1737; d. 1745;
 Sarah Lewis, b. 1739; d. 1742;
 John Lewis, b. 1741; d. 1745;
 Sarah Lewis, b. 1743; d. 1745;
 Elizabeth Lewis, b. 1745; d. young;
 John Lewis, b. 1747;
 AMOS LEWIS, b. Sept. 25, 1751; of whom presently.

AMOS LEWIS, youngest son of Ellis Lewis, Jr., by his wife, Mary Tyson, born in Upper Dublin township, September 25, 1751, died there 1821; his will, dated October 9, 1821, was proven October 26, 1821, at Norristown. He married (first) 1781, Ellen, daughter of John and Jane (Evans) Hubbs, and had one daughter:

Jane Lewis, m. Henry Jones.

He married (second), 1785, Rachel Hubbs, sister to his first wife, and their daughter was:

Eleanor Lewis, m. Jesse Lukens.

LUKENS FAMILY.

JAN LUCKEN, ancestor of the Lukens family of America, was born in Crefeld on the Upper Rhine, whence came most of the thirteen original families of Germantown, Philadelphia, and where this family had occupied an honorable position at Crefeld for many generations. He came in the "Concord," which cleared from London, July 24, and arrived at Chester, on the Delaware, October 6, 1683, having on board Thones Kunders, William Streepers, Reynier Tyson, the Op den Graeff brothers, altogether some thirty-two German Palatines, comprising the thirteen families who founded Germantown on a tract of land purchased before leaving Germany, by the Frankford Company, and which was laid out to them on their arrival. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the "Sage of Germantown," had preceded them and assisted in perfecting the arrangements for their reception and was many years their teacher and councillor.

Jan Lucken received his allotment of land in German township and became at once prominent in its government and affairs. He was chosen Constable of the town, 1691, Burgess, 1694, Sheriff, 1695, and Bailiff, 1702.

Like nearly all of the first families of Germantown, that of Jan Lucken were Mennonites prior to accepting the invitation of William Penn to settle in his New Province of Pennsylvania, and brought with them to America a copy of the first Bible printed by the Mennonites, on the press of Peter Sebastian, 1598. A number of these German families had, however, been converts of George Fox, and for several years after their arrival in Germantown, even those who were Mennonites associated themselves with the Friends' Meeting, having a separate meeting for worship at Germantown, under the jurisdiction of Cheltenham, later Abington Monthly Meeting. Through this association a number of Mennonites became members of the Society of Friends and retained this membership therein after the establishment of a Mennonite congregation. Among these was Jan Lucken, and his descendants have mainly held membership in the Society to the present day.

Jan Lucken married, about the time of his embarking for America, Mary, sister to Rynier Tyson, who accompanied him to Pennsylvania. She died 1742, and Jan Lucken died in Germantown, January 24, 1744. He prospered in the new settlement, acquired a plantation of five hundred acres in Towamencin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, 1709.

Issue of Jan and Mary (Tyson) Lucken:

Elizabeth, b. 1684; d. young;

Alice, b. 1686; m., Aug. 29, 1706, John Conard, or Cunard, son of Thones Kunders, before mentioned;

WILLIAM, b. Feb. 22, 1688-89; d. 1739; m., Dec., 1710, Elizabeth Tyson; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1689;

John, b. Nov. 27, 1691; m., Feb. 25, 1711, Margaret Custard;

Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1693; m., 1712, John Jarrett;

Peter, b. March 30, 1696-97; m., Dec. 29, 1713, Gainor Evans;

Hannah, b. July 25, 1698; m., 1716, Samuel Daniel, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius;

Mathias, b. Oct. 13, 1700; m., 1721, Ann Johnson;
Abraham, b. Sept. 16, 1703; m. (first) Mary Marle, (second), 1727, Elizabeth Walker;
Joseph, b. Nov. 3, 1705; m., 1728, Susanna Marle.

WILLIAM LUCKEN, born at Germantown, February 22, 1687-8, resided in Upper Dublin township, and was appointed an overseer of Horsham Meeting, 1718. He married, November 27, 1710, Elizabeth, born October 7, 1690, daughter of Reynier Tyson, who had accompanied Jan Lucken in the "Concord," and settled in Germantown, where he became a very prominent man.

William Lucken died 1739, before his father; his will, bearing date June 15, 1739, was proven February 26, 1739-40. His widow survived him and was buried at Abington Meeting, February 18, 1765, aged seventy-four years and four months.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Tyson) Lucken:

WILLIAM, JR., of whom presently;
John, m. Deborah Fitzwater, 1734;
Mary;
Sarah, m., 1744, her first cousin, John Lukens, Surveyor-General of Pa., son of Peter and Gainor (Evans) Lucken;
Reynier, of Moreland; m. Tacy ——;
Mathew;
Jacob;
Elizabeth, m. Thomas Potts, b. 1735, member of Continental Congress. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt is descended from Elizabeth Lukens;
Joseph, b. May 9, 1735; d. July 2, 1823, in Upper Dublin.

WILLIAM LUKENS (as the name now came to be spelled), known as William Lukens, Jr., inherited one hundred acres of land in Horsham township, which his father had purchased of Joseph Hall, and lived all his life thereon. He married (first), January, 1740-41, Martha, daughter of Thomas Pennington, who brought a certificate to Abington from Lancashire, England, 1719, by his wife, Martha Pennington, whom he married 1721. Martha (Pennington) Lukens died July, 1750, and William married (second), 1752, her first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Pennington, of Abington, later of New Britain township, Bucks county, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Michener, of Philadelphia, later of Moreland.

The Friends at that time held that a man should not marry a nearer relation of his deceased wife than of himself and, as they were opposed to the marriage of cousins, William Lukens was disowned for his second marriage. He was, however, reinstated in membership, 1757. He died April, 1803.

Issue of William and Martha (Pennington) Lukens:

William, b. Oct. 1, 1742;
Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1746; d. young;
Rachel, b. Aug. 23, 1746;
Elizabeth, b. April 21, 1748.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Pennington) Lukens:

Jonathan, b. March 16, 1752; m. Mary Conrad;
DAVID, b. Oct. 7, 1753; m. Sarah Lloyd; of whom presently;
Jacob, b. March 6, 1756;
Thomas, b. Feb. 20, 1758; m. Mary Jane Parry;

Daniel, b. 1760; m., April 20, 1792, Mary Shoemaker, and removed to East Fallowfield, Chester co., 1797, where he d. Jan. 9, 1842. His wife, an eminent minister among Friends, d. Oct. 26, 1839.

DAVID LUKENS, son of William and Elizabeth (Pennington) Lukens, born in Horsham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, October 7, 1753, though a member of the Society of Friends, became a member of Captain David Marple's Associated Regiment of Philadelphia County Militia, 1780.

His cousin, Jesse Lukens, son of Surveyor General Lukens, went with Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen to Boston, 1775, and returning in the winter, joined the expedition against Wyoming and was killed there, December 25, 1775. Several others of the family saw service in militia companies during the Revolution.

David Lukens married at Abington Meeting, December 20, 1776, Sarah, born 1755, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Walton) Lloyd. She died February 20, 1824, and David Lukens died in Horsham, October, 1831.

Thomas Lloyd, grandfather of Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens, was born June 8, 1699, and died in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, December 29, 1781, aged eighty-two years, six months and three weeks. He was probably the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Edwards) Lloyd, of Merion, married, 1698, and a nephew of Robert Lloyd, of Merion, whose ancestry is given in this volume. Thomas Lloyd was a member of Abington Meeting and married at Middletown Meeting, Bucks county, May, 1724, Mary Harker, born October 6, 1700, daughter of Adam and Grace Harker, from Leburne, Yorkshire; Adam Harker's certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Leburne was dated 12mo. 10, 1698. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Bucks county, active in the advancement of their principles and in the establishment of schools in connection with the several Monthly Meetings. His will, proved December 5, 1754, devised funds for schools at Middletown, Buckingham and Wrightstown Meetings. The children of Thomas and Mary (Harker) Lloyd were:

John, b. Oct. 24, 1725; m. Susanna, dau. of Benjamin Field;
 Thomas, b. Aug. 22, 1727; m. Mary Tyson;
 Adam, b. Nov. 3, 1728;
 SAMUEL, b. Oct. 8, 1729; m. Sarah Walton;
 Evan, b. Nov. 1, 1731;
 Adam, b. Nov. 8, 1733;
 Mary, b. May 3, 1737;
 James, b. July 4, 1738; m. Sarah Thomas;
 David, b. May 13, 1741.

Thomas Lloyd married (second) at Birmingham Meetinghouse, Chester county, March 6, 1762, Mary, widow of Joseph Brinton and daughter of George Peirce, of Thornbury.

SAMUEL LLOYD, son of Thomas and Mary (Harker) Lloyd, born October 8, 1729, in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, married, June 12, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Job and Agnes (Walmsley) Walton, of Byberry. Samuel Lloyd was buried at Horsham Meeting, February 9, 1779, his wife, Sarah, surviving him until July 8, 1804. Their eldest child was Sarah, born 1755, who became wife of David Lukens, December 20, 1776.

Issue of David and Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens:

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1777;

Samuel Lloyd, b. April 1, 1779;

Edith, b. April 30, 1781;

David, b. March 23, 1783;

JESSE, b. July 1, 1784; of whom presently;

Dr. Charles Lloyd, b. Aug. 1, 1786; m. Rebecca Pennock, and, in 1816, established Lukens Iron Co., at Coatesville;

Jonathan, b. May 10, 1788;

Sarah, b. March 15, 1791;

David, b. March 10, 1793;

Solomon, b. June 15, 1795; associated with his brother, Charles, in Lukens Iron Co.

JESSE LUKENS, son of David and Sarah (Lloyd) Lukens, born July 1, 1784, located in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, where he died June 2, 1822. He married Eleanor, daughter of Amos Lewis, by his second marriage, with Rachel, daughter of John Hubbs, by his wife, Jane, second daughter of John Evans, of Gwynedd, born in Merionethshire, Wales, by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Rowland Ellis, of Merion. Eleanor (Lewis) Lukens, born June 21, 1785, died September 24, 1876, having survived her husband over half a century.

Issue of Jesse and Eleanor (Lewis) Lukens:

AMOS LEWIS, b. July 24, 1805; d. Sept. 6, 1871; m. Asenath Conrad; of whom presently;

Israel, M. D., b. Nov. 27, 1810; m. Susanna Jones;

Rachel, b. March 13, 1813; d. unm.;

David L., b. Jan. 2, 1817.

AMOS LEWIS LUKENS, eldest son of Jesse and Eleanor (Lewis) Lukens, born in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1805, married, November 11, 1829, Asenath, born September 8, 1808, died December 9, 1881, daughter of Samuel Conrad, by his wife, Sarah Hallowell, and a descendant, sixth generation, from Thomas Kunders, of Crefeld, a founder of Germantown 1683. Amos Lukens died September 6, 1871.

Issue of Amos L. and Asenath (Conrad) Lukens:

Angelina, b. Oct. 27, 1830; d. March 9, 1837;

Courtlandt, b. Sept. 3, 1832; m. Mary Teas;

Ellen, b. Sept. 27, 1834; m. Israel Reifschneider;

Jane Jones, b. Oct. 20, 1836; m. Barclay Walton;

Ephraim Conrad, b. Nov. 7, 1840; m. Anna Briscoe, (second) Alada B. Ely;

Jesse, b. Jan. 20, 1842; m. Elizabeth Ann Seeds;

Sarah, b. Oct. 6, 1845; d. Aug. 11, 1848.

CONARD OR CONRAD FAMILY.

THONES KUNDERS, ancestor of the Pennsylvania families who now spell the name Conrad, Conard and Connard, was born at Crefeld, on the Upper Rhine, 1648, and was one of the little company of Palatines who took passage in the "Concord," which sailed from London, July 24, 1683, on their way to found the first German settlement on Pennsylvania soil, in pursuance of the invitation of William Penn. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the first Meeting of German Friends was held at his home in Germantown, of which town he was a founder, and one of its first officers. He died at Germantown, 1729. The maiden name of his wife, Ellen, has not been ascertained.

Issue of Thones and Ellen Kunders:

Conrad Kunders, b., Crefeld, July 17, 1668; d. in Germantown, 1747; m. (first) Anna Klincken, (second) _____;

MATTHIAS KUNDERS, b., Crefeld, Jan. 25, 1679-80; d. 1726; m. Barbara Tyson; of whom presently;

John Kunders, b., Crefeld, Aug. 3, 1681; d. 1765; m. Alice Lucken;

Ann Kunders, b., Germantown, July 4, 1684; m., Sept. 29, 1715, Leonard Streepers;

Agnes Kunders, b., Germantown, Nov. 28, 1686; m., Dec. 29, 1709, Samuel Powell;

Henry Kunders, b., Germantown, Feb. 16, 1688-89; m. Catharine Streepers;

Elizabeth Kunders, b., Germantown, April 30, 1691; m., Jan. 30, 1709, Griffith Jones.

MATTHIAS CUNARD, second son of Thones Kunders, born Crefeld, Germany, January 25, 1679-80, married, July 29, 1705, Barbara, daughter of Reynier Tyson, another pioneer of Germantown. He died in Germantown 1726.

Issue of Matthias and Barbara (Tyson) Cunard:

Anthony Conard;

Margaret Conard;

CORNELIUS CONARD, b. 1710; d. Nov. 12, 1765; m. Priscilla Bolton; of whom presently;

Magdalen Conard;

William Conard;

John Conard;

Matthias Conard.

CORNELIUS CONARD, second son of Matthias and Barbara (Tyson) Conard, lived at the time of his marriage in Horsham township, and for a time followed the vocation of a weaver. In 1742 he was a resident of "German Township" and in described as "Yeoman." He married, May 29, 1732, Priscilla, daughter of Everard Bolton, who came from Ross, Herefordshire, England, 1682, with wife, Elizabeth, and settled in Cheltenham township, near the present line of the city of Philadelphia at Milestown. He was a member of Abington Meeting of Friends and a prominent man in the community; was commissioned a Justice, May 30, 1715. His first wife, Elizabeth, mother of his children, died June 5, 1707, and he married (second) Margaret Jones, widow of John Jones. He died 1727, leaving a large family of children. Priscilla died November 22, 1765.

Issue of Cornelius and Priscilla (Bolton) Conard:

Matthew Conard, b. 1733; a miller of Cheltenham; m., April 13, 1760, Mary Roberts;

Mary Conard, b. 1735; m., May 25, 1762, Jacob Watson;

Everard Conard, b. 1741; m., June 18, 1761, Margaret, dau. of Isaac Cadwalader, of Warminster;

Joseph Conard, b. 1742;

SAMUEL CONARD, b. Nov. 13, 1744; d. Nov. 20, 1819; m. Hannah (Baker) Kenderdine; of whom presently;

John Conard, b. Nov. 13, 1744 (twin to Samuel); m. Sarah ———, and settled in Bucks co.; had six children;

Susanna Conard, b. 1750; m., Oct. 13, 1773, Samuel Carew;

Two other children, older than Everard, d. in childhood.

SAMUEL CONARD, son of Cornelius and Priscilla (Bolton) Conard, born in Germantown, 1744, married, November 16, 1772, Hannah Baker, widow of Jacob Kenderdine, of Horsham, and settled in that township, where he died November 20, 1819.

Issue of Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Conard:

Sarah Conard;

Ruth Conard, m. Isaac Parry;

Priscilla Conard, m. Jonathan Adamson;

Hannah Conard, d. single, at an advanced age;

SAMUEL CONARD, b. July 4, 1780; d. Nov. 18, 1829; m. Sarah Hallowell;

Cornelius Conard, lived to an advanced age.

SAMUEL CONARD, son of Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Conard, born in Horsham township on the nation's fourth birthday, married, November 17, 1807, Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (Roberts) Hallowell, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, and great-great-granddaughter of John Hallowell, who came from Hucknow, parish of Sutton, Nottinghamshire, England, 1682, and settled first at Darby; in 1696, purchased a tract of six hundred and thirty acres in Abington township, adjoining the line of Upper Dublin and Moreland townships, near the present village of Glenside, where his family resided for two centuries. He was twice married before coming to America, his second wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Sharpe, being mother of all his ten children, except the eldest, John, born in England, February 8, 1672. John Hallowell and Mary, his wife, and four children brought a certificate to Abington Meeting from Nottinghamshire, dated February 19, 1682.

Thomas Hallowell, eldest son of John and Mary (Sharpe) Hallowell, was born at Hucknow, Nottinghamshire, March 6, 1679. He married, 1701, Rosamond, daughter of John Till, who had brought a certificate from White Greaves, Staffordshire, England, for himself and family, dated January 2, 1700. On October 1, 1702, John Hallowell, the father, conveyed to his son, Thomas, two hundred and twenty acres of the Abington plantation, on which he settled and lived until his death, February 14, 1734. His widow Rosamond survived him until August 13, 1745; both are buried at Abington Friends' burying-ground.

Joseph Hallowell, youngest of the ten children of Thomas and Rosamond (Till) Hallowell, born on the old Abington homestead, November 23, 1719, married, May 18, 1742, Sarah, daughter of Reese Nanney, of Upper Merion, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ann Coulston, of Merion, and settled at White Marsh, where he died.

William Hallowell, of White Marsh, son of Joseph and Sarah (Nanney) Hallowell, married, June 17, 1777, Mary Roberts, born November 5, 1753, died Sep-

tember 23, 1786, and they were parents of Sarah, wife of Samuel Conard, of Horsham.

Asenath Conard, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hallowell) Conard, born September 8, 1808, died December 9, 1881, married, November 11, 1829, Amos Lewis Lukens.

Mary Roberts, wife of William Hallowell, born near Gwynedd, November 5, 1753, was daughter of John Roberts, born in Montgomery township, July 28, 1714, died in Whitpain township, October 8, 1801, by his wife, Jane, born 1714, died 1762, daughter of John and Sarah (Evans) Hanke. John Roberts and Jane Hanke were married May 13, 1736.

John Roberts, father of the above named John, and grandfather of Mary Hallowell, was born near Penllyn, Merionethshire, Wales, 1680, and died in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1773. He married at Merion Meeting, August 7, 1706, Elizabeth Edwards. He was a son of Robert Cadwalader who was baptized at Llandderfel, Church Penllyn, Merionethshire, January 2, 1638, and came to Pennsylvania, 1699, settling in Gwynedd township, where he died prior to 1719.

His descent from Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, is as follows: He was a son of Cadwalader ap Robert, of Llandderfel, baptized February 6, 1612, buried at Llandderfel, January 4, 1670; a son of Robert Foulke, of Llandderfel, living in 1612, son of Foulke ap Robert Lloyd, of Llandderfel, died before 1591; son of Robert Lloyd ap David Lloyd, of Llandderfel, ap David ap Ievan Vychan ap Ievan ap Gruffydd ap Madog ap Iorwerth ap Madog ap Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

JOHANNES REIFSCHNEIDER was born in Germany about 1695 or 1700, and came to Pennsylvania with a brother Sebastian, 1720. They accompanied Johannes Philip Boehm who, beginning as a teacher at Falckner Swamp, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, was shortly after appointed "reader" for the "religious meetings" in that neighborhood, which developed into the "Reformed Christian Church of Falckner Schwamp," and later of Skippack and White Marsh. Boehm was ordained minister, 1729, having preached for them without license or ordination for some years prior to that date.

Johannes and Sebastian Reifschneider were either grandsons or near relatives of Zacharias Reifschneider, of Birrstein, Isenberg, Prussia, where the family had existed from a very early period, branches later migrating to Nuremberg, Worms and other parts of Germany. It is known that descendants of Zacharias Reifschneider, of Birrstein, came to Pennsylvania a few years prior to the date at which we find Johannes and Sebastian settled in Philadelphia county, but the destruction of the records of Isenberg during the "Thirty Years War" has made it impossible to trace their exact descent from the ancient family that was once numbered among those of the lesser nobility of Germany, and whose name and arms appear in a collection of arms of German families compiled in the seventeenth century, the name coming later to be spelled Reifsnyder.

After the ordination of John Philip Boehm, Johannes Reifschneider took his place as schoolmaster at "the Swamp," as of him Boehm writes in his report to Holland, February, 1729, "My congregation at Falckner Schwamp is well supplied by the schoolmaster, Johannes Reifschneider, and at Philadelphia, is one named Johannes Berger, but neither can live from the office for the reason that

the people in this country (except in Philadelphia and Germantown, where they live close together) are scattered over a large territory, not enough children can be brought together to yield a living for the Schoolmaster." Johannes Reifschneider, owing to the conditions above stated, combined farming with school teaching. He was a tenant on McCall's manor, later Douglass manor and township, of one hundred acres of land, 1742. He did not acquire a fee title to real estate and no probate proceedings have been found on his estate. He is, however, presumed to have died about 1769. The name of his wife is unknown.

Issue of Johannes Reifschneider:

PHILIP REIFSCHNEIDER, b. about 1720; of whom presently; and probably—

George Reifschneider, of Ruscomb Manor, Berks co.;

Johann William Reifschneider, living, 1752, on a farm adjoining his father's, in McCall's Manor; m., 1746, Eva Catharine Schweinhard.

PHILIP REIFSCHNEIDER, son of Johannes, born about 1720, probably in New Hanover township, Philadelphia county, where his father settled at about that date, was named in honor of Rev. John Philip Boehm, his father's friend and companion. Philip resided with his father in New Hanover or vicinity until his marriage about 1742, to Susanna Hoffman, but prior to the birth of his eldest son, 1744, he removed to Milford township, Bucks county. January 18, 1752, he obtained a warrant of survey for one hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres of land in Lower Saucon, then Bucks county, but erected into Northampton county, March 11, 1752.

Here Philip Reifschneider erected substantial farm buildings and resided there the remainder of his life with the exception of a short period spent with his son, William, in Durham township, about 1789. He was named as a resident of Lower Saucon on March 16, 1793, in the deed by which he conveyed his Saucon property to Jacob Mast, and died prior to February 21, 1803, when his only son, William, executes a quit claim deed for the same land to Mast.

Susanna, wife of Philip Reifschneider, did not join him in the deed of 1793, from which the inference is drawn that she was then deceased, though that is hardly conclusive evidence at that early day. A "Susanna Reifsnider, widow," died in that locality and letters of administration were granted on her estate September 12, 1817, to Henry Jacoby.

Issue of Philip and Susanna (Hoffman) Reifschneider:

WILLIAM REIFSCHNEIDER, b. Oct. 15, 1744; of whom presently;

Johannes C. Reifschneider, b. 1746; bapt. at New Goschenhoppen Church, Aug. 23, 1746; d. young.

WILLIAM REIFSCHNEIDER, eldest and only surviving son of Philip and Susanna Reifschneider, born in Douglass township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1744, lived in Lower Saucon township with his father until about 1785, when he removed to Durham township, Bucks county, and in 1788 was in Williams township, Northampton county, adjoining Durham on the north. He soon after the later date removed to Ruscomb manor, Ruscomb manor township, Berks county, where he executed his will, dated February 28, 1810, and proved at Reading, September 26, 1819. He was possessed of considerable estate. He married (first) about 1766, Susanna ———; (second), 1795, Margaret ———, who survived him.

Issue of William and Susanna Reifschneider:

Magdalena, b. May 2, 1767;
 Kathrina, b. Sept. 11, 1768;
 Anna Maria, b. March 21, 1770;
 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 27, 1771;
 Philip, b. Nov. 27, 1772;
 Rachel, b. Nov. 24, 1774;
 Jacob, b. April 14, 1776;
 Johannes, b. Dec. 23, 1778;
 Abraham, b. Feb. 14, 1780;
 Susanna, b. May 4, 1782; not mentioned in will; probably d. young;
 Moses, b. Sept. 4, 1785;
 ISAAC, b. Feb. 6, 1788; of whom presently.

Issue of William and Margaret Reifschneider:

Joseph, b. Nov. 29, 1796.

ISAAC REIFSCHNEIDER, youngest son of William by his first wife, Susanna, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, February 6, 1788, and was reared in Berks county, where his father removed soon after his birth. After the death of his father or possibly earlier he removed to Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, where he lived 1815-27. He removed later to Limerick township and subsequently to Frederick township, in the same county, where he died October 23, 1866, and is buried at St. James Church, Limerick Centre.

Isaac Reifschneider married (first), December 30, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Longacre, of Limerick township; she died December 27, 1829, and he married (second), April 12, 1831, Deborah Bitting, who died May 28, 1863. The great grandfather of Elizabeth (Longacre) Reifschneider was Daniel Longacre, a Mennonite minister, born in Crefeld, Germany, came to Pennsylvania, 1717, with his wife, whose maiden name was Klotz. He had sons, David, grandfather of Mrs. Reifschneider; Henry, and John. David Longacre and his wife, Barbara High, settled in Upper Providence, Philadelphia county, where he died 1776, leaving issue, David, Jacob, Henry, Peter, Daniel, Isaac, John, Mary and Magdalena. Of these Henry Longacre married Elizabeth Schell, and their daughter, Elizabeth, born February 18, 1791, became first wife of Isaac Reifschneider.

Issue of Isaac and Elizabeth (Longacre) Reifschneider:

Caroline, m. Jonas Shoemaker;
 Amelia, m. William Gilbert;
 Ferdinand;
 ISRAEL LONGACRE, b. Aug. 11, 1825; of whom presently;
 Sarah, m. Albert Haldeman;
 Lydia, m. Richard W. Saylor;
 Magdalena, d. young.

Issue of Isaac and Deborah (Bitting) Reifschneider:

Isaac J. B.;
 Melinda Bitting, m. Charles Fox;
 Amanda Bitting, m. (first) David Wood.

ISRAEL LONGACRE REIFSCHNEIDER, only son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Longacre)

Reifschneider, born at Limerick square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1825, died in Philadelphia, April 8, 1892. He married, April 8, 1892, Ellen Lukens, born at Prospectville, Montgomery county, September 27, 1834, daughter of Amos Lewis Lukens, by his wife, Asenath Conrad, and their only child was:

Howard Reifschneider, of Phila., b. March 19, 1869; m., April 23, 1891, Hannah Gillam, of Middletown, Bucks co., Pa.

SMITH FAMILY.

This article is to reveal something hitherto mostly unpublished about several generations of several families of Colonial Philadelphia, the same being ancestors of T. Guilford Smith, LL. D., of late years a resident of Buffalo, New York, but who, born in Philadelphia, 1839, has since achieved eminent distinction in American iron and steel industries, in the fine arts and sciences, in social life, in ideas for educational progress, and in humane effort for the general welfare of humankind.

Men are wont to look upon their paternal line of descent as the most important, but is it so? And men are pleased to call themselves by a surname, repeating it from generation to generation; but does that surname indicate their "blood?" Scarcely! Thus, in attempting to portray somewhat of the activities of the Colonial Smiths, the student encounters an array of other ancestors of this son of Philadelphia, who contributed equally, if not more, to the early making of the most American of American cities, and who thus are entitled now to equal consideration.

These were the families of Meng, Ogden, and Eastwick, of Tunes, Klincken and Levering; and in the dimmer perspective of still farther years, on neighboring Colonial fields, rises another host,—the unforgettable Allens of and from Cape Cod, the Newburys from Rhode Island honored, the Lloyds of Boston's commerce, the Sylvesters of manorial independence, the Howlands of Plymouth piety, and the Brinleys, the exemplars of loyalty.

Contemplating them all, one sees what good citizenship in Philadelphia comes from; sees that it is no accident, but long in the making; qualities anciently noted have continued their honorable sway even till now. Perceiving, as well, upon the charts of Dr. Smith, whereon the warp and woof of the human fabric that Time weaves is depicted in every strand, the student learns clearly from whence these early pioneers came, even back into medieval days; but Alas! whither they now have gone these charts do not show. Their living representative well might ask: Do they live in us? Are we not they? Are they not us? Why not? Where else should we look for them? Why seek them in the skies? Does not each bit of nature repeat itself after its own mould? Does not human nature restore itself of itself, perpetuate itself from itself? How pertinent the poet's line!—"The dead who rule our spirits from their urns."

So how superficial is the remark that the portrayal of an ancestry is a matter of fancy, vanity, or pride merely. Surely such studies involve and illustrate one of the greatest themes of the universe—the theme of which God is the maker,—the theme which holds hidden the very secrets of human origin and destiny that man alone has never yet solved.

So much of the human handiwork of heaven as may be noted on these pages, of these particular descents that are from Great Britain and tributary to Philadelphia, on the paternal side of Dr. Smith's lineage, might well begin with three worthies in England:—Thomas Brinley, Dr. Lloyd and Stephen Eastwick. Thomas Brinley is noted on the private charts, lying before the writer, as

descendant out of a Staffordshire family already revealed in unbroken line from the twelfth century. Rising from a position in the Exchequer, he became Auditor-General to Charles I. and Keeper of the Dowry of Queen Henrietta Maria. Long was his service and intense his loyalty. Brief, however, must be our reference to him. It is learned of official record that he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Cromwellian government, after the execution of his royal master; that he sought with others to secrete the youthful Charles II. in Staffordshire; was one of the few who dared to meet the fugitive monarch under the roof of Sir Henry Lee at Woodstock; aided in the King's escape to the Continent. There he shared the royal exile, leaving his office, his estate and his life, subject to the confiscation and pleasure of the Commonwealth. Devotion to the Royalist cause, throughout the twelve years of exile, brought him increased honors and restoration to his office, and somewhat of his manors, upon the return of Charles II. in 1660. A year later death removed him at his home in Datchet Bucks, close to Windsor Castle. He bore the arms "per chevron, or and sable, three escallops counter changed." His son Francis became a marked man in the affairs of the Rhode Island Colony, while his daughter Grissell (Griselda), in the early days of her father's exile from England, married, 1652, Nathaniel Sylvester, son of a wealthy London and Midland merchant. Adventurous and ever independent in spirit, unyielding to the Puritan parliament, Sylvester avoided trouble at home by going to Holland; and having bought the most of Shelter Island, adjoining Long Island, New York, with his bride, reached its quiet shores, via Barbadoes, after storm and the wreck on Conanicut Island of their little ship the "Swallow." Too full of incident were their lives thereon for present narration. In a word, there they flourished as did few families in America; there they succored and protected Mary Dyer and the Quakers fleeing from Boston's persecution; there they entertained George Fox; there penned the endearing letters to the Winthrops, now preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society; there Sylvester was granted full manorial rights by royal patent dated "James fforte ye 31 day of May in ye year Anno Dom, 1666," "by fealty only paying yearly one lamb, if demanded;" and the Manor of Shelter Island continued as one of the few veritable manors in America for one hundred and nine years—to the War of the Revolution. Lord of the same and lordly in his ways, Sylvester would not yield his landed rights at their confiscation by the Dutch in 1673, when the man-of-war, *Zeehond*, committed an act of war at Shelter Island, but paid them thousands of pounds (present reckoning) to be left unmolested further. And so from 1680 till now he has rested in splendid isolation, on what was his own and still is the land of his descendants, at the edge of the forest of oaks, where the tide comes up close through the rushes, and under a monument worthy of the man,—and there all about many of the works of his hand are still visible.

Nathaniel and Grissell Sylvester's daughter, Grissell, born August 12, 1652, married, July 13, 1676, James Lloyd, a young merchant of Boston, afterwards lord of the manor of Queen's Village (three thousand acres) at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. This manor was erected to him by royal patent through Gov. Thomas Dongan, dated March 18, 1685. This property, adjoining Oyster Bay, has remained ever since in the possession of some of his descendants. The Lloyds were Episcopalians, and in Boston prominent in King's Chapel. They bore "gules, a lion rampant or; crest, a pelican feeding its young proper." James was

the son of Sir John Lloyd, Mayor of Bristol, England, 1678, and great-grandson of Dr. Lloyd of Worcestershire, who, like Brinley, nobly served a queen. Dr. Lloyd was "Doctor in Physic to Queen Elizabeth." Sir John's wife was Catherine Callowhill of Bristol, England, to whom William Penn was no stranger, for he married, in that same city, Catherine's relative Hannah Callowhill. Penn did not win the older Callowhills to his faith, however, for Catherine's father, Miles Callowhill, had been a warrior and a Royalist. While an officer of the garrison in Bristol Castle, under Prince Rupert, he was killed in an affray with Sir John Cadaman, Knight, 1645, as is told upon a tablet in the church of St. Peter and Paul in Bristol. Yet the Penn, Callowhill, and Lloyd descendants were to meet in Philadelphia, in religious harmony, years later.

Singular also it is that Grissell Lloyd, daughter of James of Boston by her marriage there, 1703, to John Eastwick, a merchant late of the West Indies, brought the blood of the Brinleys and Lloyds into loving association with that of their former political enemies, the Eastwicks. That is another story, but it may be noted now that the grandparent of this John Eastwick was Stephen Eastwick, alderman and sheriff of London, a civil officer of the Commonwealth, for whom the capture and punishment of this said Grissell's great-grandfather, the exiled Thomas Brinley, would have been a pleasure and a profit. John Eastwick was an alderman of Boston and a member of King's Chapel. The inventory of his estate reveals his possession of what was then an "up-to-date" library. He died in 1736, leaving his son, Capt. Thomas Eastwick, to become a man of many voyages and master of many a craft between the eastern seaboard and the West Indies. The Custom House records and Philadelphia Colonial newspapers mention his many arrivals and departures with passengers and cargoes. Capt. Thomas Eastwick is treasured in the tradition repeated by his great-grandson, the late Charles Eastwick Smith, President of Philadelphia & Reading R. R., as having, like his ancestor, Stephen Eastwick, of London, expressed his opinion of the rule of Kings, in a way that nearly cost him his head. Summoned with his boat, shortly before the Revolution broke out, by a British officer in Philadelphia, to transport some British soldiers, who were to suppress a patriotic demonstration by the Sons of Liberty at Burlington, New Jersey, Captain Eastwick contrived to land them at night on a sandbar opposite Beverly, New Jersey, where, ere long, the rising tide overcame them. The price put upon his head for this did not avail, for he escaped to sea, and did not enter the Port of Philadelphia again but twice in his life. When he did there appear it was in a schooner happily named the "Happy Return." He died 1773, having married in Christ Church, November 23, 1756, Margaret Bullock, who had been baptized within the same walls in 1740, as the daughter of John (baptized in Christ Church Jan. 6, 1717) and Rebecca Bullock. Margaret was granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret Bullock (from England), who *Watson's Annals* state:

"Kept a celebrated public house in the old two-storied house now (1850) adjoining the south end of the City Tavern. Besides its present front on Second Street, it had a front towards Walnut Street with a fine green court-yard all along that street quite down to Dock Creek. At that house Richard Penn and other governors, generals and gentry used to be feasted. The tavern was designated 'The Three Crowns.' The City Tavern was built adjoining it in 1770."

These Eastwicks and Bullocks were laid in long rest in the yard of Christ

Church; and ere long after Capt. Thomas Eastwick's daughter, Grissell, (the name perpetuated from Grissell Brinley of 1650), born in Philadelphia, 1763, became the bride of Thomas Smith, September 26, 1782, at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and was won from her religion to that of her husband, the Friends. Thus the amelioration of time worked its mysteries, and an Eastwick took into her breast the very tenets of the Friends, which her Episcopalian forbears, near and far on both shores of the Atlantic, ever had spurned; and her remains repose without the old Arch Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, while her descendants kept the faith of the Friends, down to the present generation. Her husband, Thomas Smith, the lumber merchant, great-grandfather of T. Guilford Smith, born in Philadelphia, 1761, was the son of Ralph Smith, who though born at Burlington, New Jersey, February 29, 1724, was the founder of the Smith family in Philadelphia, before 1749. His religion kept him from participating in the War of the Revolution. Interesting, indeed, it is to note the conformity of his Smith ancestors to the Established Church. His father, Ralph Smith, born on Cape Cod, (the grandson of an earlier Ralph, who came with Abraham Lincoln's emigrant ancestor from Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, by 1637), found Burlington on the Delaware, and its St. Mary's Church, soon after 1700, more to his heart. Therein their son, Ralph, as before noted, was baptized; and there without in the sacred soil, the parents lay—unforgotten. Near to their graves, at evening prayer, the light from within the church shines outward through a myriad-tinted window of cathedral glass erected in memory of their descendant Pemberton Smith and his wife. This window designed by Lavers & Westlake, of London, and representing The Descent from the Cross (after Rubens) and St. John leading St. Mary away, was the gift of Ralph Smith's great-great-great-grandson, Dr. Smith. Ralph Smith, Junior, dreamed away his early youth by the riverside; and then he made the dreams come true by establishing, about 1750, a system of transportation of passengers and merchandise on the Delaware between Burlington and Philadelphia. The larger town soon claimed him, as said; and he married there, in Christ Church, April 22, 1749, Margery Allen. The fair tale of their first meeting, as told around the family fireside, is this: "Margery went with a girl friend to a gipsy to have their fortunes told; the gipsy read in the lines on their pretty hands great store of good luck and happiness. Margery, she said, had never seen the man whom she was to marry, but that on her return home that very day she would meet him. With wonderment at the words of the sibyl, the girls walked homeward just in time to meet Ralph Smith, a stranger. Suddenly overcome with the realization that here might be her fate, Margery fainted. The young man, unconscious of the effect of his presence, promptly came to the rescue. Needless to say there was but one ending to this acquaintance so romantically begun." Strong as was Ralph's influence upon Margery then, her later power with him was greater, and, married tho' they were in Christ Church, that event was the last in that church for them. Margery turned him, the first of the Smith's to Quakerism, effacing for one hundred years thereafter the Episcopalianism that had held all of the Smith and Eastwick forbears for centuries. And why not?—for Margery was of those Allens never to be forgotten in American religious history. It should be here said that her people in America began with George Allen, the Anabaptist of Somersetshire, who sought peace on the lone shore of Cape Cod, and there

found it. But his son Ralph, Margery's great-grandparent, and the brothers and sisters of Ralph, were the heroes and heroines of Quakerism at Sandwich, Massachusetts. Here, in 1657, that faith first fastened itself among the drifting sands; here the Allens were first to embrace it and to suffer; here they yielded to no man and to no measure; here persecution, extortion, imprisonment, fines amounting to robbery and causing utter privation, even to the taking of the last cow, the last bag of corn and meal, and the only kettle remaining in which the cereals could be cooked, were inflicted upon them by the Puritanical authorities; and the reply of an Allen to the sheriff's ironical query, "Now how will thee cook for thy family and friends, thee has no kettle?" was simply,—“That God who hears the young ravens when they cry, will provide for them. I trust in that God, and I verily believe the time will come when thy necessity will be greater than mine.” And so come it did. And the beliefs of these early Allens have since then continued to be the beliefs of these of their unwavering descendants for three hundred years.

Jedediah Allen, born at Sandwich, 1643, son of Ralph Allen, took his religion through Rhode Island to New Jersey where he prospered largely as a patentee, and opposed Lord Cornbury in the first Colonial Legislature of New Jersey. He became one of the Judges of Monmouth county, who, in 1701, were trying the pirate Moses Butterworth, who “confessed yt he did sail wth Capt. William Kid in his last voyage,” when the prisoner was rescued from the court room, despite the drawn swords of the justices, by a mob of his friends, “to ye number of about one hundred persons who did traytorously seize ye Governor & ye Justices, the King's Attorney General & ye Undersheriff & ye Clerk of ye Court & kept them close prisoners under a guard from tuesday ye 25th March till ye 29th of ye same month and then Released them.”

The wife of Jedediah Allen was Elizabeth, daughter of that other immovable rock in the Quaker faith, Henry Howland, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, on Plymouth Harbor, who had come to the Plymouth Colony with his older brother Arthur about 1632. Henry Howland was also a brother of that other “ancient professor in the wayes of Christ,” John Howland, one of the “Mayflower's” immortals of 1620. These Howlands were formerly of the city of London, England, and members of that Essex family which also had produced Richard Howland, D. D., fourth Bishop of Peterborough, (1584-1600). It was he who officiated August 1st, 1587, at the funeral services in his cathedral of Mary, Queen of Scots, the stately pageant and hollow mockery ordered by Queen Elizabeth, six months after Queen Mary's execution at Fotheringay to satisfy her own qualms of conscience, and to placate Queen Mary's son, afterward James I. of England.

The Howlands bore arms, “sable, two bars argent, in the chief three lions rampant, sable.”

Nathan Allen, son of Jedediah, founded Allentown, New Jersey, about 1705, attended Crosswicks Friend's Meeting, married (thirdly), 1721, Martha, daughter of Walter Newbury of Newport, a leading Friend in Rhode Island. Governor's assistant in that colony, and, 1686, appointed by the Crown a member of the Council of Sir Edmond Andros, Governor General of all His Majesty's Colonies in America.

Margery, daughter of Nathan and Martha (Newbury) Allen, and wife to Ralph Smith, saw her grandson, Charles Eastwick Smith (born Philadelphia,



Josephine Louise Mary

1783) surely inclined in the Quaker way of life, and then her sixty-seventh year closed her life, 1792.

With Charles Eastwick Smith's marriage, at North Meeting, Philadelphia, April 5, 1808, to Mary Ogden, our view is turned partly to the Philadelphians, so-called, upon Dr. Smith's maternal side, for Mary Ogden's sister Hannah married, (a civil marriage by "the Squire") in 1815, another Friend, named Thomas Zell of the Merion Zells, maternal grandparent to Dr. Smith. Of Mary and Hannah's father, Hugh Ogden, he was of the sixth generation from David Ogden, a passenger in the "Welcome" with Penn, 1682, whose armorial bearing was "Gyronny of eight, argent and gules, in dexter chief an oak branch fructed, proper; crest, an oak tree proper, a lion rampant against it; motto, Et si ostendo non jacto." Though Hugh was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, 1756, and became a citizen of Philadelphia, we may not stop to mark him further, other than to observe that he was an original member of the Reliance Fire Company, organized by Friends from the Northern Monthly Meeting, in Key's Alley, and that his demise in the year 1803 was referred to in a city newspaper with these words: "Died about six o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Hugh Ogden, coachmaker, a worthy and industrious citizen of whom it may be justly said—'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace!'"

With Hugh Ogden's marriage, October 16, 1783, to Anna Dorothea Meng, there opens a vista upon her interesting family in Germantown, that contrasts pleasantly with the hereinbefore.

And so with the foregoing respects to the suave Conformists and the graver Quakers of the paternal ancestry, in and tributary to Philadelphia, let us now review, briefly as may be, those of whom Whittier wrote:

"Whose fathers, of old, sang in concert with thine,
On the banks of Swetara, the songs of the Rhine—
The pure German pilgrims, who first dared to brave
The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave."

Meng, Levering, Tunes, Klicken—these are the names. The Mengs were paramount; out of Wespalia in Germany they came, where the Meng bearing was "barre contre barre, d'azure de quatre pieces; crest, un vol coupe alternativement, d'argent et d'azure." (Rietstap). Bland and picturesque, home-loving and industrious were the lives in Germantown of all of this family. First came John Christopher Meng, in the ship, "Mortonhouse," Captain John Coutlas, arriving at Philadelphia August 28, 1728, and subscribing to the oath of allegiance on that same day. Came also therein, with her four children, his wife Anna Dorothea Baumanin, Baroness Von Ebsten, a native of Mannheim, where her husband's birth is found recorded in the register of the Church of the Reformation, viz: (translation) "John Christopher Meng, born 22 Sept., 1697." His marriage is recorded in the same register, June 29, 1723, with his wife's mother's name "Anna Barbara" and "John Wetzler, Collector at Extein, father-in-law," (step-father). John Christopher Meng was of a gentle family, "to the manner born;" he so came, and so lived. Two documents he brought, both extant. The earliest was issued to him by the Master Mason's Association "in the Holy free city of Speyer," and affirms in part,—(translation):

"Personally appeared before us John Christopher Mengen, the Honorable John Martin Mengen's son, now removed to the City of Mannheim with the intention of making it his

home. At his request for recommendation of his former good behavior and knowledge of his trade, we can only tell the truth, and state herewith, in this open letter, that John Christopher Mengen has been honest, true, pious and a good worker, that in all honor we can say nothing but good about him." etc. "In witness we have here in to set the seal of the Asst. this 5th day of Sept. after the blessed birth of our beloved Master and Savior Jesus Christ, 1722."

The second certificate was recorded at the German Reformed Church, Germantown; translated it reads:

"Mannheim, 3d May, 1728.

"This Witnesses that John Christopher Meng, Burger and Master Mason of this place and Anna Dorothea (born Baumanin) his honourable housewife, intend to journey from this place to New England, and desire for their journeying a trust worthy certificate of their belief and precepts of life, also have I been willing to witness that these married people have acted according to God's Word of the Reformed Religion, and so through diligent attention to his honoured word, also in the use of the Holy Sacrament of the Last Supper, together with an honorable conduct to this day do Certify.

"Samuel Michael Dorgahf (seal)
"Preacher of the Reformation, District Alda."

But Meng's benign countenance soon won him more than could any writing—friends and favor. Both of these he kept for fifty-seven years. Builder as he was, arriving at Germantown when wealth had been attained by many citizens, he found the erection of the now-famous stone mansions ready for his undertaking. That he built the Germantown Academy, the records of that institution give assurance. He was a member of the first committee to raise funds to erect the building, 1759; was himself one of the largest contributors. Placed at the head of the committee and "manager of the building," "the collections of money and the construction of the buildings were carried forward," states the printed pamphlet of the Academy's history, "with a vigor and energy that give evidence of remarkable administrative ability." A member of the board of trustees, Meng remained for many years, and ever the Academy's friend. He signed the petition to Thomas Penn for a renewal of the charter of Germantown.

By 1744 Mr. Meng was the owner of some sixteen acres, fronting on the main street in Germantown and reaching to beyond Green street. The apple-trees formerly of it remained until late years on that part which came into possession of the late Reed A. Williams. Mr. Meng also held a building thereon sufficient for both business and residential purposes. His house, before its destruction some years ago, had been modernly converted into a tin shop, numbered 4912 Germantown avenue. Within a generation there was a building north of and connected with it; this was removed to allow for the making of what became the carriage-way to "Vernon," the home of the late John Wister, known as Vernon Park, the property of the City of Philadelphia since 1892. Meng's spring house in the meadow was preserved, while the Wisters dwelt at "Vernon."

Warm-hearted, imaginative man that he was, Meng met none of the hardships of life that fell to the earlier settlers and to those less endowed with capacity and its rewards. No religious extremity or financial exigency drove him from the Fatherland. The spirit that moved him to transplant his family sprang from his judgment, as a man of the world, who saw an opportunity for expansion in settling in the rising Germantown, where his genius for construction would have less constraint. In 1741-42 he was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Synod, held at Germantown. The Reformed, or Lutheran Church, was ever his only devotional shrine. Its service in his native tongue was his delight, till

a day came, late in his life, when the sermon was read in English. To him this seemed a sacrilege and never thereafter, when the service was to be in other than his redolent German, did he attend that or any other church. Something of a nature-lover, too, was he, and his pastime was not the destructive one of hunting or fishing, but creative instead, revealing his gentility. Early Mr. Meng had developed some banking business, in Germantown, and he is said to have been the financial agent of the Germans that sent Matthias Kin, the plant and seed collector, to America. Thus through association with Kin, he planned, upon his acres, an arboretum. Kin presented him with many rare trees. The great linden tree that long outlived him, as it grew near the house, is believed to have been there planted by Kin. Like its owner, this tree lived its full allotted life and died at a great age. There was also a very fine garden begun by Christopher Meng, larger than that of his neighbor, Kurtz; and it was later developed by the son, Melchior Meng, whose pleasure it was to live to enjoy something of the early beauty of the trees his father and Kin had set in the soil. Melchior took good care that they passed, in his last years, into appreciative hands, for John Wister bought the property, and built a spacious mansion, in 1803, calling it "Vernon," after Mount Vernon, Washington's home. Kurtz's garden disappeared many years ago, but the Wisters preserved and added to the sylvan attractions Meng had sold to them. While the residence is now used for the Germantown branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, the arboretum, still containing, as late as 1892, some of the finest specimens of rare trees to be found in private grounds in this country, met the fate of destruction at the hands of a so-called "city forester." after "Vernon," became a public park.

Aged eighty-eight, John Christopher Meng died October 17, 1785, while temporarily in the house he had likely built in 1758-9, for his next-door neighbor and friend, Benjamin Engle, which dwelling of stone yet lingers on the rear of the property next above the town hall. Anna Dorothea (Baumanin) Meng had died July 18, 1759, and both are fittingly memorialized in marble in the Meng lot of the Union Cemetery. About them lie some of their children, of whom there were born seven, the first two in Germany: Anna Barbara, 1724; John Melchior, 1726; Jacob, 1729; Ulric, 1731; John, 1734; Anna Dorothea, 1736; and Susanna, 1740. Of the son, John Meng, one may read in Wescott's History of Philadelphia:—

"One of our earliest native painters, who was cut off by death ere his undoubted talent had matured and had secured him to fame, was John Meng, * * * John, from early boyhood, evinced a decided vocation for the painter's art. He was gifted by nature with artistic tastes and soon acquired no little skill with the pencil and brush. But his father did not approve of his son's choice of a profession. His opposition made it unpleasant for John, moreover he felt he must have better tuition than he could get in Philadelphia. He (John) left home and went to the West Indies. He probably was not there more than a year or two, and he died about 1754."

The accompanying portrait of John Christopher Meng, and another of John, the painter, both painted by himself before he was twenty years of age, were presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by his kinsman, the late Charles Smith Ogden, of Philadelphia.

John Meng's elder brother, John Melchior Meng, born in Mannheim, Germany, April 10, 1726, became much in evidence in the social, educational and business affairs of Germantown. Educating his children at the Germantown Academy,

of which he was a trustee, his official relations with one of the principals thereof, D. J. Dove, did not always suit that pedagogue's brittle temper, for he perpetrated such bits of satirical doggerel, as,—

"Melchior Meng, the bell doth ring;
Melchior Meng, the school is in."

"Be not surprised that Melchior cries on Sunday;
He that cheats six, has cause to cry one day."

"Melchior Meng and old Hunk
We set down in our book
As Continental Tories."

"Whenever Melchior Meng mows his meadow it rains."

Melchior lived on the estate that had been his father's and in the same stone house. Thereabouts he prospered as a retail merchant dealing in supplies for the sustenance of the community; attended the Lutheran Church; became an officer of the first Germantown Fire Company, 1764, with the title, "Inspector of the Fire." The family Bible brought from Germany by his parents, he religiously kept, and entered therein the family records. These cover the one hundred and five years, 1727 to 1833, which makes the book the valuable addition it is to the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Attaining to within one year the age of his father, Melchior Meng died, aged eighty-seven, October 13, 1812. Though thrice married, lastly to Elizabeth Fende, widow of Christian Lehman, the eight children were all by the first wife, Mary Magdalene Colladay, whom he married November 7, 1748, (whose sister, Sarah, married Ulric Meng). These sisters were daughters of Jacob and Juliana Catherine (Rubenkam) Colladay (written "Jallendin" or "Gallatin" in Germany). Both came with their elders in the ship "Thistle" from Rotterdam, reaching Philadelphia, September 19, 1738. The good wife Mary died August 6, 1764, and reposes beside her husband in Union Cemetery.

As aforesaid, the daughter Anna Dorothea married Hugh Ogden, 1783; and the close of the Colonial period must now shut some of the other children from further view, save the sons Christopher and Jacob. Their part in the Revolution was too conspicuous to escape remark. Their father, deprecating war, remained neutral. At the battle of Germantown, while he was witnessing the skirmishing down the street, the daughters, Anna Dorothea and Susanna, left alone at home, were confronted by the British, who utilized the Meng home and its contents for a hospital. The sisters, though politely requested to remain upstairs, scarcely did so; they saw the body of Col. Bird brought to the porch, and most naturally their sympathies were moved to aid the suffering. The large supply of vinegar in the cellar was proffered for antiseptic bandages. As Anna Dorothea lived till 1844, aged 90, she related her experiences with the British to her granddaughter, Miss Hannah Ann Zell, now living in Germantown, aged 87, and sister of the late Col. T. Ellwood Zell, who is remembered as Lieutenant-Colonel of Third Battalion Pennsylvania Infantry, also a founder of the Loyal Legion, and its first commander.

While his sisters were ministering to the wounded in the higher cause of humanity, Christopher Meng was causing his name to be officially quoted with satisfaction and pleasure in the Continental army. Not so the son Jacob, how-

ever. The favor and sympathies of this boy of nineteen were won by some young British officers, whose motives he may not have suspected. Jacob's father dissuaded him from joining their military cause, but Jacob was led to help them in another cause. The charms of his pretty sisters had struck beneath "red coats" as well as deep under the patriotic blue; and it is a true tradition that when he was observed entertaining the gallant officers within his father's house, no harm was done to the cause of the blue, nor to any heart within a coat of that color. This truth was deemed only a transparent pretext, an excuse, by the vigilant neighbors, who communicated their notions of treason to the Committee of Safety.

Forthwith there issued a proclamation by the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, charging Melchior Meng and Jacob Meng, with the crime of treason, and demanding that they render themselves and their estates to the Commonwealth on a certain day, or, in default, stand attainted of high treason. The final judgment of the court was: "Melchior Meng, surrendered and discharged." "Jacob Meng, tried and acquitted."

The fact that John Roberts, who was convicted and hung for treason, looked with favor upon his daughter's acquaintance with Jacob Meng was not to the latter's benefit. While imprisoned, before trial, at Third and High streets, Philadelphia, Jacob found with the poet that,—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage,"

for his lady-love came hither at her imprisoned father's wish, with Jacob's sisters, bringing delicacies and good cheer. Released, Jacob soon beheld the loyalist Robert's daughter turning from her father's memory, and false to her acquitted friend, and would marry a patriot soldier instead, Richard Tunes. Here the blood of Abraham Tunes, one of the thirteen founders of Germantown, intervened; yet, singular, indeed, it was that the hand of fate soon after did unite the blood of Abraham Tunes with a Levering-Zell in the persons of (1) Jacob Meng's own niece, Hannah Ogden, daughter of his same sister Anna Dorothea, who with Miss Roberts had ministered to Jacob in prison, and (2) Thomas Zell, grandson of a Tunes, and grandparent of Dr. Smith. This incident is but one of others of the mysteries of natural selection, of destiny, of fate, so-called, which might be noted in this study of an ancestry. In such a field there is a new realm for the research of the psychologist.

Love and treason lodged not in the mind of Christopher Meng in the hour of duty. Born at Germantown, June 8, 1750, his brilliant record in the Continental army won sympathy and consideration for his accused father and brother, which lasted long after their acquittal. Christopher first enlisted in the Second Battalion Philadelphia Militia, and served seven years in the Continental army. Promoted to be Forage Master on Long Island, in Gen. Patten's Brigade, with the rank of Brigade Major, he was in command of the stores at West Point, participated in the battle of the Brandywine, and, September 18, 1779, was commissioned Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General of the army under Gen. Washington. Present at the battle of Yorktown, he was keeper there of the stores of both armies, those surrendered by Cornwallis having been received and receipted for by him with his own hand. At the close of the war, he retired to Huntington.

Long Island. Here through him and partly unbeknown to himself, time healed more old differences, for his niece married Charles Eastwick Smith, descendant of the very Lloyds and Eastwicks who had owned the Manor of Queen's Village at Huntington, while "Squire" Lloyd, the last lord of the manor, deprived of manorial rights by the fortunes of the war, became somehow, nevertheless, Major Meng's most intimate friend. Meng died thereat, January 11, 1833, in his eighty-third year.

Of Tunes, Klincken and Levering, the very early settlers in Germantown, ancestors of T. Guilford Smith, through the marriage in 1757, of Hannah Levering to his great-grandfather, Jacob Zell, of Walnut Grove, (an estate embracing many acres now lying about Merion Station on the Pennsylvania R. R.) it will suffice to state whom they were, since their descendants mostly lived without the confines of the present Philadelphia.

Abraham Tunes, a Quaker on the Rhine, was one of the religious pilgrims, and a convert there of Penn's, that founded Germantown. With thirteen other heads of families who followed Pastorius, he left Crefeld, in Germany, arriving at Philadelphia in the ship "Concord," July 24, 1683; and in the cave of Pastorius he drew lots for the first land apportioned in Germantown. The story of this little company being so fully told on other pages, it need only be quoted that Tunes was first a linen-weaver, married shortly before his departure from Germany, the lady who Pastorius wrote March 7, 1684, "was lying very ill in my little house for more than two months, was for a long while unconscious, but improved gradually from day to day." Purchasing of the Frankfort Land Company, seventy-five acres, and in 1693, with William Streepers, two hundred acres more of Pastorius, he developed the same and still made linen. Some years later he became a partner of the Rittenhouses in the business of making paper, in the first paper mill in America. Published history has never till this moment credited him with this distinction; the proofs of that undertaking are at hand, however, viz:—

(Philadelphia Deeds, E-7, vol. ix., p. 168).

"Abraham Tunes, of Germantown, on 4 March, 1713-4, together with William Streepers, Claus Ruttinghuysen, John Gorgas, all being paper makers, purchased from William de Wees of Germantown, for £144, all that tract of land in that part of Germantown called Crefeld, betwixt the lands of William Streepers and Thomas Tress (formerly Thomas Williams) and bounded on one end by Springfield Manor, being 100 acres, and the Paper Mill with all singular the Implements, Tools, Iron Potts and all other things belonging to the paper maker's trade, together with the dwelling house."

William de Wees thus sold out his interest in this famous mill, about which so much has been written. Abraham Tunes was conspicuous in Abington Friends' Meeting, and there were recorded the births of his children:

Elizabeth, born 1685; Trintje, (Catharine) born 1686-87; William, born 1688; Aeltje, (Alice), born 1691-92; and Anthony, born 1693-94.

Anthony Tunes, born 1694, moved to Lower Merion. He married, December 5, 1718, at Merion Meeting, Mary, daughter of John Williams, of Merion, formerly of Germantown, probably of Dutch extraction, though his name and later environment suggest Welsh origin. He first appears in Germantown in Deputy Gov. Lloyd's naturalization papers as "Jan Williams." He married, June 3, 1696, Ellen Klincken, daughter of that other Dutch pilgrim, linen-weaver, and Friend, Arendt Klincken, Penn's convert on the Rhine. It was in 1687 that

Arendt Klincken joined to make history by coming to Germantown. When past fifty years of age, he left "Galem" with wife Niscke, daughter Eleanor, born Utten-Kirk, 1670; and daughter Ann, born at Zoppenburk, 1683. Possessed of ample means, Arendt's first transactions were the purchase of seventy-five acres of land in Germantown and later of fifty acres more. Upon that part of his land where Tulpehocken street now is, he built, of brick, the first two-story house in the town. William Penn attended its raising, and the dwelling remained until about the opening of the Civil War. Though elected to several offices in the town, it is for his belief in the wickedness of slavery that his memory will live. With Abraham Tunes he affirmed to the first public protest made in America against slavery,—the formal document which issued from the little Friends' Meeting assembled April 18, 1688. "It may well be that the consciousness of having won immortality, never dawned upon any of the participants." Arendt Klincken passed from view in 1708.

Agnes Tunes, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Williams) Tunes and granddaughter of Abraham Tunes, and Arendt Klincken, married, December 12, 1751, Anthony Levering of Lower Merion, and their daughter Hannah Levering, became the mother of the Friend Thomas Zell, whose daughter, Margaret E. Zell, born 1817, married, 1838, the Friend, Pemberton Smith, father of T. Guilford Smith, LL. D., but in the religious inclinations of the last named gentleman, the Church of England has reclaimed its own.

Alice Tunes, own daughter of Abraham Tunes, born 1692, married, 1715, Jacob Levering, born January 21, 1693, in Roxborough, Philadelphia, where he held some eighty-five acres of land, bordering on the Schuylkill, and embracing a large part of what was Manayunk. His stone house in Green Lane there, built 1736, was demolished 1890.

Jacob Levering's father, John Wigard Levering, was another German Pilgrim, who settled first in Germantown, 1685, removing to Roxborough, 1691, on to a five hundred acre farm. Hereon he reached the age of ninety-seven years, dying 1745, and in the same ground was interred. This spot became the property of the Baptist Church, organized 1789, later known as Leverington Cemetery, but now in Fairmount Park.

Forethoughtfully, about 1697, Wigard Levering wrote in German, in his family Bible (now lost) this vital evidence:

"I, Wigard Levering, was born in Germany, in the Principality of Westphalia, in the District of Mjnster, and town of Gamen. My father's name was Rosier Levering, and my mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Van de Walle, who was born in Wesel.

"In the twenty-third year of my age I was married to my beloved wife, Magdalen Boker, Her father's name was William Boker, and her mother's maiden name was Sidonia Williams Braviars of the City of Leyden, in Holland. The above said Magdalena, my wife, was also born in Leyden, and God hath blessed me with the following children."

Then recording their names and births, Wigard Levering added, directly beneath, a prayer:—

"God, who is the Father of all that are called children in Heaven and Earth, have mercy on my children who are still in the land of the living, that they through grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may be born again and registered with their kindred in Heaven; that they, after they are taken from this vain world, the parents with the children, and the children with the parents, may rejoice before God in a blessed and happy eternity. Amen."

ELKINS FAMILY.

Families, like individuals, have character, for character has its foundation amid the complexities of inherited tendencies, and from the time that Ralph Elkins, in his young manhood, sailed across the seas to Virginia, more than two and one-half centuries ago, until now, the Elkins family has been dominated by a forceful and distinguishing individuality, which inevitably indicates descent from a sound, sane, vigorous stock. It may be that Ralph Elkins was of the family of John Elkin, of London, an incorporator of the London Company of Virginia, and that he was drawn to the first Commonwealth of America through his kinsman's interest and influence. Coming with the last of the cavaliers and settling, in 1660, between the fairest of Virginia's tidal rivers, the Potomac and the Rappahannock, in what was then Westmoreland, but later King George county, Ralph Elkins, the founder of his surname in the Old Dominion, followed the usual occupation of the gentleman of the day, and became a planter of tobacco, that staple which was the ally of the church and the currency of the colony, and his early shipment of the commodity bore testimony to his immediate prosperity. He enjoyed the life of the early tide-water Virginian. His neighbors were the "Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahonnock"; his religion, political creed, and amusements, were as theirs, and his environment, that with which Thackeray has so graphically encircled his Esmonds.

Two sons survived him—Ralph Elkins, Jr., and Richard Elkins—respectively the ancestors of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and the late William Lukens Elkins, of Philadelphia. It is to the latter, his ancestors and descendants, that this sketch is limited.

WILLIAM ELKINS, the first of the name in Philadelphia, left his southern home in early manhood and journeyed on business to the City of Penn, then the metropolis of the colonies, where, on January 10, 1774, just as the war-clouds of the Revolution were about to burst, he married Mary Points, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Andrew Goeransson, rector of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church. Shortly after marriage he became connected with the parish of Christ Church, and, at the ancient font of this mother of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, most of his children were baptized by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, the first bishop of English consecration in the United States.

In the war with the mother country, William Elkins espoused the cause of the colonies, and served in the First Maryland Regiment. With this intermission, he continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, July 29, 1798, from yellow fever, which, in the years 1793, 1797, and 1798, crippled the business enterprise of the city and decimated its population. Mrs. Elkins did not long survive her husband, but "departed this life 21 September, 1798, aged fifty years," after seven days illness from the same dread infection. Nine children were born to William Elkins by his wife, Mary Points, and of these, four married and had issue.

GEORGE ELKINS, the seventh child and youngest son of William and Mary Elkins, was born at Philadelphia, July 11, 1786, and was baptized by Bishop White, at Christ Church, August 15th, of the same year. He early turned his

attention to the art of paper-making, one of Philadelphia's most important industries, and was later extensively engaged in its manufacture, erecting his first mills at Black Horse Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He subsequently started other paper mills a few miles distant from Coatesville, Chester county, and at Elkton, Maryland, also one near Wheeling, West Virginia. He was a man of large and intelligent activity, but in the notable panic which paralyzed the industries of 1837, while conducting his mills in West Virginia, he met with financial reverses, after which he returned to and remained in Philadelphia. Inheriting the soldierly instincts of his father, he served six months in the militia force of his native state, during the second war with England. On December 24, 1812, he married, at Philadelphia, Susanna, daughter of Daniel Howell, by his wife, Elizabeth Yerkes, who, in her own person, united many of the early families of prominence in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. She was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1794, and died at Philadelphia, August 12, 1867, being survived by six of her seven children.

Mrs. George Elkins was sixth in descent from THOMAS HOWELL, ESQ., of Tamworth, Warwickshire, England, who, acquiring, in 1676, a proprietary right in West New Jersey, left his estate in England in 1682, to occupy his new possessions, embarking on the ship, "Welcome," with William Penn, on the voyage made historic by the presence of the latter, then on his way to place himself at the head of the government he had established in Pennsylvania. This embarkment is evidenced by the testimony of Mordecai Howell, Esq., one of the earliest of Philadelphia's long line of successful gentlemen brewers, who, as a witness for the Penns, in the celebrated boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland, stated that he "came up the Bay of Delaware, in company with the ship in which * * * William Penn was, That he landed some time before Mr. Penn, at New Castle, and was there when he landed at the said Town." After his arrival, Thomas Howell located some six hundred and fifty acres of his possessions, which doubtless contained a much larger quantity of land, on the north side of Cooper's Creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, Gloucester (now Camden) county, New Jersey, and there resided for the little time he lived after the settlement. He was heartily welcomed by the colonists who had preceded him, and was almost immediately chosen to the legislative councils, where he served in 1683 and 1685, and, but for his early decease in 1687, he would doubtless have figured prominently in the affairs of the colony. His widow, Katharine, did not come to the New World until after her husband's death, when she took up her residence in Philadelphia, and there died in September or October, 1695, survived by five children—Daniel Howell, Mordecai Howell, Esq., and three daughters.

DANIEL HOWELL, eldest son of Thomas Howell, Esq., born in England in 1660, settled near his father, on a plantation at Cooper's Creek, containing two hundred and fifty acres, called "Livewell." Besides this he had other large and valuable landed interests. As the eldest son and heir-at-law, he inherited the proprietary rights of his father in West New Jersey, and also the ancestral estate in England, which he afterwards conveyed to his brother. In 1690 he removed to Philadelphia, and later to Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died in September, 1739. By his wife, Hannah Lakin, whom he married September 4,

1686, and who predeceased him, he had sons Captain Daniel, Benjamin, and Joseph, and two daughters.

CAPTAIN DANIEL HOWELL, eldest son of Daniel, and grandson of Thomas Howell, Esq., was born at "Livewell," in 1688. In 1710, about the time of his marriage, and influenced thereby, he settled at Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on land given him by Colonel John Reading, whose only daughter, Elsie, he had married. A large farmer and miller, he was also engaged in the mining of copper, the earliest mining industry in New Jersey. On September 20, 1725, he was commissioned one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and of the Courts of Hunterdon County, and on February 10, 1727, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, remaining in judicial office until his decease, in September or October, 1733. On the date of the last appointment he was also commissioned Captain in the regiment commanded by his brother-in-law, Colonel John Reading. By his marriage with Elsie, daughter of Colonel Reading, the elder, Captain Howell had two daughters, and sons, Daniel, John, Joseph, and Benjamin.

Colonel John Reading, founder of the eminent family of his surname in New Jersey, and father of the first native-born Governor of that colony, was, without doubt, an Englishman of gentle birth, who had enjoyed the advantages of education and social position. His notarial seal and family silver, bore the arms of the ancient Readings—Argent, three boars' heads coupé sable. As early as 1677, he had purchased one-sixth of a proprietary of West New Jersey, and through subsequent acquisitions, was one of the largest landowners in the colony. Settling first, about 1684, in Gloucester county, his conspicuous ability, learning and diligence, were at once recognized, and he became the foremost man in the county, serving as a member of the Assembly, Clerk of the County, Commissioner of Lands, and one of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey. Shortly before 1709, he removed to Hunterdon county, and in that year styled himself "of Mount Amwell * * * gentleman." His estate there lay along the Delaware river, covering the present towns of Stockton and Prallsville. His residence was at Stockton, where he established a landing to which a road was later projected, now known as the Old York Road. Crossing the Delaware at Reading's Landing, it was laid out on the bed of the old Indian path and was the early highway to New York. The civil honors which he had before held were increased in his new home. In 1711 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and two years later, a member of the Governor's Council, which positions, as well as a colonelcy of militia, he held until his active and honorable life closed at his seat, "Mount Amwell," in October, 1717. He left to his only children—John Reading, afterwards Governor Reading, and Elsie Howell—a large estate, and the example of a useful life.

JOHN HOWELL, ESQ., second son of Captain Daniel Howell, by his wife, Elsie Reading, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 8, 1721, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, July 27, 1808. He had settled at Chestnut Hill in deference to his uncle, Benjamin Howell, who constituted him executor of his will and residuary legatee and devisee thereunder. He was Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Philadelphia County, and maintained the dignities of the office for some years, but finally declined to serve longer. His wife, Elizabeth Yerkes, by whom he had four daughters, and two sons—Daniel and Reading—was a daughter of Herman Yerkes, a wealthy farmer of the Manor of Moreland, who had married, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Watts, a native of Leeds,



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England, who, coming to Pennsylvania, entered the Baptist ministry, and in 1690, became pastor of the Lower Dublin Baptist Church, popularly known as the Pennepek Church, the first society of that faith in Philadelphia county. Mr. Watts was a man of scholarly attainments, and the Pennepek Church was for many years the centre of Baptist influence in the middle colonies, and it occupied a historic position as the oldest organization of the second largest Protestant denomination in America. The labors of Mr. Watts were not limited to his own parish. He visited scattered companies of Baptists in New Jersey, and for a time ministered to the congregation, now the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

DANIEL HOWELL, eldest son of John Howell, Esq., was born in Chestnut Hill, about 1725, and died in Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, in February, 1830. His life was spent in the cultivation of his large estate. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Yerkes, and granddaughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes. The father, Silas Yerkes, a prominent landholder in Moreland, was a founder of the Union Library Company of Hatboro, one of the earliest library associations in Pennsylvania. Her mother, Hannah (Dungan) Yerkes, was the great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, son of William Dungan, a merchant of London, by his wife, Frances Latham, widow of Lord Weston. Upon the early death of William Dungan, his widow, Frances, married (third), in 1637, Captain Jeremiah Clarke, with whom, accompanied by her four children, surnamed Dungan, she journeyed to Rhode Island, then beginning to attract wealthy settlers. There, Captain Clarke at once became eminent as one of the founders of Newport, and in the general military and civil affairs of the colony. He died in 1651, and Mrs. Clarke married (fourth) the Rev. William Vaughan, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newport. The position held by the family in Newport, gave Thomas Dungan an opportunity to enjoy the best educational advantages, and it is thought that he came under the instruction of the renowned Roger Williams, who established a school in Rhode Island for the "practice of Hebrew, Latin, French, and Dutch." Thomas Dungan imbibed the principles of the Baptist faith and became a clergyman. In 1682 he removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he founded a Baptist church, the first in the province, and the first English church outside of the Society of Friends, and there his ministrations continued until his death in 1688. His mother, Frances Latham had been a remarkable woman, and through her marriages, and the alliances of her children, her family wielded, for more than a century, a powerful influence on the public and social life of Rhode Island. Baptized at Kempston, Bedfordshire, England, February 15, 1609, she was buried during the first week of September, 1677, in Newport's ancient graveyard, where a quaint stone still tells her brief story. Her father, Lewis Latham, of Elstow, county Bedford, was of a cadet branch of the Lathams of Latham House, county Lancaster, and he bore the same arms. Bred in the gentle art of falconry, concerning which his brother, Symon Latham, had already written the standard work, he was in 1627, appointed Sergeant Falconer to King Charles I., and doubtless so remained until his decease, which is noted thus in the Elstow parish register: "Lewys Lathame, gent. buried ye 15 May, 1655." A portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, painted in his advanced years, and brought to Rhode Island by his daughter, Frances, has since remained in the possession of his descendants. It now hangs in the art gallery of the late William L. Elkins, a descendant in the ninth generation, whose sketch

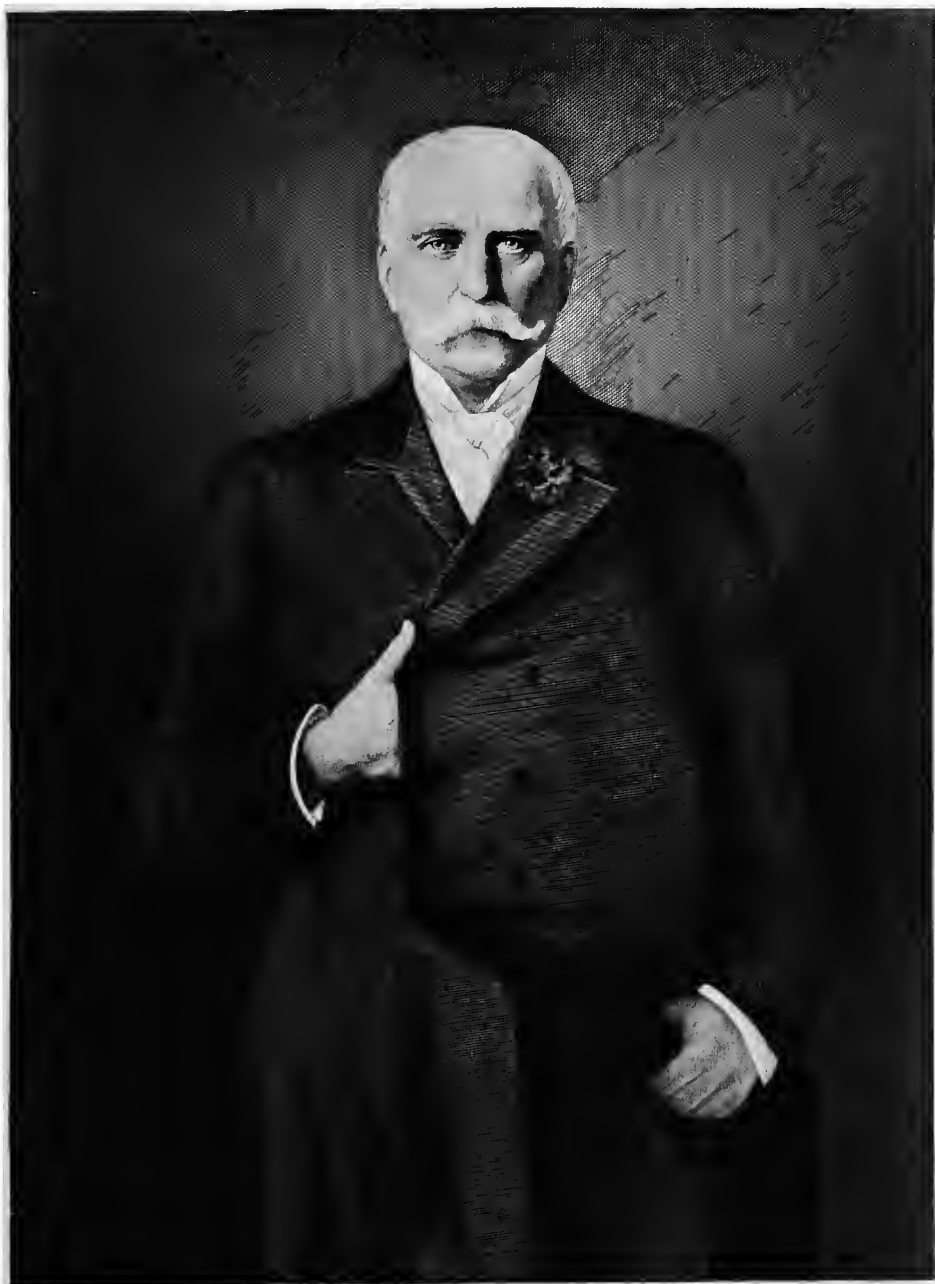
follows elsewhere. In one corner of the canvas are the words: "The effigy of the Honourable Lewis Latham, falconer to his Majesty King Charles I, who died at the age of 100 years." The portrait bears the Latham arms, clearly a part of the original painting, but much faded by time. It may, however, be described as: Or, per fess indented azure, three plates in chief. Crest—an eagle displayed looking to the sinister, or, above a child's cradle, gu. A child was found in an eagle's nest on the Latham estate and adopted by one of the family, so runs the tale—and the crest perpetuates the pretty legend.

Mrs. George Elkins was also descended from the Rev. John Wing, who was graduated in 1603 from Queen's College, Oxford; ordained chaplain to the Merchant Adventurers of England, at Hamburg, and later the first English pastor at the Hague. He enjoyed a considerable degree of distinction as a theologian, and his published writings afford proof of his scholarship. Another notable ancestor was the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who was graduated at St. John's, Oxford, in 1584; took holy orders; became Vicar of Holy Cross and St. Peter's at Wherwell, county Hants; renounced his living and came to New England in 1632, where he was later settled over the churches of Lynn, Sandwich, Hampton, and Casco, respectively. His long and stormy theological life ended at Hackney, London.

Mr. George Elkins died at Philadelphia in 1849. A stained glass window, exquisite in design and workmanship, in the south wall of Christ Church, bears the following: "In memory of George Elkins, born July 11, 1786, baptized in this church by Bishop White, August 15, 1786; died September 11, 1849." The upper section of the window portrays, in richly tinted pieces, the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. The lower portion, in which appears the figure of Bishop White, bears the inscription, "Organization of the American Church in Christ Church, 1785."

The busy present is apt to overlook its debt to the past; the man of to-day to undervalue inherited powers. The achievement of the moment seems larger than yesterday's, and a résumé of that which is behind is, therefore, germane to a right appreciation of current forces.

WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS, seventh child and youngest son of George Elkins, by his wife, Susanna Howell, was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, May 2, 1832, and died at his seat, at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1903. In 1840 he accompanied his parents on their return to Philadelphia, and received his education in that city. In 1853, on attaining his majority, he formed a co-partnership with Peter Sayboldt, under the firm name of Sayboldt & Elkins, commission merchants, which business later passed under the control of Mr. Elkins, and was disposed of by him at the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1862 he was attracted to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where already men of brains and enterprise were reaping rich reward in drawing from the fruitful storehouses of nature a product even then of high value, but destined to become one of the great staples of the world. In these regions, and in conjunction with the boldest and most successful operators, Mr. Elkins labored for some years, organizing many companies, sinking many wells, and producing largely of petroleum. He was quick to perceive that the refining of oil for illuminating purposes could be made a profitable industry if conducted on a sufficiently large scale to warrant extensive purchases of the crude material, and its manufacture under economical conditions, and to this end, he established a plant in Philadelphia, to which he soon added the works of several rivals, until finally the Belmont Oil Works were leased, and the



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absolute control of the oil-refining business in Philadelphia was secured. Mr. Elkins pushed this industry in other places than Philadelphia. At one time he owned the Riverside oil refining works on the Alleghany river, and in 1876 he became a partner in the Standard Oil Company, disposing of his interest therein in 1880.

He also turned his attention to street railways as an investment, embarking largely of his capital in the stock of Philadelphia companies. Believing that a consolidation of these roads would lead to better service at a reduced cost of operating, he was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Philadelphia Traction Company, which embraced a majority of the street railways of the city, and later, of the Union Traction Company, since leased to the Rapid Transit Company, but which at the time of leasing, embraced complete control of all the roads. His success in the street railway field in Philadelphia prompted him to apply the same methods and systems to other cities, with the result that in a few years he became heavily interested in the street railways of New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, and other flourishing centres of population. He was also a leading spirit in organizing the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which giant corporation controls not only the lighting of that city, but many score of plants for the manufacture of illuminating gas in different American cities.

With such wide and well-tested experience, and after such brilliant successes, it was quite natural that Mr. Elkins should become known and respected in business circles, and a power in the industrial world. Many corporations sought to obtain his valuable services as an officer or a member of the board of directors, but he contented himself with assuming duties of this character in those with which he was identified by his own choice.

Some years before his death, Mr. Elkins turned his attention to real estate investments in Philadelphia and its vicinity, and in company with his esteemed friend and business associate, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of that city, purchased large tracts of land in the northern section, and erected several thousand houses, a development in line with the unique system of a home for every family which obtains in Philadelphia, noted throughout the land as a "City of homes."

Mr. Elkins was deeply interested in the advancement of art in the United States, and instituted a prize of five thousand dollars for the most meritorious painting exhibited by an American artist at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His own gallery was one of the finest in Philadelphia, and contained many noted examples of the old masters, and choice selections from the works of leading modern ones. In 1900, he issued in two quarto volumes a sumptuous de luxe catalogue of his collection containing engraved copies of one hundred and thirty-two paintings.

While Mr. Elkins ever took a keen interest in public affairs, he never sought public office, nor did he hold such, with the exception of a seat in Common Councils of Philadelphia in the Centennial year; aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Hartranft, and a Commissioner to represent Philadelphia at the International Expositions at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris, in 1900.

He was for many years a member of the Board of City Trusts, which body has in charge the management of the famous Girard Estate, an active promoter and director of the Pennsylvania Commercial Museums, of the National Export Ex-

position of 1899, and for over twenty years a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was also in the directorate of many other large corporations, among which may be named: The Philadelphia and Erie, Schuylkill Valley, and Fort Pitt railroad companies; the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey, the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, the Baltimore Traction Company, the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, the West Side and North Traction companies of Chicago, the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, the Electric Company of America, the Electric Storage Battery Company, the Continental Tobacco Company, the American Surety Company, the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, the Land Title and Trust Company and Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Union League, Art and Country clubs of Philadelphia, Germantown Cricket Club, Maryland Club of Baltimore, Manhattan Club of New York, and the Historical, Genealogical, and Colonial societies of Pennsylvania.

Upon his death, one of the leading newspapers of his home city, thus mentioned him: "By the death of William L. Elkins, Philadelphia has lost one of its most widely known citizens. Without any assistance given him at the beginning of his career other than that which comes from restless energy and the ability to perform and grasp promising opportunities for advancement, he became one of the leading financiers of the country and reached the front rank in the direction of great enterprises. His business versatility enabled him to give personal attention to very many varied activities, success in any one of which would have stamped him as a man of remarkable achievement * * * Few Americans have reached the commanding place he occupied in the business world. In this sphere and in the wide circle of his devoted personal friendships he will be missed." Mr. Elkins was an Episcopalian, a pew holder in Christ Church, Philadelphia, and a vestryman of St. Paul's, Elkins Park.

He was a quiet but generous giver to charitable and philanthropic objects, and among his benefactions was the gift of a liberal sum for the erection of the present home of the Bucks County Historical Society, at Doylestown. By his will he made provision for the founding a home in Philadelphia for the orphans of members of the Masonic Order, which provision became inoperative under the law on account of the will being executed within thirty days of his death, but his family carried out his intentions by erecting "The William L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls of Pennsylvania," at Broad Street and the Boulevard, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Elkins married, January 21, 1857, Maria Louise Broomall, born August 30, 1832, daughter of James Broomall, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Rachel Baker. Mrs. Elkins is descended from John Broomall, who came to Pennsylvania the same year in which William Penn first arrived, and from George Maris, many years a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and in 1693 of the Provincial Council, and Henry Hayes, Esq., also a member of the Assembly, and from 1717 till 1740, one of the Justices of the Courts of Chester County.

Mrs. Elkins is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and of various boards of Philadelphia's philanthropic and educational institutions.

Children of William Lukens Elkins by his wife, Maria Louise Broomall:

GEORGE W. ELKINS, b. Sept. 26, 1858; m. Stella E. McIntire;

IDA AMELIA ELKINS, b. Sept. 26, 1859; d. 1904; m., as second wife, Sidney Frederick Tyler;

ELEANORE ELKINS, b. Sept. 21, 1861; m. George Dunton Widener;

WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS, JR., b. Sept. 26, 1863; d. March 13, 1892; m. Kate Felton.

GEORGE W. ELKINS, eldest child of William Lukens Elkins, after completing his education, entered upon a business career, and became one of the most active and prosperous of the younger business men of Philadelphia. Since the death of his father he has practically withdrawn from business pursuits to care for large trusts that have devolved upon him, one of these being the management of his father's estate. He was president of the Elkins Gas and Coal Company and treasurer of the Elkins Manufacturing and Gas Company, and is now president of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Land Title and Trust Company, the Union Traction Company, the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, and of many other corporations, and is a member of the Art, Union League, Racquet, Bachelors' Barge, Corinthian Yacht, Country, Philadelphia Cricket, and Huntingdon Valley Country clubs, and of the Metropolitan Club of New York. He married, November 17, 1881, Stella E., daughter of the late Colonel John K. McIntire, by his wife, Evaline Von Tuyl.

Colonel McIntire was a leading banker and capitalist at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Elkins is a member of the Acorn Club of Philadelphia and of the Philadelphia Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Children of George W. Elkins by his wife, Stella E. McIntire:

William McIntire Elkins, b. Sept. 3, 1883; m. Elizabeth Wolcott Tuckerman, dau. of Bayard Tuckerman, Esq., by his wife, Anna Cotton Smith, of Boston, Mass.; he graduated at Harvard Univ. in 1905; is a member of the firm of Elkins & Krumbahr, bankers and brokers, and of the Union League, Markham, Racquet, Harvard and Huntingdon Valley Country clubs, and has two children—William L. Elkins and Elizabeth Wolcott Elkins;

Stella Von Tuyl Elkins, b. March 16, 1884; m. George Frederick Tyler, son of Sydney Frederick Tyler, by his first wife; he was graduated at Harvard Univ. in 1905, and is engaged in the banking business, and is a member of the Philadelphia, Racquet, Philadelphia Cricket, Harvard and other clubs;

George W. Elkins, Jr., b. March 3, 1886; m. Natilie C. Fox, dau. of Caleb F. Fox; is engaged in farming and is a member of the Union League, Racquet Club and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club;

Louise Broomall Elkins, b. April 13, 1890.

IDA AMELIA ELKINS, second child and eldest daughter of William Lukens Elkins, married, March 8, 1888, Sidney Frederick Tyler, son of George Frederick Tyler, Esq., by his wife, Louisa Richmond Drake. He was graduated at Harvard in 1872; studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar in 1878; later became a financier; was for six years president of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, and for several years president of the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, of which he was a founder; was a member of the reorganization committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Savannah and Western Railway Company, and the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company; a director in many large corporations, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Military

Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and numerous other clubs.

ELEANORE ELKINS, third child and youngest daughter of William Lukens Elkins, married, November 1, 1883, George Dunton Widener, son of Peter A. Browne Widener, Esq., by his wife, Hannah Josephene Dunton. Mrs. Widener serves on the board of several of Philadelphia's charitable institutions, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, and the Acorn Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Widener, upon the completion of his education, identified himself with the vast railway and other corporate interest in which his father was engaged, and has come to fill a prominent position in the business and financial world. He is president of the Philadelphia Traction, Union Passenger, and Continental railway companies of Philadelphia, and is a director of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the Union Traction, the Land Title and Trust, and the Electric Storage Battery companies, of Philadelphia, the Twenty-third Street Railway Company of New York, the American Tobacco Company, and of numerous other corporations, and is a member of the Art, Union League, Racquet, Rose Tree Hunt, Country, Germantown Cricket, and Corinthian Yacht clubs, of Philadelphia, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Widener is also active in philanthropic work, and supervises the management of the Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, one of the most unique and valuable charities of Philadelphia, founded by his family as a memorial to his mother.

Children of George Dunton Widener by his wife, Eleanore Elkins:

Henry Elkins Widener, b. Jan. 3, 1885; was graduated at Harvard Univ., in the class of 1907, and became there a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, Phi Delta Psi, D. K. E., Institute of 1770, and the Fencing Club; he is also a member of the Grolier Club of New York, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Philobiblon, Union League, Racquet and Harvard clubs of Philadelphia, and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club;

George Dunton Widener, Jr., b. March 11, 1889;

Eleanore Elkins Widener.

WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS, JR., youngest child of William Lukens Elkins, was educated at Swarthmore College, and after leaving that institution, actively and successfully engaged in business. In 1886 he organized the Pennsylvania Iron Works, of which he was president, and also became president of the Pittsburgh Gas and Coke Company, the Philadelphia Gas and Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of the New England Gas and Coal Company of Boston. He was also a director of the Third National Bank and the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, the Syracuse Gas and Coal Company of New York, and of other large corporations, and was a member of the Union League, Racquet, Philadelphia Gun, Germantown Cricket, and Corinthian Yacht clubs of Philadelphia, and the New York Yacht Club. He married, April 18, 1888, Kate Felton, who survives him. She is a daughter of Hon. Charles Norton Felton, who served as treasurer of the United States Mint in San Francisco, member of the legislature of California, member of Congress, and member of the United States Senate.

Children of William Lukens Elkins, Jr., by his wife, Kate Felton:

Felton Broomall Elkins, b. March 23, 1889;

Marie Louise Broomall Elkins, b. Aug. 24, 1892.

MOON FAMILY.

The Moon family long resident in and about Bristol, England, were among the early converts to the principles of the Society of Friends. John Moone (as the name is universally spelled on the early English and American records), was married at a Friends Meeting in Bristol, June 17, 1666, to Sarah Snead, and on the records of that meeting is recorded the births of four of their children, Joseph, Sarah, John and Elizabeth, the last on April 22, 1676. The names of others of the family also appear on the records of Bristol Meeting at these and succeeding dates. John Moone came to Philadelphia with his wife and children about 1682, and was a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, a Justice of the Peace, and member of Provincial Assembly. He removed to Dedford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he died leaving a will dated October 8, 1715, which mentions his home farm on Mantoos Creek; children, Joseph (absent out of the province), John, Elizabeth Gibson, Thomas, Edward and Charles.

Another John Moone, a member of the Friends Meeting at Horslydown, or Southwark, England, appeared before that Meeting, September 17, 1684, and requested a certificate to Pennsylvania, which was granted and signed by the Meeting. The records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting show that the other John Moone was active in its affairs before this date, making it clear that he was a different individual. We have no further record of the Southwark John Moone.

JAMES MOONE, the first American ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came to Pennsylvania from Bristol, England, at about the same date that John Moone, first above mentioned appears in Philadelphia, and located near the falls of the Delaware in Bucks county. He had married at Bristol, England, about 1663, Joan Burgess, and was accompanied to America by several children, of nearly adult age. When he purchased a tract of land in Falls township in 1695, his son, James Moone, Jr., was named as one of the grantees, the title to vest in him when he arrived at the age of twenty-one years.

There is little doubt that John Moone, of Philadelphia, was a brother of James, of Bucks, they were both witnesses to the will of Joseph Siddal, of Bucks county, which was probated in Philadelphia, May 5, 1704.

James Moone was actively associated with the affairs of Bucks county, his name frequently appearing on the early records of the courts of that county after 1685, as a member of Grand and Petit Juries, and as serving in various capacities by appointment of the court, up to the time of his decease in September, 1713.

Joan Burgess, wife of James Moone, received a legacy from her parents or other relatives in England in 1695, and obtained a certificate from the Bucks County Court on December 11, 1695, to enable her to receive it, the court entry of which is as follows:

"A Certificate of Joan, the wife of James Moone, being alive Signed in Court shee being then there present."

She survived her husband over a quarter of century, dying December, 1739, in her ninetieth year, at the home of her son, Roger, the old home plantation in Falls, the title of which had been transferred from James, Jr., to his father and by the latter to Roger in 1706.

The children of James and Joan (Burgess) Moone were Sarah, Jasper, James, Roger, Jonas, and Mary. Jasper, the eldest, located in New Jersey and died in Burlington county, letters of administration being granted to his widow, Susannah, April 29, 1728; the records of that county show that he was resident there as early as 1704. James, Roger and Jonas Moon remained in Bucks county, and have left descendants. James was Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1714.

ROGER MOON, son of James and Joan (Burgess) Moone, was born in England in or about the year 1679. He received, as above stated, a deed from his parents in 1706 for the plantation of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Falls township, about one and a half miles from the present borough of Morrisville, where he spent his whole adult life, dying there February 16, 1759. He was a consistent member of Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends and took little part in public affairs. His descendants take pride in the fact that he lived for seventy years in one place, and "had never discharged a gun or quarrelled with any man."

Roger Moon married (first), October 23, 1708, Ann Nutt, like himself a native of England, and had by her seven children, James, John, Elizabeth, Roger, Isaac, William and Ann. John died in 1732 at the age of fifteen, and Isaac in 1748, at the age of twenty-four. James, the eldest son, located in Middletown, and was the pioneer of the family in the nursery business, still extensively carried on by his descendants in Fall, Lower Makefield and Middletown townships.

Roger Moon married (second), in April, 1734, Elizabeth Price, daughter of Reese and Mary Price, and of Welsh ancestry. They had seven children, John, Mary, Sarah, Timothy, Samuel, Jasper and Hannah. Samuel was a chair-maker and resided in Fallsington until his death, July 5, 1813, at the age of seventy-seven years. Jasper was a soldier in the Bucks County Battalion, commanded by Colonel John Keller, in the company of Captain Robert Patterson, and saw considerable active service in the Revolutionary War.

JOHN MOON, eldest son of Roger Moon, by his second wife, Elizabeth Price, was born on the old homestead in Falls township, February 28, 1734-35, and died in the same township, January 6, 1788. No record appearing of his purchase of real estate it is presumed that he continued to reside on the homestead in Falls until his death. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Margaret, his brother, Samuel, being one of her sureties. His wife, Margaret, was not a member of the Society of Friends, and at a Monthly Meeting, held at Falls, May 6, 1761, "John Moon having some time since went out in his marriage with a woman that was not of our society notwithstanding he was cautioned," a committee is appointed to prepare a testimony against him. This committee produced their "testimony," July 1, 1761, when it was read approved and signed and John Nutt was appointed to deliver a copy thereof to the said John Moon, and acquaint him with his right of appeal. He appears to have made no effort to retain his membership, and at the Meeting, August 5, 1761, it appearing that he had not yet been served with a copy of the "testimony," Friend Nutt is desired to deliver it to him before the next meeting. Nothing more appears on the record in reference to him and he was probably disowned from membership without any protest on his part. The maiden name of his wife, Margaret, has not been ascertained. He was probably a soldier in the Revolution as well as his brother, Jasper, but the incomplete rolls make no mention thereof. Neither is there any record of distribution of his estate or other means of ascertaining who his children

were, other than his son, William, whose date of birth appears in his own family Bible. It is thought, however, that Elizabeth, the wife of Joachim Richards, of Falls township, who died in 1845, at the age of seventy-seven years was a daughter.

WILLIAM MOON, son of John and Margaret Moon, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1776. This date together with that of the birth of his nine children was entered by himself in a family Bible, still in possession of his grandchildren. From the same source we learn that his wife's name was Margaret, but her maiden name is unknown to her descendants. By deed dated September 26, 1825, William Moon purchased of William Wharton, and Ann, his wife; Henry Richards and Jane, his wife; William Richards, of Philadelphia, and Ann, his wife; and John Richards, of Northern Liberties, a small lot in Falls township, of which Joachim Richards had died seized in 1812, leaving the above named Ann, Henry, William and John, as his only children and heirs. The property had been purchased by Joachim Richards of the estate of Robert Kirkbride in 1806. Here William Moon resided until his death, February 22, 1845, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He died intestate and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his sons, Mahlon and Joachim R. Moon. By deed dated March 31, 1846, Mahlon Moon and Eliza Ann, his wife; John Jones and Catharine, his wife; Aaron L. Moon and Maria B., his wife; Paul Troth and Elizabeth, his wife; Joachim R. Moon and Sarah Ann, his wife; Benjamin C. Tatum and Mary, his wife; James C. Moon and Elizabeth, his wife; and John Moon, heirs and representatives of William Moon, deceased, conveyed the above mentioned lot to William Bowers.

The children of William and Margaret, as shown by the above mentioned Bible record, were: Mahlon, born March 25, 1802; Catharine, born February 27, 1804; William, born June 15, 1806; Aaron L., born February 10, 1809; Elizabeth, born August 30, 1811; Joachim R., born October 17, 1813; Mary, born March 12, 1816; James Kimmons, born July 30, 1818; and John Moon, born July 4, 1821. All of these, except William, lived to mature age, as shown by the above deed.

AARON LIPPINCOTT MOON, second surviving son and fourth child of William and Margaret Moon, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1809. He received a good education and adopting the profession of a teacher in early life, he became an eminent instructor of youth. The greater part of his life was spent in Burlington county, New Jersey.

He married, in 1842, Maria Braddock Osborne, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Snyder) Osborne, of Burlington county, New Jersey, and had five children, two of whom died in infancy, those who survived being, William, who died in 1879; Catharine Osborne, wife of Thomas A. Havens, of Bordentown, New Jersey, and Reuben O. Moon, the subject of this sketch.

HON. REUBEN OSBORNE MOON, second son and third child of Aaron Lippincott and Maria (Osborne) Moon, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 22, 1847. He was educated under the supervision of his father, and at the Shoemaker National College of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He filled the chair of literature and expression in his alma mater, for a time, then engaged in the mercantile business for a short time and again accepting a position on the faculty of his alma mater, also took up the study of law. At the death of Professor Shoemaker in 1880, he assumed the management of the college, was elected its president and filled that position until

1884, when he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and began the practice of his profession in that city. His rise in his chosen profession was rapid. Combining with a good understanding of the fundamental principles of the law, an extraordinary power of expression, lucidity, and eloquence in expounding it, his convincing style and winning personality made him a power as an advocate, and he won many notable cases in both the criminal and civil courts. He was counsel for a number of large corporations and identified with prominent and important litigation, and was long recognized as a leader of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1886, and the United States Courts in 1890.

Gifted with an eminent talent for oratory, perfected and polished by careful and diligent training, he became widely known as a lecturer and instructor, and delivered a great number of orations and public addresses that attracted wide attention.

Reluctantly consenting to become a candidate for a seat in the National House of Representatives, he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Fourth District in 1903, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses.

Familiar as a practitioner, and indefatigable student, with the cumbersome and conflicting nature of the national code of laws, by reason of experimental and unsystematic congressional enactments covering a period of a century, Mr. Moon, soon after taking his seat in the House, turned his attention to this branch of national legislation, and he is the author of more constructive Federal legal legislation than any man in Congress for half a century. He was made chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws, and determined to bring about a revision of the national code, which congress had made two ineffectual attempts to accomplish. In December, 1906, he introduced a resolution demanding a report of the Committee on Revision, on the revision of the criminal code, which was adopted. He was made chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and House to undertake the revision, and was the leading spirit in the work of codifying the national laws, and the chief author of the bill reported by the joint committee. His speech in reporting the bill to the House gave such lucid explanations of the need of the proposed legislation, the conflicts and discrepancies that existed in the old laws, that the necessity of the proposed legislation was clearly apparent to even the lay members of the House, so that they were enabled to vote intelligently upon the measure and its passage was secured. He held the floor of the House for twenty-two days to the exclusion of all other business, and his speech was one of the gems of the session. He succeeded in satisfying the conflicting interests of different sections of the Union, magnified by sectional and partisan jealousies and ambitions among the representatives and his new code was adopted in March, 1908, and went into effect January, 1910.

In recognition of his work in codifying the national law, Mr. Moon was given a dinner and reception by the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, May 8, 1909, at which nearly every member of the Philadelphia Bar, and many noted legal lights and prominent public men united in doing him honor for his herculean accomplishment. Judge and practitioner alike united in an expression of obligation to Mr. Moon for the work he had done, and voiced encouragement to him in the completion of his work in Congress. He also received numerous letters from promi-

ment lawyers and judges complimenting him upon his speech in presenting the bill, some of them declaring that they considered it of so much importance that they used it in the nature of a text book in their offices. Mr. Moon has since continued his work on the same line in the halls of Congress, and is the author of a bill restricting the power of injunction in the Federal courts. He also favors the abolition of the United States Circuit Court, now made almost useless and obsolete by the creation of other courts of judicature designed for the relief of the United States Supreme Court from the extraordinary pressure of appeals, but which really changed absolutely the whole jurisdictional scheme designed by the constitution and made the Circuit Court practically obsolete and useless.

Mr. Moon is a prominent and popular club man, a leading member of the Lawyers' Club; president of the prominent Up-town Columbia Club; member of the Union League and Penn clubs; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of a number of other patriotic, social, professional and philanthropic organizations.

He married, February 25, 1876, Mary A. Predmore, daughter of Captain Wright Predmore, of Barnegat, New Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth Bodine. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have two children, Harold Predmore and Mabel M. Moon.

HAROLD PREDMORE MOON was born June 14, 1877. He received his elementary education at the Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and entering the University of Pennsylvania graduated in 1898. He studied law in the office of his father, Hon. R. O. Moon, and attended the Law School of the University, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, March 18, 1901. He has since been in active practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia, from 1902 to 1906. He is a member of the Union League and of the Yacht and other social and athletic organizations of the city.

He married, December 2, 1908, Attaresta Barclay de Silver, daughter of Robert P. and Fannie (King) de Silver, and they have one son, Harold Predmore Moon.

SINNOTT FAMILY.

The earliest representative of the Sinnott name in America was Walter Sinnott, of Milton, Massachusetts, in 1638, who was followed some forty years thereafter by John Sinnott, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. From these plantings spread two distinct families with branches in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The subject of the present sketch, Joseph Francis Sinnott, of Philadelphia, belonged, however, to neither of these early families, but to the parent stem, that of county Wexford, Ireland.

It was in 1169 that Wexford was conquered by a band of Anglo-Norman adventurers, led by Robert Fitz Stephen, and under him the Sinnotts acquired prominence in what afterward became the barony of Forth. A scholarly history of this barony, beginning with the conquest of the Kingdom of Ireland, under Henry II., was written by a clergyman of the Synnott name about 1680, and is published in the "Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and Southeast of Ireland Archæological Society," for January, 1862, in which work the writer gave some genealogical deductions concerning "the prime Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Barony," concluding with the Sinnotts. Of these he says: "There are many distinct families of Synnotts in the said County, in number exceeding any other ancient name within the limits, whose estates were valuable before the tyrannicall usurpations," and he proceeded to demonstrate that the family, with varying fortunes, continued to flourish in Wexford, though many of its members found homes and honors in other lands, "Germany, France, Spaine and Muscovie."

In Wexford the house of Ballybrennan was esteemed the most eminent of the Sinnotts, and was represented in 1559 by RICHARD SINNOTT, ESQ., member of Parliament for that county. For his service in the Elizabethan wars, he received a long lease-hold of the ancient manor of Rosegarland, September 29, 1582, and at his death, September 9, 1591, Rosegarland, with its various estates, descended to his children and grandchildren, who retained possession thereof until, having kept allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, they were attainted by Cromwell after the Great Rebellion, when the manor, with other lands passed into other hands.

Sir William Sinnott, grandson of Richard Sinnott, of Rosegarland, governed the country of the O'Murroughoes by lease from Queen Elizabeth, and by letter of July 15, 1600, the Privy Council speak in flattering terms of his "qualitye and services." He was commander of the forces in county Wexford to execute martial law in that county, being also one of the Justices of the Peace. He resided at Ballyfernock. His son, Walter, had his estates created into a manor, in 1617, and was Knight of the shire in 1613. William, another son, married a daughter of Sir James Carroll, Mayor of Dublin.

Colonel David Sinnott, descended from the house of Ballybrennan, and mentioned in Carte's Life of Ormonde, as Lieutenant-Colonel of Preston's regiment, was Governor of Wexford, and was killed when that town was besieged by Cromwell in 1649. Sometime before this, his colonel and himself had commanded the famous Anglo-Irish regiment in the Austrian service. His kinsman,

Colonel Oliver Sinnott, who achieved distinction in the service of the Duke of Lorraine, and Walter Sinnott, of Farrelstown, colonel in the French service in 1650, were among the many Irish Gael who, as officers in the Continental service, and as ecclesiastics educated abroad, acquired extraordinary influence.

In 1686 Susan Sinnott, of Wexford, who had married George Nixon, also of that county, set out for America, and became, through her son, Richard Nixon, of Philadelphia, the grandmother of that picturesque figure, Colonel John Nixon, who read in the State House Yard, Philadelphia, on July 8, 1776, the immortal Declaration of Independence, to a waiting world.

JAMES SINNOTT, of Castletown, whose family had continued in Wexford after the great Cromwellian slaughter, was born one hundred years after that event, and remained loyal to the faith of his fathers, a course followed by his youngest son, JOHN SINNOTT, born May 1, 1775, at Arklow, county Wicklow. John Sinnott had barely reached manhood when the internecine troubles of his native land called him to action, and he fought bravely on the insurgent side in the Rebellion of 1798, against a furious Orange ascendancy in the Government of Ireland which looked forward to the ultimate possession of the landed estates not alone of the Roman Catholics but of liberal Protestants. In the celebrated fight at Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, he was wounded and left for dead, but was rescued, so runs the family tradition, by a friend through the service of a faithful dog. Sometime after this, he was captured by the King's troops and sentenced to death, but escaped through the intervention of the Governor's wife, a playmate of his childhood. When amnesty was finally granted to the insurgents, and peace began to settle over disturbed Ireland, John Sinnott married, January 9, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (McDonald) Murphy, of Monogarra, Wexford, and subsequently removed to Dublin, becoming a sea captain, sailing to various ports in America, West Indies, Africa and other lands. Seven of Captain Sinnott's nine children reached maturity, and all of these died in America, save the eldest surviving son, JOHN SINNOTT, who was born at Monogarra, and baptized June 20, 1813. After a liberal education at Dublin, he entered the revenue service of the United Kingdom and was stationed for many years in northwestern Donegal. His knowledge and skill as a navigator earned him the title of "Wizard of the North," and for three successive years he commanded the yacht that won the international races in Ireland. He died at Killybegs, October 4, 1877, having had by his wife, Mary, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Byrne) Armstrong, whom he married at Dublin, January 9, 1832, fourteen children, of whom,

Peter Sinnott, the eldest son, went to America in 1850, to join his uncle, and resided in Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, at which latter city he died, unmarried, of yellow fever, in 1857. He was a sculptor by profession, in which he gave promise of eminence. There is a fountain of considerable merit designed by him, at Augusta, Georgia. His sister Margaret, the third daughter of Captain John Sinnott, Jr., married Thomas C. MacGinley, Esq., Principal of Croagh National School, county Donegal, and author of "General Biology" and several works on folklore and scenery of Western Donegal. Her eldest surviving son, James Columba Mac Ginley, D. D., is the Right Reverend Senior Dean of Maynouth College, Ireland; her second son, the Right Reverend John B. Mac Ginley, D. D., is Bishop of the Diocese of Nueva Caceres, Phillipine Islands, and the youngest, Leo Patrick Mac Ginley, D. D., is secretary to the

Papal Delegate at Washington. Three others, daughters of the junior Captain Sinnott, Katherine Sinnott, Ann Jane Sinnott, and Agnes Sinnott, became Religious, the former entering the Convent of the Visitation, Wilmington, Delaware, and the two latter, the order of the Sacred Heart. The youngest son, James Patrick Sinnott, D. D., became Assistant Rector to the Cathedral parish of Philadelphia, in 1876, and at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry, June 10, 1901, was made permanent Rector of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia. He has recently been advanced to the dignity of Monseignor.

JOSEPH FRANCIS SINNOTT, the fourth child of Captain John and Mary (Armstrong) Sinnott, was born at Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, February 14, 1837, and died at his residence, South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, June 20, 1906. He received an excellent education, with a special course in navigation, and, dominated by an intense individualism and the intention to join his relatives in South Carolina, sailed for America in July, 1854. On his arrival at Philadelphia, learning of the death of his grandmother and aunts, by an epidemic of yellow fever at Charleston, he decided to remain in Philadelphia, and entered the customs brokerage house of Watkins & Weaver, where he continued until he became assistant bookkeeper in the counting-house of John Gibson's Son & Company, distillers. Most acceptably he filled this position until April 25, 1861, when he responded to the "call to arms," at the outbreak of the Civil War, and enlisted as a private in the afterwards famous Washington Grays of Philadelphia, which command was the first to pass through Baltimore after its Southern sympathizing citizens had fired upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. After three months' active service in West Virginia, under Major-General Robert Patterson, Mr. Sinnott was, with his command, mustered out at Philadelphia, August 3, 1861, and resumed his position with John Gibson's Son & Company. About this time the firm determined to establish an agency in Boston, with Mr. Sinnott in charge, in consequence of which he was obliged to decline a captaincy in the Rush Lancers. He went immediately to Boston, where, in the establishment of the branch-house, he displayed remarkable practical talent, which, joined with close application, rigid integrity, fine tact, and successful management of the enterprise entrusted to him, won him the confidence of the firm and an interest in the Boston house. In 1866 he returned to Philadelphia, and became a member of the firm, with business interests the most extensive of the kind in the United States. Upon the retirement of Mr. Henry C. Gibson in 1884, the business was continued by Mr. Andrew M. Moore and Mr. Sinnott, under the firm name of Moore & Sinnott, and in 1898, on the death of the senior partner, Mr. Sinnott became sole proprietor of the noted house, which, during the years preceding his decease, he still further advanced.

Aside from his business interests, he was, for more than two-score years, actively identified with the financial affairs of Philadelphia, as a manager of the Commercial Exchange, a director of the First National Bank, and of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which latter corporation he was at one time reputed to be the largest individual stockholder.

Mr. Sinnott was a member of Roman Catholic Church, as were his ancestors for centuries, and as a manager of St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary, St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis Industrial Home and Catholic Protectors, and as one of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary,



Joseph F. Sundry

he strove to further the advancement of the Church, and its work in Philadelphia. He was also deeply interested in the general welfare of his adopted city, and was associated with many of its public institutions—the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Catholic Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Archaeological Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Penn, Art, Merion Cricket, and Radnor Hunt clubs. In some of these his interest was perpetuated after his useful life closed, since his will provided that fifty thousand dollars should be apportioned among various of the charities or philanthropies with which he had been allied. It likewise provided that ten thousand dollars should be set aside for a room in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital for the free use of such as had followed the journalistic profession.

He married, at Philadelphia, April 8, 1863, Annie Eliza, daughter of Clayton Brown Rogers, by his wife Eliza Coffin, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, August 22, 1842, and educated at Friends' School, Philadelphia. By this marriage there were nine children, all, except the eldest, born at Philadelphia, of whom, see hereafter.

Paternally, Mrs. Sinnott represents colonial Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and maternally, colonial Massachusetts and New York. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America; the Philadelphia Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, and of various civic and charitable organizations, and for some years has been treasurer of the Associate Committee of Women to the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Clayton Brown Rogers, father of Mrs. Sinnott, was born at Hainesport, New Jersey, August 22, 1810, died at Philadelphia, December 16, 1885. He was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and engaged in the drug business for some years. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, and there established a seed and agricultural warehouse, of which he remained proprietor until his death. He also operated iron foundries at Mount Holly and Camden, New Jersey, and was the inventor and manufacturer of the cast steel extending-point surface and sub-soil ploughs. Born in an agricultural district, his attention was directed to blooded cattle and to the possibilities of a higher grade of dairy stock, and he published, in 1853, a manual on the subject, entitled "A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow by selecting the Proper Animals for the Dairy, according to Guenon's Discovery." He had a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, held no public office, but served many years in the directorate of the Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia, now the Commercial Exchange, so acceptably that he was tendered its presidency. He was fifth in descent from Lieutenant William Rogers, the founder of one branch of the Rogers family in Burlington county, New Jersey, who was of that county prior to February 4, 1705, at which time he received from Governor Cornbury a commission as lieutenant in the New Jersey Militia. He died in Burlington county in 1736, having been possessed of a considerable landed estate there, and of a lot in High street, Philadelphia. He was married twice, and had issue by both wives. His eldest son, William Rogers,

1705-1771, followed the pursuit of husbandry, and much increased his patrimony, becoming a man of position and one of the Chosen Freeholders of Burlington county. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Thomas Branson, who, in 1703, was of Burlington county, and may have been earlier of Virginia, where he owned large tracts of land on the Shenandoah River. Thomas Branson died in November, 1744, survived by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Day, of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, England, who presented a certificate from Friends' Meeting in that place to the Philadelphia Meeting, dated March 12, 1682, and in that year had a survey of one hundred acres in Burlington county, to which many additions were subsequently made. John Day was doubtless the son of John Day, of Ashwell, who had from William Penn, on August 18 and 19, 1681, a grant of twelve hundred acres, and who was one of the committee to arrange for the erection of the first Friends' Meeting House in Philadelphia. He died in that city in 1692. The younger Day died in June, 1724, having been one of the Council of the West New Jersey Proprietors, and later, one of the Rangers for Burlington county.

William Rogers, 1732-1796, third of the name in direct line, though family tradition describes him as the fifth, resided in Burlington county, where he was an extensive landowner, a successful farmer and miller, building in 1768 a grist mill and distillery, a short distance from Mount Holly, which was attacked and much damaged by the Hessian troops during the occupation by the British of the Mount Holly Meeting House, in 1777, as commissary-headquarters. Mr. Rogers was in membership with the Society of Friends, but his association therewith was not as strong as his patriotism, and in the Revolutionary struggle he served as light horseman, and otherwise aided the Patriot cause. Such conduct being a violation of the discipline of Friends, the Mount Holly Meeting disowned him from that body April 4, 1781. He subsequently appealed to the Quarterly Meeting and was finally restored to membership. He had, by his wife, Martha, eleven children, of whom, the seventh, Samuel Rogers, born at Mount Holly, January 18, 1766, died there, November, 1825, married March 27, 1796, Abigail Reeves, born March 2, 1770, buried February 24, 1849, eldest daughter of Henry and Rachel (Jess) Reeves, and became the father of Clayton B. Rogers, and grandfather of Mrs. Sinnott.

Henry Reeves, of Mount Holly, born December 21, 1742, died April 2, 1809, father of Mrs. Samuel Rogers, belonged to the well-known Reeves family of South Jersey and Philadelphia, being fourth in descent from its founder, Walter Reeves, who, possibly from Southold, Long Island, settled in Burlington county sometime prior to 1682, and, having prospered in his worldly affairs, died there in 1712, survived by a second wife, Anne Howell, and eight children. The eldest of these, John Reeves, who died in 1748, child of the first wife, was father of Henry Reeves, Sr., who married under license of February 26, 1728, Abigail, daughter of James Shinn and Abigail Lippincott, and grandfather of Henry Reeves before named, who married Rachel Jess in March, 1765. This marriage with Rachel Jess, eldest daughter of David and Ruth (Silver) Jess, and granddaughter of Zachariah Jess and Rachel Lippincott, introduced a second alliance with the Lippincott family, such alliances between the Reeves and Lippincott families being subsequently of frequent occurrence.

Zachariah Jess, the first of his surname in New Jersey, was a minister among Friends, and "travelled" so reads the testimony of the Quarterly Meeting after

his death, "in the Service of Truth through the Eastern Provinces to good satisfaction, and was respected at home, and died in unity with Friends, in the Sixth month, 1724." On January 11, 1713, he married Rachel, daughter of Restore Lippincott, Esq., who was also the father of Abigail, wife of James Shinn. Of Mr. Lippincott, Thomas Chalkley, the noted Quaker Minister, made this note in his Journal: "On fourth day, the 22d July, 1741, I was at Mount Holly, at the burial of our ancient friend, Restore Lippincott, nearly one hundred years of age, and had upwards of two hundred children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, many of whom were at the funeral." He was not as "ancient" as Mr. Chalkley understood, for, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, July 3, 1652-53, his ninetieth year was but approaching. His long life had, however, been an active one, and had brought to him large wealth and the honors which came from legislative service, for, like his father, Richard Lippincott, the founder of the Lippincott family in America, Restore Lippincott had taken a prominent part in public affairs. Among the first settlers of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, Richard Lippincott was an influential member of the Meeting of Friends there established, and of the third legislative body to meet in New Jersey—the Assembly of 1669. Nearly thirty years preceding this, he had left Devonshire, the home of his ancestors for some centuries, and sailed away to New England, locating first at Dorchester, and afterwards at Boston, Massachusetts. His residence there was not of long duration. He differed from the religious doctrines of the Puritan Church, and was excluded from its communion, and returned to England, where he may have hoped to find a larger degree of religious liberty than he had enjoyed among his fellow-adventurers of the Old Bay Colony. In this he was disappointed, for sympathizing with the principles of George Fox, the great apostle of the Society of Friends, he was made to share in some of the persecutions which fell to his followers, and after imprisonment near Exeter and at Plymouth, he again journeyed to America, in 1661 or 1662, this time settling in Rhode Island, where he remained until the purchase of the celebrated Monmouth Patent of April 8, 1665, when, with his family, he removed to Shrewsbury, becoming by reason of his substantial subscription to the purchase fund, an extensive proprietor. On August 9, 1676, he bought of John Fenwick one thousand acres in his Colony in West Jersey, which he later conveyed to his sons. He died at Shrewsbury, November 25, 1683, survived by a widow, Abigail, and six of their eight children.

Through her father, Mrs. Sinnott is likewise a descendant of John Pancoast, founder of the American family of his surname, who came from Northamptonshire, England, in 1680, by the ship "Paradise," settled in Burlington county, New Jersey, and was elected a member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1685. The late eminent Philadelphia surgeons, Dr. Joseph Pancoast and Dr. William H. Pancoast, were of this family. And she likewise is a descendant of Mrs. Ellen Cowgill, a passenger with William Penn in the "Welcome," on the historic voyage to Pennsylvania in 1682.

Maternally, Mrs. Sinnott descends from many of the substantial pioneers of New England, the Quaker settlers of East and West Jersey and the Huguenots of New York, among whom may be cited: The Rev. Stephen Bachiler, 1561-1660, graduate of Oxford, a "gentleman of Learning and Ingenuity," vicar of

Holy Cross and St. Peter at Wherwell, county Hants, pastor of the Company of the Plough, London, 1631, of Lynn, and Sandwich, Massachusetts, and of Hampton, New Hampshire; John Wing, 1613-1699, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, son of the Rev. John Wing, a graduate of Oxford, chaplain to the Merchant Adventurers of England, resident at Hamburg in 1627, during which year he was removed to the Hague, being the first settled English pastor at that place; three of his sons besides the first named John Wing, accompanying their mother, Deborah (Bachiler) Wing, and their grandfather, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, to Lynn and Sandwich, at which latter town a tablet, erected in 1903, memorialized their coming; Hon. Thomas Mayhew, 1593-1682, of the armorial Mayow family of Dinton, some few miles from Tisbury and Chilmark, in Wiltshire, who, coming to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1631, was later the noted missionary to the Indians, and Governor of the Elizabeth Isles and Martha's Vineyard, where he erected Tisbury Manor, the only manor in New England; Hon. Tristram Coffin, "Commissioner of Salisbury," Massachusetts, and afterwards Governor of Nantucket, baptized in Brixton Parish, Devonshire, England, March 11, 1610, died at Nantucket, December 2, 1681, and was honored by a distinguished posterity; John Vincent, a founder of Sandwich, Massachusetts, many years deputy to the General Court of Plymouth colony; Captain Benjamin Hammond, 1673-1747, of Hammondtown, in Rochester, Massachusetts, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Richard Hunnewell, the noted Indian fighter of Maine; Kenelm Winslow, Esq., of Marshfield, second brother of Hon. Edward Winslow, three times Governor of Plymouth colony; George Corlies, 1653-1715, Overseer of Meeting of Friends, at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1680; Thomas Farnsworth, founder of Bordentown, New Jersey, first known as Farnsworth's Landing; and Jean Bodine, who is supposed to have removed from Cambray, in France, where the family Bodine had flourished from the twelfth century, to Medis, in the province of Saintonge, and from thence to Holland and England, settling finally on Staten Island, New York, where he died in 1694, becoming, through his son of the same Christian name, the ancestor of the Bodines of New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia.

Issue of Joseph Francis and Annie Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott:

Joseph Edward Sinnott, b. at Roxbury, Mass., April 13, 1864; d. at Rosemont, Pa., July 21, 1892; was graduated at Harvard Univ. in 1886; entering the Law Dept. of the Univ. of Pa., and the law office of the Hon. Wayne MacVeigh the following year. Abandoning law for the more congenial profession of journalism, he became associated with the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Times*, and rapidly rose to the position of assistant city editor. Forced to give up the latter on account of ill health, he later entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., as assistant to the general agent, and continued there until his death;

Mary Elizabeth Sinnott, b. March 26, 1866. Miss Sinnott is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, and of many charitable and social organizations;

Henry Gibson Sinnott, b. Nov. 3, 1867; d. at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 14, 1899; prepared for the Univ. of Pa., but was prevented by ill health from pursuing his studies. He was a member of the Art, Radnor Hunt and Rose Tree Hunt clubs, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania;

Annie Leonora Sinnott, b. Dec. 7, 1869; m., April 19, 1897, Dr. John Ryan Devereux, b. at Lawrence, Kan., Dec. 16, 1868, son of Hon. Pierre Devereux, by his wife, Margaret J. Ryan. Dr. Devereux was graduated at Manhattan College, New York, in 1889, and entered the Medical Dept. of the Univ. of Pa., from which he was graduated in 1892. After service in various hospitals in Pa. and Washington, D. C., he became lecturer in osteology and demonstrator of surgery in the Medical Dept. of the Georgetown Univ.,

which position he resigned at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, to enter the American Army, as acting Assistant Surgeon, in June, 1898. On June 29, 1901, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Regular Army of the United States. Issue:

Joseph Francis Sinnott Devereux;

Margaret Mary Devereux;

John Ryan Devereux;

James Patrick Sinnott Devereux;

Anne Leonora Sinnott Devereux;

Julian Ashton Devereux;

Edward Winslow Coffin Devereux;

Mary Frederica Devereux.

Clinton Rogers Sinnott, b. July 12, 1872; m., Aug. 22, 1891, Grace Hamilton. He is connected with the New York branch of the Gibson Distilling Co.;

James Frederick Sinnott, b. Dec. 14, 1873; d. May 7, 1908; m., Feb. 18, 1886, Edith Hynson Howell, dau. of the late Darius Howell, of Phila., by his wife Mary Carson. Issue:

James Frederick Sinnott;

Annie Eliza Sinnott;

Mary Howell Sinnott.

John Sinnott, b. Dec. 13, 1875; m. at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 28, 1904, Mary Henrietta, dau. of Hon. Moses A. Luce, by his wife, Rhoda Adalaide Mantania. He matriculated at the universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania, and became associated with his father in the firm of Moore & Sinnott, and is now president of the Gibson Distilling Co. He is a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Art, Merion, Cricket and St. David's Cricket clubs. Issue:

Joseph Francis Sinnott;

Edgar Luce Sinnott.

Clarence Coffin Sinnott, b. Oct. 6, 1878;

Eliza Lorea Sinnott, b. Nov. 21, 1880; d. at Phila., June 1, 1882.

SEARCH FAMILY.

THEODORE CORSON SEARCH, who for nearly half century past has been associated with the manufacturing and business interests of Philadelphia, comes of a family that during Colonial times was resident in the county of Bucks, and adjoining parts of Philadelphia county.

On the paternal side he is descended from William Search, who is said to have come from England in the first half of the eighteenth century, and settled in Bucks county, where his two sons, Lott and Christopher Search, were born. Lott Search married Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Burley) Davis, and lived for many years near Davisville, Warminster township, Bucks county, but removed with his family to Avon, Western New York, about 1830, being then a man of at least three score.

CHRISTOPHER SEARCH was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1764, and during his early manhood was a resident of Northampton township, that county. In 1797 he purchased the old Banes homestead in Southampton township, and resided thereon until 1838, when he retired to a lot in or near the village of Southamptonville, where he died in 1842. He was a prominent man in the community in which he lived and filled a number of local official positions. During the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to America, 1824, he was a member of the reception committee who escorted the distinguished French Patriot through Bucks county, and participated in the reception tendered him in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Christopher Search married (first) Amelia, daughter of James and Hannah (Burley) Torbert, of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lamb) Torbert, who about 1726 came from Carrick-fergus, Ireland, and located at Newtown, Bucks county. Her mother, Hannah Burley, was a sister to the mother of Sarah (Davis) Search, wife of Lott Search. Their father, John Burley, also came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Upper Makefield, Bucks county. Amelia (Torbert) Search died about 1803, and Christopher married (second) 1805, Ann (Miles) Banes, widow of William Banes, and daughter of Joseph and Anne (Nasmyth) Miles, of East Pennypack, Moreland township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She was a descendant of Griffith Miles, who was born in Wales, 1670, and who accompanied his brothers, Richard and Samuel Miles, to this country about 1682, and settled in Radnor township, where the brothers, Richard and Samuel, took up land under the Welsh purchase in 1684, and Griffith purchased 200 acres of David Powell, May 17, 1690. Griffith Miles married at Radnor Friends' Meeting, October 20, 1692, Bridget, daughter of Alexander and Catharine Edwards, and had issue:

Esther Miles, b. Sept. 28, 1693;
Martha, b. Oct. 12, 1695;
Margaret, b. April, 1698;
Griffith, b. Dec. 3, 1700;
Samuel, b. Sept., 1703
John, b. April 8, 1709.

Griffith and Bridget (Edwards) Miles became involved in the schism of George



Jacob M. Search

Keith, soon after their marriage, and with him were carried by it out of the Society of Friends, and eventually became Baptists, both being baptized as members of Pennepack Baptist Church, Griffith, July 3, 1697, and Bridget on the ninth of the same month. Griffith died in January, 1719.

GRIFFITH MILES, son of Griffith and Bridget, born December 3, 1700, married Sarah ———, and had children: Joseph, Ann and Martha.

JOSEPH MILES, only son of Griffith and Sarah Miles, born September 17, 1722, located in East Pennypack, Moreland township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where his children were born. He married at Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, December 3, 1750, Anne Nasmyth, born May 18, 1732. Joseph Miles died November 27, 1800.

Issue of Joseph and Anne (Nasmyth) Miles:

Lucy, d. inf.;

Lydia, b. Oct. 7, 1752; d. Aug. 28, 1841;

Griffith, b. Oct. 4, 1754; d. Dec. 8, 1835;

Margaret, b. Aug. 20, 1756; d. April 3, 1826;

Joseph, b. Dec. 5, 1758; d. Jan. 18, 1826;

John, b. Feb. 6, 1761;

Thomas, b. Jan. 2, 1762; d. 1861;

Dorcas, b. Dec. 30, 1764, d. inf.;

Samuel, b. Oct. 30, 1766; d. Sept. 6, 1849;

Jacob, b. Dec. 19, 1768; d. Aug. 23, 1822;

William Miles, b. March 7, 1771; d. May 29, 1855;

Ann Miles, b. Aug. 4, 1776; d. Dec. 23, 1865; m. (first) William Banes, b. Aug. 24, 1770, d. Jan. 1, 1803, son of Thomas and Mary Beans (as the name was then spelled), of Southampton, Bucks co., Pa.; (second), 1805, Christopher Search, above mentioned; she had by her first husband, William Banes, four sons—Charles, Joseph, Thomas and William Banes; of these Thomas Banes, b. Sept. 26, 1801, m. Sarah Bitting, and they were the parents of Col. Charles H. Banes, of Phila., for some years president of the Market Street National Bank.

Issue of Christopher and Amelia (Torbert) Search:

Hannah Torbert Search, b. Feb. 14, 1788;

William Search, b. Jan. 7, 1790;

James Torbert Search, b. Nov. 4, 1791;

Charles Search, b. June 5, 1793;

Samuel Torbert Search, b. Dec. 25, 1794;

John Torbert Search, b. Nov. 1, 1796;

Sarah Torbert Search, b. Sept. 7, 1798; m. William H. Spencer;

Elias Search, b. March 18, 1800.

Issue of Christopher and Ann (Miles-Banes) Search:

Miles Search, b. July 5, 1807; d. in childhood;

George W. Search, b. March 20, 1809; d. in Newtown, Bucks co., Pa.;

JACOB MILES SEARCH, b. Dec. 2, 1810; d. Oct. 11, 1893; m. Nancy Marple Corson; of whom presently;

Margaret Miles Search, b. Sept. 22, 1811; m. Elias D. Lefferts;

Anthony Torbert Search, b. Aug. 18, 1814; m. Eliza McKibben;

Christopher Search, Jr., b. Feb. 3, 1816; m. Margaret Fetter;

Ann Miles Search, b. March 22, 1818; m. Casper G. Fetter;

Griffith Miles Search, b. April 2, 1822; m. Louisa Fetter.

JACOB MILES SEARCH, second surviving child of Christopher Search by his sec-

ond wife, Ann (Miles) Banes, born in Southampton township, Bucks county, December 2, 1810, and lived in Southamptonville until his death, October 11, 1893. He was actively interested in church and educational matters; was for many years a trustee of Southampton Baptist Church, and several years a member of the Southampton School Board. He married, 1837, Nancy Marple, born September 29, 1818, third child of Richard Corson, by his second wife, Elizabeth Bennett, a descendant of William Bennett, an Englishman, who while a youth settled in Holland, and about 1635 emigrated to the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands, purchasing in that year a large tract of land at Gowanus, Long Island, where he married, 1636, Maria Badye, supposed to be of Holland origin, and had six children, descendants of whom settled in Bucks county, about 1720 to 1725, where they became very numerous, as well as in New Jersey, and were prominent in the affairs of both provinces in Colonial times.

While tradition relates that the Corson family was of French (Huguenot) origin, there is no real proof of this fact. A careful examination of the records of the Dutch Colonies on Long Island and Staten Island show that the name originated with the children of Cors or Cornelis Pietersen by his wife, Trintje Hendricks, who as sons of Cors, according to the Dutch custom, came to be known as "Corssen." Cornelis Corssen, eldest of these children, baptized at New Amsterdam, April 23, 1645, married there, March 11, 1666, Marietje Van der Grift, (a sister to the Van der Grift brothers who settled in Bucks county, 1697), baptized at New Amsterdam, August 29, 1649. Some time after his marriage, Cornelis Corssen removed to Staten Island, where he was a prominent man and a large landholder. He died in 1693. Benjamin Corson, son of Cornelis and Marietje (Van der Grift) Corssen, in 1726 came to Bucks county, with his wife Neeltje, and two sons, Benjamin and Cornelius, and purchased a farm in Northampton township.

Benjamin Corson, son of Benjamin and Neeltje, born in Staten Island, 1718, accompanied his parents to Bucks county in 1726, and January 2, 1741-42, married at the Dutch Reformed Church of Southampton, Maria Suydam, and their eldest child Benjamin, born March 6, 1743, married, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ohl) Dungan, great-granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan, founder of the Baptist Church at Cold Spring, Bucks county, the first of that denomination in Pennsylvania.

Richard Corson, father of Nancy M. (Corson) Search, was the fifth son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dungan) Corson, and was born in Bucks county, December 4, 1768. He married (first) Ann Marple and removed to Plymouth, Montgomery county, where he resided until the death of his wife, and then returned to Bucks county, where he died October 29, 1845. His second wife, Elizabeth Bennett, died June 29, 1843, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Issue of Jacob M. and Nancy M. (Corson) Search:

Elwood, b. Sept. 22, 1838;

THEODORE CORSON, b. March 20, 1841; of whom presently;

Henry Lott, b. Sept. 8, 1846; m. Mary M. Lefferts, and resided for many years near Yardley, Bucks co., Pa.;

Erasmus N. Miles, b. March 7, 1851; m. Mary Ella Warren, and had three children—Pauline, wife of William Benny; Leroy, and Ethel;

Anna Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1858; m. Edwin W. Roberts, for some years a produce commission merchant in Phila., but who d. in Southampton, Bucks co., 1898.

THEODORE CORSON SEARCH was born on the old family homestead in Southampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1841, and attended the country district schools of that section until his seventeenth year, when he entered the State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and after a year's course there entered the Crozier Normal High School, at Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1861, after a three years' course. He at once took up the profession of teaching, and after one term as teacher of the school at Fallsington, Bucks county, was appointed principal of the High School at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, and then became principal of the Middletown Academy, at the same place. After filling the latter position for two years, he came to Philadelphia, 1866, as an instructor in the Quaker City Business College. Two years later he became principal of the National Commercial Institute in that city, and in 1869 began his business career, with the wholesale wool firm of Davis, Fiss & Baner, and four years later became a partner in the same firm under the name of Fiss, Baner, Erben & Company, manufacturers of worsted and woolen yarns. In 1886 the firm was reorganized under the name of Erben, Search & Company, and took high rank as a manufacturing concern, largely due to the business capacity of Mr. Search, who was universally recognized as possessed of extraordinary business acumen, and his advice and counsel were sought by business and financial institutions of the city and elsewhere. He became a director of the Bank of North America in 1876, and filled that position for over thirty years; he was elected president of the Colonial Fire Insurance Company, and is now president of the Cold Spring Bleaching & Finishing Works, Yardley, Pennsylvania. He has filled many other positions of high trust and honor. It was, however, in the organization and perpetuation of associations for the protection, development and improvement of American manufacturing institutions and interests that Mr. Search became especially prominent. He was for many years a member, and for some years president, of the Philadelphia Textile Association, and was a director of its successor, the Manufacturers' Club; was vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and of the American Protective Tariff Association. For five years he was president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and in this position did much toward moulding public opinion in favor of practical legislation in the interests of American manufacturers, and in securing such national legislation.

Theodore C. Search was the originator of the Philadelphia Textile School, later merged with the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He gave much time and attention to these institutions, for the education of the American public in the practical ethics of manufacturing industries. A recent publication has this to say in reference to Mr. Search's connection with these institutions.

"Perhaps the work which Mr. Search takes most pride in, is the founding and building up of the Philadelphia Textile School, which is now included in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. For more than a dozen years he has sustained and developed it, and for this unselfish service the people of Philadelphia and manufacturers of the entire country owe him a large debt of gratitude.

"The story of the progress of this school, started by Mr. Search in a small room on Spring Garden Street, rented for the purpose, with five pupils, up to its present

fine quarters in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, at Broad and Pine streets, with its more than seven hundred pupils, would fill a large volume if told in detail; it suffices here to say that Theodore C. Search was its sole supporter for some time, until the late William Arrott and Thomas Dolan, hearing of the good work being done by Mr. Search, told him to depend upon them for their share of the expenses, and thus was the school afterwards supported.

"The fostering of the school has been Mr. Search's most exacting, and, at the same time, most satisfactory work during the last twenty years of his life; and while he has given to the city and country, a unique institution of the most practical value—viewed either from the art or humanitarian standpoint—he has unconsciously, also, reared himself a lasting monument. * * * he has made impressive addresses in its interest before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and before the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at Boston. His speech before the latter body, together with the striking illustrative exhibit of the product of the school, aroused intense interest throughout the New England States, and elicited the most profound and gratifying recognition of the value of the school and its work to the textile art and manufactures of America."

Mr. Search served as vice-president and chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art for many years, and for the last ten years has been its president.

In 1892 Mr. Search became treasurer and executive head of the John B. Stetson Company, the mammoth hat manufacturing concern, which position he resigned seven years later. He has also been interested in many other manufacturing and industrial concerns. He is a member of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, and was for many years a member of the Committee of Science and Art of that institution. In religion he conforms to the faith of his ancestors for many generations, and is president of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Memorial Church, of which he and his family have long been members. He is also treasurer of the Baptist Orphanage.

Theodore C. Search married, December 25, 1862, Anna L., daughter of Ephraim White, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1841, died January 14, 1907. Their only child:

Ida May Search, b. July 24, 1864; m. Prof. George Howard Cliff, then principal of the Philadelphia Normal School, since treasurer of the DeLong Hook and Eye Co., and now its president; one daughter:

Anna Search Cliff.

SMITH FAMILY.

WILLIAM SMITH, founder of the family of that name in Bucks county, came from Yorkshire, England, arriving in the river Delaware, 7mo. (September) 28, 1682, in the "Friends Adventure." He was then a young man and unmarried, and for several years lived with Phineas Pemberton, in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He later removed back into the woods of Wrightstown, where John Chapman was the only other white settler, and purchasing one hundred acres of the 500-acre tract surveyed there to Chapman, took unto himself a wife and settled thereon. He later purchased 150 acres adjoining his first purchase, and extending from the Newtown township line to the Penn's Park Square, and built thereon a stone house in which he resided until his death in 1743. On 2mo. (April) 28, 1709, there was surveyed to him 200 acres in the Manor of Highlands, Upper Makefield township, which became known as the "Windy Bush Farm"; its name being later applied to the locality and the road extending from Wrightstown thereto.

William Smith was a staunch member of the Society of Friends, and was probably the same William Smith who like his neighbor, John Chapman, and his father-in-law, Thomas Croasdale, is mentioned in Besse's "Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers" as having been frequently fined and imprisoned in England for attending Friends' Meeting and non-conformity with the national church government. John Chapman and William Smith were the first settlers in Wrightstown township, and their families are the only ones of the original settlers there to hold continual residence in the township from that early date to the present time. Both families have likewise taken a prominent part in the affairs of the township, county and state, many of them holding high official positions at different periods, and others ranking high in professional life.

William Smith married, at the home of John Chapman, in Wrightstown, 9mo. (November) 20, 1690, Mary, born in England 8mo. (October) 31, 1669, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, of Middletown, who, with their several children, had crossed in the "Welcome" with William Penn, 1682, bringing a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting, dated 4mo. (June) 7, 1682.

Mary (Croasdale) Smith, after bearing her husband eight children, and sharing with him in rigors of a life in the new settlement for twenty-six years, died on 10mo. (December) 16, 1716, and was buried in the old graveyard at "Log-town," now Penn's Park. William Smith married (second), 1720, Mercy ———, who bore him seven children.

Issue of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith:

Margaret Smith, b. Oct. 20, 1691; m., 1712, Enoch Pearson, and her descendants are still numerous in Bucks co. and Phila.;

Mary Smith, b. April 16, 1696; m., 1717, John Atkinson, and also has numerous descendants;

Elizabeth Smith, m. Thomas Watson, Jr., of Buckingham, and was the mother of John Watson, Jr., the famous surveyor, who assisted in surveying the Pa. and Md. line, and was almost constantly in the employ of the Proprietaries of his native county;

William Smith, b. Jan. 2, 1697; m. Rebecca Wilson; he inherited the homestead in Wrightstown, and was a prominent man in the community, representing Bucks co. in the Provincial Assembly for eleven years, 1755 to 1765, inclusive;

Sarah Smith, b. Jan. 26, 1700; m. Samuel Blaker, 1721;
 THOMAS SMITH, of whom presently;
 Hannah Smith, m. William Lee, of Makefield, and left descendants:
 Lydia Smith, m. Joseph Heston.

THOMAS SMITH, second son of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith, inherited his father's "Windy Bush Plantation," on which he had settled at the time of his marriage, and died there in 1750. He married, 1727, Elizabeth, born December 20, 1796, daughter of Robert and Mary (Large) Sanders, of Buckingham, and they had children.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanders) Smith:

THOMAS SMITH, b. Aug. 13, 1728; m. Mary Ross; of whom presently:
 Samuel Smith, b. March 17, 1729-30; m., 1750, Jane Shofield;
 William Smith, b. March 6, 1731-2; m., 1754, Ann Williams;
 Elizabeth Smith;
 Mary Smith;
 Margaret Smith, m., 1758, Thomas Rinsey;
 Ephraim Smith, m., 1765, Rachel Hartley;
 Jacob Smith.

THOMAS SMITH, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanders) Smith, was born at "Windy Bush Farm," Bucks county, 6mo. (August) 13, 1728, died there October 20, 1813. He married at Buckingham Friends' Meeting, 8mo., 1750, Mary, born in Solebury township, Bucks county, March 2, 1735-36, died September 5, 1777, daughter of Thomas Ross, the eminent preacher among Friends, by his wife, Keziah Wilkinson.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Ross) Smith:

Samuel Smith, b. Sept. 20, 1753; m. Rachel Cooper;
 Joseph Smith, b. May 13, 1757; m. Rachel Hayhurst;
 Keziah Smith, b. Aug. 11, 1759;
 John Smith, b. Nov. 27, 1761;
 Susannah Smith, b. Aug. 23, 1764; m. Bezeleel Hayhurst;
 Ezra Smith, b. April 15, 1767; m. Margery Hayhurst;
 THOMAS SMITH, b. Aug. 23, 1769; d. April 7, 1847; m. Elizabeth Linton; of whom presently;
 Margaret Smith, b. April 10, 1772.

THOMAS SMITH, fifth son of Thomas and Mary (Ross) Smith, continued to reside in the township where his ancestors had resided for three generations, and took an active part in local affairs. He married, December 11, 1793, Elizabeth, born October 14, 1774, died May 10, 1844, daughter of John and Mary (Moon) Linton, of Bucks county, and fifth in descent from Sir Roger Linton, of Yorkshire, England.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Linton) Smith:

SAMUEL SMITH, b. Nov. 24, 1794, of whom presently;
 Sarah Linton Smith, b. Dec. 27, 1796;
 Mary Smith, b. May 27, 1799; m. William Stratton;
 Anna Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1801;
 John Linton Smith, b. Dec. 25, 1803;
 Daniel Linton Smith, b. Jan. 8, 1806;
 Elizabeth Smith, b. July 6, 1807; m. Amos Burgess;

George Fox Smith, b. Feb. 18, 1810;
Martha Ann Smith, b. Jan. 16, 1812;
Keziah Smith, m. John Simpson.

SAMUEL SMITH, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Linton) Smith, born in Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1794, was a man of fine intellectual endowment. He was for several years a prominent school teacher, residing for some years on a portion of the paternal estate, in Wrightstown, and later in New Castle county, Delaware, where he died June 26, 1861.

Samuel Smith married, April 10, 1817, Sarah, born June 23, 1797, died September, 1857, daughter of Levi Watson, of Bristol township, Bucks county, later of Wayne county, New York, by his wife, Rebecca Yerkes, and was sixth in descent from Thomas and Jennett (Feddell) Watson, of county Cumberland, England.

Thomas Watson, son of Thomas and Jennett above mentioned, "of Strawberry How, parish of Cockermouth, Cumberland, and Rebecca Mark, daughter of Thomas Mark, of Bleckelhall, near Carlisle, county of Cumberland," were married in England, and in 1702 brought a certificate to Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They settled in Falls township, Bucks county, on a plantation of 300 acres which they named "Strawberry How" after the little rural village of Strawberry How on the northern slope of the Cumbrian Mountains, in the ward of Allderdale-below-Derwent, county of Cumberland, England, where Thomas Watson was born. It was not, however, in the parish of Cockermouth, as stated in the above quotation, not being even in the same parish as the town of Cockermouth, but several miles further south, near the source of the river Derwent, on the southern border of Cumberland next Westmoreland.

Thomas Watson was a Justice of the Courts of Bucks county, 1710-28, and a member of Colonial Assembly from 1720 to 1725. To distinguish him from Thomas Watson, of Buckingham, also a Colonial Justice and Member of the Assembly, he is noted on the official records as "Strawberry How." His will, dated February 15, 1737-38, proved August 15, 1738, also mentions him as "late of Strawberry How, now of Bristol, Bucks County," &c.

Thomas Mark, father of Rebecca (Mark) Watson, married, April 8, 1658, Mary Bewley, of the ancient family of Bewley, Cumberland, an account of which is given in the Bewleys, of Cumberland. Her father, Thomas Bewley, was an early convert of George Fox, and one of his most intimate friends and associates. The journal of the distinguished Founder of the Society of Friends makes frequent mention of his sojourning at the house of Thomas Bewley, near Carlisle, Cumberland. Both Thomas Bewley and his sons suffered severe persecutions and imprisonments for "Truth's sake."

Mark Watson, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Mark) Watson, was like his father prominent in public affairs, being a member of Colonial Assembly, 1739-45, and a Justice of the Courts of Bucks county, 1741-50. He was an Elder and Trustee of Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married, April 23, 1723, Ann, daughter of John Sotcher, Penn's faithful steward at Pennsbury, also a Colonial Justice and member of Provincial Assembly, by his wife, Mary Loftus, to whom he was married in the presence of William Penn, just prior to his return to England in 1701.

Joseph Watson, son of Mark and Ann (Sotcher) Watson, married, January 19, 1757, Rachel Croasdale, and they were the parents of Levi Watson, above mentioned, and grandparents of Sarah (Watson) Smith.

Rebecca Yerkes, mother of Sarah (Watson) Smith, was born in Bucks county, October 2, 1766, and was a daughter of Stephen Yerkes (1727-1810), of Moreland, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, later of Warminster, Bucks county, by his wife, Rebecca Whitesides, of a prominent family of Philadelphia and Bucks counties in Colonial times.

Anthony Yerkes, founder of the family in Pennsylvania, supposed to have been a native of Holland, was one of the Burgesses of Germantown in 1703. In 1709 he purchased a large tract of land in the Manor of Moreland and settled thereon. His wife's name was Margaret, but nothing is known of the parentage of either.

Herman, or Harman Yerkes, son of Anthony and Margaret, was born in 1689, and died in Moreland in 1750. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Watts (a native of Kent, England, and many years pastor of Pennepack Baptist Church), by his wife, Sarah Eaton.

Samuel Smith married (second) Elizabeth Smith.

Issue of Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Smith:

ALBERT WATSON SMITH, of whom presently;
 Levi Watson Smith, unm.;
 Rebecca E. Smith, m. Richard Walmsley;
 Gulielma Maria Smith, unm.;
 Abigail Hopper Smith, m. Evert Jansen Wendell;
 Percival Roscoe Smith, unm.;
 Samuel Dilwyn Smith, m. Fannie Thackery;
 Sarah Cornelia Smith, unm.

ALBERT WATSON SMITH, eldest child of Samuel and Sarah (Watson) Smith, born February 13, 1818, married, June 6, 1839, Elizabeth Wollaston, born December 9, 1817, died November 5, 1893, of an eminent Delaware county family, sixth in descent from Thomas Wollaston, who "came over to these partes in his Majestie's service in 1664." The Arms of this ancient family of Wollaston were, "Arg. three Mulletts sa. pierced of the field,—Quartering, the ensigns of Charlton. Crest, a demigriffin salient, arg. in a mural crown or, holding a mullet sa. pierced salver." Motto, "Ne quid fales."

The following tribute to the memory of Elizabeth (Wollaston) Smith was written at the time of her death:

"ELIZABETH W. SMITH.

"An Estimate of Her Character by One Who Knew Her Worth.

"In the death of Elizabeth W. Smith, it is not alone her family who have suffered an irreparable loss, but the entire community in which she moved, is deprived of a brilliant ornament and inestimable friend—a model of the highest type of womanhood. Possessed of a clear and vigorous mind, with an intelligence broadened by reading, travel and the conversation of cultured people, she was not only a wise counselor in the various progressive movements of the day, in which she took an active interest, but as well the most enthusiastic and efficient worker.

"With a quiet and charming demeanor, her convictions were earnest and strong, and were urged with a degree of firmness and sweetness, that made her an efficient advocate. An early pleader for the emancipation of woman from the thralldom to which ignorance and prejudice assigned her, she made by the manner of her apology, the subject of the rights and privileges of women an attractive theme.

"During the terrible years of the sectional war, she shared the wasting anxiety with other mothers, whose sons, like her own, were at the front: and was an active and earnest

worker in all the good works that tended to mitigate the hardships and sufferings of the loyal soldiery.

"When the struggle was ended and the emancipated and ignorant slaves flocked North, she was one of the band of noble women, who gave their time to the instruction of the unfortunates, in the endeavor to secure to them the first elements of an education. Nor was her interest in the matter of education confined to this laudable work. She was one of the most interested and efficient aids in bringing to its present high state of efficiency and usefulness, the Friends School in her native city.

"In the religious Society of Friends of which she was a member, and in whose principles she was a firm and sincere believer, she was an active worker, taking a prominent part in the meetings for business, and at times uttering words of encouragement and wisdom in the meetings for worship.

"Her disposition from childhood was gentle and persuasive; never a harsh or unkindly word escaped her, never an apology for wrong nor an unjust censure in her condemnation of wrong-doing. Patient to hear and slow to condemn, her judgments were just, whether to chide or approve, her kindness and gentleness were universal.

"Possessed of an intense love for all that was beautiful in nature, and for all that was good and pure in character, an accurate observer, her published account of a visit to Mexico and the great West, as well as the recital of her experiences in Europe, were interesting and instructive to a high degree.

"Carrying into a long life the purity and innocence of childhood, she never grew old in aught save wisdom and years. The world is the better for her life, and in the language of one of her daughters: 'No sweeter wife, mother or friend ever left this world for a higher and better inheritance'."

Issue of Albert Watson and Elizabeth (Wollaston) Smith:

Samuel Redmond Smith, m. Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of Charles and Anna Maria Ware;

Linton Smith, m. Margaret R., dau. of Charles and Mary (Richardson) Warner;

Alexis du Pont Smith, m. Mary, dau. of Allen and Mary Harmon;

Walter Harold Smith, m. Isabella, dau. of George and Annie (Wilson) Sellers;

JOSHUA ERNEST SMITH, of whom presently;

Arthur H. Smith, m. Blanche, dau. of Henry R. and Mary E. Allen.

JOSHUA ERNEST SMITH, of Wilmington, Delaware, son of Albert Watson and Elizabeth (Wollaston) Smith, married, September 11, 1877, Josephine Wales, daughter of Henry Lea Tatnall, of Wilmington, Delaware, by his wife, Caroline Gibbons.

The paternal ancestry of Josephine Wales (Tatnall) Smith is as follows:

The family name of de Taten, Tatton, Tattenhall, Tatenal, Tatnall, as it was variously spelled, occurs in England as early as the reign of Edward II.; the family of de Taten having come there from France at the time of the Norman Conquest. The arms of this family, borne by them in France, are still used by the Tatnall family; they are "Ar. a cutlass in hand, ppr. garnished, or." Crest, "a cutlass erect, ar. hilt and pommel, or,—around the gripe a ribbon tied, gu." The early history of the family in England is clearly set out in the Cheshire county records, bringing the line down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Very early in the eighteenth century, probably in 1705, Thomas Tatnall and "E. Tatnall" appear in South Carolina. The date of their arrival, however, is unknown to the writer. "E. Tatnall," is supposed to have been Edward Tatnall, and a brother of Thomas. He married a daughter of Sir Hugh Bryan, of South Carolina, and her tomb is on the sea island of Accbee.

Thomas Tatnall settled near Charleston, South Carolina, and married a granddaughter of Baron Trimble Heston, of the Irish Peerage. He is known to have been at Beaufort and Charleston in 1710, actively engaged in association with Col. John Gibbs and Col. John Fenwick in locating church sites and building churches on the east coast and nearby islands, for the Church of England.

In 1776 Thomas Tatnall's son, Josiah Tatnall, of Bonaventure, known as the Royalist, though American at heart, refused a commission from the royal government and abandoning a valuable property, went to England with his daughter and two sons. The youngest son, Josiah Tatnall, Jr., begged to be allowed to remain and enter the army of the struggling Colonists, but this was denied him. After his arrival in England, the son became so restless to return to America, that his father secured him a commission on the Admiral's flag-ship in the English navy, in which ship he set sail for America. On its arrival in the West Indies, young Tatnall, then seventeen years of age, obtained his discharge from the Admiral, threatening desertion as an alternative, and finding his way back to his native shore, at once joined Gen. Greene's army of the South, and fought on the side of the Colonies until peace and independence were assured.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Josiah Tatnall, Jr., settled in Georgia, where he became successively, member of the State Legislature, member of United States Congress, and Governor of the State, dying while holding the latter position, at the early age of thirty-eight years.

Josiah Tatnall, 3d, son of the last mentioned Josiah, was also a man of great distinction, becoming a commodore in the United States Navy. The Georgia family spelled the name with two "t's" thus "Tattnall."

Capt. John Rogers Fenwick Tattnall, son of the Admiral, and the last member of the famous Tattnall family of Georgia, died at Middletown, Connecticut, August 17, 1907. He was born in 1829, was sent abroad at an early age to be educated, and remained in France for six years. He returned to Georgia at the age of seventeen years, his father being absent on some naval service in Mexico, the young man secured a commission in the United States Marines. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a Lieutenant of marines, and on learning that his vessel was ordered south to operate against the Confederacy, he threw his sword into the sea and declined to serve against his native state. Arrested and put in irons for unsubordination, he was later released through the intercession of influential friends, or rather exchanged as a prisoner of war, and was appointed a Captain of Marines for the Confederate Navy, and was later transferred to the army as Colonel of an Alabama regiment.

After the war was ended he returned to the peaceful walks of life, and was active in all the relations of life. He was vestryman of Christ Church, Savannah, Georgia, and at a meeting of the wardens and vestry of that church, held immediately on receipt of the news of his death, resolutions were adopted from which we quote the following: "He was courteous in his manner, of noble bearing, a type of the fearless soldier and Christian gentleman, with a high sense of honor and truth, in all a gentleman of the old school.

"He was quick to help the weak and struggling, and young men were constantly in his thoughts, and he rendered aid to many who are now reaping the benefit of the advice, assistance and training given by his unselfish generosity."

He was in failing health for some time before going to relatives in Connecticut. His remains were brought to Savannah and buried in the Bonaventure Cemetery by the side of his distinguished father, Commodore Josiah Tattnall. He was an honorary member of the Naval Militia, and in accordance with his dying request, the ball-bearers were active uniformed men of the Marine Corps, two men being

detailed from each of the local divisions as a guard of honor and four from each as pall-bearers.

Capt. Tattnall's death removes the last representative of the family in the Southern States.

The Pennsylvania branch of the Tattnall family, was established in America by Ann Tattnall, widow of ROBERT TATNALL, of Leicestershire, England, who with her five children and son-in-law, William Shipley, sailed from Bristol, England, and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1724. Robert Tattnall, of Leicestershire, died in 1715, leaving the above named widow, Ann, and seven children, two of whom died young in England. These seven children of Robert and Ann Tattnall were:

Jonathan Tattnall;

Thomas Tattnall, an adult at the date of the removal of the family to Pa.; was included in a certificate, with his mother, from the Quarterly Meeting, at Leicester, England, dated 1mo. 26, 1725, deposited at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting; the records of Darby Monthly Meeting, just over the line of Phila., Chester co., show that Thomas Tattnall produced a certificate from Leicester, 10mo. 1, 1725, possibly the same certificate above noted; or probably the certificates were separate, neither having been recorded but their receipt simply noted on the minutes of the respective meetings; Thomas Tattnall remained a resident of Chester co., and represented it in the Provincial Assembly, 1738-40-42;

Mary Tattnall, eldest daughter, m. in England, William Shipley, and they accompanied her widowed mother in 1725, and settled near Darby, Chester co., where Mary d. prior to 1728, in which year William Shipley m. (second) Elizabeth Levis, of Chester co., and about 1735 settled at Wilmington, Del., of which town he was virtually the founder;

Sarah Tattnall;

Elizabeth Tattnall;

Ann Tattnall;

EDWARD TATNALL, of whom presently.

Ann Tattnall, widow, through a certificate for her and her son, Thomas, from the Quarterly Meeting at Leicester, dated 1mo. 26, 1725, is noted on the minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, as having been received. For some reason she seems to have sent to England for another certificate, as the Darby records show that on 10mo. (Dec.) 5, 1733, from Leek, Staffordshire, she was given a certificate, 1mo. 2, 1748, to Newark Monthly Meeting.

EDWARD TATNALL, youngest son of Robert and Ann Tattnall, was born in Leicestershire, England, about 1704, died in Wilmington, Delaware, April 11, 1790. He married at London Grove Meeting of Friends, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1735, Elizabeth, born May 23, 1706, died 1790, daughter of Joseph Pennock, of West Marlborough township, Chester county, by his wife, Mary Levis, born October 9, 1685, died December 1, 1774, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Springfield, Chester county, who with his wife, Elizabeth Clator, had come from Harby, Leicestershire, England, 1684, and settled in Chester county, where he was a Colonial Justice, 1685-89-94-98-1701-09; Provincial Councillor, 1692; and member of Colonial Assembly, 1686-89-94-98-1700-06-08; died 1728.

Joseph Pennock, born 11mo. 18, 1677, died March 27, 1771, was a son of Christopher Pennock, of Clonmell, county Tipperary, Ireland, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Collet, an original purchaser of land in Pennsylvania. Joseph Pennock came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1685, and settled in West Marlborough, on a tract of 1250 acres of land taken up in right of the purchase of his maternal grandfather, George Collet, of Clonmell, Ireland. On this tract, 1738, Joseph Pennock erected a mansion which he called "Primitive Hall," which is

still standing, and where he resided until his death, 1771. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, being a birthright member, his father having been a devoted member and suffered imprisonment and persecution therefor in Ireland. Joseph Pennock was elected to the Colonial Assembly from Chester county in the years 1716-19-20-22-23-24-26-29-32 to 1736, and 1743 to 1746; was a Colonial Justice, 1729 to 1738; and Chief Burgess of Chester, 1741-45-49.

Edward Tatnall was a carpenter by trade, and soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Pennock, removed to Wilmington, New Castle county, now Delaware, where he became actively interested in local affairs.

Issue of Edward and Elizabeth (Pennock) Tatnall:

Mary Tatnall, m. Aug. 25, 1757, William Marshall;

Ann Tatnall, d. unm.;

JOSEPH TATNALL, b. Nov. 6, 1740; d. Aug. 3, 1813; m. (first) Elizabeth Lea, (second) Sarah (Rodman) Paxson; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Tatnall, m. John Tripp;

Sarah Tatnall, b. Oct. 31, 1745; d. Sept. 6, 1834; m., April 24, 1766, Richard Richardson.

JOSEPH TATNALL, only son of Edward and Elizabeth (Pennock) Tatnall, born in Wilmington, November 6, 1740, died there August 3, 1813, was one of the eminent men of that section. Montgomery's "Reminiscences of Wilmington," has this to say of him: "Joseph Tatnall was the most distinguished of those worthy men whose memories deserve notice in this community." He was the first of the name to engage in the milling business on the Brandywine, and because of his success in conducting his extensive business, his renowned hospitality, his generosity, and his sterling patriotism during the struggle for independence, he was known far and wide. In 1770 he built the large stone mansion, now 1803 Market street, where he entertained Gen. Washington and Gen. Lafayette; and here it was that Gen. Wayne had his headquarters, the parlors being converted into a council chamber. The writing table from which Gen. Washington issued some famous orders is in the possession of Edward Tatnall Canby, a great-grandson of Joseph Tatnall.

Notwithstanding the threat to destroy his property, made by the British, Joseph Tatnall kept his flour mills going day and night to provide sustenance for the Continental army, which must otherwise have suffered much during the movements of the army in this neighborhood.

In 1795 Joseph Tatnall was elected the first president of the Bank of Delaware, later the National Bank of Delaware, and continued in that office for seven years. He was also the first president of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. In 1798, when the present City Hall was built in Wilmington, he presented the town with a clock which was placed in the tower; his letter making the presentation is as follows:

"Friends & fellow-citizens,

"I have for several years past apprehended that great convenience would arise to the inhabitants of this borough by having a commodious time-piece erected in a central part of the town. In the first place it would accelerate the punctual meeting of the religiously disposed people at their places of worship; secondly it will be of service to those who think themselves not of ability to purchase time pieces, and the last but not the least consideration is, that it will become ornamental to the place of my nativity. Therefore I have procured from Europe a large & complete town clock of excellent workmanship, which I now present to you for the use of the town, with a sum of money not exceeding \$200 to be laid out in a large—complete & good bell to serve the clock as well as the Town Hall now erecting— which I beg you to accept.—

"Brandywine Bridge, 5th mo. 22d, 1798.

"I am your Friend,

"Joseph Tatnall,"

Joseph Tatnall married (first), January 31, 1765, Elizabeth, born January 15, 1743, died August 16, 1805, daughter of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea, of Wilmington, (second) Sarah (Rodman) Paxson, born August 7, 1753, died July 1, 1828, widow of Joseph Paxson, and daughter of John and Mary (Harrison) Rodman.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lea) Tatnall:

Sarah Tatnall, b. Nov. 27, 1765; d. Sept. 4, 1839; m., Jan. 20, 1785, Thomas Lea;
 Margaret Tatnall, b. Aug. 23, 1767; d. March, 1841; m. (first), Dec. 26, 1793, Isaac Starr, (second), 1802, James Price;
 Elizabeth Tatnall, b. July 28, 1770; d. Oct. 17, 1805; m., Nov. 25, 1790, Joseph Bailey;
 Edward Tatnall, b. Aug. 6, 1772; d. inf.;
 Ann Tatnall, b. April 9, 1775; d. Oct. 4, 1816; m. (first), Sept. 25, 1794, Hon. Thomas Sipple, of Kent co., Del., b. 1765, d. 1798, State Treasurer of Del., 1787-98; issue: Eliza Tatnall Sipple, m. Marriott Canby.
 She m. (second), April 13, 1800, John Bellah;
 Joseph Tatnall, Jr., b. March 26, 1777; d. of yellow fever, Oct. 2, 1798; unm.;
 Esther Tatnall, b. Sept. 13, 1779; d. Dec. 23, 1860; m., April 17, 1798, William Warner, of Wilmington; had issue, among others, Edward Tatnall Warner, m. Willamina Young, and their son, Edward Tatnall Warner, Jr., m. Margery Tatnall; see forward;
 EDWARD TATNALL, b. June 20, 1782; d. Jan. 13, 1856; m. Margery Paxson; of whom presently.
 Thomas Tatnall, b. June 13, 1786, d. Oct. 1, 1798.

EDWARD TATNALL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lea) Tatnall, born in Brandywine village, New Castle county, Delaware, June 20, 1782, married in Wilmington Monthly Meeting, October 12, 1809, Margery, born April 28, 1791, died April 15, 1837, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Rodman) Paxson, of Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, her mother having become the second wife of Joseph Tatnall, father of Edward, February 16, 1809. Edward Tatnall died January 13, 1856.

Issue of Edward and Margery (Paxson) Tatnall:

Elizabeth Tatnall, b. Oct. 15, 1810; d. March 20, 1903; m., Dec. 7, 1841, John Pritchell Gilles, son of James and Elizabeth (Starr) Gilles;
 Joseph Tatnall, b. Nov. 27, 1812; d. May 9, 1813;
 Sarah Tatnall, b. Sept. 10, 1814; d. Feb. 2, 1877; m., March 25, 1844, Christian Febiger, b. Dec. 25, 1817, d. Jan. 15, 1892, son of Christian Carson and Hannah (Gibson) Febiger;
 Joseph Tatnall, b. Oct. 14, 1816; d. May 16, 1895; m., June 10, 1841, Sarah, b. April 5, 1815, d. April 11, 1876, dau. of Ashton and Sarah (Wood) Richardson;
 Edward Tatnall, b. Sept. 30, 1818; d. May 31, 1898; m., Sept. 12, 1844, Rachel Richards, b. Aug. 26, 1823, d. Jan. 3, 1903, dau. of James and Lydia Pritchell Webb;
 Thomas Tatnall, b. Sept. 16, 1820; d. young;
 William Tatnall, b. March 11, 1822; d. Oct. 28, 1885; m. (first) Rachel, b. July 18, 1823, d. Jan. 4, 1882, dau. of James and Jane (Haines) Moon, (second), Feb. 13, 1884, Esther, dau. of William and Esther (Tatnall) Warner, b. March 28, 1822;
 Anne Tatnall, b. Feb. 9, 1824; d. Sept. 8, 1889; m., April 30, 1846, William Canby, b. April 11, 1822, d. Jan. 15, 1897, son of James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Canby;
 Margaret Tatnall, b. Feb. 29, 1826; d. young;
 Mary Rodman Tatnall, b. July 17, 1827; d. July 1, 1897; m., Sept. 25, 1851, Edward Betts, b. May 17, 1825, son of Mahlon and Mary (Seal) Betts, of Wilmington, grandson of Jesse Betts, of Bucks co., later of Wilmington, Del., by his wife, Hannah Paxson, of the eminent Bucks co. family, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Jane (Canby) Paxson, of Solebury; Jesse Betts was son of Zachariah Betts, of Makefield, Bucks co., by his wife, Rachel Bye, and a grandson of Thomas Betts, a native of L. I., b. Aug. 13, 1689, d. at Newtown, Bucks co., 1747, by his second wife, Susanna Field, great-grandson of Thomas and Mary (Whitehead) Betts, of L. I., and great-great-grandson of Capt. Richard Betts, who settled on L. I., 1648, and became one of the most prominent men of the English colony there; d. at age of 100 years in 1713.

Edward and Mary R. (Tatnall) Betts had issue:

- William Betts, b. Oct. 1, 1852; m., Dec. 1, 1880, Alice Pennel Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had four daughters;
 Edward Tatnall Betts, b. March 10, 1854, d. inf.;
 Elizabeth Betts, twin to above, m., Oct. 28, 1880, Alter Megear, of Phila.; issue:
 Thomas Jefferson Megear;
 Ethel Tatnall Megear;
 Alter Rodman Megear.
 Edward Tatnall Betts, b. July 17, 1855; m., May 19, 1881, Harriet King Sparks, of Wilmington, Del.; issue:
 Edward Betts, Jr.;
 Marjorie Betts.
 Emily Betts, b. Aug. 27, 1858; d. young;
 Mary S. Betts, b. June 3, 1870; m. Peter Wright, 3d., of Phila.
 HENRY LEA TATNALL, b. Dec. 31, 1830, d. Sept. 26, 1885; m. Caroline Gibbons; of whom presently;
 Margery Tatnall, b. Sept. 1, 1836; d. May 5, 1860; m., Nov. 18, 1859, Edward Tatnall Warner, b. April 11, 1835, d. Jan. 15, 1904, son of Edward Tatnall Warner, by his wife, Willamina Young, grandson of William and Esther (Tatnall) Warner, mentioned above.

HENRY LEA TATNALL, youngest son of Edward and Margery (Paxson) Tatnall, born December 31, 1830, in Brandywine Village, now part of the city of Wilmington, Delaware, was at different periods of an eventful life a naval architect, a violinist and composer of music, a successful business man and eventually an artist.

His experience as a naval architect was while a clerk in the Brandywine Flour Mills, 1846-48. Practically all commerce of that day was by water, and the Brandywine millers were extensive vessel owners. A boyhood spent around the ship-yards, and on the ships plying between the port of his native state and foreign and domestic ports, probably turned his attention toward marine architecture, and he constructed many models of vessels while yet a lad. One of these was constructed after a careful study of the best swimming fish the boy could find in the Brandywine.

With utter disregard for precedents, this model reversed the tub-end style of vessel, then in common use, seen in the canal-boat of to-day, substituting the concave for the convex. This model attracted the attention of a vessel owner, who forced a ship-builder, with a reputation in supposed danger, to construct a schooner upon its exact lines. The vessel was a marked success and attracted much attention in ports where she traded.

In early middle life Mr. Tatnall became a lover and patron of music. He was moderately skilled in the use of the violin, but as a composer he was broadly and favorably known. His compositions were for band and orchestra use, and were quite in vogue during the Lincoln campaign, with bands of the North. Perhaps his most valuable services, from a local standpoint, were as a patron of music in bringing to his city the best available musical organizations, at his own financial risk.

It was not until about forty years of age, that Henry Lea Tatnall developed the temperament and ability of an artist. This development in art, like that in naval architecture, and in music, is hard to account for, as there was absolutely no training or study devoted to any of these branches in early life, if we except the boyhood amusement of modeling a ship from a fish. He had a very ardent

love of nature, a well-balanced and analytical mind, a rare power of application, which, with an inexhaustible enthusiasm, enabled him to embody his ideals.

His success in each line was marked, but it was as an artist that his life surely and appropriately reached the climax. He died September 26, 1885, in his fifty-sixth year, just as he had attained a high position in American landscape art. His life work had already, however, been stamped as successful.

Henry Lea Tatnall married, December 4, 1851, Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Gibbons, of Wilmington, by his wife, Rebecca Donaldson, and fifth in descent from John and Margery Gibbons, of Warminster, county of Wilts, England, who came to Pennsylvania, 1683. John Gibbons, of Warminster, Wiltshire, purchased of William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated August 1 and 2, 1681, 500 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, one-half of which he conveyed to Robert Suddery, in October, 1682, and soon after that date came to Pennsylvania, and took up the remainder of the purchase in Chester county, erecting a home there and naming it "Bethel," a name later applied to the township in which it was situated. John and Margery Gibbons were exemplary and earnest members of the Society of Friends. Both died on their "Bethel" plantation; his will dated 11mo. 2, 1720-1, proved March 25, 1721, mentions his brother, Robert, and a sister in England; son, James, and grandchildren, John and Rebecca Gibbons.

James Gibbons, son of John and Margery, born in Wiltshire, England, 1680, married, 1708, Ann, born May 8, 1686, died 1753, daughter of George and Ann (Gainer) Pierce, of Thornbury, Chester county, and settled on 600 acres of land at Westtown. He represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly, 1717-19; was a Colonial Justice, 1718-29. He died on his Westtown plantation, 1732. His wife, Ann, was a recommended minister of the Society of Friends.

James Gibbons, son of James and Ann (Pierce) Gibbons, born 1710, also represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly for eight consecutive years, from 1737 until his death in 1745. He married, October 10, 1734, Jane Sheward, born 1702, died January 12, 1798, a woman of rare mental endowments, native dignity and grace, to whom Dr. William Darlington, who knew her well, used to refer as the "Queen of the County."

James Gibbons, third son of James and Jane Gibbons, born at Westtown, July 7, 1736, while educated chiefly in his father's house by his parents, being a diligent student, became an accomplished scholar, linguist and mathematician. He inherited his father's Westtown plantation, settled down as a farmer on the ancestral plantation, and married, December 1, 1756, Eleanor, born May 18, 1736, died March 30, 1822, daughter of William and Eleanor Peters, of Aston township, now Delaware county. He was Treasurer of Chester county, 1770-76; and represented the county in the Provincial Assembly, 1773-75. As a member of the Society of Friends he was a non-combatant, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War retired from all public service. He opened a private school at his home in Westtown for instruction in the French, Latin and Greek languages, where several of the young men of the county, who later became distinguished, were students. He was also a surveyor and conveyancer, and many of the deeds, wills and other legal papers of that period were prepared by him. About 1780 he removed to Philadelphia and opened a Classical School on Pine street, below Second, which was largely attended and one of the prominent classical schools of its day. He, however, soon grew weary of city life, and returned to his Westtown

farm, but in 1795 sold the property to the Yearly Meeting of Friends by whom it was used as a site for a Boarding School for Children of Friends, the well-known Westtown Boarding School for Friends.

James Gibbons was the first in his neighborhood to abolish the custom of furnishing intoxicating liquor to workmen in the harvest field, and ever resolute and fearless in the advocacy of what he conceived to be right, he wielded a potent influence for good in the community. He was well known among the people as a man of great learning. While the British Army was quartered in Chester county, after the battle of Brandywine, some officers making merry at a wayside inn, where James Gibbons frequently stopped to water his horses, were criticizing the "ignorant boors who were engaged in rebellion against the King," and the loyal innkeeper resenting the injustices of their remarks, and happening to see James Gibbons' team approaching at some distance, turned to his guests and offered to wager twenty pounds that the first farmer that drove past the inn could speak more languages "than the whole kit and crew of you." The bet was at once taken, and it is needless to say easily won by the innkeeper, Mr. Gibbons easily outclassing the officers in the linguistic battle which followed.

James Gibbons died on his farm in Birmingham township, Chester county, October 17, 1823, in his eighty-seventh year, surviving his estimable wife, who had died March 30, 1822, at the age of eighty-six years.

Dr. William Gibbons, father of Caroline (Gibbons) Tatnall, was the youngest of the six sons of James and Eleanor (Peters) Gibbons, and was born in Philadelphia, August 17, 1781. He was carefully educated by his learned father, and studied medicine under Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, an expert Revolutionary surgeon, residing in West Chester, and under Dr. John Vaughan, of Wilmington, Delaware, and entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his medical degree there in 1805. The next two years he devoted to farming in Chester county, purchasing a farm in Kennett township, but in the spring of 1807, on the death of his old preceptor, Dr. John Vaughan, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, and succeeded to his practice, and was speedily recognized as among the most eminent and skillful physicians and surgeons of his time. He also engaged in scientific research, philological studies, the acquisition of languages. He had a decided taste for natural science and took a deep interest in the extension of this department of knowledge in his community; was the organizer of the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, and many years its president. He was a prolific writer on medical, scientific and religious subjects, and took an active interest in philanthropic subjects and enterprises; was one of the founders of the school for colored children in Wilmington and one of its managers; an ardent abolitionist, and president of the First State Temperance Society of Delaware. He died July 25, 1845, in his sixty-fourth year.

Dr. William Gibbons married, May 14, 1806, Rebecca, youngest daughter of David Donaldson, of Wilmington, Delaware, a soldier of the Revolution. She died January 30, 1869, aged eighty-three years. She was actively interested in philanthropic and charitable work; was the founder of the House of Industry; many years a member of the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Women, in Wilmington, and zealously active in many other philanthropic enterprises. She was the devoted Christian mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom survived her.

Issue of Henry Lea and Caroline (Gibbons) Tatnall:

- Rebecca Gibbons Tatnall, m., April 14, 1874, Walter Danforth Bush, son of George W. and Emma (Danforth) Bush;
- JOSEPHINE WALES TATNALL, m., Sept. 11, 1877, Joshua Ernest Smith, of Wilmington, Del.; of whom presently;
- Walter Gibbons Tatnall, m., Dec. 26, 1878, Anne Reybold, dau. of William O'Brien and Charlotte (Stewart) Knight;
- Lewis Bush Tatnall, b. May 28, 1857; d. May 5, 1865;
- Esther Warner Tatnall, m. June 21, 1883, Edwin Horner Gayley, son of Gardiner and Ellen (Horner) Gayley;
- Henry Lea Tatnall, Jr., m. (first), Dec. 12, 1888, Bertha, dau. of William Henry and Katharine (Keyser) Wallace, (second), Oct. 27, 1897, Frances Dorr, dau. of Joseph and Gertrude Horton (Dorr) Swift;
- William Francis Tatnall, m., Sept. 9, 1891, Lydia Harriet, dau. of Elias Thackery and Elizabeth Harriet (Hilliard) Runcie;
- Margery Warner Tatnall, b. March 15, 1863; d. Aug. 15, 1863;
- James Latimer Tatnall, m., Oct. 25, 1899, Barbara Helen, dau. of Michael and Elizabeth (Reed) Hettinger.

JOSEPHINE WALES TATNALL, second daughter of Henry Lea and Caroline (Gibbons) Tatnall, married, September 11, 1877, Joshua Ernest Smith, son of Albert Watson and Elizabeth (Wollaston) Smith, and sixth in descent from William Smith a pioneer settler of Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, an account of whom and the succeeding ancestors of Mr. Smith is given above.

Issue of Joshua Ernest and Josephine Wales (Tatnall) Smith:

- Rebecca Gibbons Smith, m., June 4, 1901, Walter Frederic Bart Berger, son of William Bart and Margaret Kountze Berger, of Denver, Col.; issue:
- Elizabeth Wollaston Bart Berger, b. Feb. 2, 1905.
- Albert Watson Smith, b. Feb. 9, 1880; d. June 20, 1880.

LONGSTRETH-TOWNSEND FAMILY.

BARTHOLOMEW LONGSTRETH, founder of the family of that name in Pennsylvania, was a son of Christopher Longstreth, and was born in Longstreth Dale, Deanery of Craven, county of York, England, 8mo. (October) 24, 1679, and came to Pennsylvania, 1699, bringing a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Settle, Yorkshire, dated 1mo. (March) 11, 1698-99, from which meeting a great number of the prominent Quaker settlers of lower Bucks and adjoining parts of Philadelphia county, brought certificates to Friends in Pennsylvania, at the time of the first settlement of that section.

On his mother's side, Bartholomew Longstreth was a great-grandson of John Stroth, who commanded a troop under Richard, Duke of York, in the "War of the Roses," but some time after the accession of Richard to the throne, seems to have deserted the standard of that unpopular monarch, joined the forces of his conqueror, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and at the close of the "War of the Roses," 1485, was rewarded for his valor by Henry VII. The coat-of-arms then granted him, had for a crest the red rose of the house of Lancaster, and the white rose of the house of York entwined.

He had engaged at intervals in trading operations with the West Indies, making a trip to the Island of Tortola (prior to his marriage), on a venture, in which he lost his entire consignment of goods, and almost his life, by shipwreck.

Bartholomew Longstreth purchased 300 acres of land near Edge Hill, in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and was still a resident of that county, May 24, 1712, when he purchased his first tract of land in Warminster township, Bucks county, where he then settled and resided the remainder of his life. He purchased a tract of 500 acres in Warminster, of Thomas Fairman, and fifty-six and three-quarters acres of Francis Davis, for which he applied and received a patent from the Proprietors, dated October 17, 1713, and it constituted his homestead and residence, the greater part of which he devised to his son, Daniel; it remained the Longstreth homestead for five generations. He also purchased three small tracts adjoining the homestead, though in Southampton township, in 1727-28-29, respectively, and in 1734 obtained a patent for 267 acres in Southampton, most of which he devised to his son, Isaac, who as "Isaac Longstreth of the Manor of Moreland, Tanner," in 1770, conveyed it to his brother, Joseph, who resided thereon until his death, 1803, and it descended to his son, Joshua Longstreth. In 1735 he purchased 150 acres of land in Warminster, of Andrew Frazer, which he devised to his son, John. He also owned 200 acres of land in Nockamixon, Bucks county, which he devised to his daughter, Sarah. He therefore owned at the time of his decease, 989 acres of land in Warminster and Southampton, his Nockamixon plantation of 200 acres, and a house and lot in the "Crooked Billet."

He was a successful business man. His personal estate at the time of his death exceeded 2000 pounds. He died on his Warminster plantation very suddenly, October 8, 1749, aged "69 yrs. 11mo. & 15 days," as shown by his tombstone in the graveyard at Horsham Friends' Meeting House, where five generations of the

family lie buried. Bartholomew Longstreth was a man of some prominence in public affairs during his residence in both Philadelphia and Bucks counties. He was one of the signers of the petition to the King, 1699, praying that William Penn be allowed to retain the government of his Province of Pennsylvania. He was an early advocate of education, and some years prior to his death, a school house was erected on his home plantation in Warminster, for the use of the children of the neighborhood, which, with the lot upon which it was erected, was conveyed to trustees for the use of a school forever, in 1757, by his son, Daniel, and Grace, his wife.

Bartholomew Longstreth married, at Horsham Meeting, January 29, 1727-28, Ann, born in London, England, 1705, daughter of John and Dorothy Dawson, of the "Crooked Billet," Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, later named Hatborough, from the hatter shop of John Dawson. John and Dorothy Dawson came to Pennsylvania 1710, from London. He carried on the hat-making business in the "Billet" some years, later combining this industry with the conduct of the ancient inn at that place, which bore for a sign a crooked billet of wood, from which the hamlet took its name; changed later to Hatborough, now Hatboro, from the business of John Dawson, doubtless the principal industry of the town. John Dawson removed to Philadelphia prior to 1740, and carried on his business there for some years. Ann (Dawson) Longstreth was a woman of intellectual strength and good business and administrative ability.

Issue of Bartholomew and Ann (Dawson) Longstreth:

- Sarah Longstreth, b. Jan. 8, 1728-9, d. Sept. 21, 1800; m. William Fussel, of Phoenixville, Pa.;
- John Longstreth, b. June 10, 1730, d. 1737;
- DANIEL LONGSTRETH, b. April 28, 1732; d. Nov. 19, 1803; m. (first) Grace Michener, (second) Martha Bye; of whom presently;
- Jane Longstreth, b. March 18, 1733-4; d. aged twenty months;
- Jane Longstreth, b. Jan. 23, 1735-6, d. May 16, 1795; m., April 22, 1755, Jonathan Coates, of Phoenixville, Pa.;
- Ann Longstreth, b. Jan. 3, 1737-8; d. June 26, 1824; m., Sept. 22, 1755, Benjamin Coates, of Phoenixville, brother of Jonathan;
- John Longstreth, b. Oct. 25, 1739; d. April 16, 1817, at Phoenixville, where he was some years a Justice of the Peace;
- Elizabeth Longstreth, b. May 15, 1741; d. June 28, 1813, at Phoenixville; m. Joseph Starr, of Warminster;
- Isaac Longstreth, b. Feb. 16, 1742-3; d. April 12, 1817; was Captain in the patriot army, during Revolution, and commanded a company at battle of Crooked Billet; later lived at Darby; m., Nov. 15, 1770, Martha Thomas; his name is on the monument at Hatboro.

DANIEL LONGSTRETH, eldest surviving son of Bartholomew and Ann (Dawson) Longstreth, was born April 28, 1732, in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His father dying when he was in his eighteenth year, the care of his younger brothers and sisters devolved upon his mother and him, as well as the preservation of the large estate left for their use.

Daniel Longstreth inherited over 400 acres of the homestead plantation under his father's will and resided thereon during his whole life. He was a member of Horsham Monthly Meeting of Friends, and was a prominent and highly esteemed man in the community in which he resided, filling very many positions of public and private trust; frequently acting as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian in the settlement of estates, and serving on innumerable commissions from

the courts of the county for laying out roads, auditing accounts, etc. During the Revolutionary struggle, being a Quaker non-combatant, he held aloof from public affairs. For a time he was Collector of the Provincial Tax. He was one of the earliest members of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and For the Bettering of the Condition of the People of Color." His certificate of membership, dated 3mo. (March) 25, 1793, is still in the possession of the family. In 1766 he erected a fine large addition to the old house originally erected by his father 1713, making it one of the finest and most commodious houses in that vicinity.

Daniel Longstreth married (first), May 22, 1753, Grace Michener, born in Moreland township, May 22, 1729, died April 16, 1775; daughter of John Michener, of Moreland, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Adam and Grace Harker, of Middletown, Bucks county, who had come from Yorkshire, and were among the prominent Friends in Bucks county. John Michener, born in Philadelphia, 9mo. (November) 29, 1701, was the youngest son of John and Sarah Michener who came from England and settled in Philadelphia about 1686, and removed to Moreland, 1715.

Daniel Longstreth married (second), February 2, 1779, Martha, daughter of Thomas Bye, of Buckingham, Bucks county, who survived him and died at the home of her husband's granddaughter, Rachel (Ross) Maris, Philadelphia, March 7, 1833, aged ninety-seven years, three months and fourteen days.

JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, seventh child of Daniel and Grace (Michener) Longstreth, born in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1765, learned the business of hat-making and for some years followed that business at Hatboro, Montgomery county, where his great-grandfather, John Dawson, had established the business many years previously. At his father's death he inherited the homestead portion of the old Longstreth plantation in Warminster, dying April 23, 1840. Like his father and grandfather, he was a man of the highest standing in the community and greatly respected and esteemed for his public and private virtues, filling numerous offices of public and private trust.

Joseph Longstreth married, September 29, 1797, at Friends' Meeting, New Providence, Montgomery county, Sarah, daughter of David Thomas (2), of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward and Ann (Jones) Richardson, granddaughter of Joseph Richardson, of "Oleithgo," Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, whose ancestry, tracing back to the guarantors of the *Magna Charta*, and Edward III., of England, is given in our account of the Bevan family in these volumes; and great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, Mayor of Philadelphia, a Provincial Councillor, and member of Colonial Assembly, and his wife, Eleanor, an account of whom and their emigration is also given in this work. Ann Jones, wife of Edward Richardson, was a daughter of William Jones and came from Wales with her parents when a child. Edward Richardson was an Elder of Friends' Meeting and considered one of the best farmers in his neighborhood.

David Thomas (2) and wife, Mary (Richardson) Thomas, had issue:

Sarah Thomas, m. Joseph Longstreth:

Abel Thomas, m. Hannah Paul;

David Thomas, m. Hannah Jacobs;

Anna Thomas, m. Moses Robinson, and lived near Phœnixville.

David Thomas (3), brother of Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth, was a civil engineer, and was engaged in the construction of the Erie Canal, having charge of that part of it from Rochester, westward, and the Welland Canal. He was a man of many accomplishments, a distinguished florist and pomologist, and a well known writer on agriculture and kindred subjects. His son, John J. Thomas, who married Mary Howland, a minister of the Society of Friends, was also a writer on agriculture, and was some years one of the editors of *The Country Gentleman* at Albany, New York.

Another son, Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, was author of Lippincott's "Biographical Dictionary," a medical dictionary; and was a well known writer and lecturer on literature. He went to India to study Sanscrit, and was there at the time of the Sepoy Rebellion. He died December 24, 1891, in Philadelphia, aged eighty years.

David Thomas, father of Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth, was a son of David Thomas, of Upper Providence, and his wife, Anna, daughter of Abel and Mary (Garrett) Noble. The latter, born in Leicestershire, England, November, 1670, was the second child of William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett, of Harby, Leicestershire, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1684, and were progenitors of the prominent family of that and Philadelphia county, some account of which is given in these volumes. Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth was born November 3, 1769, and died March 10, 1829.

Issue of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth:

Edward Thomas Longstreth, b. Aug. 30, 1798, d. Jan. 22, 1802;

DANIEL LONGSTRETH, b. Nov. 25, 1800; d. March 30, 1846; m. (first) Elizabeth Lancaster, (second) Hannah Townsend; of whom presently;

Anna Thomas Longstreth, b. Oct. 8, 1802;

Susan Longstreth, b. Nov. 28, 1804;

Mary Thomas Longstreth, b. Dec. 20, 1807;

Martha Michener Longstreth, b. Feb. 28, 1811, d., Phila., at her home on Arch st., Jan. 5, 1862, unm. She was of literary tastes, of good business capacity, interested in the anti-slavery cause and progressive affairs of the day.

DANIEL LONGSTRETH, only surviving son of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Longstreth, died at the old homestead, and is buried at Horsham. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and for several years clerk of Horsham Monthly and Abington Quarterly Meetings. He received a good English education, was especially well versed in mathematics; and being all his life a diligent student on mathematical and scientific subjects, became one of the best educated men of his times on these lines. He devoted much of his time to surveying and conveyancing, and wrote a number of papers for the local press on scientific subjects. During his later years he practiced dentistry to a considerable extent. In 1840 he opened a boarding school, for the instruction of boys in higher mathematics, at his home, which he conducted some years with success.

Daniel Longstreth collected, 1833, a large amount of material in reference to John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, some of which was published in the Bucks county newspaper. He also furnished the greater part of the material on this subject, published by John F. Watson in his "Annals of Philadelphia."

John Fitch made the model of his first steamboat in Warminster, Bucks county, 1785, and it was tried on a pond or stream in Joseph Longstreth's meadow, about

half a mile from Davisville, in Southampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. It realized every expectation; the machinery was made of brass; the paddle wheels, which were of wood, were made by Nathaniel B. Boileau, a student of Princeton, during a vacation. John L. Longstreth (now in his eighty-third year), son of the above Daniel Longstreth, remembers being on a visit with his father about 1843 to Nathaniel B. Boileau, then living at Hatboro, and hearing him say, that he had made those paddlewheels. It was Daniel Longstreth (son of Bartholomew), grandfather of the above Daniel Longstreth, who gave John Fitch assistance in perfecting his priceless invention.

Daniel Longstreth married (first) Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, born July 5, 1803, died September 19, 1829, daughter of John Lancaster, by whom he had two children, John L. and Elizabeth L. Longstreth.

JOHN L. LONGSTRETH, born November 10, 1827, was but two years of age at the death of his mother, and five years of age when his father married a second time, and he was reared by his second mother, as her own child, and on his father's death, when he was in his nineteenth year, the care of his little brothers and sisters devolved upon him, and they gladly testify to his loving kindness and care in their behalf. When still a young man he came to Philadelphia, was in the employ of the well known firm of French Richards & Company many years. When the firm of Samuel H. French & Company was formed, he became a member of it, and was a prominent business man for nearly fifty years. He married (first), October 25, 1870, in Germantown, Rachel Orum Longstreth, a distant cousin, daughter of Thomas B. and Lydia (Noble) Longstreth, eminent members of the Society of Friends, active in the anti-slavery movement, and in many philanthropic and charitable enterprises; granddaughter of Joseph Longstreth, born November 25, 1773, died March 9, 1807, a dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert and Sarah McKee, who married (second) Gabriel Middleton, of Philadelphia; and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Longstreth, born September 17, 1746, died August 4, 1802, buried in Valley Friends' Meeting graveyard. This Benjamin Longstreth was the founder of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and erected there the first iron works that have since made the town famous. He married Sarah, daughter of Solomon Fussell, and his second wife, Mary Wilson.

Rachel Orum Longstreth died in Philadelphia, December 24, 1875, and John L. Longstreth married (second), May 28, 1889, Emily T., daughter of John C. and Louisa (Thomas) Evans. They are active in Meeting affairs and in benevolent institutions.

Elizabeth Lancaster Longstreth, born September 14, 1829, died April 23, 1848, about two years after the death of her father, Daniel Longstreth. She was eighteen years of age and a lovely young woman, and was buried at Horsham.

Daniel Longstreth married (second), at Fourth and Green street Meeting, Philadelphia, December 25, 1832, Hannah Townsend, born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1801, died in Philadelphia, August 6, 1865, buried at Fairhill Cemetery, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clark) Townsend. She was a descendant of John Townsend, said to have been a brother of Richard Townsend, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn, October, 1682. About 1715, John Townsend and wife Elizabeth purchased land at Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, where two generations of the family resided.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, son of John and Elizabeth, came into possession of his father's property at Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, and held it until it was required for the enlargement of Independence Square. He then built a house on Spruce street, below Third, where three generations of the family resided; his son, John Townsend (2), dying there in his eightieth year, in the same house in which he was born.

Charles Townsend married, at Burlington, New Jersey, by New Jersey License dated May 18, 1730, Abigail Embree, "of Pennsylvania."

JOHN TOWNSEND (2), youngest son of Charles and Abigail (Embree) Townsend, married Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Watson) Cox, of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of John and Hannah (Cox) Townsend:

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, b. 1772, m. Elizabeth Clark; of whom presently;

Charles Townsend, m. Priscilla Kirk; both were prominent members of Green Street Friends' Meeting, she being an accepted minister. Their three sons were, Elisha K., John K., and Edward Townsend. Elisha was a dentist in Phila.; John K. was a noted ornithologist, made a journey across the continent to the Pacific many years prior to the days of trans-continental railroads, and wrote a book on his travels; Edward Townsend, also a prominent dentist of Phila., was greatly interested in philanthropic work, especially in relation to prisons. He m. Ann A. Townsend, a valued minister among Friends, and lived to the age of ninety-one years. Hannah and Mary Townsend, daus. of Charles and Priscilla, were both gifted writers of Phila.; the former being author of a "History of England in Verse," and the latter of "Life in the Insect World," etc.;

Lydia Townsend, d. unm.;

Abigail Townsend, d. m.;

John Townsend, m. Mary Fish.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, eldest child of John and Hannah (Cox) Townsend, born in the old Townsend homestead, on Spruce street, Philadelphia, 1772; married, May 21, 1800, at Pine Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, Elizabeth Clark, born in Philadelphia, September 18, 1773, died there, 1854. She was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wyer) Clark, who came from London, England, 1773, bringing with them a son, Joseph, about two years of age, who afterwards married and settled in Watertown, New York. Their daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Townsend, was born after the arrival of her parents in Philadelphia.

Joseph Clark at one time maintained a school for girls in Philadelphia, and Dolly Madison, wife of President James Madison, was among his pupils. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and deeply interested in philanthropic work, particularly in the education and Christianizing of the Indian and Negro races. At one time he visited in the northern Indian reservations, and brought a number of young Indian girls to Philadelphia and placed them in suitable homes to be taught civilized and refined household ways, that they might exert a civilizing influence on their people on their return to their homes. He also assisted the colored people of Philadelphia in establishing their church of St. Thomas. In the Journal of Stephen Grellett, an eminent travelling minister of the Society of Friends (some account of whom is given in our sketch of the Collins family), he gives the following account of one of his religious pilgrimages: "Feeling drawings of Gospel Love towards some parts of the sea shore about Cape May and Great Egg Harbor, and having obtained the approbation and Certificate of Friends, I set off about the middle of 7th Month, (). My dear friend Joseph Clark accompanied me in the service. Besides visiting Friends in those parts, we

went into about 84 families mostly of the poorer class of the inhabitants, * * *."

From John Hunt's Journal, we extract the following note in reference to Joseph Clark:

"Joseph Clark, on 8mo. 8th, 1818, had a meeting of conference with a number of Friends at our Meeting House, about a concern he had felt to promote associations of young women to take care of and assist the poor. He had travelled in many parts of our Yearly Meeting on this concern and assisted in forming such benevolent societies among young women. 'For they that thus help others improve themselves.' 'They that labor in right things receive wages and gather fruit unto eternal life.' He carried small tracts of a pious character for gratuitous distribution."

After the death of his wife, which occurred June 22, 1788, Joseph Clark published a pamphlet giving an account of her piety and works.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Clark) Townsend had four children, Hannah, wife of Daniel Longstreth; two sons both named William, who died in infancy, and Samuel Townsend, born 1807, who removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and became a prominent minister among Friends. He married (first) Mary G., daughter of Jonathan and Martha Sleeper, of Philadelphia; (second) Jane Stockton Jewett, a descendant of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

HANNAH (TOWNSEND) LONGSTRETH was an active member with her husband of Abington Quarterly Meeting, she being clerk for several years. About fourteen years after the death of her husband she removed to Philadelphia, and re-united herself with the Friends' Meeting at Fourth and Green streets, of which she had been at one time clerk. She took an active interest in philanthropic work, was an ardent Abolitionist, and a friend of Lucretia Mott. During the Civil War, she was active in visiting the hospitals where lay the sick and wounded soldiers as they were brought north from battles in the Southland. She was a member of the Penn Relief Association, a society organized by the women of Philadelphia, to sew and prepare supplies and clothing for the soldiers and their families. Sympathetic and kind of heart by nature, and possessed of fine literary taste and talent, she was a welcome visitor in many homes, and her company was much sought after. She assisted Benjamin Lundy in the preparation of the "Memoirs of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler," the anti-slavery poetess. She died in Philadelphia, August 6, 1865.

Issue of Daniel and Hannah (Townsend) Longstreth:

Joseph T. Longstreth, b. Aug. 7, 1833; d. July 12, 1834;

Sarah Longstreth, b. Sept. 4, 1834, at old homestead, d. in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1901; m. Charles R. Hollingsworth, May 29, 1856, a descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, an early settler in New Castle co., near the Pa. line, many of whose descendants have been prominently identified with the affairs of Phila. and vicinity. His sister, Elizabeth Hollingsworth, was mother of Prof. Susan J. Cunningham, Ph. D., for thirty-seven years head of mathematical dept. of Swarthmore College, Pa., prior to her resignation, 1906;

Moses Robinson Longstreth, d. inf., April 2, 1838;

Samuel Townsend Longstreth, b. Aug. 2, 1837, at old homestead; m., June 10, 1869, Jane L. Jones, a descendant of Dr. Edward Jones, and Mary (Wynne) Jones, from Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, the pioneers of the Welsh tract in Merion, Philadelphia co., Mary being dau. of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who accompanied William Penn to America in the "Welcome," and was Speaker of first Pennsylvania Assembly, 1682-3; also descendant of Jan and Mary Lucken, one of thirteen heads of families who founded Germantown, 1684, accounts of both of which families are given in this volume;

Edward Longstreth, b. June 22, 1839, at the old homestead in Warminster, Bucks co., d., Phila., Feb. 24, 1905; came to Phila., Oct. 24, 1857, and was apprenticed to M. W.

Baldwin & Co., of Baldwin Locomotive Works, for term of five years; he showed such aptitude and industry that before the close of the third year of his apprenticeship, he was made foreman of one of the departments of the works; studying closely the interests of his employers, he invented and introduced many improvements in the manufacture of locomotives. Aug. 1, 1867, he became foreman of the erecting shops, and Jan. 1, 1868, superintendent of the entire works. Becoming a member of the firm, Jan. 1, 1870, he continued in control of the mechanical department, having under his charge 3,000 men, until his retirement by reason of impaired health, Jan. 1, 1886. He was vice-president of Franklin Institute; a director of Williamson Free Industrial School; director of Delaware Insurance Company, member of Union League and Engineer's Clubs. He took an active part in municipal reform in Phila., being one of the most energetic of the members of the Committee of One Hundred, 1884, and continuing his interest in the bettering of political conditions in Phila. to the time of his decease. He was a member of the Society of Friends, of Green Street Meeting. He was an active member of Pennsylvania and Bucks County Historical Societies and took a lively interest in their proceedings. It was through his instrumentality and generosity, that the Bucks County Historical Society placed a memorial stone on the Old York Road, in Warminster, to mark the spot where John Fitch first conceived the idea of the steamboat. He also purchased and donated to the Bucks County Society, a lot of land in Doylestown, upon which to erect their building, and contributed generously to its erection. He was a man of eminent mechanical ability, high-minded and honorable, and was much respected and esteemed wherever known. He m., June 7, 1865, Anna Pusey Wise, of Phila., who also took an active interest in philanthropic work. She was deeply interested in measures and institutions for the advancement of women; was three years president of New Century Club; a woman of fine talents, very much beloved by all who knew her. She and her husband both died at their residence, 1410 Spruce st., Phila., she Sept. 18, 1899, and he, Feb. 24, 1905;

ANNA R. LONGSTRETH, b. April 2, 1841; m. Robert Tilney; of whom presently;
David Thomas Longstreth, b. Oct. 26, 1844; d. July 9, 1848.

ANNA R. LONGSTRETH, born at the old Longstreth homestead, in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, removed with her widowed mother to Philadelphia, and was educated at Ercildoun; was a student at the Philadelphia School of Design, and has since been deeply interested in educational work in the city, taking a lively interest in kindergarten work. She is a member of the Society of Friends; a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Bucks County Historical Society; of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America; and a member of the New Century Club, Woman Suffrage Society, and other associations. She is author of a number of historical papers, and has done much genealogical work, in reference to the families of Richardson, Bevan, Thomas, Clark, Townsend, Longstreth.

Anna R. Longstreth married, November 22, 1876, Robert Tilney, born at Norwich, county Norfolk, England, September 23, 1839, son of Robert and Catharine (Hardingham) Tilney, and a descendant of noble lineage. In an old book entitled "History of Boston" in England, appears a genealogical chart of the Tilney family, on which appears the name of Queen Elizabeth, whose mother Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII., was daughter of Elizabeth (Howard) Boleyn, who was a daughter of Thomas Howard (2), famous in English history, Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife. By his second wife, Agnes Tilney, he had a daughter who married John Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Robert Tilney came from London, England, to New York, arriving there November, 1861, and in January, 1862, entered the Union army as a private in the Twelfth New York Regiment, which later was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the engagements, except those of the advance on Richmond by the Peninsula, until after the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was appointed clerk to the regiment, later clerk to the Ordinance Department of the Brigade, then to the Provost Marshal's Department of the

Division, and finally was made Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the Fifth Army Corps, serving as such until the close of the war; declining a lieutenancy, preferring to remain in his clerical position. This required his constant attendance on the Adjutant-General in all the campaigns in which the corps was engaged from Gettysburg to Appomattox.

After the close of the war he was appointed Military Clerk at the headquarters of the Department of the Atlantic, under Gen. Meade, remaining in this position until mustered out of service, August 31, 1865. Just previous to the latter date he, with a civilian clerk, was detailed by Gen. Meade to take to Washington the records of the Army of the Potomac and deliver them to the Secretary of War. In 1879 Robert Tilney compiled the first issue of the "American Newspaper Annual" and he is still editor of that work. In 1898 he published "Gleanings from Poetic Fields," containing translations of poems from the German and other languages and some original poems. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years took an active part in the Green Street First Day School. He is a member of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. He married (first), July 22, 1869, in Philadelphia, Mary E. Pedrick, who died April 19, 1874; (second), November 22, 1876, Anna R. Longstreth, above mentioned.

BAIRD FAMILY.

MATTHEW BAIRD, many years executive head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1817, and came to Philadelphia with his parents at the age of four years. His father was a coppersmith. The son was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at an early age secured a position as assistant to one of the professors of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, where he acquired valuable training and technical knowledge that was of the utmost use to him in his future business career. In 1834 he entered the employ of the New Castle Manufacturing Company, of New Castle, Delaware, workers in copper and sheet iron. While filling that position he was appointed superintendent of the railroad shops at New Castle. In 1838 he was made foreman of the sheet-iron and boiler department of Baldwin's Locomotive Works, and returned to Philadelphia. He filled that position until 1850, and for the next two years was engaged in the marble business with his brother John Baird, on Spring Garden street, below Thirteenth.

In 1854 Mr. Baird became a partner with Matthias W. Baldwin, in the proprietorship of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and at the death of Mr. Baldwin, September 7, 1865, became sole proprietor of those extensive works. In 1867 he formed a partnership with George Burnham and Charles T. Parry, under the firm name of The Baldwin Locomotive Works, M. Baird & Co., Proprietors, which continued until 1873, when Mr. Baird withdrew from active business life, though retaining an important interest in that and numerous other public and private enterprises. He was many years a director of the Central National Bank; and at his death was a director of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company; of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; Andover Iron Company; and of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company. He was also one of the incorporators and a director of the American Steamship Company; and a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was eminently public-spirited and was prominently identified with enterprises of a general and charitable nature. He was one of the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts; a manager of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and contributed largely to a number of benevolent institutions. He died May 19, 1877.

Matthew Baird married, June 1, 1871, Anna Wright, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1840, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Margaretta Miller (McLean) Wright, and a descendant of early Scotch-Irish settlers in that and the adjoining county of Montgomery, many of whom were prominent in the affairs of their respective localities in Colonial and Revolutionary days. On the paternal side she is sixth in descent from John Wright, a native of Ireland, who was one of the early settlers in what is now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. John Wright, a son of this early emigrant, was father of Jonathan Wright, whose son, John Wright, was father of Benjamin Franklin Wright, before mentioned.

John Wright, grandfather of Anna (Wright) Baird, born 1765, died 1848, married Margaret, born 1772, died 1837, daughter of Capt. Henry Darrah, of

New Britain township, Bucks county, one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution, by his wife, Ann Jamison.

The founder of the Darrah, Darragh or Darroch family in Pennsylvania, was Thomas Darroch, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, who, with his wife, Mary, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1730, and settled with the little colony of Ulster-Scots, on the banks of the Neshaminy, near the site of the famous "Log College." The plantation originally taken up by Thomas Darroch, was just over the Bucks county line in Horsham township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where he resided until 1740, when he purchased a tract of 500 acres on the Swamp Road in Bedminster township, Bucks county, and settled thereon. He and his family were among the earliest and most faithful members of the Deep Run Presbyterian Church, an adjunct of the old Neshaminy Church, and erected 1737, close to the Darroch plantation. In the old burying-ground adjoining the church, Thomas Darroch and his wife and a number of their descendants lie buried. He died 1750, leaving sons: Robert, Thomas, William, Henry and James, and daughters: Agnes, wife of John Davis; Esther, wife of George Scott, and Susanna. Robert was a member of the Bucks County Committee of Safety; William a Captain in Col. Robinson's Battalion, Bucks County Militia, in the Revolution, as well as a soldier in the Colonial service, and was ancestor of Hon. William Darrah Kelly, of Philadelphia, known as the "Father of the House" of Representatives at Washington, as well as of Commodore Thompson Darrah Shaw, and Gen. Samuel A. Smith.

Capt. Henry Darrah was fourth son of Thomas and Mary Darroch, of Bedminster, and was born at about the date of the settlement of his parents in that township. He married, August 13, 1760, Ann, daughter of Henry and Mary (Stewart) Jamison, of Warwick township, Bucks county, both natives of the north of Ireland, and among the early settlers on the Neshaminy, about 1720, Henry Jamison, being a son of Henry Jamison, Sr., who accompanied by his sons, Henry, Robert and Alexander, emigrated from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and purchased land in Warwick, 1724.

Tradition relates that Henry Jamison did not approve of Capt. Darrah as a suitor for his daughter, deeming him too much of a dashing young cavalier, fond of horses and adventure. The young people, however, settled the matter for themselves, by the Captain taking his sweetheart up behind him on one of his fast horses, and outdistancing the irate father in a race to the local parson's, where the matrimonial knot was tied. The Jamisons and Stewarts were among the founders of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, 1727, and Henry, Jr., father of Mrs. Darrah, was an original trustee of the "New Lights" at the division of the congregation, 1742.

Capt. Henry Darrah, on his marriage, 1760, settled on a part of the homestead plantation in Bedminster, inherited from his father, but sold his part thereof, 1765, and purchased a farm on the Neshaminy in New Britain township, comprising nearly 300 acres, where he resided until his death, 1782. Like most of his race in Pennsylvania, he was an ardent patriot, from the very inception of the Revolutionary struggle. He was a member of the Associated Company of New Britain township, 1775, and soon thereafter organized a company, largely of his compatriots of the Scotch-Irish Colony on the Neshaminy, and was commissioned its Captain. He served in the New Jersey campaign of 1776, and at the reorganiza-

tion of the militia, 1777, he was commissioned Captain, May 6, 1777, of the Seventh Company, Fifth Battalion, and was in the service of the United States, under Lieut.-Col., afterwards Gen. John Lacey, until 1778, when his company was incorporated in the battalion of Col. William Roberts, which was in service in various engagements. It was later under the command of Col. Robert Robinson. Capt. Darrah's death was due to a severe cold contracted in the service of his country.

There is in possession of his descendants a beautifully written letter from Ann Darrah to her husband, Capt. Henry Darrah, while he was in the service of his country.

Capt. Henry Darrah and his wife Ann Jamison, had issue, children—Ann, wife of Hugh Shaw; James, born 1784, died 1842; Mary; William, born 1767, died 1838; John George; and Margaret. The latter became wife of John Wright, and mother of Benjamin Franklin Wright, above mentioned.

Benjamin Franklin Wright, son of John and Margaret (Darrah) Wright, was born September 30, 1808, reared in Warminster township, Bucks county, and lived there to middle life, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he served as a member of Common Council, 1861-2-3, and also served as one of the first building inspectors of the city. He was owner of considerable land in Warwick and Warminster townships, Bucks county, in the neighborhood of Hartsville, owning and operating for some years the old Darrah Mill, now the property of his cousin, John M. Darrah. He died March 6, 1876, and is buried at Neshaminy Presbyterian Church of Warwick. He married, 1839, Margaretta Miller, born 1815, died 1886, daughter of Capt. Alexander McLean, of Warminster, born 1785, died 1824, who commanded a company in the War of 1812-14, in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Thomas Humphrey, stationed at Marcus Hook, under Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. He was grandson of Archibald McLean or McClean, of Horsham, Montgomery county, a native of Antrim, Ireland, who died December 1, 1773, in his seventy-fifth year. Archibald McLean was sixteen years a justice in Horsham, then Philadelphia county, and a member of Colonial Assembly. His son, Archibald McLean, Jr., was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and died at Horsham, May 13, 1791.

Capt. Alexander McLean, before mentioned, who died September 7, 1824, aged forty years, and is buried at Neshaminy Presbyterian Church of Warwick, married, 1811, Lydia, daughter of Adam and Jane (Miller) Kerr, of Warwick. Adam Kerr, born 1730, died August 16, 1791, was probably of the same family as Joseph Carr, of Warwick, who married Mary, daughter of Andrew and Isabel (Miller) Long. The Kerr or Carr family is as old as the Norman Conquest. The Scotch branch of the family of Kerr, Carr, Karre, Karr, were similar, the name having the same pronunciation, the "e" in Kerr having the sound of "a" as in far.

Adam Kerr was a local merchant and innkeeper in what is now Hartsville, known in Colonial times as "Warwick Cross Roads," near which Washington and his army were encamped in July and August, 1777. He was a considerable landowner and prominent in the affairs of that locality. He was a member of the Associated Company of Warwick township, 1775, and is said to have been in active service. He married Jane, daughter of William Miller, Jr., by his wife, Ann, daughter of Henry Jamison, Sr., before referred to, and granddaughter of

William Miller, Sr., and Isabel, his wife, who donated the land upon which Neshaminy Church was erected 1727. William Miller was born, supposedly, in Scotland, 1671, and his wife, Isabel, 1670. They were the patriarchs of the Scotch-Irish settlement on the Neshaminy, where Tennent's Log College was erected; and most of the little colony were connected with them by either blood or marriage. The date of their arrival has not been definitely ascertained, but must have been as early as 1720 or 1722, as his granddaughter Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Isabel (Miller) Long, was baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church in the latter year. William Miller, Sr., died February 27, 1787, and his wife, Isabel, died December 26, 1757. They had three sons, William, above mentioned; Robert; and Hugh; and three daughters, Isabel, wife of Andrew Long; Margaret, wife of John Earle; and Mary, wife of James Curry.

William Miller, Jr., eldest son of William and Isabel, and ancestor of Mrs. Matthew Baird, was a large landholder in Bucks county, and an enterprising business man. He died 1787. By his wife, Ann Jamison, he had several children, among whom was Jane, wife of Adam Kerr.

Issue of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird:

EDGAR WRIGHT BAIRD, b. March 21, 1872; m. Mabel Rogers; of whom presently;

WILLIAM JAMES BAIRD, b. Dec. 29, 1873; m. Maria Uytendale Hendrickson; of whom presently;

MARION BAIRD, b. May 27, 1875; m. Reed A. Morgan; of whom later;

CORA BAIRD, b. June 27, 1876; m. Henry S. Jeanes; of whom later;

MATTHEW BAIRD, JR., b. June 8, 1877; of whom later.

EDGAR WRIGHT BAIRD, eldest son of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird, born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1872, received his early education at Rugby Academy and DeLancey School, and entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in the class of '03, as Bachelor of Science. He then became a student at Cornell University in the Mechanical Engineering course. He now resides in Philadelphia, and is President of the Durkin Controller Handle Company, The American Ferrofix Brazing Company, and the Baird-Smith Company. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Philadelphia and Germantown Cricket Clubs; the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, University Cottage Club of Princeton, and the Business and Professional Club, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Summit Presbyterian Church of Germantown, and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Spring Lake, New Jersey.

Edgar Wright Baird married, at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, April 15, 1896, Mabel, daughter of William B. Rogers, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Rachel, daughter of William Wynne Wister, of Germantown, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, first Speaker of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682-3; of Hon. Owen Jones, and William Wynne Wister, both signers of Continental currency. An account of the Wynne and Wister families is given elsewhere in these volumes. William B. Rogers, who was Vice-president and Treasurer of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, was a son of Prof. James Blythe Rogers, who with his brothers, William B., Henry D., and Robert E. Rogers, all professors, was a son of Patrick Kerr Rogers.

Issue of Edgar Wright and Mabel (Rogers) Baird:

Edgar Wright Baird, Jr., b. April 5, 1897;

Gainor Owen Baird, b. Oct. 27, 1898;

Marion Wright Baird, b. July 1, 1900.

WILLIAM JAMES BAIRD, second son of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird, born in Philadelphia, December 29, 1873, received his early education at DeLancey School, and entering Princeton University in the Academic course, was graduated with degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of '95. Mr. Baird resides in Philadelphia. He is not actively interested in business. He is a member of the University Cottage Club of Princeton, the Princeton Club, of New York, the Union League, the Orpheus Club, the Racquet, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of Philadelphia.

William James Baird married, October 16, 1895, at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, Maria Uytendale, daughter of Judge Charles Hendrickson, of Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Issue of William James and Maria U. (Hendrickson) Baird:

Sara Uytendale Baird, b. July 25, 1896;
William James Baird, Jr., b. March 25, 1899;
Charles Hendrickson Baird, b. Sept. 3, 1900.

MARION BAIRD, eldest daughter and third child of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird, born Philadelphia, May 27, 1875, married, June 12, 1901, Reed A. Morgan, and they reside in Paris, France.

Issue of Reed A. and Marion (Baird) Morgan:

Marion Morgan, b. May 30, 1902; d. Nov. 1, 1902;
Elizabeth Morgan.

CORA BAIRD, second daughter and fourth child of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird, born Philadelphia, June 27, 1876, married Henry S. Jeanes.

Issue of Henry S. and Cora (Baird) Jeanes:

Margaretta Jeanes;
Elizabeth Jeanes;
Henry S. Jeanes, Jr.

MATTHEW BAIRD, JR., youngest son and fifth child of Matthew and Anna (Wright) Baird, born Philadelphia, June 8, 1877, received his early education at DeLancey School, and entering Academic Department of Princeton University, received degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of '08. He was a member of the Union League, Corinthian Yacht, Merion Cricket, and Princeton Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Colonial Club of Princeton University.

Matthew Baird, Jr., married, in Philadelphia, November 22, 1899, Marie Louise, born May 30, 1878, daughter of I. Layton and Emma (Vollmer) Register, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Matthew, Jr., and Marie Louise (Register) Baird:

Matthew Baird (3), b. Dec. 28, 1901;
Mary Louise Baird, b. April 25, 1905.

RICHARDSON FAMILY.

JOHN RICHARDSON, ancestor of the Richardson family of New Castle county, Delaware, came to America about 1682, from Glamford Brig (otherwise Glamford Bridge), Lincolnshire, with wife Elizabeth, and settled near New Castle. A John Richardson came over in the ship "Endeavor," Capt. George Thorp, arriving in Delaware River, 7mo. 20, 1683; as shown by the "Register of Arrivals in Pennsylvania," but he is thought to have been one of the several other John Richardsons who came to Pennsylvania.

Tradition relates that John Richardson and his family came over in the same ship with Robert Ashton, the "Shoveld" which sailed from Hull, 3mo. 8, 1686, but later researches seem to indicate that John Richardson, Sr., came at an earlier date, and that his wife, Elizabeth, and son, John, came with the Ashton family.

Though John Richardson and his family were apparently members of the Society of Friends, and the early meetings of the Friends of that locality were held at his house prior to the erection of the first Meetinghouse, 1705, no record has been found of a certificate produced by him from Friends in England. He had a brother Joseph Richardson, who remained at Glamford Bridge, as in his will dated November 16, 1710, he makes a bequest to "my nephew John Richardson, son of my brother Joseph Richardson of Glamford Bridge, County of Lincoln, Kingdom of Great Britain. Woolen Draper" to the amount of ten pounds, "old Currency."

John Richardson was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for New Castle county, February, 1688, and recommissioned June 9, 1695. He was also a member of Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, from that county, 1697.

John Richardson died January 19, 1710-11, and was buried in a walled plot within the Friends' burying-ground at New Castle, where a number of his family were later interred.

Issue of John and Elizabeth Richardson:

JOHN RICHARDSON, b. in England, 1679, d. Sept. 4, 1755; m. Ann Ashton; of whom presently;

Richard Richardson, no further record than mention in father's will;

Mary Richardson, m. James Anderson, of Georges Creek; apparently deceased before her father, legacies being given to her children, Mary and James Anderson.

JOHN RICHARDSON, son of John and Elizabeth, born at Glamford Brig, Lincolnshire, England, 1679, married at her father's house at Georges Creek, New Castle county, September 7, 1704, Ann, born at Elin, Lincolnshire, October 5, 1680, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ashton, who sailed from Hull, England, May 9, 1686, in the ship "Shoveld," Capt. John Howell, and landed at New Castle, July of the same year. They came from Elin, Lincolnshire, and settled on a large tract of land at Georges Creek, New Castle, purchased of William Penn before leaving England. His will, dated January 11, 1706, was probated April 7, 1706. Robert and Elizabeth Ashton had, besides Ann, who married John Richardson, another daughter, Sarah, who married Bartholomew Wyatt, of Salem county, New Jersey, and had two children, Bartholomew and Elizabeth, the

former of whom by his marriage to Elizabeth Tomlinson, was father of Sarah Wyatt, who married Richard Wistar, of Philadelphia. Robert Ashton was many years a Justice of New Castle county.

John Richardson, on his marriage to Ann Ashton, settled on the banks of Christiana Creek, two miles above the present site of Wilmington, and owned a large tract of land extending along the banks of the creek, where he made an effort to found a town; laying out streets, building wharves, etc., but other than his own large storehouses and wharves, where he carried on an extensive shipping business and a small settlement on his own land, his town came to naught, Wilmington having supplanted it as a town site. John Richardson carried on a extensive shipping trade with West Indies, importing large quantities of sugar, molasses, rum, and other products of those islands, in his own vessels, and carrying out to the West Indies products of the colonies in large quantities. His trade expanded and proved profitable, and he amassed a large estate for that time. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the Three Lower Counties, serving in the General Assembly as a representative from New Castle, 1716, and several times re-elected. He was also a Justice of the Peace, and of the New Castle County Courts, 1726-27, and probably until his death, September 4, 1755; the records for the period from 1727 to 1765, being almost entirely lost or destroyed. He was an active member of the Society of Friends in his earlier days; the meeting later known as Kennett or Newark Meeting being frequently held at his house, 1704-15. He was buried in the family lot at New Castle. His will, dated December 20, 1752, and a codicil dated August 6, 1753, devised a number of houses and lots, store, stable, etc., in the town of New Castle to his son, Joseph; to son, Robert, his wharf, houses, and tract of land and marsh, "where Edward Carter at present dwells, called Safe Harbor," and 300 acres of land at Powell's Point, together with his present dwelling-house and about thirty-five acres of land and marsh. This "present dwelling house," was the one erected by John Richardson, 1743, and was standing until 1833, when it was taken down and rebuilt, partly with the original bricks, on the same site. A corner cupboard of antique design owned by John Richardson, still remained in the house as late as 1880. Robert devised the property to his son, John, who dying without issue, it passed to his sister, Ann, wife of Henry Latimer, whose heirs held it several generations.

To his son, Richard, John Richardson devised a tract called "Content," and the plantation, "where Richard Groves lives," and the mills and mill lands, house and improvements on Mill Creek. To his son, Joseph, and daughters were devised legacies in money and goods. Ann (Ashton) Richardson, wife of John Richardson, died June 18, 1748, aged sixty-eight years.

Issue of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson:

Elizabeth Richardson, b. June 4, 1705, d. March 15, 1733-4, unm.;

Joseph Richardson, b. Dec. 6, 1706, d., Phila., Nov. 17, 1770; was associated in business with his father in his younger days, and on his marriage, his father erected a house for him on Christiana Creek and designed to have him take an active interest in the business, but he chose to live in Phila. He m., Oct., 1745, Sarah Morris, b. in Barbadoes, Sept. 9, 1722, d. Oct., 1746, on the birth of her only child, Sarah, who became wife of Nicholas Waln, of Phila. Sarah was a dau. of William Morris, a prominent colonial merchant of Phila., Barbadoes and Trenton, N. J., by his wife, Sarah Dury, of Barbadoes, and granddaughter of Anthony Morris, of Phila., by his third wife, Mary Coddington. Joseph Morris was prominent in the affairs of Phila., and served as a representative in Colonial Assembly, 1763 to his death;

- Robert Richardson, b. May 31, 1708, d. June 18, 1761; m., Oct. 6, 1750, Sarah, dau. of William Shipley, founder of Wilmington, by his second wife, Elizabeth Levis, b. May 25, 1729, d. June 28, 1793. Robert Richardson was connected with the shipping business on Christiana Creek many years, and later carried on the mercantile business at Wilmington. He was about to remove to Phila., when he d. His dau., Elizabeth, became second wife of Charles Wharton, a prominent and successful merchant of Phila., Commissary of the Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776, d. s. p., May 23, 1782. Ann Richardson, another dau. of Robert and Sarah, m. Dr. Henry Latimer, of Wilmington, and inherited the homestead at the death of her only brother, John Richardson, 1800;
- Susannah Richardson, b. Sept. 19, 1710, d. Nov. 26, 1766; m. Peter Bayard, of Bohemia Manor, Maryland;
- Sarah Richardson, b. July 9, 1712, d. Aug. 15, 1772; m., 1745, Dr. John Finney, who d. at New Castle, March 22, 1774;
- Ann Richardson, b. May 1, 1714, d. Feb. 20, 1799; m., 1758, Col. William Armstrong, of New Castle co., member of Colonial Assembly, 1742-46; living in 1775;
- Mary Richardson, b. March 22, 1715-16, d. Nov. 18, 1798; came to Phila. to live with her brother, Joseph, 1767, and m. there, 1772, Peter Reeve; no issue;
- Rebecca Richardson, b. June 22, 1717, d. Nov. 23, 1773; m., April 13, 1741, Joseph Peters, shipping merchant of Wilmington, son of Thomas Peters, of Phila.; brought certificate from Friends' Meeting at Phila., 1740, and was disowned 1748, for arming his merchant vessel. She m. (second) William Morris, merchant of Trenton, N. J., later of Wilmington, son of William and Sarah (Dury) Morris, and brother to Sarah Morris, wife of her elder brother, Joseph. She had no issue by either husband;
- John Richardson, b. Oct. 6, 1718, d. March 18, 1737, accidentally killed;
- RICHARD RICHARDSON, b. June 9, 1720, d. Sept. 10, 1797; m. Sarah Tatnall; of whom presently;
- Hannah Richardson, b. Sept. 16, 1721, d. Nov. 11, 1787; m. (first) Thomas Gray, (second) Francis Johnson;
- Jane Richardson, b. Feb. 1, 1727, d. July 18, 1805; m. Dr. John McKinley, first President or Governor of state of Del., appointed Feb., 1777; captured by the British the night of Sept. 11, 1777, after battle of Brandywine, and carried to New Castle and confined on board the "Solway" British man-of-war, and after the capture of Phila. imprisoned there and carried to Flatbush, L. I., on its evacuation; but released July, 1778, and returned to his home; d., Wilmington, Aug. 31, 1796; was native of Ireland, b. Feb. 24, 1721.

RICHARD RICHARDSON, fourth son and tenth child of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, of Christiana Creek, New Castle county, was born in the old family mansion there, June 9, 1720. He inherited from his father the mills on Mill Creek, near the bridge on the Baltimore Road, one and a half miles from Wilmington, of which his father had been one of the proprietors when it was a "tub mill," propelled solely by the current of the creek, without dam or forebay. It was the first mill erected on the stream, and was a very primitive affair, when John Richardson purchased the interest of his quondam partners, 1723. He soon after erected a much more modern mill, located at the point where the old Baltimore Road crossed Mill Creek, at the head of tide water, which at that time was navigable by small craft up to the mill and the grain and grists came to the mill by water as well as overland. Prior to the time of his marriage, Richard Richardson lived at this mill, which he operated; his youngest sister residing with him as housekeeper, prior to her own marriage to Gov. McKinley.

Richard Richardson erected a sawmill here 1765, and renewed the grain mill, 1785, and continued to operate it until his death, September 10, 1797.

Richard Richardson married, at Friends' Meeting, Wilmington, April 24, 1766, Sarah Tatnall, born October 31, 1745, daughter of Edward Tatnall, of Wilmington, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Pennock, of West Marlborough township, Chester county, and granddaughter of Robert Tatnall, of Leicestershire, England, who died there, 1715. His widow, Ann Tatnall, and her seven children, Jonathan, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, and Edward,

sailed from Bristol, England, and settled in Darby, Chester county, near Philadelphia, about 1725.

Edward Tatnall, youngest son, married at London Grove Meeting, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1735, Elizabeth Pennock, and soon after that date removed to Wilmington, New Castle county, now Delaware, and was one of the early carpenters and builders of the town. He died there April 11, 1790. Edward and Elizabeth (Pennock) Tatnall were the parents of five children, Mary, who married William Marshall; Ann, died unmarried; Joseph; Elizabeth, who married John Tripp, and Sarah, who married Richard Richardson. Joseph Tatnall, the only son, born in Wilmington, November 6, 1740, and died there August 3, 1813, was one of the most distinguished men of Wilmington. He was a miller, and during the Revolutionary War furnished flour to Washington's famished army, though threatened by the British with the destruction of his mill if he did not desist from so doing. Washington and Lafayette were guests of Joseph Tatnall at his house, now 1803 Market street, Wilmington, prior to the battle of Brandywine, and when Lafayette paid his visit to America, 1824, he stopped at the house to pay his respect to the son of his oldtime host and friend. Joseph Tatnall had a good business at Wilmington, which was continued by his sons and grandsons. He was first president of Bank of Delaware. He married (first) January 31, 1765, Elizabeth Lea, mother of his children; (second) Sarah (Rodman), widow of Joseph Parson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, his nine children were: Sarah, born 1765; m. Thomas Lea, who built the largest mill on the Brandywine, still operated on a very large scale by his descendants; Margaret, born 1767, married (first) Isaac Starr, (second) James Price; Elizabeth, born 1770, married Joseph Bailey; Edward, died young; Ann, born 1775, married (first) Hon. Thomas Sipple, (second) John Bellah; Joseph, born 1777, died of yellow fever, 1798; Esther, born 1779, married William Warner; Edward, born 1782, married Margery Paxson (and his eldest son, Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of Ashton Richardson, and granddaughter of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson); Thomas, born 1785, died of yellow fever, 1798.

Mary Tatnall, eldest daughter of Robert and Ann Tatnall, of Leicestershire, was first wife of William Shipley, before mentioned.

Joseph Pennock, maternal grandfather of Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born in Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, January 18, 1677-78, and was a son of Christopher Pennock, of Clonmel, Ireland, some time of Cornwall, England, who came to Philadelphia about 1685, and died there 1701, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Collett, of Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, some time of Cork. George Collett, son of George of Clonmel, died in Philadelphia, without issue, and his real estate came to his eldest brother Robert Collett, who transferred it to his nephews, Nathaniel and Christopher Pennock, of Philadelphia, 1696. Christopher Pennock is mentioned in Besse's "Sufferings of Quakers," as having suffered imprisonment for attendance at meetings of Friends in England and Ireland.

Joseph Pennock came to Pennsylvania with his parents, Christopher and Mary (Collett) Pennock, and located in Chester county, where he married, 1705, at her father's house, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis, of Springfield, Chester county, and settled on a tract of 1250 acres in Marlborough township, Chester county, granted by William Penn to George Collett, his grand-

father. In 1738, he built a mansion called "Primitive Hall," which is still standing. Prior to 1714, he is said to have been a merchant in Philadelphia. He took a prominent part in Colonial affairs, and was a member of Colonial Assembly, 1716, almost if not quite, continuously until 1746. He was also a Justice of Chester county, 1736-49. He died in Chester county, March 27, 1771. His twelve children intermarried with prominent families of Chester county.

Samuel Levis, father of Mary (Levis) Pennock, was born at Harby, Leicestershire, England, September 30, 1649, son of Christopher and Mary Levis, and married, May 4, 1680, Elizabeth, born January 16, 1653-54, daughter of William and Alice Clator, of Elton, Nottingham, England, and came to Chester county, 1684. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1689-94-98, and 1706-08; Justice of Chester county, 1686-89; and a member of Governor's Council, 1692, but the government of Pennsylvania reverting to the Crown, he does not appear to have sat in Council. He died in Springfield, 1728. Besides the daughter Sarah, who became wife of Joseph Pennock, he had two sons, Samuel and William, and daughters, Sarah, wife of George Maris, of Springfield, and Elizabeth, born December 20, 1690, died October 10, 1777, who became second wife of William Shipley, of Wilmington, and mother of Sarah (Shipley) Richardson, wife of Robert, before mentioned.

William Levis, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis, born September 8, 1688, died April 11, 1745-46, married, December 12, 1720, Elizabeth Reed, and settled in Kennett, Chester county. They had issue:

Elizabeth Levis, b. Oct. 30, 1721; m. Jacob, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Stacy) Janney, Aug. 13, 1740; d. Nov. 3, 1770;

Samuel Levis, b. Nov. 18, 1723; m. Elizabeth Gregg;

William Levis, b. Feb. 3, 1725-6; m. (first) Jane Ogden; (second) Martha Marshall;

Sarah Levis, b. Aug. 31, 1728; m. Nov. 19, 1755, Samuel, son of Timothy and Susanna (Freeland) Hanson; his second wife;

Mary Levis, b. April 10, 1732; m., Sept. 22, 1756, Thomas Hanson, brother of Samuel, who m. her sister;

Lydia Levis, b. Aug. 16, 1734; m. John Lamborn.

Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, widow of Richard Richardson, of New Castle county, whose ancestry and connections we have just briefly sketched, after the death of her husband, made her home with her unmarried daughter, Ann Richardson, in Wilmington, and died there, September 6, 1834, aged eighty-nine years.

Issue of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson:

Joseph Richardson, b. at Mill Creek, Feb. 10, 1767, d. Dec. 24, 1833; inherited the Mill Creek property, and resided there all his life. He m., June 16, 1803, Ann, b. Dec. 28, 1777, d. June 23, 1842, dau. of George and Thomazine (Bond) Spachman, of Wilmington. George Spachman, b. in village of Hankerton, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, March 20, 1740-1, d. in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 4, 1798. He was a son of Isaac Spachman, a worsted comber, who d. in Hankerton, Wiltshire, about 1746, leaving a widow, Esther, and seven children. In 1750 William Beale, of Chester co., Pa., a brother of Esther Spachman, went to England and brought over with him to Pa., four of the children—Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Isaac Spachman—and their brother, George, came some years later. These children became Friends after their arrival in Pa., and George Spachman m. at Uwchlan Meeting, May 11, 1775, Thomazine, b. 1755, d. July 20, 1832, dau. of Samuel Bond, b. Aug. 19, 1717, by his wife, Thomazine, dau. of Thomas Downing, founder of Downingtown, Pa., b. in Bradnich, Devonshire, England, Dec. 14, 1691, settled in Concord twp., Chester co., prior to 1718, and located at the site of Downingtown, 1737. He and his second wife, Thomazine, were admitted to Concord Meeting of Friends, 1730, and he died there, Jan. 15, 1772. Of his eleven children, Thomazine, b. Aug. 15, 1727, m., June 20, 1749, Samuel, son of Joseph Bond, one of the Charter Burgesses of Bristol Borough, Bucks co.,

1720, who came from Wrose, near Bradford, Yorkshire, England, with his wife, Ann Shiers; bringing a certificate from Brighthouse Meeting to Philadelphia Meeting, dated Aug. 8, 1709. Samuel Bond and several of his children removed to Frederick co., Va., 1791. Issue of Joseph and Ann (Spachman) Richardson:

Jane Richardson;

SAMUEL S. RICHARDSON, b. Oct. 11, 1806, d. Feb. 6, 1880; m. Susanna Robinson; of whom presently;

Sarah Richardson;

Thomazine Richardson;

Edward Richardson;

Joseph Richardson;

George Richardson.

John Richardson, b. May 30, 1769; d. Jan. 7, 1773;

Elizabeth Richardson, b. July 20, 1771, d. Nov. 5, 1847; m., Oct. 20, 1789, Samuel Stroud, who d. in Wilmington, 1832; had issue:

Ann Stroud;

Mary Stroud;

Edward Stroud;

Samuel Stroud;

Sarah R. Stroud, m. Jesse Mendenhall, and was grandmother of Eleanor Wilson Mendenhall, wife of John Richardson, Jr., see forward;

James Stroud.

Richard Richardson, b. July 27, 1774, d. Dec. 6, 1774;

Ashton Richardson, b. May 6, 1776, d. Aug. 10, 1852; resided at "Ashley Farm," on the Baltimore Road, near the Mill; m., June 5, 1807, Mary, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Wood, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Wood, of Phila., b., Phila., April 1, 1785, d., Delaware, Feb. 1, 1853. They had issue:

Richard, who compiled the "History of the Richardson Family" (1878):

Robert W. Richardson;

Elizabeth Richardson;

Mary Richardson;

Sarah Richardson, m. Joseph Tatnall, son of Edward and Margery;

Hannah W. Richardson;

Lucy Richardson;

Ashton Richardson, Jr.

Ann Richardson, b. Oct. 26, 1778, d., Wilmington, July 9, 1845, unm.;

JOHN RICHARDSON, b. May 18, 1783, d. Sept. 30, 1859; m. Margaret Paxson; of whom presently.

SAMUEL SPACHMAN RICHARDSON, second child and eldest son of Joseph and Ann (Spachman) Richardson, and grandson of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, born at the old mill on Mill Creek, on the Baltimore Road, near Wilmington, Delaware, October 11, 1806, married, October 14, 1841, Susanna, born November 10, 1812, daughter of William Robinson, of Wilmington, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Way) Hanson; granddaughter of Nicholas Robinson, Chief Burgess of Wilmington, 1774, by his wife, Mary, daughter of William and Dinah (Dickson) Hicklin, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, and great-granddaughter of Francis and Elizabeth Robinson, from Ballycane, county Wicklow, Ireland, who settled in New Castle county, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Francis Robinson had goods taken for tithes in county Armagh, Ireland, 1672, and was witness to the marriage of Valentine Hollingsworth (one of the earliest settlers of New Castle county), to Ann Calvert, in Segoc parish, county Armagh, Ireland, June 12, 1672. His will, dated December 4, 1748, was proven at New Castle, March 7, 1749. His widow, Elizabeth, died September 10, 1777. On July 12, 1752, a certificate was received at Wilmington Monthly Meeting, from Ballycane Monthly Meeting, county Wick-

low, Ireland, stating that Elizabeth Robinson, with her husband, Francis Robinson, since deceased, had removed from Ballycane several years previously, and had now requested a certificate; with this explanation, appended to the certificate: "We also, some years ago gave a certificate to the same purpose, which, with her daughter, was taken by the French and miscarried." Francis and Elizabeth Robinson, had sons, Francis, Nicholas, and James. Mary, eldest daughter of James Robinson, born August 8, 1743, on May 17, 1792, became second wife of Timothy Hanson, father of Elizabeth (Hanson) Robinson, and maternal grandfather of Susanna (Robinson) Richardson.

Nicholas Robinson, born 1728, died in Wilmington, August 27, 1814. He married at Newark, or Kennett, Meeting, March 22, 1750, Mary, daughter of William Hicklin, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, by his wife, Dinah Dickson, whom he had married at Newark Meeting, June, 1721.

William Dixon (probably father of Dinah (Dickson) Hicklin), and Isabella Rea, both of Segoc parish, county Armagh, Ireland, were married under the care of Lurgan Monthly Meeting, Ireland, July 4, 1683, at the house of Roger Webb, in the said parish of Segoc. Henry and Rose Dickson signed the certificate. Henry Dickson, soon after this date, came to America, and is said to have kept an inn at New Castle. He had three children, viz.:

William, who, if the same William, above mentioned, was twice married, as he married, about 1690, Ann, daughter of William and Ann Gregg, who settled on 400 acres of land in Rockland manor, Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, surveyed to him March 11, 1685, by virtue of warrant dated March 26, 1684, where he died July, 1687, and his land was divided in 1692, between his sons, Richard and John. William Dickson was a weaver by trade, and settled on Red Clay Creek, Christiana Hundred, about one mile southwest of the present village of Centerville. His will dated imo. 31, 1708, was proven September 20, 1708. His widow, Ann, married John Houghton, of New Castle county.

Dinah Dickson, daughter of Henry, married Michael Harlan, 1690, at Newark Meeting.

Rose Dickson, daughter of Henry, married, 1690, Thomas Pierson, then a widower, Deputy Surveyor of New Castle county.

Nicholas Robinson, a resident of Wilmington, was Chief Burgess of the Borough, 1774, and died there August 27, 1814, aged eighty-six years. His wife Mary Hicklin died May 12, 1792. They had five children, of whom William, born January 20, 1764, was the fourth. He married, May 24, 1798, at Wilmington Monthly Meeting, Elizabeth, born July 13, 1778, daughter of Timothy Hanson, of Wilmington, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Way, of Wilmington, and granddaughter of Robert Way, who settled in Kennet township, Chester county, 1691, and died there 1725, by his wife Hannah Hickman.

Thomas Hanson had a grant of land in Dover, Massachusetts, and became a citizen of Dover, now New Hampshire, April 5, 1661. His will was proved April 5, 1666. His widow Mary was killed by the Indians at the massacre of Waldron's Garrison, June 28, 1689. Their sixth child, Timothy Hanson, born 1642, died 1710-11, married Barbara, and prior to 1696, removed to Abington, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and in that year from there to Dover, Delaware. Their son, Timothy Hanson, married at Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, November 9, 1704, Susanna, daughter of William Freeland, an early settler in Kent county,

now Delaware, Colonial Justice there, 1689-90, and Assemblyman 1690-92, later removed to Philadelphia and died there, 1697-98; by his wife, Susanna, daughter of John Richardson, a member of William Penn's Council from Kent county, on the Delaware, 1683-84, and a grantee under Edmond Andross, for 2000 acres of land in Kent county, 1676, confirmed by Penn, 1684. A tract of land in Kent county, called "London," was conveyed by Timothy Hanson and Susanna, his wife, February 14, 1709, which deed recites the grant by Penn to John Richardson, 1684, the deed of John Richardson to William Freeland, and Susanna, his wife, "daughter of said John," and the devise to Susanna Hanson, by the will of her father, William Freeland, proved in Philadelphia, March 18, 1697-98. This Timothy Hanson was a Justice of Kent county, 1710-26. He was a carpenter in Frankford, Philadelphia, at the time of his marriage, but soon after removed to the property inherited by his wife in Kent county. He died September 18, 1754. Of his seven children, Samuel, the youngest, born in Kent county, December 22, 1719, died 1795; married (first), December 22, 1771, Priscilla Sipple; (second), 1755, Sarah, daughter of William Levis, as before mentioned in our account of the Levis family. Priscilla, was a daughter of Waitman Sipple, of Murderkill Hundred, Kent county, said to have come from Virginia, settled in Kent county, and purchased land there in 1729; married at Duck Creek Meeting, 1724, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Elinor Hunn, of Kent county, born October 16, 1706.

Timothy Hanson, youngest child of Samuel and Priscilla (Sipple) Hanson, was born at Duck Creek, Kent county, now Delaware, November 19, 1749, and at sixteen came to Wilmington to serve an apprenticeship, bringing a certificate from Duck Creek Meeting dated April 27, 1765, and remained in Wilmington five years, taking his return certificate to Duck Creek, January 10, 1770. He returned to the neighborhood of Wilmington, however, a year later, and, October 13, 1771, married at the old Swedes' Church, Mary, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Way, before mentioned. She died September 24, 1790, and he married (second), May 17, 1792, Mary, daughter of James and Eleanor Robinson. He died October 20, 1798, and his widow 1827. He had but two children, both by his first wife, Susanna, who died unmarried, and Elizabeth, born July 13, 1778, married William Robinson, May 24, 1798, son of Nicholas and Mary (Hicklin) Robinson.

William Robinson was the fourth child and only surviving son of Nicholas and Mary, and was born January 20, 1764. He and his wife, Elizabeth Hanson, were parents of ten children, of whom Susanna, wife of Samuel S. Richardson, born November 19, 1812, was the eighth.

Samuel S. Richardson died in Wilmington, February 6, 1880, his wife Susanna having died July 26, 1865.

Issue of Samuel S. and Susanna (Robinson) Richardson:

Ann Richardson;

Elizabeth Richardson;

Mary A. Richardson, b. Feb. 15, 1847; m., June 8, 1866, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., son of Joseph and Sarah (Poole) Bancroft, of Wilmington, b. Jan. 21, 1840, and had issue:

Elizabeth Bancroft, b. May 6, 1871; m., April 2, 1897, John Blymer Bird, of Wilmington, b. May 6, 1870, son of Charles Moody Bird, by his wife, Leah Jane Blymyer, and grandson of John Dickinson Bird, by his wife Lucinda C., dau. of Maj. Charles Moody, who was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War, by his wife, Leah Jane Blymyer, and descendant of John Bird, who m. Elizabeth Van Louvenigh. John B. and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Bird have issue:

Samuel Bancroft Bird, b. Dec. 11, 1898.

Joseph Bancroft, b. May 18, 1875; m., Oct. 29, 1902, Elizabeth Howard, and had issue:

Elizabeth Bancroft, b. Aug. 23, 1904.

Jane Richardson;

Lucy J. Richardson;

Joseph Richardson.

JOHN RICHARDSON, youngest son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek, New Castle county, Delaware, May 18, 1783, resided the greater part of his life on the "Rockwell Farm," near his birthplace; building the mansion house in which he resided after his marriage in 1813. He was elected a director of the Bank of Delaware, June 8, 1808, and served continuously until his death in Wilmington (where his later years were spent), September 30, 1859. He married, May 11, 1813, Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Paxson, and had issue:

Sarah Richardson, b. Feb. 15, 1815; d. June 18, 1861; m., Jan. 24, 1855, Edward T. Belach; no issue;

Anna Richardson, b. Aug. 11, 1816, d. May 26, 1889; m. Oct. 6, 1842, Joseph Bringhurst, a druggist of Wilmington, b. Sept. 26, 1807, d. March 14, 1880, son of Dr. Joseph Bringhurst, a distinguished physician and scholar of Wilmington, by his wife, Deborah Ferris;

William P. Richardson, b. July 22, 1818, d. Aug. 15, 1895; m., Feb. 16, 1865, Mary W. Forst, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Warner, of Bristol, Bucks co., Pa. He was a prominent business man of Wilmington, and was many years a director of Bank of Delaware, having succeeded his father in that position, June 1, 1861;

Elizabeth Richardson, b. May 19, 1819; m., Nov. 9, 1853, Joseph C. Turnpenny, of Phila.; no issue;

Mary Richardson, b. Dec. 5, 1821; m., June 22, 1843, Charles Warner, of Wilmington, son of William and Esther (Tatnall) Warner;

JOHN RICHARDSON, b. Feb. 2, 1824; d. June 2, 1904; m. Martha Andrews; of whom presently;

Joseph Paxson Richardson, b. Dec. 16, 1825; d. March 19, 1898; m., Nov. 13, 1856, Sarah, dau. of John and Mary Andrews, of Darby, Pa.; and had issue:

Margaret Richardson, b. Aug. 15, 1857, d. March 29, 1900; unm.;

William Richardson, b. May 1, 1859; d. July 5, 1859;

Elizabeth T. Richardson, b. Jan. 30, 1862, d. Feb. 15, 1869;

Sarah A. Richardson, b. Nov. 2, 1863, d. April 20, 1881;

Martha A. Richardson, b. Nov. 27, 1865, unm.;

Edward Andrews Richardson, b. June 8, 1869; m. April 9, 1899, Frances Byrd, dau. of Edmund P. and Sarah M. Winston, and had issue:

Margaret Rodman Richardson, b. April 30, 1900;

Edmund Winston Richardson, b. June 23, 1901.

Rodman Richardson, b. May 30, 1871, d. March 29, 1873;

Josephine Richardson, b. Sept. 15, 1878, d. July 15, 1889.

JOHN RICHARDSON, son of John and Margaret (Paxson) Richardson, born February 2, 1824, died June 2, 1904; was a prominent citizen of Wilmington, connected with a number of local institutions. He was elected a director of the Bank of Delaware, 1861, and served until 1890. He died June 2, 1904. He married, June 12, 1856, Martha, daughter of John and Mary Andrews, of Darby, Pennsylvania.

John and Martha (Andrews) Richardson, had issue:

Mary Andrews Richardson, b. Feb. 20, 1857;

JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., b. March 27, 1863; m., Nov. 3, 1897, Eleanor Wilson Mendenhall; of whom presently;

Anna Bringhurst Richardson, b. Jan. 12, 1865, d. Nov. 5, 1904, unm.

JOHN RICHARDSON, JR., only son of John and Martha (Andrews) Richardson, born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 27, 1863, still resides in that city. He became one of the Board of Directors of Bank of Delaware, January, 1901, and was elected its president, June 20, 1905. He is also Manager of Wilmington Savings Fund Society and trustee of Homœopathic Hospital of Wilmington. He married, November 3, 1897, Eleanor Wilson, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Wilson) Mendenhall, who like himself was a great-grandchild of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, through their daughter, Elizabeth, who married Samuel Stroud, as shown below. On the paternal side she was a descendant of Benjamin Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England, and married, April 17, 1689, Ann, daughter of Robert Pennell, of Chester Creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Concord township, that county, where he died 1740. He was an Elder of Concord Friends' Meeting. Joseph Mendenhall, third son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, born in Concord, Chester county, May 16, 1692, married, October 30, 1718, Ruth, born August 28, 1697, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, pioneer ancestors of the distinguished family of Gilpin, an account of which is given in these pages, and who came from Warborough, Oxfordshire, England, 1695, and settled in Birmingham township, Chester, now Delaware, county, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Mendenhall, son of Joseph and Ruth (Gilpin) Mendenhall, was grandfather of Jesse Mendenhall, who married Sarah Richardson, daughter of Samuel Stroud, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, before mentioned.

Jesse Mendenhall, died November 5, 1852, son of Eli and Phœbe Mendenhall, of Wilmington, married, 1830, Sarah Richardson, fifth child and youngest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Richardson) Stroud, born June 21, 1806, died June 29, 1875, and they had issue:

Elizabeth Mendenhall, b. Sept. 8, 1831; m., July 12, 1854, T. Clarkson Taylor, of Wilmington;

Edward Mendenhall, b. Feb. 29, 1834; m., Jan. 7, 1858, Lydia S. Marshall;

Henry Mendenhall, b. Aug. 26, 1837; m., Sept. 11, 1860, Elizabeth, dau. of Eli and Eleanor (Robinson) Wilson, and a descendant of Francis Robinson, who came from co. Armagh, Ireland, and settled in New Castle co., great-grandfather of Susanna (Robinson), wife of Samuel Spachman Richardson, as shown in preceding pages;

Mary S. Mendenhall, b. May 22, 1841; m., May 29, 1863, Granville Qorrell;

William G. Mendenhall, b. June 26, 1845.

TUNIS FAMILY.

ABRAHAM TUNES, founder of the family of that name in Pennsylvania, as well as a branch of the same family later known as Tennis, came to Pennsylvania from Crefeld-on-the-Rhine, with the first settlers of Germantown. He arrived in Philadelphia in the "Concord," July 29, 1683, and was one of the original founders of this, the first German settlement in Penn's colony, and member of the Frankfort Company, the projectors of this colony, and the purchasers from William Penn, of the land on which they settled. Abraham Tunes participated in the division of this land, joining in the deeds by which it was apportioned to the actual settlers, recorded in the ancient Germantown Deed Book. On April 26, 1689, two hundred acres of land, a tract called "Sommerhausen," was laid out near Chestnut Hill, in "German Township," by warrant from Penn's commissioners, to Francis Daniel Pastorius; and on December 29, 1693, Pastorius conveyed it to Abraham Tunes and William Strepers, who held it jointly until after the death of William Strepers, who by will, dated in 1717, devised his interest therein to his son, John.

On June 14, 1724, "Abraham Tunes, of Sommerhausen, German Township, husbandman," and John Strepers, made partition of this two hundred acres between them.

On November 20, 1708, Daniel Falkner, and others of the survivors of the Frankfort Company, conveyed to Abraham Tunes, seventy-five acres adjoining the above tract, on the line of Penn's Manor, of Springfield, now Springfield township, Montgomery county, in the extreme upper end of Germantown township. On June 17, 1703, Daniel and Justus Falkner, as attorneys of Benjamin Furlly, of the city of Rotterdam, merchant, conveyed to Abraham Tunes and John Lucken, one thousand acres of land purchased by Furlly of William Penn. This land was laid out in what became Towamencin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and in 1709, Tunes and Lucken made partition thereof, each taking five hundred acres. On May 16, 1715, Abraham Tunes, of German township, and Bathsheba, his wife, conveyed to William Strepers, ten acres of the seventy-five purchased in 1708. Another tract was conveyed to Abraham Tunes, by Daniel Falkner, 1712, adjoining his other land, and on July 21, 1727, he conveyed to his "second son, Anthony Tunes," several tracts in German township, apparently all his real estate holdings there, comprising four separate tracts. No wife joined in this deed, from which it is to be inferred that she was deceased at that date.

Abraham Tunes was one of the purchasers, with Caus Rittenhouse and John Gorgas, on March 4, 1713-14, of the De Wees paper mills, the first in America.

On May 2, 1723, Abraham Tunes conveyed to his eldest son, William Tunes, four hundred acres of the five hundred acres surveyed to him in right of the purchase of Benjamin Furlly, and the partition between him and John Lucken, in Towamencin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and William settled thereon. The name of Abraham Tunes, as signed to the various deeds, above recited, though appearing in the body of the deed as "Tunes," is written in proper form, "Abraham Teunisen," from which it may be inferred that his father's



TUNIS ARMS.

Christian, and not his surname, was "Teunis," quite a common name among the Hollanders, and that, according to a Dutch custom of the time, the "sen" was added to the father's Christian name, to make the surname of the son. It is therefore impossible, without research abroad, to trace the ancestry of this pioneer of the family in America.

It is not possible to definitely determine the date of the death of Abraham Tunes (or Teunisen), of "Sommerhausen," as a careful search of the civil records of Philadelphia county fails to disclose any probate records on his estate. It is probable that in his old age, having lost his wife, he conveyed all his real estate to his two sons, William and Anthony, and thereafter made his residence either with one of them or with his daughter, Alice, wife of Jacob Levering, of Roxborough. The births of his five children appear of record at Abington Friends' Meeting. It was not until some years after they had become landowners that the early settlers of Germantown made a concerted movement to have themselves declared adherents of the English Crown, in order that their title to real estate, under its jurisdiction, might become indefeasible. At a meeting of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, May 15, 1706, the petition of one hundred and fifty "high and low Germans" was presented, requesting "(seeing they are not at present believed to be secure in their estates), for remedying the unhappiness they may be engaged in, if they still be considered foreigners, the Assembly may be convened with all Convenient speed & a Bill be recommended from this Board for naturalizing all & every of the Petitioners, that they may have an undoubted right to hold, enjoy, alienate, sell & dispose of any of their lands, as the natural born subjects of England may or can do in this Province, & also that they may be capable of Electing & being Elected, to serve in Assembly & other Offices; also that some of the Petrs. (petitioners) being Mennists who, (with their Predecessors for 150 Years past) could not for Conscience sake take an Oath, the same provision may be made for them by a law, as is made for those called Quakers in this Province, and that the said Law may be sent home with the rest, past by the Assembly, in order to obtain the Queen's Royal Approbation." Whereupon, "the petition being argued and considered, It is Resolved that is highly reasonable the Petrs. and all others in their circumstances should be rendered Secure in their Estates and Titles in their Lands in this Province" * * * "leave is given the Petrs. to procure the Attorney General to draw up a bill for that purpose, to be laid before this Board, where it shall meet with all due Encouragement." It was not, however, until September 28, 1709, that the bill was finally passed by the Assembly and presented to the Governor and Provincial Council, September 29, for naturalizing these Germans. The names of those naturalized, headed by Francis Daniel Pastorius, is given in the bill, and the name of "Abraham Tunnis" appears among them.

Issue of Abraham and Bathsheba Tunes, of Sommerhausen, Philadelphia county:

Elizabeth Tunis, b., Germantown, May 2, 1685;

Trintje (Catharine) Tunis, b., Germantown, Jan. 16, 1687;

William Tunis, b. Nov. 2, 1688; m. (first) Magdalena, dau. of Weigard Levering, of Roxborough, pioneer of the prominent Phila. family of that name; (second) Christian ———, who survived him. He received from his father, 1723, a deed for 400 acres of land in Towamencin twp., now Montgomery co., on which he settled, and where he d. 1748, letters of administration being granted on his estate to his eldest son, Abraham Tennis (as all of his children signed the name), Jan. 17, 1748-9; his widow, Christian, renouncing.

William and Magdalena (Levering) Tunis had issue:

Abraham Tennis, settled in Richland twp., Bucks co.; d. there, 1750, leaving a widow, Anna, and several children;

Anthony Tennis, d., Towamencin, 1750, leaving an only child, Christina;

Samuel Tennis, of Towamencin, of whom we have no further record;

John Tennis, of Towamencin, of whom we have no further record;

Elizabeth Tennis, m. ——— Morris; mentioned in will of her brother, Anthony, 1750.

Alice Tunis, b. Jan., 1691-2; m. Jacob Levering, youngest son of Weigard, and brother of Magdalena, wife of her brother, William;

ANTHONY TUNIS, "second son," b. March 24, 1693-4; of whom presently.

ANTHONY TUNIS, second son of Abraham and Bathsheba Tunis, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia county, was born at Germantown, March 24, 1693-4, and as above shown, received from his father a deed for the "Sommerhausen" homestead, at Chestnut Hill, including his father's purchases of 1693, 1708 and 1712. He married at the Merion Meeting of Friends, December 5, 1718, Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, one of the pioneer Welsh settlers in the "Welsh Tract," in Merion township, by his wife, Ellen, daughter of Arendt Klincken, a Dutch settler in Germantown 1687. They continued to reside in Philadelphia county, Germantown township, until after 1740, conveying at different periods portions of the Chestnut Hill property received from his father, but removed to Lower Merion township, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, 1740; though he continued to own a portion of the Chestnut Hill property until August 20, 1746, when he made a conveyance to Michael Hillegas of ten acres thereof. He had, however, purchased two hundred and eighty-five acres in Chester county, 1730, which he conveyed in 1743, without having settled thereon. On his removal to Lower Merion, he purchased two considerable tracts of land near Merion Meetinghouse, and resided there until his death, 5mo. 20, 1762, when they were devised to his sons, Abraham and Joseph, respectively, by his will dated February 6, 1762, and probated at Philadelphia, May 29., of the same year. These two "Messuages or Tenements" and tracts of land, described in his will, are doubtless the same as those marked on Scull and Heap's map of Philadelphia county, 1750-77, as "Tunis."

Anthony Tunis, member of Radnor (or Merion) Monthly Meeting of Friends, was married at Merion Meetinghouse, as before stated, 1718, and the births of his nine children are recorded on the register of that meeting. His father, Abraham Teunisen, was doubtless, "with his predecessors for 150 years Past," as expressed in the petition which he and others presented to Provincial Council 1706, a Mennonist, and like a number of his com-patriots, finding no church of his sect in the colony on their arrival, affiliated with the Friends, and was recognized as a member, though we have been unable to find his name on the records of the meetings of that vicinity. Mary (Williams) Tunis, widow of Anthony, was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Merion, September 19, 1769.

Issuc of Anthony and Mary (Williams) Tunis:

Elinor Tunis, b. Sept. 8, 1719, probably eldest dau., deceased at date of father's will, and mentioned therein as "Elinor Cook," and her children—Elinor, Anthony, and Mary Cook, m. Isaac Cook, at Abington Meeting, Sept., 1739;

Bathseba Tunis, b. 2mo. (April) 28, 1721; m. Evan Griffith; named in father's will;

Alice Tunis, b. 4mo. (June) 10, 1723; d. before her father; m. at Merion Meetinghouse, 7mo. (Sept.) 1, 1749, Joseph Lees, and had issue (mentioned in grandfather's will)—Agnes, Catharine, Tunis, Phebe, and Elizabeth Lees:

- Agnes Tunis, mentioned in father's will; m., Dec. 12, 1751, Anthony Levering, her cousin, son of Jacob and Alice (Tunis) Levering;
- Catharine Tunis, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 10, 1727-8; m., June 2, 1749, Isaac, son of Abraham and Mary (Peters) Kite, of Blockley, and grandson of James Kite, of Blockley, by his wife, Mary, dan. of William Warner, pioneer settler of Blockley, an account of whom and his descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes;
- ABRAHAM TUNIS, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 6, 1732-3; d. 1767; m. Hannah Humphreys; of whom presently;
- Joseph Tunis, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 8, 1735-6; d. May 13, 1773; prominently identified with Merion Meeting;
- Elizabeth Tunis, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 9, 1739; m., Oct. 30, 1759, Peter Righter, of Merion;
- Hannah Tunis, mentioned in father's will as "Hannah Riber," possibly an error of the scrivener, and meant for "Elizabeth Righter."

ABRAHAM TUNIS, eldest son of Anthony and Mary (Williams) Tunis, was born February 6, 1732-3, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county. He married at Merion Meetinghouse, 1755, Hannah Humphreys, and when his father executed his will, 1762, was living on a plantation belonging to the father in Lower Merion, which was by the will devised to him. He did not long survive his father, however, as letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Hannah, and the latter's stepfather, Richard George, September 2, 1767. His widow married, December 9, 1769, Charles Horton, and she and her three children, by Abraham Tunis, are mentioned in will of Richard George, 1771, and that of her mother, Esther George, 1776. At a session of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county, held June 8, 1772, guardians were appointed for the children of Abraham and Hannah Tunis, on petition of the eldest son, Anthony, then just past fifteen years of age, and the real estate of their father, inherited by them, was divided by deed several years later.

Abraham Tunis married at Merion Meetinghouse, November 13, 1755, Hannah, only child of Benjamin Humphreys, Jr., of Haverford township, Chester county, by his wife, Esther, daughter of Isaac and Anne (Craven) Warner, of Blockley, Philadelphia county, and granddaughter of William and Anne (Dide) Warner, pioneer settlers of Blockley.

Benjamin Humphreys, Jr., father of Hannah (Humphreys) Tunis, was born in Haverford, January 17, 1701-02, and died there prior to December 19, 1740, on which date his widow, Esther (Warner) Humphreys, married (second) at Merion Meetinghouse, Richard George, of Blockley, whom she also survived, but by whom she had no children. Richard George died 1771, and Esther, his widow, 1776; the wills of both mentioning the four children of Abraham and Hannah (Humphreys) Tunis.

Daniel Humphreys, father of Benjamin, was born in Llangelynin parish, county of Merioneth, Wales, 1660, and was eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reese) Humphreys. Samuel Humphreys died at Bryn-tallwyn, Merionethshire, Wales, 1677, and, July 27, 1683, the widow, Elizabeth, received from the Quarterly Meeting of Merionethshire, a certificate for herself and five of her six surviving children to transport themselves to Pennsylvania; her eldest son, Daniel, having preceded her to this province, 1682. Samuel Humphrey was one of the early converts to the doctrines of Friends and suffered much persecution for his religious faith, some account of which is given in the "Narrative of John Humphrey," of Merion, a brother of Samuel, who had come to Pennsylvania and settled in Merion, Philadelphia county, 1683, and died there, September 28, 1699. Benjamin Humphreys,

the other surviving son of Samuel and Elizabeth, accompanied his mother to Pennsylvania, and inherited the farm of his uncle, John, the narrator, above mentioned, in Merion, and died there 1738. He married Mary Lewellyn, and left several daughters.

Daniel Humphrey, as before stated, came to Pennsylvania in 1682. He later took up land in Haverford, and married at Merion Meetinghouse, October 25, 1695, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wynne, Speaker of the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682-83, having accompanied William Penn to America in the "Welcome."

Daniel and Hannah (Wynne) Humphreys were parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Their son, Charles (named in will of Esther (Warner-Humphreys) George, as her brother-in-law, and made one of the executors thereof), was a member of Continental Congress, 1774-76, having served continuously in Provincial Assembly from Chester county, 1763-75. Joshua Humphreys, son of Joshua, and grandson of Daniel, was a prominent ship-builder in Philadelphia, and designer of several ships of the early American navy; a great-grandson, Samuel Humphreys, was Chief Constructor of the Navy, 1815-46. General A. A. Humphreys, of the United States Army, who served with distinction in the Civil War, was also a descendant.

Hannah Humphreys Tunis, widow of Abraham Tunis, married (second), December 9, 1769, Charles Horton, but does not appear to have had any children by him. The date of her death was March 21, 1806. She is mentioned in the will of her mother, Esther George, 1776.

Issue of Abraham and Hannah (Humphreys) Tunis:

Anthony, b. April 10, 1757; d. 1806; m., Haverford Meeting, July 14, 1778, Mary Thomas (b. 1750; d. July 28, 1843), and had issue:

Charles Humphreys;

William, who d. in 1828;

Abraham, b. about 1787; m., 1809, Mary Hansel, and had issue:

Charles Humphreys, b. Oct. 2, 1810; d., Phila., March 23, 1897; m., May 16, 1833, Elizabeth Shepard (b. March 3, 1813), and had issue:

Mary Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1834; d. April 7, 1835;

John L., b. Nov. 1, 1835; d. March 9, 1859;

Edwin T., b. Nov. 26, 1837; d. Dec. 16, 1878;

Henrietta, b. June 2, 1840; living; m., Nov. 10, 1858, Solomon G. Grone, and had issue:

Emma Bergman, b. April 20, 1860;

George Henry, b. April 23, 1863; m., May 2, 1883, Ida Elizabeth Beaver, and had issue:

Eva Tunis, b. Aug. 19, 1884;

Charles Humphrey, b. Dec. 11, 1885; m., Dec. 15, 1910, Linda O'Daniel;

George Henry, Jr., b. Feb. 22, 1890; d. April 20, 1891;

Hiram Beaver, b. June 20, 1892.

Lilian Elizabeth, b. May 23, 1865.

Charles H., Jr., b. Feb. 22, 1843; d. Aug. 10, 1844;

Anna Maria, b. Nov. 27, 1845; d. July 9, 1850.

John Hansel, b. 1815; m. Georgiana Lowe, of Talbot co., Md., and had issue:

Sarah Catharine, b. 1838; m. John Cockey, of Kent Island, and had issue—Julia; Mary; Mordecai Thomas; Emma Tunis; John Hansell Tunis, who m. May Tolson, and had three children—William Edwin, Charles Carroll, and Irving Clay Cockey;

Charles, b. 1839; d. in inf.;

- William Wrightson, b. 1841; m. Sarah Dabney, and had three children:
 Edith Dabney Tunis, b. 1875; m. W. W. Sale;
 Robert LeRoy Tunis, b. 1880;
 Allen Tunis, b. 1889.
- Theophilus, b. 1842; m. (first) Sarah Mahorner, (second) Bessie Wilson; by first wife had issue—Robert Matthias Mahorner Tunis, b. 1873, m. Elizabeth Ferebee, and has one child—Elizabeth Ferebee Tunis, b. 1910; and by second wife—Suzaine, b. 1895;
- Joseph Theodore, b. 1844; m. Helen Dawson Kemp and had six children:
 Albert Dashields, b. 1873, d. 1905;
 Joseph Kemp, b. 1876; m. Blanche Mellinger, in 1903, and they have three children;
 Sarah Caulk, b. 1878;
 John Oliver, b. 1880;
 Elizabeth, b. 1882;
 Archer Carlton, b. 1884; m. Ethel Farlow, in 1910.
- John Oliver, b. 1845, d. in young manhood;
 Lyman, b. 1847, d. a young man;
 Edwin Lowe, b. 1848; m. Jennie Wrightson, and had three children:
 Oliver Lyman, b. 1872; m. Julia Jackson, in 1896, and has two children: Edwin, b. 1897, and Virginia, b. 1907;
 Mary Blanche, b. 1874;
 Howard Hansel, b. 1876.
- Henry Clay, b. 1851; m. Viola White, in 1882, and had five children:
 May, b. 1883; m. William Green, in 1909; they have one child;
 Grace, b. 1885; d. 1907;
 Helen, b. 1887;
 Charles, b. 1889;
 Mildred, b. 1891.
- Walter Hansell, b. 1854; m. Rosalie Ijams, in 1881, and they have two children:
 Harry Ogle, b. 1882;
 Ruby, b. 1884.
- Florence, b. 1864, unm.
- Zachariah, b. 1807; m., 1828. Teresa Hammer, and had issue:
 Mary;
 Richard, b. 1832; living; m. Isabella, dau. of Robert and Margaret (Gibson) Thomson, and had issue:
 William Henry, b. 1856; m. Elizabeth Gibson, and they have three children: Isabella, William Henry Jr., and George C.;
 Mary, b. 1858; d. 1877;
 Robert Wallace, b. Jan. 19, 1866; m., April 14, 1898, Florence Harper Treichler, and had issue:
 Florence Willoughby, b. April 20, 1902;
 Richard Meredith, b. Jan. 22, 1905;
 Robert Wallace, Jr., b. June 26, 1906; d. in inf.
- Madge Gibson, b. 1869; m. Nathaniel G. Horn;
 Frank Higgins, b. 1876; d. 1901;
 Edna Teresa, b. 1880; unm.
- Thomas, b. 1820:
 Sarah;
 Jane.
- Rees, of whom we have no further record;
 Priscilla, b. Jan. 31, 1791; d., Libertyville, Pa., Feb. 6, 1879;
 Jane, m. ——— McKeever, and had issue:
 Sarah, who m. her first cousin, William Tunis.
- Anthony, of whom we have no record;
 Richard, who d. in 1838.

RICHARD, b. Aug. 12, 1759; d. 1808; m. Jane Roberts; of whom presently;
 Benjamin, b. Aug. 16, 1762;
 Esther, b. Sept. 20, 1765.

RICHARD TUNIS, second son of Abraham and Hannah (Humphreys) Tunis, born in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1759, was but eight years of age at the death of his father, and his mother remarried two years later. The later years of his childhood were possibly spent in the home of his maternal grandmother, Esther (Warner) Humphreys-George, and her second husband, Richard George, on an adjoining property. The will of Richard George, who seems to have died childless, gives legacies to his "step-grandchildren," children of his wife's daughter, Hannah Horton, and directs that his wife, Esther, rear and educate her grandson, Benjamin Tunis, youngest of the three step-grandsons.

The forty-six acres of land which Abraham Tunis inherited under his father's will, were conveyed to Richard Tunis, by his brothers and sister, prior to August 17, 1783, on which date Richard Tunis, then of Lower Merion, conveyed it to William Stadelman. This was approximately the date of the marriage of Richard Tunis, and he seems to have at once taken up his residence in the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He owned at different periods, business stands on Water street, Sixth street, and at the corner of George street and Swanwick alley, and "messuages and tenements in Point Pleasant, Kensington, Northern Liberties of Philadelphia." His will, dated May 14, 1808, and proven May 25, 1808, devises his estate equally to his children—Hannah, Jehu, Thomas, and Jane—when they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. He, however, directs that his son, Jehu, be established in the mercantile business, in partnership with James Way, "who for some time hath principally conducted my concerns in trade"; and that the executor be authorized to loan to said Jehu, the whole estate for that purpose, the partnership to begin on January 1, 1809.

Richard Tunis married at the Lutheran Evangelical Church of St. Michael's and Zion, Philadelphia, August 12, 1783, "Geane" (Jane), born May 26, 1755, died September 26, 1807, daughter of John Roberts, Jr., of Merion, by his wife, Jane Downing, and granddaughter of John Roberts, of Merion, in the Welsh tract, Philadelphia county, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Robert Lloyd, of Merion, by his wife, Lowry Jones, daughter of Rees John William, the eminent Quaker of the Welsh tract.

John Roberts, Sr., was the first of the three husbands of Hannah Lloyd, whom he married, November 20, 1720. He died in the year succeeding his marriage, and before the birth of his only child, John Roberts, Jr., which occurred October 15, 1721. John Roberts, Jr., died November 4, 1778; he married, June 1, 1743, Jane Downing, born in Concord, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1723, and died in Merion, October 29, 1795. She was the daughter of Thomas Downing, founder of Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in Bradnich, Devonshire, England, December 14, 1691, and died at Downingtown, January 15, 1772. With his second wife, Thomazine, mother of his children, he came to Chester county in 1717, and operated a mill in Concord until 1733, when he removed to Sadsbury, and from there to the site of Downingtown, 1739; erecting there mills and other manufactories, and establishing important industries, which were enlarged and continued by his sons and grandsons.

Issue of Richard and Jane (Roberts) Tunis:

Hannah Tunis, b. Nov. 12, 1786; m., March 4, 1812, Andrew Ellicott, of Baltimore, Md., son of Andrew and Esther (Brown) Ellicott, of Bucks co., Pa., later of Ellicott's Mills, Md.; they had four children: Jane, Eliza, Maria and Andrew; she died Sept. 5, 1819;

Jehu Tunis (see reference to his establishment in business with James Way, in above account of his father's will); m. Miss Fox;

John Roberts Tunis, b. 1789; d. Oct. 31, 1819; m., Feb. 18, 1819, Elizabeth Mary Pemberton, dau. of Hon. George Fox, of "Champlot." by his first wife, Mary Pemberton; no issue;

THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, b. March 1, 1792; d. Feb. 26, 1829; m. Ann Eliza Guest: of whom presently;

Jane Tunis, b. 1796; d. Sept. 12, 1861; m., Sept., 1824, Evan Poultney, of Baltimore, Md.

THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, third son of Richard and Jane (Roberts) Tunis, was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1792, and died there February 26, 1829. He married, May 6, 1822, Ann Eliza, daughter of John Guest (born 1768), by his wife, Rebecca Hall (born 1775), and great-granddaughter of John Guest (born January 3, 1713), who married, December 23, 1743, Elizabeth Simmons, and great-great-granddaughter of George Guest, Jr., who married at Burlington Meeting, New Jersey, August 15, 1701, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge James Marshall, who with his wife, Rachel Hudson, had come from Yorkshire, England, 1683. George Guest, Jr., was a son of George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest, who came from Birmingham, county Warwick, England, about 1680, and settled for a time at Burlington, New Jersey, but removed to Philadelphia soon after, and resided in a cave on the bank of the Delaware, where George Guest died in 1685. His widow, Alice Guest, later erected a house near the site of the cave, in which she resided until her death, August, 1755, at a very advanced age. She was a daughter of William Bailyes, of Birmingham, and his wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Chandlers, of county Warwick, and granddaughter of William Bailyes, Sr., of the same place, who married Alice Sommerland, January 26, 1612-13. George Guest, Sr., was a son of John Guest, of Birmingham, county Warwick, and his wife, Joanna.

Thomas R. Tunis and Ann Eliza Guest were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Seventeenth and Sansom streets, May 6, 1822, in the evening, by Robert Wharton, then Mayor of Philadelphia.

Issue of Thomas Roberts and Ann Eliza (Guest) Tunis:

Rebecca Guest Tunis, b. Dec. 16, 1823; m., June 27, 1848, Rev. Edward Baldwin Bruen, and had four children—James, Edward, Ella, and Catharine Bruen. She died in Phila., Jan. 7, 1904;

Jehu Roberts Tunis, b. at Seventeenth and Sansom sts., Phila., Aug. 22, 1825; d., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1848; buried at Woodlands Cemetery, Phila.;

Richard Tunis, b. Oct. 14, 1826;

THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, JR., b. June 14, 1828; d. Jan. 6, 1868; m. Anna Callender Price; of whom presently.

THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, JR., youngest son of Thomas Roberts and Ann Eliza (Guest) Tunis, born, Philadelphia, June 14, 1828, received the major portion of his education in France, but was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, in the sophomore year of the class of 1847, and a member of the Zelosopic Society there. He was a merchant in Philadelphia, as had been his father and grandfather, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He died January 6, 1868. He was married, November 25, 1856, at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia,

by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, to Anna Callender, born November 3, 1834, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gillingham (Simmons) Price, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, to which sect the Tunis family had belonged until the marriage of Richard Tunis, grandfather of Thomas R. Tunis, Jr., "out of Meeting," though to a member of the Society, 1785; from which time the family affiliated with the Society and attended its meetings, but did not hold membership therein. The ancestry of Anna Callender (Price) Tunis, is as follows:

The patronymic Price is of Welsh origin, and originated in the Cymric custom, common for centuries before the use of surnames, of indicating the parentage of a son by attaching to his given name by the word, "Ap" his father's given name, thus the son of Thomas, should he be named Richard, was "Richard ap Thomas." Rhys or Rees was a common Christian name in Wales, and from "Ap Rees," and Ap Rhys, came the name "Preese," finally anglicized into Price.

RICHARD PRICE, born 1738, earliest ancestor of Ann C. (Price) Tunis, of whom we have no definite record, was son of an early Welsh settler in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, of whom little is known, other than that he had besides Richard, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was living in 1790. Richard Price married in 1759, Rachel Burson, a descendant of George Burson, who came to Pennsylvania about 1682, and was later a considerable landowner in Philadelphia county. Richard Price died in Philadelphia. May 30, 1822, aged eighty-four years. By his wife, Rachel Burson, he had five children, viz.:

- Rachel Price, b. 1760; m. (first) Samuel Watson, (second) Dr. Cummings;
- Margaret Price, b. 1762; d. 1812; m. John Bunting, and had twelve children;
- David Price, b. 1765; m. Mary Fenton, and removed to N. C., where he became a Judge; no issue;
- JOSEPH PRICE, b. 1768; d. 1846; m., 1790, Ann, dau. of Capt. Thomas and Margaret (Rourke) Callender; Ann (Callender) Price d. 1837; for issue see below;
- Mary Price, m. Philip Rupert.

Joseph and Ann (Callender) Price had issue:

- James Callender Price, b. 1791; d. young;
- Margaret Callender Price, b. 1792; d. 1839; m., 1812, Edward Simmons;
- Richard Price, b. 1794; d. 1865; m., 1819, Lydia Williams Longstreth, who. d. 1843;
- Rachel Price, b. 1796; d. 1805;
- Ann Callender Price, b. 1799; d. 1809;
- Mary Callender Price, b. 1801;
- Thomas Callender Price, b. 1802; d. 1834; m. Sarah Ann Paul, and had issue:
 - Joseph Price, b. Nov. 9, 1829; d. Sept. 20, 1894; m., 1857, Emily Maxwell Robeson;
 - Richard Price, m. Anna Dunbar;
 - Mary Paul Price, m. William Warder.
- JOSEPH PRICE, JR., b. March 20, 1805; of whom presently;
- Callender Price, b. 1808; d. 1851.

Capt. Thomas Callender, father of Ann (Callender) Price, and grandfather of the above-named children, was born in Scotland, and at sixteen ran away from home. He engaged with the captain of a ship sailing for America, and came to Philadelphia. He later followed the sea as captain of a merchant ship, and during the Revolutionary War, obtained Letters of Marque from Congress and fitted out his vessel as a privateer. Meeting with a British man-of-war and refusing to strike

his colors, his vessel was fired upon, and he lost his life in the engagement which followed. Captain Callender had married in Philadelphia, Margaret Rourke, prior to going to sea as Captain of the privateer. He removed his family, a colored slave, and his furniture, to Quakertown, Bucks county, intending to bring them back to Philadelphia on his return. When the British took possession of Philadelphia, all the remaining property of Captain Callender was destroyed.

After the evacuation of the city by the British Army, Mrs. Callender returned to Philadelphia, and resided for many years in the family of Joseph Price, whose son her daughter later married, and where she died. She was remembered by her grandchildren as a very handsome woman, with beautiful hands and feet, who, at seventy years of age, embroidered beautifully without the use of glasses.

Issue of Captain Thomas and Margaret (Rourke) Callender:

Ann Callender, m. Joseph Price, Sr.;
 Hannah Callender, m. William Spottswood;
 Thomas Callender, m. Eliza Bella Wilcox, and had three sons and three daughters;
 James Callender, m. Martha Ash.

JOSEPH PRICE, JR., eighth child of Joseph and Ann (Callender) Price, was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1805. He married, 1829, Elizabeth Gillingham Simmons, born February 8, 1807, died at 1421 Spruce street, Philadelphia, March 12, 1882. She was a daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Hart) Simmons.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth G. (Simmons) Price:

Stephen Simmons Price, b. Nov. 28, 1830; d. Jan. 7, 1902; m., Jan. 8, 1857, his cousin, Margaret Simmons Longstreth (b. July 15, 1832; d. Jan. 24, 1891); they have one child surviving them:

Lydia Price, b. Oct. 19, 1857.

Ann Callender Price, b. Nov. 3, 1834; d. Nov. 5, 1896; m., 1856, Thomas Roberts Tunis, previously mentioned;

Rebecca Simmons Price, b. April 1, 1839; d. Dec. 24, 1904; m., 1869, Henry Post Mitchell, who m. (second), April 10, 1907, Alice Burgess Harlan, dau. of Dr. George Cuvier and Mary (Holman) Harlan.

Henry P. and Rebecca S. (Price) Mitchell had issue:

Price Mitchell, b. Jan. 13, 1872; d. in Lexington, Va., 1892;

Roland Greene Mitchell, b. April 4, 1873; m. Susan Randolph Page, of Clarke co., Va., Jan. 4, 1910, and has one child—Henry Post Mitchell, Jr., b. March 17, 1911.

Thomas Callender Price, b. May 5, 1842; d. Feb. 8, 1901; m. Susan Trotter, and had issue:

Edward Trotter Price, b. Jan. 13, 1872;

Susan Price, b. Sept. 7, 1876; m. Samuel Goodman, by whom she had three children;

Issue of Thomas Roberts and Anna Callender (Price) Tunis:

Elizabeth Tunis, b. Aug. 13, 1857; m. at Rye Beach, N. H., July, 1881, Louis Du Plessis Beylard (b. 1852, d. 1905), and they have issue:

Harry Du Plessis Beylard, b. June 11, 1882;

Lawrence Beylard, b. May 31, 1883; m. Ethel Spencer (b. Feb. 26, 1887), on June 1, 1907.

Thomas R. Tunis, b. Sept. 12, 1859; m., May 22, 1886, Mary Vanuxem Wurts; they reside at "Cedar Hill" farm, Media, Delaware co., Pa.; and have issue:

Richard Tunis, b. Aug. 8, 1890;

Hilda Tunis, b. May 30, 1895;

Nancy Tunis, b. Nov. 4, 1897.

JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS, A. B., M. D., b. Feb. 7, 1866; m. Annis Wister Rossell, of whom presently;

Two other children—Anna E., b. 1860, and Richard, b. 1864—died in childhood.

JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS, youngest child of Thomas Roberts and Anna Callender (Price) Tunis, born on Arch street, near Sixth, Philadelphia, February 7, 1866. acquired his early education in private schools of Philadelphia, and prepared for college at Dr. John W. Faires' "Classical Institute," on Thirteenth, above Spruce street, Philadelphia. He entered Haverford College, class of 1886, in 1882, and at the close of the sophomore year, transferred to the class of '86, University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1886; was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity there. He then entered the Medical Department of the same institution, and received the degree of M. D. in 1889; receiving honorable mention for proficiency in bandaging. He was resident physician at the Children's Hospital Philadelphia, eight months, and filled the same position in the Episcopal Hospital two years; served as dispensary surgeon to several other Philadelphia hospitals, and was assistant demonstrator of anatomy and Quiz master on anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1891-98. During the greater part of this time he was also assistant demonstrator of surgery, under Dr. H. R. Wharton. He was editor of *International Medical Magazine*, 1893, and assistant editor of *International Clinics*, with Dr. Judson Daland, 1892-98. He was visiting surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from 1897 to 1901.

In the summer of 1897, Dr. Tunis studied anatomy and pathology at the University of Göttingen, and during April and May of 1909 studied diseases of the nose and throat in Vienna. He has contributed numerous articles to medical magazines. He followed life insurance medical work, exclusively, 1902-6, and since then has devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat; being associated with Dr. Francis R. Packard, at the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia.

During the Spanish-American War, Dr. Joseph P. Tunis served as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, May to October, 1898. He was detached from his regiment in July, and saw some service in the United States Military Hospital, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. While sleeping under canvas during this service he contracted Malta fever, and was under treatment for five months at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, before convalescence was established. While convalescing he served as Surgeon of the school-ship, "Saratoga," for a year and a half, 1899-1902, and during this term of service made two trips to Europe and one to the West Indies. The "Saratoga" was, at that time, loaned by the United States Government to the State of Pennsylvania for the education of young men for the merchant marine, the expenses of running the school being paid partly by the State and partly by the city of Philadelphia. Up to 1902 all of the officers, except the Surgeon, were supplied from the United States Navy.

Dr. Tunis is a Republican in national politics. He was secretary of the committee of forty citizens of Philadelphia, which caused a statue of the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, to be erected on the City Hall plaza in 1907. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the A. M. P. O.; of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; of the American Association of Anatomists and of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; life member of the University Barge Club; member of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

of which he was secretary in the first year of its existence. He is a member of the Church of St. Luke's and the Epiphany.

Dr. Joseph Price Tunis married at 1426 Pine street, Philadelphia, February 24, 1903, Annis Wister, born April 18, 1881, daughter of Clifford Beakes Rossell (born 1845), by his wife, Lydia Simmons (born 1848), daughter of Dr. Caspar Wister, by his wife, Lydia Simmons. An account of her ancestry is given elsewhere in these volumes, under the title of the "Wister Family."

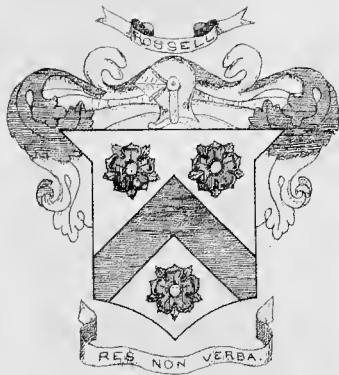
ROSSELL FAMILY.

The family of Rossell to which Annis Wister (Rossell) Tunis belongs is of Danish origin, and derives its name from the ancient village and lordship of La Rozel, department of La Marche, Normandy, about a mile from the sea coast, where the Chateau Du Rozel overlooks the village, and is a slightly castellated mansion with a small tower at its western angle, and surrounded by a wall creneilled with buttresses, which on the side fronting the sea, opens into an inner court between the round and half-dismantled towers. The name La Rozel, implying the tower by the water, was given to the castle and the family inhabiting it, anterior to the conquest of England by William of Normandy.

Hugh Bertrand de Rozel, born 1021, was the first to use the surname, and was tenth in descent from Sveide, the Viking (760-800), whose great-great-grandson, Rogval, Jarl of Moere, was by his second wife, Hilda, the father of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Hugh Bertrand de Rozel was Lord of Barneville and La Rozel, and he and his four sons—Roger, Richard, Hugh, and Theobald—accompanied William of Normandy in his conquest of England, and participated in the battle of Hastings, 1066; Hugh Bertrand was cup-bearer to King William, and was granted large domains in the conquered country. He delivered to the Abbey of St. Stephen's, 1077, land he held by the King's bounty in Granville and Grouchy, on condition that the Abbot and monks receive him into their order. From his son, Hugh de Rosel, Lord of Rosel, 1090, who made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in the reign of William Rufus, and gave a charter to the Abbey of Rufford 1148, descended John Rossel, of Nottingham, an officer in Cromwell's Army, who was one of the first settlers of Newtown, Long Island, 1650, being one of the grantees of the charter for that settlement from Governor Thomas Dongan, of New York. His arms were practically identical with those borne by his Norman ancestors centuries before, viz.: Arg. three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. His son, Nathaniel Rossel, settled at Hopewell, New Jersey, and Zachariah Rossell, grandson of Nathaniel, born 1723, at Eayrestown, New Jersey, settled at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he died February 21, 1815. He was a Justice of the Peace under the Colonial Government, and an active patriot during the Revolution; his house was burned by the British, 1776, and he was driven a prisoner on foot to New York, and long confined in the loathsome prisons of that city, suffering untold hardships and abuse. He married (first), 1759, Mrs. Margaret (Clark) Curtis, who died June 20, 1780, (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Becket) Ross.

Hon. William Rossell, son of Zachariah and Margaret (Clark) Rossell, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, October 25, 1760, was for twenty-two years Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He married Ann Hatkinson, who died July 15, 1832, aged seventy-one years. Judge Rossell died June 20, 1840.

Zachariah Rossell, son of Hon. William and Ann (Hatkinson) Rossell, born November 17, 1788, rendered distinguished services in the second war for independence, 1812-14. He enlisted, March 12, 1812, in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Colonel Zebulon M. Pike, and on July 6, 1812, was commissioned Cap-



ROSSELL ARMS.

tain. He was promoted to Major of the same regiment, December 13, 1813. He served until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in New Jersey, and was for many years Adjutant-General of that state, and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Major Rossell married Lydia, daughter of Nathan Beakes, of New Jersey, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Major William Trent, and granddaughter of Colonel William Trent, member of Provincial Council, Speaker of Assembly, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Colonel Trent was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and came to Philadelphia with his brother, James Trent, in 1682. James returned to Scotland in 1697. William Trent became an extensive merchant in Philadelphia, and was associated with William Penn, James Logan, and others, in large trading ventures abroad. He married prior to 1696, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Burge, of Philadelphia, and, February 15, 1696-97, purchased a property on Front street, in which his wife had a one-third interest. In 1703, he purchased the "Slate-roof House," celebrated as the residence of William Penn and his family on his second visit to America in 1699.

He was called to William Penn's Council, 1703, and served in that body until his removal to "Trent-Town," New Jersey, October 4, 1721; though several years prior to that date he had given little attendance at the sessions of the Council. This was probably owing to the fact that he was at the same time filling other high official positions. He was commissioned one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province, April 17, 1706, and served until 1711; was again commissioned, May 30, 1715, and served until his removal to New Jersey. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1710-16-18-19-20, filling the position of Speaker in the session of 1719.

In 1714, Colonel Trent purchased of Mahlon Stacy, Jr., the mill erected by Mahlon Stacy, Sr., on the site of the present city of Trenton, and rebuilt and enlarged it, and his purchase including eight hundred acres lying on both sides of the Assanpink, he established there, in connection with William Morris and others, an iron forge and other industries, removed thither, 1721, and continued to reside there until his death at his residence, "Bloomsbury Court," December 25, 1740. He was returned a member of Assembly in New Jersey and was its Speaker, 1723; was appointed Colonel of the Hunterdon County Regiment, by Governor Burnett, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Province. Trenton was named for Colonel Trent, and the exclusive right of a ferry was granted to his eldest son, James, "in consideration that Col. William Trent, had by his industry, application and encouragements given by him for building, there was erected a pretty considerable town." This James Trent was also a Judge, and a prominent ironmaster. The other children of the first marriage were, John Trent, Clerk of Common Pleas Court, who died without issue 1725; and Mary, wife of Nathaniel French. Colonel Trent married (second) Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Howard) Coddington, of Rhode Island (the latter being the third wife of Anthony Morris, of Philadelphia, and the former a son of Governor William Coddington, of Rhode Island), who survived him.

Major William Trent, son of Colonel William Trent, by his second wife, Mary Coddington, was born, reared and educated in Philadelphia. He engaged in the

mercantile trade with his father, and was largely identified with the India trade of that city in early colonial times. He entered the military service of the colony in 1746, as Captain of a Philadelphia Company, and was active in the war on the extreme frontiers of the province during the French and Indian War of 1752-56. He was a Captain on the Ohio in 1753, and was at Braddock's defeat in 1755. He assisted in negotiating the treaty with the Indians, 1757, for the governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and received large grants of lands on the Monongahela and Kenahwak for his services. He was a Major during the Revolutionary War, and died in Philadelphia, 1787. He married Sarah Wilkins, who accompanied him in his campaigns on the frontier, where their children were born, William, at Wills Creek, Virginia, 1754; Ann and Martha, at Lancaster, 1756, and 1759, respectively, and Mary, Sarah and John, at Carlisle, 1762, 1764 and 1768.

Mary Trent, the fourth child, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1762, married Nathan Beakes, of New Jersey, who was a son of William Beakes, Sheriff of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1689, later of Burlington county, New Jersey, by his second wife, Ruth, born March 30, 1680-81, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, from Dore-House, Hansworth, Yorkshire, of noble and ancient lineage, who came to New Jersey, 1678, with his wife, Rebecca Ely, and four of his eight children, and became one of the most prominent men of the province. He erected a mill on the site of Trenton, the first in that locality, and which, with his large holdings of land adjoining, was conveyed by his son and heir, to Colonel William Trent in 1714.

William Beakes was a son of William and Mary (Waln) Beakes, who came to Pennsylvania from Backwell parish, county Somerset, England, 1682, and settled in Bucks county, which county William Beakes represented in the Provincial Assembly, 1684-85, and he was also a Justice of the County Court from 1683 up to the time of his death in 1687.

Nathan and Mary (Trent) Beakes had at least two sons and one daughter, Morgan Beakes, who married Hannah Miller, of Trenton; Nathan Beakes, Jr., and Lydia Beakes, before mentioned, who became the wife of Major Zachariah Rossell.

Major Zachariah and Lydia (Beakes) Rossell had issue:

Mary Trent Rossell, b. Dec. 1815; m. Lewis Pemberton Higbee (who d. in 1859); no issue, and she died in 1887;

NATHAN BEAKES ROSSELL, b. 1817, d. 1862; of whom presently;

William Henry Rossell, b. Sept. 1, 1820; became a physician and afterwards a Major in the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A.; m. (first) Lucinda Gayle Eastin, by whom he had William Trent Rossell, b. Oct. 11, 1849; m. (second) Margaret Daugè Martin, by whom he had Sophie Martin Rossell, b. Nov. 14, 1853, and Henry Daugè Rossell, b. Feb. 8, 1855; William Henry Rossell d. July 20, 1885;

Anna Rossell, b. Sept. 25, 1828; she was for many years a prominent figure in Trenton, N. J., where she died July 21, 1909.

MAJOR NATHAN BEAKES ROSSELL, eldest son of Major Zachariah and Lydia (Beakes) Rossell, was commissioned, August 1, 1838, Second Lieutenant in Fifth United States Infantry; promoted to First Lieutenant, November 3, 1840, and to Captain, September 8, 1847. He served with his regiment during the Mexican War, with great distinction; being brevetted Major, September 8, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious services at Melino del Rey, Mexico." He was commissioned Major of Third United States Infantry, September 25, 1861, and was made

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, June 27, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines Mills, Virginia," where he was killed. Major Rossell married Fanny Mann, December 1, 1841, and had four children:

Marion Trent Rossell, b. Oct. 2, 1842; m. Oct. 1, 1873, in Trenton, N. J., Baron Carl August Ludwig Alexander Lang von Langen, the son of General Baron Lang von Langen of Carnstadt, Württemberg, Germany; she died Feb. 22, 1875;

CLIFFORD BEAKES ROSSELL, b. June 4, 1845; d. March 19, 1888; of whom presently;

Anna Morgan Rossell, b. July 6, 1849; she lives in Catskill, N. Y.;

Randolph Lewis Rossell, b. Dec. 6, 1852; d. Dec. 2, 1894.

CLIFFORD BEAKES ROSSELL, was born in Detroit, Michigan, and was the eldest son of Major Nathan Beakes Rossell and Frances A. Mann, his wife. She was the daughter of Jonas Mann and Mary Negus; born on November 12, 1819, and died on June 2, 1892. Clifford B. Rossell married Lydia Simmons Wister, on October 31, 1878. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Furness, in Philadelphia. They had one child, Annis Wister Rossell, already mentioned. He was for many years superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and later was made manager of the coal lands belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which latter post he held until a few years prior to his death in 1888. He died in Philadelphia.

Issue of Dr. Joseph Price and Annis Wister (Rossell) Tunis:

Annis Lee Tunis, b., 1426 Pine st., Phila., Dec. 14, 1903;

Lydia Wister Tunis, b., York Harbor, Me., Aug. 12, 1906.

WAGNER FAMILY.

The Wagner family of Philadelphia was founded in America, 1743, by Rev. Tobias Wagner, pastor of the Reformed Church at Horkheim, near Heilbronn, Kingdom of Würtemberg, who came as a missionary to Reading, Pennsylvania, 1743.

The earliest ancestor of the family, of whom we have any record, was Tobias Wagner, at Nördlingen, in Bavaria, whose son, H. George Wagner, was a councilman of the ancient town of Heidenheim, formerly called Ara Flavia, Würtemberg. He married Mary Reuter, of the city of Ulm, Würtemberg, and their son,

TOBIAS WAGNER, D. D., was born in Heidenheim, February 21, 1598. Since he gave signs of a capable *ingenium*, 1609, he was sent to his grandfather at Nördlingen, where he attended a classical school, until a similar school was established in Heidenheim, 1611. In 1616, he entered the lower school in the Monastery of Adelberg, and, 1618, the higher school at Mulifontanum. In 1621 he began his theological studies at the Ducal University of Tübingen. Here he made such rapid progress and was so distinguished for the piety of his life, that he was appointed a deacon, or assistant pastor of the Church at Esslingen, 1624, and its pastor, 1632, and filled that charge with distinguished ability and piety more than twenty years. In 1653 the Duke of Tübingen made him Superintendent of the University and Professor of Theology. In 1662 he became Chancellor and Dean of the University of Tübingen, and filled these offices with great honor and usefulness until his death, August 12, 1680. He married, 1624, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Melchoir Nicolai, his predecessor as Dean and Chancellor of University of Tübingen, one of the most distinguished scholars and divines of his time. Dr. Melchoir Nicolai was born at Schorndorff, December 4, 1578. His father, who bore the same name, was a man of noble rank, and his mother was a daughter of Michael Sattler, Archdeacon of Schorndorff. He received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Tübingen, 1598, became a Deacon, 1601, at Weiblingen, and 1603, pastor of Marpacensis and Superintendent of the Diocese. He became Extraordinary Professor of Theology, University of Tübingen, 1605, Chancellor, 1638, and Dean, 1650. He was also Privy Councilor and general Visitor of Schools and monasteries for the Duchy of Würtemberg. He was a theologian of great ability, of profound learning and most dignified manners; under his charge the church in Würtemberg was much advanced. He died August 13, 1659, and was buried in the Cathedral Church at Stuttgart, where a Latin epitaph records the honors he held in Church and State. By his first wife, Catherine Nuzbeck, a widow of noble rank, he had three sons who became clergymen, and one daughter, Catherine, who became wife of Chancellor Wagner. From a history of theology published at Ulm, 1710, we extract the following:

“Dr. Melchoir Nicolai was an acute, independent and very zealous theologian of great uprightness in his life and conversation. His controversy with the Jesuit Forer, at Delbingen, is the best known & most suggestive of his controversial writings. His services to the University (Tübingen) during the most trying period of its existence were very prominent, for as Professor he maintained the doctrines of the Evangelical Church, and as Vice Chancellor he fearlessly and thoroughly defended its rights.

TOBIAS WAGNER THEOL.
Doct: Pastor Elslingensis.
Patienter et Constante.



*Sculpere quae potuit Sculptor, quae pingere Pictor;
Cuncta patent oculis: caetera magna latent.
Fec. Eckhard.*

Ob. et pinxit Pet. Aubry sculp.

“* * * His writings were remarkable for an elegant and scholastic style, which he formed especially by reading the writings of Augustine. Among the most remarkable is his *Compendium theol. didacticum et Elencticum*, which in his lifetime was published in Würtemberg & subsequently, with polemical additions, by the Chancellor of Tübingen, Mich. Müller, at Ulm in 1688. His life was written by his son in law Tobias Wagner in 1662.”

From August Friedrich Böks' history of the University of Tübingen, we quote the following, in reference to Dr. Tobias Wagner: “He was a profound scholar & as teacher and preacher on various occasions showed himself an accomplished theologian; he was singularly clear in his expositions and moderate in his treatment of controversial subjects. In theological casuistry he possessed extensive knowledge and experience, and for this reason his counsel was often sought from various and distant places in the most complicated cases.” He was described in the “Biographic Universelle” (Ed. 1827, vol. 50): “Un des théologiens les plus habiles et les plus féconds du dix-septieme siecle.”

Among his most distinguished works, comprising seventy-five in all, are, “Inquisitio Theologica in acta Henotica,” 1664, and “Inquisitio in Oracula Sybillarum de Christo,” 1664; one of his works, “Examen Elencticum Atheismi Speculativi,” had the honor of being included in the “Index librorum prohibitorum Benedicti XIV, Romae, 1758.”

Chancellor Tobias Wagner died August 12, 1680, in the eighty-second year of his age, the fifty-sixth of his ministry, and the twenty-seventh of his residence at Tübingen as Professor and Chancellor of the University. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Henry Keller. His epitaph, written by Bened. Hopffer, Professor of Philosophy, is as follows:

“Hic, Hic Romanae requiescit malleus urbis
Hic Evangelici conditur orbis honor;
Canitie et gravitate nitens, et fulmine zeli
Quantus in aeternae firmimento lucis erit.”

A list of the works written by him is given in the above quoted work; it comprises thirty-eight in Latin and thirty-seven in German, in almost every department of literature, those on theological subjects of course predominating. His wife, Catharine (Nicolai) Wagner died 1670. They were parents of sixteen children; two of the sons became ministers of the Gospel, and two eminent physicians; a daughter married Rev. John Hafner. Chancellor Wagner lived to see forty-four of his descendants surviving.

REV. GEORGE CONRAD WAGNER, son of the Chancellor, was assistant pastor at Herrenberg, Würtemberg, 1659-61, and later pastor at Bergfelden, Würtemberg, where he died 1679, a year before his father.

REV. GEORGE CONRAD WAGNER, son of the above, was born at Herrenberg, Würtemberg, near the close of his father's pastorate there, 1661. At the time of the death of his grandfather, the Chancellor, he was a student at the Seminary at Tübingen, and in the “Egicedia” of the Chancellor, is a poetic eulogy written by him. He was pastor at Hansen in Tüttlingen, Würtemberg, from 1690 to his death in 1727. He married Anna Mary Merklin, born September 17, 1667, who survived him, and after his death resided with her son, Tobias, at Horkheim, until her death, December 28, 1740.

REV. TOBIAS WAGNER, the American missionary, was a son of Rev. George Conrad and Anna Mary (Merklin) Wagner, and was born at Hansen, in the

town of Tüttlingen, Duchy of Württemberg. He was many years pastor at Horkheim, near Heilbronn, and married there, 1733, Mary Christina Dorothea, daughter of Franciscus de Gregorius, Professor of French and Italian Languages at the University of Tübingen. The last official record at Horkheim in the handwriting of Rev. Tobias Wagner, bears date June 13, 1742. Some time in that year he resigned his pastorate at Horkheim, to become a Lutheran missionary to America. Leaving his residence in the little village of Nordheim, on the Rhine, in Württemberg, he came first to New England, and thence to a German colony near Schoharie, New York, but soon afterwards came to Pennsylvania. His first residence in Pennsylvania has not been definitely ascertained. On the records of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Tulpehocken, near Stouchburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, the cornerstone of which was laid May 12, 1743, and the consecration of which took place at Christmas of the same year, appears the following entry in German:

“After the above named Evangelical Church was completed to such an extent by the Building Committee appointed by the Congregation that the same could be occupied for the first time on the high festival of Christmas, the Congregation requested from the Most Reverend Heinrich Melchoir Mühlenberg, a Lutheran Minister of the Augsburg Confession. As M. Tobias Wagner had come as a Lutheran Minister from Württemberg, via New England, Mr. Mühlenberg promised the congregation that he (Wagner) *Would Move Up* and serve this Church and Congregation. He followed in God’s name and not only solemnly consecrated the Church on holy Christmas Day, with the word of God as the basis according to the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and set it apart for the holy service of God with the name of *Christ Church*, that many souls might be edified in the same and led to eternal life, but he also performed the following ministerial acts by preaching, Catechetical instruction, baptizing, administering the Lord’s Supper, marriages and burial of the dead. God grant his blessing on the same that he may find the fruits of the same with joy in eternal life.”

Pastor Wagner remained as pastor of this church until April 3, 1746, when he resigned his charge and for the next six years preached at Reading and other points in Berks county. On the organization of Trinity Lutheran Church in Reading, 1752, he became its first pastor, and filled that charge until 1759, when he resigned and returned to Württemberg, again taking up his residence at Nordheim on the Rhine, where he died April 1, 1764, as shown by the ancient church records of that place. He was accompanied on his return to his native country by his wife and their youngest daughter Maria, who remained in Germany; the rest of the children, though at least three of them were minors and the youngest but eleven years of age, were left behind in America. The widow was still living at Monchheim, Württemberg, in 1769, when Tobias Wagner, her son, paid a visit to his mother and sister.

Rev. Tobias and Mary Christina Dorothea (Gregorius) Wagner had issue:

Tobias Wagner, b., Horkheim, Germany, Aug. 7, 1734;

Friedericka Dorothea Wagner, b. Horkheim, Germany, Sept. 26, 1735; m. at Reading, Berks co., Pa., Nov. 2, 1756, George Yoh;

Johan Frederick Wagner, b., Horkheim, May 17, 1737;

Christian Leibrecht Wagner, b., Horkheim, Jan. 5, 1739;

Catharina Elizabeth Wagner, b., Horkheim, July 9, 1741, and bapt. there, July 10; came to Pa. with her parents when an infant; m. at Reading, Pa., Jerome Heintzelman, of

Lancaster, and was the great-grandmother of Maj.-Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman (1826-80), a graduate of West Point, and a distinguished officer of the Union Army, both in Mexican and Civil wars;

Godlove (Gottlieb) Wagner, b. Berks co., Pa.;

JOHANN CHRISTIAN WAGNER (later known as John Wagner), b. Reading, Pa., June 26, 1748; d. Germantown, Feb. 15, 1832; m. Mary (Ritz) Baker; of whom presently;

Maria Wagner, b. Reading, Berks co., Pa.; returned to Württemberg, Germany with her parents; m. there, Frederick Kemp; had a son, John Christian Kemp, b. April 17, 1798.

JOHN WAGNER, or as his baptismal record names him Johann Christian Wagner, youngest son of Rev. Tobias and Mary Christina Dorothea (Gregorius) Wagner, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1748, and came to Philadelphia and engaged in business there when a young man. He was engaged in the business of importing woolen goods, from which he acquired a comfortable fortune. He married, February 28, 1784, Mary (Ritz) Baker, daughter of Christian Ritz, a native of Germany (born January 28, 1734, died December 7, 1823); and widow of Charles Baker, who died August 12, 1780. She was born June 28, 1760, and died August 23, 1839. She married Charles Baker, 1778, and had by him a daughter Elizabeth Baker, born October 3, 1779, died February 28, 1867.

On his marriage John Wagner took up his residence at what is now No. 25 South Second street, above Chestnut, where all of his children were born, later removing to a house on the east side of Eighth street, between Market and Arch streets, then the residential portion of the city. In 1794 he purchased as a country seat, an estate on the banks of the Wissahickon Creek, near Germantown, then known as Roxborough, extending along School House lane, a portion of which has been the country seat of the family for five generations. Here the family found an asylum during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the city. Here John Wagner died February 15, 1832. His widow, Mary, died August 23, 1839.

Issue of John and Mary (Ritz) Wagner:

Phebe Wagner, b. Phila., Feb. 11, 1785; d. June 20, 1825; m. (first), Feb. 14, 1805, Thomas Shiple, a prominent merchant of Phila., d. s. p., May 31, 1813; she m. (second), Nov. 20, 1821, John White, and had issue:

Phebe Wagner White, b. July 13, 1823; d. June 7, 1906; m., Feb. 12, 1846, George E. Hoffman, of New York, b. Dec. 2, 1808, d. March 4, 1884; issue:

John White Hoffman, b. Feb. 19, 1847; d. Aug. 18, 1810; m. (first), June 25, 1872, Elvira, dau. of John C. Soley, of Boston, d. April 1, 1873; m. (second), Dec. 16, 1886, Florence, dau. of S. Kingston McCay, of Phila.;

Edward Fenno Hoffman, b. Feb. 9, 1849; m., Oct. 16, 1887, Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. George McCall;

Josiah Ogden Hoffman, b. Sept. 5, 1858; d. 1909; m., April 19, 1883, Helen Scott, dau. of John T. Lewis, of Phila.

Edward Wagner White, b. Nov. 17, 1824; d. April 7, 1887.

Maria Wagner, b. May 19, 1786; d. Oct. 28, 1858; m., Dec. 19, 1811, John Stillé, descendant of Oloff Stillé, who emigrated from Sweden, 1641, and settled in what was later known as "The Neck," the extreme southern part of Phila.; she was mother of Dr. Alfred Stillé, the well-known physician of Phila., and Charles Janeway Stillé, provost of Univ. of Pa.;

John Wagner, b. May 8, 1788; d. April 16, 1789;

Susan Wagner, b. Nov. 12, 1789; d. June 21, 1851; m., Oct. 28, 1813, Andrew Byerly, b. Oct. 5, 1782, d. Nov. 3, 1827; they had issue:

John W. Byerly, d. at sea, Aug. 20, 1835;

Elizabeth Byerly, m. (first) George B. Innes, (second) Rev. Erastus De Wolf;

Mary Byerly, d. May 25, 1843; m., Feb. 13, 1838, William P. Wells;

Edmund Byerly, b. Jan. 13, 1823; d. Dec. 9, 1898; unm.;

Phoebe Byerly, b. Dec. 29, 1820; d. Nov. 10, 1855; m., June 25, 1839, James Wilson, who d. Nov. 21, 1848;

Susan Byerly, b. 1829; d. April 7, 1906; m. Morris Meredith:

William H. Byerly, b. 1826; d. April 21, 1851; unm.

SAMUEL WAGNER, b. March 6, 1792; d. Feb. 11, 1879; m. Emilie Obrié Duval; of whom presently;

Tobias Wagner, b. Nov. 21, 1793; d. Feb. 19, 1868; was educated in Phila., and entered into an apprenticeship with George Nugent, merchant, 1810, and, Feb. 27, 1815, became partner in the business with his employer, which lasted until April 5, 1818, when he entered into partnership with Robert Taylor; on March 26, 1821, formed a co-partnership with William Milnor, and his brother, Samuel Wagner, under firm name of Milnor, Wagner & Co., to carry on the auctioneering business, but the firm was dissolved June 4, following, and the business continued by the Wagner brothers, under firm name of T. & S. Wagner, until March 26, 1831, when he retired from active business, but up to a few years previous to his death, took an active part in public business as a director for and manager of various institutions and companies, "and," says an obituary notice of him, published at the time of his death, "it is not too much to say that his name in connection therewith commanded unbounded confidence." He was a member of board of managers of Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Dec. 23, 1837, until his death, and at a meeting of the board, held March 4, 1868, resolutions were adopted, expressing the deep sorrow of his late colleagues in his loss, the preamble to which was in part as follows: "In recording on the minutes of their proceedings this notice of Mr. Wagner's death, the Board desire to express their high appreciation of his virtues—illustrated during the whole course of his long life by word and by example,—and in all the relations of life, whether as a private citizen, a man of business or as a Christian Gentleman, he was a model which all men might be proud to imitate; possessing great amiability of character, a sound discriminating judgment, with the purest integrity of heart and mind,—he was a safe counselor and valuable friend." He was also a director of Franklin Fire Insurance Co. many years, and the resolutions adopted by board of directors, Feb. 24, 1868, testify in a like manner to his noble, generous, and amiable characteristics. Mr. Wagner was a member of various benevolent and philanthropic organizations, and contributed largely to the cause of uplifting and Christianizing the human race. He was thirty years a member of the vestry of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, Manayunk, Phila.; one of the most active managers of Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in Communion of Protestant Episcopal Church in Commonwealth of Pa., and member of the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Advancement of Christianity in Pa., to which he left a large bequest. He was also member of American Philosophical Society; a trustee of Univ. of Pa., and a director of Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Wagner was stricken with paralysis, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Oct. 27, 1853, and though he survived four and a half years, was for practically all of that period almost a helpless invalid. An account of his last illness, and a beautiful tribute to his character was written by his nephew and physician, Dr. Alfred Stillé. Tobias Wagner m., June 10, 1841, Mary, dau. of Samuel Rhoads, who survived him;

William Wagner, b. Jan. 15, 1796; d. Jan. 17, 1885; spent most of his boyhood days at the old family country seat, and there began the collection of curious specimens of nature's handiwork of great variety,—a work which was kept up with unflinching interest during his long life,—and which culminated in the large and valuable collection now contained in the Museum of Wagner Free Institute of Science, founded by him. At an early age he was placed in the academy of Dr. James Abercrombie, on Fourth st., below Arch, from which he graduated with high honors in 1808. His desire to study medicine under the celebrated Dr. Physick, was opposed by his father, who thought it best for him to enter upon a mercantile life, and in 1812 he was employed in the counting house of his brother-in-law, Thomas Shipley, but soon after became an apprentice to Stephen Girard, though still keeping up his studies of Latin, French and mathematics, as well as such researches into the realms of science as his duties in the counting house would permit. In 1816 he was sent, by Stephen Girard, as assistant supercargo, with his elder brother, Samuel Wagner, in charge of the ship, "Rosseau," on a long trading voyage to foreign ports, from which he returned in the autumn of 1818. During this voyage he made large collections of minerals, shells, plants, and numerous organic remains, which now enrich the museum. Leaving Mr. Girard, he engaged in various business ventures, until 1840, when he retired from commercial pursuits. On his second marriage, 1841, he went abroad on a two years' trip, and on his return bought the suburban property then known as Elm Grove, now Seventeenth and Montgomery ave., where he took up his residence and lived until his death. Here he arranged his collections, and in 1847 began to give lectures thereon; and the place becoming too small to accommodate the multitudes who flocked to hear him, 1852 the hall at Thirteenth and Spring Garden sts. was secured for "Professor Wagner's Free Scientific Lectures," and on May 21, 1855, the "Wagner Free Institute of Science" was formally inaugurated, and an able corps of well-known lecturers began their work. The edifice now occupied by the institute and museum, built by Mr. Wagner on his own estate, at Elm Grove, was dedicated May 11, 1865, and a deed of trust made by

Prof. Wagner to the corporation, on condition that the property shall forever be used for free instruction in natural science. He further provided for it in his last will and testament, his total benefaction being not less than half a million dollars, besides the results of years of scientific research and collection of specimens. Since Jan. 1, 1866, two courses of free lectures have been delivered each year, embracing most or all the branches of natural science. Six lectures have generally been given each week during the spring and fall sessions. Prof. William Wagner m. (first), Jan. 1, 1824, Caroline M., dau. of Dr. Benjamin Say; (second), March 29, 1841, Louisa, dau. of Archibald Binney, of Phila.; his only child d. inf.;

Anna Wagner, b. Aug. 17, 1797; d. Sept. 24, 1797;

SAMUEL WAGNER, eldest surviving son of John and Mary (Ritz) Wagner, born, Philadelphia, March 6, 1792, was educated at the Classical Academy of Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie, Philadelphia, and, February 6, 1808, was indentured to Stephen Girard to learn the mercantile business. He acquired the confidence and esteem of the famous merchant, and, March 7, 1815, started on his first business voyage, an supercargo of Girard's vessel, the "Voltaire," Capt. Ezra Bowen, going first to the East Indies and China, thence to Amsterdam, from which port he sailed for Hamburg, April 25, 1816, arriving there May 5, and returning in the ship, "North Star," arriving at New York, November 8, 1816. In January, 1817, he again made an extensive voyage as supercargo of the "Rosseau," his younger brother, William, accompanying him as assistant supercargo. This voyage occupied nearly two years; arriving in New York on his return, November 15, 1818. In March, 1821, he organized the business firm of Milnor, Wagner & Company, consisting of William Milnor, himself and his brother, Tobias. This partnership continued three years, when Mr. Milnor withdrew, and the firm of T. & S. Wagner continued in business with great success until 1831, when both partners retired from active business life. During the rest of his life, he devoted himself largely to matters of public interest, besides acting as trustee for many family trusts. He was especially interested in church work of every kind, being one of the founders of St. David's Church, Manayunk, and an active member of its vestry for many years, and serving as vestryman at various times in Christ Church, St. Mark's, St. Timothy, Roxborough, and St. Sauveur, Philadelphia. He was a founder of Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and served continuously in its board of managers until the end of his life. His probity, conservatism, sound judgment, and accurate knowledge of the best business methods, gave great value to his services in all positions of responsibility and trust. Stephen Girard gave evidence of his regard and confidence by appointing him in his will one of the trustees to settle the affairs of his bank,—a trust involving great responsibility and business skill. He was an original member of the Atheneum of Philadelphia, when it began its existence, in rooms over Matthew Carey's Book Store, at Fourth and Chestnut streets, and took great interest in the erection of its handsome building on Sixth street. It was his habit through life, when in the city, to pass a portion of almost every weekday in the enjoyment of the fine library and reading room of that old institution, and in the congenial society of the gentlemen of culture who gathered there in those days. He was married by his old preceptor, Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie, June 11, 1823, to Emilie Obrié, daughter of James S. Duval, at the beautiful country place of the bride's father, "Pomona Grove," Germantown. Their home in the city was a large, old-fashioned house, 252 (afterwards 912) Arch street, until 1863, when, owing to the inroads of business into that locality, they moved to 1819 Spruce street. A considerable portion of each year was passed at "Roxborough Cottage."

the charming old family country place on the Wissahickon, which was a source of great pleasure and recreation to them, as it had been to those who had gone before them, and has been since, to those who have come after them. He preserved his good health and active habits to a ripe old age, and died at his Spruce street residence, February 11, 1879.

Issue of Samuel and Emilie Obrié (Duval) Wagner:

JOHN WAGNER, b. April 13, 1824; d. Dec. 22, 1902; m., April 19, 1860, Sarah A. Wood; of whom presently;

Catharine Melinda Wagner, b. July 14, 1826; m., April 28, 1853, Daniel Rodney King, son of James and Mary (Rodney) King (b. Jan. 19, 1818, d. Jan. 13, 1880). He was noted for his knowledge and skill in horticulture, as well as for his enthusiasm and liberality in the encouragement of that interesting science in and about Phila. He served many years as president of Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and his glass houses at his beautiful country place, "Denbigh," on the hills of the Wissahickon, were among the most famous of their day. He was also active in church work, both in St. Luke's Church, Germantown, when his uncle, Rev. John Rodney, was rector, and later in St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, of which he was a founder. They had issue:

Emily Wagner King, b. July 30, 1854;

Mary Rodney King, b. Feb. 19, 1857; m., April 15, 1880, Samuel Vaughan Merrick;

Catherine Duval King, b. April 18, 1861; m. Thomas Arthur Meryweather, who d. March 8, 1897. Issue, one son—Thomas Arthur Meryweather, Jr.

James Seraphin Duval Wagner, b., Phila., Sept. 21, 1828; d. Dec. 24, 1867; was educated at Classical School, conducted by Henry D. Gregory, afterwards president of Girard College, and received a thorough business training with the well-known business firm of S. & W. Welsh, and was, during the greater part of his business career, engaged in business with his elder brother, John; during the Civil War, he was actively identified with the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Tobias Wagner, Jr., b. March 9, 1831; d. Dec. 14, 1834;

Mary Sophia Wagner, b. May 2, 1834; d. Aug. 31, 1897; m., Oct. 23, 1855, John Vaughan Merrick, eminent scientist, engineer and philanthropist, son of Samuel Vaughan Merrick, eminent engineer and manufacturer of machinery, etc., who was first president of Pennsylvania Railroad. John Vaughan Merrick, b., Phila., Aug. 30, 1828, was graduated from Central High School, 1843; became member firm of Merrick & Sons, builders of machinery and marine engines, and had charge of the designing of marine and other machinery used in a number of Government vessels during Civil War; became head of firm 1860, retiring 1870. In 1862 was appointed member of board of experts of naval machinery, under U. S. N. Dept., was an organizer of Zoological Society, and chairman of committee that laid out the grounds in 1872, and served as manager and vice-president of the society to his death; in 1883 was appointed member of board of experts on water supply for Phila.; was two years president of Franklin Institute, of which his father was a founder; was elected trustee of Univ. of Pa. 1870, and served as chairman of trustee's committee on college many years; directing and supervising erection of practically all the university's modern buildings. Mr. Merrick was nearly twenty-five years one of the four lay deputies to the triennial convention of the Episcopal church, was a founder of the Free and Open Church Association, and with his wife, a founder of St. Timothy's Hospital, in Roxborough, Phila., near his home; was president of St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club and Institution, and rector's warden of St. Timothy's Church; on account of his works in the realms of science the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, Feb. 22, 1906. He retired from active business, 1870, and thereafter devoted his energies to public affairs, scientific research, and philanthropy of the broadest kind. D. March 28, 1906, at his home, "Houghton," on Ridge ave., near Roxborough, where he had resided fifty years.

J. Vaughan and Mary Sophia (Wagner) Merrick had issue:

Emilie Duval Merrick, b. July 6, 1856; m. George A. Bestwick, Nov. 7, 1878:

Mary Vaughan Merrick, b. March 13, 1859; m., June 20, 1888, David Evans Williams;

John Vaughan Merrick, Jr., b. July 4, 1864; member of faculty of Episcopal Academy; m. Annie Brown Harter, June 13, 1893:

- James Hartley Merrick, b. Sept. 6, 1869; secretary of board of trustees of Univ. of Pa.; m. Edith Lovering, Oct. 27, 1897.
- Samuel Wagner, b. Oct. 13, 1836; d. April 9, 1837;
- Augustus Duval Wagner, b. Feb. 2, 1839; educated at Episcopal Academy and Classical School of Henry D. Gregory. At the age of nineteen he began his business career with a firm of wholesale grocers, but, Aug., 1862, he entered upon the service of his country in Civil War, enlisting in the famous "Anderson Troop," afterwards enlarged into the "Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry." The active and creditable services of that command form an important part of the record of the war, and its history has been compiled by its veterans and printed by its gallant commander, Gen. William J. Palmer. Unhappily the severe strain of this very active service completely broke down Mr. Wagner's health, and he was brought home for hospital treatment. Failing to recover, he was honorably discharged for disability, Oct. 31, 1863. Though completely broken in health, he again entered into business as partner in a firm of wholesale grocers, but was soon obliged to give it up, and remained in greatly impaired health during the rest of his life. D., unm., March 13, 1896;
- Emilie Duval Wagner, b. March 9, 1841; d., unm., Jan. 24, 1907;
- Samuel Wagner, b. Dec. 28, 1842; he was educated in preparatory branches at Episcopal Academy, then directed by the distinguished scholar, Dr. George Emlen Hare, as head master, and in 1857 entered Univ. of Pa., from which he graduated, 1861, with degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received degree of Master of Arts. 1861-63 he was on the staff of masters of the Episcopal Academy, as instructor of mathematics, interrupting his work at this school to take the field in defence of the state in the emergencies of 1862-63, as a private in Company D, First Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1863-64 he was a student in Law Dept. of Univ. of Pa., and in 1866 was admitted to Philadelphia Bar. His admission to the Bar of Supreme Court of Pa. followed, 1869, and to Supreme Court of United States, 1881. After enjoying a very successful career in his profession for forty years, he has retired from active practice, and devotes himself largely to those affairs of public interest, which still have claims upon his attention. During his whole professional life, he has sought to keep himself in touch with public life and to aid, as far as lay in his power, the important public movements of the day, especially those looking to the welfare of his native city and state. In 1870 he took part in the organization of St. Mark's Workingmen's Club and Institute, to provide instruction for workingmen, which led to the establishment of a system of public night schools by the Philadelphia Board of Education. In 1876 he assisted in foundation of Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and continued actively in its management until both museum and school were well established and in successful operation. He was a founder of the Social-Art-Club, which for several years assisted in the promotion of industrial art. He also took an active part in the reorganization of the Zoological Society, studying the subject during a visit to Europe in 1872, aiding in securing a portion of Fairmount Park for the Zoological Garden, and serving as counsel for the society for many years. In 1881 he was an organizer of the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association, and served some time as chairman of its committee on publication. 1881-83 he was chief of the editorial staff of *Penn Monthly*, a journal devoted to thoughtful consideration of the important questions of the day, and aiming at high standards in science, art and literature. Also for several years he was an active member of American Bar Association, serving on its committee on commercial law, and taking an active part in the movement for the enactment of a national bankrupt law. In 1885 he became president of Wagner Free Institute of Science, in succession to his uncle, William Wagner, its founder, and has since continued to hold that office during the period of the growth and development of that institution. In 1885 he was elected to membership in American Philosophical Society, and for several years served as a counselor, and as a member of its committee on publication. He was an organizer of the Free Library of Phila., and has since continued to serve as a member of its board of trustees. He was also one of the founders of the Philobiblon Club, the Penn Club, and the University Club. He was an organizer, in 1891, of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and served some time as chairman of its executive committee. He has always taken an active part in church work. He was a founder of the Free Church Association, has been many years a manager of Bishop White Prayer Book Society and of Advancement Society, was for many years vestryman of St. Mark's Church and of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough. Mr. Wagner m., Sept. 5, 1893, Anne Leonard, dau. of Edward Seymour Harlan, and granddaughter of Dr. Richard Harlan, distinguished scientist. They reside at "Greenbank Farm," in the beautiful hills of Chester co., a few miles from West Chester, Pa. They have issue:

Emilie Obrié Wagner, b. July 8, 1894;

Samuel Wagner, Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1895.

Henry Dumont Wagner, b. Aug. 21, 1846; d. Aug. 10, 1901; entered Univ. of Pa., class of 1866; member of Delta Phi Fraternity; served an apprenticeship in Southwark foundry of Merrick & Sons, remained for a time with that firm as draughtsman, and entered upon practice as mechanical engineer, devoting himself chiefly to gas engineering. He took active part, in early life, in public works for improvement of the working classes, and for advancement of art as applied to the industries, teaching classes of young men mechanical training in night schools in the southwestern part of the city, and served very actively and efficiently as secretary and chief executive officer of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art in the early and formative period of its history. During the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, he acted as assistant to John Sartain in the department of art.

JOHN WAGNER, eldest son of Samuel and Emily Obrié (Duval) Wagner, born in Philadelphia April 13, 1824, was educated at Germantown Academy, and received his business training in the office of Messrs. S. & W. Welsh. In 1847 he engaged in business for himself which continued until his death, the present firm of John Wagner & Sons being organized January 1, 1892. He was elected a member of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, October 3, 1854, and was placed on the non-active roll of that organization December 4, 1862. He became an apprentice of the "State in Schuylkill," 1859, was elected a citizen of the "State," March 29, 1860; elected its Treasurer, October 3, 1871, and served in that office until elected Governor, March 23, 1881, being fourteenth Governor of the "State," and was annually re-elected to that office until he declined re-election, April 30, 1896.

John Wagner was one of the Committee of the "State in Schuylkill," who stocked the Upper Schuylkill with black bass in 1869, also one of the committee to select and purchased the new site for the "Castle" of the "State" on the Delaware, 1885, and one of the Committee appointed to publish a history of the "State," 1888.

Mr. Wagner was active in the establishment of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia; one of its original board of Managers, and chairman of the committee for purchase and care of animals. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, Philadelphia Club, etc.

John Wagner married, April 19, 1860, Sarah Ann, daughter of Joseph Pilmore and Mary (Worrell) Wood, and lived at the old family seat on School House Lane, Germantown, where he died, December 22, 1902.

Issue of John and Sarah Ann (Wood) Wagner:

Samuel Tobias Wagner, born, Phila., Aug. 30, 1861, received his early education at Germantown Academy and Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and entering, 1877, the Univ. of Pa., Dept. of Arts, class of 1881, was transferred to the Towne Scientific School of the same institution, 1878. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science 1881, having been awarded the Senior Civil Engineer Prize; received degree of Civil Engineer, 1884. He was draughtsman for the Phoenix Iron Co. of Phoenixville, Pa., 1881-82; inspector for same company, 1883; assistant master mechanic for same company, 1884, and became superintendent of their shops, 1885. He was in the service of the city of Phila., Bureau of Surveys, as assistant engineer in charge of Pennsylvania ave. subway and tunnel, 1894-1900; assistant engineer in charge of improvement and filtration of water supply, 1900-02; and since that date has been in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., as assistant engineer, in charge of the abolishment of grade-crossings. He is a trustee of Wagner Free Institute of Science, and has been professor of engineering for that institution since 1892. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the American Society for Testing Materials, etc. He has published a work entitled "Inspectors and Bridge Works," and numerous articles on kindred subjects. Samuel Tobias Wagner m., Nov. 13, 1888,

Mary Clara Reeves, dau. of Alfred P. and Mary J. (Reeves) Scull, of Phoenixville, and resides on a portion of the old homestead on School House lane, Germantown. They have issue:

Mary Wagner, b. Dec. 26, 1889;

John Wagner, 3rd, b. June 6, 1892;

William Worrell Wagner, Jr., b. Oct. 9, 1895;

Thomas Rowan Wagner, b. Nov. 17, 1897.

John Wagner, Jr., b. August 23, 1863; was educated at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Germantown Academy, graduating from the latter institution, 1880. In Dec., of the same year, he entered the office of Reeves, Parvin & Co., and, Dec., 1882, entered the office of his father, John Wagner, and, Jan. 1, 1889, became associated in business with him, though the firm name was not changed to John Wagner & Sons, until Jan. 1, 1892, when his younger brother, William Worrell Wagner, also became a member of the firm. John Wagner, Jr., was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, March 4, 1889; was appointed Corporal, Nov. 7, 1894; Sergeant, March 9, 1896; was elected Cornet, Jan. 8, 1900, which position he resigned Sept. 3, 1901, and was elected to the honorary roll of the troop. He enlisted as Sergeant in the First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, when that troop volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, May 7, 1898, and served until Nov. 21, 1898; was with the troop in Porto Rico. Is a member of Historical Society of Pa., and of the Rabbit, Philadelphia and Rittenhouse clubs of Philadelphia. He resides on the old family country seat on School House lane, Germantown;

Harry Wagner, b. Sept. 22, 1865; d. Aug. 8, 1873;

William Worrell Wagner, b. March 26, 1867, was educated at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at Germantown Academy, graduating at the latter institution in 1884. He entered the office of his father, John Wagner, 1888, and became a member of the firm of John Wagner & Sons, at its formation, in Jan. 1, 1892. He was elected an apprentice of the "State in Schuylkill," 1892, and became a citizen of the state, Oct. 4, 1892. Was chairman of the boat committee of that organization from April 30, 1896 to March, 1907; was elected Secretary of State, Oct., 1900; Coroner, 1907, and Sheriff, 1908. Mr. Wagner is also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Union League, Philadelphia, Art Club, and other social organizations;

Joseph Wood Wagner, b. April 7, 1872, studied at Germantown Academy; entered the Towne Scientific School of the Univ. of Pa., 1888, class of 1892, and graduated with degree of Bachelor of Science. After his graduation he followed the profession of a civil engineer until 1898, making a specialty of bridge work, being connected with the Phoenix Bridge Co., and later with the Bureau of Surveys of the city of Phila., resigned his position there, 1898, to enter employ of firm of John Wagner & Sons, of which he became a member, Oct. 1, 1900. He is a member of the Philadelphia, University and other clubs of Phila. Joseph Wood Wagner m., Feb. 7, 1902, Grace, dau. of Rev. Dr. William Waith, by his wife, Henrietta McConnell. They have issue:

Tobias Wagner, b., Phila., Oct. 31, 1904.

Joseph Wood Wagner, Jr., b., Phila., Dec. 20, 1908.

Sarah Wood Wagner, b. Feb. 6, 1876.

RICHARDS FAMILY.

OWEN RICHARDS, founder of the family of that surname in Pennsylvania, was a native of Merionethshire, Wales, who, with his wife and children, came to Pennsylvania, prior to 1718, and, on December 22, of that year, purchased a tract of 300 acres of land, in what is now Berks county, near the present village of Weavertown, Amity township. His wife, mother of all of his children, of whom we have any record, died, and he married (second), 1727, Elizabeth Baker, who survived him, and died 1753, aged eighty years. In 1729, he conveyed one-half of his plantation to his eldest son, James Richards. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but it was subsequent to 1734. His second wife was buried in the graveyard of the Episcopal Church, at Douglassville, Amity township, Berks county, where, doubtless, his remains also rest.

Owen Richards had, by his first wife, at least four children, viz.:

James Richards, to whom he conveyed part of his plantation, 1729, but of whose descendants we have no record, and it is thought that he left no issue:

WILLIAM RICHARDS, of whom presently;

John Richards, of whom we have no further record;

Elizabeth Richards, of whom we have no record.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, second son of Owen, born in Wales, was already arrived at man's estate when he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth ———, and settled in Oley township, where he died January, 1752, as shown by the inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £207, 7s. 10d.; George Boone, Jr., uncle of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, being one of the appraisers. By his will, his wife was given use of the property during life, or widowhood, and his son, William, was to live with her for one year, and then be put "to such trade as he likes." The other six children, but three of whom—Mary, Owen, and James—were of age, were also provided for in the will.

Issue of William and Elizabeth Richards:

Mary Richards, m. John Ball, and was mother of Joseph Ball, the eminent and wealthy ironmaster and merchant of Phila., whose large estate was distributed to collateral relatives. This Joseph Ball was an organizer of Insurance Company of North America, and was its president, 1798-99. He purchased the iron furnaces at Batsto, N. J., and developed them prior to the Revolution;

James Richards, b. about 1722; d. 1804; resided some years in Amity twp., Philadelphia (now Berks) co., later in Colebrookdale twp., Berks co., owning a tract of 150 acres of land at the headwaters of Ironstone Creek, two miles from Boyertown, on which he resided at the time of his decease; was a Sergeant in Fourth Battalion, Continental Line, May 10, 1777, and saw active service in Revolutionary War, often recounted by him in his old age; m. Mary ———, and had issue: William Richards, Frederick Richards, Elizabeth Richards, James Richards, Owen Richards, Mary Richards, Hannah Richards, John Richards;

Ruth Richards, m. Daniel Kunsman;

Owen Richards, b. about 1730; was a farmer in Amity twp., 1756; and in Union twp., Berks co., 1766-73;

WILLIAM RICHARDS, b. Sept. 12, 1738; of whom presently;

Margaret Richards, m. Cornelius, son of Cornelius and Margaret (Kuster) Dewees, and had six children; resided in Berks co.;

Sarah Richards, m. James Hastings, of Va.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, a younger son of William and Elizabeth Richards, was born in the township of Oley, then Philadelphia, now Berks county, September 12, 1738, and was, therefore, in his fourteenth year at the death of his father, early in 1752. The will of his father directed that he should reside for one year with his mother, on the homestead, and then "be put to a trade such as he likes." Living in the neighborhood of the famous iron industries of Berks county, then coming into prominence, he chose the vocation of an ironfounder, and was sent to Coventry Forge, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, established by Samuel Nutt, with his father-in-law, Thomas Rutter, an original ironmaster of that section, and then in charge of John Patrick. He was subsequently employed as foundryman at Warwick Furnace, Lancaster county, though he continued to reside with his family in Chester county. On June 6, 1775, he was commissioned, by Pennsylvania Assembly, Standard Bearer for the Second Battalion, Chester County Associators, and was in actual military service during a great part of the Revolutionary War. There is, in possession of his descendants, an original memorandum, of "Articles sent to William Richards when he went to Camp, August 13, 1776."

His nephew, Joseph Ball, having purchased the Batsto Iron Works, at Batsto, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the northern bank of Mullica, or Little Egg Harbor river, including a large tract of land, and developed the bog-iron furnace there, the second iron furnace established in the Province of New Jersey; William Richards entered his employ, 1768, returning to Chester county 1774, but became resident manager of the works at Batsto, January, 1781. The Batsto furnace and other industries established there, made it a place of importance, prior to the Revolution, and during that struggle, iron cannon, shot and shell were cast there, for the use of the Continental troops. A detachment of the British fleet was at one time sent to destroy it. Col. William Richards was a man of wonderful energy and enterprise, and soon became part, and eventually sole, owner of this valuable property. He erected mills, factories and forges there; owning, besides the extensive industrial plants, about 65,000 acres of timber and farm land. He retired from the active management of the business in 1809, was succeeded by his son, Jesse Richards, and moved to Mount Holly, where he died August 31, 1823.

Col. William Richards, as he was known in New Jersey, married (first), 1764, Mary Patrick, born June 24, 1745, daughter of his first preceptor, manager of Coventry furnace and forge, in Chester county. She died November 24, 1794, and he married (second), 1796, Margaret, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Burlington county, New Jersey. She died December 21, 1850, at the age of eighty-three years, and is buried, beside him, in the cemetery of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Mount Holly.

Issue of William and Mary (Patrick) Richards:

Abigail Richards, b. June 1, 1765; d. May 14, 1794; unm.:

John Richards, b. June 1, 1767; d. Nov. 30, 1793:

Samuel Richards, b. at Valley Forge, Nov. 30, 1769; m. (first), 1797, Mary M. Smith, who d. 1820, (second) Anna M. Witherspoon; had eleven children; he was a prominent and successful ironmaster in N. J., owning the Atsion, Martha, Weymouth, and Speedwell iron works, comprising 185,000 acres of land, and numerous industrial plants:

Elizabeth Richards, b. Aug. 26, 1771; m., April 4, 1799, Rev. Thomas Haskins, who by a former marriage with Martha Potts, was father of Sarah Ennals Haskins, who became wife of Jesse Richards, ironmaster of Batsto, brother of Elizabeth; Mary Richards Haskins, eldest dau. of Rev. Thomas, by his second wife, m. John DuPuy, of Phila., and Martha, another dau., m. Hon. John Wurts, of Phila.:

Rebecca Richards, b. Aug. 7, 1773; m. John Sevier, of Tenn.:

William Richards, b. July 1, 1775; d. Dec. 21, 1796;

Joseph Richards, b. Oct. 5, 1777; d. March 26, 1797;

THOMAS RICHARDS, b. Feb. 10, 1780; d. Oct. 17, 1860; m. Anna Bartram; of whom presently;

Jesse Richards, b. Dec. 2, 1782; d. June 17, 1854; succeeded his father as proprietor of Batsto, 1809, and conducted the varied industries there until his death; m., Sept. 20, 1810, Sarah Ennals, dau. of Rev. Thomas Haskins (his brother-in-law), by a former marriage, with Martha, dau. of Thomas and Ann (Nutt) Potts, of the famous family of ironmasters of Pa.; Jesse Richards was a member of New Jersey Assembly, 1837-39;

Charles Richards, b. Aug. 9, 1785; d. May 11, 1788;

Anna Maria Richards, b. Feb. 8, 1789; d. May 2, 1816; m., 1810, John White, of Del.

Issue of William and Margaret (Wood) Richards:

BENJAMIN WOOD RICHARDS, b. Nov. 12, 1797; d. July 12, 1851; m. Sarah Ann Lippincott; of whom presently;

Charles Henry Richards, b. April 9, 1799; d. April, 1800;

George Washington Richards, b. May 6, 1801; d. June, 1802;

Augustus Henry Richards, b. May 5, 1803; d. 1839; m. Rebecca, dau. of Hon. John McLean, of Ohio;

William Richards, b. Jan. 16, 1805; d. April 19, 1864; m., 1831, Christiana Maria Lehman;

George Washington Richards, b. May 3, 1807; d. April 22, 1874; merchant and manufacturer in Phila., and prominently identified with railroad and insurance affairs there; president of the Camden & Atlantic R. R. Co., 1855-57, and many years a director of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.; m. Mary Lee Guen, and had eight children;

Joseph Ball Richards, b. Nov. 9, 1811; d. Jan. 30, 1812;

Mary Wood Richards, b. March 6, 1815; d. Sept. 19, 1860.

THOMAS RICHARDS, third son of William Richards, of Batsto, by his first wife, Mary Patrick, born February 10, 1780, was for some years a merchant in Philadelphia, and was owner of a large glass manufacturing plant and iron foundries, at Jackson, Camden county, New Jersey. He married, October 17, 1810, Anna, daughter of Dr. Moses Bartram, and granddaughter of John Bartram, the celebrated botanist of West Philadelphia, where "Bartram's Garden," now a city park, containing many rare specimens of trees and plants, has been a place of interest for over a century.

Issue of Thomas and Anna (Bartram) Richards:

William Bartram Richards, d. about 1874;

Elizabeth Bartram Richards, d. 1865;

SAMUEL RICHARDS, b. Aug. 15, 1818; d. Feb. 21, 1895; m. Elizabeth M. Ellison; of whom presently;

Anna Bartram Richards, m. Benjamin J. Crew;

Rebecca Bartram Richards, m. Rev. Thomas E. Souper;

Thomas Richards, Jr., m. Deborah M. Kimber;

Rebecca Say Richards, m., 1860, Walter Newbold, and had issue:

Anna Bartram Newbold, m. J. Remson Bishop;

Elizabeth Richards Newbold, m. Samuel Mickle Fox.

SAMUEL RICHARDS, second son of Thomas and Anna (Bartram) Richards, was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1818, and died there, February 21, 1895. He was many years proprietor of the Jackson Glass Works, at Jackson, Camden county, New Jersey, and until 1872, an active merchant in Philadelphia. He was prime mover in the construction of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, from Camden to the sea, and was one of its board of directors, 1852-95, and a member of its executive committee. On May 17, 1852, he met the board of directors, and, May 24, authorized the engineers to begin the preliminary survey for the road,



B. M. Richards
Jan. 1. 1874

which was completed by June, of the same year. He was an active promoter of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company, chartered March 10, 1853, and was its president at the time of his death. It was he that suggested the name, and was largely instrumental in the laying out and improvement of Atlantic City, the terminus of the railroad of which he was acting president for many years. In 1874, he constructed another railroad to Atlantic City, the Philadelphia and Atlantic Railroad, now in control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. In 1888, as president of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company, he undertook the extension of Atlantic City by the addition of Ventnor, called after the famous watering place on the Isle of Wight, and, in 1890, erected there the most southern hotel of the famous watering place. He was inventor of the Richards' snow plow, used on many railroads.

Samuel Richards was the last survivor of the original board of directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. He married Elizabeth M., daughter of John B. Ellison, head of the well-known mercantile firm of John B. Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia.

Issue of Samuel and Elisabeth M. (Ellison) Richards:

Mary Richards, d. inf.;

Thomas J. Richards, b. April 24, 1853; many years connected with Provident Life & Trust Company of Phila.; m. at Newport, R. I., Aug. 17, 1881, Lydia E. Shipley Wiinn; they had issue:

Elliott Bartram Richards, b. March 26, 1883;

Annabelle Elliott Richards, b. Oct. 9, 1884;

Elizabeth Ellison Richards, b. Oct. 30, 1887;

Winifred Richards, b. Jan. 14, 1892.

Samuel Bartram Richards, b. July 2, 1855; was associated with his father in construction of Philadelphia & Atlantic City R. R., and, 1878, was elected secretary and treasurer of the Camden & Atlantic Land Company, and is president of the Ventnor Light & Water Company; was elected, 1906, Mayor of Ventnor City, N. J. He m., June 9, 1881, Mary Dorrance, dau. of Franklin Evans, and a member of Society of Mayflower Descendants, through descent from Gov. William Bradford; they had issue:

Meta Ellison Richards, b. March 23, 1882; m., Jan. 31, 1905, Edmund Cooper Hoyt, of Tenn., and they had issue:

Samuel Bartram Richards Hoyt, b. Dec. 10, 1905.

Natalie Richards, b. Sept. 14, 1890.

BENJAMIN WOOD RICHARDS, eldest son of Col. William Richards, of Batsto, New Jersey, by his second wife, Margaret Wood, was born at Batsto, November 12, 1797. He graduated at Princeton, 1815, and began his studies for the Presbyterian ministry, but delicate health compelled him to abandon them. After an extended tour through the south and southwest, he regained his normal health, and returning to Philadelphia, engaged in the mercantile business, 1819. He was elected to Common Council, 1827, and to General Assembly of Pennsylvania in —; taking an active part in promoting legislature in the interest of popular education, he secured the first appropriation for the public schools of Philadelphia. He became a member of the first Board of Control of Public Schools of the city, and did much for their advancement. In April, 1829, he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. George M. Dallas, who had resigned, and was three times re-elected. He was appointed Canal Commissioner, under the act of 1829, and was appointed, by President Jackson, a director of United States Bank, and superintendent of United States Mint, of Philadelphia, resigning the latter position on his election to the mayoralty. At the expiration of

his term as Mayor, he was made one of the trustees of Girard College. He was also a trustee of University of Pennsylvania. In 1836, he originated and founded The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company and was its president until his death. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. While traveling in Europe, 1833, his attention was called to the English system of establishing and conducting rural cemeteries, on his return began the agitation of the question of establishing one in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and in 1835, was one of the organizers of Laurel Hill Cemetery, with which he was connected at the time of his death.

Benevolent and great of heart, he took a lively interest in charitable institutions; he was one of the founders of the Asylum for the Blind, one of the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a large contributor to other benevolent enterprises.

In person Mr. Richards was of tall and imposing figure, and was considered the handsomest man in Philadelphia. He died July 12, 1851, in the prime of his usefulness, at the early age of fifty-three years, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Benjamin W. Richards married, 1821, Sarah Ann, daughter of Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia; she died March 19, 1862.

Issue of Benjamin W. and Sarah Ann (Lippincott) Richards:

Sarah Richards;

Selina Richards;

Louisa Richards;

Augustus Richards;

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, JR., of whom presently;

Howard Richards;

Charles Richards.

BENJAMIN WOOD RICHARDS, JR., son of Benjamin W. and Sarah Ann (Lippincott) Richards, born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1831, received his preliminary education in that city, entered the sophomore class at University of Pennsylvania, 1846, and received his degree, 1849. Shortly after his graduation, he entered his father's counting house, and at the latter's death, succeeded to the business, and continued it until the breaking out of the Civil War. On April 12, 1862, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Aide-de-Camp, on the staff of Maj. Gen. James B. Rickett, with the rank of Captain, and he served with the Army of the Potomac during the war. He received, for gallant and meritorious services, the brevet of Major of United States Volunteers, 1864, and of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers, 1865, resigning from the service, March 10, 1865. Returning to Philadelphia at the close of his military career, he has since resided in that city.

Mr. Richards succeeded to his father's interest and official position in the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer, and has filled the position of general superintendent since 1870. He is a director of the Girard Trust Company, of which his father was a founder. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and has been a member of the University and Art clubs since their organization. He has been an extensive traveler in this country and abroad, and has always been very fond of outdoor sports, especially of hunting. He is unmarried.

RICHARDS FAMILY.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, of Newgate, parish of Witney, Oxfordshire, England, purchased from William Penn, Lord Proprietary of Pennsylvania, 500 acres of land in that province. He removed to Pennsylvania at an early date, and was a juror at the first court held for Chester county, February 14, 1682-83. Hazard (*Annals*, p. 604) intimates that he was one of the nine persons elected to the first Assembly, but as none of the four known members are in the list there given, the latter were probably only the signers to the certificate of elections. Joseph Richards' land was taken up in Aston township, and is shown on Benjamin H. Smith's map of early grants and patents.

He was foreman of the grand jury, which, 8mo. 4, 1689-90, presented a bill of complaint, respecting public affairs, demanding that an account should be given of public moneys, and that a fee bill should be hung up in the courthouse.

Joseph Richards, 10mo. 5, 1688, conveyed to his son, Joseph, 300 acres of his original tract in Aston township. There being two of the same name, father and son, it is difficult to identify them in some cases, but the following deeds, undoubtedly, refer to the father.

By deed, dated September 8, 1693, David Lloyd granted, inter alia, to "Joseph Richards of the Town and County of Chester, Physician," a piece of meadow, or cripple, containing three acres, next to James Lownes's meadow, Urin Keen's meadow, etc. Joseph Richards, January 16, 1702-03, granted the same to John Bristow, who conveyed it to Jasper Yeates, December 20, 1705. David Lloyd, by deed, dated 1mo. 1, 1696-97, conveyed to Jasper Yeates, a lot in Chester, which, on June 12, 1699, Yeates conveyed to Joseph Richards, for sixteen pounds.

At a Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Chester, 6mo. 4, 1684, it was "concluded & agreed between Joseph Richards & Charles Ashcom about ye admeasuring of Land yt ye said Joseph shall pay Charles for ye same, without any further disturbance. The same is ended betwixt them the money is paid in p'sence of ye Meeting."

At a Monthly Meeting held at Chester, 10mo. 6, 1686, "the difference between Joseph Richards & Will^m. Woodmansey offered to ye Meeting in order to a composure of ye same, Will^m Woodmansey did acknowledge he spoke foolishly in comparing him to a London pick pocket & ye like & that he was grieved & sorry for ye same, wch Joseph Richards did accept desiring & intending hereby yt there be an end of strife from ye beginning to this day." At the same Meeting, 4mo. 6, 1692, it was "ordered by this Monthly Meeting that the executors of Tho: Brassey deliver Joseph Richards his bill and that he pay the executors the rent according to their demand, or els to appear the next months meeting, and show cause to the contrary, and that John Hodgkins and Robert Barber give him to understand hereof and that John Hodgkins deliver the aboesaid bill, upon the receiving a receipt of £4 5s. in part of £7 5s. given by John Bristow."

Joseph Richards was one of the earliest physicians practising in Chester county, but where he obtained his medical knowledge is unknown. He died in 1710-11, in Chichester township. His will was dated 7mo. 6, 1705, and proved February 16,

1710-11. He left his son, Joseph, five shillings, and said Joseph's two eldest children, Susanna and Joseph, five shillings each; his son Nathaniel's three children, William, Nathaniel and Elizabeth, five pounds each; and made bequests to his son-in-law, Humphrey Scarlett; daughter, Anne Scarlett, and daughter, Susanna Lownes, and her four children, Joseph, James, Hannah and Susanna. The name of Joseph Richard's wife was Jane; she being mentioned at a court, held in the 4mo., 1689, as the mother of Anne Weaver.

Issue of Joseph and Jane Richards:

JOSEPH RICHARDS, JR., of whom later;

Nathaniel Richards, lived in Aston twp.; d. 1700; m., about 1689, Mary, dau. of Richard Mason; issue:

William Richards, d. young;

Elizabeth Richards, m., about 1716, Roger Kirk;

Nathaniel Richards, of New Garden twp., Chester co.; d. 1730; m. Margaret Wiley, who m. (second) Thomas Rowland, (third) Evan Powell;

Mary Richards, d. young.

Anne Richards, m. (first), 1686, Anthony Weaver; they declared their intentions of marriage before Chester Monthly Meeting, 4mo. 7, and 5mo. 5, 1686. Anthony "owned himself to be none of us," but was permitted to marry amongst Friends; he probably d. 1687, and Anne m. (second), before 1692, Humphrey Scarlett, who purchased the land of his predecessor, in Aston twp., and resided there for a time;

Susanna Richards, m., 1692, James Lownes, and had at least four children: Joseph Lownes, James Lownes, Hannah Lownes, Susanna Lownes.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, JR., was born in England, and came to Pennsylvania some time after his father, but from the same place, Newgate, parish of Whitney, county Oxon. He obtained a lease for 999 years, from February 25, 1685, from Ann Cesill and Thomas Cesill, widow and son of William Cesill (Cecil?), late of Longcomb, county Oxon, for one moiety of 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, purchased from William Penn. On 4mo. 9, 1691, this 125 acres, having by that time been laid out in Aston township, adjoining Carter's and Richard Mason's lands, Joseph Richards sold it to Joseph Carter, of Aston.

Joseph Richards, "the younger," of the town of Aston, gave a bond, 10mo. 4, 1688, to Richard Crosby, of Middletown, in the sum of £400, to indemnify by deed or deeds, for land in Aston, "soe that it save harmless the abovesaid Richard Crosby of and from all bonds, that the aforesaid Joseph Richards and Richard Crosby have Given unto Joseph Richards, ye Elder, bearing even date with these presents." As mentioned above, Joseph Richards, Sr., of Aston, on 10mo. 5, 1688, conveyed to his son, Joseph Richards, Jr., of same town, 300 acres; this adjoined lands of William Weaver, John Beal, Thomas Mercer, Edward Walter, John Kinsman, and other lands of Joseph Richards, Sr. No doubt the bonds mentioned in previous deed were to secure the payment for this land. On February 24, 1712-13, John Wade and wife, and Thomas Bright and wife, Elizabeth, made a deed to Joseph Richards, of Chester township, for three lots in Chester. This recites that Philip Eilbeck and his wife, Lydia, June 18, 1702, conveyed to John Wade, the Essex House and plantation in Chester, formerly of his uncle, Robert Wade. John Wade, having laid out a part in lots, sold, but not conveyed, one lot to Thomas Bright, and two more to Joseph Richards, who built a messuage thereon. Wade and Bright now convey to Richards the three lots on north side of Bridge street, from the easterly side of Essex street, or King street, southward 176 feet.

Joseph Richards had apparently removed from Aston to Chester township, about 1712, and afterwards seems to have lived in the town of Chester. By the assessment lists, it appears that he returned to his Aston property in 1721, and continued to reside there until his death. Unlike his father, he does not seem to have been a member of the Society of Friends. His will is dated January 28, 1732-33, and proven January 5, 1735-36, in which he gave to his daughter, Susanna Barber, five pounds; to son, Edward Richards, one shilling; to daughter, Dinah Linville, one shilling; to daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, five pounds; to daughter, Ruth Worrell, five pounds; and to son, Joseph, all the land, appointing him executor.

Joseph Richards probably married in England, before coming to Pennsylvania; his wife's name is unknown; she died before he made his will.

Issue of Joseph Richards:

Susanna Richards, m. James Barber, of Chester, and had a dau., Mary, m. John Young; Joseph Richards, eldest son, inherited his father's lands, and lived in Aston twp.; d. 1756; m. Lydia, dau. of James and Demaris Chick, of Phila., who d. in 1766;

EDWARD RICHARDS, of whom presently;

Dinah Richards, m., Feb. 9, 1713-14, Thomas Linville;

Elizabeth Richards, m. (first) Francis Johnson, (second) Francis Simonson;

Ruth Richards, m. John Worrell, of Ridley twp.

EDWARD RICHARDS, second son of Joseph Richards, Jr., bought from his elder brother, Joseph, some of the land their father had left to the latter; a survey of 100 acres, part of this was made for him March 2, 1721-22, and a draft of it shows fifty acres, adjoining, also bought by Edward from Joseph; so he must have bought from his brother just one-half of their father's 300 acres.

He also appears to have bought from Thomas Linville, a tract of seventy-one acres in Chichester, yet from the neglect to record the deed it is difficult to obtain full particulars of his land transactions.

He lived on his property in Aston township. His will is dated January 12, 1764, proven April 22, 1765. He desired to be buried at St. Paul's Church, Chester, by the side of his deceased wife, Elizabeth. To his present wife, Margaret, he devised a horse, two cows, six sheep, two hogs, with pasture, etc., for same with his son Jacob's creatures; also a home during widowhood and various articles of furniture, etc., and a mulatto girl, Maria, during her natural life. His little plantation, adjoining Daniel Brown, is directed to be sold, and the money divided between his seven daughters, Sarah, Rachel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Susanna, Catharine and Martha. His plantation at the Hook is also to be sold, unless his son, Jacob, will pay one hundred and ten pounds for it, the proceeds also to be divided among the daughters. To the church wardens of St. Paul's Church, Chester, he devises three pounds, towards the purchase of a pall for the use of the church; to son, Jacob, "the whole of the plantation which I lived on and occupied in my lifetime;" to daughter, Sarah, his gold ring; executors, John Fairlamb, Esq., and the testator's son, Jacob.

Edward Richards married (first) Elizabeth ———, (second), September 26, 1751, at Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Margaret Hogan; his children, all by his first wife, were:

JACOB RICHARDS, of whom presently:

Sarah Richards;

Rachel Richards;
 Rebecca Richards;
 Elizabeth Richards;
 Susanna Richards;
 Catharine Richards;
 Martha Richards.

JACOB RICHARDS, only son of Edward and Elizabeth Richards, inherited his father's plantation in Aston township, Chester (now Delaware) county, and lived thereon all his life. By deed of April 13, 1772, he purchased from William Grubb, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, 142 acres in Chichester township, Chester county, it being part of the Withers tract, shown on Smith's map. He also purchased, from different members of the Coburn family, land in Lower Chichester township, which they had inherited from Robert Langham.

By his will, dated January 8, 1789, codicil dated January 15, proved February 26, 1789, he bequeathed to his wife, Susanna, £50, furniture, two horses and four cows, ten sheep, and the use of the plantation, until his son, Jacob, should be twenty-one years old; to son, Edward, messuage lands, etc., in Chichester, formerly of the Coburn's, he paying the testator's estate £450; to son, Jacob, the homestead, 250 acres, bounded by lands of Samuel Evans, James Barnard, Joseph Talbot, Joseph Askew, Mordecai Cloud and James Twaddel, according to a specified line of division from the remainder; to his five daughters, Anne Price, Elizabeth Grantham, Susanna, Christiana and Sarah Richards, the residue of the real estate; wife and son, Edward, to be executors. The codicil provides for the wife's maintenance after Jacob came into possession of the homestead; she renounced the executorship, and letters were granted to Edward.

Jacob Richards married, January 6, 1757, at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Wilmington, Susanna, who died August 10, 1794, daughter of Thomas and Ann Wills, of Middletown township, Chester (now Delaware) county. Perhaps this was not his first marriage, as we find in the records of Swedes' Church, aforesaid, that a Jacob Richards and Rachel Ruth were married May 9, 1754. The children of Jacob Richards (supposed to all be by Susanna Wills, if indeed the other marriage was his) were:

ANNE RICHARDS;
 EDWARD RICHARDS;
 ELIZABETH RICHARDS;
 SUSANNA RICHARDS;
 CHRISTIANA RICHARDS;
 JACOB RICHARDS;
 SARAH RICHARDS.

ANNE RICHARDS, eldest daughter of Jacob Richards, married (first) Samuel Price, (second), March 24, 1814, Joseph Marshall, Esq. By her first husband, Samuel Price, she was mother of Maj. Samuel A. Price, of Chester, a prominent politician, who was elected High Sheriff of Delaware county, 1834. He died at his residence, in Chester, March 22, 1868, in his sixty-fourth year. An obituary in the *Republican* said of him, in part:

"The deceased was extensively known, had conferred upon him several military distinctions, and had filled the office of High Sheriff of this County. During the last six or eight years he had retired from business and had confined himself very much to the society of his

family. Major Price married Sarah Bickham, of Philadelphia, and died leaving a widow and a large family; of his daughters Sarah married Harry Lindsey, of Philadelphia, and Annie married, first, J. Gifford Johnson, of Delaware County, and second, Hiram Saunders. The Major's sons were: Samuel A., Jr.; Thomas Bickham; Henry Clay; Edward A., of Media, a member of the Bar, and local politician; William G.; John G.; and Joseph Wade, who served in the 5th Penna. Vol. Cavalry during the Civil War, and died in Media about 1872."

EDWARD RICHARDS, eldest son of Jacob, died unmarried. His tombstone, in St. Peter's Church graveyard, Chester, Pennsylvania, has the inscription: "Edward Richards, Esq., died April 13, 1794, aged 33 years, 5 months, 3 days."

ELIZABETH RICHARDS, second daughter, married, January 22, 1784, Charles Grantham, son of Charles Grantham, or Grantum, who was commissioned a Justice of the Chester County Courts, as early as 1741, and married Catharine, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Morton, of Ridley township, by whom he had three sons, George, Jacob and Charles; the latter the husband of Elizabeth Richards. Edward Stalker Sayres, Esq., furnished the following account of their family for J. Hill Martin's "History of Chester" (1877): "Charles Grantham owned a farm of 128 acres adjoining the old Effinger property. The estate extended from the Delaware River to the Chester road. He married Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Jacob Richards the elder, and had three sons, Isaac, George Richards, and Charles E., and one daughter Susan. None of them ever married. Isaac attended to his father's estate, George Richards Grantham studied law with Samuel Edwards, Esq., and was admitted to practice. Charles was engaged in business in Philadelphia and died in that city. The Granthams got into pecuniary difficulties about forty-five years ago, and were compelled to dispose of their farm; they all removed to Doylestown, and from thence to Illinois, where they died, as I have said unmarried. Isaac was the survivor; he died in the year 1858, and left his estate to Mrs. Samuel Anderson, of Chester. Charles E. Grantham died August 20, 1815, aged 17 years and 6 months, and is buried in old Chester churchyard.

"In company with my father, Edward Smith Sayres, I visited the old Grantham property on Oct. 26, 1873. We had quite a chat with the person who lives in the old Grantham house, which is situated about 200 yards from the river. The walls are two feet six inches in thickness, and the whole building is in excellent condition. The late owner, a Mr. Dennis, plastered the whole of the edifice fronting the railroad, and the two ends. I cannot imagine what it is done for, as the house was built of cut stone, and the side fronting the river still remains in its original state, looking far prettier than the portions covered with showy white plaster. * * * The Granthams were known through the country as Grants, and the rocks in the river opposite their house were called 'Grant's Rocks.' Our informant told us that they are to this day called by the same name. * * * My father says he recollects the Grantham family living in their new house on Chester road in a direct line back from the old one that still stands by the river-side and before described. The site is now occupied by the house of the late owner, Mr. N. F. X. Dennis, who has ingeniously turned the old Grantham quarry, which is situated near the house, into a fish pond. This quarry produced a stone from which Mr. Grantham manufactured scythe stones. They were extensively sold in Philadelphia, and branded as 'Crum Creek Scythe Stones.' * * * I cannot find who bought the property from the Granthams. I was told that the Bank of Delaware County sold it about 16 years ago to Mr. Dennis, of Philadelphia, a Frenchman, and an extensive manufacturer of quinine. This Mr. D. also bought the adjoining property, I think the Trimble property, which joined the Grantham's on the east. I do not know who the Grantham's bought the property from. My father thinks it had been in the family a long time. I believe the Granthams were originally of English descent, from the name, which is purely English."

CHRISTIANA RICHARDS, fourth daughter of Jacob Richards, married Pierce Crosby, of Crosby's Mills, Delaware county, son of Judge John Crosby (3d), a Captain in the Revolution, and Judge of the Delaware County Court, by his second wife, Ann Pierce. Judge Crosby was a son of John Crosby (2d), member of Provincial Assembly from 1768 to 1771, and Coroner of Chester county in 1771-

72, by his wife, Eleanor Graham. John Crosby (2d) was a son of John and Susannah Crosby, early settlers on Ridley creek.

Pierce Crosby, born November 25, 1771, died July 26, 1853, was many years president of the Bank of Delaware County. Christiana Richards was his first wife, and they had issue :

- John P. Crosby, b. Dec. 17, 1795; d. Feb. 10, 1828;
- Jacob Richards Crosby, b. Feb. 17, 1797; d. inf.;
- Ann Crosby, b. July 30, 1798; d. Dec. 9, 1873; m. (first) James Leiper, of Ridley, (second) Thomas Hemphill, of Thornbury;
- Pierce Crosby, b. Jan. 3, 1800; d. inf.;
- Pierce Crosby, Jr., b. April 18, 1805; d. aged twenty-one years; was a man of herculean size and strength;
- Christiana R. Crosby, b. Oct. 24, 1809; d. March 30, 1863; m. Charles L. Desanque, who d. Jan. 27, 1872, son of Louis Desanque, of Phila.;
- Edward Richards Crosby, b. Nov. 21, 1811; m. Amelia Berry, of Washington, D. C., and d. near Chester, 1855, leaving five children;
- Elizabeth Crosby, m. (first) Holland Bowen, of Chester, (second) Nathaniel Davis; on the occasion of the marriage of Holland Bowen to Elizabeth Crosby, a large dancing pavilion was erected on the lawn at Crosby's Mills, and the wedding festivities were in a style that was the wonder and talk of the county;
- Sarah Crosby, b. Dec. 15, 1814; m. Thomas Harrison, of Phila., white lead manufacturer; issue:
 - Mellicent Harrison, m. William H. Tevis;
 - George Leib Harrison;
 - Virginia Harrison, m. James N. Whelen;
 - Annie Harrison;
 - Edward C. Harrison;
 - Elizabeth Harrison.

COL. JACOB RICHARDS, youngest son of Jacob Richards, born 1776, died July 20, 1816; studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 18, 1795, having previously been admitted to the Delaware County Bar, in 1794. He was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1809; Colonel in the Delaware County Militia, and a very prominent man in the county. He married, 1795 (marriage license dated July 9, 1795), Elizabeth, died July 15, 1807, daughter of Maj. John James, of state of Delaware. Her sister, Rachel James, who in her youth was a famous beauty and called "the belle of Delaware," was second wife of Pierce Crosby, whose first wife was Col. Jacob Richards' sister, Christiana, mentioned above.

Col. Jacob and Elizabeth (James) Richards had four sons, viz. :

- Jacob Richards, Jr.;
- Capt. John James Richards, admitted to Philadelphia Bar, May 25, 1821, having been admitted to Delaware County Bar, Jan. 19, 1819; was first Captain of the Pennsylvania Artillerists Corps, organized in Chester, about 1821, and disbanded about 1833-34; m. June 13, 1821, Eliza, dau. of Maj. William Anderson; Capt. Richards d. June 27, 1822;
- William Richards;
- Edward Richards, admitted to Delaware County Bar, July 28, 1823.

SARAH RICHARDS, daughter of Jacob Richards, married Dr. Samuel Anderson, a well-known physician of Chester, who raised a company of militia in the War of 1812. He was Speaker of the House in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1833, and a representative in Congress from 1827 to 1829.

SUSANNA RICHARDS, third daughter of Jacob Richards, born August 26, 1768; married (first), August 9, 1792, Caleb Smith Sayres, M. D., (second) John Gal-

vin, of the United States Navy. The ancestry of her first husband, Dr. Sayres, was as follows :

The first of the family, then called Sayre, known to the present generation as positively an ancestor, was

WILLIAM SAYRE, of Hinwich, a hamlet, parish of Puddington (in his day called Podington), and Hundred of Willey, Bedfordshire, England, of a family living in Hinwich as early as 1200.

Hinwich is about one-half a mile from the parish town of Puddington, which is about five miles from Higham Ferrers, thirteen miles northwest of Bedford, and about sixty-three miles from London. The parish which lies on the border of Northamptonshire is in the deanery of Clopham and diocese of Lincoln, the parish church being St. Mary's.

In 1545, John Faldd, or Faldo, of Sutton, Bedfordshire, made a sale of lands, etc., to William Sayre, of Hinwich, with warrant of attorney, to Daniel Payne and Edmund Squyre, of Podington, to deliver seisin. July 6, 1553, Peter Grey, of Chillington, Bedford, sold to William Sayre, of Hinwich, two closes and two acres in Hinwich, then in the tenure of the said William, and formerly belonging to the priory of Harewold, lately dissolved, with warrant of attorney, to David Payne, Gent.

August 1, 1562, William Sayre, the elder, of Hinwich, conveyed to Edmund Squyre and William Abbot, of the same place, all his lands, etc., late of John Faldo, of Sutton, and of the dissolved priory of Harewold, to reconvey the same, to the use of the said William Sayre and Alice, his wife, for their lives; remainder to William Sayre, their son and heir apparent; remainder to Thomas, another son of the said William and Alice; remainder to the right heirs of the said William and Alice.

By his will, dated 1562, proved 1564, William Sayre, the elder, of Hinwich, parish of Puddington, county of Bedford, directed that his body should be buried in the churchyard of Puddington, and made bequest to the church of Puddington, to the mother church of Lincoln, and to the poor of Puddington. To his son, Thomas, he left thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, and a cow and heifer. He made bequests of malt to his cousin, William Sayre; cousin, Jane Petyt; daughters, Alice West and Agnes Mackerness; and to all his god-children. He bequeathed all his lands to his wife, Alice, for life, and after her death to his son, William, and his heirs, forever. He made his wife, Alice, and his son, William, executors, and appointed his brother-in-law, Edmund Squyre, supervisor.

William Sayre's wife was Alice Squyre, or Squire, of whose family we know nothing, except that her brother, Edmund, is mentioned in the will and deeds above quoted. Her will, dated April 20, 1567, proved June 11, 1567, directs her body to be buried in the churchyard of Podington, and makes bequest to the poor of the parish, and the restoration of the church; and leaves household goods and live stock to her daughter, Alice West, the latter's husband, Robert West, and their children, John and George West; to William and Robert Sayre, sons of her son, William Sayre; to William Mackerness, her god-children, and others; also to her son, Thomas; the residue to her son, William Sayre, whom she made executor.

Issuc of William and Alice (Squire) Sayre:

WILLIAM SAYRE, of whom presently;

Thomas Sayre, m. Margery ———; his will, dated May 30, 1581, mentions his late

mother, Alice, and makes bequest to his late brother William's wife, Elizabeth; his nephews, William, Robert, Thomas and Francis Sayre; niece, Alice Sayre; some servants and others; to his wife, Margery, he leaves lands and leases in Hinwich and vicinity, and makes her executrix; he mentions no children, leaving a great part of his property to his late brother William's children, William, Robert, Thomas, Francis and Alice, and says he had paid for their schooling; his will was proved Oct. 3, 1581;

Alice Sayre, m. Robert West, and had at least two sons—John and George West;

Agnes Sayre, m. William Mackerness, had a son, William Mackerness, the younger.

WILLIAM SAYRE, son of William and Alice Sayre, called "the younger," during his father's life, "the elder" (his son, William, "the younger") in his mother's will, after his father's death, died before 1581, probably a young man, and nothing is known of his life. His wife's name was Elizabeth.

William and Elizabeth Sayre had issue:

William Sayre, probably the William Sayre, of Hinwich, who with William Oliver, of Thenford, Northamptonshire, executed deeds of gift on June 18 and 20, 14, James I. (1616), Sayre making over a moiety of his goods to his son and heir, Anthony, who was to marry William Oliver's dau., Elizabeth, to whom Oliver made over one-third of his possessions;

Robert Sayre, mentioned in the above quoted wills, etc.;

Thomas Sayre, mentioned in the above quoted wills, etc.;

FRANCIS SAYRE, of whom presently;

Alice Sayre.

FRANCIS SAYRE, son of William and Elizabeth Sayre, removed to Leighton Buzzard parish, Hundred of Manshead, Bedfordshire, and deanery of Dunstable. The parish town of the same name is on the river Ouse, border of Buckinghamshire, about thirty miles south of Hinwich. The parish church, located in the town, is called All Saints'. The name of Francis Sayre appears on the tax rolls of Leighton Buzzard from 1609-10 to 1644-45. He died, intestate, in 1645, and his widow was appointed his administratrix in April, of that year. He married Elizabeth Atkins, November 15, 1591, as recorded in the register of the parish church of Leighton Buzzard, which also has the christenings of their children as follows (except Mary, who is not named on the registry):

Francis Sayre, bapt. May 4, 1593;

Elizabeth Sayre, bapt. April 28, 1594; m., Nov. 26, 1625, Francis Wells;

William Sayre, bapt. Sept. 15, 1595; d. April 9, 1598;

THOMAS SAYRE, bapt. July 20, 1597; of whom presently;

Alice Sayre, bapt. Sept. 3, 1598;

John Sayre, bapt. Aug. 10, 1600;

William Sayre, bapt. Sept. 19, 1602;

Abell Sayre, bapt. Sept. 26, 1604;

Daniel Sayre, bapt. Oct. 3, 1605;

Rebecca Sayre, bapt. April 10, 1608;

Job Sayre, bapt. Jan. 3, 1610. (The present register at Leighton Buzzard Church, which is a copy of an older one, has this name Johannes, the copyist evidently mistaking Job for Johannes; but the transcript of the original in the archdeanery of Bedford has the name Job);

Sarah Sayre, bapt. Oct. 4, 1612; d. Feb. 2, 1613;

Tobias Sayre, bapt. Dec. 15, 1613; m. at Dunstable, Mass., Frances ———;

Mary Sayre, m. in London, June 8, 1689, Edward Tyngge, a man of note later in Boston and Dunstable, Mass.

THOMAS SAYRE, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, was born in Leighton Buzzard, 1597, and probably continued to reside there until he was nearly

forty years of age. Presumably he married there, and his children, some or all, were, doubtless, born there. Owing to the loss of the parish register, however, we have no information which might have been gathered therefrom. The first record we have of him, after his birth, is at Lynn, Massachusetts, 1638, but how long he had then been a resident there, or whether he came directly thither from England, we have no means of determining.

Lynn was settled in 1629. In 1638, the committee, appointed to divide the lands, completed their work, and a book was provided in which were recorded the names of the proprietors, with the number of acres allotted to each. This book is lost, but the first three pages have been preserved, and on the first page appears the names of Thomas Sayre and Job Sayre, to each of whom was allotted sixty acres.

From Lynn six colonies had been sent out prior to 1640, to make settlements elsewhere. In the preceding year another colony undertook to make a settlement on Long Island. They invited Mr. Abraham Pierson, of Boston, to become their minister, who, with seven of the emigrants, entered into a church covenant before they left Lynn. The eight "undertakers," as they were called, purchased a sloop for the transportation of their families and goods for £80. Thomas and Job Sayre each contributed £5, as his share. Before sailing the proprietors disposed of their interest in the vessel to David Howe, in consideration of his making three trips annually, for two years, for the transportation of their goods from Lynn to the place of their settlement. Articles of agreement, dated March 10, 1639-40, were drawn up and signed. They obtained a deed from James Farrell, of Long Island, gentleman, deputy to the Earl of Stirling, whose grant included Long Island and all lands between "Peaconeke" (Paconic) and the easternmost end of the Island, with the whole breadth thereof, except such lands as had been already granted to other persons. This deed was made to Edward Howell, Daniel How, Job Sayre, and their associates; the Earl of Stirling made a confirmation of it, dated August 20, 1639, but Edward Farrell's deed mentioned their having already been driven off by the Dutch, from the place where he had planted them, which did not occur until May, 1640, so it appears that they probably attempted their settlement, first, without any written authority, and after the trouble with the Dutch, obtained the deed from Farrell, and had it dated back to recover the time of their arrival.

The next we hear of the Lynn "Undertakers" is on May 10, 1640, at Manhasset, at the head of Schout's (now Cow) bay. Here they found the arms of the Prince of Orange upon a tree, and Lieut. Howe, the leader of the expedition, pulled them down. But the sachem Pewhawitz, who had just ceded his rights to the Dutch, promptly informed Gov. Kieft that "some foreign strollers" had arrived at Schout's bay, where they were felling trees and building houses, and had "even hewn down the arms of their High Mightinesses."

Commissary Van Corlaer was sent to ascertain the facts, and the Sachem's story was found to be true. The arms of the state "had been torn down, and in their place had been drawn an unhandsome face."

On May 14, 1640, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, with two officers and twenty men, under orders of the Council of New Amsterdam, started to arrest the "strollers and vagabonds" of Schout's bay, and arrived at the clearing the following day; finding one small house built and another unfinished. Asked what they were doing there, and by whose authority they presumed to settle on Dutch soil, one woman

and a child made answer that they intended to plant there, and were authorized to do so by a Scotsman, who had gone with their commission to Red Hill. To the question of "for what reason did they throw down their High Mightinesses arms and set up a fool's face in its stead?" it was answered that "such was done in their presence by a Scotsman, James Farrett, and he and Lieutenant Howe were then at Red Hill."

Van Tienhoven then, leaving two of the men and the woman and child, arrested six of the men, among them Job Sayre, and took them to Fort Amsterdam, arriving there the same day. As the name of Thomas Sayre does not appear as one of the six arrested, he was perhaps one of the two men left at Schout's bay to look after the woman and child and care for the property.

After examination as to their purposes, etc., by the Dutch authorities, those arrested were discharged on May 19, "on condition that they promise to depart forthwith from our territory, and never to return without the Director's express consent." They, therefore, picking up those left at Schout's bay, sailed through the sound, and around the eastern point of the island, to Peconic bay, landing at what is now called North Sea, a little hamlet about three miles from the present village of Southampton, whence they took up their march through the woods to find a place for their new homes.

Arriving at a favorable spot, they proceeded to build; this was the foundation of the present Southampton, Long Island, in May, 1640. Their first settlement at this place was at what is now called Old Town, about three-quarters of a mile from the main street of the present village, where they remained eight years.

"In 1648 Thomas Sayre built the house on the town lot apportioned to him in that year; which is undoubtedly the oldest English house on Long Island, or in the State of New York. It is still habitable, and never passed out of the hands or occupancy of the family until 1892. Upon the death of Mrs. Susan (Sayre) Larry, it fell to her heirs, and was sold to settle her estate. It now belongs to her son, Captain Larry. It stands on the west side of the main street, north of the Academy, cornerwise to the road, a rod or so back from the fence, surrounded by rose bushes and fragrant shrubbery, and shaded by tall trees which are young in comparison to the age of the house. The great chimney, the narrow windows, the massive frame, are all as they were; and the endurance of the old mansion is not yet half tested. The original roof, no doubt, was thatched, as were those of the church, parsonage and jail, built about the same time. And a village ordinance required that a permanent ladder reach from the chimney to the ground, as a precaution against fire.

"At first all the houses were built facing exactly southward, and so tenaciously was this custom adhered to, that in one case, it is said, a dwelling was placed rear end to the street, in order that its front door should face the equator. Job's Lane, or the Academy Lane, was originally a portion of Thomas Sayre's homestead, and was given to the town as a thoroughfare by his son Job."

Since the above description of the Sayre house was written, several small houses have been put up on Main street in front of the "old Sayre House," and a public library has been erected on Job's lane, so that the house is not now visible from the streets.

On October 10, 1649, Thomas Sayre was chosen one of the three men "to agitate town business, and they are to have the same authority that the five men had last year." This is the first record extant of the choice of town rulers, and he may have held office earlier. October 6, 1651, he was one of five men chosen "for governing town affates." On October 6, 1654, he was one of the three "Townsmen." March 6, 1657, he was chosen one of six men "to act and conclude concerning a difference concerning land which east Hampton make within our bounds."

On May 2, 1657, he was one of seven men chosen "to have the managing of the present affaires of the town concerning the safety thereof and get all men to lay down themselves in respect of their persons and estates to be disposed of by the said seven men in a way of righteousness;" June 19, 1657, he was one of the five men chosen to lay out roads and view fences; December 9, 1658, he was chosen "Overseer for making the bridges."

Thomas Sayre died in 1670. His will was dated September 16, 1669, and proved April 1, 1671. He left his sons, Francis and Daniel, four and five acres of land, respectively (he had already given each of his four sons five acres in 1667); money to his son, Joseph, and daughters, Damaris Atwater, Mary Price and Hannah Sayre; and his household goods between sons, John and Joseph, and daughter, Hannah; son, John, to be executor.

The name of Thomas Sayre's wife is unknown. It is possible that he married, but likely as his second wife, and not the mother of his children, Eleanor, widow of Edward Howell, one of the Southampton "undertakers" of 1640. Edmund Howell, son of this Edward, on March 14, 1663, sold land to his "father-in-law Thomas Sayre." If Thomas Sayre was not Edmund Howell's "father-in-law" (i. e. stepfather) through such a marriage, the former must have had another daughter, of whom we have no record, who married Edmund Howell. She would have been deceased in 1664, when Howell married Sarah Judson, and if without issue, would not have been mentioned in her father's will, 1669.

Thomas Sayre's children were:

Job Sayre, executor of his father's will and perhaps his eldest son; m. (first) Sarah ———, (second) Hannah (Raynor) Howell, widow of Arthur Howell;

Damaris Sayre, m. David Atwater, prior to 1647; he was of the original settlers of New Haven;

Francis Sayre, probably b. in Bedfordshire; lived at North End, Southampton, L. I.; was chosen Overseer, April 1, 1681; Trustee of Southampton, April 4, 1693; m. Sarah, supposed to be a dau. of Thomas and Alice Wheeler, of New Haven; they had seven sons and a dau.; one of the sons, John Sayre, was grandfather, through his son, John, of Stephen Sayre, undoubtedly the most prominent member of this family; Stephen Sayre was b. in Southampton, L. I., June 12, 1736, graduated from Princeton College, 1757, and received the degree of A. M. therefrom in 1760, and a like honor from Harvard in the same year; was commissioned Captain of the Suffolk co. company in 1759, during the French War; afterwards he removed to London, where he became a banker; he was conspicuous for personal elegance and accomplishments, was very handsome and moved in the best society of the kingdom; he was chosen High Sheriff of London, 1773; was in the confidence of Lord Chatham and other Liberal statesmen of England, but his advocacy of the American cause on the outbreak of the Revolution, and opposition of the measures of the administration drew upon him the displeasure of the government, and eventually caused the failure of his banking house; thereafter, he materially assisted the colonies' Commissioner, Arthur Lee, between 1777 and 1780, to enlist Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, in the project of armed neutrality; in 1784 he was living in New York City, where he owned property; he afterwards bought an estate on the Delaware river, near Bordentown, N. J., which he called Point Breeze; this beautiful place he sold some years later to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, who expended large sums in its further embellishment; it is now a public park of the city of Bordentown; Stephen Sayre d. at residence of his son, Capt. Samuel W. Sayre, at Brandon, Va., Sept. 27, 1818; his second wife dying the next day; his first wife, whom he married in London, Feb. 18, 1775, was Elizabeth, dau. of William Noel, a banker; she d. Nov. 29, 1789, and Stephen, m. in Paris, 1790, Elizabeth Dorone, who had a brother, Stephen Dorone, on the Island of Jamaica; his only child, the son mentioned above, was by the second wife; this son was the ancestor of many prominent families in Va. and in other southern states;

DANIEL SAYRE, of whom presently;

Joseph Sayre, probably b. in Bedfordshire, England, removed from Southampton, L. I., 1665, to Elizabeth, N. J., and was named as one of the proprietors of Elizabeth in a

deed from Gov. Richard Nicolls; he had a warrant for 180 acres there, dated April 11, 1676, and owned, besides, town lots and other lands; his wife's name was Martha: Mary Sayre, m. Benjamin Price before 1669; Hannah Sayre, under eighteen in 1669.

According to Howell's "History of Southampton." Thomas Sayre's arms were: Gules, a chevron, ermine, between three sea-gulls, argent. Crest: A cubit arm erect proper holding a dragon's head erased argent. Motto: Saie and doe.

DANIEL SAYRE, son of Thomas Sayre, Southampton founder, was probably born in Bedfordshire, England. He is named in a list of the inhabitants of Southampton in 1657. The town record mentions fifteen acres laid out to him next to his brother, Francis, January 13, 1667. He died in 1708, having outlived all his brothers. His will was dated August 21, 1707, proved April 13, 1708. By it he ordered his two negro slaves sold and the money to be divided between his sons, Joseph, Daniel and David, his daughter, Hannah Topping, and the children of his deceased son, Samuel. He left his son, Ephraim five shillings, in addition to what he had already received; he left his dwelling-house, land, etc., and all residue of his estate to his son, Nathan, whom he made executor.

Daniel Sayre married (first) Hannah, daughter of Christopher and Frances Foster, (second) Sarah ———; his children were:

Nathan Sayre, probably eldest son; m. Mary ———; at a meeting at Southampton, L. I., April 7, 1712, to settle rights in common, he had fifty acres "by his father"; he sold his land at Southampton, Aug. 3, 1719; on Nov. 25, 1720, he purchased a house and 150 acres of land in the present town of Maromas, Middlesex co., Conn., and soon after went there to live; some of his descendants spelled their name Sears;

Joseph Sayre, m. Priscilla ———; Oct. 1, 1686, he bought Lot. No. 18, at Southampton, L. I., and July 15, 1690, sold a lot he had from his grandfather, Christopher Foster; he was chosen Trustee of Southampton, April 3, 1694; in 1697 he removed to Cohansey, Salem (now Cumberland) co., N. J., being one of the company of original purchasers from Conn. and L. I., who settled that place in that year; he was named as a Justice of the first Court of Records at Salem, June 2, 1705; his will was dated April 10, and probated April 19, 1710;

DANIEL SAYRE, of whom presently:

Samuel Sayre, removed to Elizabeth, N. J., before 1696-97; d. before the date of his father's will, Aug. 21, 1707, leaving issue;

David Sayre, removed to Cohansey, N. J., where in 1709 he was Overseer of the Poor, and in 1718 Surveyor of Highways; his will was dated Feb. 15, 1741, probated Dec. 9, 1744; m. ———, and left issue;

Ephraim Sayre, m. Sarah Barnes; he was Sergeant of militia company of south side of Cohansey, Nov., 1715; d. at Cohansey; will dated Dec. 31, 1715, probated Jan. 24, 1715-16;

Hannah Sayre, m. Capt. Hosiah Topping, who was b. 1663, d. 1726.

DANIEL SAYRE, son of Daniel and Hannah (Foster) Sayre, was born at Southampton, Long Island, 1666. He bought land at Montauk, and sold land there, and at Southampton, the last record of such transaction being March 20, 1730-31, when Daniel Sayre, of Southampton, Gentleman, sold to Jonah Pierson, "half of my North Lot, I had of my son."

On June 23, 1709, the Council of New York appointed him one of the Lieutenants in Col. Schuyler's company of militia; he appears to have been the Captain Lieutenant, and was thereafter called "Captain Daniel Sayre." He was Sheriff of Suffolk county, New York, 1711-12, and a Justice at Southampton, 1718-33. He was also Collector of Southampton in 1712. Capt. Daniel Sayre died May 11, 1748, and was buried at Mecox, Long Island. By his will, dated May 22, 1747,

probated June 16, 1748, he ordered his land and buildings within the bounds of Southampton to be sold. He left money and household goods to his children, Daniel Sayre, Hannah Smith, Mary Ludlam, Ann Moore, and his grandchildren, Daniel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, John, Nathaniel and Noah, children of his deceased son, Ethan; and Silas, Sarah, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Abigail, Hannah and David, children of his deceased son, Silas; executors, John Sayres and the testator's grandson, Thomas Cooper. The children of his deceased son, Isaac, are not mentioned, nor even Isaac's name.

Daniel Sayre married Sarah ———, and had issue :

Daniel Sayre, called "Daniel Tertius" in a list of inhabitants of Southampton, 1698; m.

Phebe, dau. of Isaac Raynor; removed to Elizabeth, N. J., about 1730, d. in 1763;

ISAAC SAYRE, of whom presently;

Hannah Sayre, b. 1690; m. (first) Capt. John Cooper, b. at Southampton, 1685, d. there, Dec. 14, 1715, (second), March 3, 1718, Maj. William Henry Smith, b. March 13, 1689, tenth child of Col. William Smith ("Tangier Smith"), ex-Gov. of Tangier, by his wife, Martha Tunstall;

Mary Sayre, m. Samuel Ludlam (will dated July 18, 1766, probated Feb. 13, 1767, New York);

Ann Sayre, b., Bridgehampton, L. I., 1709; d. July 8, 1787; m. Daniel Moore, of Bridgehampton, who d. May 10, 1791;

Ethan Sayre, m. ———; d. before 1747, leaving seven children;

Silas Sayre, m. Abigail, dau. of Ezekiel and Dorcas Sanford; his will dated May 16, probated at New York, May 27, 1747; d. before his father.

ISAAC SAYRE, son of Daniel and Sarah Sayre, lived in Bridgehampton, New York, and married Elizabeth, born November 26, 1699, at Haddam, Connecticut, daughter of John and Sarah (White) Smith. Her mother was a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel White, and granddaughter of Elder John White, of Haddam. On December 27, 1721, Isaac Sayre "declared ear-mark" at Southampton. In the Southampton town book, vol. ii., p. 187, is an account of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Highways, 1726, in rectifying the highway between Hezekiah Topping and Isaac Sayre's corner; and also, "between East Hampton line and Isaac Sayre's land we have laid out a highway to the beach." Isaac Sayre died in 1725-26, long before his father, who does not mention either him or his issue in his will. Isaac Sayre's own will, dated December 14, 1725, probated at New York, March 21, 1726, leaves all his estate to his wife and son, Isaac; providing also for a prospective child, Ezekiel, born after his father's death; failing survival of all of whom, he left his estate successively to his brothers, Silas and Ethan.

Issue of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Sayre:

ISAAC SAYRE, of whom presently;

Ezekiel Sayre, b. 1726, probably the Ezekiel Sayre, who was Lieutenant of Monmouth co., N. J. militia, during the Revolution, and afterwards removed to Ohio, where his descendants held many public offices.

After the death of Isaac Sayre, his widow, Elizabeth, married Jeremiah Ludlow, born in Southampton, Long Island. They removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and about 1737 to near New Providence, New Jersey, where he died August 1, 1764, aged sixty-seven years. Elizabeth (Smith-Sayre) Ludlow, according to the family Bible of her son, Isaac Sayre, Jr., was born 1699, died March 13, 1700. By her second husband she had two sons, Jeremiah and Col. Cornelius Ludlow. The

latter was father of Gen. Benjamin Ludlow, grandfather of George Harris Ludlow, once Sheriff of Morris county, New Jersey, and the great-grandfather of George Ludlow, Governor of New Jersey in 1881.

ISAAC SAYRE, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Sayre, was born in Southampton, Long Island, 1722, and removed with his mother and stepfather to what is now New Providence township, Union county, New Jersey, living between the mountains southwest of Springfield, near Summit. In 1780, at the time of the battle of Springfield, many Continental scouts made their quarters in this valley. "Isaac Sayre's house was the resort of many of these foot-sore scouts, and there they found a welcome. His wife, it is said, could not do too much for them. To her last day she recounted the fact that she had entertained General George Washington, and encouraged his men as they came to her mountain home, never turning them empty away. The old homestead was, until recently, still standing on the road corner where the old red school house stood."

On August 21, 1804, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Providence, deeded to Isaac Sayre and his son, Anthony, a tract of sixteen acres in that town, on the road from there to Chatham; this was sold by Isaac's widow and Anthony, November 23, 1808. Isaac Sayre died April 25, 1805. He married Jane, daughter of Matthias and Catharine Swaine.

Issue of Isaac and Jane (Swaine) Sayre:

Elizabeth Sayre, m. Enoch Vreeland;

MATTHIAS SAYRE, of whom presently;

Catharine Sayre, m. Timothy Griffin, of New Providence, and had twelve children;

Isaac Sayre, b. Nov. 23, 1752; lived where his father did, in that part of New Providence now called Summit; d. Oct. 10, 1828; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Mary (Brooks) Roll, b. Aug. 29, 1759, d. Sept. 26, 1850;

Anthony Sayre, b. Oct. 10, 1754, Springfield twp., Essex co., N. J., was a private in Capt. Brookfield's and other companies, in Col. Thomas's and Col. Jaquish's regiments, Revolutionary War; d. Jan. 17, 1835, in Essex co., N. J.; m. and had one son, Anthony Sayre, Jr.;

Nancy Sayre, b. Feb. 5, 1757; d. Nov. 11, 1828; m., Oct. 24, 1777, John Halsey, b. Oct. 17, 1756, d. May 19, 1827, son of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (Armstrong) Halsey, of Springfield, N. J., and they removed to Lebanon, Warren co., O., 1812; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

MATTHIAS SAYRES, son of Isaac and Jane (Swaine) Sayre, born near Summit, New Jersey, 1746, served during the Revolutionary War, as Wagon-Master, with rank of Captain, in the Wagon-Master General's Department of New Jersey. He added a final "s" to his name, which was retained by some of his descendants and rejected by others.

Matthias Sayres died April 12, 1792, in his forty-sixth year, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, at Westfield, New Jersey, where he then resided. In his will, dated April 5, 1792, probated April 17, 1792, he mentioned his wife, Patience; sons, Caleb Smith, Aaron, Noah, and Matthias Swaine, and daughters, Chloe and Patience; his son, Aaron, and William Baker were named as executors, and Caleb S. Sayres was made guardian of his younger brother, Noah, April 17, 1792.

Matthias Sayres married, September 27, 1767, Patience, born about 1752, died March 2, 1811, daughter of Aaron Thompson, of Long Hill.

Issue of Matthias and Patience (Thompson) Sayres:

CALEB SMITH SAYRES, of whom presently;



W. Richards. Sayles



With great respect
I am Sir
Yr mo ob A
Edw. S. Sayres

FROM THE ORIGINAL MINIATURE IN THE POSSESSION OF
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

Aaron Sayres, m., Feb. 9, 1794, Mary Crane (d. Jan. 5, 1805, aged twenty-eight years, five months and two days), dau. of John and ——— (Beddell) Crane; m. (second), Jan. 7, 1808, Sally De Camp, who was received as a member of Westfield Presbyterian Church, Feb. 1, 1811;

Chloe Sayres, m., Jan. 29, 1794, John Scudder, of Westfield, who was a soldier in Revolutionary War, belonged to a prominent N. J. family; they removed to what was then "The West";

Noah Sayre, as this son spelled the name, m. and had issue;

Matthias Swaine Sayres, b. June 4, 1783; lived in Woodbridge, N. J.; d. at sea, April 1, 1817; m. Hannah Tucker (d. April 8, 1825, aged forty-six years); his will, dated Jan. 25, 1817, probated June 12, 1822, made his wife, Hannah, executrix and sole legatee;

Patience Sayres, d. April 28, 1810; m. at Westfield, Jan. 26, 1806, John Beagle;

Thompson Sayres, b. Nov. 17, 1787; d. Jan. 29, 1789.

CALEB SMITH SAYRES, M. D., born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 24, 1768; died at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1799, and was buried under the floor of St. Martin's Church (as it is now extended). He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Westfield, New Jersey, July 31, 1785. Shortly after this date he removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine at Marcus Hook, Chester, etc. In 1790 he was Surgeon of the Eighth Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Vernon commanding. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a liberal subscriber to the funds of St. Martin's Church, Marcus Hook. His residence at Marcus Hook, facing the Delaware river, is still standing.

Dr. Caleb S. Sayres married, August 9, 1792, Susanna (see above), daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Wills) Richards, of Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Dr. Caleb S. and Susanna (Richards) Sayres:

Matthias Richards Sayres, b., Marcus Hook, Pa., June 7, 1792; d., unm., April 4, 1826; bur. in St. Paul's churchyard, Chester, Pa.; he was educated at the Univ. of Pa.; studied law with Hon. John Sergeant, and was admitted to Bar in Phila., June 16, 1816, and in Delaware co., July 22, 1816; M. Richards Sayres was a promising young member of the Delaware County Bar; in Oct., 1824, he was assigned, by Judge Darlington, for the defense in the Bonsall murder case, one of the greatest trials, perhaps, ever held in Delaware co.;

Augusta Caroline Sayres, b. July 5, 1795; d. young, unm.;

EDWARD SMITH SAYRES, of whom presently.

EDWARD SMITH SAYRES, born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1797, removed to Philadelphia. "Mr. Sayres was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. In early life he went to Brazil as supercargo of his own vessel, the Clio; was afterwards a merchant in Philadelphia; was appointed Vice-Consul of Brazil, December 3, 1841; Vice-Consul of Portugal, March 13, 1850; Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, July 10, 1854; and Vice-Consul of Denmark, May 1, 1862, resident at Philadelphia. Was appointed by the Princess Regent of Brazil, Honorary Consul of that Empire, with the rank of Captain in The Brazilian Navy, February 2, 1872, for long and faithful service to the Empire; and was at the time of his death Dean of the Consular Corps at Philadelphia, and probably the oldest foreign Consul in point of service in the United States.

"Mr. Sayres was a gentleman of the older school, courteous and dignified. At over seventy years of age he was erect and his step was as springy as a man of fifty. He was a great reader, had a fine memory and was a good linguist, and was the owner of a fine library. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1877, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery."

Edward Smith Sayres married, July 25, 1839, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Jane, daughter of John and Jane McPhail Humes. Mrs. Sayres died April 2, 1858, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. Her father, John Humes, Esq., was a merchant of Philadelphia (of the firms of Humes & Etting, and Humes & Lippincott), and Register of Wills of Philadelphia county, 1830-36.

One of Mrs. Sayres's uncles, Dr. Samuel Humes, was a distinguished physician of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, founder and first president of the State Medical Society, Treasurer of Lancaster county in 1806, and a Major and Surgeon in the War of 1812. Another uncle, Capt. James Humes, was Sheriff of Lancaster county, 1809, and commanded a troop of horse, which was the first offer to the President in the War of 1812, and another uncle, William Humes, was in Hartman Kuhn's Company of State Fencibles, in the War of 1812. An aunt, Sarah Humes, married George B. Porter, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and Governor of Michigan, a brother of Gov. David Rittenhouse Porter, of Pennsylvania. Samuel Humes, father of Dr. Samuel and Capt. James Humes and Sarah (Humes) Porter, and grandfather of Mrs. Sayres, served in the Revolution. Mrs. Sayres's mother, Jane McPhail, was daughter of John and Ann MacKenzie McPhail, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Edward S. and Jane (Humes) Sayres:

Emma Stalker Sayres, b. Nov. 22, 1840; d. Oct. 6, 1850;

Caroline Augusta Sayres, b. June 9, 1843; d. Jan. 30, 1847;

Harry Sayres, b. June 2, 1845; educated at private classical academies, and clerk to his father's consulates; for over fifteen years auditor of Union Insurance Co. of Phila.; he is member of Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Merion Cricket Club;

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, of whom presently;

Horace Sayres, b., Phila., Oct. 3, 1853; member of Merion Cricket Club, of Haverford, Pa.; m. at St. Stephen's Church, Phila., April 19, 1881, Isabel (d. May 21, 1895), dau. of Capt. William Eustis, a graduate of West Point, late of U. S. A., and member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Elizabeth Greland, his wife; issue of Horace and Isabel (Eustis) Sayres:

William Eustis, b. April 12, 1882;

Horace Hamilton, b. July 31, 1883;

Isabel Despaigne, b. July 5, 1885;

Edward Grantham, b. May 22, 1887;

Mary Humes, b. Aug. 29, 1890;

Arthur Richards, b. April 9, 1895.

Jennie Humes Sayres, b. June 19, 1855.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, born in Philadelphia, July 30, 1850, son of Edward Smith and Jane Humes Sayres, was educated at the old Quaker private school, Pine (above Front) street, and at the private classical academy of Eliphalet Roberts, finishing at the Friends' Central School, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. He read law with John Hill Martin, Esq., author of Martin's "Bench and Bar of Philadelphia," "History of Chester," etc., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, December 27, 1873, and later to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C. Mr. Sayres's practice is confined to Orphans' Court, real estate, conveyancing, and mercantile and marine law. He continued his association with John Hill Martin, Esq., at 217 South Third street, Philadelphia, until the latter's death. Mr. Sayres is a member of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and was recorder of the same during the session of 1872-73. He is also a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sayres is a director and counsel for the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was formerly director and is now vice-president of the Merchants' Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was interested in the formation of the Land Title and Trust Company, and was for a short period its secretary. He was one of the original members of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, and acted as its secretary at its first meeting, and was for years its treasurer and a member of its executive and finance committees.

Mr. Sayres is a vice-president of the board of trustees for the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans; secretary of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; and a life member, councillor, and one of the board of managers of the Mercantile Beneficial Association.

Edward S. Sayres became a member of Company D, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1874, and served with his company during the coal riots of 1875, and again in the labor riots of 1877, being with his command in the Round House at Pittsburgh. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company D, 1879, and was in command of the company, First Lieutenant Commandant, when he resigned his commission in 1880. He was for many years treasurer of Company D's civil organization, of which he is an honorary member. He is also a member of the "Old Guard" of Company D, and of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sayres is a member of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a founder and recording secretary of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; one of the board of managers of the Christ Church Historical Association; and a member of the Geographical Society of Pennsylvania, and National Geographical Society. He is also secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; one of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and several times a delegate to the General Society; a founder and sometime a member of the Council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and a delegate to the General Society; and for several years a member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and treasurer-general of the National Commandery.

In 1865 Mr. Sayres was one of the founders of the Merion Cricket Club, then of Ardmore, now of Haverford, Pennsylvania, is now a member of its board of governors, chairman of its house committee, and has been its secretary for over thirty years. He is likewise a member of the Radnor Hunt, Bryn Mawr Polo Club, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia.

Edward Stalker Sayres married (first), December 15, 1881, at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Caroline Linda Jennings, daughter of Silas Weir and Caroline (Kalbfus) Lewis, of Philadelphia; by whom he had issue:

Linda Lewis Sayres, b. Sept. 28, 1882; m. Jan. 3, 1906, at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Phila., Morris Shallcross Phillips, son of John Bakewell Phillips, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pasadena, Cal., grandson of the late Hon. Ormsby Phillips, at one time Mayor of Allegheny, prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and great-grandson of late Col. Asher Phillips, U. S. A.; on maternal side grandson of Joseph Shallcross, of Sharon Hill, Pa., great-grandson of late Dr. Morris Cadwalader Shallcross, a well-known physician of Phila.; a descendant of Leonard Shallcross, founder of family in Pa., who settled in Bucks co., about 1700; direct descendant of Maj. John Ormsby, who was with Gen. Braddock at Fort Duquesne.

Mrs. Sayres died October 9, 1882, and Mr. Sayres married (second), April 3, 1888, at St. Michael's Church, Germantown, his first wife's cousin, Mary Victoria, daughter of Frederic Mortimer and Emma Hulme Carvill Lewis, and sister to the late Prof. Henry Carvill Lewis, the well-known geologist and scientist.

YORK-STILLE FAMILY.

THOMAS YORKE, first American ancestor of Philadelphia family of that name, came from Yorkshire, England, when a young man, and about 1730 became a clerk for Thomas Potts, Jr., at Colebrookdale furnace in what is now Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1708, and came of an eminent family that had been long seated in the county of York. According to Burke, the Yorke family had for many generations maintained a leading position there amongst the great landed proprietors; Bevely Hall, near Ripon, being the family seat. Sir John Yorke, Knight, was Lord Mayor of London, and one of the trustees named in the will of Richard Whittington, of nursery ballad fame. He was father of ten sons, two of whom, Edward and Edmund, became Vice-Admirals of the Royal Navy, and attained knighthood.

Thomas Yorke, Pennsylvania immigrant, was doubtless descended from one of ten sons of Sir John Yorke, but his lineage has never been definitely traced. He was a man of ability and education, and became prominent in the affairs of that section of Philadelphia county, incorporated into Berks county in 1752. He was commissioned a Justice, June 30, 1749, was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, after the organization of the county of Berks, and also represented that county in the Provincial Assembly in 1756-57. In December, 1747, the Provincial Assembly having adjourned without making any provision for the defense of the province against the depredations of the Indians on the frontier or invasion from abroad, he was one of those "who had the love of their country sincerely at heart," described in the message of Anthony Palmer, President of Assembly, in his message to the reconvened House, May 17, 1748, "who voluntarily entered into an association for defence; formed companies which proceeded to choose officers, who, in turn, assembled and chose their superior officers, all being commissioned by the direction of the Provincial Council." Among the regiments formed under these proceedings was "The Associated Regiment of the County of Philadelphia," of which Edward Jones was chosen Colonel and Thomas Yorke, Lieutenant Colonel, and both duly commissioned; they having previously been selected Captains of companies in the manner above described. He was also interested in the Provincial navy, and, in 1761, was authorized, by Council, to sell the Provinceship, and to perform other duties relative to the navy.

Thomas Yorke seemed to have been a progressive business man; and his name occurs as one of three underwriters on an early policy of insurance for £360, dated 1757, on the sloop, "George," Capt. (or Master) Burrows, issued for William Fisher & Company, through J. Saunders and William Gibson.

Thomas Yorke died June 24, 1764, and was buried at Perkiomen, plot of Robeson family, where his tombstone bears this inscription:

"IN MEMORY OF
THOMAS YORKE, ESQR.
Who departed this life
June 23, 1764, Aged 56 yrs."

Thomas Yorke married (first), 1736, Martha Potts, born 1718, died 1741.

daughter of his employer, Thomas Potts, Jr., of Colebrookdale, by his second wife, Magdalen Robeson, his first wife being Martha, daughter of Peter Keurlin, one of the original founders of Germantown.

Thomas Potts, Jr., was born in Wales, 1680, and is supposed to have been a son of John Potts, of Llanrigg, Montgomeryshire, several of whose orphan children, as shown by the minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, were sent over in charge of Friends to Philadelphia, with their uncle, Thomas Potts, who was one of the colony of Welsh, collected by David Powell and John Morris, and brought over to Pennsylvania in the "William Galley" in 1698; the other "orphans" being John Potts, "ship carpenter"; Mary Potts married Mathias Tyson; Margaret Potts married Evan Morgan; and Eleanor Potts married Thomas Roberts.

Thomas Potts, Jr., resided for many years in Germantown and the adjoining township of Bristol, and became prominent in the affairs of that locality at an early age, purchasing and conveying land while still a minor; a deed being made by him, in 1707, confirming the title to land conveyed in 1700, before he had arrived at legal age. He was elected Sheriff of Germantown, February 16, 1702-03, and resided in that town until the death of his wife, in 1716; at about this period he is mentioned as a "victualler" and butcher in Philadelphia, but seems to have later taken up his residence in Germantown. In 1716 he purchased a tract of land in Gilbert's Manor, now Upper and Lower Providence townships, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and had removed to that locality prior to 1726, when he became associated with Thomas Rutter, pioneer iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, in the ownership and conduct of Colebrookdale furnace and forge, and settled there, and was actively interested in the iron interests of the Manatawny district until the close of his life. At the death of Rutter, 1730, he purchased a one-half interest in the Colebrookdale tract, and 250 acres of land, including the Rutter Mansion House, called "Popodickon." He also purchased, in 1736, of Gerhard Henkel, 192 acres additional, and his three sons all having married granddaughters of Thomas Rutter, a considerable part of the Rutter iron interests became vested in the Potts family, and many of the descendants of Thomas Potts, Jr., have been largely interested in the iron business. His son, John, was the founder of Pottstown, 1752, having purchased a large tract there of Samuel McCall, and was one of the largest and successful ironmasters in the American colonies; during the Revolution a large amount of the heavy cannon and other war supplies was manufactured at the Potts' furnace and forge. Thomas Potts died at Colebrookdale, 1752; his will, dated September 8, 1747, and proved January 10, 1752, devised to his son, Thomas, two-thirds of the Colebrookdale furnace and iron mines, and made liberal bequests to his other children, Elizabeth Walker, Mary Clever, John and David Potts, and his grandsons, Edward and Stephen Yorke. He married (second), 1717, Magdalen, daughter of Andrew Robeson, Jr., of Oley, Berks county, and granddaughter of Andrew Robeson, Sr., who died in 1694; said to have been of Swedish origin. Andrew Robeson, Sr., was Surveyor General of New Jersey, 1687, and one of the eleven commissioners of West Jersey, in same year. He returned to Philadelphia, in which county and city he was an extensive landowner, and was inducted into the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1693, having previously been a member of that body in 1685. He was also appointed, in 1693, one of the Provincial Judges.

Thomas and Martha (Keurlin) Potts had issue:

Elizabeth, m. Joseph Walker;
 Mary, m. Derrick Cleaver;
 John, b. 1710; m. Ruth, dau. of Samuel and Anna (Rutter) Savage;
 Martha, d. inf.

By his second wife, Magdalen Robeson, Thomas Potts, Jr., had issue:

Martha, b. 1718; m., 1736, Thomas Yorke;
 Thomas, b. 1720; m. (first) Rebecca Rutter, (second) Deborah Pyewell; d. at Colebrookedale, 1762;
 David, b. 1722; d., Colebrookedale, April 10, 1752; m. Rebecca Rutter, cousin to his brother, Thomas's wife.

Issue of Thomas and Martha (Potts) Yorke:

Stephen Yorke, b., Colebrookedale, Berks co., 1735; d. 1771; unm.;
 EDWARD YORKE, b., Colebrookedale, 1740; d., Phila., April 12, 1791; m. Sarah Stille; of whom presently.

Thomas Yorke married (second) Margaret Robeson, a cousin of his first wife, Martha Potts (whose mother was Magdalen Robeson), (third) Mary Robeson, a niece of his second wife.

EDWARD YORKE, son of Thomas and Martha (Potts) Yorke, born at Colebrookedale, Philadelphia (now Berks) county, 1740, came to Philadelphia when a young man. He married, at Christ Church, January 22, 1762, Sarah, daughter of Peter Stille, by his wife, Sarah Campion, and resided in the old North Ward of the city. He was captain of a trading vessel prior to the Revolution, and early espoused the patriot cause. He was commissioned, March 20, 1776, Second Lieutenant of the armed boat, "Montgomery," flagship of Pennsylvania Navy, which led the little fleet of thirteen armed boats in their attack on the British frigate, "Roebuck," and the sloop-of-war, "Liverpool," May 6, 1776, the first engagement in which the Pennsylvania Navy participated. On October 1, 1776, Edward Yorke was promoted to Captain of the armed boat, "Camden," and participated with it in the defence of the Delaware river and bay, being severely wounded in the attack by the Pennsylvania Galleys, on the British vessels, "Augusta" and "Merlin," October 23, 1777, when the "Augusta" was blown up and the "Merlin" run aground and burned.

The occupation of Philadelphia by the British drove the little navy into retirement, up the Delaware, near Burlington, where it was later dismantled and destroyed, by order of the Navy Board.

Edward Yorke was a man of prominence in Philadelphia; he died April 12, 1791, and was buried at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Philadelphia. His widow, Sarah (Stille) Yorke, married (second) Thomas Vanderpool, died May 5, 1825, in her eighty-seventh year, and is buried at Christ Church.

Oloff Stille (or as his name is sometimes given by historians, in its anglicized form, William Stille), in 1641, came to the Delaware, from the parish of Länna, Roslagen, Duchy of Lodermania, about thirty-six miles south of Stockholm, Sweden, bringing with him a passport, or certificate, from Baron Erick Bielke, Lord of Wyh, Penningby and Nyannes, dated December 2, 1634, which stated that he had been employed some years by the Baron, "and gave him great satis-

faction by honesty and ability," and recommended him "particularly to all Gentlemen and Good People to whom he might become known in foreign countries, which he intended to visit." From the date and declaration of intention on the part of Oloff Stille to visit foreign countries, it would be inferred that he came to the Delaware with the first Swedish colonists under Peter Minuit, 1738.

Oloff Stille settled at a place called by the Indians "Techoherassi," and referred to always in the Swedish records as "Oloff Stille's Land," on the Delaware, just above Upland, now Chester, from whence he removed later to Passyunk. He held office in the Swedish colony, and was one of the bearers of the protest of Gov. Printz, October 16 1646, to Andreas Hudde, Vice-Director of the States General, against the encroachment of the Dutch on the Swedish settlement, on the Delaware. Stille was apparently much esteemed by the Indians, "who did often visit him" at his plantation on the Delaware, at mouth of Crum creek. He was one of the four Swedish Magistrates up to his death, about 1666.

John Stille, only son of Oloff Stille, was for many years a trustee of the Swedish Church, at Wicacoe, from the records of which it appears he died April 24, 1722, aged about seventy-six years, "having lived a Godly life in this World." His widow, Gertrude, survived him many years, dying January 16, 1744, aged about eighty years.

Issue of John and Gertrude Stille:

Christine Stille, b. 1685; m., Jan. 24, 1705, Zaccheus Cocks;

Anna Stille, b. 1686; m., Sept. 5, 1705, Peter Svenson;

Oloff (William), b. 1687; d. April 9, 1739;

Sarah Stille, b. 1691; m., Nov. 7, 1709, Sven Johnson;

John Stille, b. 1693; d. Dec. 20, 1746;

Brightta (or Bridget) Stille, b. 1694; m., May 13, 1724, Philip Vandevere;

PETER STILLE, b. April 11, 1699; d. June 28, 1767; of whom presently;

Gertrude Stille, b. March 18, 1701; m., July 1, 1730, Samuel Hesselius, pastor of Swedish church, at Christina;

MORTON STILLE, b. Feb., 1704; of whom presently;

Helena Stille, b. Oct. 27, 1705;

Allemy, b. Dec., 1709; m., May 1, 1733, Samuel Smith.

MORTON STILLE, fourth son of John and Gertrude Stille, was born in Philadelphia, February, 1704. He married Mary Holton, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and settled in that county, where he died in 1753. He had among other children, a son,

JOHN STILLE, born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, 1739. He was for many years a merchant in Philadelphia, and died there in 1802. He was married under Pennsylvania marriage license, dated November 16, 1763, to Mary Boyd, of Octarora, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN STILLE, son of John and Mary (Boyd) Stille, was born in Philadelphia, 1767, and succeeded his father as merchant in that city, where he died December 5, 1842. He married, December 19, 1811, Maria, born May 19, 1786, died October 28, 1858, daughter of John and Mary (Ritz) Wagner, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Rev. Tobias Wagner, a Lutheran minister, who came to Pennsylvania from Würtemberg, Germany, 1742, and was for many years pastor of Lutheran churches in Berks county, Pennsylvania, the greater part of the time in Reading, where he died in 1764. An account of his parentage, career and descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Issuc of John and Maria (Wagner) Stille:

- DR. ALFERD STILLE, b. Oct. 30, 1813; d. Sept. 24, 1900; m. (first) Caroline C. Barnett, (second) Katharine A. Blakiston; of whom presently;
 Phoebe Stille, m. (first) Dr. Burton, (second) Dr. Walker;
 DR. CHARLES JANEWAY STILLE, b. Sept. 23, 1819; d. Aug. 11, 1900; many years provost of Univ. of Pa., president of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc.; m. Anna Dulless; of whom presently;
 George Stille, b. May 3, 1821; d. May 18, 1876;
 Morton Stille, M. D., b. Dec. 27, 1822; d. Aug. 25, 1858; an eminent physician of Phila., and one of authors of Wharton & Stille's "Medical Jurisprudence"; m., Oct. 10, 1854, Eloise Destouet;
 Maria Stille, b. Dec. 25, 1825; d. June 25, 1849; m., Sept. 21, 1848, Rev. Robinson M. Dunn, professor in Brown University, Providence, R. I.

DR. ALFRED STILLE, eldest son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stille, born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1813, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, 1832, and from the medical department of that institution in 1836. He was elected resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital the year of his graduation; was lecturer on pathology and practice of medicine in Philadelphia Association for Medical Improvement, from 1845 to 1859; held the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College, 1854-59; in June, 1860, was elected to the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania, and held that position until 1884, when he became professor emeritus; was visiting physician of St. Joseph's Hospital from its organization, in 1840, until his resignation, in 1877; was visiting physician for United States Satterlee Hospital, during the Civil War, and one of the physicians and clinical lecturers of Philadelphia Hospital, 1865 to 1871. He was one of the secretaries of the convention that founded the American Medical Association; was president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1859 to 1863; of Philadelphia County Medical Association, 1862; of American Medical Association, 1871; and of College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1883, of which latter institution he was also secretary for a number of years. He was member of American Philosophical Society, and of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a corresponding fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; an honorary member of the New York Neurological Society, and of the medical societies of the states of New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and California.

Dr. Stille contributed many valuable works to medical literature. In 1844, with Dr. J. F. Meigs, he translated from the French, Audral's "Pathological Mematology"; in 1848 published "Elements of General Pathology"; in 1850 made a report of medical literature to the American Medical Association; in 1860 published his first edition of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," in two volumes, which went through four editions, up to 1878; in 1879, in collaboration with Prof. Maisch, he published his first edition of the "National Dispensatory," of which several editions have since been published; to the second edition of Wharton & Stille "Medical Jurisprudence," of which his brother, Dr. Moreton Still, was one of the contributors, Dr. Alfred Stille made numerous additions, and in 1892 he published an address on "War as an Instrument of Civilization." A monograph on "Epidemic Meningitis," written by Dr. Stille, appeared in 1867. He died at his residence, 3900 Spruce street, Philadelphia, September 24, 1900. He married (first) Caroline C. Barnett, and (second) Katharine A. Blakiston, of Kent county, Maryland, who survived him.

A sketch of the life and work of Dr. Alfred Stille, by William Osler, M. D., professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, was read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, April 2, 1902, and was published in University of Pennsylvania, Medical Bulletin, for that year.

DR. CHARLES JANEWAY STILLE, second son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stille, born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1819, received his preliminary education in academical department of University of Pennsylvania, and at Edge Hill School, Princeton, New Jersey, matriculated at Yale College in 1835, and graduated there in 1839. Returning to his native city, he studied law in the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1842. After spending two years abroad he entered upon the practice of his profession and soon built up a large practice, in the management of private trusts and estates.

In October, 1861, he was appointed member of Philadelphia Association of the United States Sanitary Commission, and was made chairman of the committee on supplies. With Horace Binney, Jr., and Robert M. Lewis, he organized the Women's Branch of the Philadelphia Associates, and was one of the chief organizers of the movement that led to the holding of the Sanitary Fair, June, 1864, a memorial of which, and its important results, he published in book form, under the title of "A Memorial of the Great Central Fair in Aid of the Sanitary Commission," 1864. Dr. Stille also became a member of the standing committee of the commission, and in 1866 published a "History of the United States Sanitary Commission, Being a General Report of Its Work During the War of the Rebellion." In 1862 he published a pamphlet, entitled "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," which attracted much attention, and reached a million copies. Many letters of commendation were received by him from eminent men, among whom was President Lincoln. In 1863 he wrote and published "Northern Interests and Southern Independence, a Plea for United Action." In May, 1866, Dr. Stille was made professor of Belles Lettres, English language and literature, at University of Pennsylvania; and in December, of that year, proposed to the trustees a change in the ancient curriculum of the university, by the adoption of an elective system of studies, which was adopted the following year, and his title changed to professor of history and English literature. In 1868 he was unanimously chosen provost of the university, and in the same year received from his alma mater, Yale, degree of LL. D. Many important improvements were made in the university during his administration, notably the establishment of the Towne Scientific School, in 1872, and the removal of the university from Ninth and Market streets to its present site in West Philadelphia. Many other changes promotive of the university's interest and the intellectual life of the community were brought about, largely through his efforts during his fourteen years administration. He labored with a fixed purpose and placed the university in the very first rank of the higher institutions of learning. In 1878 he was made John Welsh centennial professor of history and English literature, and in addition to his duties as provost, continued to fill that chair until his resignation in 1882; after which he devoted himself to literary work, though continuing to fill the chair of professor of history for some years later. In 1882 he published his "Studies in Medieval History," and in 1891 was published his "Life and Times of John Dickinson, 1732-1898," being a life and a collection of the correspondence of that distinguished statesman, edited and collected by Dr. Stille, for the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania, of which he was president. In 1893 he published "Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army"; he also published "Beaumarchais and The Lost Million, a Chapter in the Secret History of the American Revolution," and wrote numerous essays, addresses and pamphlets, largely of an historical nature. He died at Atlantic City, whither he had gone for rest and recreation, August 11, 1899, of heart disease, having been in failing health for some months, and was buried from his late residence, 2201 St. James Place. Dr. Charles Janeway Stille married, 1846, Anna Dulles, who survived him, but left no issue.

PETER STILLE, son of John and Gertrude Stille, born in the present limits of Philadelphia, April 11, 1699, inherited from his father, part of the land originally taken up by Oloff Stille, a generation before the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn, and it passed to his only son, John, by devise and deeds from his sisters. Peter Stille also owned a farm on Raccoon creek, New Jersey, where the town of Swedesboro now stands, though he spent his whole life in Philadelphia, dying there, June 28, 1767.

Peter Stille married (first), at Wicacoe Church (Old Swedes'), to Sarah Campion, July 12, 1725, (second), at Christ Church, April 17, 1749, to Margaret, widow of William Pocklington, and daughter of Jonas Jones, who survived him. The will of Peter Stille, dated July 1, 1766, proven July 1, 1767, devises certain estate to his son, John, should he "return to this Province"; and the remainder of his estate to his widow, Margaret, and daughters, Sarah, wife of Edward Yorke, and Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Course. Later conveyance by the daughters and their husbands to their brother, John Stille, show that he did "return to this Province."

SARAH STILLE, daughter of Peter Stille, by his first wife, Sarah Campion, born in Philadelphia, 1738, married (first), as before stated, at Christ Church, January 22, 1762, Edward Yorke, and after his death, 1791, married (second) Thomas Vanderpool.

Edward and Sarah (Stille) Yorke had issue:

Thomas Yorke;

Eliza Yorke, m. at Christ Church, Oct. 5, 1789, Dr. John Cole, who d. 1815, (second)

George Farquhar;

Stephen Yorke;

Stille Yorke;

Martha Yorke, m. Mordecai Wetherill;

Gustavus Yorke;

PETER YORKE, m. at Christ Church, Aug. 15, 1798, Mary Haynes; d. 1815; of whom presently;

SAMUEL YORKE, b. Sept. 15, 1774; d. May 15, 1816; m. Mary Lippincott; of whom presently.

PETER YORKE, son of Edward and Sarah (Stille) Yorke, was born in Philadelphia, and continued to reside there until his death, in 1815. He married, at Christ Church, August 15, 1798, Mary Haines. The will of Margaret Haines, of Philadelphia, dated August 8, 1809, proved April 5, 1810, devises her estate to her daughter, Mary Yorke, and her children, and names her as executor, with a nephew, John Taylor.

SARAH YORKE, daughter of Peter and Mary (Haines) Yorke, was born in Philadelphia, and left an orphan at an early age; was reared among her father's rela-

tives in that city and in the west. She married, 1829, Andrew Jackson, Jr., adopted son of President Andrew Jackson, and during his term of eight years, was one of the ladies of the White House, assisting her husband's aunt, Mrs. Andrew J. Donelson, wife of the President's nephew and private secretary, as hostess of the country's guests. From the "Ladies of the White House," by Laura C. Holloway (1881), we quote the following sketch of her:

"Sarah Yorke Jackson, the wife of President Jackson's foster son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., was a daughter of Peter Yorke of Philadelphia, whose grandfather, Judge Yorke, held an appointment under the Crown of Great Britain, prior to the Revolution. She was educated in that city, and her accomplishments of mind were of a superior order. Left an orphan at an early age, her affections were concentrated upon those nearest to her. She married Andrew Jackson, Jr., soon after the inauguration of his adopted father, and made her entrée at the White House as a bride. Necessarily the object of remark and criticism, which has not generally a tendency to promote ease of manner, she yet managed to win sincere admiration from all who came in contact with her. Seldom has anyone in so conspicuous a position exhibited so much of the perfect self-possession which distinguishes the lady 'to the manner born.' She combined the opposite qualities of dignity and affability, and secured thereby a lasting influence over those with whom she was associated.

"Blending a quick temper and high spirits with much kindness of heart she was, as is often the case with such natures, generous and forbearing toward loved ones, determined and unyielding where her rights were invaded.

"Her affection for her father-in-law was intense and he often testified his love for her. On one occasion when he received a deputation from the Keystone State, he remarked to them: 'Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you, for I am much indebted to Pennsylvania; she has given me a daughter who is a great comfort to me.' The tone and impressive manner convinced his hearers of the entire truth of his remark, while the look of affectionate pride bestowed upon her filled her heart with happiness.

"At the White House she shared the honors with her kinswoman Mrs. Emily Donelson, whose superior claims were gracefully acknowledged by Mrs. Jackson, and acted in accordance with the president's suggestion to remain as the mistress of his own home. (After the termination of his term as president of the United States and his return to the 'Hermitage' in Tennessee).

"During the long period of ill health which accompanied the declining years of General Jackson, she administered to him as a loving woman can, never for a moment was her watchful care withdrawn, but leaving other duties she devoted herself to his comfort. * * *

"The crowds of company which flocked to the 'Hermitage' were always smilingly received by her, and her name was dear to all who enjoyed the hospitality of the home of 'Old Hickory.' After the death of Mrs. Donelson and the failing health of her father-in-law, her task was ever one of severity. * * * After the State of Tennessee acquired the 'Hermitage,' Mrs. Jackson resided there as its guest."

SAMUEL YORKE, youngest son of Edward Yorke, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Sarah Stille, born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1774, was a well-known business man of that city, and lived at his fine old country seat, known as "Chalkley Hall," still standing, near Frankford, which at the time of his decease passed to Mr. Edward Wetherill. On January 18, 1814, Samuel Yorke was elected president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, a position he held until his death. Abraham Ritter says of him: "Mr. Yorke was a prompt, active, and good business man of very dignified carriage, without hauteur, and was highly esteemed as a merchant and as a gentleman." He devoted much of his time and means to charitable works. He died May 15, 1816, and his tombstone in the burying-ground of Christ Church, bears this inscription:

"SACRED
To the Memory of
SAMUEL YORKE
who departed this life,
May 15, 1816,
In the 42d year of his age.
He exported his fortune before him into Heaven
By his Charities;
He has gone thither to enjoy it."

Samuel Yorke married Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Bispham) Lippincott, of Philadelphia. She was born September 10, 1775, died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1856. She was also deeply interested in charitable and benevolent works, and was one of the founders of the Home for Widows and Indigent Women.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Lippincott) Yorke:

EDWARD YORKE, b. Dec. 20, 1798; d. 1868; m. Sarah Hanna; of whom presently; William Yorke, b., Phila., Aug. 15, 1800; d. April 26, 1895; m. Mary Murphy, of Marysville, Ky.; no issue;

Peter Lippincott Yorke, b. Dec. 30, 1801; d., Phila., unm., April 14, 1865;

Sarah Yorke, b. Feb. 2, 1804; d., Phila., Nov. 12, 1830; m. Daniel S. McCauley, Lieutenant in U. S. N.; later Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, where he d.:

Samuel Yorke, of Phila., b. Oct. 6, 1807; d. Sept. 25, 1861; unm.;

Joshua Yorke, b., Phila., Oct. 23, 1810; d. there, Jan. 25, 1874; unm.; lived most of his life in Cincinnati, O., where he became prominent in business and social life; he especially distinguished himself by his courage during the great cholera epidemic, in remaining in the almost deserted city to assist the doctors in their heroic fight against the terrible scourge, thereby greatly endearing himself to the people; when in 1865, he was afflicted with total loss of sight, and was compelled to leave Cincinnati to return to his native city of Phila., and to decline the re-election to the presidency of the Union Club of Cincinnati; he received a letter from the committee appointed for the purpose, from which the following is extracted:

"One of twenty who made the original organization, on March 7, 1846, you have continuously been its most active member, and whatever it may have accomplished in the promotion of pleasant intercourse and mutual good will among ourselves, and in giving to strangers kindly hospitable attention, is attributable to you.

"As God has afflicted you with a sudden loss of vision, which we pray may be only temporary, we deem it appropriate that we should address you, not only as members of this Club, but as members of this community. You have lived in it many years; as a merchant, you have been enterprising and honorable; as a citizen, you have been loyal and public spirited; in our best society, you have been regarded as a courteous and accomplished gentleman; as a man, your ear has ever been open to the cry of distress, and you have, in time of pestilence, repeatedly perilled your life in energetic effort to mitigate and avert the horrors of disease."

Joshua Yorke was indeed a manly and accomplished gentleman; gifted with the most ready sense of humour, an omniverous reader, a brilliant conversationalist, he never was embittered by his terrible affliction; notwithstanding ill health, and at times, cruel suffering, he stoically bore his burdens, and in the ten years in which he survived his sight, no one ever heard him utter a murmur of regret; to the last he remained a genial and charming companion:

Joseph Yorke, d. Jan., 1812, in inf.

EDWARD YORKE, eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Lippincott) Yorke, of Philadelphia, was born in that city, December 20, 1798. He went into business with Charles Macalister, of Philadelphia, and represented the firm of Yorke & Macalister, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he rose to prominence in business and social world. He interested himself in public affairs and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the first public schools in New Orleans. He was president of the bank there, when the policy of President Jackson, with regard to rechartering the United States Bank, brought about the widespread financial disasters, which form part of our country's history. Ruined like so many others, Edward Yorke later entered into a number of business ventures, notably one connected with the introduction of gas in the French capital. This brought him to Paris, where he and his family established their residence for a time, and where his youngest daughter, Sara, now Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, was born. Having become interested, with some American capitalists, in a project to build a trans-isthmian railroad at Tehuantepec, he ultimately left Paris, his family following in 1856, and after remaining some time in the United States, eventually went to Central

America. His two sons, Edward and Ogden, graduates of the French School of Engineering, the "Ecole Centrale," began their careers on the isthmus. Work having been suspended on the railroad, the young engineers sought and found a new opening for their energies in Mexico, where they entered the service of the English company, which had obtained a concession from the government of Juarez to build the first railroad attempted in that country, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

Edward Yorke died of paralysis at Brattleboro, Vermont, 1868, and his death-bed was cheered by a public acknowledgement of his services, made by citizens of New Orleans, on the celebration of an anniversary of the establishment of the public school system in that city, held at that time.

Edward Yorke married, in New Orleans, 1834, Sarah, born in Alabama, daughter of James and Sarah (Jackson) Hanna, originally of state, but at the time of the marriage of their daughter, Sarah, living on a plantation owned by them in Louisiana. Letitia Hanna, another daughter, married Edwards Ogden, of New York.

Issue of Edward and Sarah (Hanna) Yorke:

Edward Yorke, b., New Orleans, was educated at the French engineering school, Ecole Centrale, and with his brother, Ogden, was employed, for a time, as an engineer of the Isthmian Railway, at Tehuantepec, Central America; later on a railway in Mexico; became Assistant State Surveyor of Cal.; was drowned in 1884, in fording a swollen stream in that state; m. Jane Heard, of Sacramento, Cal., and had one daughter:

Edwina Yorke.

Ellen Yorke, b., New Orleans; m. in Mexico, Jan. 2, 1865, Capt. Charles Blanchot, Captain of Etat-Major of France, officer of the Legion of Honor, Aide-de-Camp to Marshall Bazaine, during the period of the French intervention in Mexico, at whose headquarters the marriage was celebrated at his request: issue:

Fernand Blanchot, d. s. p.;

Marguerite Blanchot, unm.;

Jeanne Blanchot, m. Count de Beauregard.

Ogden Yorke, b., New Orleans, graduated at Ecole Centrale, Paris, France; employed as civil engineer of proposed Isthmian Railway, across Central America, and later on the railway from Vera Cruz to city of Mexico; was killed by brigands, while serving in the latter position, March 4, 1862;

Mary Yorke, m. Maurice Kingsley, son of Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, England; issue: Ralph Kingsley, Francis Kingsley;

SARA YORKE, b. Paris, France, 1847: m. Cornelius Stevenson, Esq., of Phila. Bar; of whom presently.

SARA (YORKE) STEVENSON, youngest daughter of Edward and Sarah (Hanna) Yorke, was born in the Rue de Courcelles, Paris, February 19, 1847, and remained in France to complete her studies, under the care of friends, after her parents had returned to America. In 1862 she joined her family in Mexico, where she remained five years, during the period of the French Intervention and the Empire of Maximilian, an account of which she has since written, under title "Maximilian in Mexico, a Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention" (Century Publishing Company, New York, 1898). She came to the United States after the "débâcle," and in 1868, her father having died, she came to Philadelphia, where June 30, 1870, she was married by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Howe, in her uncle's house, to Cornelius Stevenson, Esq., an account of whom and his ancestry is given below. Always a student, Mrs. Stevenson soon became identified with several of the intellectual as well as with some of the charitable interests of the city. Her early associations in France had been with scholarly people and she had developed a taste for archæology, which in time, became all-absorbing. She eventually formed

one of a small group of men and women, who, with the approval and assistance of Dr. Pepper, provost of University of Pennsylvania, organized the "University Archæological Association," and the "Museum of Archæology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania," 1888. At her instigation, and largely through her personal effort, a museum building was erected and the original "Association" and "Museum" were consolidated, and adopted by the trustees of the university as the "Department of Archæology of the University." Of this department she was for many years secretary, and later president. She was also instrumental in establishing a section to illustrate the archæology of Egypt and the Mediterranean; and through her efforts, large and valuable collections were obtained and installed, of which, as curator of the section, for many years, she had special charge, her services being freely given.

Through her initiative was due the sending out of several expeditions to South America, the Etruscan region, and to various other fields. In recognition of her work and of the above mentioned services, the University of Pennsylvania, 1894, bestowed upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, it being the first instance of such a distinction having been conferred upon a woman by that institution.

Sara Yorke Stevenson has at various times held other leading and honorable positions: In 1893 she was appointed on the jury for ethnology at the Chicago Columbian Exposition, and upon the assembling of the international jury was elected, by her colleagues, its vice-president. For several years she was president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Archæological Institute of America; was one of the organizers of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, and its earliest president (1894-99). As president of the executive board of the Depository and Philadelphia Exchange for Women's Work (1894-1904), and as president of the Acorn Club (1894-1907), she always kept in touch with the varied interests of women in the community in which she lived.

In 1895 she was appointed by the City Councils of Philadelphia, one of eight prominent citizens, to serve, with certain members of the city's administration, ex-officio, as trustees of the Philadelphia museums, and she served in that capacity until 1901, when she resigned. She was appointed, by the Mayor of Philadelphia, a member of an advisory committee of prominent citizens to consult with him on matters of serious importance, notably, in 1897-98, with regard to the \$12,000,000 loan to be expended on filtration and other permanent improvements for the city.

She was also, on several occasions, appointed by the Mayor and by other constituted authorities, chairman of ladies' reception committees, to assist in doing the honors of the city to official visitors, notably, in 1896, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Philadelphia Museum, when President McKinley and his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps were the guests of the city; and again, in 1898, on the occasion of the Peace Jubilee, held in celebration of the victorious close of the Spanish-American War, when once more President McKinley and members of his Cabinet honored the city with their presence. She served in the same capacity on numerous other interesting occasions.

Sara Yorke Stevenson has delivered a number of lectures and addresses, notably, one in May, 1894, at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, which won for her the honor of being the first woman whose name had so far appeared printed on a Harvard University calendar. She has published, in addition to

"Maximilian on Mexico," a number of scientific papers and magazine articles on a variety of subjects.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON is a great-grandson of William Stevenson, of Surinam (British Guyana), born February 17, 1748, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Lucas Dokoe Groebe, of St. Eustache, Surinam, by his wife, Aletta Heylinger. William and Ann (Groebe) Stevenson left St. Eustache, Surinam, for Philadelphia, where they arrived May 13, 1779. He became a prominent builder in Philadelphia, and was one of the incorporators of "The Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia," April 2, 1790, and was its president from that date until his death in 1817. He also filled the position of City Commissioner. William Stevenson died at his residence, 130 Mulberry (now Arch) street, November 16, 1817, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Cornelius Stevenson, eldest of ten children of William and Ann (Groebe) Stevenson, was born on the Demarara river, Surinam, February 20, 1779, while his parents were on their journey to Philadelphia. He was reared and educated in Philadelphia, and became a member of the Carpenters' Company, 1809; was its warden, 1811-13; secretary, 1818-20; vice-president, 1825-27; and a member of the managing committee, 1815-32. He was Captain of Sixth Company, Twenty-fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commissioned March 23, 1804; and was made Captain of the Washington Artillery, First Brigade, First Division of the Militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, September 14, 1814; and Major of First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, November 4, 1814.

ADAM MAY STEVENSON, second son of Cornelius and Mary Catharine (May) Stevenson, born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1806, died there, September 13, 1888. He married, November 15, 1838, Anna Smith, born April 21, 1811, died February 15, 1894, daughter of William and Anna Clifford (Smith) Phillips.

William Phillips, father of Anna Smith (Phillips) Stevenson, born March 14, 1771, died August 24, 1845, was a son of John Phillips, who married, April 10, 1766, Rebecca, born January 22, 1725, daughter of William Pyewell, of New Jersey, and his wife, Mary Catharine (Gheslin) Rutter, born February 13, 1733-34, died September 24, 1762, daughter of Caesar Gheslin.

Anna Smith, wife of William Phillips, and mother of Mrs. Stevenson, was born October 17, 1774, died February 10, 1856. She was a daughter of Thomas Smith (son of William Smith), born in Bermuda, and his wife, Elizabeth, born May 25, 1747, daughter of Thomas Clifford, and his wife, Ann, daughter of George Guest, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Marshall, who was a Justice of the Peace and of the courts of Burlington county, New Jersey, 1687-90, and died there in 1694.

Issue of Adam May and Anna Smith (Phillips) Stevenson:

Anna Phillips Stevenson, b. Aug. 17, 1839; unm.;

CORNELIUS STEVENSON, b. Jan. 14, 1842; m. Sarah Yorke, above mentioned; of whom presently;

Rebecca Phillips Stevenson, b. July 6, 1844; m. Frederick Thurston Mason; no issue;

Elizabeth Clifford Stevenson, m. John Holbrook Easby; issue, Mary Stevenson Easby.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON, only son of Adam May and Anna Smith (Phillips) Stevenson, born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1842, received his primary education

at private schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen years (1859), entered the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '63, and was a member of the Δ. Ψ. Fraternity. He left the university at the close of his sophomore year and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, and has since practiced his profession in the several courts of Philadelphia city and county. When, during the Civil War, Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion by the Confederate Army, 1863, he went to the front as a private in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Cornelius and Sara (Yorke) Stevenson have issue:

William Yorke Stevenson, b. Jan. 29, 1878.

STEEL FAMILY.

The earliest authentic ancestor of the Steel family of Philadelphia is Robert Steel. There is no exact information regarding his ancestry, but he is supposed to be of English origin. It is stated that he was descended from James Steel, who was Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, under William Penn's administration. Robert Steel was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 15, 1722, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Albin Hunter, of Newtown, Newtown township, Chester county, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

John Hunter, father of Elizabeth Hunter, was originally a resident of the north of England. He was a strong churchman, and probably by his acts had made himself somewhat offensive to other religionists. Upon the accession of James II. to the throne, in order to escape persecution, he removed to Rathdrum, Wicklow county, Ireland, where he became an extensive grazier. When William and Mary were called to the throne of England, and with their armies followed the fugitive forces of James into Ireland, John Hunter entered the Protestant Army as a trooper, and with his friend, Anthony Wayne, grandfather of Gen. (Mad Anthony) Wayne, was present at the battle of the Boyne, fought July, 1690. William Hill, who married the daughter of John Hunter, and with his wife had previously emigrated to Pennsylvania, settled in Middletown township. John Hunter with his family followed his son-in-law to America and settled in Newtown township, then Chester county, where he purchased a large tract of land, which he occupied during his life. He brought over with him a holster and pistol (both in use at the battle of Boyne) and also a wedding ring. The two latter are still preserved among his descendants. The ring bears this inscription, "Keep this in remembrance of me, 1693."

JOHN HUNTER'S MILITARY RECORD.

According to Dalton's English Army Lists, at Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, England, John Hunter's subsequent military record is as follows:

Cornet 1694; wounded at Blenheim, where he served as Cornet-Lieutenant to an additional troop in same regiment 2. 24. 1708. Served at Malplaquet (vol. 4. p. 52).

Quartermaster 1702, First Troop, Gen. Ross' Regiment, Royal Irish Dragoons, commissioned Cornet November 1, 1702 (vol. 5, p. 251).

This regiment served at Blenheim and throughout Marlborough's campaign (vol. 4, p. 60).

Note says: "John Hunter joined this regiment as Quartermaster before 1694—promoted to cornet Nov. 1st, 1702. Lieutenant to an additional troop in same regiment Feby. 24, 1708. Served at Ramillies and Malplaquet" (vol. 5, part 2, p. 27).

On March 17, 1723, John Hunter purchased a plantation of 350 acres in Newtown township, Chester county, and erected his mansion house, still standing, a short distance back from the old West Chester turnpike, a short distance beyond Newtown square. At the time it was erected, the house would have been considered a pre-

tentious edifice. His mechanics accompanied him when he emigrated, as servants. They brought with them their tools and the lumber for the house. The date of his arrival in America was 1711. He and Anthony Wayne, Sr., were very active in the affairs of old St. David's, at Radnor; at various times they were both vestrymen of this church, and he is interred in the ground of St. David's. The date of his death on his tombstone, still plainly legible, being April, 1734.

His will, dated January 30, 1734, was probated May 19, 1736. It mentions wife, Margaret; sons, George, Peter, William and James; daughters, Ann Baker, Martha Cole, Elizabeth Steel and Mary Hill, and granddaughter, Margaret Baker. Many of his descendants still reside in Delaware county.

Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Steel had four sons, John, Andrew, Peter and James. The family do not seem to have been originally members of the Society of Friends, but some members of it later united with the Society, and most of the Philadelphia branch of the family belong to that sect.

John Steel, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Steel, was a farmer in Easttown township, Chester county, where he died in 1782. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (James) Lewis, of Welsh descent, and they had nine children, four of whom died unmarried. Sarah, eldest daughter, married (first) Joseph Collins, (second) James Read, the latter surviving her, and through a second marriage with Hannah Buchanan was the grandfather of Thomas Buchanan Read. The second daughter, Elizabeth Steel, married Davis Read. William Steel, son of John and Elizabeth Steel, married Elizabeth Butler, and had two sons, John, married Ann Rowland, and William, married Sarah Ann Pike, and two daughters, Margaret, died unmarried, and Hannah, married Daniel Hoopes. John Steel, son of John and Elizabeth Steel, married Leah Adams, and had sons, John, Robert, George, Peter, Joseph and Horatio, the three latter of whom married and had issue, Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Steel, married Jane Bishop, and had two daughters, Ann, wife of Davis Smith, and Eliza, wife of Samuel Leedom; and one son, Emmor Steel, married Mary Worrall. The remaining children of John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Steel: Joseph, Peter, Martha and Margaret, died unmarried.

Andrew Steel, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Steel, was a carpenter and farmer in Easttown, Chester county. He married Mary Massey, and had five children, viz.: James, married Rachel Ellis; Peter, married Catharine Baker; Thomas, married (first) Mary Hill, (second) Lydia Davis, a widow, (third) Elizabeth Miller; Andrew, married Susannah Dulton; Mary, married Joseph Davis.

Peter Steel, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Steel, married Mary Barton, of Chester county, and removed to Baltimore, Maryland. They had one daughter.

JAMES STEEL, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Steel, born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1732, died November 29, 1769. He married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 21, 1758, Martha, daughter of Thomas Canby, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Preston, and granddaughter of Thomas Canby, the eminent Bucks county Friend, by his first wife, Sarah Jervis.

Thomas Canby, Sr., came from Thorne, Yorkshire, 1684, at the age of sixteen years, and investigations made by his descendant, Henry M. Steel, of Philadelphia, show that he belonged to a family long settled in that locality. The parish records abound with references to baptisms, marriages and burials of persons bearing the

name. In 1642 "Olde Mr. Canby, unkle to Mr. Edward Canby, and an olde officer of the chace," acted as guide to King Charles I, over John-a-Moore to Whitgift Ferry, on his way to Beverly. The arms of the Canby family of Thorne are given in a Mss. book of "Arms of Yorkshire Families," by Francis Hougham, which in 1731 belonged to John Warburton, Somerset Herald, author of the map with coat-of-arms, now amongst his collection at the British Museum, on which appears also the arms of Canby of Thorne, with a marginal note in the handwriting of Warburton, referring thereto. In another Mss. book of Warburton's is a memorandum, showing that Edward Canby, of Thorne ("Gent"), was a subscriber to the map.

The earliest mention of the name in Yorkshire is when George Canbye, born about 1545, is recorded as church warden of Eckington. This George Canbye is thought to have been the husband of "Janet Briggs, widow," whose will probated in 1629, mentions sons: Edward, Thomas, William, George and Ann Canby. Of these, Canby, of Thorne, born about 1570, was probably the "olde officer of the Chace," who acted as guide to Charles I, 1642.

EDWARD CANBY, eldest brother of the above-named Thomas Canby, was the father of "Thomas Canby, the Elder, of Thorne, Gent," born about the year 1590, whose will, dated October 17, 1667, probated March 16, 1668, sealed with the coat-of-arms, noted on Warburton's map of Yorkshire, before mentioned, "a fess ermine," mentions "eldest sonne Edward Canby," to whom he devises thirty acres of land, lying near Wroote; "youngest sonne Benjamin Canby"; "sonne John Canby, to whom he devises his lease from Sir Thomas Abdy and others of 98 acres of land neare Wroote, and 17 acres in West Moores; sonne Thomas Canby; daughter Mary, wife of John Atkinson, and her son Thomas Atkinson (the latter probably the Thomas Atkinson, of Sandwith, Yorkshire, who came to America in 1682, and was an eminent preacher among Friends in Bucks County, Pennsylvania); daughter Phebe, wife of Samuel Mackrith; daughter Anne, wife of James Stainton and daughter Hester, wife of Richard Starkey." His son, Edward, was named sole executor, and the witnesses were Bartholomew Bannester, Rich. Starkey, and Mary Atkinson. The will mentions the dwelling-house of the testator in Reedum Lane, called "Pinfold House, neare the Dutch Banke." On the parish register of Thorne is the record of the burial of Mary, wife of Thomas Canbye, Gent, September 13, 1650.

Edward Canby, Gent, of Thorne (1630-1702), eldest son, and executor of his father, a tablet to whose memory and that of his wife, Elizabeth Elmhurst, is erected in the church at Thorne, was the Edward Canbye mentioned in the record of his uncle, Thomas Canbye's, service as guide to King Charles, 1642. His wife was buried in 1685, "aged about 43." The record of the baptism of their children appears on the parish records of Thorne, as do those of his brothers, Benjamin and Thomas Canby.

Benjamin Canby, father of Thomas Canby, emigrant, married a sister of Henry Baker, of Lancashire, with whom Thomas Canby came to Pennsylvania in 1684. Her given name is thought to have been Elizabeth. They had children: Elizabeth, baptized May 16, 1664, died the same year; Thomas (the emigrant), baptized April 9, 1668; Henry, baptized 1666, died young; and Katharine, baptized 1671, died young. Benjamin Canby, though referred to in the Pennsylvania records, in connection with his son, as "Benjamin Canby of Thorne, Yorkshire," evidently re-

moved, after the birth of his children, to Liverpool, as Henry Baker in his appeal to Bucks Quarterly Meeting to fix the term for which his nephew, Thomas Canby, was to serve him for the payment of his passage to America, 1684, refers to the latter as "son of Benjamin Canby, late of Liverpool."

THOMAS CANBY, of Thorne, Yorkshire, born in 1668, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (?) (Baker) Canby, came to Pennsylvania with his maternal uncle, Henry Baker, in the ship, "Vine," of Liverpool, which arrived in the Delaware river, 9th mo. (September) 17, 1684. He sailed from Dolgelly, Wales. After serving his uncle for the term of service, fixed by the Quarterly Meeting of Bucks county, in return for the uncle having paid his passage to Pennsylvania, he settled in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, near Jenkintown, where he followed the milling business for a few years. From the records of Falls Monthly Meeting, we learn that his house was burned in 1695, and the sum of £49 10s. was collected for him. Prior to 1717 he removed to Solebury township, Bucks county, at the present site of the borough of New Hope, purchasing a portion of the "Ferry Tract," and the mills thereon erected by Robert Heath, operating the latter until 1729, when he purchased 200 acres of land in the Lundy tract in Buckingham, lying along the Durham road, below the present village of Buckingham, extending from the York road to the top of Buckingham mountain. Here he resided until 1741, when he sold his farm to Samuel Blaker, and taking a certificate from Buckingham Meeting to Newark Monthly Meeting, in New Castle county, removed to Wilmington, where his son, Oliver, had preceded him and was engaged in the milling business. He remained but a short time in Delaware, however, returning to Solebury, where he died September 20, 1742. Thomas Canby also purchased, in 1717, 444 acres, lying along the Buckingham line, in Solebury township, which, in 1731, he conveyed to his sons, Benjamin and Thomas, Jr. His interest in the mills he held until his death and devised to his son, Benjamin, who in connection with them, operated an iron forge at New Hope, as well as iron works in New Jersey, and was at the time of his death, 1748, proprietor of the ferry at New Hope. Thomas Canby was elected to the Colonial Assembly, 1721, from Bucks county, re-elected the following year, and was again elected in 1730-33-38; succeeded by his son, Thomas Canby, Jr., 1739. During Thomas Canby's first year of service in the Colonial Assembly, 1721, a bill was introduced for "settling a ferry over the Delaware River from Thomas Canby's Mill in the County of Bucks to the Western Division of New Jersey." The act was supported by a petition from the inhabitants of Solebury, but John Wells, having operated a ferry from his land, adjoining Canby's, since 1714, the matter of changing the site to Canby's site was referred to a committee who reported in favor of Wells. The ferry came into the possession of Benjamin Canby at the death of Wells.

Thomas Canby was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Bucks county, December 2, 1719, and filled that position regularly until his removal to Wilmington, 1741, the records of the court showing that he was one of the most active and regular attendants at the sessions of the court.

Thomas Canby was from his youth an active member of the Society of Friends, and "had a gift in the ministry." As a member of Abington Meeting, before his removal to Solebury, the minutes show that he frequently acted as a representative of the Meeting in its business transactions, and was one of the trustees to hold the land upon which the Meetinghouse was erected. In 1713 he took a certificate to

Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, that being probably the date of his removal to Solebury, Buckingham not being erected into a Monthly Meeting until 1720, from which date until his death he was one of the most active and prominent members thereof, filling the positions of clerk, overseer, elder, etc.

Thomas Canby married (first), "att a Meeting att Richard Waln's," in Abington township, November 2, 1693, Sarah Jervis, of Philadelphia; she died April 2, 1708; married (second), at Abington Meetinghouse, June 2, 1709, Mary, born in Radnorshire, Wales, December 9, 1677, died in Solebury, Bucks county, March 26, 1721, daughter of Evan and Jean Oliver, whom she accompanied to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," with William Penn, 1682; married (third), October 9, 1722, Jane Preston, a widow, who survived him. There was no issue from this marriage. By his first wife, Sarah Jervis, his children were as follows: Benjamin, born July 24, 1694; Sarah, born August 23, 1695; Elizabeth, born October 24, 1696; Mary, born October 14, 1697; Phebe, born July 19, 1699; Esther; Thomas, born August 12, 1702; Benjamin, born July 18, 1704; Martha, born March 9, 1705. All of his first wife's children were married and reared families. By his second wife, Mary Oliver, he had eight children, viz.: Jane, born April 12, 1710; Rebecca, born December 16, 1711; Hannah, born November 3, 1712; Joseph, born January 1, 1714; Rachel, born July 8, 1715; Oliver, born November 24, 1716; Ann, born May 24, 1718; Lydia, born October 25, 1720.

In the life of Thomas Canby there is much to admire. Starting in the humble walks of life, a poor, friendless and penniless orphan boy, he worked his way by industry and perseverance into a position of general confidence. His sterling integrity of character, his usefulness as a citizen and public official, and his many acts of Christian charity, endeared him to the community at large, and he became one of the most prominent and highly respected men of his day. His numerous descendants of other names take especial pride in tracing their ancestry back to Thomas Canby, "the Friend."

THOMAS CANBY, JR., seventh child and eldest surviving son of Thomas Canby, by his first wife, Sarah Jervis, born in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, October 12, 1702, removed with his parents to Solebury township, Bucks county, 1713, and was a resident of that township until 1741, when he removed with his family to Wilmington, Delaware. He married, 1724, Sarah Preston, born June 6, 1706, and lived until his removal to Delaware, upon a portion of the tract purchased by his father, 1717, and conveyed to Thomas, Jr., soon after his marriage.

Thomas Canby, Jr., succeeded his father as a member of Colonial Assembly, in 1739, and served in that body until his removal to Delaware in 1741. The family continued to reside in Wilmington until the winter of 1756, the elder sons having in the meantime married and engaged in business there. On December 9, 1756, Wilmington Monthly Meeting, where the family held membership from its organization into a Monthly Meeting, granted a certificate to Thomas Canby to remove to Darby, Chester county, with his wife, Sarah, daughter, Martha, "the latter clear on account of marriage," and minor sons, Nathan and Joseph. This certificate was received by Darby Monthly Meeting, February 2, 1757. On July 2, 1761, the latter Meeting granted a certificate to Thomas Canby, Sarah, his wife, and their son, Nathan, to Cecil Monthly Meeting, in Maryland. The will of Thomas Canby, 3d, son of Thomas and Sarah, dated April 6, 1781, and proved in Philadelphia, Janu-

ary 4, 1802, devises to his son and daughter his "mills and 20 acres of land at the head of Sassafras, in Kent and Cecil Counties Maryland," and 100 acres of woodland in Cecil county. His parents were probably deceased at this date. This Thomas Canby, 3d, had married at Wilmington, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary Lewis, of Philadelphia, and July 14, 1762, took a certificate from Wilmington to Philadelphia, for himself, his wife, Sarah, and two small children, Sarah and Eli.

He became a merchant in Philadelphia, and his will, above quoted, devises his whole estate to his two children, Sarah and Eli, and names them as executors. The will states that he was "about to embark on a voyage by Sea." Sarah, daughter, died before the probate of the will, in 1802, and letters were granted to Eli as "surviving executor."

MARTHA CANBY, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Preston) Canby, born in Solebury, Bucks county, February 18, 1737-38, removed with her parents to Wilmington, 1741, and from there to Darby, 1756. She was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 21, 1758, to James Steel, above mentioned, and was disowned by Darby Monthly Meeting in 1759, for marriage "out of Unity." She and her husband soon after became members of the Meeting, however, and with their children, Robert and Ann, took a certificate from Darby to Philadelphia, dated June 28, 1764.

Issue of James and Martha (Canby) Steel:

Robert Steel, m. (first) Lydia Evans, (second) Hannah Pennock;

THOMAS STEEL, of whom presently;

William Steel, m. (first) Mary White, (second) Susan Godshall; had six children by the first wife and ten by the second;

James Steel, m. Eleanor Roberts, and had eight children;

Ann Steel, d. in early womanhood.

THOMAS STEEL, second son of James and Martha (Canby) Steel, born October 8, 1764, died June 30, 1832, was a miller, and for many years operated the Seller's mill, at Sixty-third and Market streets, Philadelphia, which he rented from John Sellers, grandfather of the late William and John Sellers, of Philadelphia, until 1814, and then purchased a flour mill in Darby, on the present site of the Griswold Worsted Mill.

Thomas Steel married, at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, December 16, 1789, Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah Anson, born November 9, 1773, died December 12, 1845.

Issue of Thomas and Hannah (Anson) Steel:

ROBERT STEEL, of whom presently;

Anson Steel, b. July 2, 1801; m. Rebecca Bangs;

CANBY STEEL, b. March 26, 1803; m. Amelia Pierson;

William Widdifield Steel, b. June 17, 1805;

Lewis Steel, b. May 2, 1807; m. Rebecca Willis;

Rebecca Widdifield Steel, b. Feb. 19, 1811; m. ——— Rankin;

James Cassell Steel, b. Jan. 7, 1813;

Eli Canby Steel, b. Dec. 6, 1815; d. unm.

ROBERT STEEL, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah (Anson) Steel, born November 19, 1799, died December 4, 1843; married, April 13, 1826, Hannah White,

daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Miller) Hill, born April 16, 1806, died May 24, 1868.

Issue of Robert and Hannah W. (Hill) Steel:

Anson Hill Steel, b. Jan. 31, 1827; d. Oct. 2, 1905; no issue;

WILLIAM GARRIGUES STEEL, b. Dec. 22, 1829; d. Sept. 16, 1904; member of firm of Edward T. Steel & Co.; of whom presently;

CHARLES FRANKLIN STEEL, b. Jan. 24, 1832; d. Jan. 2, 1904; of whom presently;

EDWARD THOMAS STEEL, b. Jan. 6, 1835; d. Aug. 14, 1892; of whom presently;

Marianna Steel, b. Sept. 25, 1837; d. Dec. 15, 1844;

HENRY MILLER STEEL, b. Sept. 25, 1840; of whom presently.

WILLIAM GARRIGUES STEEL, second son of Robert and Hannah W. (Hill) Steel, born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1829. After completing his education in private schools, he accepted employment in a mercantile establishment in southwestern Missouri, then almost a *terra incognita*, without railroads, and only to be reached by wagon or on horseback. He travelled from St. Louis to his destination by the latter means.

Returning after a few years to Philadelphia, he and his brother, Charles Franklin Steel, associated themselves with the late George W. Childs, representing his publications in the west. Later resuming his residence in Philadelphia, he entered the counting house of Caleb Cope & Company, eventually becoming chief of their financial department. In the panic of 1857 Caleb Cope & Company became financially embarrassed, and the titular head of the firm believed they were insolvent. Mr. Steel thought if he were given sole charge of their affairs, he could in time at least provide from the assets for the full payment of the firm's debts, which was accorded to him. He succeeded completely in doing so, and when Cope & Company's business was discontinued, handed over to the concern several hundred thousand dollars, a result entirely due to his courage, ability and integrity.

He became a member of the firm of Howell, Smith & Company, successors to Caleb Cope & Company. At the breaking out of the Civil War this firm failed, due to the repudiation of debts owing it by southern customers. They proved to be almost a total loss, practically none were paid during the war or afterwards. Notwithstanding these severe losses, this firm soon liquidated their debts in full.

In September, 1862, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he took out as Captain, Company K, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment.

In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Edward T. Steel & Company, with which he remained connected up to the time of his death in 1904.

In 1883 he went to England, accompanied by his family, in furtherance of the foreign business of his firm. He there resided at Ilkley, near Bradford, until 1891, gradually developing this business from one of the purchase to the extensive manufacture of the fabrics dealt in by his firm, which, at the time this business was discontinued, absorbed the production of three manufactories owned by them. Changed conditions in the United States induced Mr. Steel's firm to discontinue their foreign operations, and the entire machinery of their English mills was shipped to this country and installed in factories they had purchased, at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and its operation continued in the manufacture of the same fabrics they had made in England. Mr. Steel and his family returned to the United States at this time.

In December, 1900, Mr. Steel spoke before the United States Industrial Commission, then sitting in Philadelphia, on the advantage to the laboring men of this country of a protective tariff, his long experience in England giving him a thorough understanding of the subject, and an exact knowledge of the remuneration of labor in foreign countries, compared with wages in the United States.

He continued actively participating in the operations of his firm until failing health caused his gradual relinquishment. During his later years he resided on the place formerly owned by Franklin B. Gowen, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, where he died September 16, 1904.

Mr. Steel was a man of the highest ideas of integrity, of unusual perceptions and intellect. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and in 1880 a member of the "Committee of One Hundred," a body organized to reform the government of the city of Philadelphia.

He married (first) Fannie W., December, 1856, daughter of George and Sarah Herse, died April 16, 1863. Their children were:

Mary Francis, b. Nov. 4, 1857; d. Jan. 19, 1866;
 Laura Anna, b. Dec. 22, 1859; single;
 Helen Gertrude, b. Oct. 4, 1861; d. Feb. 5, 1865.

He married (second), January 16, 1868, Juliet A., born March 24, 1845, daughter of Ambrose H. and Sophie Rauch, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Their children were:

Sophie Bertha, b. March 24, 1870; single;
 Ethel Anson, b. Nov. 3, 1879; m., Nov. 1, 1906, Wheeler Hazzard Peckham, of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walton Mildeberger Peckham, of New York City;
 Huldah Justice, b. Sept. 24, 1880; m., Feb. 4, 1903, W. Berkeley Williams, of Richmond, Va.; issue:
 William Steel Williams, b. July 18, 1904;
 Huldah Justice Williams, b. April 5, 1908.

CHARLES FRANKLIN STEEL, third son of Robert and Hannah W. (Hill) Steel, born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1832. After completing his education he spent several years in New Jersey, eventually returning to his native city. He was later associated with the engraving firm which manufactured the postage stamps of the United States government. He devised the system which is still used in their manufacture, by which a thorough accounting is kept of every sheet from its blank to its finished condition. This work eventually being performed by the American Bank Note Company, he superintended this department for them, necessitating his residence in New York City. At a later period he was associated with his brothers' firm in the management of their manufactories. Returning to New York City, he remained there until his death, January 2, 1904.

Mr. Steel was a man of literary ability, and also a linguist, possessing a fluent knowledge of German, French and Spanish languages. He was the author of a work entitled "Did Bacon write Shakespeare," showing exhaustively and conclusively that Bacon could not possibly have done so, and proving beyond question that Shakespeare did. This book has been considered by students of Shakespeare's works, as an authority on the subject with which it deals, and has received their highest praise.

He married, June 1, 1878, Emma Arnold, daughter of W. B. and Mary W. Westcott. Their children were:

- Hannah Hill, b. March 12, 1879; d. Jan. 28, 1882;
- Robert Anson, b. March 28, 1881; d. Nov. 5, 1883;
- Edward Thomas, 2nd, b. July 17, 1883; single;
- Margaret Love, b. June 26, 1886; single.

EDWARD THOMAS STEEL, fourth son of Robert and Hannah W. (Hill) Steel, born in Philadelphia, January 6, 1835, was educated at private schools in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. On leaving school he secured a position in a wholesale notion house in Philadelphia, entering upon his duties, September 21, 1849, and received a thorough business training for commercial life, developing the qualities of industry, application and commercial ability, which were the moving elements in his later success in business. Engaging in business for himself in 1856, as a wholesale cloth merchant, he founded the firm of Edward T. Steel & Company, in which two of his brothers, William G. and Henry M., became partners, and made it one of the leading mercantile houses of the city. He became widely known as a public-spirited merchant and citizen, and was foremost in his advocacy of civic improvements, especially in the line of public education. His recognized executive ability led to his selection as a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, in 1876, his first public position, and he demonstrated the fitness of his selection in assisting to conduct the finances of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was later named by the City Councils as the city's representative on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. In 1880, at the earnest solicitation of the President of the United States and the superintendent of the Census, he supervised the taking of the census of Philadelphia, accomplished that important work in a very brief period, and in a very satisfactory manner. His anti-slavery training caused him to espouse the cause of the Republican party at its formation, but although an earnest advocate of its principles he would never accept a partisan nomination for office; declining a nomination offered him in 1880, "by The Committee of 100," for the mayoralty, at a time when political reform, in which he took an active interest, was being actively urged, rather than accept it on a partisan basis. He was also tendered a position in the Cabinet of President Hayes, as Secretary of the Navy, but its acceptance would have necessitated the abandonment of the plans he was carrying out for the improvement of the public schools of his native city, and he declined that high honor, giving thereby convincing proof of his lifelong devotion to duty, from which nothing could swerve him.

When Anthony J. Drexel organized the first board of directors of the Drexel Institute, he selected Edward T. Steel as one of the number. The work that will stand as a monument to his ability and devotion to the betterment of the human race was, however, the development and improvement of the public schools of the city, accomplished during his presidency of the Board of Education. He was appointed a member of the board in 1877, and became its president in 1879. He brought to the new position the same integrity, energy and intelligent perception of the possibilities of the future he had employed in the conduct of his own affairs, and was aided in his efforts by the earnest work of his fellow members. At this period the public schools were ripe for reorganization on modern methods. What-

ever individual ideas of progress were entertained by the members of the board, there was no unity of action to bring the public school system out of the torpor into which it had fallen, through drifting for years in old channels. His first annual report as president, January 1, 1880, shows an intelligent grasp of the needs of improvement in the schools, and of the methods for its accomplishment; new courses of study were introduced; a better system of selection and promotion of teachers established; improvements were made in the school buildings on modern ideas as to light, ventilation, safety and convenience, and adapted to different numbers of pupils; and the appointment of superintendents of schools and supervising principals was urged, as well as the establishment of manual training schools. These objects were later accomplished, manual training being introduced in 1881, and incorporated into the regular work of the school curriculum in 1884. Mr. Steel always laid special stress upon the perfecting of the primary training of pupils, and in his report of 1882, suggested the establishment of a kindergarten in connection with the public schools, and recurred to it in later reports until 1886, when the system under the name of "Sub-primary Schools" was introduced. Other innovations were introduced, and the public schools of Philadelphia, under Mr. Steel's able management, were revolutionized and a progressive and affective system established. Mr. Steel resigned the presidency of the Board of Education in 1892, on account of failing health. He died August 14, 1892.

Edward T. Steel married, February 24, 1864, Anna Roberts, born August 25, 1835, died February 14, 1872, eldest daughter of Warner Justice, a prominent anti-slavery advocate of Philadelphia, by his wife, Huldah Thorn. They had issue:

Anna Lewis Steel, b. Nov. 23, 1867; m., Jan. 21, 1902, Clifford Prevost Grayson; issue:

Helen Steel Grayson, b. Oct. 31, 1902;

Spence Monroe Grayson, b. March 14, 1905.

Helen Steel, b. Nov. 23, 1870; m., June 7, 1905, Francis Richard Jones, of Boston, Mass.

HENRY MILLER STEEL, youngest son of Robert and Hannah W. (Hill) Steel, born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1840. The exigency of his mother, suddenly confronted through her husband's death with the change from a comfortable life, to one where she had to depend on her own exertions for the support of herself and a large family, caused her to welcome the admission to Girard College of her son, Henry. In this she was aided by her friend, William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, under Andrew Jackson. Henry graduated in 1856, with high honors at the head of his class. He then took up his residence in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, returning to Philadelphia in 1862, at which date he associated himself in business with his brother, Edward, in continuing the firm of Edward T. Steel & Company, of which he is now the only survivor.

In 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he joined the Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York State Militia, and served with it during the emergency.

He was closely associated in the educational and public work of his brother, Edward, and was named by him executor of his estate, as likewise by his brother, William, in the same capacity.

He has taken an active interest in the movement to introduce reform in the government of Philadelphia, and has been a Republican in national politics since the foundation of this party in 1856, although not at that time old enough to vote. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Colonial Society of

Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of numerous other organizations. Mr. Steel is a director of the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia.

He married, June 12, 1867, Mary Thorn, daughter of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice, born August 21, 1844, sister of his brother Edward's first wife, Anna Roberts Justice.

Issue of Henry M. and Mary T. (Justice) Steel:

Warner Justice Steel, b. Jan. 19, 1869; m. (second), April 26, 1899, Annie, dau. of Charles and Laura (Denby) McCrea;

Marianna Justice Steel, b. March 31, 1872;

Edith Steel, b. March 22, 1879;

Marjorie Steel, b. Aug. 23, 1882; m., Oct. 12, 1907, Newell Charles Bradley, son of F. Stanley and Marie Louisa Bradley, of New Haven, Conn.

Children of CANBY STEEL, born March 26, 1803 (son of Thomas and Hannah Anson Steel), and Amelia Pierson:

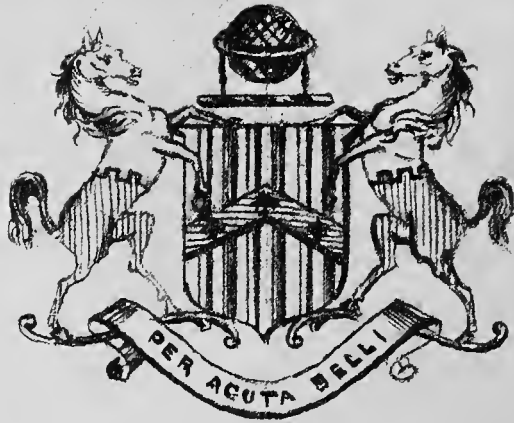
HANNAH ANN, b. May 18, 1825; of whom presently;

Lilburn H., b. Sept. 14, 1828;

MARY PIERSON, b. Nov. 3, 1832; of whom presently.

HANNAH ANN STEEL, born May 18, 1825, daughter of Canby and Amelia Pierson Steel, married Ellwood Tyson, born April 14, 1817, died October 19, 1884, son of John and Sarah Paxson Tyson. Their son, Canby Steel Tyson, born February 25, 1848, married, April 15, 1873, Emma Claypool Newport, born February 2, 1851, daughter of David and Susan Newport. Their issue, Ellwood Tyson, Jr., born November 18, 1874, died August 14, 1881.

MARY PIERSON STEEL, born November 3, 1832, died May 14, 1888, daughter of Canby and Amelia Pierson Steel, married, May 20, 1852, Alfred Kirk, born November 1, 1825, died February 1, 1890, son of John and Tabitha Lukens Kirk. Their children: William, Amelia, Hannah, Ellwood, William, Mary.



CARPENTER ARMS.

CARPENTER FAMILY.

MILES CARPENTER, a native of England, came to Philadelphia when quite young, at the invitation of an aunt whose name has not been preserved. This relative, however, died before his arrival, after having made provision for her expected relative. On his arrival he found a home in Germantown and resided there all his life, dying in 1791. He married, by license dated March 2, 1763, Mary, daughter of Conrad Steer, of Germantown.

Issue of Miles and Mary (Steer) Carpenter:

CONRAD CARPENTER, b. 1766; d. Oct., 1823; m. Ann Adams; of whom presently;
Benjamin Carpenter;
Charles Carpenter;
Mary Carpenter;
Margaret Carpenter;
Sarah Carpenter.

CONRAD CARPENTER, eldest son of Miles and Mary (Steer) Carpenter, born in Germantown, Philadelphia, 1766, was a successful business man, and became an extensive landholder there and elsewhere. He was a speculator in real estate, and between the years 1812 and 1820 purchased many large tracts of land in the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, as they came into the market, and dividing them into smaller tracts to suit purchasers, soon marketed them at a large profit. He was one of the first directors of the first bank at Germantown, and a commissioner of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He died in October, 1823.

Conrad Carpenter married Ann Adams, descendant on the maternal side of Wigard Levering, native of Gemen, Westphalia, and his wife, Magdalena Boker, native of city of Leyden, who came to Pennsylvania, 1685, and settled in Germantown, later removing to Roxborough.

Issue of Conrad and Ann (Adams) Carpenter:

Benjamin E. Carpenter;
Charles Carpenter;
Miles N. Carpenter;
GEORGE W. CARPENTER, of whom presently:
Mary Carpenter;
Eliza Carpenter;
Caroline Carpenter;
Albert G. Carpenter;
Almira Carpenter.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, fourth child of Conrad and Ann (Adams) Carpenter, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, July 31, 1802. He was educated at the Germantown Academy, then a famous institution of learning, receiving an excellent classical education, as evidenced by his excellent knowledge of Latin and other languages, shown in his writings in later life. His training in the sciences was evidently quite as thorough, and with his taste for scientific research, later made him eminent in that field.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Carpenter entered the drug store of Charles Marshall, and serving an apprenticeship in that well-known establishment, remained there for eight years. In 1826 he engaged in the drug business on his own account, and for many years conducted a large and successful business, becoming one of the prominent business men of Philadelphia.

During his association with the Marshal drug store, Mr. Carpenter became acquainted with Thomas Nuttall, the celebrated naturalist, from whom he acquired a taste for research in the field of natural science, to which he gave much attention throughout his life. He became a member of the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia, 1825, and thereafter took an active part in its proceedings, and in the collection of its exhibits. His opinion on local geology was of recognized value, and his collection of minerals, with descriptions of their characteristics and localities, was furnished to Prof. Cleveland, who introduced Mr. Carpenter's classification in the second edition of his "System of Mineralogy."

George W. Carpenter soon became known, through his publication and researches, and his correspondence with men of science and learning, as a man of some note in the field of scientific research, and at an early age was made a corresponding and honorary member of many scientific societies of Europe. His leisure hours were spent in mineralogical investigations and in recording his experience and views upon various scientific subjects. He was elected treasurer of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1828, and filled that position until his death. He was also a member of numerous other scientific associations, both in this country and in Europe. In 1836 he purchased 500 acres of land in Germantown, and erected thereon his magnificent home, called in honor of his wife, "Phil-Ellena."

The Carpenter homestead, "Phil-Ellena," was located at the corner of Main street and Carpenter lane, Germantown. The grounds contained more than one hundred acres and extended from Main street to Wissahickon avenue, and from Upsal street to Carpenter lane. They contained extensive lawns, dotted with a remarkable collection of fine forest trees, a deer park, two lakes, extensive driveways, twenty-five acres of woodland, extensive kitchen and flower gardens, etc. A high stone wall enclosed the grounds for nearly a mile in length on the north.

The mansion stood about two hundred feet back from Main street. It was commenced in 1841, and finished in 1844; was of Grecian architecture, about one hundred and sixty-five feet in length, with large porticos front and back, supported by Ionic columns, with Capitals copied from the Temple of Minerva Palos, at Athens. Within it was fitted up in the most luxurious manner. The ceilings on the first and second floors were frescoed by the famous Italian artist, Monachesi, and were supported, on the first floor, by Scagliola columns. One room was a picture gallery containing paintings by European and American artists, several of them from the collections of Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, New Jersey. Several pieces of statuary were also from this collection, among them was a bust of Napoleon, by Conova. To the north was the clock tower, sixty-five feet high, fashioned after the style of a Chinese Pagoda, from which for sixty years the great clock beamed with its great face upon all passers-by on Germantown road. To the south was the museum, an oblong building of Grecian Temple style. It contained thousands of specimens of various departments of natural history, many of them very valuable. Not only Thomas Nuttall, the owner's friend, but men like John J. Audubon visited this museum with pleasure.



Wm Carpenter



"PHYLIS," RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. CARPENTER, ESQ., GERMANTOWN, PENN.

Extensive greenhouses and a grapery contained rare plants raised from clippings given to Mr. Carpenter by the distinguished botanist, Nuttall. This collection was given to the city of Philadelphia, by his daughter, Mrs. Ellen D. C. Bennett, 1893, and is now in Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, in a wing especially erected to receive them.

Mr. Carpenter also took a practical interest in agriculture; he owned three farms which he stocked and had worked under his own direction or supervision; besides holding several other farms which he rented. He was a large real estate holder in the city and county of Philadelphia, owning 400 houses, stores, and factories there.

The success of several railroads, in which George W. Carpenter took an active part, gave him in public estimation, some reputation as a manager, and he became an active member of boards of directors of several railroads located in different parts of the state, which were built principally by Philadelphia capital, and were calculated to promote the trade of the city.

He was one of the directors of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company for many years, and when that company was threatened with bankruptcy and an entire abandonment of the road, it was largely through his efforts and influence that it was placed upon a solid financial basis and became one of the best paying roads in the country. He was one of the committee of organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of its board of directors until his death. As a member of the organization committee, he not only subscribed liberally to its stock, but induced other Philadelphia capitalists to give it their financial support. He was at one time a director of six other railroad companies; a director of the Germantown Bank, also a director of one of the leading insurance companies of the city, and filled a number of official positions in other associations, and frequently acted as executor and trustee of large estates. He very naturally shrank from the duties and responsibilities of so many enterprises, but was persuaded to accept them by pressing solicitations of friends and by a desire to promote, as far as he was able, objects of so great importance to the interest of his native city. He died at "Phil-Ellena," June 9, 1860.

George W. Carpenter married (first), December 11, 1836, Annabelle Wilbank, by whom he had one son,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, JR., b. Oct. 22, 1837; m. (first) Mary Rodman Fisher, (second) Susan Emlen (Jones) Heath; of whom presently.

He married (second), February 16, 1841, Ellen, born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1823, died May 18, 1900, daughter of Joseph Douglass, by his wife, Catharine Bitting (a granddaughter of Jacob Graff, who came to America, 1741, by his wife, Catharine Able, and great-granddaughter of Jacob Graff, of Heildersheim, Germany), and granddaughter of Capt. John Douglass, of the Revolution.

Capt. John Douglass was a son of another Capt. John Douglass, from London, England, by his wife, Elizabeth Crispin, and was born in Philadelphia, July, 1750. At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a company of riflemen, which was incorporated into the old Eleventh Regiment, Continental Line, Col. Richard Hump-ton, and was commissioned its Captain, November 13, 1776. It is related that Capt. Douglass sold his property to raise funds with which to clothe and equip his company. The Eleventh Regiment was badly crippled at the battle of the Brandywine, and was incorporated into the Tenth Regiment, July 1, 1778. Capt.

Douglass served throughout the war, and at its close returned to Philadelphia, and filled a number of positions of honor and trust. He was High Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1823, and died in that city in 1840. As shown by the church records, he was buried with military honors, his funeral being attended by a very large concourse of people. Among the distinguished persons present were Hon. Richard M. Johnson, then Vice-President of United States, under whom Capt. Douglas is said to have served in the War of 1812-14, and was present when Col. Johnson shot and killed Tecumseh, the Indian chief, at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Capt. John Douglas married Anne Jones, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia, and their son, Joseph Douglas, born 1779, married, 1809, Catharine Bitting, and was father of Ellen Douglas, who became second wife of George W. Carpenter.

Issue of George W. and Ellen (Douglas) Carpenter:

John Quincy Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," Germantown, Phila., Aug. 6, 1842; d. at Rome, Italy, March 16, 1910; received his early education at the Germantown Academy, and at Dr. Lyon's famous school at Haverford, and later was graduated from the Univ. of Pa., class of 1860; impelled by a sense of patriotism he left the university when only eighteen years of age, and enlisted as private in the Commonwealth Artillery for three months; later he enlisted in, and aided in recruiting, the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, to form part of the "Bucktail Brigade"; was commissioned, Sept. 1, 1862, Second Lieutenant of Company E, and on Col. Langhorne Wister taking the command a week later, was selected by him as a member of his staff; Lieut. Carpenter had command of his company on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863 (having been promoted to First Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1862); was captured by the Confederates, and on the 3d. was started on his march for Richmond, and after an unsuccessful effort to escape, reached there and was confined in Libby Prison until May, 1864, when with others he was transferred to Macon, Ga., and in July, 1864, was one of those drawn by lot to be placed under fire at Charleston, and was confined in the City Hall there, while the city was under bombardment by the Union forces on Morris Island; was removed to Columbia, S. C., in Sept., where he and his brother, Brevet Lieut. Col. Emlen N. Carpenter, after two ineffectual efforts, succeeded in escaping, and remained in hiding until rescued by Sherman's forces on their arrival at Columbia; he accompanied Logan's Corps to Fayetteville, and made his way north; resigned June 7, 1865; commissioned Captain, Jan. 23, 1864, but was never mustered into service with that rank, being at the time a prisoner of war. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. by the Univ. of Pa., while serving in the field. He was one of the earlier members of the Union League and of the Loyal Legion. He studied medicine at the close of the war, and graduated from the medical department of the Univ. of Pa., 1867. He was a member of Delta Chapter, Delta Psi Fraternity. He m., Sept. 6, 1866, Mary Dorrance, dau. of Robert D. Dunning, a descendant of Gov. Bradford, who came to America in the "Mayflower." From 1869 to 1874, he lived abroad; returning to "Phil-Ellena," he resided there until 1885, when he once more went abroad and his death occurred in Italy as previously stated. One daughter:

Sophie Casey Carpenter, m. Signor Eduardo Gordigiani, of Florence, Italy.

Emlen Newbold Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," Germantown, Jan. 18, 1845; was educated at Germantown Academy, and Dr. Lyon's School at Haverford, Pa.; at outbreak of Civil War was preparing himself to enter Harvard University, but abandoned his studies to enter the military service in defence of the Union, enlisting, first, in a cavalry company, being raised in the neighborhood of Chestnut Hill, finding it was improbable that the organization would be accepted by the government, enlisted as a private in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, April 29, 1861, and served with this command three months; mustered out Aug. 17, 1861; immediately re-enlisted for three years service in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was commissioned, Sept. 17, 1861, Second Lieutenant of Company D; promoted First Lieutenant, April 15, 1862; Captain of Company E, Feb. 5, 1863; served with distinction during Peninsular campaign; later with Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; at the latter battle was aide-de-camp to Gen. George G. Meade, and displayed such gallantry and efficiency that he was highly complimented by the General; Oct., 1863, with his company, rejoined his regiment; at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864, in a gallant effort to rescue from the enemy a desperately wounded brother officer, Capt. Carpenter was taken prisoner, and was taken to Libby Prison, thence to Columbia, S. C., and with his brother, Lieut. J. Quincy Carpenter, was rescued by the advancing column of Sherman's Army; was detailed on the staff of Gen. Howard, and served until March, 1865, when he had a leave of absence to return home to visit his family, and was mustered out May 11, 1865; on March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major, for

gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg; Lieutenant Colonel for like services at Todd's Tavern; his health badly shattered by the hardships endured, he lived for some years abroad, devoting himself to the study of art, later returning to "Phil-Ellena," where he resided until his death, March 17, 1891, sincerely mourned by his many friends; m., May 17, 1866, Hannah Bullock, dau. of William W. Longstreth, of Phila., who survives him; issue:

Ellen Longstreth Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," July 28, 1867; d. at Ridgefield, Conn., Dec. 30, 1896;

Samuel Emlen Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," Nov. 24, 1869; m., June 16, 1897. Eleanor, dau. of George W. Crouse, of Akron, O.; five children, all born at Ridgefield:

Emlen Newbold Carpenter, b. June 23, 1898; d. May 9, 1899;

Samuel Emlen Carpenter, Jr., b. June 6, 1899;

Edith Kingsley Carpenter, b. June 16, 1900;

Eleanor Longstreth Carpenter, b. June 16, 1900;

Mildred Douglass Carpenter, b. Nov. 6, 1901.

Frank Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," May 24, 1847; d. Jan. 4, 1856;

ELLEN DOUGLAS CARPENTER, of whom presently;

Frances Graff Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," May 22, 1853; m., June 2, 1883, John DaCosta Newbold, president and treasurer of Eagle Works, Norristown, Pa., son of Richard and Ellen (DaCosta) Newbold; issue:

Richard Sydney Newbold, b. June 15, 1884;

George W. C. Newbold, b. Feb. 9, 1886; d. Feb. 12, 1901;

John DaCosta Newbold, Jr., b. Aug. 10, 1887;

Ellen Douglas Newbold;

Angela DaCosta Newbold.

A. Sydney Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena," Aug. 25, 1856; graduated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., after which he continued his studies with Rev. Mr. Coleridge, in England, and spent several years in travel abroad; m., Jan. 20, 1891, Amanda, dau. of Hamilton Disston, of Phila.; issue:

Hamilton Disston Carpenter, b. Nov., 1893.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, JR., only son of George W. and Annabelle (Wilbank) Carpenter, of "Phil-Ellena," Germantown, born October 22, 1837, married (first), February 1, 1860, Mary Rodman, born in Philadelphia, August 20, 1838, daughter of Thomas R. Fisher, of "Wakefield," by his wife, Letitia Harvey, born at Ellicott City, Maryland, July 27, 1830, tenth child of Jonathan Ellicott, born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1756, died in Baltimore, Maryland, September 25, 1826, by his wife, Sarah Harvey.

Andrew Ellicott, of Callumpton, Devonshire, England, great-grandfather of Jonathan Ellicott, above mentioned, married, June 11, 1677, Elizabeth Hodge, and their eldest son and fourth child, Andrew Ellicott, born at Callumpton, Devonshire, January 3, 1683, was for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Callumpton; he married Mary, daughter of Francis Fox, of Cornwall (see Fox family), February 10, 1707, and their eldest son. Andrew Ellicott, Jr., was born at Callumpton, July 11, 1708.

In 1730 Andrew Ellicott, Sr., having met with business reverses, came to Pennsylvania with his son, Andrew, Jr., intending to return to England, but his son, Andrew, Jr., having met and become enamored of Ann, daughter of Thomas Bye, of Buckingham, Bucks county, induced his father to remain with him in Pennsylvania, and marrying the lady of his choice settled on a farm in Solebury, Bucks county, where he died in 1741. The father died in Bucks county, 1756, and the mother, Mary (Cox) Ellicott, Cornwall, England, 1759.

Andrew and Ann (Bye) Ellicott were married, August 17, 1731; after Andrew's death, in 1741, the widow married (second) George Wall, and was the mother of

Col. George Wall, of the Revolution; Sheriff of Bucks county, member of Supreme Executive Council, etc.

Andrew and Ann (Bye) Ellicott were the parents of five sons: Joseph, Andrew, Nathaniel, Thomas and John. Of these Joseph, Andrew and John joined in the purchase of a large tract of land on the Potapsco, in Maryland, and built extensive mills and factories at what was known as Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City.

Andrew Ellicott, fourth of the name in succession, second son of Andrew and Ann (Bye) Ellicott, born in Solebury township, Bucks county, January 22, 1734-35, married (first), December 31, 1755, Elizabeth Brown, who died May 23, 1766, (second) her cousin, Esther Brown. He joined his brothers, Joseph and John, in the Maryland purchase of May 16, 1771, but his wife objecting to remove thither, he remained in Bucks county until 1797, and then joined his brothers on the Potapsco.

Jonathan Ellicott, eldest son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Brown) Ellicott, born November 9, 1756, removed to Ellicott's Mills with his uncle, John, 1771. He was a Captain of the Maryland Militia in the Revolutionary War, and was disowned therefor by the Friends, but was reinstated after the close of the war. Like his uncles and cousins he was an enterprising miller, engineer and business man; for many years engaged in the manufacturing business in Maryland, senior member of the firm of Jonathan Ellicott & Sons. He was the originator of the first water company of Baltimore, in 1797, and its president in 1804. He died September 25, 1826, in his seventieth year. His daughter, Letitia Harvey Ellicott, born July 27, 1803, married, as before stated, Thomas Rodman Fisher, of Philadelphia, and their daughter, Mary Rodman Fisher, born August 30, 1838, married, 1860, George W. Carpenter, Jr.

George W., Jr., and Mary Rodman (Fisher) Carpenter resided at "Phil-Ellena," later at "Wakefield," the old family seat of the Fisher family, where their children were born and where Mrs. Carpenter died. George W. Carpenter, Jr., married (second), November 28, 1901, Susan Emlen (Jones) Heath, widow of Mortimer Oldham Heath, and daughter of Richard Jones, of Philadelphia.

Issue of George W. and Mary Rodman (Fisher) Carpenter:

Letitia Elliott Carpenter, b. at "Phil-Ellena"; m. William Redwood Wright, son of Robert Kemp and Henrietta H. Price;

Elizabeth Rodman Fisher Carpenter, b. in Paris, France; m. Robert Glendinning.

ELLEN DOUGLAS CARPENTER, fourth child of George W. and Ellen (Douglas) Carpenter, born at "Phil-Ellena," her father's seat at Germantown, Philadelphia, October 27, 1851, was educated at Madame Clement's Select School, at Germantown, and finished her education by a course of study in France and Italy. She married, October 13, 1869, Dr. William Henry Bennet, born in Philadelphia, September 17, 1843, son of Edward A. and Judith B. Bennet. He was educated at Brown University, being a member of the class of 1869. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, 1869, and honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University, 1884. In 1875 he was attending physician to the Episcopal Hospital, and has been physician-in-charge of the Children's Seashore House at Atlantic City for Invalid Children from 1874 to the present time (1908); has been president of its board of managers from 1905. He was the originator of the Seaside House for Invalid Women at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

1878, and has been its physician-in-charge since its organization, and president of its board of managers since 1891. He was the originator of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, 1876, and its physician-in-charge from that date to 1894. In 1886 he studied his profession abroad.

Dr. Bennett has been secretary of Brown University Club of Philadelphia from 1880 to the present time. He is consulting physician to the Widener Memorial Home, member of College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pathological Society, Pediatric Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is an active practitioner of his profession in Philadelphia, and also in the summer months at Atlantic City; is much in demand professionally and socially.

ELLIOTT FAMILY.

JOHN ELLIOTT, founder of the Elliott family in Philadelphia, came of a family in the county of Rutland, England, where his grandparents, Daniel and Mary Elliott, lived and are said to have been natives. Little, however, is known of the lives or ancestry of Daniel and Mary Elliott, nor, with the exception of those of their son, John, of their descendants. A daughter is said to have married a Claypoole, and another son is said to have emigrated at an early day to South Carolina and founded the Elliott family of that Colony, which included Stephen Elliott, naturalist, his son, Bishop Stephen Elliott, and the latter's sons, Brigadier General Stephen Elliott, C. S. A., and Bishop Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott.

JOHN ELLIOTT, of Manton, county of Rutland, England, son of Daniel and Mary Elliott, was born September 1, 1686, died March 4, 1713. He married, May 19, 1710, Hannah, born August 12, 1684, daughter of Samuel Fish, of Keythorp Lodge, Leicestershire; issue:

A daughter, m. Joseph Johnston, in England;

Hannah, m. William Dickman (see abstract of will of John Elliott, of Phila., hereafter given);

JOHN, b. Aug. 9, 1713; of whom presently.

JOHN ELLIOTT, son of John and Hannah (Fish) Elliott, was born at Bolton, England, August 8, 1713, and about the year 1737 married Annabella, born April 18, 1713, daughter of Com. Thomas Bonnyman, of London, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Bate, of near Ashford, county Kent, England. Annabella Bonnyman's father died while she was quite young, leaving her to the care of her maternal grandfather, Dr. John Bate, and she lived until her marriage on the latter's estate near Ashford, Kent.

On their marriage, John and Annabella Elliott went to live in the city of Leicester, where their children, with the exception of the youngest, were born. Their grandson, Caleb Cresson, visited their old home in 1815, and in a letter dated at Manchester, December 17, of that year, to one of his relatives in Philadelphia, has this to say about the one time home of his grandparents, and their relatives residing near there:

"Leicester, as I before mentioned to thee, is the place where my dear mother was born. After attending to the business of the place, I went to Henry Palmer's house to deliver, from his brother Terringham, who lives near Philadelphia, a letter which was handed to me by my uncle, Samuel Elliott. H. Palmer, was an old acquaintance of the family and my object was, to enquire after any of the branches of the family of my grandfather that might be living; he told me there were none of them living that he knew of, near that place, but that there were some of the distant branches near Nottinham, had lived there but had moved away. I was shown the ancient mansion where my grandfather lived. It was rough-cast and now inhabited by a person by the name of Saxton, much in this form, having two gable ends to the street, connected by a long building between

them. Uncle Samuel may perhaps remember the old mansion from this sketch. In the afternoon I rode 26 miles to Nottingham, celebrated for its manufactures of Cotton, Hosiery, and Silk. Here business kept me the next day, in the course of which I called upon Edward Baker, a distant relative of my grandfather, to whom Daniel Elliott gave me a letter; he seemed much pleased to see me as one of the junior branches of a family he had been well acquainted with in his younger years. He gave me the same account of the family that Henry Palmer did."

(Signed) "Caleb Cresson."

On April 11, 1753, John and Annabella Elliott, with their five living children, sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and arrived there in the evening of May 27, 1753. In 1754 John Elliott opened a store at what is now 116 South Front street, Philadelphia, for the sale of window glass and bell hangings. He later started the manufacture of mirrors, being a pioneer in that business in America. The business established by John Elliott at this location was succeeded to by his son, John, and he by his son, Daniel, whose apprentice, and subsequent partner, John Carter, later acquired the business, and John Carter, son of this John, is the present head of the firm of Carter & Scattergood, though in the one hundred and fifty odd years that have elapsed since John Elliott founded the business, window glass and mirrors have given way to drugs and chemicals.

The house in which John Elliott resided was located on Chestnut street between Third and Fourth streets, and his name appears on the list of taxables in 1754, as a resident of the old South Ward, then extending from Mulberry, now Arch, street, to Walnut and from Second to Seventh. He is also enrolled among the members of Friends Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, taken between the years 1757 and 1760. In 1768 he paid a visit to England, returning the following year; while in London he made his home with a relative, also named John Elliott, whose son of the same name was in after years a friend of the descendants of the American John Elliott, in the Cresson line. In 1787 John Elliott was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital to the amount of eight pounds, and forty-six years later his grandson, Isaac Elliott, was a contributor to the same institution.

John Elliott died in Philadelphia, August 1, 1791, and his widow Annabella, April 17, 1797. His will was dated 5mo. 31, 1790, was proved December 29, 1791. It bequeaths to his son, John, one hundred pounds and his silvering tools and implements, "in lieu of his right in a certain piece of land in England to which he was heir, after the death of his mother, in the sale whereof he joined us and for which he has not received adequate compensation." To his son-in-law, Richard Humphreys, £25; to Elizabeth Barker, £7; to Alexander Emslie, £5; to Diana Letchworth, £5; to his brother-in-law, Joseph Johnson, of Leicester, England, £5; to his sister, Hannah Dickman, widow of William Dickman, of Leicester, £5; to his cousin, Ann Claypoole, of Bolton, England, £5; to Elizabeth Dickman, daughter of his sister, Hannah Dickman, £15; to Hannah Palmer, wife of Joseph Palmer, £15; to her daughter, Hannah Palmer, £15. The English legacies to be paid in Sterling moneys of Great Britain, out of the proceeds of a mortgage held by him against John Wilson, of Northumberland county, which loan his executors are directed to call in, "without however distressing said John Wilson in his life time." To his son Samuel he devises the plantation upon which he lives in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, "being the same I purchased of Mareen Howard Duvall" subject to his (Samuel's) payment to the residuary legatees of £200

Maryland currency, * * * * "nevertheless my will in this respect is in this manner, if he and his wife will join in the effectual manumission of all the poor negro slaves held in bondage by them, then I release the payment of the same two hundred pounds and confirm the said plantation to him in full right, free and clear of all incumbrances whatever, and it is my desire to my said dear son that he would do all in his power to prevail on his wife by gentle and prudent means to comply with this Christian duty, to which I trust they will find satisfaction and peace to their hands, and the Lord's blessing which is above all things to be valued." The residue of his estate, household goods, cash, plate, books, apparel, etc., and all produce and profits of his estate to his wife Anabella Elliott, during her natural life, and after her decease, his plantation in Chester county; a right in a tract of land in Berks county, which Ellis Hughes laid out for him; his bonds, mortgages and all other property to John Elliott, Annabella Cresson, and Mary Gray, in equal shares. Mary Gray's share to be under the care and direction of John Elliott, or in case of his death under her own care and discretion, independent of her husband.

Issue of John and Annabella (Bonnyman) Elliott:

Anna, b. April 19, 1738; d. Nov. 2, 1738;

John, b. at Leicester, England, Sept. 20, 1739; d. Oct. 12, 1810, at "Glenfield," his estate near Wilmington, Del.; m., April 4, 1771, Margaret Harvey, of Wilmington;

Daniel, b. at Leicester, England, Jan. 28, 1741-42; d. Jan. 7, 1742-43;

Annabella, b. at Leicester, Oct. 3, 1743; d. at Radnor, Pa., Oct. 12, 1793; m., April 16, 1772, Caleb Cresson (see Cresson Family);

Mary, b. at Leicester, June 3, 1746; d. May 4, 1797; m., June 12, 1771, Isaac Gray, of Phila.;

SAMUEL, b. at Leicester, Dec. 26, 1748; of whom presently;

Hannah, b. at Leicester, Dec. 3, 1750; d. at Phila., Feb. 17, 1773; m., Feb. 28, 1771, Richard Humphries;

Jane, b. at Phila., Sept. 7, 1753; d. there, June 8, 1761.

SAMUEL ELLIOTT, youngest son of John and Annabella (Bonnyman) Elliott, born at Leicester, England, December 26, 1748, came to Philadelphia with his parents at the age of five years, and removed to Maryland prior to his marriage; living at South River, Ann Arundel county, several years, but returned to Philadelphia, May 5, 1793, where he died December 1, 1831, and was buried on December 4, at the Friends' Burying Ground in that city. He married at West River, Maryland, November, 1780, Mary Richardson, of a noted Maryland family of the name, born there April 20, 1760, died in Philadelphia, February 14, 1795.

Robert and Susanna Richardson were early settlers in Maryland, where the former died in 1682. Their son, William Richardson, married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Richard Ewen, and died January 9, 1697-8, his wife dying in the same year. William Richardson, son of William and Elizabeth (Ewen) Richardson, born 1668, died 1744; married, 1689, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Alice Smith, and their son, William Richardson, born 1690, died 1731-32, married, 1708, Margaret, daughter of William Harris. Richard Richardson, son of William and Margaret (Harris) Richardson, and grandfather of Mary (Richardson) Elliott, married Margaret, born 1711, daughter of William Coale by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sparrow, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Kenson; and granddaughter of William and Hannah Coale.

Richard Richardson, Jr., second son of Richard and Margaret (Coale) Rich-

ardson, married, August 13, 1754, Elizabeth Thomas, born 1732, and they were the parents of Mrs. Mary (Richardson) Elliott. Mrs. Elliott's mother belonged to the well known Thomas family of Maryland. Her father, John Thomas, (born 1697, died 1749-50) married, 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Snowden, of Snowden Hall, by his wife, Elizabeth, sister to Margaret Coale, who married Richard Richardson, above mentioned. Richard Snowden's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather all bore the name of Richard, and his great-grandfather is reputed to have held a commission as Major in Oliver Cromwell's army in the English civil war. Samuel Thomas, (born 1655, died 1743,) father of John, was the eldest surviving son of Philip Thomas, of Ann Arundel county, Maryland, who came to America, 1651, by his wife, Sarah Harrison, and he (Samuel) married, 1688, Mary, daughter of Francis Hutchins, of Calvert county, Maryland.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Elliott:

John, b. "Friday, November 2, 1781, at 5 o'clock P. M.," probably at West River, Md., the home of his mother's ancestors;
 Richard, b. May 17, 1783, at South River, Md.;
 Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1785; d. in Phila., Dec. 15, 1855; unm.; bur. in Friends' burial-ground there;
 Annabella, b. March 17, 1787; m. William Harlan, and left one son, Samuel Elliott Harlan;
 Margaretta, b. March 14, 1789;
 Mary, b. Aug. 21, 1791;
 ISAAC, b. "Friday, February 13, 1795, at 6 A. M.," of whom presently;
 Samuel, b. "Friday, February 13, 1795, at 7.45, A. M.," d. in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa.

ISAAC ELLIOTT, son of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Elliott, born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1795, spent his whole life in that city, dying at his residence on West Penn square, November 15, 1859. He was married in Philadelphia, November 18, 1819, by the Rev. Richard D. Hall, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Johnson) Thomas, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of John Thomas, of Pembrokeshire, Wales.

JOHN THOMAS, born October, 1673, married in Pembrokeshire, June 20, 1706, Jennet ———, born June, 1683, and with her and their two eldest children came to Pennsylvania, September, 1713, and settled in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, on a plantation of one hundred and ten acres, purchased of John Ashman. John Thomas died in Cheltenham, December 25, 1747, and his widow, January 22, 1755. Issue:

Ann, b. in Wales, Dec. 12, 1708; m., May 13, 1729, Benjamin Morris;
 Elizabeth, b. in Wales, Nov. 6, 1711;
 Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1713; m., May 21, 1731, William Brittin;
 John, b. Jan. 19, 1716; m., March 5, 1752, Lucretia, dau. of John and Eleanor (Crispin) Hart, of Warminster, Bucks co., Pa., and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Holme, Capt. William Crispin, Capt. John Rush, and John Hart, from Witney, Oxfordshire; they were the ancestors of many prominent families of Harford co., Md.;
 Sarah, b. June 24, 1717; m. John White;
 Isaac, b. Feb. 7, 1719; d., unm., 1760;
 NATHAN, b. Jan. 26, 1721; of whom presently;
 Margaret, b. Feb. 20, 1723; m., Nov. 23, 1752, Matthias Keen, a descendant of Joran Kyn, one of the leading Swedish settlers on the Delaware, who accompanied Gov. John Printz from Stockholm to the Delaware, in 1643;
 Hannah, b. March 30, 1725; m., Dec. 24, 1747, Elias Keen, brother to Matthias, who m. her sister, Margaret;
 Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1727.

NATHAN THOMAS, seventh child of John and Jennet Thomas, born in Cheltenham, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1721, married, April 11, 1756, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather, granddaughter of Bartholomew and Esther (Leech) Penrose, and great-granddaughter of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, who came from Cheltenham, England, and settled in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county. Nathan Thomas died December, 1776.

Issue of Nathan and Elizabeth (Mather) Thomas:

Rachel, b. July 21, 1757; d. unm.;

Sarah, b. Feb. 5, 1759; d. unm.;

Isaac, b. May 29, 1762; m., Oct. 19, 1786, Ann, dau. of John and Ann (Nanna) Roberts;

Joseph, b. June 20, 1765; m., May 20, 1790, Rebecca, dau. of Benjamin Cottman;

JACOB, b. Jan. 20, 1768; of whom presently;

Nathan, b. Oct. 30, 1770; went to sea and was never after heard from;

John, b. March 22, 1774; m., March 29, 1810, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Hart, of the same family as Lucretia Hart, wife of his uncle, John Thomas;

Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1778; d. Jan. 21, 1863; m., Dec. 12, 1799, Samuel Ruth.

JACOB THOMAS, third son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Mather) Thomas, and father of Elizabeth (Thomas) Elliott, wife of Isaac Elliott, was born January 20, 1768; married, April 23, 1793, Ann., daughter of Jonathan Johnson; issue:

Margaretta, b. Aug. 17, 1794; d. April 16, 1795;

James Connelly, b. Feb. 9, 1796; d., unm., April 24, 1830;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 13, 1798; d. Sept. 12, 1881; m., Nov. 18, 1819, Isaac Elliott;

Mary Ann, b. Jan. 19, 1800; d. Aug. 22, 1881; m., May 4, 1826, John B. Jewell;

Johnson, b. May 3, 1802; d. 1803;

Charles Johnson, b. Aug. 13, 1803; d. Aug. 20, 1871; m., Nov. 12, 1829, Mary, dau. of James Molony;

Joseph Mather, b. Aug. 14, 1805; d. Dec. 16, 1861; m., Feb. 20, 1834, Lydia, dau. of Anthony and Mary (Ogden) Cuthbert;

John Burtis, b. April 21, 1808; d. at sea; unm.;

Lucretia Eleanor, b. Oct. 9, 1811; m. (first), July 1, 1829, William J. Kirk, (second), Oct. 20, 1836, William Hart Carr.

Issue of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thomas) Elliott:

Anna Thomas Elliott, b. Sept. 7, 1820; m., May 20, 1844, John West Nevins, member of Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Artillery, 1844; issue:

Isaac Elliott Nevins, d. in Yokohama, Japan; unm.;

Samuel Nevins, b. Aug. 4, 1847; living in Phila.; merchant, dealer in clays and chemicals; issue:

Anna Barclay Nevins;

Frances Bernadou Nevins;

Esther Bowman Nevins.

J. West Nevins, Jr., d. young;

Russell Hubbard Nevins, d. unm.

Samuel Bonnyman Elliott, of the U. S. N., b. March 30, 1822; d. April 28, 1876; m. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1847, Julianna Marshall, dau. of Henry Knapp Randall, b. Sept. 28, 1793, d. Feb. 2, 1877, by his wife, Emily Munroe, b. Nov. 12, 1805, d. Aug. 14, 1876; issue:

Henry Randall Elliott, b. Nov. 26, 1848, at Washington, D. C.; m. at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1873, Helen Charlotte Tompkins, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1851; issue:

Henry Randall Elliott, Jr., b. July 18, 1874, in Washington, D. C.; m., June 24, 1896, at Hamilton, Va., Elizabeth Davisson, dau. of Dr. James William and Sophia A. Taylor, of Va.; issue: Randall Davisson Taylor Elliott, b.

- Aug. 30, 1897. Henry Randall Elliott, Jr., graduated at Univ. of Va., in medicine, June, 1895, degree M. D.; in charge of out-patient department, nervous diseases, and at George Washington University Hospital; instructor in physiology at George Washington University, all in Washington, D. C.;
- Ross Tompkins Elliott, b. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1876; m., April 13, 1904, in Alexandria, Va., Helen Josephine, dau. of M. B. Harlow, of Alexandria, Va., real estate, loan and insurance, in Alexandria, Va.;
- Emily Louise Elliott, b. in Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1879;
- Charles Bernadou Elliott, b. June 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant U. S. A., now with Thirtieth Infantry;
- Randall Webb Elliott, b. 1885; d. 1906.
- Thomas Monroe Elliott, b. in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1851; d. in Washington, D. C., March 5, 1896; m., Oct. 16, 1877, at Washington, D. C., Marian Virginia, dau. of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Ann Galt, of Washington, D. C.; issue:
- Julianna Randall Elliott, b. July 8, 1879;
- Mary Hunter Elliott, b. Dec. 29, 1880; m. at Washington, April 28, 1906, Frederick Lemuel Buckelew, of Jamesburg, N. J.;
- Ellen Galt Elliott, b. Nov. 15, 1882; m. at Washington, D. C., William Madison Mason, of Washington, D. C.;
- Helen Munroe Elliott, b. Feb. 19, 1884, at Washington, D. C.; m., April 18, 1906, at Washington, D. C., Harry S. Whiting, of Washington, D. C.;
- Alexander Munroe Elliott, b. July 26, 1886;
- Marian Virginia Elliott, b. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1888.
- Annabella Harlan Elliott, b. July 8, 1824; d. March 11, 1906; m., Dec. 23, 1858, Dr. Edward S. Finlay, of Santa Cruz, West Indies; five children, all of whom d. young, except one, viz.: Edward Elliott Finlay;
- Elizabeth Ruth Elliott, b. Feb. 19, 1827; m., Oct. 1, 1857, Francis Fabars Bernadou, merchant of Phila.; she resides at Mount Airy, Phila.; no surviving issue;
- Mary Josephine Elliott, b. Sept. 14, 1828; d. June 22, 1892; m., Oct. 11, 1853, Whitton Evens, of Phila.; four children, two of whom survive, viz.:
- Elizabeth Elliott Evens, wife of Edward Osgood Richards, of New York; no issue;
- Whitton Evens, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1860; merchant in Phila., dealer in dyestuffs and chemicals; member of Union League, Philadelphia County Club and Markham Club; unm.
- Caleb Cresson Elliott, b. Sept. 9, 1830; d. Feb. 17, 1832;
- Jacob Thomas Elliott, b. July 9, 1832; d. Nov. 13, 1872; m., Feb. 19, 1856, Victoria Rossina, dau. of Thomas B. Bartzell, of Baltimore, Md., and had issue:
- Eliza T. Elliott, b. March 10, 1857, wife of Henry Morris, M. D., of Phila., descendant of Robert Morris, "Financier of the Revolution";
- Victoria B. Elliott, b. Feb. 19, 1859; m., Oct. 26, 1881, John Calvert, b. March 9, 1855, son of John Calvert, h. Jan. 8, 1809, d. March 9, 1869, by his wife, Julia Stockton Rush; grandson of Edward Henry Calvert, b. Nov. 7, 1766, d. July 12, 1846, in the old Calvert mansion, Mount Airy, Md., by his wife, Elizabeth Biscoe; great-granddaughter of Benedict Calvert, b. in England, son of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, and great-great-grandson of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, to whom the charter for the Province of Maryland was granted, June, 1632. Benedict Calvert was sent to Md. when a youth, in charge of a private tutor, and was appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs, at Patuxet, 1745, and in 1748 m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Charles Calvert, Governor of Md.; d. in Md., Jan., 1788. John and Victoria B. (Elliott) Calvert have one child, viz.:
- Cecilus Baltimore Calvert, b. Sept. 11, 1882.
- Eleanor S. Elliott, h. April 24, 1862, wife of Morris Booth Miller, M. D., of Phila., b. in Chester, 1868, son of Isaac Lewis and Clara (Booth) Miller; matriculate of Swarthmore College; graduate of medical department of Univ. of Pa., with degree of M. D., 1889; surgeon to Douglass Hospital; assistant surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital; professor of surgery, Polyclinic Hospital; member numerous medical and scientific societies, and the Univ. of Pa.; one child, Elizabeth Elliott Miller, b. Oct. 14, 1898.
- Joseph Thomas Elliott, b. Jan. 11, 1834; d. July 11, 1834;
- LUCRETIA KIRK ELLIOTT, h. June 26, 1835; d. June 3, 1895; m. Henry Bower, of Phila.; of whom presently;

Charles Thomas Elliott, b. Sept. 26, 1837; d. July 13, 1838;

Isaac Elliott, b. Feb. 23, 1839; d. July 6, 1839;

Laura Howard Elliott, b. Aug. 4, 1840; unm.; living in Phila., with her nephews, William H. and Frank B. Bower, at 2420 Spruce st.

LUCRETIA KIRK ELLIOTT, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thomas) Elliott, of Philadelphia, born June 26, 1835, married, June 5, 1862, Henry Bower, of Philadelphia, born in that city in 1833., died there March 26, 1896. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1854, and engaged for a time in the business of broker in chemicals, and in 1856 began the manufacture of chemicals at Twenty-ninth street and Gray's Ferry road, where the works which he established are at present located.

Lucretia Kirk (Elliott) Bower died June 3, 1895.

Issuc of Henry and Lucretia Kirk (Elliott) Bower:

William Henry Bower, b. at 1904 Pine st., Phila., June 13, 1864; entered class of '85, department of arts, Univ. of Pa., 1880, and transferred to the Towne Scientific School, at close of freshman year; member of Philomathean Society, and $\Phi. K. \Psi.$ Fraternity; president of class of '85, in senior year; received degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.), and Practical Chemist (P. C.), 1886, after a post-senior year; he is member of Franklin Institute of state of Pa., Society of Chemical Industry (Great Britain), American Chemical Society, National Geographic Society, American Leather Chemists' Association, and now (1906) president of Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States; in 1893 he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., in which his brother, Frank, was then a Sergeant, and afterwards First Lieutenant; he is also a member of the University and Markham clubs of Phila.; he is unm., and living at 2420 Spruce st., Phila.;

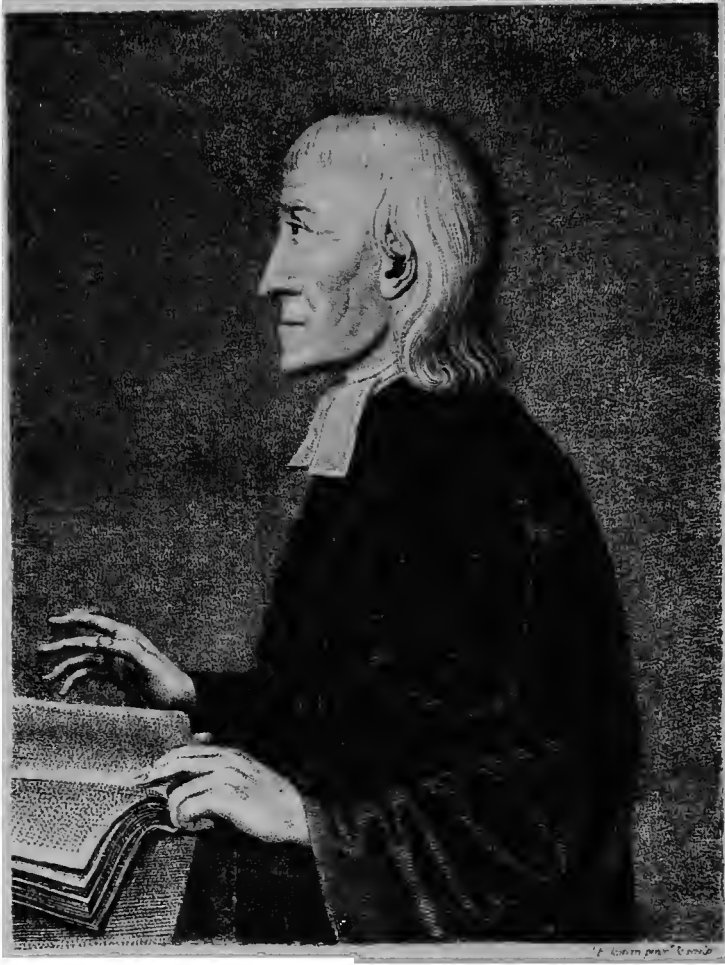
George Rosengarten Bower, b. at Germantown, Aug. 1, 1866; entered the Department of Arts, Univ. of Pa., 1881; member of Philomathean Society, and $\Phi. K. \Psi.$ Fraternity; received degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.), 1885; member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Union League, Rittenhouse and Markham clubs of Phila., and Maryland Club, Baltimore; m. Agnes Lee, dau. of William A. M. and Elizabeth (Wilmer) Fuller, of Phila., and lives at Torresdale, Phila.; Issue:

George Bower, b. in Phila., Dec. 20, 1893;

Henry Bower, b. in Rosemont, Pa., June 11, 1896.

Elise Elliott Bower, m. Sydney Thayer, son of John Borland (class of '57, Univ. of Pa.) and Mary Randolph (Chapman) Thayer; Sydney Thayer was b. at Wayne, Delaware co., Pa., July 7, 1867; entered Towne Scientific School, Univ. of Pa., 1882, class of '86, and left during the sophomore year; they live at Merion, Montgomery co., Pa.; issue: Emily Markoe and Sydney, Jr.;

Frank Bernadou Bower, b. in Phila., Feb. 4, 1871; entered Towne Scientific School, Univ. of Pa., 1888, class of '92, and left at the close of the senior year; member of $\Phi. K. Z.$ Fraternity; he was First Lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment, N. G. P., and afterwards a member of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, N. G. P., going with the latter organization to the Spanish-American War, 1898; member of Markham Club of Phila.; unm. (1906), and lives at 2420 Spruce st., Phila.; appointed Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., Sept. 28, 1906.



Johann Friederich Schmidt
Prediger der Deutschen Lutherischen Gemeinde in Philadelphia
gebden 9^{ten} Januar 1746 in Deutschland, starb den 16^{ten} May 1812.

II. HINCKLE SMITH FAMILY.

JOHANN FREDERICK SCHMIDT, pioneer ancestor of the Smith family with which this narrative is concerned, was born at Frohse, near Aschersleben, Principality of Halberstadt, (Halle) Germany, January 9, 1746. His father, a highly respectable farmer, gave special attention to the education of his children, and Johann Frederick was sent to the Orphan House, University of Halle, then under the care of the celebrated educator and scholar, George A. Francke, who had succeeded Augustus Herman Francke, the celebrated German philanthropist and theologian, first Professor of Greek and Oriental Languages in the University of Halle, and founder of the Orphan House, and School connected therewith,, 1695.

Johann Frederick Schmidt made rapid progress in the classics and sciences in this excellent educational institution, and in 1765 was admitted to the University of Halle. Here he retained his high reputation for scholarship, and choosing the Church as his life work, engaged in the study of theology with great zeal, as well as that of the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic languages. He also distinguished himself in mathematics, astronomy and history; in ecclesiastic history he had few superiors. While at the University of Halle, he was appointed teacher in the Orphan House School for two years, giving instruction there in mathematics, and the Latin and Greek languages.

When his fellow student at the Orphan House School and University, John Henry Christian Helmuth, D. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1785, and pastor of German Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, received a call as missionary to Pennsylvania, 1768, he sought and secured the company of his lifelong friend and colleague, John Frederick Schmidt, and the two young divines started on their journey. After an affecting farewell at the home of his parents, both the young men were ordained at Wenigerode, and proceeded to Hamburg to secure passage to Philadelphia. Through some unforeseen difficulties they were delayed there and finally proceeded to London, England, whence they sailed for Philadelphia, January, 1769, and arrived in that city in April following.

On his arrival in Philadelphia young Schmidt was warmly welcomed by Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenburg, and was for some time entertained at the home of that eminent man. After a few months he was appointed pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Germantown, Philadelphia, and served that congregation with fidelity and zeal for seventeen years.

His pastorate of the Germantown Church covered the period of the Revolutionary War, and being a zealous supporter of the patriot cause, he was compelled to flee the city during the time it was occupied by the British army. In 1785 he was elected assistant to his friend, Dr. Helmuth, at the German Lutheran Church, of Philadelphia, was made its second minister the following year, and served in that capacity until his death, May 16, 1812, in his sixty-seventh year, and was buried in the graveyard of Zion Church, which he had so long served. During the ravages of the yellow fever in the city, 1793, he buried his wife and seven children in rapid succession, and though he was himself twice afflicted with the dread disease he continued his labours unremittingly among the sick and dying.

On May 26, 1772, while pastor of the Germantown Lutheran Church, Rev.

Johann Friedrich Schmidt married Anna Barbara Schauwecker; the ceremony being performed by his friend and colleague, Rev. John Henry Christian Helmut, then pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Nothing is known of the ancestry of Anna Barbara Schauwecker (Showaker), but she had two sisters, Margaret, who married a Rittenhouse, and Catharine, who married, September 14, 1772. William Rush, of Philadelphia, from whom have descended many prominent residents of Philadelphia.

Rev. Johann Friedrich and Anna Barbara (Schauwecker) Schmidt were parents of eleven children, seven of whom died of yellow fever during the scourge of 1793.

FREDERIC SMITH, eldest child of Rev. Johann Frederick Schmidt, by his wife Anna Barbara Schauwecker, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1773. He prepared for college under the supervision of his father, and entered University of Pennsylvania (where his father was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy), 1789, received degree of A. B. 1792, and taking a post graduate course, received degree of A. M. 1795. He studied law in Philadelphia, and removing to Reading was admitted to the Bar of Berks county, August 7, 1795. A man of eminent ability and equipped with a superior classical and legal education, he soon achieved prominence in his profession and became one of the most distinguished men that Berks county has ever produced. He was a leading counsellor and attorney in important litigation, and soon became active in political affairs. He was a member of General Assembly of Pennsylvania from Berks county, 1802-03, was commissioned Deputy Attorney-General for the county, 1818, and served in that position for three years. On the election of John Andrew Shulze to the governorship, he was appointed, December 18, 1823, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and filled that position until January 31, 1828, when Gov. Shulze appointed him Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a position he filled until his death, October 4, 1830. His judicial career, though brief, was distinguished; his decisions have been cited as emphatic expositions of the law, and were characterized by clearness and logical force of reasoning. Judge Smith was a man of genial spirits and affable manners, a fluent and exceptionally intelligent conversationalist, and was much admired and respected by a large social circle. He died at his residence in Reading, Tuesday, October 4, 1830, very suddenly, after partaking of his evening meal. He was buried in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic Church, from whence his remains were later removed to the Charles Evans Cemetery. His funeral was largely attended by the most prominent people of Pennsylvania, and the members of the Reading Bar. Marks John Biddle, presiding, passed highly eulogistic resolutions of respect to his memory; as did the Philadelphia Bar Association, at a meeting in the Law Library, of which William Rawle was Chairman, and Thomas Lloyd Wharton, Secretary.

Judge Smith married, April 30, 1797, Catharine Spangler, daughter of George Leaf, Esq., of Pottstown, by his wife, Anna Spangler.

Judge Smith, by this marriage, had sons, John Frederick, of whom presently: George (father of Hon. Edmond L. Smith, and Hon. J. Bright Smith, of Reading Bar, the former prominent in the political affairs of Berks county; the latter sometime Justice of Supreme Court of Colorado); and Hon. Henry W. Smith, of Reading Bar, born January 4, 1804, died August 27, 1878, after a lifelong

activity in the affairs of Berks county; and two daughters: Mary, and Frederica, wife of Edward P. Pearson, law partner of Hon. Henry W. Smith. F. Leaf Smith, son of Henry W., was also a prominent member of Reading Bar. Edmond L. Smith, son of George, entered the Union army as a member of Ringgold's Battery, and served throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of Major, and suffering imprisonment in Libby Prison for thirteen months; was later associated with his brother, Hon. J. Bright Smith, in the practice of law at Denver, Colorado.

JOHN FREDERICK SMITH, of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Hon. Frederick Smith, was born in Reading January 20, 1800. He married Anna Ritter, daughter of Hon. Jacob Schneider, founder of the *Readinger Adler*, now the oldest German newspaper in America.

Jacob Schneider was born in Exeter township, Berks county, where his pioneer ancestor, Hans Schneider, born in the Palatinate, Germany, 1708, settled soon after his arrival in the good ship "Harle" at the port of Philadelphia, September 1, 1736. The land taken up by this German pioneer descended to his son, Peter Schneider, who died thereon, 1797, leaving a will dated August 28, 1793, proved June 1, 1797; which mentions his wife Eve Appollina, and his children, Barbara, wife of Francis Ritter; John; Benjamin; Daniel; Peter; Catharine Hill; Elizabeth Feger, and Jacob Scheider, above mentioned.

Jacob Schneider, youngest son of Peter and Eva Appollina Schneider, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, and when a young man came to Reading and learned the trade of a printer. He founded the *Adler* there, the first number appearing November 29, 1796. He had as a partner in his journalistic venture for the first six years, George Gerrish; on June 29, 1802, John, son of Francis and Barbara (Schneider) Ritter, and nephew of the senior member of the firm of Schneider & Gerrish, became junior partner, his father having purchased for him Gerrish's one-half interest in the business. This John Ritter, born near the Schwarzwald Church, in Exeter township, February 6, 1779, became sole proprietor of the *Adler* later, and its publication was continued by his sons and grandsons. Jacob Schneider retired from the firm of Schneider & Ritter, 1804, and was succeeded by Carl Kess, who had married a sister of the junior partner.

Jacob Schneider took an active part in public affairs. On his retirement from the *Adler*, 1804, he was commissioned an associate Justice of Berks county, and filled that position until shortly before his death, 1829. He was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from Berks county, 1809, and, December of the same year, was commissioned Register and Recorder of the county, a position he filled eight years.

Joseph Frailey Smith, son of John Frederick and Anna (Schneider) Smith, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1834. In his early childhood his parents removed to Philadelphia and he was reared and educated there, graduating from the Central High School, 1850, at sixteen. He entered the mercantile house of Wyeth, Rogers & Company the same year, and remained with them two years; he became an employe of the dry-goods commission house of Slade, Gemmill & Pratt, 1852, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business was admitted as a member of the firm, 1858, the firm name becoming Alfred Slade & Company. On the death of Alfred Slade, some years later, Mr. Smith became associated in the business with Jarvis Slade, under firm name of

Slade, Smith & Company. On the dissolution of this firm some years later, Mr. Smith became a special partner in the dry-goods commission house of Lewis, Boardman & Wharton, and 1866, became an active partner of the same firm under the name of Lewis, Wharton & Company; retiring from active business, however, the following year; though he made the store of the succeeding firm of Lewis Brothers & Company, at 238-249 Chestnut street, his official headquarters and office, where he transacted business in connection with his positions as an official of various prominent corporations.

As a merchant Mr. Smith attained a high reputation for honor, integrity, and untiring industry, which with his business ability, made his services in demand outside of his legitimate business as a merchant, in which he had prospered.

During the Civil War, Mr. Smith was earnest and devoted in his loyalty to the Union, contributing liberally his time and means to the support of the army in the field and the suffering in the hospitals at home. He became a member of the Union League at its institution, was one of its original board of directors and many years one of its vice-presidents. At the time of the election of Hon. George H. Boker to the presidency of the league, Mr. Smith was tendered the position, but declined in favor of Mr. Boker, whom he deemed better entitled and qualified for the position, by reason of age and experience.

J. Frailey Smith was chosen a member of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the failure of Jay Cooke, 1873, and continued to serve on the board until his death, 1880. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Merchant's National Bank.

In 1879 Mr. Smith was prominently mentioned and supported for the position of Postmaster of Philadelphia, by leading merchants and business men of the city; and on the retirement of ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, who was then appointed, Mr. Smith was again urged as his successor, and is said to have been appointed to the position the evening before his death, though he had previously expressed his intention to decline the appointment. He died June 26, 1880.

Joseph Frailey Smith married Harriet Louise, daughter of William and Hannah Elizabeth (Height) Hinckle, of Germantown, Philadelphia, and they had issue:

William Hinckle Smith, of Phila., m. Jacqueline Harrison: whose ancestry is hereafter given; and they had issue:

Hoxie Harrison Smith.

Anna Mary Smith, m. Mason Woodward Zimmerman, M. D.:

Joseph Frailey Smith, Jr., m. May Callaway;

Bertha Elizabeth Smith, m., May 9, 1894, Samuel Johnson Walker, of Chicago, son of Samuel Johnson and Amanda (Morehead) Walker; they have issue:

Samuel Johnson Walker, Jr., b. Feb. 23, 1895:

Helen Louise Walker, b. March 22, 1896.

JACQUELINE HARRISON, now Mrs. William Hinckle Smith, of Philadelphia, is a descendant of Richard Harrison, of West Kirby, Cheshire, England, who, with his son, Richard Harrison, Jr., emigrated to Virginia, and prior to 1644 settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where,

RICHARD HARRISON, SR., took the oath of allegiance to the theocratic government of the New Haven Colony, in that year. In 1651, when Branford was admitted to the New Haven Confederacy, the Harrisons located in that town,

where Richard Harrison died October, 1653, leaving a son, Richard, Jr., and two daughters, Mary, wife of Thomas Pierson, and Elizabeth, wife of John Morris.

RICHARD HARRISON, JR., born in West Kirby, Cheshire, England, accompanied his father to New England, and was sergeant of the town of Branford, Connecticut, under the jurisdiction of the New Haven Colony. He was among the New England Colonists to whom the restoration of the Stuarts was obnoxious, and who sought to remove themselves from under the jurisdiction of the English Crown, 1661, by securing territory upon which to settle, under the Dutch rule of New Netherlands. On November 8, 1661, Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor of the New Haven Colony, wrote from Milford to Gov. Stuyvesant, at New Amsterdam, informing him that a "considerable Companie that came to New England that they might Serve God wth pure conscience and enjoy such privileges, both Civil an Ecclesiastical as might best advantage unto and strengthen them in the end and work aforesaid w^{ch} alsoe thro the mercy of God they have enjoyed for more than twentye yeares together; the Lord haveing blessed them with posterity, soe that their numbers are increased & they being desirous to provide for their posterities so as their outward comfortable subsistence and their soule's welfare might in the use of suitable means, thro the blessings of the Almighty be attained." And that they had appointed a committee of four persons with Robert Treat at its head to treat with the Dutch Governor for a grant of land where they might settle and enjoy the privileges of civil and religious liberty.

In response to this appeal Gov. Stuyvesant despatched messengers to New Haven, asking the Puritans to settle in the Province of East Jersey. As a result of these negotiations there was selected in the autumn of 1665, a tract of land on the Passaic River in New Jersey, and in the spring of 1666, a colony of about thirty persons embarked on the promised land in two small vessels and on May 21, 1666, landed near Elizabethtown, and founded the first settlement. New grants of additional land were later made and other New Englanders followed. Among the twenty-three heads of families from Branford who acquiesced in the proposed union with about a like number from Milford, in an agreement for the government of the new colony in New Jersey, signed October 30, 1665, were Richard Harrison, Ebenezer Canfield, and Edward Ball, all lineal ancestors of Mrs. W. Hinckle Smith, and the first installment of the colony were more or less connected by ties of consanguinity or marriage.

Sergeant Richard Harrison, of Newark, who had accompanied the first colony from Branford, died prior to 1671, leaving a widow Katharine and at least seven children, viz: Samuel, who died at Newark, New Jersey, 1724, leaving a widow Mary (Ward), and seven children; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Lyne; Benjamin; John, who died at Newark, March, 1675-76; Joseph, who married Dorcas Ward, and died 1742, aged ninety-nine years; George, born 1658, died at Newark, New Jersey, April 22, 1715, leaving widow, Mary, and children: Isaac; George; Mary; and Daniel, of whom presently.

DANIEL HARRISON, youngest son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, born at Branford, Connecticut, 1661, removed with his parents to the Passaic, 1666, and died at Newark, New Jersey, December 10, 1738. He married Abigail, daughter of Edward Ball, of Branford, Connecticut, one of the original patentees of the Connecticut settlement on the Passaic, in New Jersey, and was Sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey, 1693.

JONATHAN HARRISON, third son of Daniel and Abigail (Ball) Harrison, born in Newark, New Jersey, 1711, died December, 1732, before his father, leaving an only son Jonathan, named in his grandfather's will. Jonathan Harrison, the elder, married Hannah Baldwin, whose ancestors were likewise New England settlers in New Jersey.

JONATHAN HARRISON, JR., only child of Jonathan and Hannah (Baldwin) Harrison, born 1732, the year of his father's decease, married Temperance, daughter of Abraham and Ruth (Butler) Shipman, and granddaughter of John Shipman, by his wife Martha Humphrey, of Puritan ancestry.

Martha (Humphrey) Shipman, born October 5, 1663, was a daughter of Michael Humphrey, from Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, England, by his wife Priscilla, daughter of Matthew Grant, pioneer ancestor of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the "Mary and John," 1630, and was among the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, 1635.

Michael Humphrey was a son of Samuel and Susan Humphrey of Lyme-Regis, and belonged to one of the oldest families in Great Britain, where the name appears as far back as the sixth century. "A family that had showed its love of enterprise, self reliance, and contempt of danger, in the Crusades, the Conquest, in the Wars of the Roses, and in the founding of the East India Company, before the founding of the Puritan Colonies in America." They were among the earliest supporters of the Protestant religion, and Martin Humphrey, of the same family, suffered martyrdom at the stake in the reign of "Bloody Mary."

Michael Humphrey was engaged in the mercantile and shipping trade prior to his coming to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1643, and is said to have arrived at that port in his own vessel. He engaged in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, which he shipped to his brother at San Malo, on the coast of Brittany, nearly opposite to Lyme-Regis, and received in return large invoices of goods for the use of the colonists and for trade with the Indians. He married Priscilla Grant, before mentioned, October 14, 1647, and died in 1695, leaving several sons and one daughter, Martha, above mentioned, who became wife of John Shipman, May, 1686. Many of the descendants of Michael Humphrey achieved distinction in the various walks of life, a grandson was a general under Gen. George Washington, and one of his trusted friends and advisers.

DANIEL HARRISON, son of Jonathan and Temperance (Shipman) Harrison, born at Newark, New Jersey, 1768, died 1820; married Lydia Camfield (1765-1831) daughter of Abiel, and great-great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Canfield, one of the signers of the agreement between the Branford and New Haven pioneers in New Jersey, 1666.

Matthew Canfield, father of Ebenezer, born in England, was at New Haven as early as 1639, and signed the agreement of the first settlers of that theocratic colony July 1, 1644. He resided in New Haven until 1652, when he sold his house there and removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he resided until the removal to New Jersey, 1666, and died at Newark, in the latter Province, June, 1673. He took a prominent part in Colonial affairs in Norwalk, representing that district in the General Court almost continuously, 1654-66; was Assistant Magistrate, 1654, 58; was appointed by the General Court in the latter year to prove wills and grant letters of administration for the settlement of estates at Norwalk, for that town and those of Stratford and Fairfield. On March 9, 1658-9, he was

made Collector of Customs; and was appointed a magistrate to hold court, 1659, and regularly re-commissioned thereafter, until his removal to New Jersey. His will, dated March 19, 1672-73, proven June 11, 1673, names his wife Sarah, sons, Samuel, Ebenezer, Mathew and Jonathan and daughters, Mary, Hannah, Ruth and Sarah. He had married, 1644, Sarah, (born 1620, baptized December 3, 1620), daughter of Richard Treat, Deputy to General Court from Weathersfield, Connecticut, and member of Governor's Council, December 17, 1663, to July 1, 1664, by his wife, Alice Gaylord, whom he married in Pitminster parish, Somersetshire, England, April 27, 1615. He was baptized at Pitminster, August 28, 1584, and died at Weathersfield, Connecticut, 1669, having emigrated to New England, 1637. He was a son of Robert Treat, of Pitminster, buried there February 16, 1599, by his wife, Honour, buried at Pitminster, September 17, 1627; grandson of Richard Treat, born at Staplegrove, near Taunton, Somersetshire, buried at Otterford in the same shire, 1571, by his wife, Joanna, buried at Otterford, August 14, 1577; great-grandson of William Treat, or *Trotte*, of Staplegrove, whose name appears on the Taunton Rolls for the Hundred of Staplegrove, 1503-10; and great-great-grandson of John Treat, of Staplegrove, whose name appears on the Calendar of Taunton Manor Rolls, 1458-79.

Richard Treat, father of Sarah (Treat) Canfield, was one of the first settlers and founders of Weathersfield, Connecticut, 1635, and owned a large tract of land there, which he gave to his son, Richard, and a part of which is still retained by his descendants. His second son, Capt. Robert Treat, settled in Milford, Connecticut, where he was Town Clerk, 1640. He became an Assistant Magistrate of the New Haven Colony, 1659, and was delegated by Gov. Matthew Gilbert, to negotiate with Director General Stuyvesant, for a place of settlement in New Jersey, as hereinbefore recited, 1661, and removed to that Province 1666, but returned to Connecticut, 1672, receiving a dismissal certificate from the Church of Christ at Newark, as "Major" Robert Treat. He was Commander-in-Chief of Connecticut troops, 1675; Deputy Governor, 1676, and Governor of Connecticut from 1683 until the year of his death, dying July 12, 1710, aged eighty-eight years.

Ebenezer Canfield, son of Mathew and Sarah (Treat) Canfield, born at New Haven, Connecticut, 1649, came with his parents to Newark, New Jersey, and on his arrival at manhood took an active part in the affairs of the new colony until his death, 1694. As eldest of the three sons of his father, who accompanied him to New Jersey, Samuel, the eldest, remaining in Norwalk, Connecticut, he inherited a large portion of the land taken up by his father in 1667, which by his will dated at Newark, November 11, 1694, and proven November 21, 1694, was devised to his only son Joseph, after the death of his wife, Bethia (Wheeler) Canfield, who was named as executrix.

Joseph Canfield, above named, died at Newark, New Jersey, December 14, 1733, aged fifty-one years. He married Rachel, daughter of Robert Dalglish, a patentee at Newark in 1676; and had by her five children, Benjamin, Abiel, Ebenezer, Bethya, and Rachel. Joseph Canfield was chosen Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and filled that position until his death. At the time of his death he was a farmer and Assessor.

Abiel Canfield, second son of Deacon Joseph and Rachel (Dalglish) Canfield, married Joanna Johnson, and died at Newark, leaving a will dated December 2, 1745, which was proven February 14, 1745-46, leaving an only son,

Abiel Canfield, Jr., born August 30, 1744, died August 7, 1815. He was prominent in the affairs of Newark, holding the offices of Collector, 1784; Freeholder of Essex County, 1785; Overseer of the Poor, 1794-1805; and Poundmaster, 1801-15. He was one of the committee having in charge the erection of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. His wife Mary, born August 10, 1744, died April 6, 1811, and both are buried at the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. Their daughter,

LYDIA CANFIELD, born August 10, 1765, died November 3, 1831; married, (first), Benjamin Crane, and had one child; (second), Daniel Harrison, above mentioned, and they were parents of eight children.

Jabez Harrison, son of Daniel and Lydia (Canfield) Harrison, born in Newark, New Jersey, died in Paris, France, where the last twenty years of his life were spent. He married Mary Baldwin, and their son,

Daniel Harrison, who died in Algiers, Africa, married Marie Louise, born January 22, 1843, died March 9, 1870; daughter of Joseph Hoxie, of New York City, by his wife Jacqueline, daughter of Capt. John Barry, by his wife Anna Lockwood.

JACQUELINE HARRISON, daughter of Daniel and Marie Louise (Hoxie) Harrison, married William Hinckle Smith, and had one son, Hoxie Harrison Smith.

LODOWICK HOXIE, pioneer ancestor of Marie Louise (Hoxie) Harrison, came from England to Sandwich, Massachusetts, in or about 1650, and died there 1702. He married, December, 1664, Mary, born May 10, 1641, daughter of John Presbury, of Sandwich, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH HOXIE, one of the seven children of Lodowick and Mary (Presbury) Hoxie, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, March 15, 1667, removed to Kingston, Rhode Island, 1698. He married Sarah, born 1674, died 1727, daughter of Henry and Martha Tucker, and had twelve children, Peleg, Zebulon, Mercy, Joseph, Mary, Anna, Gideon, Lodowick, Sarah, Martha, Deborah and Ann.

JOSEPH HOXIE, JR., son of Joseph and Sarah (Tucker) Hoxie, born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1696, was an infant when his parents removed to Kingston, Rhode Island, where he married, October 17, 1728, Deborah, daughter of Job Babcock, of South Kingston, and had five children. The family later removed to Charlestown, Rhode Island.

GIDEON HOXIE, eldest son of Joseph, Jr., born at Kingston, Rhode Island, December 4, 1729, died in Charlestown, Rhode Island, June 13, 1805, was Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. William Richmond's Regiment, raised under resolution of Provincial Congress of Rhode Island, of August 17, 1776; his commission bearing date September 7, 1776; and was re-commissioned in the two new battalions, February 3, 1777. Col. Gideon Hoxie married Dorcas, born 1729, daughter of James Congdon, by his wife, Dorcas Gardiner Westcott; and they had two sons, Gideon and Peleg, and a daughter Martha.

PELEG HOXIE, son of Col. Gideon, was born at Charlestown, Rhode Island, September 15, 1756. He was commissioned Lieutenant in Second Regiment, Green's Battalion, Rhode Island troops, 1777, and served throughout the war. He married, July 1, 1777, Lucy, daughter of Ichabod Babcock, by his wife Esther Stanton, whose ancestry is hereafter given.

ICHABOD BABCOCK HOXIE, son of Lieut. Peleg, born April 7, 1791, died August 27, 1857; married, May 9, 1813, Electa Norton, of Woodstock, Vermont.

JOSEPH HOXIE, son of the above, born October 1, 1820, died September 13, 1858; married Jacqueline, daughter of Capt. John Barry, by his wife Anna Lockwood; and they were parents of Marie Louise Hoxie, who married Daniel Harrison, before mentioned.

ROBERT LOCKWOOD, pioneer ancestor of Anna (Lockwood) Barry, came from England 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where six of his ten children were born. He was made a Freeman March 9, 1636-37. He removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, 1646, and was made a Freeman there May 20, 1652; was Sergeant of Fairfield militia, May, 1657. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow Susanna (nee Senison), October 20, 1658; she married (second), Jeffrey Ferris, and died at Greenwich December 23, 1660.

GERSHOM LOCKWOOD, sixth child and fifth son of Sergeant Robert Lockwood, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, September 6, 1643, died at Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 12, 1718-19. He was one of the twenty-seven original proprietors and founders of Greenwich. He was Lieutenant of Militia there and filled many offices of trust and importance. He married (first), Lady Ann, daughter of Lord Millington, of England; (second), Elizabeth (Townsend) Wright. His son Gershom Lockwood, Jr., baptized at Greenwich, 1694-5, was made a Freeman of the Colony, February 7, 1693-4, and was living at Greenwich in 1708. By his wife Mary he had eight children, the sixth of whom was,

JAMES LOCKWOOD, who married Sally Ferris, of Greenwich, and had four children, the second of whom was,

PHINEAS LOCKWOOD, who married, 1763, Ann Pellingier, and had,

PHILIP P. LOCKWOOD, born 1766, died 1825; married Ann Snell, born 1772, died 1831; and they were parents of Anna Lockwood, who married Capt. John Barry, before mentioned.

The paternal ancestry of Lucy (Babcock) Hoxie, great-grandmother of Jacqueline (Harrison) Smith, mentioned above, is as follows:

JAMES BABCOCK, of Essex county, England, with wife Sarah, came to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, prior to 1642; was admitted as an "inhabitant of the towne of Portsmouth," February 25, 1641-42. On October 5, 1642, he and Richard Morris were ordered by a "Towne Meeting," "to look up all the Armes of the Towne within the Month above writ, and to mend any which are defective, for use." He was made a Freeman July 10, 1648; served as a juryman, November 21, 1649, and several times subsequently; was chosen Assessor, February 19, 1650, etc. On April 8, 1656, he was one of those appointed to treat with the Indians, and was again selected for the same mission January 6, 1657. He was a Representative in the General Court from Portsmouth, 1657-58-59, and took a prominent part in Colonial legislation. On June 29, 1660, he purchased a large tract of land at Misquamicutt, later Westerly, Rhode Island, and was one of the sixty persons who made the first settlement there, March, 1661-62. He died at Westerly, 1679, in his fifty-ninth year; his will, dated June 12, 1679, being proved September 17, 1679. His first wife, Sarah, died 1665, and he married (second), 1669, Elizabeth ———, who survived him and married (second), September 22, 1679, William Johnston, and settled in Stonington, Connecticut. By his first wife James Babcock had four children, James, born 1641; John, born 1644, of whom presently; Job, born 1646, married Jane Crandall; and Mary, born 1648, married William Champlin.

JOHN BABCOCK, second son of James and Sarah Babcock, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1644, and died at Westerly, 1685. He was a member of the Misquamicutt Company, who founded Westerly 1662, though only eighteen years of age; and was with the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War. He was made a Freeman of the Connecticut Colony, May 14, 1676.

He was elected to General Court of Rhode Island and Conservator of the Peace, June 12, 1678, and took oath of allegiance as such September 17; he was a Deputy to Colonial Legislature, 1682-84. He died 1685; the inventory of his estate bears date June 4, 1685, and his will was proven on June 25. John Babcock married Mary Lawton, who survived him, married (second) Erasmus Babbitt, and died at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 8, 1711. She was daughter of George Lawton, of Portsmouth, who was a Colonial Deputy, 1665-72-75-76, and 1679-80; Assistant Magistrate, 1680-86, and 1689-90; by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hazard, of Portsmouth, Representative to General Court, 1640.

CAPT. JOHN BABCOCK, second son and fourth child of John and Mary (Lawton) Babcock, born at Westerly, Rhode Island, 1666, was admitted a Freeman February 13, 1689, and died there March 28, 1746. He was chosen as Assistant Surveyor, 1694; Tax Assessor, 1697; Town Councilman, 1699; Town Clerk, 1700; Probate Clerk, 1700; was Deputy to Colonial Assembly, 1695, 1702-13, 1715-17, 1718, 1720-6; was Captain of Militia, 1709-23; and Justice of the Peace, 1730-37. Capt. John Babcock married, 1700, his cousin Mary, daughter of Capt. William Champlin, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Babcock (1).

Capt. William Champlin was a son of Jefferey Champlin who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island, and was Deputy to General Assembly from that town, 1681-86. His son, Capt. William, became Deputy, 1690, served almost continuously until 1712; and was commissioned Captain 1691. He also served many years as Justice of Westerly.

ICHABOD BABCOCK, second child of Capt. John, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, November 21, 1703. He was Lieutenant of First Company of Westerly Militia, 1734-36. He married, December 1, 1731, his cousin, Jemima, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Stanton) Babcock, and granddaughter of John Babcock (1), by his wife Mary Lawton, and had four children.

ICHABOD BABCOCK, JR., eldest child of Ichabod and Jemima, born December 12, 1732, was Ensign of a military company raised in Westerly, 1755, of which his cousin Henry Babcock was Captain, and which was attached to the Regiment of Col. Christopher Harris, which participated in the capture of Crown Point, and then marched to Lake George and joined Sir William Johnston. He was later Cornet of Capt. George Thurston's Troops of Horse, First Battalion, Kings County Militia, Rhode Island troops; and served as an express rider. He was Representative in Colonial Legislature prior to the Revolution, and a Justice of the Peace, 1761-65.

Ichabod Babcock, Jr., married, May 17, 1756, his cousin, Esther, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Champlin) Stanton, an account of whose ancestry follows; and their second surviving child, Lucy Babcock, born April 28, 1760, became wife of Peleg Hoxie, before mentioned. Ichabod Babcock, her father, died at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 22, 1801.

The Stanton family, from which Esther (Stanton) Babcock descended, was one of the most prominent in New England. A writer whose investigations have

covered the Colonial and State histories of New England, says of it: "It is worthy of note, that from the Pequot War in 1636, to the Civil War of 1861-1865, there was no Colonial nor National War, in which this Stanton family was not represented among its country's defenders."

THOMAS STANTON, ESQ., of Woolverton, county Warwick, England, born 1595, married Katharine, daughter of Walter Washington, of Radway, county Warwick, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Morden. This Walter Washington was a brother of Lawrence Washington, the great-great-grandfather of President George Washington, both being sons of Robert Washington, born 1543.

THOMAS STANTON, son of Thomas and Katharine (Washington) Stanton, born 1616 ("Aet. 3, 1619"), obtained a passport to Virginia, and, January 2, 1635-36, embarked for that Province, at London, on board the "Bonaventura," and soon after landing in Virginia, left there for Boston, where we find him before the close of 1636. He served in the Pequot War, having borne the instructions of the Massachusetts government to Winthrop, at Fort Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1637 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he married Ann, born 1671, died 1688, daughter of Dr. Thomas Lord, who with his wife Dorothy, whom he had married in England, 1610, came to New England, in the "Elizabeth and Ann," arriving April 29, 1635. Dr. Thomas Lord was the first medical licentiate in the New England Colonies, the "Courte att Hartford, 30th June 1652," having granted him the following license:

"Thomas Lord having engaged to this Courte to continue his abode in Hartford for the ensuing yeare and to improve his best skill amongst the inhabitants of the toune upon the River within this jurisdiction, both for setting of bones and otherwise at all times, occasions and necessities may or shall require: this Courte doth grant that hee bee paid by the Countey the summ of fifteen poundes for the said ensuing yeare and they doe declare that every visit or journey that hee shall take or make, being sent for, to any house in Hartford twelve pence is reasonable: to any house in Wyndsor, five shillings: to any house in ffarmington, six shillings: to any house in Mattabeseck, eight shillings (hee having promised that hee will require no more); and that hee shall bee freed for the time aforesaid from watching, warding and training; but not from finding armes, according to Lawe."

Dorothy Lord died 1676, aged eighty-seven years; she sealed her will with the arms of the Lord, alias Laward, family, described as follows: "Or. on a fesse gu. between three cinque foils az. a hind pass between two pheons or."

In 1650 Thomas Stanton established a trading-post at Stonington, Connecticut; his family, however, resided at New London, Connecticut, removing later to Stonington, where he died December 2, 1677. His wife Ann died 1688. They were parents of eight children, the fifth of whom was,

JOSEPH STANTON, born 1646, died 1714, (baptized at Hartford, March 21, 1646). He was appointed Assistant Magistrate of Stonington 1669, and held court there with his father and at New London. He served as Indian interpreter in the treaty between the English settlers and the Narragansett Indians after the close of King Philip's War, being described in the ancient records as "Joseph Stanton of Squanicut, (Westerly, Rhode Island), Narragansett county, King's Province," etc. He married (first), June 19, 1673, Hannah, daughter of William Mead, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose will, made at Roxbury, 1683, gave one-half his estate to his wife and one-half to Joseph Stanton, the latter being charged however with twenty pounds for clothing supplied to Hannah Stanton, daughter of the testator, during her lifetime. Hannah (Mead) Stanton died 1676, leaving

two children: Joseph, of whom presently; and Hannah, who married, November 13, 1695, James Yorke, of Westerly, Rhode Island.

Joseph Stanton married (second), August 23, 1677, Hannah Lord, of Hartford, buried May 6, 1681. She left issue: Thomas, who died young; and Rebecca, born April, 1681; married Joseph Babcock. Joseph Stanton married a third time and had three children: Thomas, Daniel and Samuel.

JOSEPH STANTON, son of Joseph and Hannah (Mead) Stanton, born 1674, married January 3, 1705, Esther, daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, whose ancestry is hereinafter given, and located at Westerly, Rhode Island, where he was a Justice, 1719. They had several daughters and one son, viz:—

COL. JOSEPH STANTON, born at Westerly, Rhode Island, April 23, 1717, was Captain in Provincial forces of Rhode Island during the French and Indian War, and assisted in the capture of Louisburg, 1748; later acquiring rank of Colonel. He married, August 9, 1738, Mary, daughter of William, and great-granddaughter of Capt. William Champlin, before mentioned, born July 13, 1722, died 1750. They had nine children, the second of whom was,

ESTHER STANTON, born November 28, 1741, who married, March 17, 1756, Ichabod Babcock, before mentioned, and their daughter, Lucy Babcock, married July 1, 1777, Peleg Hoxie.

The ancestry of Esther (Gallup) Stanton is as follows:—

CAPT. JOHN GALLUP was one of the most intrepid mariners of the New England coast. He it was who discovered and avenged the murder of his friend and associate, Capt. John Oldham, by the Narragansett Indians at Block Island, July 20, 1636. Capt. Oldham had put into Block Island with his vessel to trade with the Indians there, and was brutally murdered. His murderers, more than a score of Pequot Indians, with the body of their victim secreted in the hold, put to sea in his vessel, but on leaving the island encountered Capt. Gallup in his little vessel with two of his sons and a seaman, coming to Block Island on a like trading expedition. Notwithstanding the Indians greatly outnumbered his little force, Capt. Gallup fearlessly attacked the pirates, and finally captured the vessel after slaying or driving overboard the greater part of the Indians.

Capt. John Gallup died 1649. His widow Christobel survived him until October, 1655. The will of Capt. John Gallup, of Boston, "Merchant," dated 10mo. 20, 1649, mentions houses and lands in Boston with liberty of wharfage and the "Island called by the name of Gallup's Island;" devises to his son John, a "new shallop;" mentions his daughter Joane Joy and her sons John and Joseph, and his two younger sons, Samuel and Nathaniel. The inventory of his estate was made 10mo. 26, 1649. The will of his widow, Christobel, 1655, names the same children, and also Hannah, wife of son, John.

CAPT. JOHN GALLUP, JR., eldest son of Capt. John and Christobel Gallup, was associated with his father in his trading operations at Boston, at a very early age, accompanying him in his trading expeditions with the Indians and at the other ports of New England. He had a grant of land at Mistick, 1653, "in consideration and with respect unto the services his father hath done for the country." He was killed in the "Great-Swamp" fight in the Narragansett country, December 19, 1675, while serving as Captain of a Connecticut Company, against

the Indians; having been a resident of Stonington, Connecticut, for some years prior to his death.

Capt. John Gallup, Jr., married, 1643, Hannah, daughter of John Lake, of Erby, Lincolnshire, England, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Col. Edmund Read, of Wickford, Essex. Her ancestry traced back twenty-three generations is as follows:—

Louis IV, King of France, married Princess Gerberga, daughter of Henry the Fowler, Emperor of the Germans.

Charles, Duke of Lorraine, eldest son, excluded from the throne of France; married (second) Lady Agnes, daughter of Henry, Count de Vermandois and Troyes, by his wife, Princess Edgina, granddaughter of Alfred the Great, King of England, and had

Gerberga, who married Lambert of Lorraine, first Count de Mores.

Lambert III, Count de Mores, married Ode, daughter of Gothelon, Count of Lorraine, and had

Henry II, Count of Lorraine.

Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine, Brabant and Lothar, married Lady Ida, daughter of Albert, third Count de Namur, and had

Countess Adelicia, the "Fair Maid of Brabant," second wife and widow of Henry I, King of England, who married (second), William d'Albini, Earl of Sussex and Arundel, Lord of Buckingham (died 1176), and had

William d'Albini, second Earl of Arundel and Sussex, died 1222; who married Lady Maud, daughter of James de Saucto Sidonio (St. Hilary), and widow of Roger, Earl of Clare, and had

Lady Mabel d'Albini, who married Robert, Baron of Tatishill, and had

Robert de Tattishill, Lord of Buckingham, who married Lady Joan, daughter of Ralph Fitz-Randolph, and had

Lady Joan Tattishill, who married Hugh de Cayley, (*Caley* or *Cailley*) of Owlry, Norfolk, and had

William de Cayley, of Normanstown, who had

Jeanette de Cayley, who married John Lake, of Normanstown, Yorkshire, and had

John Lake, of Normanstown, who had

John Lake, of Normanstown, who had

John Lake, of Normanstown, who had

Launcelot Lake, of Normanstown, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Twisloton, of Cryde-Cynge Park, and had

John Lake, of Normanstown, who married Catharine, daughter of John Pake, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and had

Launcelot Lake, of Normanstown, who married Emma, daughter of Robert Northend, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and had

John Lake, of Erby, Lincolnshire, who married ——— Osgarby, and had

Richard Lake, of Erby, who married Anne Morelly, of Claxby, Lincolnshire, and had

John Lake, of Erby (half-brother to Sir Edward Lake, Bart., Chancellor of Lincolnshire; and of Thomas Lake, grandfather of Sir Bibye Lake, second Bart.), who married Margaret, daughter of Col. Edmund Read, of Wickford, county Essex, and had

Hannah Lake, above named, who married Capt. John Gallup, Jr., of Stonington, Connecticut, U. S. A., and had among others,

Ben-Adam Gallup, born at Stonington, Connecticut, 1655, died there August 2, 1727; who married Esther, daughter of Capt. John and Esther Prentice, of New London; and granddaughter of Valentine and Alice Prentice, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; and had

Esther Gallup, born at Stonington, Connecticut, November 1, 1685, who married Joseph Stanton, above mentioned.

Valentine Prentice, with wife Alice, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1631, and became members of Roxbury Church, 1632. Valentine was made a Freeman August 7, 1632, and died 1633.

Capt. John Prentice, son of Valentine and Alice, born in England, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, with his parents, 1631; removed to New London, Connecticut, 1652; and seven years later to Jourdan's Cove; followed the sea, was third commander of the ship "New London," 70 tons, employed in the European trade, and was Deputy to General Assembly of Connecticut, 1668. He died 1691, and his wife Esther died 1679.

BAKER FAMILY.

August Becker, of the little village of Bonnheim, Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, was born in 1621, died February 25, 1676. He married, February 24, 1650, Barbara Nuss, and had one son, Johann Joachim Becker, born March 24, 1657, died December 2, 1737, who married (first), September 27, 1687, Anna Chartas Hohlloston, of the city of Worms, who died November 30, 1701, leaving two sons, Paulus, born 1689, and Johan Christopher, born 1692. Johann Joachim Becker married (second), April 24, 1703, Susanna Helfrich, by whom he had nine children, the second of whom was,

JOHANN HILARIUS BECKER, born February 25, 1705. He received a liberal education in his native country, and is supposed to have been employed for some years there as a teacher of youth. He married at Bonnheim, September 19, 1741, Catharine Reinke, and on the records of the Bonnheim Lutheran Church appears the birth record of six of their children, the last on September 30, 1753; another child was born to them at Germantown, Philadelphia, July 27, 1756. Sometime between these dates the family emigrated to Pennsylvania, and when the Germantown Academy was projected in 1760, he had for some years been conducting a German school in Germantown. On January 8, 1761, the "Union School House," later Germantown Academy, having become an established fact, the minutes of the trustees recite that "Hilarius Becker who has for some time past kept a German school in Germantown to general satisfaction, being proposed to be the German Schoolmaster at the Union School House: He being willing to undertake the same, and being a capable person for said undertaking, and well approved by his employers and the Trustees present, it was agreed that he be the German Schoolmaster at the School House and that he be permitted to reside in one of the dwelling houses and to move thereto on the first of April next, or as soon as the same may be ready for him." He continued to fill the position of head-master of the German department of the School, until the time of the Revolutionary war. On August 12, 1777, the minutes record that he informed the trustees that an officer of the American Army had called on him and informed him that he had orders to bring and lodge some of the sick soldiers from Gen. Washington's Army in the School House, the next day. The trustees protesting, permission was obtained to lodge the sick soldiers in the Poor House of Germantown, and the German schoolmaster was left in charge of his flock for six weeks more, when on September 25, 1777, the British entered Germantown, and October 4, 1777, the battle of Germantown was fought.

It is probable that the wife of Hilarius Becker had died before this date, and some of his children being settled in Philadelphia, when so rudely disturbed in his peaceful pursuit, he removed to that city, and there resided until his death, June 23, 1783. He was buried in the Burying Ground at Sixth and Race streets, and when that little graveyard was razed and formed into Franklin Square, the graves were levelled and the bones of thousands of those buried there were allowed to remain undisturbed, the tombstones being laid horizontally and buried under several feet of earth.

Of the seven children of Johan Hilarius and Catharine (Reinke) Becker, or Baker, as the name now came to be spelled, three appear to have died in infancy, as we have no further record of them. The eldest child Anna Catharine, born at Bonnheim, August 10, 1742, died in Philadelphia, April 16, 1823; she became the second wife of Jacob Ehrenzeller, of Philadelphia, who died October 27, 1798, of yellow fever, as did their surviving children in the same year. Of Hilary Baker, the next surviving child, a fuller account will be given below.

JOHANN CHRISTOPHER BAKER, fourth child, born at Bonnheim, July 9, 1748, died in Philadelphia, August 5, 1795. He was a conveyancer with office at the corner of Second and Vine streets, and was secretary of the German Society of Philadelphia, 1785-6. He married, June 21, 1774, Katharine Kreider, sister to "Polly" Krieder, wife of his brother Hilary. She died June 18, 1795, aged forty-one years. All their children removed to New Orleans early in life.

GEORGE ADAM BAKER, (the only American born child), born at Germantown, July 27, 1756, entered the American Army at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was appointed Quartermaster in Col. Clement Biddle's Battalion, and Gen. Edward Hand's brigade, and served later in the Commissary General's department. At the battle of Princeton he was Lieutenant of a Rifle Company. In 1786 he engaged in mercantile business at Arch Street Ferry, and later was a conveyancer, residing at the northeast corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. He was a member of Common Council, 1801-03; City Treasurer 1803-13; became vice-president of the German Society of Philadelphia, 1801, and in 1808 was advanced to the presidency, which position he held at the time of his death, December 8, 1816. George Adam Baker married Anna Catharine Klink, and they had four sons and three daughters. One of the sons, John Christopher Baker, was a midshipman on the "Wasp" in War of 1812, and was badly wounded when that vessel captured the British ship "Frolic." One daughter, Susanna Louisa Baker, born 1796, married, July 7, 1821, Charles Stockton Gaunt, of Philadelphia, afterwards a Commodore in the United States Navy, and another, Anna Maria, born September 24, 1787, married George William Bartram, son of John Bartram, the eminent botanist.

HILARIUS BAKER, third child of the German Schoolmaster, generally known as Hilary Baker, was born at the ancestral home of his family in Bonnheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, February 21, 1746, and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, when a lad of eight or nine years. He was educated under his father at the Germantown Academy, and at the close of his school days became a clerk in the prominent mercantile house of Drinker & Company, and remained in their employ for several years. Sometime prior to the Revolutionary War, however, he engaged in the hardware business on Dock street, Philadelphia, and was the agent of or interested in the iron forge near Valley Forge, from which the historic encampment of Washington's Army took its name. Tradition relates that he made almost daily trips to this forge from the city during the winter of 1777-78, and that his gig was provided with a false bottom, in which he carried despatches of importance to Gen. Washington, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. He later carried on business at No. 82 High (now Market) street, dealing in iron, oil, tar, liquors, wines, groceries, etc. He was appointed Clerk of Quarter Sessions for the County of Philadelphia, August 19, 1777, and February 4, 1779, was named

as official interpreter of German for the several courts of the city, and on the same day was commissioned a Notary Public for the state, and it was before him that most of the Philadelphians took the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Act of Assembly of June 13, 1777. He was "Clerk" of Capt. Joseph Watkin's 5rst company, Philadelphia City Artillery, Col. Marsh, being appointed or enlisted August 10, 1780. He was one of the signers of a petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1785, for the enactment of legislation to encourage the production of bar-iron. He was an Alderman of Philadelphia from 1789 to 1798, was a delegate to the State Convention of 1787 and the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, and took an active part in the framing of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, 1796, re-elected 1797, and died while filling that office, September 25, 1798, from yellow fever contracted in the conscientious discharge of his duties when most of the Philadelphians who could do so had fled from the city. He was universally lamented by all who knew him, and many of the obituary notices published at the time of his death were highly eulogistic. Among these was a poem written by Hon. Alexander Dallas, published in the city papers of the time.

"The dire disease which through the city sheds
 Its mortal poison o'er our guilty heads,
 At length has levelled in the silent dust,
 The man, whom friends and foes alike could trust.
 When public duty claimed this good man's care
 Peace to preserve, the general woe to share ;
 A thousand victims by the fever slain
 Could raise no fears his ardor to restrain;
 No gainful motive, nor ambitious view,
 Could lure his soul such labours to pursue,
 Faith gave him courage, hope illumed his eye,
 To seek his Saviour and himself deny.
 With elevated trust he looked above
 For surer recompense than earthly love.
 Yet even here the tributary tear
 Shall sadly flow and grace his honoured bier.
 His fellow citizens shall long proclaim
 To listening children Baker's modest fame,
 The mournful story of his death shall tell,
 And bid them live like him—like him excel.
 Friend of our city, patron of her laws,
 In every danger faithful to her cause,
 Embalmed, O, Baker, in our grateful hearts
 Thy virtue lies, which all around imparts
 Its force and beauty, worthy to descend
 From age to age, till time itself shall end.
 But our weak praise no lasting joy conveys,
 Soon must it vanish in a brighter blaze.
 Go faithful servant of a gracious Lord
 From Him receive thy adequate reward."

His death was largely due to his strenuous efforts in behalf of the suffering inhabitants of the stricken city over which he was presiding as chief magistrate. When merchants, officials, and all who could afford to do so were fleeing from the city, he remained steadfastly at his post doing his utmost to stamp out the plague, indeed it is said of him that he visited the tenements of the poor and carried the sick in his own arms to the hospitals provided for their treatment.

Hilary Baker married at the Lutheran Church of St. Michael's and Zion, September 4, 1783, Anna Maria, born 1761, daughter of Johann Martin Kreider, of Germantown, by his wife, Susanna Louise Pons.

About this Susanna Louise Pons, tradition, supplemented at various points by fragmentary records, has woven a web of romance international in its character. She was born May 12, 1731, at Offenbach, on the river Main, in Hesse-Darmstadt, where, at the French Reformed Church, appears the baptismal, marriage and death record of her family, founded there by Jacque Pons, a French Huguenot, born in Douphiny, France, 1668, died, in Offenbach, May 15, 1742. From the fact that these records show the baptisms of children of Jacque Pons, by Isabeau Berneaud, and also by Marie Berneaud, ranging from 1711 to 1731, it has been assumed by the family in America, that there were two Jacque Pons, both mentioned as "Stocking manufactures," but to the writer of this sketch, it seems certain that there was but one Jacque Pons, stocking maker at Offenbach, and that he was either twice married, his two wives bearing the same maiden name, or that the name of the wife was Isabeau (Elizabeth) Marie, and was sometimes mentioned on the record as Isabeau and other times as Marie. Jacque Pons, stocking manufacturer, a Huguenot refugee from Dauphiny, France, where he was born in 1668, was married at Isenbourg, Germany, about 1710, to Isabeau Berneaud, and four or five children were born to them there, as shown by the records of the French Church at Offenbach, where the family later settled. Jacque Pons died at Offenbach, May 5, 1742, and his wife, Elizabeth or Isabeau, died there three months earlier, February 15, 1742. Two or three other children were born at Offenbach, the youngest of whom was Susanna Louise Pons, before mentioned, who was born May 12, 1731, and continued to reside in Offenbach until the age of eighteen years, when she received the following certificate, evidently for the purpose of removing elsewhere:

We the Pastor and Ancients of the French Church of Offenbach on the Main, attest, that the young girl Susanna Pons, (daughter of the deceased Jacques Pons, Manufacturer of Stockings, and of Elizabeth Pons, born Berneaud) an Inhabitant of this district and Member of our Church aged 18 years, was born, raised, instructed and received for 3 years to make Confession. Also she has sojourned in this place since her reception until now; having always professed, the Reformed religion, frequented Our Holy Assemblies, and on Occasions Participated in ye Holy Sacraments without having committed any impropriety, that has come to our knowledge; in faith of which we have signed the present Voucher, which she required. Recommending her to ye Divine Protection and ye Benevolence of our Brothers.

Done at Offenbach this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1749.

(SEAL)

(Signed)

Jacque Berard, Pastor
 Jean Marquis, Ancient
 Jean Priral, "
 Jeremy Meguier, "
 Jacque Charrier, "

From the date of this certificate to that of the birth of her first child, 1754, or indeed for some years after, we have no record of the place of residence or career of Susanna L. Pons. Tradition founded on statements made by her grandchildren, purporting to have been received from her in her old age, relates that she was a maid-of-honor or lady-in-waiting to the Queen, but to what queen does not appear, but she was a beautiful and accomplished girl, and was doubtless a lady-in-waiting at the Court of the then regal municipality of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Tradition further relates, that while at Court her hand was sought by one of her own nationality, Paul Gaspard Breton, and that the Queen favored his suit, but she married, about 1753, Johan Martin Kreider, a young German, with whom she came to America and settled in Germantown, where they resided until the

death of Kreider, prior to February 8, 1776, on which date she married (second), her old suitor, Paul Casper Breton. The date of the coming to America of Johan Martin Kreider and his wife is unknown, and it is possible that they came to this country unmarried, and on different ships, and were married here by reason of the opposition of her royal patroness to the match, though it is related that the queen gave the young couple many presents. A Johann Martin Kreider came to Philadelphia in the ship "Two Brothers," Capt. William Muir, and was qualified as a subject of the English Crown, September 21, 1751. On the list of passengers on the ship "Neptune," qualified three days later, we find the name of Abraham Pons, who may have been a cousin of Susanna L., though his name does not appear on the records of the French Church at Offenbach. On the list of passengers of the ship "Two Brothers," Capt. William Muir, two years later, qualified September 26, 1753, appears the names of Johan Martin Kreider, and two others of the name. Martin Kreider, of Philadelphia county, was naturalized in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1762, but whether the husband of Susanna L. Pons, we cannot determine. Tradition relates that the children of Johan Martin and Susanna L. (Pons) Kreider were much better or more handsomely dressed than those of their neighbors, and attracted much attention. They were five in number: Catharine, eldest, born in 1754, married, June 21, 1774, Christopher Baker, brother of Hilary; Susanna, married and died soon after; Louis, only son, married Margaret Jenkins; Maria Louisa, married Hilary Baker; Elizabeth, youngest, born at Germantown, 1768, married Dr. Felix Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Susanna L. (Pons) Kreider, as before stated, married (second), at the German Reformed Church, of Philadelphia, her old suitor in Germany, Paul Casper Breton, February 8, 1776. They resided at his country seat on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Point Breeze, the stepfather filling the place of parent to the orphan Kreider children. This house was raided by the British soldiers during the British occupancy of Philadelphia, and badly damaged and mutilated. This was probably owing to Paul Caspar Breton's sympathy with the Patriot cause, and his warm attachment to the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom he corresponded. Paul Caspar Breton died in Philadelphia, and his widow removed to her daughter's, Mrs. Elizabeth Brunot's home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1814.

It appears that just prior to her marriage to Hilary Baker, Anna Maria Kreider, known to her friends as "Polly Kreider," was residing at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, with the family of Abraham Rex. The following letter, written to her by Hilary Baker, is in possession of the Rex family, into which one of her descendants married one hundred years later. The superscription is as follows:—

"Miss Polly Kreider.
At Mr. Abraham Rex's,
Chestnuthill."

And the letter as follows:

My Dear Polly Philada. 30th July, 1783.
Your esteemed Favour of the First of *next* month has been delivered me to day,—By your guarded Expressions, to avoid giving me Uneasiness, I can clearly perceive that the State of your Health is not better than when I last heard from you, and Sister, you inform

me, is also indisposed. I cannot avoid telling you that I am deeply concerned and wait with Impatience the Time when I shall have the Happiness of seeing my dearest Friends conveyed nearer to me. For altho' the Place of your present abode is a delightful Retreat, and the Family with whom you reside, most tenderly kind and affectionate, yet the seperation of intimate Friends is nevertheless attended with Anxiety, more especially when we know them to be in a weak state of Health, and the season unfavourable. As I expect to go up by myself next Sunday, I Intend (Health permitting) to be with you pretty early for I am really desirous of seeing you,—As the Day of your returning home draws so near I deem it needless to send you any Materials to write Letters.

With my best Respects, to Sister, Mr. Rex & Family, and Yourself, I remain Dear Polly,
Your affectionate,
H. Baker.

"Polly" (Kreider) Baker married (second), October 15, 1801, John Richards, a widower with children. She died November 7, 1808.

Issuc of Hilary and Anna Maria (Kreider) Baker:

Catharine Louise Baker, m. Henry Schreiner;

Susanna Louise Baker, m. Charles Richards;

Mary Louise Baker, m. Thomas P. Roberts;

Hilary Baker, Jr., m. Margaret W. Roberts;

ANNA PAULINE BAKER, m. John Tolbert; of whom presently:

Paul Baker, b. Sept. 12, 1794; d. same year;

William Baker, m. Sarah Whitlock;

Eliza Louise Baker, b. 1798; m. John Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., and was the mother of Anna Pauline Van Lew, who m., Jan. 14, 1844, Dr. Joseph Klapp, of Phila., an account of whom and his ancestry is given in these volumes.

ANNA PAULINE BAKER, fifth child of Hilary and "Polly" (Kreider) Baker, married John Tolbert, son of Capt. Samuel Tolbert, whose commission as Captain, dated October 2, 1776, is in the possession of his granddaughter, Caroline (Tolbert) Emory. Samuel Tolbert was commissioned January 15, 1776, Second Lieutenant in First Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Philip De Haas, and participated in the unsuccessful and disastrous campaign against Canada. On the date above mentioned, October 2, 1776, he was promoted to the Captaincy of a company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and continued in the service until peace was declared. On October 10, 1783, he was promoted to the rank of Major, by brevet, the certificate of this appointment, signed at Princeton, is also in the possession of Mrs. Caroline (Tolbert) Emory.

CAROLINE TOLBERT, daughter of John and Anna Pauline (Baker) Tolbert, was born September 17, 1822, and is still living. She married, June 16, 1852, Charles Emory, of Philadelphia, long identified with the banking business in that city. He was a son of John Martin Groome Emory, Esq., a lawyer of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, and was born at Easton, February 24, 1819. He came to Philadelphia at the age of seventeen years, and resided there until his death, November 19, 1878.

ISABEL TOLBERT EMORY, only child of Charles and Caroline (Tolbert) Emory, born in Philadelphia, March 30, 1856, married, October 28, 1885, Walter Edwin Rex, Esq., of Chestnut Hill, a great-grandson of Abraham Rex, of Chestnut Hill, at whose house "Polly" Kreider, Mrs. Rex's great-grandmother, was staying in 1783, when she received the above quoted letter from her prospective husband, Hilary Baker.

Walter Edwin Rex was born on the old homestead at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 10, 1847. He is a son of George Rex, grandson of John Rex, and great-grandson of the before mentioned Abraham Rex, who Dr. John F. Watson.

in his "Annals of Philadelphia," credits with being the first to introduce clover seed, in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Walter E. Rex was educated in private and public schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws at the latter institution in 1875. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the same year, and has since practiced his profession in Philadelphia. He served as a member of Common Council of Philadelphia from 1879 to 1883, representing the twenty-second ward. In the latter year he was elected to the office of Register of Wills for Philadelphia county, and served a term of three years. His beautiful home at Chestnut Hill is located on part of the Rex estate, formerly owned and occupied by his great-grandfather, Abraham Rex, and is surrounded by several acres of lawn and gardens.

Issue of Walter E. and Isabel Tolbert (Emory) Rex:

Charles Emory Rex, b. Sept. 4, 1886; d. Nov. 12, 1891;

Isabel Margaret Rex, b. Sept. 28, 1889;

Hilary Baker Rex, b. Oct. 15, 1893;

Walter Edwin Rex, Jr., b. Oct. 2, 1896.

BRICE FAMILY.

JOHN BRICE, American progenitor of the Brice family with which this narrative is concerned, was born in England, between the years 1660 and 1670, and was a son of John Brice of the Parish of Haversham, county of Bucks, who died there "June ye 23rd, 1685."

John Brice, of Severn, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, "Gentleman, merchant and Planter," was a Justice of the County Court, and Captain of the military forces in Severn Hundred. His name appears as one of the signers of a petition, addressed to John Seymour, Royal Governor, under date of November 18, 1708, for the incorporation of the Town of Severn into City of Annapolis, which petition was granted. In 1713 he presented to Westminster Parish, on the north side of the Severn river, Anne Arundel county, a silver cup, bearing the following inscription:

"The Gift of John Brice, for the use of Westminster Parish in Maryland."

He died at Annapolis, December 13, 1713, and his will dated on that day shows that he was the owner of considerable estates in Maryland; in addition to plantations and lands referred to generally it mentions the following plantations and estates, "Baronneck," (escheated lands purchased September 14, 1700); "Hopkins Plantation;" "Howards Addition;" "Doderidge Forest;" "Randall Delight;" "Memkin's Purchase;" "Point Look and Lying;" and "Brices Shore." The will mentions his brother, Thomas Brice, of London, England; a sister Elizabeth; and "Cousin John Brice," apparently a resident of Maryland.

John Brice married, December 16, 1701, Sarah, eldest daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Dorsey) Howard, a niece of Capt. Philip Howard, and at the time of the marriage widow of Capt. John Worthington, of Anne Arundel county. She died at Annapolis, 1735.

Issue of Capt. John and Sarah (Howard) Brice:

John Brice, b. Sept. 24, 1703; d. inf.;

JOHN BRICE, b. Nov. 4, 1705; d. Sept. 26, 1766; m. Sarah Frisby; of whom presently;

Ann Brice, b. May 30, 1708; m. Vachel Denton, Mayor of Annapolis, 1722-29; d. s. p.;

Rachel Brice, b. April 13, 1711; m. Philip Hammond, of Annapolis, Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly of Md., Keeper of the Rent Roll and Treasurer of the Western Shore, vestryman of St. Ann's Parish, 1727-29, and 1740; nine children.

JOHN BRICE, only surviving son of John and Sarah (Howard) Brice, of Annapolis, Maryland, born November 4, 1705, was Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland, 1745, to his death while on his circuit, holding court in Charles county, September 26, 1766. He was also Mayor of Annapolis, 1755-62; Commissioner of the Loan Office in 1764; was appointed Notary Public for the Province, by Edward Jennings, May 8, 1734; and was Vestryman of St. Ann's Parish, 1741-43-59-61, and held that position at the time of his decease.

He married, September 9, 1730, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Frisby, of Cecil county, Maryland, by his wife, Ariana, daughter of Matthias Vanderheyden, by his wife Anna Margaretta, daughter of Augustine Herman, of Bohemia Manor.

Sarah (Fisby) Brice died April 8, 1782.

Issuc of Chief Justice John and Sarah (Frisby) Brice:

- Ariana Brice, b. Jan. 19, 1731 (was godmother of Recca, dau. of Hon. Benedict, Calvert, Jan. 1, 1749); m., Sept. 11, 1750, Dr. David Ross, who was delegate to Congress, 1786-87; she d. April 14, 1797; they had three sons, the eldest of whom, David, m. a Miss Bardley, of Phila., and six daus., four of whom were m., Sarah and Ariana being the first and second wives of Dr. John Stuart, of Bladenburg; and Marian and Elizabeth being, respectively, the wives of Cunning M. Corbett, of Scotland, and Jonathan Smith, of N. H.;
- Sarah Brice, b. June 3, 1735; d. Aug. 29, 1802; m., Nov. 19, 1761, Richard Henderson, of Bladensburg; three sons and three daus.;
- John Brice, b. March 7, 1736; d. inf.;
- JOHN BRICE, b. Sept. 22, 1738; d. July 20, 1820; m. Mary Clare McCubbin; of whom presently;
- Denton Brice, b. June 15, 1740; d. in childhood;
- Ann Brice, b. Aug. 4, 1744; d. s. p.;
- James Brice, b. Aug. 26, 1746; d. at Annapolis, while a member of Annapolis Bar, March 15, 1775; was commissioned Captain of Independent Company of Militia of Annapolis; July 1, 1776, appointed by Council, Lieutenant of militia for Anne Arundel co., and is referred to in Md. archives as "Colonel Brice"; was elected a member of Governor's Council, April 18, 1777, but declined; was again elected by the General Assembly and took his seat, Nov. 25, 1777; was a member of Committee of Observation for co. of Anne Arundel, Jan. 16, 1775; was commissioned to sign bills of credit, Aug. 14, 1775; also served on committees on fortification, etc., at different periods during the Revolution; m., May 24, 1781, Juliana, dau. of Thomas Jennings, of Annapolis, Attorney General of Province of Maryland; she d. Dec. 8, 1837; three sons and three daus.;
- Benedict Brice, b. April 1, 1749; d. 1786; m., Jan. 1775, Mary, dau. of John and Ann (Turbutt) Goldsborough, who d. March 20, 1796, having m. (second) Dr. James Cooke; her dau. by Brice, Sarah Goldsborough Brice, b. Aug. 10, 1776, m. Andrew Price, of Baltimore;
- Charles Brice, b. June 20, 1750; d. s. p.;
- Edmund Brice, b. Nov. 24, 1751; a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; d. Oct. 15, 1784; m. Harriet, dau. of Henry Woodward, by his wife, Mary, dau. of Richard Young; granddaughter of Amos Woodward, by his wife, Achsah, dau. of Caleb Dorsey, of "Hockley"; she m. (second) Dr. William Murray, of West River; she had, by Brice, one son, James Edmund Brice, Consul to Cape Haylien, San Domingo, 1822, d., unm., there, Aug. 11, 1827;
- Denton Brice, b. Aug. 20, 1753; d. s. p.;
- Margaretta Augustina Brice, b. Jan. 10, 1755; m., Nov. 12, 1775, Maj. Andrew Leitch, who d. Oct. 1, 1776, from wounds received in a skirmish at Kings Bridge; m. (second) William Sydebotham, of Bladensburg;
- Elizabeth Brice, b. June 4, 1757; m. (first), July 15, 1773, Lloyd Dulany, son of Daniel Dulany, by his third wife, Henrietta Maria, dau. of Col. Philemon Lloyd, and widow of Col. Samuel Chew; he was killed in a duel in Hyde Park, London, June 18, 1782; m. (second) his half-brother, Walter Dulany's son, Maj. Walter Dulany, of the British Army, m. by the Bishop of London, at St. George's Chapel, Jan. 25, 1785; she had three children by second marriage.

JOHN BRICE, second son of John Brice, Chief Justice, by his wife, Sarah Frisby, born at Annapolis, Maryland, September 22, 1738, was active in public affairs during the War for Independence. In the preliminary preparation for the struggle, he served on the following important committees: On November 9, 1774, as a member of the Committee to carry into effect the Resolutions of Continental Congress held in Philadelphia; August 14, 1775, was commissioned to sign Bills of Credit; July 11, 1776, member of Committee to wait on Council of Safety; July 16, 1776, committee to direct the work on the fortifications and breastworks of the city of Annapolis; January 16, 1775, was a member of the Committee of Observation, for the City and County, and of the Committee on Fortifications at Horn Point, Beamer's Hill, and Windmill Point. He was a member of the Common Council of Annapolis, 1773-4; was a member of the Supreme Execu-

tive Council of the State in 1779; was commissioned Captain of an Independent Company of Militia, March 20, 1779. He was commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, and Justice of the Peace and Pleas, November 19, 1778, and also filled the position of County Clerk of the county, and was Mayor of Annapolis in 1780.

Judge Brice married, 1766, Mary Clare, daughter of Nicholas MacCubbin, by his wife, Mary Clare, daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll, and a sister to Charles Carroll, barrister, of Baltimore. Mrs. Brice died in Baltimore, January 3, 1806, the Judge and his family having removed to that city about 1800. He died there July 20, 1820.

Issue of Judge John and Mary Clare (MacCubbin) Brice:

- John Brice, b. Jan. 24, 1770; d. in Baltimore, 1840; was cashier of National Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, 1817-23; m., April 20, 1794, Sarah Lane; fourteen children;
- NICHOLAS BRICE, b. April 23, 1771; d. May 9, 1851; m. Maria Margaret Tilghman; of whom presently;
- Henry Brice, b. Oct. 26, 1777; m., May, 1804, Harriet Tilghman, sister to his brother, Nicholas's wife, and lived and d. in Baltimore;
- Edmund Brice, b. Nov. 2, 1780; m. Charlotte Moss, of Anne Arundel co., who d. July 24, 1823; their only child, Nicholas, d. July 15, 1823;
- Margaret Clare Brice, b. July 6, 1783; m., Nov. 12, 1807, Clement Smith, of Georgetown, D. C.; eight children.

NICHOLAS BRICE, second son of Judge John and Mary Clare (MacCubbin) Brice, born in Annapolis, Maryland, April 23, 1771, was admitted to the Baltimore bar, August 30, 1794, removed to that city in 1796, and began the practice of law, in which he was eminently successful. During the War of 1812-14, he was Special Judge Advocate on the staff of Major-Gen. Samuel Smith, commanding the Third Battalion, Maryland Militia, and was at the battles of North Point and Fort McHenry, September 12 and 13, 1814. In 1817 he became Chief Judge of Baltimore City Court and filled that position until his death, May 9, 1851. He was president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, 1819-41; president of Maryland State Colonization Society; and one of the founders of the Library Company of Baltimore, afterwards the Historical Society of Baltimore.

Judge Nicholas Brice married, December 5, 1797, Anna Maria, daughter of Richard Tilghman, 4th, by his wife, Margaret, (daughter of William Tilghman, of Goces, Talbot county); granddaughter of Hon. Matthew Tilghman, Speaker of the Maryland Assembly, by his wife, Anna Lloyd; great-granddaughter of Richard Tilghman, of the "Hermitage," born February 23, 1672, died January 23, 1738, a member of Governor's Council, and Provincial Assembly, by his wife, Anna Maria, daughter of Col. Philemon Lloyd; and great-granddaughter of Richard Tilghman, of Holloway Court, county Kent, England, born September 3, 1626, Surgeon in the English Navy, who in 1659, purchased the Manor of Canterbury, on the Choptank, Maryland, and settled on Chester river, calling his seat the "Hermitage," and it remained the chief seat of the family for many generations. His grandson, James Tilghman, brother of Matthew above mentioned, came to Philadelphia in 1760, and was Secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania and a member of Provincial Council, 1767-75.

Issue of Judge Nicholas and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Brice:

- Margaret Eliza Brice, b. Nov. 11, 1798;
- Richard Tilghman Brice, b. Nov. 8, 1800;

- JOHN HENRY BRICE, b. May 13, 1803; of whom presently;
 George Hoffman Brice, b. Aug. 11, 1805; d. Aug. 11, 1868; m., May 13, 1854, Mary, dau. of Joseph Johnson, of Phila., who d. Aug. 8, 1886; no issue;
 Anna Maria Brice, b. March 6, 1808;
 Charles Carroll Brice, b. Jan. 25, 1810; d. at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1, 1852; m., Jan. 16, 1838, Susan, dau. of Jonathan Selby, of Anne Arundel co., Md.; three sons and two daus.

JOHN HENRY BRICE, of "Hazelwood," Baltimore county, Maryland, second son of Nicholas and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Brice, born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 13, 1803, married, May 15, 1832, Sophia Gough, daughter of James and Mary (Govane) Howard, of "Dramquhasel," Baltimore county, Maryland, a descendant of John Howard, a brother of Matthew Howard, whose daughter married Capt. John Brice. John Henry Brice died at "Hazelwood," his seat in Baltimore county, January 18, 1850, and is buried in the Howard burying ground at "Dramquhasel." After his death his widow resided with her son and daughter in Philadelphia, where she died August 7, 1888, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Issue of John Henry and Sophia (Howard) Brice:

- Nicholas Brice, b. March 4, 1833; d. Aug. 28, 1834;
 William Howard Brice, b. Feb. 9, 1834; was a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. N., and served during the Civil War, being present and participating in both the first and second attack on Fort Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 14 and 15, 1865; was a member of the Loyal Legion; d. in Phila., July 6, 1874;
 Philip Howard Brice, b. March 13, 1837; d. in Phila., Dec. 11, 1890; founder and senior member of the firm of P. H. Brice & Co., bankers and stock brokers; president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; member of the Union League, etc.; m., Dec. 4, 1862, Jane, eldest dau. of Singleton Alexander Mercer, president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, treasurer of Bounty Fund Commission, one of the founders of the Union League, etc., by his wife, Maria Palmer; issue:
 Singleton Mercer Brice, b. Dec. 18, 1863; m., Nov. 9, 1886, Anna Wharton, eldest dau. of Lloyd Wharton and Hannah Miller Bickley, of Phila.; they reside in Phila.; one dau. and two sons;
 Sophia Howard Brice, b. Nov. 27, 1866; d. Nov. 7, 1870;
 Maria Louise Brice, b. Dec. 16, 1869; d. Jan. 1, 1871;
 Philip Howard Brice, LL. B., of Philadelphia Bar, b. May 31, 1872; prepared for college at Episcopal Academy, and entered Univ. of Pa., Towne Scientific School, 1889, class of 1893, left during sophomore year, and after some time spent in travel, engaged in business in Phila. until 1894, when he matriculated in law department of university, and received degree of LL. B., June 9, 1897, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 18, 1897; he is member of the Rittenhouse and St. Anthony clubs; of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars, and of Society of War of 1812; member of board of managers of Philadelphia City Institute; member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc.; m., April 24, 1901, Sarah Pepper, b. Oct. 29, 1876, eldest dau. of James Biddle Leonard, by his wife, Katharine, dau. of Dr. William Pepper, the elder, and a great-granddaughter of Charles Biddle.
 NICHOLAS BRICE, of Phila., b. Dec. 13, 1839; d. March 19, 1906; m. Eleanor Thomas Lewis; of whom presently;
 Mary Woodward Howard Brice, b. Aug. 21, 1845; m. Robert Eglesfeld Griffith, of Phila.; no issue.

NICHOLAS BRICE, son of John Henry Brice, of "Hazelwood," Baltimore county, Maryland, by his wife, Sophia Gough Howard, was born December 13, 1839, and was educated by private tutors. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business as a stock broker. He was for a number of years president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; director of the Merchants' Trust Company, and connected with a number of business, financial and social organizations of

the city. During his later years he was a member of the Philadelphia Country Club, and also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and served on a number of its more important committees.

He married, October 1, 1863, Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Abraham Jarrett and Anna Maria (Stump) Lewis, of Philadelphia, who survives him, he having died March 19, 1906, and is buried at Woodlands Cemetery.

Nicholas and Eleanor Thomas (Lewis) Brice had issue:

Anna Maria Lewis Brice, b. April 10, 1865; m., April 23, 1905, Dr. Paul Bartholomew, son of Dr. Roberts Bartholomew, professor in Jefferson Medical College;

Nellie Lewis Brice, b. Aug. 15, 1876; m., March 18, 1906, at the bedside of her dying father, Harry Grant Kimball, son of Rev. Cotton Kimball, of Utica, N. Y.

BURROUGHS FAMILY.

JOHN BURROUGHS, born 1612, ancestor of the Philadelphia family of that name, came from England in Puritan days, and located at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was resident in 1637. He later removed to Newtown, Long Island, was one of the Patentees of that town, and died there in August, 1673, at the age of sixty-one years. He was one of the leading men of the English Colony on Long Island, and an ardent defender of the popular rights of the Colonists against the dictatorial attitude of the Dutch Government of New Netherlands, which claimed jurisdiction over the whole island. He was a skillful penman and a portion of the ancient records of Newtown are in his handwriting. He was twice married; the name of his first wife being unknown; his second wife was Elizabeth Reed, who survived him. He had issue by both wives, as follows:

Issue by first wife:

Jeremiah Burroughs, b. 1651; d. 1698 (drowned in an attempt to recover a boat that had gone adrift); was for several years Town Clerk of Newtown, L. I.; son of Jeremiah was an early settler in Hunterdon co., N. J.;

Joseph Burroughs, d. at Newtown, Feb. 16, 1738, at an advanced age.

Issue by Elizabeth Reed:

JOHN BURROUGHS, of whom presently;

Joanna Burroughs, m. Joseph Reeder, of N. J.;

Mary Burroughs.

JOHN BURROUGHS (2), only son of John Burroughs, of Newtown, Long Island, by his second wife, Elizabeth Reed, was born at Newtown, 1665, died there in 1699. He married Margaret, daughter of Lambert Woodward. He purchased land in New Jersey in 1688.

JOHN BURROUGHS (3), son of John and Margaret (Woodward) Burroughs, born at Newtown, Long Island, 1684, came to Ewing township, then Hunterdon county, New Jersey, now a suburb of the city of Trenton, when a young man, and became a landholder and prominent man in that community. He was Sheriff of Hunterdon county, 1725. He married Phebe, daughter of John Haines, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Richard Haines, of "Aynoe on ye Hill, County of Oxon," who purchased land in West Jersey of Edward Byllynge, April 21, 1682, and in the same year sailed for the Delaware river with his wife Margaret, and sons, William, Thomas, John and Richard, but died on the passage. His widow married Henry Burcham, and his four sons all became large landowners and prominent men in West Jersey. John Haines settled in Evesham township, Burlington county, and was a large landowner there and elsewhere. He died in November, 1728, leaving sons, Josiah, Jonathan, John, Caleb and Isaac; daughters, Rebekah, wife of Joseph Matlack; Phebe, wife of John Burroughs; Hester, wife of Thomas Eves; and Mary, wife of Thomas Lippincott. His wife Hannah also survived him. His will dated November 4, 1728, proved November 21, 1728, devises his home farm, a saw mill and lot, another

farm of 245 acres, land at Hay Landing, and in Goshen, Pennsylvania, bought of Isaac Norris and David Lloyd. The inventory of his estate was made November 14, 1728.

John Burroughs (3) died in 1772 at the age of eighty-eight years.

Issue of John and Phebe (Haines) Burroughs:

James Burroughs, b. 1735; d. 1784; m. Mary Jones, b. 1735, d. 1798; numerous descendants in Ewing twp.;

Henry Burroughs, m. Ann Palmer, and settled in Bucks co., Pa., where he has numerous descendants;

Isaac Burroughs, settled in Salem co., N. J.;

Benjamin Burroughs, also settled in Salem co.;

Jemima Burroughs, m. (first) Joseph Barber, (second) Joseph Howell;

JOSEPH BURROUGHS, b. 1725; d. Oct. 29, 1798; of whom presently;

Cornelius Burroughs, settled in Salem co.;

Jeremiah Burroughs, bur. at Ewing Church, in 1770, at the age of thirty-eight;

Sarah Burroughs, m. ——— Moore;

Mary Burroughs, m. (first) ——— Matthews, (second) Henry Baker, son of Samuel Baker, of Baker's Ferry, Bucks co.;

John Burroughs, m., April 8, 1746, Lydia, dau. of Samuel and Rachel (Warder) Baker, of Bucks co.; settled in Bucks co.;

Hannah Burroughs;

Martha Burroughs;

Elizabeth Burroughs, m. (first) ——— Rose, (second) Samuel Baker, son of Samuel and Rachel, of Bucks co., being the third of the children of John and Phebe Burroughs to marry into the Bucks co. family; they were grandchildren of Henry Baker, one of the most distinguished men of Bucks co.

JOSEPH BURROUGHS, son of John and Phebe (Haines) Burroughs, born in 1725, resided in Hopewell township, and died there October 29, 1798, and is buried at Ewing Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He married Martha Willits, who like himself was descended from an old Long Island Family. She is also buried at Ewing Church, her tombstone recording that she died November 7, 1808, at the age of seventy-six years.

Issue of Joseph and Martha (Willits) Burroughs:

Joseph Burroughs, b. 1754; d. 1776; bur. at Ewing Church;

James Burroughs, m. (first) Elizabeth Baldwin, (second) Anna (Killum) Burroughs, widow of his cousin, Joseph Burroughs, son of James and Mary (Jones) Burroughs, mentioned above;

JOHN BURROUGHS, of whom presently;

Edmund Burroughs, m. Susan, dau. of Joseph Howell, of Bucks co.;

Elizabeth Burroughs, m. Philip Burroughs, and removed to Goshen, N. Y.;

Martha Burroughs, m. James Hill;

Phebe Burroughs, d., unm., Jan. 3, 1841, aged eighty-five years;

Anna Burroughs, m. Peter Lott, removed to Ohio;

Jerusha Burroughs, m. William Burroughs.

JOHN BURROUGHS, son of Joseph and Martha (Willits) Burroughs, was born in Hopewell township, 1759, died there October 13, 1817, and was buried at Ewing Presbyterian Church. He married Mary Howell, of Ewing, who died March 2, 1832, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a daughter of John Howell, an Elder of Ewing Church, who died in 1779, aged fifty-two years, by his wife Naomi, daughter of Joseph Hart, of Hopewell. She died in 1803, aged sixty-seven years.

David Howell, grandfather of Mary (Howell) Burroughs, died October 24, 1775, aged seventy years, and his wife, Mary Baker, died January 15, 1786, aged seventy-nine years. Daniel Howell, of Trenton, great-grandfather of Mrs. Burroughs, was born in 1680 on Long Island, and later removed to Trenton, New Jersey, taking up land in Ewing township that remained in the family for many generations. He died April 25, 1732, aged fifty-two years, was the son of Richard Howell, 3rd, son of Edward Howell, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England.

Mary, widow of Daniel Howell, of Trenton, died September 25, 1760, aged seventy-six years. She was a sister of the wife of Ebenezer Prout, ancestor of a family for many years prominent in the affairs of Trenton and vicinity.

Issue of John and Mary (Howell) Burroughs:

Joseph Burroughs;
 John Howell Burroughs;
 Aaron Burroughs;
 James Willitts Burroughs;
 HORATIO NELSON BURROUGHS;
 Naomi Burroughs;
 Mary Burroughs, m. William Farley.

The Howells of Westbury, Marsh Gibbon, county Bucks, descended from Howel, Prince of Caerleon-upon-Uske, Monmouthshire, whose arms they bore, gules three towers, triple-towered, ar. *William Howell*, of Wedon, Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, made his will November 30, 1557, and named as devisees his wife, Anne (Hampton), and ten children; the poor of Wingrave, Hardwick, Wedon, Aylesbury, Whitechurch and Marsh Gibbon. He gave a legacy to the Parish Church of Wingrave and to the ornaments and bells of the same church. He also directed that his body should be buried in the chancel before the high altar. A bill of complaint by John Howell, of Wedon, 1573, sets forth "that his father, also of Wedon, deceased, purchased the manor of Westbury in Marsh Gibbon, in the same County," and that the same is now in the custody of his brother.

Henry Howell, Gent. was buried ye 7th day of July, 1625, and at his death his son, Edward Howell, became possessed of the manor of Westbury, which on June 8, 1639, he then "of Grewelltorpe, in the County of York" conveyed to Richard Francis, of Marsh Gibbon, for the consideration of sixteen hundred pounds.

About this time (1639) Edward Howell emigrated with his family to America, going first to Boston and then to Lyme, Connecticut, where he held five hundred acres by grant. He was representative at Hartford, Connecticut, 1647-48-50-53.

A new settlement in Long Island was projected in 1640 of which he was one of the founders, the compact of terms as well as the laws adopted by the first settlers were in his handwriting. He had three thousand acres of land in the centre of South Hampton which he named after his grandmother, Anne Hampton.

He was a member of the Governor's Council of Connecticut from 1647 until 1653. His gravestone still stands with the family coat-of-arms, a shield with three towers, a crest, a ducal crown. Motto *Tenax proposita* (Tenacity of purpose).

His son, Major John Howell, prominent in the civil as well as in the military affairs of Long Island, was baptized at Marsh Gibbon, county Bucks, November

20, 1624, died at South Hampton, November 3, 1696. The third son of Edward was Richard, born 1629; his son Daniel, born 1680, died 1732, leaving a son David, born 1705, died 1775; married Mary Baker; their son, John, born 1727, died 1779; married Naomi Hart and were the parents of Mary Howell, who married John Burroughs.

In June, 1901, Mary Elena (Burroughs) Perot, daughter of H. Nelson Burroughs, visited the Wingrave Parish Church, seven and one-half miles from Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, and verified the statements concerning William and Edward Howell. It is an old church dating back before eleven hundred. There are some fine Norman arches still perfect. The church has been restored. The Howell vault is in the chancel just in front of the altar. From the tower Marsh Gibbon can be seen.

HORATIO NELSON BURROUGHS, son of John and Mary (Howell) Burroughs, was born near Washington Crossing, on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware, June 28, 1812. He came to Philadelphia while quite young. After his retirement from mercantile business Mr. Burroughs became interested in the development of the coal lands of Pennsylvania. For many years he was president of the Commonwealth National Bank; also director of the Girard Life & Trust Company, Butler Coal Company, Kittaning Coal Company, Seventh National Bank, and a member of other institutions. He died in Philadelphia, August 23, 1895.

Horatio Nelson Burroughs married (first), July 21, 1842, Ellen Douglas, born December 12, 1821, died February 19, 1853, second daughter and third child of Samuel Augustus Mitchell, the eminent geographer, by his wife, Rhoda Ann Fuller; (second), July 20, 1854, Caroline Mitchell, elder sister of his first wife, born in Bristol, Connecticut, September 4, 1817, died in Philadelphia, July 27, 1892.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, ancestor of Samuel Augustus Mitchell, was born in London, England, August 3, 1748. While a youth he came to New York, from which place he went to Danbury, Connecticut, removing later to Thompson, which was then a large town, embracing within its limits the present town of Putnam, where he resided until after his marriage and the birth of his first child in 1772. Whether he learned his trade as a manufacturer of cloth in Danbury or Thompson is unknown. About this time he visited England, doubtless in part to see his family connections, but chiefly to perfect his knowledge of the art of coloring or dyeing cloths. Upon his return from England he was accompanied by a brother, Thomas. The troubles between the colonies and the mother country growing more and more threatening, Thomas returned, but William, true to his adopted country, remained and entered the military service in the defense of its liberty. In 1773 he removed with his family to Bristol, Connecticut, where he engaged in the manufacture of cloth, an article of prime necessity at this time in the history of the country. He took an active part in the general business of the parish of New Cambridge, as Bristol was then called, and also in the town after its incorporation in 1785, and was respected by the community until his death, March 12, 1806, being not quite fifty-eight years old.

He married in Thompson, Mary Alton, a Scotch lady, born April 28, 1754, by whom he had nine children:

- Laura, b., Thompson, Dec. 19, 1772;
- George, b., Bristol, April 18, 1774;
- Polly Smith, b., Bristol, Oct. 19, 1776;

Thomas, b., Bristol, Feb. 8, 1779;
 William Alton, b., Bristol, Jan. 10, 1781;
 John Smith, b., Bristol, Feb. 18, 1783;
 Almira, b., Bristol, May 5, 1787;
 Stephen, b., Bristol, Nov. 29, 1789;
 SAMUEL AUGUSTUS, b., Bristol, March 20, 1792.

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, who married, in August, 1815, Rhoda Ann, only daughter of Dr. Thomas and Nancy (Lee) Fuller, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, March 20, 1792, where he passed his childhood and early manhood. He became a distinguished writer on geographical subjects, and removing to Philadelphia about 1821, prepared and published text books and maps for the use of schools that were in general use for many years in all the leading schools and were considered superior to all others at that date. In 1846, he published his "General View of the World"; in 1851 his universal atlas in seventy-six sheets, forming a series of one hundred and thirty maps, plans and sections; in 1852 he issued an edition of pocket maps, fifty-five in number, publishing in all twenty-four works, which reached in one year a sale of 40,000 copies. He died in Philadelphia, December 2, 1868, in his seventy-fifth year, and his widow, Rhoda Ann (Fuller) Mitchell, died March 30, 1876, in her eighty-first year.

Issue of Samuel Augustus and Rhoda Ann (Fuller) Mitchell:

Caroline Mitchell, b. Sept. 4, 1817, Bristol, Conn.; d., Phila., July 27, 1892; became second wife of Horatio Nelson Burroughs, July 20, 1854;
 Carlos Mitchell, b. May 15, 1820; d. inf.;
 Ellen Douglas Mitchell, b., Phila., Dec. 12, 1821; d. there, Feb., 19, 1853; m., July 21, 1842, Horatio Nelson Burroughs;
 Samuel Augustus Mitchell, Jr., b. March 25, 1826; d. April 25, 1882; m., Oct. 16, 1856, Clara LeMoyné; two sons and two daus.;
 William Mitchell, b. March 1, 1838; d. inf.

The paternal ancestors of Rhoda Ann (Fuller) Mitchell, mother of both wives of Horatio Nelson Burroughs, came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Mayflower," and endured the rigors of the winter of 1620 with the Pilgrim fathers on the bleak shore of New England. Among the passengers who survived the voyage were two brothers, Edward and Samuel Fuller, from the former of whom Mrs. Rhoda Ann Mitchell was descended.

Samuel Fuller was accompanied by a servant who died on the passage, but his wife, Bridget Fuller, remained in England and came over in the ship, "Ann," in 1623. He was a physician of high standing, finely educated, a devoted Christian, and was one of the first deacons of Plymouth Church and greatly loved and respected by the other colonists. He died in Plymouth in 1633, and his widow, Bridget, and son, Samuel, in 1664, conveyed to the trustees of the "First Church of Plymouth," a lot for a parsonage. The son Samuel married Ann, daughter of his cousin, Mathew Fuller, son of Edward, of whom hereafter.

Edward Fuller, the other pioneer of the family, brother of Samuel, came over with his wife, Ann, and son, Samuel. Edward and Ann Fuller did not, however, survive the rigors of their first New England winter, both dying early in 1621; their son, Samuel, then about ten years of age, was reared by his uncle and aunt, Samuel and Bridget Fuller. Matthew Fuller, another son of Edward and Ann, remained in England when his parents embarked in the "Mayflower," but came to

New England about 1640, and in 1652 removed to Barnstable, some thirty miles from Plymouth, in the southeastern part of the colony. He was also a physician and surgeon, and served in that capacity in the military forces of the colony. The name of his wife is unknown, but he had the following children:

Mary Fuller, m., April 17, 1650, Ralph Jones;
 Eliabeth, m., in 1652, Moses Rowley: of whom presently;
 Samuel Fuller, m. Mary ——;
 John Fuller;
 Ann Fuller, m. Samuel Fuller, son of Samuel;
 Bridget, above mentioned.

ELIZABETH FULLER, second daughter of Mathew, married, 1652, Moses Rowley, of Barnstable, and had issue:

Mary Rowley, b. March 20, 1653;
 Moses Rowley, b. Nov. 10, 1654;
 Shubael Rowley, twin, b. Jan. 11, 1660;
 Mehitabel Rowley, twin, b. Jan. 11, 1660;
 Sarah Rowley, b. Sept. 10, 1662;
 Aaron Rowley, b. May 1, 1666;
 John Rowley, b. Oct. 2, 1667.

MEHITABEL ROWLEY, second daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Fuller) Rowley, born January 11, 1660, married her mother's cousin, John Fuller, son of Samuel, and grandson of Edward Fuller of the "Mayflower," of whom presently.

SAMUEL FULLER, younger son of Edward and Ann Fuller, who accompanied his parents to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," 1620, and after the death of his parents made his home with his uncle, Samuel Fuller. In the allotment of the land among the colonists in 1624, he was allotted three shares, one for himself as an original colonist, and one for each of his deceased parents. He removed to Scituate, twenty miles north of Plymouth, and there married, April 6, 1635, Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop. He later removed to Barnstable, where he died October 31, 1683, being one of the last survivors of the "Mayflower" passengers.

Issuc of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller:

Hannah Fuller, m., Jan. 1, 1659, Nicholas Bonham;
 Samuel Fuller, bapt. Feb. 11, 1638;
 Sarah Fuller, b. Aug. 1, 1641; d. young;
 Mary Fuller, b. June, 1644, at Barnstable; m., Nov. 18, 1674, Joseph Williams;
 Thomas Fuller, b. at Barnstable, May 18, 1651;
 Sarah Fuller, b. Dec. 14, 1654;
 JOHN FULLER, b., circa., 1656; m. Mehitabel Rowley; of whom presently:
 An infant, b. Feb. 8, 1658, at Barnstable; d. unnamed.

JOHN FULLER, youngest son of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, born at Barnstable about 1656, married, about 1682 (at least prior to 1684), Mehitabel, before mentioned, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Fuller) Rowley, granddaughter of his uncle, Matthew Fuller. His wife united with Barnstable Church, September 30, 1688, and October 31, 1688, their three children were baptized at that church. Prior to 1697 the family removed to East Haddam, Connecticut, where John Fuller died in 1726, and his widow in 1732.

Issue of John and Mehitable (Rowley) Fuller:

- Samuel Fuller, bapt. at Barnstable, Oct. 31, 1688, probably about four years old;
 THOMAS FULLER, bapt. at Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 31, 1688; of whom presently;
 Shubael Fuller, bapt. at Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 31, 1688;
 Thankful Fuller, bapt. at Barnstable, May 10, 1689; m., July 9, 1707, Jabez Cuppin;
 Edward Fuller, bapt. at Barnstable;
 John Fuller, b. at East Haddam, Conn., Nov. 10, 1697;
 Joseph Fuller, b. at East Haddam, March 1, 1700 (N. S.), was one of the original proprietors of the town of Kent, Conn.; had six sons, whose descendants have long resided there;
 Benjamin Fuller, b. at East Haddam, Oct. 20, 1701;
 Mehitable Fuller, b. at East Haddam, April 10, 1706.

THOMAS FULLER, second son of John and Mehitable (Rowley) Fuller, was born at Barnstable, about the year 1685, and was baptized at Barnstable Church, October 31, 1688, with an older and younger brother, a month after his mother had united with that church. He married Elizabeth, but the date and the maiden name of his wife are unknown. He removed with his parents to East Haddam, Connecticut, when a child, and lived there all his life, but the date of his death has not been ascertained.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller:

- Ebenezer Fuller, b. Oct. 27, 1715;
 THOMAS FULLER, b. April 5, 1717; of whom presently;
 Nathan Fuller, b. April 20, 1719;
 Hannah Fuller, b. March 21, 1720;
 Jabez Fuller, b. Feb. 19, 1722;
 Jonathan Fuller, b. Jan. 12, 1725.

THOMAS FULLER, second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 5, 1717; married there, September 10, 1734, Martha Rowley, and they had issue:

- Jeheil Fuller, b. 1735;
 Sybil Fuller, b. July, 1737; d. inf.;
 Daniel Fuller, b. April 26, 1739; graduated at Yale College, in 1762; studied theology, and became a minister of the Gospel; d., unm., soon after his ordination, while preaching in New York, as a candidate for settlement there;
 OLIVER FULLER, M. D., b. Sept. 30, 1742; of whom presently;
 Sybil Fuller, b. June 29, 1744;
 Martha Fuller, b. July, 1746;
 Anna G. Fuller, b. Feb. 6, 1749.

OLIVER FULLER, son of Thomas and Martha (Rowley) Fuller, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, September 30, 1742, entered Yale College, and graduated in the same class with his elder brother, Rev. Daniel Fuller, 1762. He studied medicine, and on receiving his degree settled in Kent, Connecticut, where he was for a long period a physician of high standing. During the Revolutionary War he served for a time as Surgeon, holding commission as Captain. He died in Kent, Connecticut, March 9, 1817. Dr. Oliver Fuller married (first), March 3, 1767, Alice, daughter of Col. John Ranson, of Kent, who died October 1, 1776, aged twenty-nine years. He married (second), October 12, 1777, Lois Gillett, of Kent, Connecticut.

Issue of Dr. Oliver and Alice (Ranson) Fuller:

Revalo Fuller, b. Jan. 26, 1768;
 Daniel Fuller, b. Aug. 20, 1769;
 THOMAS FULLER, M. D., b. July 11, 1773; of whom presently.

Issue of Dr. Oliver and Lois (Gillett) Fuller:

Alice Fuller, b. Jan. 15, 1780;
 Rhoda Fuller, b. May 8, 1782.

THOMAS FULLER, youngest son of Dr. Oliver Fuller, by his first wife, Alice Ranson, was born in Kent, Connecticut, July 11, 1773. He studied medicine and located in New York, later removing to Hartford, Connecticut, where he practiced his profession with growing repute until his early death in 1801. He married, May 11, 1795, Nancy, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Lee, of Bristol, Connecticut, and they had issue:

Rhoda Ann Fuller, b. Sept. 22, 1796; d., Phila., March 30, 1876; m., Aug., 1815, Samuel Augustus Mitchell;
 Thomas Franklin Fuller, b. April 29, 1798; d. Feb. 2, 1848; m. Lucy Winston.

After the death of Dr. Thomas Fuller, in Hartford, Connecticut, 1801, her father brought the young widow and her two children to his home in Bristol, Connecticut, where she resided until her second marriage to Bryan Hooker. She died in 1863, in her ninety-first year.

Horatio Nelson and Ellen Douglas (Mitchell) Burroughs had issue:

Mary Elena Burroughs, b. April 11, 1844; m., Feb. 11, 1868, Effingham Perot, of Phila.:
 Annie Burroughs, b. Dec. 12, 1846; m., April 15, 1875, Josiah Maurice Bacon;
 JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS, b. May 16, 1851; m. Edith Lewis; of whom presently;
 Ellen Douglas Burroughs, b. Jan. 23, 1853; m., Nov. 5, 1879, Effingham Buckley Morris;
 issue:

Rhoda Fuller Morris, b. Nov. 5, 1880;
 Eleanor Burroughs Morris, b. Oct. 6, 1881;
 Caroline Mitchell Morris, b. Jan. 24, 1886;
 Effingham Buckley Morris, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1890.

Horatio Nelson Burroughs by his second wife, Caroline Mitchell had issue:

Henry Augustus, b. March 10, 1856; d. March 1, 1882; m., Dec. 5, 1878, Emilie Bailey;
 and had issue:
 Horatio Nelson Burroughs, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1879.

JOSEPH HOWELL BURROUGHS, only son of Horatio Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia, by his first wife, Ellen Douglas Mitchell, born in Philadelphia, May 16, 1851, was educated at the Episcopal Academy and the University of Pennsylvania. On graduating from the college department of the university in 1872, he entered himself a student at law, and taking a course in the law department of the university, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 27, 1874, and has since practiced in the several courts of that city and county. He is a member of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute, Photographic Society of Philadelphia, Law Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and of other social organizations and clubs of that city.

Joseph Howell Burroughs married, May 19, 1881, Edith, daughter of John A. and Katharine (Hynson) Lewis, of Philadelphia; issue:

Joseph Howell Burroughs, Jr., b. April 12, 1882;
Ellen Douglas Burroughs, b. July 26, 1888.

STULL FAMILY.

JOHN ADAM STOLL, born in Germany, 1749, emigrated to America at the age of twenty-three years, arriving in Philadelphia in the ship, "Morning Star," George Dempster, master, with forty-three other Germans or Palatines, seeking homes in Penn's colony, December 24, 1772. Taking the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, required by act of Pennsylvania Assembly, he founded employment in Philadelphia.

On June 27, 1776, the Continental Congress, by resolution, directed that a regiment of Germans be organized for service in the patriot cause, by raising four companies in Pennsylvania and four in Maryland, to compose the "German Battalion," to serve three years unless sooner discharged. Five companies were raised in Pennsylvania, and Nicholas Hausseger, Major of the Four Battalion, Pennsylvania Troops, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, was commissioned Colonel of the Battalion. On the rolls of the German Battalion appears the name of Adam Stoll, of Philadelphia. The battalion was in service at Trenton and Princeton, and in May, 1777, was in Deborre's brigade, under Gen. Sullivan. It took part in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and in the spring of 1780 was stationed on the frontier of Northumberland county, and was mustered out by resolution of Congress, January 1, 1781.

On the disbandment of his regiment in 1781, John Adam Stoll returned to Philadelphia, and married Maria Elizabeth, maiden name unknown, and continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, May 6, 1821.

ADAM STULL (as the name came now to be spelled), son of John Adam and Maria Elizabeth Stoll, was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1791, and spent his whole life in that city. He served as a private in the "Benevolent Blues," under command of Capt. Henry Read, in the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas Snyder, commanding Fourth Military District, War of 1812-15. Adam Stull married, July 14, 1814, Elizabeth, born December 25, 1794, died February 26, 1875, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Schmick) Neidlinger, and granddaughter of Lewis Schmick, by his wife, Rachel Levering.

WIGARD LEVERING, founder of the Levering family in Philadelphia, was born in the town of Gemen, district of Munster, principality of Westphalia, Germany, 1648. He was a son of Rosier Levering, and his wife, Elizabeth Van de Walle, and is supposed to have been a descendant of John de Levering, of the manor of Westbach-Burton, England, in the eighth year of Edward II. (1316). Weigard or Weichart Levering married, in March, 1674, Magdalena, born in Leyden, daughter of William and Sidonia (Buaviers) Boker, of the city of Leyden. They continued to reside in Gemen, Westphalia, until about 1677, when they removed in Mühlheim-on-the-Rhoer, from whence with their children and Gerhard Levering, a brother of Wigard, they emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1685. On March 20, 1685, Wigard Levering entered into a contract with the Frankfort Company, the first German purchasers of land in Pennsylvania, to transport himself, his brother, Gerhard, and their families to Pennsylvania. The original of this contract is now

in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This contract states that he was thirty-seven years of age; his wife thirty-six, and their four surviving children were named as follows: Anna Catharine, aged nine years; William, aged five years; Amelia, aged two and a half years; Sybilla, aged one-half year.

The Leverings settled in Germantown and remained there until 1691, in which year both Wigard and Gerhard were naturalized and acquired land; Wigard 500 acres and Gerhard 100 acres, lying between the Wissahickon and Schuylkill, and comprising the greater part of what became the town of Roxborough, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, known for some years as Leverington, the name still retained by the cemetery many years later incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, which was originally the family burying-ground. A portion of this land was owned and occupied by his lineal descendants of the name for six generations.

Many of the descendants of Wigard and Magdalena (Boker) Levering have filled prominent places in the civil, military, business and professional life of Pennsylvania. Several histories of the family have been published, the most complete being that of Dr. John Levering.

Wigard Levering died in Roxborough, Philadelphia, February 2, 1744-45, aged ninety-seven years. A notice of his death in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of February 12, 1744-45, erroneously gives his age as 109 years.

Of Wigard and Magdalena (Boker) Levering's twelve children, but seven lived beyond childhood, five daughters and two sons.

Anna Catharine, second and eldest surviving child, b. at Mühlheim-on-the-Rhoer, March, 1676; m., April 26, 1692, Heinrich Frey, from Altheim, Alsace, one of the first two Germans to emigrate to Pa., arriving in the Delaware river 1680; they have left numerous descendants;

WILLIAM LEVERING, of whom presently;

Amelia Anna Sophia, b. July, 1682, at Mühlheim; m., Roxborough, Phila., Benjamin Morgan, who d. Aug., 1766; she d. at Roxborough, Feb. 5, 1771; leaving issue;

Anna Sybilla, b. at Mühlheim, Sept., 1684; d. Aug. 17, 1764; m. George Miller, of Chestnut Hill, Phila., who d. 1719; they had issue;

Sidonia, b., Roxborough, or Germantown, April 23, 1691; m. Peter In de Hoffen (De Haven), and settled on the Skipack;

Jacob Levering, b. Jan. 21, 1693, Roxborough; d. there, 1753; m., 1716, Alice Tunis, or Tennis, and, Feb. 20, 1716-17, his father conveyed to him eighty-five acres of the Roxborough property, on which he and his descendants resided for many years; he was the grandfather of Col. John Levering;

Magdalena, youngest child, b. June 4, 1696, the second of the name; m. William Tunis, or Tennis; two of his sons later resided in Towamencin twp., Philadelphia (now Montgomery) co.

WILLIAM LEVERING, born at Mühlheim-on-the-Rhoer, May 4, 1679, came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1685. He resided in the old mansion near the Ridge road, on a tract of land conveyed to him by his father, November 20, 1717, leasing it to his son, Benjamin, February 7, 1745-46, and devised it to him at his death in August or September, 1745-46. He married Catharine ———, and had five children.

Issuc of William and Catharine Levering:

William, b. Aug., 1705; m., May 4, 1732, Hannah (Harding) Clemens, a widow, and was many years proprietor of the Leverington Tavern, Roxborough; he d. May 30, 1774;

Amelia Levering, b. 1708; d. Feb. 7, 1762; m., March 22, 1732, Abraham Shoemaker, of Bristol twp., Philadelphia co.; see Shoemaker Family;

Elizabeth Levering, b. 1712; m. John Cleaver, and had issue;

Magdalena Levering, b. 1715; m. Matthias Maris;

BENJAMIN LEVERING, b. 1723; m. Elizabeth Jones; of whom presently.

BENJAMIN LEVERING, son of William and Catharine Levering, was for some years in business; resided on the south side of the Ridge road, now Ridge avenue, on the homestead of 150 acres, leased to him by his father, February 7, 1745, and died there, March 17, 1763. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 22, 1745, Elizabeth Jones, and had issue:

Levi Levering, b. 1746; d. 1749;

Rachel, b. April, 1749; d. February 9, 1829; m., 1768, Louis Schmick; of whom presently;

Katharine, b. 1750; d. Oct. 14, 1814; m. John Sands, of Bucks co.;

Elizabeth, b. 1751; d. Oct. 14, 1768;

Benjamin, b. 1753; d. 1846; m. Abigail, dau. of Anthony and Agnes (Tunis) Levering, b. 1767, d. 1824; he built a large stone house, in what is now Manayunk; resided there.

Louis Schmick, who married Rachel Levering, in 1768; was a farmer and wheelwright. He built a large house on the south side of Ridge road, adjoining the Levering property in Roxborough, where he lived until his death, October 9, 1821, aged eighty years. His wife died February 9, 1829, and both are buried in the Leverington Cemetery. They had issue:

Elizabeth Schmick, b. 1769; m. (first) at St. Michael and Zion Lutheran Church, Phila., May 5, 1789, Samuel Neidlinger, of whom presently, (second), 1803, John Naylor, of Richmond, Va., who d. in 1806, (third), 1811, Jesse Castner, of Montgomery co., Pa., who d. April 26, 1828; she d. Nov. 8, 1848;

Catharine Schmick, b. 1772; d., unm., Oct. 30, 1849;

Caspar Schmick, b. 1774; d. Sept. 11, 1821; m. Elizabeth Lloyd;

Benjamin Schmick, b. 1775; d. Oct. 5, 1857; m. Elizabeth Levering, dau. of Benjamin and Abigail;

George Washington Schmick, b. Oct. 8, 1778; built the first flour mill in Manayunk, and operated it for a number of years, in partnership with Samuel Gorgas, under the firm name of Schmick & Gorgas; was a representative in the Pennsylvania Assembly for some years; lived in the old mansion, on the Ridge road; d., unm., Oct. 9, 1857.

Samuel Neidlinger, who married Elizabeth Schmick, at St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, May 5, 1789, was probably a son of Benedict Neidlinger, who came Samuel Neidlinger, who married Elizabeth Schmick, at St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, May 5, 1789, was probably a son of Benedict Neidlinger, who came from Germany, arriving in Philadelphia in the ship "Louisa," October 3, 1753, aged twenty-four years. Samuel Neidlinger, then at the age of sixteen years, was enrolled, February 3, 1777, as a drummer boy of the Sixth Company, Capt. A. G. Claypoole, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, and later served as a private in the ranks during the Revolutionary War. He subsequently removed to Richmond, Virginia, and died there in 1802, aged forty-one years. His widow, as stated above, was twice married thereafter and died in Philadelphia, November 8, 1848.

Issuc of Samuel and Elizabeth (Schmick) Neidlinger:

Elizabeth Neidlinger, b. Dec. 25, 1794; d. Feb. 26, 1875; m., July 14, 1814, Adam Stull, before named;

Samuel Neidlinger, Jr., of Montgomery co., Pa., m. (first) Hannah Dight, (second) Mary Ann Beaty;

Susan Neidlinger, b. 1798; m. (first) John Cooper, (second) William Gilbert.

John Neidlinger, b. 1800; d. June 8, 1874; m. Mary Shepard.

Adam Stull (2) died in Philadelphia, July 22, 1861, in his seventy-first year.

Issue of Adam and Elizabeth (Neidlinger) Stull:

- GEORGE WASHINGTON STULL, b. Nov. 15, 1815; d. Oct. 26, 1894; m. Rebecca Delaney; of whom presently;
 Susan Stull, b. Oct. 10, 1817; d. Nov. 22, 1843; m. Edwin K. Gatchel, of Phila.;
 Elizabeth Stull, b. Dec. 28, 1819; d. unm., in Phila.;
 Mary Ann Stull, b. Dec. 28, 1821; m. Jacob Updycke;
 Sarah Stull, b. Jan. 20, 1824; d. Feb. 25, 1894; m. Samuel Knox, of Phila.;
 Caroline Stull, b. Jan. 28, 1826; m. John Collins, of Berlin, N. J.;
 John A. C. Stull, b. April 17, 1828; m. Catharine Wyand, and lived in Phila.;
 Catharine Stull, b. Aug. 24, 1830; d. Sept. 24, 1850; m. Jesse Jones, of Phila., who d. Nov. 10, 1857;
 Daniel Stull, b. Dec. 8, 1831; d. Feb. 12, 1863, at Old Point Comfort, Va., of pneumonia, contracted while serving in the Union Army; m. Amanda Emmons, but left no issue;
 Christiana Stull, b. Feb. 17, 1834; m. Charles C. King, of Newark, Del.;
 Amanda Stull, b. June 5, 1838; m. Robert Wilson, of Phila.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STULL, eldest son of Adam and Elizabeth (Neidlinger) Stull, born in the city of Philadelphia, November 15, 1815, was educated in the public schools of that city, and learned the trade of a printer, but his health becoming impaired by the confinement of that occupation, he abandoned it, and after engaging in business in the city for a few years, became connected with the gas department of the city. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, and took an active interest in municipal affairs. On the consolidation of the outlying districts of Philadelphia county into the city, he was elected a member of the School Board, and becoming a member of the Board of Control, retained that position until his death, October 26, 1894.

George W. Stull married, February 27, 1840, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Delaney, a veteran of the War of 1812-14, of the Fourth Company (Frankford Artillerists), First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to "Advanced Light Brigade," under Brig. Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, and on her mother's side a descendant of the Toy family, who were among the early settlers at Marcus Hook.

Issue of George Washington and Rebecca (Delaney) Stull:

- Anna Maria Stull, b. May 22, 1841; m. John H. Yearsley, of Phila.;
 George W. Stull, Jr., b. April 25, 1844; d. May 28, 1872; m. Harriet Gorgas, who d. Feb. 6, 1895;
 John T. Stull, b. April 6, 1846; d. May 28, 1884; unm.;
 ADAM A. STULL, b. Sept. 15, 1848; m. Emily P. Yearsley; of whom presently;
 Elizabeth Stull, b. July 21, 1850; d. March 28, 1887; m. Pemberton B. West;
 Mary Ann Stull, b. Dec. 13, 1852; d. in Phila., Aug. 3, 1899; unm.;
 Samuel Stull, b. Jan. 31, 1856; m. Josephine Elliott, and resides in Phila.

ADAM ARBUCKLE STULL, third son and fourth child of George Washington and Rebecca (Delaney) Stull, born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1848, was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1867 entered the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, as bookkeeper; was later made teller, which position he filled until July, 1882, when he resigned to accept a position in a Colorado National Bank, at Denver. In March, 1883, he resigned the latter position to become assistant secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company, with office in New York City, was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, November, 1884, and to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May, 1886. In September, 1886, he resigned to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Commonwealth Title, Insur-

ance and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, which position he filled until December 31, 1899, when he was elected president of the Trust Company of North America, which position he still fills.

Politically Mr. Stull is an ardent Republican, and has been many years a member of the Union League, Penn Club, Merion Cricket Club, and other social organizations, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is treasurer of the Society of the War of 1812-14. He has been for over ten years treasurer of the Midnight Mission, and takes an active interest in other philanthropic and charitable institutions and works.

Adam A. Stull married, October 15, 1872, Emily Pauline, daughter of Townsend and Ann Haworth (Reifsnyder) Yearsley, of ancient Quaker lineage, descended on the maternal side from William Warner, and from pioneer English settlers antedating William Penn.

Issue of Adam A. and Emily Pauline (Yearsley) Stull:

Evelyn Lewis Stull, b. Sept. 1, 1874.

WHITAKER FAMILY.

RICHARD WHITAKER, was one of the widely known and prominent men in West New Jersey from 1676 to 1718. He was born in England about 1644. His parentage is not known with certainty, but there is good reason to believe that he was a son of Rev. Jeremiah Whitaker, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, 1599; educated at Sidney College, Cambridge; was one of the men who wrote the "Presbyterian Confession of Faith and Catechism." He was pastor of St. Magdalen Bermondsey, in Southwark, preaching in Southwark, Westminster, and Christ Church, London. He died in London, 1654, and a son, William, succeeded him.

In 1673 John Fenwick became possessed of one-tenth of West Jersey; his tenth comprised the present counties of Cumberland and Salem, all originally Salem county. Fenwick sold much of the land before sailing for the Delaware, and many purchasers accompanied him in the ship, "Griffin," Robert Griffin, master, 1675. William Hancock of the parish of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, London, purchased 1,000 acres, and not being able to accompany the first settlers to the province, executed the following power of attorney to his cousin, Richard Whitaker:

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that I, William Hancock, of the parish of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, Cordwinder, for divers goods causes me hereunto especially moving, Have assigned constituted and appointed and by these presents in my stead and place have put and constituted my trusty and well beloved cozen Richard Whittaker, of ye City of London, Cordwinder, to be my true and lawfull Attorney deputy and Assignee, for mee and in my name and to my only use and benefit as well to ask demand sue for recover receive and take full and absolute possession of all and every my Lott or Lotts of Land situated lying and being in New Jersey or New Caesarea in America in the parts beyond ye Seas and after recovering possession of ye said Lott or Lotts of Land had or taken to plant ye same to my most advantage, &c.

In Witness Whereof I, ye said William Hancock have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Sixth of July, Ano. Dni. 1675, in the 27th. year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles ye Second, over England, &c.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

William hancock (LS)

Thomas Scamadain,
et Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Notary Public.

With the above-quoted power of attorney (still in possession of his descendants) Richard Whitaker came over in the "Griffin," with Fenwick and others, including Richard Hancock (a brother of William), who later became Fenwick's surveyor general. The "Griffin" probably sailed a day or two after the date of the above power of attorney, and arrived in the Delaware gmo. (November) 23, 1675. William Hancock did not leave England until about October 1, 1679; his will was made in England, September 29, 1679, when "intending a voyage for West Jersey" and was proved in West Jersey, August 2, 1680, and letters testamentary granted to his widow, Isabella, whose will, dated September 1, 1680, gives a legacy to "Richard Whittaker, of Salem."

Richard Whitaker became a prominent man in the colony at Salem soon after landing. An agreement entered into between Fenwick and the purchasers of land in his tenth, dated June 25, 1676, providing that each purchaser of 500 acres of land should have sixteen acres thereof laid out to him in the town limits, bears the

signatures of ten of the first settlers, including Richard Whitaker. On July 5, 1676, he took the oath as one of the Council of Government of West Jersey by the proprietors, a position he retained until 1702. Hancock's farm of 868 acres of land, is designated in the warrant for its survey as "Whitacre's Plantation," but in the return of survey as "Hancock's Hurst." Richard Whitaker married Elizabeth Adkin, of Alloways Creek, 1mo. (March) 17, 1679, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth. About 1685 he removed with his family to the south side of Cohansey Creek, and settled on a large tract of land near what is now known as New Englandtown, the locality being known as Herring Row. George Provoe, of Alloways Creek, cordwainer, in his will, dated August 1, 1688, refers to eight of his cattle being cared for by Richard Whitaker, and devises the increase of these cattle to Elizabeth Whitaker, wife of Richard, and also leaves a money legacy to Elizabeth, the daughter.

On his farm, above mentioned, Richard Whitaker built a large brick mansion, known as the Whitaker Mansion, which endured 150 years. In the same neighborhood he and Henry Buck kept a large store, trading in their own sloops directly with Boston, New York, and the West Indies. Their ancient store books are still in the possession of the family. From these books we know the names of most of the people resident in the township at that day, and the prices and nature of the goods sold at that time.

On account of his prominence in the community and his business ability Richard Whitaker was much sought after as attorney to sell real estate; to attest wills; to act as executor or administrator of estates of decedents, or to make inventories of such estates. The date of death of his first wife, Elizabeth Adkin, is not known, nor the date of death of his daughter, Elizabeth, who is not mentioned in his will; the wife mentioned in the will is called Abigail. This will is dated June 5, 1718, and though it states that he is "very sick and weak of body," he seems to have lived nearly two years longer, as the will was not offered for probate until January 12, 1719-20, when, the executors refusing to act, its proof does not appear of record. An inventory was made January 1, 1720-21.

Issue of Richard Whitaker, as shown by his will:

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, of whom presently;

Thomas Wetherill, d. 1779, leaving four sons and three daus., mentioned in his will;

Richard Whitaker, d., intestate, 1721; letters of administration being granted to his widow, Hannah, Dec. 26, 1721;

Katharine Whitaker, of whom we have no further record.

The three sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and Richard Whitaker, were members of a military organization, of the district including the south side of Cohansey Creek, under Capt. Joseph Seeley, the muster roll of which bears date November 18, 1716.

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, eldest son of Richard, the emigrant, became owner and occupant of the original homestead. The plantation extended along the south side of Cohansey Creek, nearly midway of its course of twenty miles from the head of navigation, where Bridgeton now stands, to the Delaware Bay. The Whitaker Mansion stood on a high bluff, fronted broad fields to the south, and faced Cohansey Creek on the north.

Nathaniel Whitaker was a Presbyterian, and was one of a committee appointed to take title to the ground where stood the earliest house of worship of the Fair-

field Church, one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the country. He was one of the grantees in the deed therefor from Daniel Elmer, dated June 9, 1747. Unfortunately, the earliest records of this ancient church were destroyed by fire, and with them many interesting facts relating to the early settlers of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, where it was located. Nathaniel Whitaker married (first), November 18, 1729, Mary Ann Dixon, who died November 13, 1738, leaving three children. He married (second), September 13, 1739, Ruth Buck, by whom he had four children. His will, dated December 13, 1752, devises his house and homestead to his eldest son Ambrose and makes him one of the executors, and bequests are made to the other six children.

Issue of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Dixon) Whitaker:

AMBROSE WHITAKER, b. Dec. 15, 1730; of whom presently;

Lemuel Whitaker, b. March 3, 1732; d. unm.;

Lewis Whitaker, b. June 29, 1734; m. Anna ———, and had at least three children, viz.:

Lydia Whitaker, b. Feb. 19, 1760; d. Oct. 1, 1830; m., Feb. 19, 1784, her first cousin, Nathaniel Whitaker, son of Ambrose, of whom later;

Lemuel Whitaker, settled near Muskingum, O., where he d. at about eighty years of age, leaving several children;

Lewis Whitaker, also removed to Muskingum, O., then to Hennepin, Ill.; one of his sons, John Whitaker, was one of the framers of the first constitution of Ill., 1818.

Issue of Nathaniel and Ruth (Buck) Whitaker:

Sarah Whitaker, b. Nov. 9, 1740; d. Oct. 25, 1806; unm.;

Hannah, b. March 3, 1742; m. Ephraim Foster, and had ten children; her youngest dau. m. Rev. Ethan Osborn, pastor of the "Old Stone Church," Cumberland co.;

Daniel Whitaker, b. Feb. 11, 1745; d. unm.;

Ruth Whitaker, b. May 24, 1746; m. Josiah Harris, and had two sons, Enoch and John; m. (second) ——— Davis, and had two children by him.

AMBROSE WHITAKER, eldest son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Dixon) Whitaker, born on the old homestead, December 15, 1730; lived a time on Jones' Island, later settling in Pittsgrove, Salem county. He married (first), January 16, 1755, Freelope, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Preston) Stratton, died May 8, 1765, "aged thirty-two years, two months, ten days." He married (second), December 10, 1766, Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Harris, born June 10, 1733, died November 4, 1771; (third), October 5, 1772, Rachel, daughter of Recompence Leake, born October 3, 1743, died January 30, 1823, who is buried beside him in the Presbyterian Churchyard, at Daretown. He had in all, thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to mature years and married; five by his first wife, three by the second and five by the third wife. Ten of these survived him. Ambrose Whitaker died November 5, 1796, aged sixty-eight years, ten months, ten days.

Issue of Ambrose and Freelope (Stratton) Whitaker:

Freelope Whitaker, b. Nov. 21, 1756; m. Butler Thompson, and d. before her father, leaving one dau.:

Mary Thompson, m. Thomas Sheppard, and had five children; afterward m. Abraham Silver, and later m. William White.

Mary Whitaker, b. Oct. 10, 1758; m., May 7, 1782, Jedediah Ogden, and had five children: Isaac, Jedediah, Neri, Ruth and Daniel;

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, b. Feb. 8, 1760; of whom presently;

Abigail Whitaker, b. May 8, 1761; m., Sept. 12, 1786, Jeffry Parvin; d. March 3, 1795, leaving two children;
 Catharine Whitaker, b. Oct. 14, 1763; d. Nov. 12, 1796; m., 1782, Joshua Reeves, of Bridgeton, and had seven children.

Issue of Ambrose and Ruth (Harris) Whitaker:

David Whitaker, b. Oct. 17, 1767; d. July 29, 1807; m. Catharine Du Bois, 1788, and had six children;
 Hannah Whitaker, b. March 29, 1769; lived only thirty days;
 Lewis Whitaker, b. Oct. 15, 1770; d. Oct. 1, 1828; m. (first), 1797, Mary Du Bois, by whom he had three children; m. a second time and had four children.

Issue of Ambrose and Rachel (Leake) Whitaker:

Recompense Whitaker, b. April 17, 1774; d. Oct. 23, 1809; m., March 6, 1800, Rachel Moore, and had five children; he was named as one of the executors of his father's will;
 Oliver Whitaker, b. Sept. 10, 1775; d. Dec. 11, 1831; m. (first), Feb. 2, 1799, Mary Summerell, and moved to Clinton co., O.; his first wife d. leaving five children, and he m. (second), 1807, Elizabeth Kirby, by whom he had six children;
 Freelove Whitaker, b. March 29, 1778; d. Jan., 1842; bur. in old churchyard at Daretown; m., April 23, 1804, David Du Bois, and had seven children;
 Isaac Whitaker, b. Jan. 11, 1780; d. Feb. 23, 1857; was a schoolmate and chum of Capt. James Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake," of "Don't give up the ship" fame; Capt. Lawrence tried to induce Isaac Whitaker to accept a commission on his ship, but he declined; he m., March 10, 1814, Ann Fithian, and had twelve children; Ann, the wife, d. April 23, 1855; both she and her husband are bur. at Deerfield;
 Sarah Leake Whitaker, b. Nov. 1, 1781; m. Dr. Robert Hunter Van Meter, and had eight children; she it was who took charge of the old books and power of attorney of her ancestor, Richard Whitaker.

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, third child and eldest son of Ambrose Whitaker, by his first wife, Freelove Stratton, was born February 8, 1760, in the Whitaker Mansion erected by his great-grandfather, Richard Whitaker, and lived on the original homestead all his life, becoming in early manhood owner of the western part of the original plantation on which the mansion stood. He worshipped at the Old Stone Church, during much of the ministry of Rev. Ethan Osborn, the "Old Man Beloved," occupying the old family pew, No. 16, until 1801, when he rented No. 26, which, as shown by the records of the church, was still rented to his heirs in 1822. He was elected a trustee of the church May 4, 1801, and held that position until his death, January 15, 1804, at the early age of forty-four years.

He married, February 19, 1784, his first cousin, Lydia, daughter of Lewis and Anna Whitaker.

Issue of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker:

JOEL WHITAKER, b. April 14, 1785; d. May 16, 1860; m., June 7, 1809, Ruth Newcomb; of whom presently;
 REUEL WHITAKER, b. Dec. 22, 1786; d. Feb. 5, 1858; m., March 28, 1810, Sarah Westcott; of whom later;
 ANNA WHITAKER, b. Oct. 21, 1788; d. May 16, 1862; m., Sept. 22, 1807, Preston Bishop; of whom later;
 Lydia Whitaker, b. Oct. 30, 1790; d. Nov. 5, 1791;
 NATHANIEL WHITAKER, b. Sept. 23, 1792; d. May 12, 1867; m., March 30, 1814, Hannah Bacon Husted; of whom later;
 Lydia Whitaker, b. March 31, 1794; d. May 24, 1794;
 LYDIA WHITAKER, b. Sept. 17, 1796; d. March 2, 1863; m., July 19, 1813, James Craig; of whom later;
 Abigail Whitaker, b. Sept. 5, 1800; d. Nov. 10, 1800.

JOEL WHITAKER, eldest child of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker, was born April 14, 1785, on the old Whitaker homestead; he was executor of his mother's will; after his marriage, 1809, he moved to Downe township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he resided until May, 1835, when he removed with his wife and family (with the exception of his oldest daughter, who was married in New Jersey, 1833) to Granville, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until his death, May 16, 1860. He married, June 7, 1809, Ruth Newcomb, of Downe township.

Issue of Joel and Ruth Whitaker:

ALANSON WHITAKER, b. March 24, 1810; m. (first) Maria Jane Taggart, (second) Hannah Baxendale;

MARY CLARK WHITAKER, b. July 3, 1813; m. Henry Blizzard;

JOEL WHITAKER, b. Oct. 22, 1815; m. Jane (Leech) Noble;

WILLIAM NEWCOMB WHITAKER, b. Aug. 2, 1817; m. (first) Clarissa Bateman, (second) Victoria Jardella;

RUTH WHITAKER, b. Oct. 2, 1819; m. Samuel Albert Dixon;

DANIEL WHITAKER, b. Nov. 17, 1822; m. Mary Elodia Bennett;

ETHAN OSBORN WHITAKER, b. March 21, 1825; m. (first) Ellen Kittrige Keyes, (second) Ursula Aurilla Bronnell;

ADALINE CRAIG WHITAKER, b. June 3, 1827; m. Hiram William White.

ALANSON WHITAKER, oldest child of Joel and Ruth, was born March 24, 1810; he owned a farm near Granville, Illinois; was School Treasurer of Granville township; he died November 4, 1889. He married, March 28, 1839, Maria Jane Taggart, who died May 22, 1845; they had two children, one of whom died in infancy:

Emma Whitaker, b. Jan. 17, 1840; residing in Orleans, Neb.; m., Oct. 2, 1859, Stephen Dillno Lane, president of a bank in Orleans, two terms City Treasurer and two terms Mayor; he d. Nov. 11, 1906; they had five children, two d. unm.:

Helen Maria Lane, b. Aug. 24, 1860; m., March 24, 1882, Albert Kinnie; they reside in Holbrook, Neb., and have six children: Vira A., Fred, Frank, Ernest H., Edith H., and Dillno Lane Kinnie;

Mary Alice Lane, b. June 8, 1865; graduate in music, at a conservatory in Neb.; m., Sept., 1902, Rev. E. E. Crippen, a Methodist minister of Orleans;

Edna Maude Lane, b. March 27, 1878; m. Fred M. Hull; they reside in Wyalusing, Pa., and have four children: Helen, Alice, Gordon and Harry Hull.

Alanson Whitaker married (second), June 19, 1851, Hannah Baxendale, a native of England; she died May 12, 1896; they had issue:

Mary Ruth Whitaker, b. Sept. 15, 1852; m., Aug., 1883, Lincoln Whitney; they reside in Long Beach, Cal., and have one child living, Foy Verner Whitney, b. May 15, 1884;

Cornelia Whitaker, b. March 2, 1857; she lives on the old homestead at Granville; unm.

MARY CLARK WHITAKER, second child of Joel and Ruth, born July, 1813, died March 30, 1842; married, about 1833, Henry, son of Benjamin Blizzard, of Downe township, Cumberland county, New Jersey. They had three children:

James Blizzard, b., April, 1835; drowned at sea, off Saybrook, Conn., Dec. 6, 1856; unm.;

Elizabeth Blizzard, b. 1839; d. Jan. 29, 1876; m. Isaac Jerrell; now residing in Ocean View, N. J.; they had two children:

Everett J. Jerrell, b. Jan. 21, 1870; resides in Cape May, N. J.; m. Elnora T. Stevens; they have one child:

Charles Parker Jerrell, b. April, 1898.

Anna Mary Jerrell, b. June 2, 1872; after death of her mother, was adopted by Jacob Auld, of Dividing Creek, N. J., and was known as Mame Auld; m., Aug.

21, 1894, George Laws, principal of a school at Heislerville, N. J., son of George Laws, soldier in Civil War; they have three children:

Lorana Laws, b. Sept. 29, 1895;

Adelia Laws, b. Dec. 23, 1896;

Anna Laws, b. Nov. 24, 1897.

Furman Ladow Blizzard, b. April 20, 1841; after death of his mother, he was adopted by his father's half-brother, David Campbell, and took that surname. He is in business in Port Elizabeth, N. J. He m. (first) Retta, dau. of Capt. Charles Bowker; no issue; m. (second), April 5, 1866, Emma Ludlam Stanford, of Dennisville, N. J., dau. of Ingate and Julia Ludlam Stanford, and had two children:

Stanford Campbell, d. inf.;

Eva Stanford Campbell, b. Jan. 31, 1871; m., Jan. 14, 1908, William H. Owens; they reside in Port Norris, N. J.

JOEL WHITAKER, third child of Joel and Ruth, was born October 22, 1815; he was a farmer and vocal music teacher; postmaster of Hennepin, Illinois, and School Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways; he died October 22, 1901; in February, 1854, he married Mrs. Jane (Leech) Noble, daughter of John and Mary Leech; they had seven children, five of whom died without issue; those living are:

Harriet Whitaker, b. Nov. 24, 1854; m., May 6, 1895, John Thomas Wilson, native of Birmingham, England; they reside at St. Louis, Mo.; no issue;

Lewis Newcomb Whitaker, b. Sept. 11, 1856; m. (first), Jan. 1, 1891, Josie Cahill, and had two sons, Earl and Stanley; m. (second), in 1903, his first wife's sister, Julia Cahill; they have children, and reside in Laclede, Mo.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB WHITAKER, fourth child of Joel and Ruth, born August 2, 1817, died at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota; he was a Baptist minister; married, July 25, 1838, Clarissa, daughter of David F. and Ruth Bateman, of Cedarville, New Jersey; she died December 6, 1847; they had issue:

William Bateman Whitaker, b. June 18, 1839;

Albert Whitaker, b. Oct. 4, 1842; a soldier in Civil War; d. of sickness in the army, Oct. 24, 1861;

Adaline Whitaker, b. May 21, 1845; m., 1864, George Vandorn;

Edward Whitaker, b. Nov. 10, 1847; d. May 18, 1848.

William N. Whitaker married (second) Victoria, daughter of Andrew and Ann P. Jardella; they had four children, two of whom died in infancy:

Frank Whitaker, b. June 10, 1860;

Victoria Jardella Whitaker, b. May 10, 1862; m. ——— Raybourn.

RUTH WHITAKER, fifth child of Joel and Ruth, born October 2, 1819, died May 17, 1847; married, about 1838, Samuel Albert Dixon, and had two children:

Thomas Powell Dixon, b. about 1839; living in Ill.; unm.;

Charles Albert Dixon, b. about 1842; m., about 1873, Mrs. Nancy (Coulter) Snyder; they reside in Newberry, Ore.

DANIEL WHITAKER, sixth child of Joel and Ruth, born November 17, 1822; educated at Academy at Mount Palatine, Illinois, and Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, New York, graduating from the latter institution, 1850; and from Theological Seminary, University of Rochester, New York, 1852; ordained a Baptist minister, September 5, 1852, and in 1853 went as a missionary to Maulmain, Burma, where he was a most zealous and successful worker, and

organizer of American Baptist Missionary Union; died in Burma, August 18, 1857; married in Homer, New York, August 29, 1852, Mary Elodia (born at Calcutta, Hindoostan, November 1, 1829, died August 20, 1906), a daughter of Rev. Cephas and Stella Bennett, of the Burmese Mission; she married (second) Thomas Ranney, and her two surviving daughters took the name of their stepfather; her three children were:

Cephas Bennett Whitaker, b. in Maulmain, Burma, Nov. 10, 1853; d. in Toungoo, Burma, April 15, 1857;

Mary Stella Whitaker, now known as Mary Whitaker Ranney, b. in Maulmain, Feb. 2, 1855; educated at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y.; treasurer of Women's Baptist Missionary Society of the West, 1888-98; now living at London, England;

Ruth Whitaker Ranney, b. in Toungoo, Burma, Feb. 24, 1857; educated with her sister at Cortland Academy, New York; appointed Baptist Missionary to Burma, 1886, and now engaged in school work at Insein, Burma.

ETHAN OSBORN WHITAKER, seventh child of Joel and Ruth, born March 21, 1825, was ordained a Baptist minister, August, 1852; pastor of a church at Palestine Grove, Illinois, 1854-56; church in Tremont, Illinois, 1856-58; enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, August 13, 1862; after the capture of Vicksburg, he was sent north in charge of Confederate prisoners, contracting smallpox from them; he died on Small-pox Island, below St. Louis, Missouri, March 15, 1863; he married, February 5, 1853, Ellen Kitrige Keyes, who died May 15, 1854; they had no children. He married (second), July 5, 1855, Ursula Aurilla, daughter of Clark Wilbur and Elizabeth Bronnell, of New York; she resides at Sacramento, California; they had four children:

Ethan Wilbur Whitaker, b. May 25, 1856; moved to the southern states, and believed to have d. there of yellow fever;

Frederick Henry Whitaker, b. Feb. 18, 1858; m., July 21, 1901, Anna Marie Jensen, a native of Denmark; they have no children, and reside in Sacramento;

Frances Ellen Whitaker, b. Feb. 20, 1860; d. April 5, 1863;

Ruth Elizabeth Whitaker, b. Feb. 20, 1860; d. Aug. 13, 1899; m., 1886, Albert Chaussee; residing in Pender, Thurston co., Neb.; there are two sons living:

Edwin Bronnell Chaussee, b. May 6, 1889; resides in Jefferson, Union co., S. D.;

Herbert Wilbur Chaussee, b. May 2, 1894; resides with his father in Pender.

ADALINE CRAIG WHITAKER, eighth and youngest child of Joel and Ruth, born June 3, 1827; married, about 1847, Hiram Willard, son of Hiram Pitts and Mary White; Adaline White died May 4, 1874; H. W. White died in Streator, Illinois, February 26, 1900; they had nine children, three of whom died without issue:

Sidney Lewis White, b. Aug. 29, 1848; resides in Blue Hill, Neb.; m., 1873, Josephine Taliaferro; they had six children, two d. s. p.:

Alice Luella White, m. Thornton Foe, 1894; d. 1897; they had two children, Carmon and Fern;

Hiram Walter White, resides in Blue Hill, Neb.;

Edna Frances White, m. Edward Turner; they reside in Bird City, Kan., and have one child;

Ethel White, resides in Bird City.

Daniel Alby Bennett White, son of Hiram and Adaline, b. July 6, 1853; m. Ellen Smith; he lives in Perry, Mo., with his three younger children, Dias Bradley, Francis Alby Lewis, and Jay Pitts White; his three older children are m.:

Edith Adell White, m. Homer Weldy; they reside in Vandalia, Mo., and have two children, Alma and Virddie Alene;

Henry Willard White, m. Margaret Rigg; reside in Vandalia, and have one dau., Densie Marie;

- Grace Mabel White, m. Richard Cole; they live in Perry, Mo., and have one dau. Frank Willard White, b. Nov. 5, 1858; m. Mrs. Hester (Snyder) Dye; they reside in Mellette, S. D.; no children;
- Cora Adaline White, b. Aug. 11, 1865; m. Frank Hamm; they reside in Hennepin, Ill., and have nine children: Waldo Adelbert, Henry Lewis, Willard Franklin, Fannie Aldena, Roland Rensellaer, Katherine Adaline, Bertha Lillian, Mabel Belle, and Verne Howard;
- Etta Bell White, dau. of Hiram and Adaline, b. Sept. 19, 1867; m. (first) Walter E. Winship; issue, two children, now dead; m. (second) Elbert Tucker Gregg; they reside in Putnam, Ill., and have three children: Mutie Adaline, Hiram Elbert, and Lee Orry;
- Lillian Ruth White, dau. of Hiram and Adaline, b. April 15, 1872; m. David Behr Hamm; they reside in Nemaha, Ia., and have two children: Russell Ruel and Marguerite.

REUEL WHITAKER, second son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker, born December 22, 1796, on the old Whitaker homestead; died in Fairton, February 5, 1858; married, March 28, 1810, Sarah, daughter of John Westcott (a Justice of the Peace and a commander of a troop of horse in the War of 1812-14), by his wife, Mary, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Bennett. Sarah (Westcott) Whitaker died at Fairton, New Jersey, December 4, 1884, aged ninety-four years, three months, sixteen days; they had issue:

- CLARISSA ANN WHITAKER, b. April 9, 1811; m. (first) Theophilus E. Harris, (second) Ephraim H. Whiticar;
- Abigail Whitaker, b. May 19, 1813; d. July 31, 1875; unm.;
- Lemuel Whitaker, b. April 4, 1815; d. Feb. 10, 1854; unm.;
- Horace Whitaker, b. April 9, 1817; d. Nov. 16, 1821;
- EPHER WHITAKER, b. March 27, 1820; m. Hannah Maria Force;
- Lucius Whitaker, b. Sept. 28, 1823; d. July 14, 1869; unm.;
- CLEMENT WHITAKER, b. Oct. 28, 1826; m. Harriet Cornelia Cochran;
- HARRIET ANN WHITAKER, b. Feb. 14, 1829; m. Johnson P. Clark;
- FRANKLIN LAWRENCE WHITAKER, b. Aug. 14, 1831; m. Lydia Leaming Ross;
- Isaac Sheppard Whitaker, b. Oct. 10, 1833; was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers; d. in Fairton, at home of his mother, June 28, 1879; unm.

CLARISSA ANN WHITAKER, oldest child of Reuel and Sarah, born April 9, 1811, died in Bridgeton, September 6, 1886; she married (first) Theophilus E. Harris, Sheriff of Cumberland county; after his death became second wife of Hon. Ephraim H. Whiticar, several years a Judge of the County Court, and in succession a member of both houses of New Jersey Legislature; he died one year after serving as Judge, 1879, then eighty-one years of age; his wife, Clarissa, survived him seven years, removing, after his death, to the home of her aged mother, and caring for her until the latter's death. By her second husband, Judge Whiticar, she had no children; by her first husband, Theophilus E. Harris, she had two daughters:

- Ellen R. Harris, m., Dec. 7, 1871, John Ogden, of Bridgeton; she d. May 13, 1873, in the twenty-four year of her age; they had one child:
- Sidney Harris Ogden, b. May 4, 1873; m., 1907, Katherine May Severn, and have one dau.
- Mary E. Harris, second child of Theophilus and Clarissa, graduate of New Jersey State Normal School, was afterward a teacher; d. July 9, 1873, in the twenty-third year of her age.

EPHER WHITAKER, fifth child of Reuel and Sarah, was born March 27, 1820; he went to Bridgeton, 1835, and became versed in all the departments of a village

newspaper business. In 1843 he entered Delaware College, and was graduated from that institution as valedictorian 1847, taking degree of A. B.; A. M., 1850, and D. D., 1877; Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., 1867.

After graduation he taught a year in the academy at Newark, Delaware, and in 1848 entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, graduating 1851. He was appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Southold, Long Island, and continued as such until 1892, when he became pastor emeritus. The Southold Academy was founded under his leadership, 1867.

Dr. Whitaker began to write for publication in 1840, and has continued ever since. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published. Among his books are "A History of Southold" (1881); "Leaves of All Seasons," book of poems (1894). He is an honorary member of New Haven Colony Historical Society; a councilor of Long Island Historical Society; a founder, over twenty years vice-president, of Suffolk County Historical Society.

Dr. Ephor Whitaker married, January 28, 1852, Hannah Maria Force, of Hanover, New Jersey; they had four children:

William Force Whitaker, b., Southold, May 6, 1853; educated in Southold Academy; graduated, first in the class of 1873, at Univ of Pa. (A. B.); A. M. in 1876, and D. D., Union College, 1899; graduated from Union Theological Seminary, 1876, becoming acting pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridge Hampton, N. Y.; pastor of the St. Cloud Church, Orange, N. J., 1877-94; pastor of First Presbyterian Church at Albany, N. Y., 1894-1907, and now pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J. Since 1894 has been a director of Union Theological Seminary; since 1901, commissioner of Auburn Theological Seminary; since 1898, chaplain of Sons of Revolution. He has traveled extensively; has published many historical and other addresses a book on "Swiss Travel," 1889; "Southold's Centuries," 1891. He is unm.;

Sarah Whitaker, dau. of Ephor and Hannah M., b. Dec. 5, 1855, was educated at Southold Academy, graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., and for some time principal of Southold Academy; d. Nov. 13, 1887; unm.;

Martha Whitaker, second dau., b. April 20, 1858; graduated at Southold Academy and Mount Holyoke Seminary; d. March 2, 1905; unm.;

Ellen Bertha Whitaker, third dau., b. March 18, 1860; educated at Southold Academy and at Wellesly College, 1879-83; further pursued her studies in Paris, France.

CLEMENT WHITAKER, seventh child of Reuel and Sarah, was born October 28, 1826; entered office of *Bridgeton Chronicle*; mastered the business of a country newspaper; in 1855, went to Bloomington, Indiana, and established *The Bloomington Republican*, of which he was proprietor and editor until his death, March 5, 1873. He married, May 14, 1860, Harriet Cornelia Cochran, daughter of James and Harriet (Deming) Cochran. They had five children, three of whom died without children, the other two are:

Clement Ephor Whitaker, b. April 3, 1861; m., Oct. 7, 1882, Orpha Sare, d. Jan. 4, 1900; they had four children, two of whom d. young:

Herbert Whitaker, b. Jan., 1890;

Jennie Whitaker, b. April, 1892.

George Morton Whitaker, b. Nov. 21, 1863, of Bloomington, Ind.; m., Nov. 1, 1896, Mrs. Mary (Davis) Kennedy, dau. of Robert T. and Anna C. Davis; they had two daus., d. inf.

HARRIETT ANN WHITAKER, eighth child of Reuel and Sarah, born February 14, 1829; graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1853; married, March 5, 1860, Johnson P. Clark, a native of Watertown, New York, of Irving College, Tennessee.

The college, with other property, was destroyed by fire during the Civil War; after the war, he was in the employ of the Census Bureau until his death, May 2, 1890, at Cleveland, Tennessee; Harriet died in McMinnville, Tennessee, June 22, 1901; they had no children.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE WHITAKER, ninth child of Reuel and Sarah, born August 14, 1831, graduated at Bridgeton High School about 1850; in 1865 he moved to Camden, New Jersey, and engaged in business until his death, October 15, 1889. He married, September 21, 1854, Lydia Leaming Ross, born November 21, 1829, in Cape May county, New Jersey, a descendant of Rev. John Moore, of Newtown, Long Island. They had issue:

- JULIA ROSS WHITAKER, b. Nov. 12, 1855; m. William Ross Hunt;
- LEMUEL WHITAKER, b. Nov. 22, 1857; m. Clara Porter Wheeler;
- Clarence Bartlett Whitaker, b. May 8, 1859, at Cape May, N. J.; is unm.;
- HARRY VAN DYKE WHITAKER, twin of Clarence; m. (first) Balbina de Cuevas, (second) Caroline Martha Crawford;
- FRANK LEAMING WHITAKER, b. Feb. 15, 1861; m. Frank Sanderson Kintzing;
- HERBERT COLEMAN WHITAKER, b. Oct. 31, 1862; m. Agnes Tweed;
- Cora Whitaker, b. May 17, 1865; m. Charles Jacob Yocum.

JULIA ROSS WHITAKER, eldest child of Franklin and Lydia, born November 12, 1855, graduated from Trenton Normal School, 1872; married William Ross Hunt, son of William Schenk and Matilda Glenn (Ross) Hunt. His wife, Julia, died in Camden, November 13, 1883; they had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy:

Jeannette Pallen Hunt, b. Feb. 17, 1882.

LEMUEL WHITAKER, born November 22, 1857, entered University of Pennsylvania (class of 1879), graduated, 1881 from, Columbia College (A. B.); A. M., 1894; Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902. He has been an educator all his life; was two years head master of Southold Academy; two years principal of graded schools in the west; fifteen years in charge of department of literature and language in Northeast Manual Training High School of Philadelphia, and is now principal of Southern High School; president of Philadelphia Alumni Association of Columbia University. He married, at Greenport, Long Island, January 13, 1885, Clara Porter, daughter of William J. Wheeler; no issue.

HARRY VAN DYKE WHITAKER, born May 8, 1859, twin brother of Clarence, is now in business in the Old South Building, Boston, Massachusetts. He married at San Francisco, California, June 24, 1891, Balbina de Cuevas, born in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, March 31, 1868, and died at San Rafael, California, April 19, 1900; they had one child, Claudine Whitaker.

Harry V. D. Whitaker married (second), September 2, 1903, Caroline Martha Crawford; they had one child, Harry V. D. Whitaker, who died in infancy.

FRANK LEAMING WHITAKER, fifth child of Franklin and Lydia, born February 15, 1861; married, October 1, 1885, Frank Sanderson Kintzing, a graduate of Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, daughter of Tench Coxe Kintzing, and his wife, Mary Musser Dunn. They have two children:

- Florence Leaming Whitaker, b. Jan. 31, 1888; educated at Marshall College, Huntingdon, and Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.;
- Marguerite Whitaker, b. July 12, 1891.

HERBERT COLEMAN WHITAKER, sixth child of Franklin and Lydia, was born October 31, 1862; student at University of Pennsylvania, 1881-86 (B. S. and M. E.), and Ph. D., 1896; for two years lecturer on economics and politics with Philadelphia Ethical Society; for four years lecturer on mathematics and economics in evening High school; for twenty years professor of mathematics in the Central Manual Training High School, and now head of the department of mathematics in the Southern High School of Philadelphia. He is author of a text-book on trigonometry, and a frequent contributor to various mathematical, scientific and economic magazines; is a member of many scientific and educational societies, and treasurer of the Ph. D. Society of Alumni of University of Pennsylvania. He married, December 22, 1887, Agnes, daughter of David and Agnes (Ross) Tweed; their children are:

- Norman Tweed Whitaker, b. April 9, 1890; graduated from Central Manual Training High School of Phila., 1908;
- Hazel Whitaker, b. Feb. 27, 1892; student in classical course (college preparatory), Girls' High School, Phila.;
- Dorothy Whitaker, b. Aug. 20, 1894;
- Roland Tweed Whitaker, b. Oct. 15, 1896.

CORA WHITAKER, youngest child of Franklin and Lydia, born May 17, 1865; prepared for college at Southold Academy, Long Island, 1881-82; was in class of 1886, Mt. Holyoke Seminary; she married, June 24, 1896, Charles Jacob, son of Jacob H. Yocum, an eminent civil engineer. Mr. Yocum is connected with Baldwin Locomotive Works; no issue.

ANNA WHITAKER, third child of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker, was born October 22, 1788, on the old Whitaker homestead, which she made her home until her marriage by Rev. Ethan Osborn, September 22, 1807, to Preston Bishop (son of Ichabod and Elizabeth Bishop), born December 22, 1786; he lived ten years a sea-faring life as captain of a vessel. In 1817 he and his family left Philadelphia, moved to Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and five years later to Ohio, finally settling in 1832, on a farm near Goshen, where he and his wife died in 1862, she on May 16, he on November 16. They had issue:

- LYDIA ANNA BISHOP, b. Aug. 13, 1808; m. Jacob Andrews;
- ICHABOD BISHOP, b. Aug. 27, 1810; m. (first) Lucy Ann Leever, (second) Jane Ann Hartman;
- DANIEL BISHOP, b. Jan. 27, 1814; m. Ellen Stroup;
- Nancy Trenchard Bishop, b. March 21, 1816; m., June 3, 1841, Rev. William T. McMullen; d., New Boston, O., Aug. 6, 1899; no issue;
- NATHANIEL WHITAKER BISHOP, b. Jan. 26, 1819; m. Phoebe Vandervort;
- Elizabeth Massey Bishop, b. April 24, 1821; d. May 3, 1900; in 1839, m. Benjamin Riggs; they had three children, the second of whom is living:
 - Martha A. Riggs, b. June 12, 1843; m., Feb. 14, 1866, Albert J. Gibbs, of Lovejoy, Ga., and have issue:
 - Lida Gibbs, b. Dec. 21, 1866;
 - Luella Gibbs, b. Feb. 22, 1869;
 - Jennie Gibbs, b. Feb. 3, 1874;
 - Jesse Gibbs, b. March 18, 1877.
- LEONARD WESTCOTT BISHOP, b. July 25, 1823; m. Laura Williams;
- PRESTON BISHOP, b. Feb. 6, 1826; m. Mary E. Ford;
- Ruben Hill Bishop, b. Oct. 19, 1828; d. Dec. 20, 1852;
- HENRIETTA LOUISA BISHOP, b. Feb. 22, 1831; m. (first) John Shank, (second) Alfred Robinson.

LYDIA ANNA (or Lydiana) BISHOP, oldest child of Preston and Anna Bishop, was born August 23, 1808, and died January 30, 1846; she married, March 30, 1826, Jacob Andrews; they had issue:

Josiah Andrews, b. March 27, 1827; m., Oct., 1847, Sarah Bruno; they had nine children;
Martha Jane Andrews, b. Sept. 15, 1828; m., July 29, 1849, David A. Henry; they have four children living:

Isaac Montgomery Henry, m. Anna Keough, and had five children, Maud, Alice, Jesse Barry, Walter Alexander, and John Clifford;

Robert Henry, m. Wilhelmena Kopf, and has two children living: Martha Margaret, m. William George Timothy; and Cora Mae, m. Arthur C. McMaster;

Henry Clay Henry, m. Josephine Hume; have three children;

Lulu Henry, unm.

Robert N. C. Andrews, b. June 13, 1831; d. April 25, 1899;

Benjamin M. Andrews, b. Sept., 1832; d. April, 1899;

Elizabeth Ann Andrews, b. Aug. 18, 1834; m., 1853, William Reed; she d. 1859; they had three children;

Mary Andrews, b. Aug. 6, 1836; d. in Clarksville, O., April 19, 1903; m., June 6, 1858, Archibald Hadley; five of their seven children are living:

Clara Hadley, m. Warren Whitacre, and have two children living:

Lenna Whitacre, m. and has five children:

Roy Whitacre, b. July 22, 1888.

Nathaniel Bishop Hadley, m. Ella Ann Varley; they had issue:

Julia Vivien Hadley, b. March 23, 1892;

Paul Shelton Hadley, b. June 8, 1894.

Anna Hadley, m. Willis Penquite; had one child:

Everett Penquite, b. Nov. 12, 1894.

Ida Hadley, unm.;

Maurice Hadley, m. Carrie McKinney, and have four children: Veda, Mary, William, and Olive.

Anna Andrews, b. July 23, 1838; m., 1856, James Garretson, and had two children: John Garretson and Arthur Garretson;

Nathaniel Andrews, b. April 13, 1840; m. and has several children; resides in Attica, Kan.;

Jacob Andrews, b. June 23, 1842; was a soldier in Civil War; m. has two children;

William McMullen Andrews, b. Aug. 20, 1844; m. twice; had two children by first wife and four by second.

ICHABOD BISHOP, born August 27, 1810, married, April 16, 1833, Lucy Ann Leever; she died May 1, 1860, and in 1861, he married Jane Ann Hartman; by his first wife he had ten children and one by his second wife:

Simon Lever Bishop, son of Ichabod, m. Julia Colby Ferguson; one of their two children is living:

Emma Genevieve Bishop, b. Feb. 28, 1859; m. Rev. Charles Roger Sargent; they reside in Granville, O., and have three children living:

Leroy Duane Sargent, b. July 31, 1886;

Irma Marie Sargent, b. Nov. 24, 1889;

James Clyde Sargent, b. Oct. 3, 1892.

Daniel Leever Bishop, son of Ichabod, m. Nancy J. Roudebush; they reside in Goshen, O., and have four children living:

Eva Adelaide Bishop, unm.;

Cassius Argo Bishop, resides in Goshen, O.: he has one child, Mary Annie, b. Dec. 14, 1906;

Bertha Annetta Bishop, living in Goshen;

Maude Ellen Bishop, m. Lloyd Morris.

Alfred Bishop, son of Ichabod, m. Mary McClain; both dead; their children are:

Ella Bishop, m. William Farquer;

Edward Bishop, m., resides in Eastwood, O.:

- Anna Bishop, m., resides in Cincinnati;
 Ginerva Bishop, m., resides in Cincinnati.
 Lydia Ann Bishop, dau. of Ichabod, d. unm.;
 George P. Bishop, son of Ichabod, m. Elizabeth Snowhill; they reside in Crosstown, O., and have two children living:
 Leonard Otto Bishop, m.;
 Cora Bishop, m.
 Lucy Jane Bishop, dau. of Ichabod, m. Thomas Chambers; they reside in Mt. Orab; they had seven children:
 Carrie, m. David Heslar;
 Mollie E., m. John Henize;
 Ida M., m. William Reeve;
 Frederick I., m. Eva Reeve;
 Dollie V., m. Elmor Rhodes;
 Clinton J., m. Lelah Hodge; he d. about 1906;
 Bertha E., resides with her parents in Mt. Orab.
 Barbara Ellen Bishop, dau. of Ichabod, m. Oliver Heslar; they reside near Midland City, O., and have five children: Charles, Clara, Etta, Walter, and George;
 Mary Elizabeth Bishop, dau. of Ichabod, d. unm.;
 Charles Wesley Bishop, son of Ichabod, m. Emily Prudence Myers; have four children:
 Opha V. Bishop, m. Augustus E. Landon;
 Martha B. Bishop, m. Harry E. Black;
 Oscar M. Bishop, m. Nellie Bracelin;
 Charles G. Bishop.
 Catharine Amanda Bishop, dau. of Ichabod, by his first wife: m. Albert C. Hutchins; their children are:
 Harry Hutchins, of Portsmouth, O.;
 John Hutchins, a physician, living near Portsmouth;
 Bertha Hutchins.
 William Cullen Bishop, only child of Ichabod and Jane, b. July 29, 1863; graduated at Normal University, at Lebanon, O.; admitted to Bar, 1888; resides in Batavia, of which he has been twice Mayor; m. Cora Elva Myers; they have three children:
 Helen Myers Bishop, b. Oct. 27, 1893;
 Robert Louis Bishop, b. Aug. 12, 1901;
 William Cullen Bishop, Jr., b. July 29, 1903.

DANIEL BISHOP, third child of Preston and Anna, born January 29, 1814, married Ellen Stroup; one child (Lovenia), died unmarried; the other:

- Preston Bishop, m. Jane Thacker, and had four children:
 Fred B. Bishop, superintendent of schools in Goshen, O.; m. Margaret B. Smyser;
 Florence G. Bishop, m. Walter C. Leever;
 Walter T. Bishop, d. inf.;
 Norman D. Bishop, m. Lillian West.

NATHANIEL WHITAKER BISHOP, born January 26, 1819; graduate of Ohio Medical College, 1845; he died November 19, 1902; married, May 5, 1845, Phoebe, daughter of John and Martha (Reed) Vandervort; of their four children, all are deceased, one son,

- Lucius Whitaker Bishop, b. Jan. 30, 1846; graduated from Miami University, 1867, and from Ohio Medical College, 1870; he d. May 31, 1899; m., Sept. 9, 1875, Permelia A., dau. of Benjamin and Permelia Knowlton Tufts; she graduated from Xenia Female College, 1869; they had three children:
 Edna Bishop, b. June 4, 1878;
 Julia Louise Bishop, b. May 19, 1881; graduated from Madisonville High School, 1898; attended University of Cincinnati, 1899-1900; Miami University, 1901-03;
 Nathaniel Waldo Bishop, b. Oct. 10, 1884.

LEONARD WESTCOTT BISHOP, son of Preston and Anna, born July 25, 1823; graduated from Ohio Medical College; elected to the Ohio Legislature; died February 28, 1903. He married, August 31, 1865, Louisa, daughter of John and Rachel Williams; one child living:

Vesta Bishop, b. Oct. 25, 1868

PRESTON BISHOP, son of Preston and Anna, born February 6, 1826; graduated at Starling Medical College, of Columbus; married Mary E. Ford; issue, three daughters:

Anna Ida Bishop;
Addie Mary Bishop, m. Dr. J. M. Fisher, of Lapel, Ind.;
May Delia Bishop.

HENRIETTA LOUISA BISHOP, daughter of Preston and Anna, born February 22, 1831; married, 1850, John Shank, who died the following year; no issue; married (second) Alfred, son of Samuel and Sarah Anderson, born August 23, 1829, she died September 20, 1907; they had three children:

Elma F. Anderson, b. Nov. 21, 1860; d. unm., Aug. 10, 1884;
Cora Belle Anderson, b. Aug. 12, 1862; m., Aug. 27, 1885, Dr. Austin Clay, son of Edward and Rachel Roberts; Dr. Roberts graduated at National Normal University, 1883 (B. S. and C. E.); graduated from Starling Medical College, 1890; for four years examining surgeon in United States Pension Department; member of Morrow Board of Education; have two children:
Nina Roberts, b. July 5, 1887;
Elma Anderson Roberts, b. March 14, 1890.
Bertha Estella Anderson, b. June 13, 1875; m., Jan. 2, 1897, Newton Jasper Lewis; they have three children:
Mary Louise Lewis, b. Aug. 19, 1897;
Edith B. Lewis, b. Aug. 13, 1904;
Olive Cora Lewis, b. Feb. 15, 1908.

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, fifth child of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker, was born September 23, 1792, on the old Whitaker homestead in Fairfield. In October, 1834, he moved with his family to Brookville, Indiana, and in September, 1843, to Putnam county, Illinois; died May 12, 1867; married, March 30, 1814, Hannah Bacon, daughter of David and Sarah (Bacon) Husted, born February 5, 1796, died March 2, 1864; they had eight children, viz.:

AMBROSE WHITAKER, b. Dec. 20, 1814; m. Julia Hitchcock;
WILLIAM WHITAKER, b. July 31, 1816; m. Permelia Fruits;
David Husted Whitaker, b. Sept. 1, 1818; d. Sept. 28, 1852; m. Nancy J. Hamilton, and had one son:
Albert Otis Whitaker, b. July 13, 1852; went to Neb., where he was murdered, Sept. 30, 1874.
GEORGE BURGIN WHITAKER, b. July 15, 1820; m. Sarah Cunningham;
JOHN IRELAN WHITAKER, b. June 2, 1822; m. Wilhelmine Schoettler;
Hannah Ann Whitaker, b. June 28, 1825; d. Jan. 13, 1853; m. Wesley Sanders, and had issue, of whom we have no further record;
NATHANIEL WHITAKER, b. Aug. 16, 1828; m. Harriet O. McCord;
CHARLES HENRY WHITAKER, b. Oct. 21, 1832; m. Hannah Elizabeth Robinson.

AMBROSE WHITAKER, oldest child of Nathaniel and Hannah, born December 20, 1814, died May 28, 1895; married Julia Hitchcock, and had nine children, of whom only three are living, viz.:

Owen Lovejoy, m. and has issue;

Edith Whitaker, m. (first) Luther Bryant, who d. Oct. 22, 1881, (second) ——— Wallace; had no issue; by her first husband, she had:

Oscar Chalmer Bryant;

Olive Bell Bryant.

Asenith Whitaker.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, son of Nathaniel and Hannah, born July 31, 1816; lived in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and finally Nebraska, where he died July 15, 1899. He married Permelia Fruits; had seven children, viz.:

Frank Whitaker, b. May 6, 1841; served in Union Cavalry during Civil War; living in Neb.; unm.;

Jonathan Whitaker, b. March 26, 1843; m. Elizabeth Cumberland; no issue;

Mary Hannah Whitaker, b. Aug. 13, 1845; is unm.;

John Henry Whitaker, b. July 27, 1848; lives in Neb.; is m. and had four children: Louella Jannette, Prudence Clarrissa, Bessie May, and Effie Bell;

Margaret Whitaker, b. Feb. 11, 1851; m. Thomas Shane, and had six children: Charles, Ella, Maud, Anna, Burt, and Arvilla;

Ruth Whitaker, b. July 3, 1854, m. Nelson G. Cumberland; he d. Oct. 31, 1894; resides in Neb., with their two children:

Ethel Cumberland, b. Nov. 15, 1883;

Mabel Cumberland, b. Sept. 7, 1886.

Charles Whitaker, b. Oct. 7, 1858; twice m., and has six children by his first wife:

Gertrude, b. Sept. 12, 1888;

Ida, b. Feb. 23, 1890;

Bertha, b. Oct. 30, 1891;

Harry, b. July 12, 1893;

Bernice, b. March 28, 1895;

Linna, b. June 16, 1898.

GEORGE BURGIN WHITAKER, son of Nathaniel and Hannah, born July 15, 1820, died January 26, 1889; he served during the Civil War in Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana; married, April 13, 1848, Sarah Cunningham, born October 15, 1827, died February 13, 1898; they had five children:

Arthur C. Whitaker, b. June 10, 1849; m., Jan. 20, 1876, Nancy Ann Kimball, who d. Jan. 30, 1896; m. (second), Jan. 2, 1908, Annie Behring; he had four children by his first wife:

Demptsey Mansfield Whitaker, b. Nov. 17, 1876; d. Nov. 4, 1891;

Iona Frances Whitaker, m., Dec. 12, 1906, Rev. E. S. Horton; they have a dau., b. Nov. 16, 1907;

Sarah Harriet Whitaker, m. Floyd Pratt, and has one dau., b. Jan. 16, 1904;

George Whitaker.

Ellmore Herbert Whitaker, second child of George and Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1851; civil engineer; m., June 12, 1888, his first cousin, Effie Whitaker, dau. of John I. Whitaker; they have two children:

Herbert Ray Whitaker, b. July 4, 1890;

John Irelan Whitaker, b. Dec. 25, 1891.

Jannette Whitaker, b. Feb. 16, 1854; d., unm., March 25, 1898;

Mary Isabel Whitaker, b. Oct. 12, 1858; m., Aug. 13, 1891, Frank E. Mudge; no issue;

Dick R. Whitaker, b. June 7, 1866; a banker at Alvord, Ia.; m., March 7, 1905, Nellie Edith Bliss; they have one son:

Richard Whitaker, b. Feb. 6, 1906.

JOHN IRELAN WHITAKER, fifth child of Nathaniel and Hannah, born June 2, 1822, died December 12, 1904; married, April 17, 1854, Wilhelmine Schoettler, a native of Germany; she died June 9, 1898; they had issue:

- Effie Whitaker, b. April 13, 1856; m. Ellmore Herbert Whitaker, of La Salle, Ill.;
- Clara Whitaker, b. Feb. 24, 1858; unm.;
- Sidney Whitaker, b. Dec. 20, 1859; m., March 3, 1898, Martha Belle Hopkins, and has six children:
- Sidney Hopkins Whitaker, b. March 13, 1899;
 - John Hopkins Whitaker, b. June 22, 1900;
 - Joel Hopkins Whitaker, b. Aug. 20, 1901;
 - Sarah Hyde Whitaker, b. May 24, 1903;
 - Wilhelmine S. Whitaker, b. Sept. 1, 1904;
 - Richard Hopkins Whitaker, b. April 2, 1906.
- Linna Whitaker, b. Jan. 24, 1862; m., Nov. 15, 1894, Elmore T. James; no issue;
- Eugenie Whitaker, b. Jan. 3, 1865; unm.;
- Charles Lee Whitaker, b. June 4, 1869; m., Sept. 22, 1892, Lena Brennemann, b. Aug. 20, 1871; they have two children:
- Verner Wellesley Whitaker, b. July 14, 1899;
 - Harold Wynwood Whitaker, b. Feb. 3, 1901.

NATHANIEL WHITAKER, the son of Nathaniel and Hannah, born August 16, 1828; married, 1852, Harriet O. McCord, born, Bethel, Illinois, March 29, 1829, and died, St. Louis, Missouri, March 31, 1900; after their marriage, they removed to Greenville, Bond county, Illinois. Mr. Whitaker was killed, March 1, 1875; they had two sons:

- Hillman Whitaker b. April 9, 1853; m. Emma McEldowney; they had five children, all of whom d. unm.;
- Ira N. Whitaker, b. Nov. 27, 1855; m., Feb. 9, 1881, Katie Johnson; no children.

CHARLES HENRY WHITAKER, son of Nathaniel and Hannah, born October 21, 1832; married, September 3, 1853, Hannah Elizabeth Robinson, who died August 29, 1901; they had three children:

- Edith and Ella, twins, d. inf.;
- George Robinson Whitaker, b. May 31, 1865; m., Aug. 11, 1887, Monta Skaggs; they had three children:
 - Charles Lewis Whitaker, b. July 11, 1888;
 - Ethel Eugenie Whitaker, b. Feb. 21, 1891; d. March 9, 1900;
 - Madeline Lucille Whitaker, b. June 25, 1897.

LYDIA WHITAKER, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Whitaker) Whitaker, born on the old Whitaker homestead, September 17, 1796; married, July 19, 1813, James Craig, of Philadelphia, born September 26, 1792. Removed to Millville, New Jersey, where he died May 11, 1849. His wife, Lydia, died March 2, 1863. A short sketch of each of these children follows:

- Adaline Craig, the oldest, b. Nov. 26, 1814; d. Oct. 22, 1826;
- Thomas Craig, second child, b. Nov. 13, 1816; d., unm., at Millville, Feb. 7, 1887;
- Rebecca Craig, third child of James and Lydia, was b. March 14, 1819, and d. March 21, 1859; m., April 18, 1838, Amos Stathams, and had issue:
 - Lydia Bateman Stathams, b. Feb. 25, 1839; m., July 19, 1857, Joshua, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Bramin Dawson: she d. Nov. 6, 1901; they had issue:
 - Kate Adelaide Dawson, b. Jan. 29, 1860; m., Sept. 28, 1882, W. Henry Borden; and had issue:
 - Mabel Dawson Borden, m. Amos Gaunt, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Geitz) Wick; they have one child:
 - John Borden Wick, b. Sept. 15, 1907.
 - Clarence Joshua Borden, b. April 27, 1891;
 - Mary Lydia Borden, b. April 4, 1895.

- Ralph Simmons Dawson, son of Joshua and Lydia, b. March 4, 1878; m. Blanche Reid, of Washington, D. C.
- Sarah E. Stathams, b. Nov. 18, 1840; d. May 22, 1857;
- Martha Ann Stathams, b. April 3, 1842; m., April 13, 1863, Daniel B. Harris; he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to United States Signal Corps, March, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865; lived at Millville until 1873, when he became a Methodist minister of the New Jersey Conference; he retired March, 1906; both living at Pitman Grove, N. J.; they had five children:
- Walter Craig Harris, b. Nov. 23, 1866; m., Nov. 30, 1887, Vernona Malsbury; they had three children:
- Walter Carlton Harris, b. Aug. 4, 1890;
- Daniel Burt Harris, b. June 21, 1892;
- Donald Malsbury Harris, b. May 14, 1894.
- Emily Harris, b. March 4, 1868;
- Lillie M. Harris, b. Nov. 30, 1870; m., Feb. 26, 1896, J. Wesley Titus, and have three children:
- Parvin Westcott Titus, b. Dec. 26, 1896;
- Clifford Harris Titus, b. April 5, 1901;
- Franklin Wesley Titus, b. Sept. 29, 1906.
- Mary R. Harris, b. April 26, 1873; m., April 22, 1908, Clarence A. Titus, of Roselle Park, N. J.;
- Paul T. Harris, b. June 11, 1875; m., June 14, 1899, Fanny Kelly; they live at Pleasantville, N. J., and have one child, Margaret Harris.
- Mary Ellen Stathams, b. Dec. 6, 1843; m., Feb. 7, 1863, David Reed, a glass manufacturer, Massillon, O.; their three children d. inf.;
- Thomas Stathams, b. May 4, 1846; is unm.;
- Harriet Stathams, b. Aug. 20, 1848; d. Sept. 8, 1893; m. James McKinsey; they live at Millville, N. J.; they had seven children, those surviving are Herbert, Nellie and Florence McKinsey;
- Anna Stathams, b. April 11, 1855; m., Dec. 25, 1878, Jacob R. Edwards; they live at Elmer, N. J., and have four children, Bertha, Warren, Rena, and Amos.
- Lorenzo Craig, fourth child of James and Lydia, b. July 26, 1821; d. Oct. 22, 1826;
- Elizabeth Craig, fifth child of James and Lydia, b. Dec. 15, 1823; d. Dec. 5, 1885; m., Jan. 13, 1841, Frederick Griffiths, of Millville, N. J., and had ten children; those living are:
- Henry R. Griffiths, of Millville, N. J., m. Rebecca Leek;
- Cornelia Griffiths;
- Thomas A. Griffiths, of Toledo, O.;
- James Frank Griffiths, of 23 S. Florida ave., Atlantic City, N. J.; m. Ida M. Bagin; they have a dau., Vera;
- Adaline Griffiths, m. Gaudaloupe Wolf; live in Clayton, N. J.
- Lydia Craig, b. Oct. 13, 1826; d. Dec. 28, 1884; unm.;
- Catharine Craig, b. Jan. 19, 1829; living at Fairton, N. J.; m., Dec. 25, 1845, Harris O. Elmer; issue:
- Samuel C. Elmer, b. Oct. 8, 1846; d. Jan. 31, 1847;
- Craig Elmer, b. May 11, 1851; m., May 20, 1873, Hannah H. Hand; no issue.
- Samuel Craig, b. May 10, 1831; d. Sept. 7, 1856; m., Dec. 31, 1854, Sallie Anderson; no issue;
- Mary Craig, b. March 18, 1833; living in Millville, N. J.; m., July 24, 1853, Joseph Misskelley, b. May 6, 1830, d. March 7, 1893; they had issue:
- John M. Misskelley, b. Dec. 24, 1854; merchant in Millville, N. J.; m. Bessie J. Taylor, and has one child, Ida F. Misskelley, b. Aug. 19, 1890;
- Clarence Misskelley, b. May 14, 1865; d. Dec. 4, 1867.
- Harriet Craig, b. March 1, 1835; d. June 5, 1896; m., May 19, 1852, Francis A. Doughty, b. Aug. 11, 1830, d. May, 1897; they had five children:
- Lydia Craig Doughty, b. Feb. 22, 1853; d. Aug. 14, 1882; m., Oct. 17, 1872, Lewis F. Mulford, of Millville; issue:
- Ethel Nice Mulford, b. Jan. 4, 1877; m. William Weber, of Millville.
- Mary Jane Doughty, b. Nov. 27, 1854; d. May 18, 1885; m., Sept. 29, 1881, Dr. Theodore G. Davis, and had one child:
- Clara Davis, b. Nov. 21, 1882; d. about 1886.

John Pitman Doughty, b. Aug. 29, 1862; m., Nov. 3, 1886, Mary Hampton; no issue;

Velma Doughty, b. Oct. 19, 1865; d. Aug. 27, 1866;

James Craig Doughty, b. June 17, 1867; m., Jan. 29, 1886, Etta Wallace Boody; they have three children: Clara, Elsie and Jennie Doughty.

Abigail Craig, b. March 18, 1837; m., March 29, 1857, Lemuel A. Taylor, b. in Woonsocket, R. I., April 19, 1831, came to N. J., 1855, where he d., Millville, N. J., March 23, 1894; issue:

Herbert Taylor, of Camden, N. J., b. Oct. 29, 1858:

Samuel C. Taylor, b. July 28, 1860;

Clarence Taylor, b. June 19, 1871; d. July 2, 1898:

Ralph Taylor, b. Jan. 23, 1877; d. inf.

Anna Taylor Craig, was b. Sept. 28, 1839; d., Providence, R. I., June 3, 1875; m., May 26, 1859, John Rounds; he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, Aug. 13, 1862, and d. of typhoid fever at a camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 20, 1863; they had two children:

Cecil Rounds, b. June 30, 1860; d. 1882;

Seward Rounds, b. April 10, 1863; resides in Providence, R. I.

Anna T. (Craig) Rounds m. (second) Henry Rounds, brother of her first husband; he enlisted, Dec. 28, 1863, in Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers; discharged July 17, 1865, and d. 1869; they had one child:

George Washington Rounds, b. June 6, 1867; d. 1884.

BOWIE FAMILY.

RALPH BOWIE, a native of Scotland, was born about 1750. It is probable that he was a grandson of Ralph Bowie, of Edinburgh, whose son William was baptized June 27, 1702, and that he was related to the Bowies who settled on the river Spey, in Banffshire, early in the seventeenth century, for like this family, he was connected with the fortunes of Lord George Gordon, who in 1780, was imprisoned in the Tower of London for causing the "No Popery" riots of that time. Ralph Bowie, who was educated for the law, and was an intimate associate of Lord George Gordon, was with his friend, David Grant, arrested in 1780, by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, and searched for letters he was supposed to have received from Lord George. Bowie positively refused to divulge where the papers were secreted, claiming that though he carried on a correspondence with Lord George Gordon, it was of a private and personal nature, such only as two friends might conduct, and contained nothing of a treasonable character. The officers of the law succeeded better with David Grant, and intimidated him into telling where they could find the papers. This resulted in the imprisonment of Ralph Bowie for a short time, and brought forth from him a letter or card to the public, dated October 7, 1780, which was published in the *London Courant* and *Westminster Chronicle*. The article was a long one, in which he rather boldly affirmed his friendship for Lord George Gordon, but claimed that there had been no treasonable communications between them; severely censured the authorities for his illegal arrest and referred in a caustic manner to David Grant's weakness in surrendering letters entrusted to him by a friend for safe-keeping. He signed himself "Ralph Bowie, Secretary for the Committee of Correspondence for the Protestant Interests." The entire article bore the stamp of a man of determined character and fearless disposition. It is thought that the treatment he received at the hands of the authorities so disgusted him that he decided to leave Scotland, and as soon as he regained his liberty, embarked with his wife and two children, Anna A. and John, who died young, for America. He arrived in Philadelphia early in 1781, and thence went to York, Pennsylvania, where he settled and began the practice of law. In 1785 he was awarded a "diploma," which permitted him to practice before the Supreme Court of the state.

Ralph Bowie married (second) about 1802, Mary Deborah David, of Philadelphia, a descendant of an old Huguenot family which emigrated to America after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By this marriage there were three children. He died about 1810, and was buried at York. His widow then returned to Philadelphia and resided a number of years with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Latimer. Her children were reared and educated in the city.

Issue of Ralph and Mary Deborah (David) Bowie:

Catharine, d. in childhood;

Susanna Latimer, d. 1850, at York, Pa.; unm.;

THOMAS LATIMER, of whom presently.

THOMAS LATIMER, born at York, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1808, and named for his uncle-in-law, at the death of his father, removed with his mother to Phila-

delphia. He entered the class of '26, department of arts, University of Pennsylvania, 1823. He was moderator of the Philomathean Society there and valedictorian of his class in graduation; he obtained his degree of A. B., 1826, and that of A. M., 1829. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Philadelphia until his death, February 15, 1838, aged twenty-nine years. In 1836, he married Catharine Helen, born 1814, daughter of Richard Ashhurst, for fifty years a leading merchant of Philadelphia, though born in England, by his wife, Elizabeth Croto, widow of Capt. Hughes. Her brother, John Ashhurst was a classmate of Thomas L. Bowie, at University of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Thomas L. and Catharine Helen (Ashhurst) Bowie:

RICHARD ASHHURST, b. Phila., Dec. 8, 1836; of whom presently.

RICHARD ASHHURST, born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1836. He entered the class of '55, department of arts, University of Pennsylvania, second term of sophomore year, 1853; was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity; obtained degree of A. B., 1855, and of A. M., 1858. He was admitted to the practice of law in Philadelphia.

A hard student, and devoted to classical and numismatics, he gathered around him a large and select library, and was noted for his scholarly attainments. In 1862 R. Ashhurst Bowie married Louisa, youngest daughter of Hon. Richard Henry Bayard, of Delaware, by his wife, Mary Sophia Carroll. The Bayard family has for generations been conspicuous in American history. Nicholas Bayard, the first ancestor who came to America, was the son of an Amsterdam merchant, though of French Huguenot extraction. He was a nephew of Gov. Stuyvesant, of New York, and was Secretary of the Province of New York, 1672, and Mayor of New York City, 1685. His grandson, Col. John Bayard, was a member of the Provincial Council (New York), 1774. Colonel of the Second Continental Regiment, 1775; Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, at Philadelphia, 1777; and member of Continental Congress, 1785.

His son, James Ashton Bayard, married Anne, daughter of Gov. and United States Senator, Richard Bassett, of Delaware, settled in Wilmington, in that state, and was elected United States Senator, 1804, serving until 1813; declined the mission to France, as well as the one to Russia, and was one of the United States Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent, 1814. Two of his sons were United States Senators from Delaware, James Ashton Bayard, Jr., in the Senate, 1851-64, and 1867 (father of another United States Senator, Thomas F. Bayard, who was also Ambassador to England), and Richard Henry Bayard, who was first of the two brothers to enter the Senate. The latter was born in Wilmington, Delaware, 1796; graduated (A. B.), at Princeton, 1814, practiced law, served as United States Senator, 1836-37, and 1841-45, was Chargé d'Affaires, in Belgium, 1850-53, and died in Philadelphia, March 4, 1868. His wife, Mary Sophia, was daughter of Charles Carroll, by his wife, Harriet Chew; and granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the celebrated Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence; and of Benjamin Chew, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was son of Charles Carroll, Jr., and Elizabeth, a daughter of Clement Brooke, of Prince George's county, Maryland, by his wife, Jane Sewell. Clement Brooke was the son of Maj. Thomas Brooke, of Brooke-

field, Prince George's county, Maryland, and his wife, Eleanor Hatton. Maj. Brooke, who died 1776, was the son of Hon. Robert Brooke, by his first wife, Mary Baker. Robert Brooke was the immigrant ancestor of the distinguished Maryland family, bearing his name, and one of the Deputy Governors of the Province in 1655.

R. Ashhurst Bowie died in Philadelphia, February 16, 1887, surviving his wife. She having died August 14, 1883.

RICHARD HENRY BAYARD BOWIE, son of R. Ashhurst and Louisa (Bayard) Bowie, was born in Philadelphia, August 29, 1868. In 1884 he entered the college department of University of Pennsylvania, class of '88; received degree of A. B., 1888, and entered the law department of the university, receiving the degree of LL. B. there, 1891. He is the fourth of his family, who, in direct descent, have been members of the Pennsylvania Bar, and the third in descent to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, both his father and grandfather being graduates of that institution. He is now living at 1710 Walnut street, Philadelphia; is a member of the Philadelphia, Racquet, St. Anthony and Country clubs, and of the State in Schuylkill. On November 25, 1890, he married Mira Amy, daughter of William Henry and Kate Potter, of New York City. They have issue:

Louisa Bayard Bowie, b. Feb. 9, 1892;
Katharine Ashurst Bowie, b. Dec. 19, 1896;
R. H. B. Bowie, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1898.

BROWN FAMILY.

The ancestors of Alexander Patterson Brown, of Philadelphia, were sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, representatives of which poured into Pennsylvania in great numbers between 1710 and 1760, from their temporary refuge in the north of Ireland, whither they had been driven in the "Killing Times" of James II. The Browns were Presbyterian Covenanters in Scotland, and persisted in the holding of their "conventicles," which Graham of Claverhouse, later Earl of Dundee, was commissioned by James II, to break up. The killing of John Brown in cold blood, April 30, 1685, by Claverhouse's troopers, and the drowning of the women martyrs tied to a stake on the shore of the Bay of Luce, are well known historic incidents of the persecution waged by Dundee for the extermination of the Covenanters of Scotland. Four years later, July 29, 1689, Claverhouse met his fate in the Pass of Kkiecrankie.

John Brown, the martyr, and Isabella Weir, his wife, were both born in the parish of Muirkirk, Ayreshire, Scotland. After his murder his family, with many others, fled for safety to county Armagh, Ireland, where in the old graveyard at Loughilly, are buried several generations of his descendants.

William Brown, grandson of John the Martyr, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1685, and died in county Armagh, Ireland, 1761. He married Janet Weir, born in Scotland, 1680, died in Armagh, 1768.

JOHN BROWN, grandfather of Alexander Patterson Brown, of Philadelphia, born 1760, came to America, and in 1820 located near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he died 1825; his wife Isabella, born 1768, died there 1835.

WILLIAM BROWN, son of John and Isabella, born 1803, accompanied his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, 1820, but not being pleased with life, and the prospects of material success in that then primitive wilderness, in the following year, made his way on foot, back to Philadelphia. He engaged in the mercantile business, for a time carrying his goods to points in Pennsylvania, where highways, railroads and other public improvements were being made, and finding ready sale for them among the surplus population composed of the workmen on these improvements, and the new settlers attracted to the improved localities. Having an abiding faith in the growth and commercial importance of Philadelphia, he invested his earnings in what was then suburban real estate, his first purchase being a lot at Seventeenth and Locust streets still owned by his family, and where he died July 18, 1887. The appreciation in the value of his real estate holdings, increased from time, added to the ordinary accumulations of a life of business activity, made him a comparatively rich man.

William Brown was an active member of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia, and signed the contract for the erection of Pennsylvania Hall, erected 1835, for holding meetings in the interest of the slave, and burned down when barely completed by a frenzied mob, incited to it by the slave-holding interests.

William Brown married Jane, born 1807, died 1871, daughter of Alexander Patterson, born at Poyntz-Pas, county Armagh, Ireland, 1762, and died in Philadelphia 1825; by his wife, Mary Jamison, born 1777, died 1842.

Robert Patterson was the owner of extensive mills on the manor of Acton, Pyntz-Pas, county Armagh, Ireland, which he sold, 1815, to Col. Charles Maxwell Close, and emigrated to America, and in the following year settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, 1825. His son, Rev. David Jameson Patterson, D. D., born in Pyntz-Pas, county Armagh, Ireland, October 9, 1811, entered University of Pennsylvania, 1831, and received degree of A. M., 1835; was an instructor in the Academic Department of that institution until 1846. He studied for the clergy and was many years pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, where he died, 1902.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON BROWN, son of William and Jane (Patterson) Brown, born in Philadelphia, June 3, 1839, was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, finishing by a special course of study at the Central High School, under the principalship of Prof. John S. Hart. In February, 1859, he entered the boot and shoe factory of H. Barrett & Company, became proficient in the manufacture of leather goods, and later became a travelling salesman in the west for his firm and built up a large trade. In 1870 he organized a firm with his brother Clement M. Brown as partner. Mr. Brown was appointed by the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, to collect funds to erect an exhibition building on the Exposition grounds in Fairmount Park, where the manufacture of shoes and other leather goods was illustrated, and it was largely due to that enterprise that the exportation of American shoes was largely increased, and has since kept pace with the indefinite expansion of a trade which, in money value, is only second to that of agriculture, in the United States.

Mr. Brown also collected the funds for the expenses of the great international regatta, on the Schuylkill, 1876, in which several crews from Europe and Canada took part.

Alexander P. Brown has been an extensive foreign traveller; few men have travelled through as many countries of the world, and made so close a study of the different conditions, nationalities and governments of men. His faith in our republican system and institutions is abiding, and he believes that ours is the most perfect and enduring system for the government of man. He has many friends at home and abroad. He is a life member of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a great number of other associations.

A few of Philadelphia's oldest and best families were of distinguished New England ancestry, their forbears taking part in founding Boston and Newport—the cradle of New England civilization. This desirable element brought into Philadelphia's commercial life the iron purpose and lofty integrity of Puritan ethics, and with these sturdy traits the heritage of gentle blood and social ideals of some of the most ancient and cultured families of Europe.

Jacob Harman, merchant, and his wife, Sarah Stephens, of Newport, were types of this class. Sarah Stephens Harman was a lineal descendant of the most prominent New England families—the Coggeshalls, the Hutchisons, and the Bulls, who furnished Colonial Governors for Rhode Island, and filled positions of highest trust and responsibility in the Colony of Massachusetts. This New England stock was strengthened by the marriage of Sarah, daughter of Jacob Harman, to Steward Brown, Esq., who belonged to the family of international

bankers, Brown Brothers, with banking institutions in Liverpool, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, making them known in all parts of the civilized world for financial solidity and commercial integrity.

Steward Brown's nephew, Sir William Brown, represented with honor Liverpool's interests in Parliament. His princely benefactions to that city in the shape of a library and museum so commended his philanthropy and public spirit to the Crown that he was made a Baronet. Other members of the Brown family contributed largely to the financial development of great industrial enterprises and civic betterment in leading American cities.

By reason of their social standing, the union of Steward Brown and Sarah Harman was one of notable interest, being one of the few Colonial events finding a permanent record in the pages of Burke's Peerage, where it is given with the family history of Sir William Brown, Bart.

The Harman line of descent is an interesting one. Sarah Stephens Harman was daughter of William Stephens and Ann Bull, of Newport. The latter, born 1723 in Newport, was daughter of Hon. Henry Bull and Phoebe Coggeshall, his wife. Henry Bull, born November 23, 1681, was Attorney General 1721, Speaker of the House 1728, first Chief Justice 1749, and also Deputy Governor of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather, Jireh Bull, born 1638, was Captain in the Indian Colonial wars, serving with great distinction. The father of Jireh Bull was Henry Bull, Colonial Governor of Rhode Island in 1685-86 and 1690; founder of the Historic Charter Colonies, Portsmouth, 1638, and Newport, 1639. He was an Original Proprietor of Rhode Island, and it was he who at the most critical hour for Colonial Liberty at the close of the darkest days in the history of New England, opposed James I. when he, through the tyrant, Andros, sought to crush at one blow the spirit of liberty by abrogating the Charter, depriving them not only of political and religious privileges but also the right to hold individual titles to property, claiming such were vested as the personal property of the Stuart Kings, and could be disposed of at their pleasure. When King James fled from England before the advance of William of Orange, the Revolution in England was followed by an uprising in the Colonies, and Andros fled. Bancroft, speaking of this Colonial crisis, remarks,—“All eyes turned to the Antinomian, the more than octogenarian, Henry Bull, and in February, 1690, that fearless Quaker, true to the light within, employed the last glimmering of life to restore the democratic charter to Rhode Island.” The royal charter thus preserved by Henry Bull had been secured from Charles II. through the efforts of Roger Williams, Clark, Coggeshall and Hutchison; the last two also were ancestors of Sarah Stephens Harman. It was Bull and Coggeshall who stood up against the tyrannical measures of King James and held the first popular assembly within four years. The charter so secured and preserved, established civil government for the first time in the world on the doctrine of liberty of conscience, making it the highest court of appeal and the cornerstone of popular rights. This valuable legacy is justly regarded the Ark of Liberty, being the oldest constitutional charter in the world, and so liberal and just in its provisions that it was not even changed by the upheaval of the American Revolution, but remained in force until 1842. It gave the first formal separation of Church from State in the history of the world, and in preserving this priceless legacy to civilization, Henry Bull crowned his long public career with lasting usefulness and honor.

Other ancestors of the Harman family on the maternal side of the grandparents of Phoebe Coggeshall rendered notable service to Colonial development. John Coggeshall, great-grandfather of Phoebe Coggeshall, was one of the strong characters in the early history of Massachusetts. When he came to Boston, 1632, he brought with him not only property and social culture, but high moral ideals, which left a deep impress upon Colonial times. Coggeshall was born 1599 in Hadrington Castle, Essex, England. His mother, Lady Ann Coggeshall, belonged to an ancient family tracing itself back to Norman origin. Ralph de Coggeshall, Crusader and Latin Historian of England, and "The Seige of Jerusalem," belonged to this old feudal stock. The Coggeshalls owned large estates at Essex and Suffolk, including the two famous manors, Coddam Hall and Little Coggeshall in the vicinity of Coggeshall-on-the-Black-Waters. John Coggeshall, from his arrival in America, figured prominently in Colonial life, being engaged in religious activities with John Elliott, apostle of the Indians, and Matthew Cotton, most noted of Colonial divines, and serving as deacon of the first Boston church. He was thus a founder of Boston and took a leading part in all its affairs. The oldest existing record of Boston gives the interesting fact that John Winthrop, John Coggeshall, Coddington, and Capt. Pierce and five others, were chosen as first Selectmen, "who were to manage the affairs of ye towne." This record bears date "1634, monthe 7. daye 1." He was also chosen to represent Boston seven different times in the first General Court, whose organization and enactments have been the model of State legislatures in the United States. His rare executive and business qualities seem to have been greatly in demand in public service, and we find record of his assisting in organizing the school system, and fortifying Boston with a sea fort against attack of the French who claimed all New England from Cape Cod. For the sake of religious principle, Coggeshall left Massachusetts to found another great commonwealth—Rhode Island.

In the history of this Colony he figures among the founders of Newport and Portsmouth, as Treasurer, Assistant Governor, and later on when the Charter Colonies of Providence, Newport, Warwick, and Portsmouth organized themselves as "The Rhode Island and Providence Plantation," he was chosen the first President of the Confederation, with Roger Williams as Assitsant from Providence, and Gov. Coddington, Assistant from Newport. He died in this office and his remains are now interred in Newport, of which he at one time owned the larger part.

His granddaughter, Phoebe Coggeshall, was a descendant on the maternal side of William Hutchison and Ann Marbury. William Hutchison, born 1639, in England, belonged to a distinguished family which had furnished two Mayors to Lincoln, England, and which for 150 years was foremost in the civil and military affairs of Massachusetts. It was of his great-grandson, Gov. Hutchison, the famous royalist and brilliant author, that the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Longborough, said,—“He is the admiration of half of England and of all Continental Europe.”

William Hutchison also rendered important service in Colonial times, being appointed by Charles II., with Roger Williams and John Coggeshall, trustee of the famous Royal Charter, and being a founder of Portsmouth, and afterwards its chief magistrate. He was first Judge of Newport, and also treasurer. Later on he was elected Deputy Governor of Rhode Island. His wife, Ann Hutchison, was

the celebrated religious reformer whom Bancroft says was founder of one of the two political parties of Massachusetts, and whom Winthrop Wilson says "possessed such engaging earnestness and eloquence as gave her noticeable pre-eminence over her sex, great and small feeling alike the woman's singular charm and power."

Speaking of her notable career, Bouve says, "This gifted woman of intensely spiritual nature and steadfast purpose stood in her day for the principle of liberty of spirit and thought, and though a persecuted exile her name lives to-day in history as the heroine and martyr of the earliest struggle for intellectual and religious liberty in the American Colonies."

Ann Hutchison was the daughter of an English clergyman. Her mother was the great aunt of England's Poet Laureate and dramatist, John Dryden. The famous English writer, Jonathan Swift, was also related to her, and thus by heritage she was a woman of superior intellect, bright wit, and cultured personality. She, with all her children except one daughter, was massacred by Indians.

Margaret Brown, daughter of Steward Brown and Sarah Harman, married Dr. John B. Vowell, of Alexandria, Virginia, of the well-known Vowell family, whose shipping interests were of material help to the American cause in the War of 1812, and which afterwards figured in "French Spoliation Claims."

Sarah Harman Vowell, their daughter, married Addison Winters, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, a well known merchant of that place and Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mary Vowell Winters, their daughter, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1853, died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1906, married Wickliffe C. Lyne, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. Robert Baylor Lyne, of Richmond, Virginia, descendant of Col. William Lyne, member of House of Burgesses and of Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War; also of Col. John Baylor of the Virginia House of Burgesses and a member of Washington's Staff, who was descended from "King" Carter, President of the Colonial Council and ancestor of Carter Braxton, signer of Declaration of Independence.

Mary Vowell Lyne was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania by virtue of her being tenth in descent from Gov. Bull, of Rhode Island. The Society allowed eight supplementary claims of other Colonial ancestors, thus making her the honored representative of the largest number of distinct claims of Colonial ancestors of any Dame of Western Pennsylvania.

She was a Director of the Civic Club of Allegheny county, and for many years an officer in both Church and Women's Club organizations where her forceful personality and lovable nature left a deep impress.

The children of Wickliffe C. Lyne and Mary Vowell Lyne are Wickliffe Bull, Sarah Harman, Robert Addison, and Virginia Brown Lyne, all of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The oil portrait of Stewart Brown, Esq., from which the picture accompanying this sketch is taken, has been in family possession for over a hundred years, with other portraits of Colonial ancestors.



Stewart Brown

SUTER FAMILY.

John Peter Suter was born February 25, 1837, in Hagerstown, Maryland, died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887.

His father was Peter Suter, born in same place, July 17, 1806, died in Cumberland, Maryland, June 8, 1897. He was a tailor. He was of German parentage, and was a member of the German Lutheran church.

His mother was Amelia Renner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Creager Renner: she died in Cumberland, Maryland, November 7, 1895. Her great-grandfather was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war, said to be in a German regiment. Her marriage took place May 9, 1833.

Peter Suter, his great-grandfather, was born in Germany, and also became a soldier in the Continental army. He married Catherine Irvin.

His brothers and sisters were: Amelia, born March 4, 1834; Mary Anne, September 3, 1835; Caroline, September 29, 1838; Maria, January 5, 1840; Emma, July 24, 1841; died October 15, 1842; Jacob A., April 9, 1843; Adline, October 10, 1844; Sarah, April 13, 1846; Emma Suter, July 17, 1848.

Capt. Suter and Emma Augusta Vickroy were married August 30, 1864, at Ferndale, near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, while on a few days' leave of absence from the Army of the Shenandoah, under Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Mrs. Suter, seventh daughter of Edwin Augustus Vickroy and Cornelia Harlan Vickroy, was granddaughter of Thomas Vickroy, who served as an officer under Gen. George Clark, in Kentucky and the west, in the Revolutionary war. The father and grandfather were by occupation land surveyors.

Their children were: Philip, born August 27, 1865, at Ferndale, married Ida May Oliver, March 11, 1896, at Braddock, Pennsylvania; now resides in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Eugene, died in infancy, 1868; Cornelia Vickroy, born in Pittsburg February 11, 1870, died there May 17, 1889; Frederic John, born in Pittsburg November 19, 1871, died there May 21, 1896; Rufus Orlanda, born in Pittsburg January 25, 1875, there married Mary Clarine Beatty, January 4, 1904; now resides in Pittsburg; Francis Leon, born in Pittsburg January 9, 1877, there married Mary Metcalfe Barr, October 21, 1903; resides there; Herman Alexander, born in Pittsburg November 25, 1880, married Anna Smart, July 14, 1903, at same place; resides there; Jean Augusta, born in Pittsburg April 7, 1884, died there April 6, 1888.

Capt. Suter was engaged prior to the Civil War as a telegraph operator. He was First Lieutenant in Capt. John M. Power's company, known as the Johnstown Zouaves, when the war began. His company was tendered and accepted by Gov. A. G. Curtin, and left Johnstown for Harrisburg, April 17, 1861, within forty-eight hours after President Lincoln's call was made known. His company and that of Capt. Lapsley were the first to enter Camp Curtin.

April 20 it was mustered in as Company K, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. Francis P. Minier, for three months' service. At that time Capt. Power was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieut. Suter was

made Captain. His company served in Maryland, Virginia, and on the border of Pennsylvania for the term, and was mustered out July 30, 1861.

He immediately raised another company in Johnstown, which became Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, under command of Col. J. M. Campbell. He was mustered in at Harrisburg, August 6, 1861. On February 27, 1862, his regiment was taken to Washington City for the defence of the capital, and entered camp near Bladensburg. On March 29, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia; his company was located at the South Branch bridge, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to guard that great military highway; it continued along this line until January 5, 1864, when it was taken to the defence of Cumberland, Maryland, where it remained and in that vicinity until May 2, 1864.

On that day, in pursuance of the broad and energetic plan of Gen. Grant for a movement of all the armies all along the line for the campaign of 1864, his regiment being in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, under command of Major Gen. Franz Sigel, entered the Shenandoah Valley, who was succeeded by Major Gen. David Hunter, who was also succeeded by Major Gen. George Crook, when his regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade of the Second Division.

He participated in all the engagements of his company and regiment while in the service, as follows: Back Creek, Virginia, September 11, 1862; North Mountain, Virginia, September 12, 1862; Back Creek Bridge, September 21, 1862; Purgitsville, Virginia, April 4, 1863; New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864; New Market, Virginia, May 26, 1864; Piedmont, Virginia, June 5, 1864; Lexington, Virginia, June 11, 1864; Lynchburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18, 1864, and the terrible retreat across the mountains to Camp Piatt, Smicker's Gap, Virginia, July 18, 1864; near Winchester, Virginia, July 19, 1864; Kernstown, or Island Ford, Virginia, July 23, 1864; Winchester, Virginia, July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, Virginia, July 25, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864; Opequon Creek, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, or Winchester, Virginia, October 19, 1864; and Fisher's Hill, Virginia, October 19, 1864, in Sheridan's brilliant victory. Owing to the casualties at and in the vicinity of Winchester, July 23-25, he was senior officer and commanded the Third Brigade, Third Division. He also commanded the Fifty-fourth Regiment at the battles of Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, under Major Gen. Sheridan.

Capt. Suter was a gallant officer and a superb tactician, and for these and other gentlemanly qualities Major Gen. George Crook, under whom he served, gave him this document:—

Headquarters Department West Virginia.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin,

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 3d, 1865.

Governor of Penna.

Governor: I take pleasure in recommending to your consideration Jno. Suter, late Captain Co. A. 54th Penna. Vol. who served under my command through the entire campaign in the Shenandoah—commanding his regiment at the battles of Opequon—Fisher's Hill & Cedar Creek.

He is worthy and a gallant officer. I commend him to your Excellency—any position you may see fit to give will be worthily bestowed.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

George Crook,
Maj. Gen. Comm'g.

Capt. Suter was honorably discharged on the expiration of his enlistment, December 15, 1864, and at the solicitation of Andrew Carnegie, who was then superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, he entered the train-master's office, February, 1865, and October following was appointed chief operator of the telegraph department of that division, where he served until his death.

He was connected with the New Jerusalem Church of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and a member of McPherson Post, No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In his view of fidelity to his country and the railroad company, he assumed a prominent part in the suppression of the revolution in Pittsburg, known as the railroad riots, July, 1877, which was the most trying incident of his life. The horrible acts and scenes which he saw and passed through produced a partial collapse of his mind, which caused his death.

For further military particulars, see the history of the Fifty-fourth Regiment and other military organizations from Cambria county, and the graphic war letters of Capt. Suter in another volume of this work. Also in the Century edition of the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," volume iv, pages 489 and 531, and elsewhere therein.

MORTON FAMILY.

GEORGE MORTON, who with his elder brother John came to Philadelphia in 1773. was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Simons) Morton, born at Mountrath, Queen's county, Ireland, November 29, 1756.

His great-grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth Morton, were residents of Mountrath, prior to 1700, and the former died there November 17, 1729. In his will dated "sixteenth Nov^r 1729" he leaves to "Daughter Elizabeth Morton" £100, to "Daughter Mary Morton" £80, to "Daughter Ellifs Morton" £60, to "daughter Jane Morton" £60. To "Sons James Morton and ffrancis Morton the Sleat houfe and houlding thereunto belonging for Ever. I further Bequeath unto my son James the Shop he now has for Ever." to "Son John Morton the remaining part of all my Substance Together with the Leafe of the Houlding I now Live in in Mountrath, the Leafe of Clonbarrow and Knocknaninagh Except the Shop bequeathed to my son James Morton" to "son George Morton that houfe that I hould from Wm. French Esq^{rs}" to "Son Thomas Morton my Silver hilted Sord" "Sons Thomas and John Morton To be Sole Ex^{rs}." "I likewise Bequeath to my four Daughters halfe of the househould goods that I am now posed of."

Besides what he left in the above will to his eldest son George, he gave him at the time of his marriage to Ann Jones in 1723, as a marriage portion. "the Sume of one hundred pounds ster. and allsoe" "a plott of Ground lying in the said town of Mountrath." An exchequer bill of February, 1741, also states that Thomas Morton left "plate, jewels, linnen, household goods, horses, cows, bullocks, sheep, young cattle of different kinds to the value of £1000."

This Thomas Morton, who with George and James Morton were in Mountrath in 1699, is said to have arrived in Ireland with William of Orange (an oil portrait of the King still hangs in the Dining-room at Little Island, Clonmel) and their connection with the Moretons of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, is not doubted by the family as tradition states that they were related to William Moreton, Bishop of Meath, and as the coat-of-arms always used by the family corresponds to that of the Cheshire Moretons, a grey hound courant, crest a wolf's head, while that of the county Wicklow Mortons descended from George Morton, of Mountrath, is exactly the same as the English family.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth Morton:

GEORGE MORTON, b. 1698; d. Dec. 16, 1746; m. Ann Jones, in 1723, and had issue: of whom presently:

James Morton, d. in 1761;

Adam Morton, not mentioned in his father's will;

Francis Morton, d. 1759; m. Anne, dau. of Isaac Simons; she d. Aug. 19, 1759;

John Morton, d. s. p., June 5, 1735;

Thomas Morton, d. May 11, 1745; m. Sept. 9, 1728, Alice, dau. of Richard Segar, of Ringstown, who m. (second) James Calcutt;

Elizabeth Morton, d. prior to 1756; m. Dr. William Edmundson (d. 1756), son of William Edmundson, an early Quaker preacher in Ireland, who visited America in 1672;

Mary Morton, m., Feb. 8, 1737-38, Andrew Buchanan;

Ellis Morton, m. Richard Carroll;

Jane Morton, m., June 7, 1739, Robert Bates.

GEORGE MORTON, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, born 1698, married, 1723, Ann Jones, (who married (second), 1755, Jacob Cantrill). George Morton died intestate leaving besides his property very little but debts behind him, but his widow had her marriage portion from her uncles, John Jones and Robert Lewesly (or Lowesly), and also inherited half of the estate of the above mentioned uncle, John Jones, of Avoly, the other half coming to her on the death of her brother, John Jones, of Rosenallis, who died without issue, leaving everything to his sister and her children. Her son Thomas also inherited land and money from his uncle, John Morton, and in 1771 from his elder brother, Jones Morton.

Issue of George and Ann (Jones) Morton:

Jones Morton, d. s. p., 1771;

THOMAS MORTON, b. 1729; d. Dec. 5, 1804; m. Mrs. Hannah (Simons) St. Clair, b. 10, 21, 1729, d. before 1785; of whom presently;

George Morton, m. Elizabeth Phelan;

Mary Morton, m. William Smyth (before her father's death).

THOMAS MORTON, son of George and Ann (Jones) Morton, born in 1729, married, March 22, 1753, Hannah St. Clair (widow of Robert) and daughter of Jacob Simons, (born 6mo. 23, 1682, died 5mo. 28, 1741) by his wife, Honor (Neale) Chesterman (died July 19, 1771), whom he married in Dublin 3mo. 7, 1728. She was a daughter of Samuel Neale and Honor Rice. Jacob Simons was a son of William Simons, who married at Caven, 1679, Hannah Fayle, of a family that came from Lancashire, England. John and Jane Simons, the parents of Jacob, came from the Isle of Man.

About 1722 Thomas and Hannah Morton and their children removed from Mountrath to Clonmel in the county Tipperary, where some of their descendants still reside; the present head of the family being Villiers Morton, Esq., who came into the Queen's county, Waterford and Tipperary property on the death of his father, Captain Matthew Villiers Sankey Morton, who died at Little Island, Clonmel, on the 31st of October, 1907.

Thomas Morton died December 5th, 1804, leaving a will dated 22nd July of the same year: To his son James Morton £113/15. To "Grand-children Samuel Morton and Anne Morton, son & Daughter of my Son George Morton late of Philadelphia deceased" £550 each, £100 to their mother Jane Morton. To grand-niece Jane Jones £113/15. Everything else to son Samuel Morton, his heirs and assigns. Executors sons Samuel and James Morton.

Thomas Morton is buried in old St. Mary's Churchyard, Clonmel; on his tombstone is inscribed:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
Thomas Morton of Clonmel
who departed this life the 5th
Day of December 1804 in the
76 Year of his Age."

Thomas and Hannah (Simons-St. Clair) Morton had issue:

John Morton, b. at Mountrath, Queen's co., Jan. 25, 1754; came to America, with his brother, George, in 1773, and d. March 14, 1774; is bur. at Second River Church, near Newark, N. J.;

GEORGE MORTON, b. Nov. 29, 1756, at Mountrath; d. July 27, 1799, in Phila.; m. Jane Cummings, b. 6mo. 14, 1766, d. 12mo. 5, 1816; of whom presently;

Thomas Morton, b. at Mountrath, Sept. 10, 1758; d. inf.;

Jones Morton, b. at Mountrath, Dec. 22, 1760; bur. July 1, 1771, at Mountrath;
 James Morton, b. at Mountrath, Nov. 5, 1762; d. May 15, 1840; m. Elizabeth Airey, who
 is bur. at St. Mary's Clonmel; d. Dec. 31, 1828, in her sixty-eighth year;
 Samuel Morton, b. at Mountrath, Dec. 4, 1764; d. at Clonmel, May 11, 1830; m. Anne
 Senior;
 Hannah Morton, b. at Mountrath, Dec. 24, 1765; bur. April 7, 1770, at Mountrath;
 Jane Morton, b. at Mountrath, Dec. 23, 1766; bur. Nov. 12, 1769, at Mountrath;
 Jacob Morton, b. at Mountrath, Dec. 15, 1769; d. Aug. 17, 1773, at Clonmel.

GEORGE MORTON, the second son of Thomas and Hannah, born at Mountrath, November 29, 1756, was baptized at St. Peter's Church there. "10 ber 5, 1756." Of his early life little or nothing is known. After the removal of the family to Clonmel, it appears from a letter in possession of the Philadelphia family that he was for a time under the tutorship of Thomas Chaytor, a schoolmaster of Clonmel. In 1773, when only seventeen years of age, with his elder brother, John Morton, he sailed in the ship, "Charlotte," Captain Curtis, for Philadelphia, where they landed July 4, 1773, after an arduous voyage, enlivened apparently by a mutiny of the crew, as their father, Thomas Morton, writing them under date of September 8, 1773, says: "we Can't be thankfull Enough for your preservation, not only from the Boisterous Seas, but from them Abandoned Villains who Sought your distruction for A Short & Ill purchased liberty by which they would have buried in the deep near 80 Souls, but providence Enterpofed and discover^d their dark design, Nothing appears too deiperate for some of our Wicked Country men to Attempt, no Wonder they should be held in Derision in America as the greatest part that goes is the Very Scroff of the Nation."

The two boys brought a letter of introduction and recommendation to Israel Pemberton from their relative, Samuel Neale, and with him John secured a position, while George was with Levi Hollingsworth; in 1775 he appears to have been with Reuben Haines.

Less than a year later John, who had not been strong, contracted a cold from the effects of which he died March 14, 1774, at the house of Benjamin Booth, near Newark, New Jersey, whither he had gone in search of health, and was buried in "Second-River Church Yard upon the bank of the paswick in New Jersey."

In 1778 George was Assistant Commissary of Issues at Philadelphia, as is shown by the certificate of Allegiance to the United States, sworn to before General Nathaniel Greene, and one year later before Isaac Howell. Some of the papers, still in the possession of his great-grandchildren, are interesting as to what many of the citizens, as well as those in the army, received from the department, and as examples of neatness and good penmanship. In 1784-85 he was in the shipping business with Dean Timmons and was the owner of the "Mary Ann," "St. Patrick" and other sailing ships.

In 1784 he returned to Ireland for a few months, and before his marriage lived some short time in New York, and had business relations with John Franklin, who married Deborah Morris, of Philadelphia, she being the intimate friend of his future mother-in-law—their friendship being inherited by their two daughters, Sarah Franklin and Jane Cummings.

On February 23, 1785, at eight o'clock in the evening, George Morton and Jane Cummings were married by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, of St. Peter's Church. Jane Cummings was the daughter of John Cummings and Margaret Hinman (whose marriage is recorded at Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, July 13, 1755). The

courtship seems to have lasted for some time, and his letter asking for her hand in marriage is quaint and old fashioned "give me Jennie—give her what you please—or give her nothing." In writing to Samuel Neale in 1784 he says, "In my opinion there is as much nicety in chusing a Partner in Trade as there is in chusing a Wife—if there is not a similarity in their dispositions and pursuits you seldom find that such Connections are permanent—Apropos—Before this reaches you I shall in all probability be engaged with a partner for Life. I have chosen her on the above principles and tho' she is not destitute of Fortune I can assure you with great Sincerity that Interest has not had the least influence in the Choice."

As a merchant George Morton does not appear to have been successful. After 1790 we find his letters from Ireland addressed to the Treasury Department, Philadelphia, and the City Directory calls him "Clerk in the Custom Department."

At the time of his death (of yellow fever in 1799) he was again in business and living at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, which property he bought in 1797-8. Letters of administration were granted to his widow, Jane Morton, Philip Redmond (who married Hannah Cummings), Forman Cheesman (married Ann Cummings) and Thomas Cummings.

Shortly after this event his widow moved to Westchester, New York, where the Cheesmans were then living, and in 1800 her eldest son James embarked for Ireland, having been sent for by his grandfather, Thomas Morton, and was eventually adopted by his uncle, James Morton, of Clonmel; on the voyage over and during the journey to Clonmel he kept a diary and his letters home are entertaining; he died quite unexpectedly a few years later.

George Morton's widow joined the Society of Friends shortly after 1800 and became a Minister in the Society; she lived in Westchester, New York, until 1811, when she married at Purchase Meeting, Thomas Rogers, of Philadelphia (son of Thomas Rogers and Elizabeth Craig, and grandson of Nicholas Rogers), whose first wife was Anne Dawson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sugar) Dawson. Jane Morton Rogers died in Philadelphia, December 5, 1816.

Issuc of George and Jane (Cummings) Morton:

Thomas Morton, b., Phila., Feb. 14, 1786; d. July 16, 1786;
 Margaret Morton, b., Phila., Aug. 5, 1787; d. Aug. 28, 1787;
 James Morton, b., Phila., March 7, 1789; d. Oct. 23, 1803;
 Anna Morton, b., Phila., April 26, 1790; d. Sept. 26, 1857;
 George Morton, b., Phila., July 7, 1791; d. July 19, 1791;
 George Morton, b., Phila., March 3, 1793; d. Nov. 10, 1796;
 Margaret Morton, b., Phila., June 14, 1794; d. June 27, 1794;
 Thomas Morton, b., Phila., Oct. 2, 1797; d. Feb. 1, 1798;
 SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, b., Phila., Jan. 26, 1799; d. May 15, 1851.

Of this large family only two were living in 1804, Anna, who never married, and Samuel George Morton, the only one in this country to carry on the name.

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, only surviving son of George and Jane (Cummings) Morton, was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1799. He spent most of his early childhood at Westchester, New York; after his mother's return to Philadelphia he was placed at Westtown Boarding School, Chester county, and he finished his elementary education at Gummere's Classical Academy at Burlington; after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated

in March, 1820. He then went to Ireland on an extended visit, and later took a course at the University of Edinburgh, from which institution he received his diploma in August, 1823.

After studying for some months in Paris and attending "the clinical lectures of the celebrated Laennec," he visited Italy and returned to Philadelphia by way of Ireland in 1824 and there began the practice of medicine.

"That he possessed in some manner the confidence of the public, as a practitioner, is shown by his appointment, in the year 1829, as one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Almshouse Hospital."

In January, 1830, "The Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction" was started. The first lecturers being Dr. Joseph Parrish, Dr. Franklin Bache, Dr. John Rhea Barton, Dr. George B. Wood and Dr. Samuel George Morton; and in 1839, he was elected Professor of Anatomy in The Pennsylvania Medical College.

While Dr. Morton became a successful and prominent physician and surgeon, it was in the less restricted paths of science that he achieved special distinction. He became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1824, was its recording secretary in 1825, and its president in 1849, which position he held until his death in 1851.

He also became one of the most active members of the American Philosophical Society and was a prolific writer on scientific subjects. His first scientific essay, entitled "Observations on Cornine, a New Alkaloid," was published in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for 1825-26. In 1827 he communicated to the Academy of Natural Sciences an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with a Notice of Various Minerals found in the same Locality." During the same year he contributed to the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia, a "Description of the New Species of *Ostrea* with some remarks on the *Ostrea Convexa* of Say." These papers were followed in rapid succession by many other scientific communications, and the *Journal of the Academy* continued to be enriched by his labors until within a short period of his death. There were not less than forty of these communications, besides others published in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* and the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, edited by Professor Silliman. These articles, by their varied range, exhibited great versatility of talent, treating as they did upon subjects of anatomy, ethnology, archaeology, geology, paleontology, zoology, and mineralogy. His celebrated monograph on the "Cretaceous Group of the United States" was received, at the time of its publication, with great favor by the most eminent geologists of Europe. In 1834 he contributed to medical literature an important work on "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption; its Anatomical Characters, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment." He early began to make his celebrated collection of crania, and up to 1840 had, with great labor and cost, succeeded in collecting no less than fourteen hundred and sixty-eight crania. In 1839 he gave to America his "Crania Americana," and in 1844 his "Crania Egyptiaca," both of which were very favorably received. In 1849 he published a "System of Human Anatomy."

He was referred to as the "Humboldt of America." In the annals of science his name will always be associated with that of Blumenbach, the founder of human craniology. To this study he gave a powerful impetus by demonstrating the precise method in accordance with which it should be pursued, and by indicating its

capability of throwing light upon the origin and affiliations of the various races of men.

Dr. Morton's correspondence with scientists at home and abroad was believed to be larger than that of any other man in this country. He was in communication with Baron George Cuvier, Alexander Humboldt, Bunson, Lepsius, and a host of other distinguished men of science and letters.

The following translation of a letter, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Crania Americana," shows the kindly feeling which existed between Dr. Morton and the author of "Cosmos:"

"Sir:—

The close bonds of interest and affection that have for the past half-century connected me with the hemisphere in which you reside, and of which I flatter myself that I am a citizen, have added to the impressions made upon me by the receipt, almost at the same moment, of your great work upon Philosophical Physiology, and the admirable History of the Conquest of Mexico by Mr. Wm. Prescott. Works of this class, which extend by very different means the sphere of our knowledge, serve to add to the glory of one's country. I cannot sufficiently express my deep gratitude to you.

At my advanced age, I am peculiarly gratified by the interest still preserved for me beyond the great Atlantic valley over which a bridge has, as it were, been thrown by the power of steam.

The craniological treasures which you have been so fortunate as to unite in your collection, have in you found a worthy interpreter. Your work is equally remarkable for the profundity of its anatomical views, the numerical detail of the relations of organic conformation, the absence of those poetical reveries which are as the myths of modern physiology, and the generalizations with which your Introductory Essay abounds.

Being at present occupied in the preparation of the most important of my works, which will be published under the imprudent title of "Cosmos," I shall know how to profit by so many excellent views upon the distribution of the races of mankind that are scattered throughout your beautiful volume. One cannot, indeed, be surprised to see in it such evidences of artistic perfection, and that you could produce a work that is a fitting rival of whatever most beautiful has been produced either in France or in England. I pray you to accept the renewed expression of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT."

Berlin, 17th January, 1844.

Dr. Morton was elected an honorary member of many scientific societies in various parts of the United States, in Europe, and in the East, among which are the following: The Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Medical Society; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; American Philosophical Society; American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society; Western Academy of Natural Sciences, at St. Louis; Georgia Historical Society; American Oriental Society, at Boston; American Ethnological Society, at New York; Medical Society of Sweden; Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen; Academy of Science, Letters and Arts de Zelanti di Arcireale; Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow; Medical Society of Edinburgh; and Senckenburg Natural History Society of Frankfort-on-Mayne. He died May 15, 1851.

The late Dr. Charles D. Meigs, in a biographical sketch written for the Academy of Natural Sciences, says:

"Dr. Morton was a man above the ordinary stature; his face was oval, and always pale; his eyes a clear bluish-gray; his hair light. As a man, he was modest in his demeanor, of no arrogant pretensions, and of forgiving temper; charitable and respectful to others, yet never forgetful of self-respect. That he was a religious man I know from many opportunities had with him, and from his life and conversation. He was always in earnest, and always to be depended upon. Few men are to be found more free from faults, and few of greater probity, or of more liberal sentiments, or purer designs and aspirations. Doubtless he had faults but they were not obvious, and I never discovered them in an acquaintance of near thirty years with him."

An interesting and important feature in the social life of Dr. Morton was the Sunday evening reception held for many years at his home, for the purpose of bringing together his scientific friends. Among those generally seen upon these delightful and instructive occasions were the Audubons, father and son; Silliman the elder; George Combe, of Edinburgh; Sir Charles Lyell, William Maclure, Prince Charles Bonaparte, the ornithologist; Louis Agassiz, Prince de Wied, Haldeman, Joseph Leidy, and others too numerous to mention.

DR. SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON married, October 23, 1827, Rebecca Grellet, born June 18, 1805, died January 20, 1864, daughter of Robert Pearsall, of New York, (a native of Flushing, Long Island), later a resident of Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Collins, the distinguished printer of New Jersey and later of New York City. She was a lineal descendant of Henry Pearsall, who settled at Hempstead, Long Island, as early as 1643-44; of Captain John Seaman, as well as of the Underhills, Bownes, Moores, Pryors, Lathams, and other prominent families of Long Island. Through her grandmother, Rachel Budd, the wife of Isaac Collins, she descended from the Rev. Thomas Budd, who died in Ilchester jail, Somersetshire, in 1670, "Firm in the Faith" of George Fox, to which he had become an early convert. She was also a descendant of Mahlon Stacy, of New Jersey, and Thomas Atkinson, of Bucks county; Lieutenant Robert Feake and the Winthrops of Groton.

Issue of Samuel George and Rebecca Grellet (Pearsall) Morton:

James St. Clair Morton, Brigadier General of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. A., b. in Phila., Sept. 24, 1829; d. June 17, 1864; appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy, by Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, member of Congress from Phila.; and graduated with high honors, in 1851; assistant engineer in charge of erection of harbor fortifications at Charleston, S. C., 1851-52; was selected by Navy Department to explore the Chiriqui country, South America, to test the practicability of an interoceanic railroad route across the isthmus, and on his return to Washington was placed in charge of the entire work of the Washington aqueduct; was made First Lieutenant, July 1, 1856, and promoted Captain, Aug. 6, 1861, and sent to the Gulf of Mexico to put the fortifications of Dry Tortugas in a state of defence; reported for duty to Gen. Halleck, May, 1862, and was assigned as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell; when Buell's troops marched to Ky. he was ordered to remain at Nashville, Tenn., and with Generals Negley and Palmer, superintended the defences of that city. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, to date from Nov. 29, 1862, and was Chief Engineer to Gen. Rosencrans until Oct. 10, 1863. When the Army of the Cumberland was given in command of Rosencrans, Gen. Morton was placed in command of the pioneer brigade, and at the battle of Stone River proved that he was as brave as he was skillful. He was killed in an assault at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, at which time he was Major General in the Regular Army;

Robert Pearsall Morton, b. in Phila., May 22, 1831; d. Dec. 1, 1906; m., Oct. 1, 1868, Julia Van der Burgh, dau. of Ambrose White and Maria (Van der Burgh) Wiltbank; they had issue:

Julia Carleton Morton, b. in Germantown, Jan. 30, 1870; d. March 25, 1872;

Robert Pearsall Morton, Jr., b. in Germantown, Aug. 1, 1871; m., Nov. 25, 1896, at Boston, Mass., Gertrude Eliza, dau. of Joseph Howe and Abbey Little (Hitchcock) Tyler; she d. in Florence, Italy, Nov. 28, 1903.

George Morton, b. in Phila., Dec. 21, 1832; d. May 14, 1850;

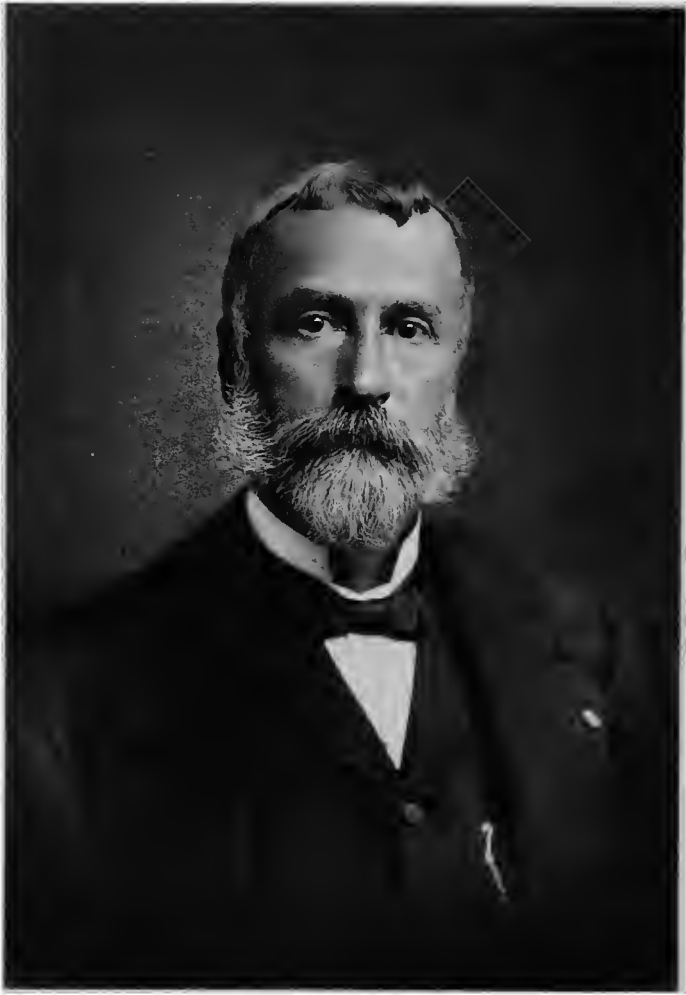
THOMAS GEORGE MORTON, M. D., b. in Phila., Aug. 8, 1835; d. May 20, 1903; m. Ann Jenks Kirkbride; of whom presently;

Anna Morton, b. in Phila., Nov. 4, 1838; m., Oct. 31, 1860, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, son of Rev. James Montgomery, and his wife, Mary Harrison White;

William Henry Harrison Morton, b. in Phila., April 28, 1841; d. Nov. 26, 1841;

Mary Elizabeth Morton, b. in Phila., Oct. 16, 1842; d. Sept. 1, 1882;

Rev. Algernon Morton, b. in Phila., April 18, 1845; d. March 25, 1878; a graduate of the Divinity School, West Phila., 1870, who after traveling abroad for over a year, visiting his relatives in Ireland and spending the winter in Rome, was appointed assistant at St. Luke's Church, Phila., and later filled the same position at old St. Peter's. At the



Thomas Lewis Morton

time of his death, he was in charge of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Phila.; he m., Dec 14, 1876, Mary Grier, dau. of John Edmund and Helen Vaughn (Merrick) Cope; they had issue:

John Edmund Cope Morton, b. in Phila., Sept. 19, 1877; m., June 5, 1907, Eliza Mellon, dau. of Thomas Mellon and Boydanna (Adler) Rogers.

Charles Mortimer Morton, b. in Phila., Feb. 11, 1848; m., Oct. 10, 1883, Sarah Glenn Douglas, dau. of Caleb North and Sarah (Bland) Emory; she d. March 21, 1885; they had issue:

Charles Mortimer Morton, Jr., b. and d. March 21, 1885.

DR. THOMAS GEORGE MORTON, son of Samuel George and Rebecca Grellet (Pearsall) Morton, was born in his father's Arch street house, Philadelphia, August 8, 1835. The usual preliminary schooling preceded his entrance to the University of Pennsylvania in 1850; but his father's sudden death in May, 1851, forced him to leave college at the end of his freshman year, when he was employed in the book publishing establishment of J. B. Lippincott & Company.

Nothing in the line of business proving congenial, he borrowed from his brother, James St. Clair Morton, sufficient funds for a course of medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1856. Many of the University professors sent him complimentary tickets to their lectures out of respect for his celebrated father and admiration for the efforts of the plucky boy. So great was his reputation for hard work and ability that one of his professors at the final examination did not even ask him to sit down but merely shaking his hand said that he had passed a very good examination. His preceptor was Dr. John McClellan. In 1856 Dr. Morton was Resident Physician at St. Joseph's Hospital and in 1857 at the Wills Eye Hospital; in 1857-58 he was Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital and at the close of that service spent six months in Europe.

During the Civil War, Dr. Morton served as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army in Washington, Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Mower Hospital at Chestnut Hill, the largest army hospital of its day, where he divided with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew the responsibilities of the care of several thousand surgical beds. He also organized the Army Hospital at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia, and acted as its Surgeon-in-Chief until it was closed after the War.

Dr. Morton served as Surgeon at the Wills Eye Hospital from 1859 to 1875, and in that time incidentally performed, with almost uniform success, upward of one thousand operations for cataract. Upon his retirement from the more active work of the Institution, he was elected Surgeon Emeritus.

The Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases was founded by Dr. Morton in 1867, and he was senior surgeon there until shortly before his death, when he was appointed Consulting Surgeon. He always took special interest in the work at this hospital and some of his most brilliant contributions to surgery were there evolved. Other important surgical posts held by Dr. Morton were: Consulting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind; Surgeon to the Jewish Hospital (1870 until his death); Consulting Surgeon Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Consulting Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia (1870 until his death); Surgeon at the Howard Hospital (1865-75); Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine (of which he was likewise a founder) from 1883 to 1894, and subsequently Emeritus Professor of Surgery. But the Pennsylvania Hospital, where

he was Surgeon from 1864 until his death, was the institution that above all other absorbed his time, interest and activity. He served it, subsequent to living there a year as Resident Physician, as Pathological Curator from 1860 to 1864, and in 1862 founded its large Pathological Museum. His active professional connection with this hospital as Attending Surgeon during the thirty-nine years from 1864 to 1903, was longer than that of any other surgeon in its history, with the exception of Dr. Parke, whose term of service lasted from 1777 to 1823. It was entirely through Dr. Morton's efforts that the Ayer Clinical Laboratory was established and built. It was in the Pennsylvania Hospital that he invented the hospital bed-elevator and carriage and the ward dressing carriage which in some form made their way into nearly every hospital in the world and are now in almost universal use. The widely used apparatus for measuring inequalities of the lower limbs was also developed at that hospital, and the well known writings and lectures upon Asymmetry were founded upon hundreds of observations made in its wards. The ward dressing carriage was thought worthy of a diploma and medal by the commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Dr. Morton's many unusual and new operations together with his inventions of instruments and surgical appliances gave him a world-wide reputation. He was the first surgeon deliberately to operate for appendicitis by removing the vermiform appendix (April 23, 1887) and this first cure recovered, as did nearly all of the great number upon which he subsequently operated.

The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first edition of which was published in 1895, is a lasting monument to the energy, perseverance and thoroughness which were such characteristic traits in Dr. Morton. In addition to the "History," he wrote by appointment of the President, biographical sketches of his life-long friends and fellow members of the College of Physicians, Dr. William Hunt and Dr. Albert Fricke. He also wrote extensively on many medical and surgical subjects and frequently collaborated with Dr. Hunt; with the latter he wrote: "Surgery in the Pennsylvania Hospital," a volume published in 1880. He also took a keen interest in genealogical matters, and his researches in that field place upon his descendants, as well as many others, a large debt of gratitude.

Outside of his professional work, Dr. Morton was much interested in the educational projects of the city in which he lived. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1890 until his death, and was chairman of several important committees, among them that of the Girls' High School at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. At one time he took an active interest in local politics, and was a member of the memorable "Committee of One Hundred" of Philadelphia.

The poor insane of the state early aroused his sympathies and to alleviate their condition he worked for many years with great energy. Eventually he had the satisfaction of seeing the great results which came directly and indirectly from his efforts. From 1883 to 1895 he was a member of the Commission of Public Charities of Pennsylvania by appointment of Gov. Pattison, and the successive Governors of the state, and for eight years was the chairman of its Committee on Lunacy, a position of great labor and responsibility. In 1874 he was appointed by Gov. Hartranft a member of the commission to locate and build what has since come to be known as the Norristown Insane Asylum. He was consulting surgeon to the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Wernersville and the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm. He served for two years (1885-86) as president of

the American Society for the Restriction of Vivisection; also as vice-president and always an active member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In 1895 he became president of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

Dr. Morton was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (from 1856), American Medical Association, and in 1864 of the American Ophthalmological Association; a founder and member of the American Surgical Association; a member of the American Orthopaedic Association, and a corresponding member of the British Orthopaedic Association. He was also a corresponding member of several other foreign societies and medical bodies; likewise a member of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Loyal Legion; Society of the Colonial Wars; Colonial Society; Founders and Patriots; Foreign Wars; Sons of the Revolution; Netherland Society; Underhill Society of America and the College Fraternity of Delta Psi. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia; also of the Skating Club (1856), serving on the Board of Surgeons, 1859-62, and (1854) of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. He was a founder and member—with Dr. S. D. Gross and Dr. D. Hayes Agnew and other distinguished surgeons—of the Surgical Club, a social organization which during many winters held monthly meetings at the homes of its members.

Of Dr. Morton's social side much could be said. His genial character, his love of a good story and his ability to tell one, his power of inspiring his children with the best and highest ideals, his love of music and nature, with other admirable traits too numerous to mention, combined to make him beloved—almost worshipped—by family, friends and patients. When a youth he played upon the violin, but later took up the violincello, which became his favorite musical instrument, and almost to the end, in playing upon it he found relaxation and much enjoyment. He had a good ear and played well considering the small amount of time he could devote to it.

His fondness for animals was very marked. A favorite black Siberian squirrel, Alexander the Great, for years made a habit of sitting on his shoulder when he was writing. In his earlier days a fishing trip for brook trout in the spring and a hunting vacation in the fall gave regular and much needed outing. He was a great walker and horseback riding was always a favorite exercise. At various times, accompanied by some of his elder children, he took long trips in the saddle through Pennsylvania and the New England States, even so far as to Maine and back. The somewhat lengthened holidays of his later years were spent in keen enjoyment as sailor and fisherman upon the ocean and sounds about Cape May, New Jersey.

Besides the European tour already mentioned, Dr. Morton, always fond of travel, again in 1879 visited the old country with his two eldest children and renewed acquaintance with his relations in Ireland and Scotland. He also traveled extensively in this country and Mexico. In the city of Mexico he had a special audience with President Diaz, who was exceedingly courteous in his attentions. Both men were intensely interested in the discussion of schools, hospitals and prisons and the President tendered Dr. Morton unusual honors and facilities because of his standing in surgery and philanthropy. While in Mexico he visited

the hospitals and schools in almost every place where he stopped and went through most of the prisons.

Dr. Morton was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, attending First Grace Church, then St. James for some years, and finally the Church of the Epiphany, where he served as vestryman. For a short time he was also vestryman at St. Mary's, Wayne. His death took place suddenly May 20, 1903, at Cape May, New Jersey, whither he had gone in search of health.

On November 12, 1861, Dr. Morton married Ann Jenks Kirkbride, born 6mo. 29, 1840, d. 3mo. 30, 1907, daughter of the celebrated alienist, Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride, and Ann West Jenks, who with five children survived him.

Issue of Dr. Thomas George and Ann Jenks (Kirkbride) Morton:

Helen Kirkbride Morton, b., Phila., Nov. 5, 1862;

Thomas Story Kirkbride Morton, b., Phila., Jan. 18, 1865; m., Feb. 9, 1888, Mary Waln Wistar, dau. of Moses and Mary Waln (Wistar) Brown, who d. Nov. 17, 1905; they had issue:

Samuel George Morton, b., Phila., Dec. 2, 1888; d. Jan. 31, 1889;

Mary Waln Wistar Morton, b., Phila., Nov. 26, 1889;

Thomas George Morton, b., Phila., Oct. 17, 1891; d. Sept. 10, 1892;

Helen Kirkbride Morton, b., Phila., May 13, 1893; d. Feb. 20, 1895;

Sarah Wistar Morton, b., Phila., Nov. 27, 1895;

Margaret Villiers Morton, b., Atlantic City, N. J., July 28, 1899.

Samuel George Morton, b., Phila., March 20, 1867; d. May 2, 1874;

Bertha St. Clair Morton, b., Phila., Oct. 16, 1870; m., Jan. 6, 1892, John Constable Gittings, son of Samuel Evans Gittings and Isabel Stevenson Constable; they had issue:

Thomas Morton Gittings, b., Phila., Jan. 31, 1893;

Samuel Evans Gittings, Jr., b. Elkton, Md., Dec. 16, 1893;

Isabel Stevenson Gittings, b. Phila., July 4, 1895;

Julian Erskine Gittings, b. Cape May, N. J., Aug. 28, 1897; d., Washington, D. C., May 27, 1906;

Bertha St. Clair Morton Gittings, b., Washington, D. C., May 28, 1900;

James Sterrett Gittings, b., Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1905.

James St. Clair Morton, b., Phila., May 6, 1872; d. Sept. 18, 1880;

Arthur Villiers Morton, b., Phila., Sept. 2, 1873;

Isabella FitzGerald Morton, b., Phila., March 5, 1879; m., Sept. 27, 1902, John Story Jenks, Jr., son of William Henry Jenks and Hannah Mifflin Hacker; they had issue:

Thomas Story Jenks, b., New York, Aug. 18, 1904;

Morton Jenks, b., New York, Jan. 26, 1907.



Diehl
von Augsburg.
F.D. 934.

DIEHL ARMS.



Sword of Captain Nicholas Diehl
commander of a troop of horsemen in the
Revolutionary Army

DIEHL FAMILY.

The German family of Diehl, of which the Diehl family of Philadelphia and vicinity is a branch, is of record on the heraldic tables at Vienna among the nobility of Augsburg, in which locality they had their residence for many generations. The rank of the family as nobility is very ancient; the first known ancestor being one Julius (probably *not* Julius Diel, as sometimes stated—family names not being then in use), who about A. D. 500 offered his services to Hlodwig or Clovis, King of the Franks, and attained much distinction in that monarch's wars against the remnant of the Roman power, as well as against the other Teutonic nations which at that time divided Gaul; receiving for his valor and success several badges of honor, one being a blue wing on the helmet. King Clovis made him Governor of Augsburg and granted him large domains near that city, the principal one being that called Diel. His descendants two hundred years later were known as the Nobles von Diehl, from this domain over which they were feudal lords. They continued to bear the badges of their ancestor Julius, the blue wing on the helmet and three roses on the shield. At a later period some of them served under Charlemagne, afterwards Emperor, when he subdued Bavaria, and he granted them further honors and emoluments. As the science of heraldry now gradually evolved out of the personal and family badges and marks of honor, used by the former semi-barbaric chieftains, those of Julius of Diel and his descendants the Nobles von Diehl, became the family coat-of-arms and crest. In A. D. 934, Henry the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, being then Holy Roman Emperor, secured these by patent to the Noble Wolfgang von Diehl, who distinguished himself at many warlike tournaments as well as in many of the wars of his time with the wild Hungarians. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the family had a number of branches in that part of the Holy Roman Empire, now known as Germany. Some who came to Prussia with the Teutonic Knights are said to have fought at the battle of Tanneberg. Döring, district of Oesterode, and Zandersdorf, district of Labian, were holdings of the Diehls in 1500. The Döring branch, who were one of the most illustrious and most mighty families in the district of Oesterode and reckoned as one belonging to the oldest native nobility, abode at the present manor of Döhringen. George Albrecht von Diehl was Seigneur of Popelkin, Driessig-huben, etc., about 1625; he was of the Zandersdorf branch. At the death of George Gotthards von der Diehl, of Zandersdorf, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century this branch terminated in the male line, though he had a sister Maria von der Diehl, who lived until 1719.

Although the continuity of this family is established, it is rather curious that a total change of the armorial has taken place. Günther von der Diehl, a principal member of Prussian League, 1440, as well as his near relations, bore three cut down stems of trees with two branches diagonal lying toward the left, helmet crowned, upon a peacock's tail two of the tree-stems crossed; pavilion red and white.

A seal of this time also shows three swords instead of the stems of trees. The

Zandersdorf branch bore: In a blue field a white deer with a gold necklace, issuing from a gold crown; helmet crowned with deer issuant; pavilion blue and white.

At the time of the Thirty Years War, descendants of Noble Wolfgang von Diehl were among the nobility of Bavaria, the Rhine States and Northern Germany. The Philadelphia branch sprang from one of these, a family settled in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main. In the first half of the nineteenth century (the American branch being then well established) this family was still represented in Frankfort by Philip Karl Diehl, Doctor of German Law, and member of the Senate about 1817, and Carl Diehl, a Senator in 1837 and after. Illustrating the above remarks on a change of the armorial bearings of the family, it may be mentioned that the Government Almanac of 1817 gives the arms of Philip Karl Diehl as: On a blue escutcheon a silver cross-beam, with one gold star above and two below; helmet crowned, with two wings and a star between. The Philadelphia family have always used the arms and crest nearly as granted to the Noble Wolfgang von Diehl, which it is claimed Capt. Nicholas Diehl, the founder, brought with him, with proper authority, as his authentic arms: Azure, on a bend argent three artificial (conventional) roses; crest, a blue wing, surcharged with the silver bend and roses.

NICHOLAS DIEHL was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in or about 1741, and came to Pennsylvania when about twenty years of age. He arrived in Philadelphia, 1761, in the "Snow Squirrel," from Rotterdam, via Portsmouth, England. He took the oath of allegiance to King George III., October 21, 1761, which was probably the day of the arrival of the vessel, because foreigners were required to take the oath as soon as possible, being generally marched direct from the wharf to the Courthouse for that purpose. His full name was Johan Nicolaus Diehl, but he dropped the first name, "Johan," after coming to Pennsylvania, and anglicized "Nicolaus" to "Nicholas." It was a German custom to prefix "Johan" to the names of male children as an extra baptismal name, seldom used in after life, unless it was intended as the principal name; this was done with several of Nicholas Diehl's sons.

It has been mentioned above that he probably brought with him some proof of his noble descent and right to bear coat-armor; a silver plate with the Diehl arms engraved upon it, still in the family, was his or his children's, who had knowledge of their authenticity. That his family had considerable wealth, and had well supplied him, is evident, for after about seven years' residence in the city of Philadelphia he was able to purchase a good-sized tract of land on Tinicum Island, then in Ridley township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he then took up his residence. On the tax list of 1768 for that township, his name appears as "Nicolas Deal" for 105 acres and 20 cattle. On the tax lists of succeeding years his name appears with various spellings as follows; In Ridley township:

1769	Nicolas Dale	126	acres,	2	horses,	3	cattle,	1	servant
1771	Nicolas Deel	126	"	2	"	2	"	2	"
1774	Nicolas Deel	435	"	8	"	80	"	1	"
1779	Nicolas Dheale	159	"	6	"	18	"	2	"
1780	Nicolas Dheale	159	"	6	"	18	"	2	"
1781	Nicholas Diehl	160	"	12	"	20	"	3	"
	Nich's Diehl	198	"						
	Diehl & Grsff	27	"						
	Graff & Diehl	200	"	2	"	45	"		



Captain Nicholas Diehl

At that time Nicholas Diehl was the largest landowner in the township, owned by far the largest number of horses and was the only person in the township having more than one servant.

The Graff who appears as joint owner with him was Christopher Graff (rated individually in addition to the above as owner of 66 acres, 2 horses, and three cattle), with whom he was concerned in some ventures of horse and cattle breeding. After this date the assessments rated by money values; in 1785 Nicholas Diehl was taxed £16 9s. 5d, the largest amount levied in the township. When Delaware county was erected September 26, 1789, from part of Chester county, Tincum (as well as Ridley) township, became part of the new county.

In Nicholas Diehl's time, what is now Tincum Island was a number of islands (a good portion of all of them partially submerged) separated by small channels have since been filled in and the flats reclaimed by banks being built. The island on which Nicholas Diehl's land was situated, or Tincum Island, proper, was the lower or most southwesterly one, and was surrounded by Long Hook Creek, Darby Creek and the Delaware river. It was originally patented to the Swedish Governor, John Printz, November 6, 1643; and on it stood the celebrated Printz Hall, and the seat of the Swedish government on the Delaware, the site of which is now covered by the encroaching river.

After having several owners under the Swedish, Dutch and English governments, Tincum Island became, 1683-84, the property of Christopher Taylor, one of the principal statesmen under Penn's government, and from him went down in the Taylor and Elliott families, his descendants. In 1748 Christopher Elliott, whose son, Israel married Nicholas Diehl's daughter, Sarah, had 256 acres of the island. It appears from the will of Christopher Elliott, dated February 2, 1784, that his plantation on Tincum Island was then occupied by Nicholas Diehl. John Hill Martin, in his "History of Chester," says, "Nicholas Diehl lived in the fine old country mansion, adjacent to the Lazaretto Station, on the west side of the old line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad," now the Chester branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Nicholas Diehl was an early and active participant in the War of the Revolution. At the meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Chester county, held at the Courthouse in Chester, December 20, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Committee of Observation for that county, "to carry into execution the resolves of the late Continental Congress," and to take into consideration measures for the defense of their liberties, etc. This Committee of Observation had charge, later on, of the military affairs of the county. Nicholas Diehl was also a member of the sub-committee to drive off cattle to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, in 1777, in case the seat of war approached the vicinity.

When the Associators of Chester county were organized, 1775, he joined the company formed in Ridley township, and in 1776 was Captain of Third Company, in Col. Hugh Lloyd's Third Battalion of Chester County Militia, with which he participated in the New Jersey and Long Island campaigns, and took part in the (to the Americans) disastrous battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, having thirty-eight men under his command. When the militia was organized into battalions, without reference to township limits, 1777, he was commissioned Captain of the Fifth Company, Third Battalion, Chester County Militia, commanded by Col. Caleb Davis. His commission, which as well as his sword, is now in

possession of his great-great-grandson, Joseph Lybrand Stichter, of Reading, Pennsylvania, reads as follows:

"In the name and by the authority of the Freeman of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth, to Nicholas Diehl, Esquire, We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, Do by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a Company of Foot, in the 3rd Battalion of Militia in the County of Chester. You are therefor, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by doing and so performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as Captain. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth, or from your superior officers according to the Rules and Discipline of War and in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of this State. This Commission to continue in force until per term, by the Laws of the State, shall, of course expire.

"Given under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth at Philadelphia, the 14th day of May on the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Attest, T. Matlack,
Sec'y."

Tho. Wharton, Junr.
Prest.

The battalion of Col. Caleb Davis was eventually reorganized into one of light horse. Nicholas Diehl was Captain of the First Company or Troop in this, then called the Sixth Battalion (Volunteers), in 1780-81, and probably remained in the service until the end of the war. His sword was exhibited among the Revolutionary relics at the Atlanta (Georgia) Exposition, in 1895.

Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia Nicholas Diehl joined in membership with St. Michael's and Zion Church, the earliest Lutheran congregation in the city. Most of the German arrivals at that time were Lutherans, and nearly all of the upper class of them, some of whom founded families of high position in Philadelphia, belonged to this church. After removing to Tinicum Island he continued his membership at St. Michael's and Zion until 1806, when he joined with those members who wished to have the services in English, and they formed St. John's Evangelical Church, located on the north side of Race street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Nicholas Diehl married February 21, 1763, in St. Michael's and Zion Church, Philadelphia, Anna Maria Meyerlin, born 1743, died June, 1827. In the record his name is spelled "Nicolaus Thiel." In all the early records of the German churches here the feminine termination "in" is usually added to the surnames of females, but in this case the name was undoubtedly Meyerlin, as the names of two male witnesses to this marriage are spelled in the same way, viz., Conrad Meyerlin, and G. C. Meyerlin: although the name is sometimes found spelled, "Meyerle," and "Meyerly."

The parentage of Anna Maria (Meyerlin) Diehl is unknown to the present generation. She may *possibly* have been the daughter of Thomas and Margareta Meyerle, whose twin sons, Johan Heinrich, "born first" and Peter Gotloeb, are recorded in the records of St. Michael's and Zion Church as being born and baptized August 19, 1753. Conrad Meyerlin, the witness to the marriage, was probably a brother. One Conrad Meyerly took the oath of allegiance to the new government in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1777.

Nicholas Diehl died at his home in Tinicum township, Delaware county, December, 1818; his burial on December 5, his age seventy-seven, and the cause of his death, palsey, are recorded on the register of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. His wife called "Mary" on the same register, died of

apoplexy, aged eighty-four years and was buried June 12, 1827, in the vault of her son, Thomas Diehl at St. John's.

Nicholas Diehl's will was dated October 9, 1811, probated May 26, 1819, and registered in Delaware county Will Book, B, page 422, at Media. He left all his estate real and personal to his wife, Mary, for life, except his wearing apparel, which he left to his son, William. After his wife's death his sons, Adam, Nicholas, Thomas, and William, and the heirs of his son, John, were to have all his real estate, including two tracts in Centre county, Pennsylvania, which had been taken up in the names of his sons, Adam and Nicholas, but to which the real right was in their father. To sons, Adam and Nicholas, \$1,000 each; to daughter, Mary, after the decease of his wife, \$360 per annum, and after her death \$6,000 to her children: to his granddaughter, Mary Ewing, \$2,000, after the decease of the wife; the executors named were his sons, Adam, Nicholas, Thomas, John and William. He left \$10,000 in cash, which would have made him considered quite wealthy in Pennsylvania, 1819, when we add to this the value of his real estate holdings.

Capt. Nicholas and Anna Maria Meyerlin (Diehl) had issue:

Nicholas Diehl, b. Feb., 1764; d. Sept., 1765, aged eighteen months, six days; bur. Sept. 20; name spelled on church record, "Nicolaus";

Johann Adam Diehl, b. June 19, 1767; d. 1842; known as Adam Diehl; lived with his father in Tincum twp., Delaware co., until about 1800, when he removed to New Castle co., Del., where he had previously purchased large tracts of land, on and near the Delaware river. After his removal he bought more land in Red Lion and St. George's Hundreds, and became one of the largest landowners in the county. His first residence in New Castle co. was in St. George's Hundred, above Port Penn; afterwards he removed to one of his tracts in Red Lion Hundred. A few years before his death he sold most of his land in these localities and went to the city of Wilmington, where he lived, at Eighth and Orange sts., until his death. His will, dated Jan. 9, 1836, while he still lived in Red Lion Hundred, proved July 29, 1842, devised his household furniture to his wife, Elizabeth, and divided the rest of his estate into nine parts, one to go to his wife, and one to each of his children, Adam, Rebecca, John, Jane, Martha, Sarah and Daniel, and one to the children of his son, William (William to be guardian of his own children), and named as executors, his wife, Elizabeth; son, Adam, and friend, Joseph Cleaver, of Port Penn. Adam Diehl m. (first) Jane, dau. of Adam Guyer, a wealthy merchant of Phila., and owner of large tracts of land in many counties of Pa., as well as in New Castle co., Del.; m. (second) Sarah (Reed or Biddle); m. (third) Elizabeth Daniel, of a Quaker family, early settled in Salem co., N. J. His son, William, by the first marriage, removed to Phila., of which he became a well-known citizen, and had one son, Edwin Atlee Diehl, and three daus., Mary Jane, who m. Edward Duff, a Common Councilman and secretary of the Board of Health; Emma Earnest, who m. Francis Thibault; and Sarah, who m. William Newbold Lacey, grandson of Gen. John Lacey, of Bucks co., a Revolutionary commander. Among the children and grandchildren of these daus., now in Phila., are, Lewis R. Ashhurst, Jr. (son of Francis Ashhurst, M. D., and Sarah Diehl Lacey), member of Markham and Rittenhouse clubs; Frank Carpenter, member of Sons of Revolution, and formerly a member of Naval Battalion, N. G. P.; Oliver Hough, Second Lieutenant, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, 1898, and a member of Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, etc.; and the wives of Alexander Crow, Jr., Sheriff of Phila., 1897-99, and later Select Councilman; of Edwin Penrose Hannum, member of Philadelphia Bar; and of Prof. Albert E. Hancock, of Haverford College;

Nicholas Diehl, b. June 28, 1769; d. July, 1824; lived in early life on his father's plantation, in Tincum twp., Delaware co., then removed to Phila., where he studied law; was admitted to the Bar, May 7, 1791; continued to reside in that city until his death; m. Mary McDonald, of English parentage, and they had issue:

Mary Ann Diehl, m. Stephen A. Des Granges, of Phila., son of Gov. Des Granges, of San Domingo, who was murdered at the uprising of the blacks of that island;

Eleanor Diehl, unm.;

Eliza Ann Diehl, m. Dr. William Vaughan, of Va.;

Martha Diehl, m. Dr. Mandos Verdery, of Savannah, Ga.;

Margaretta V. Diehl, d., unm., Germantown, July 23, 1894; she had the original portrait of Capt. Nicholas Diehl, a copy of which appears in this volume;

Rev. William N. Diehl, of Germantown, Phila., m. Anna M., dau. of John Henry Knott, an Englishman, by his wife, Sarah Christine, of Phila.;

Nicholas Diehl, of Savannah, Ga.

Mary Diehl, m., April 15, 1790. Richard Lloyd, of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., son of Isaac and Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd, and descendant of Robert Lloyd, by his wife, Lowry Jones, dau. of Rees John William, who, as well as Robert Lloyd, was an early settler in the Welsh tract, along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad;

Eliza Diehl, b. 1774; d. 1834; unm.; lived in Phila.; the register of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church gives date of burial as Aug. 2, 1834, and age as sixty years;

THOMAS DIEHL, b. April 20, 1776; m. Helena Jacoby; of whom presently;

John Diehl, b. 1777; d. Sept. 14, 1860; bur. in Ronaldson Cemetery, Phila.; lived at 722 Pine st., Phila., and was thirty years Commissioner of City Property; m. Jane, dau. of Robert Elliott, of Radnor twp., Delaware co., Pa. One of their sons, John H. Diehl, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and president of Philadelphia Common Council. Two of the latter's sons, S. Grant and John E. Diehl, were, in 1861, among the organizers of the noted Company D, Gray Reserves, now First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; John E., being some time Mayor of Beverly, N. J.;

Sarah Diehl, m. Israel Elliott, son of Christopher Elliott, before mentioned, as owning the plantation on Tincum Island, later purchased by Nicholas Diehl; he was a descendant of Christopher Taylor, Provincial Councillor and Register General of Pa., who once owned all Tincum Island. Israel and Sarah (Diehl) Elliott had an only dau., Mary, mentioned in will of grandfather, Capt. Nicholas Diehl, as Mary Ewing, having m. (first) William, son of Rev. Dr. John Ewing, provost of the Univ. of Pa., (second) William Fitzgugh, son of Carter Braxton, of Va., signer of Declaration of Independence;

Martha Diehl, m., June 18, 1801, on Tincum Island, by Bishop White, to Dr. William Conover; d. s. p. shortly afterward;

William Diehl, removed to Norristown, Montgomery co., Pa.; m. Hannah, dau. of Robert and Amelia Sophia (Harrison) McClenachan, and a relative of Blair McClenachan, member of First Troop, City Cavalry, and other well-known organizations of Phila., one of the most noted of Phila.'s citizens in latter part of eighteenth century. Robert McClenachan was b. in Ireland, but came to Phila. when young, under the care of his famous relative. His wife, Amelia Sophia Harrison, was a descendant of Thomas Lloyd, president of Provincial Council, Deputy Governor, Master of Rolls, etc., and of Isaac Norris, Provincial Councillor, etc. Mrs. Diehl's ancestry is very fully set out in Keith's "Provincial Councillors," and an excellent pedigree of her remote ancestors, the Lloyds of Dolobran, is given in Glenn's "Merion in the Welsh Tract." The list of her children given in Keith's "Provincial Councillors," is, however, somewhat faulty; correctly, they were as follows:

Amelia Harrison Diehl, of Phila., unm.;

Nicholas Diehl, of Norristown, unm.;

Charles McClenachan Diehl, b., Montgomery co., Jan. 16, 1813; m., Sept., 1846, Susan Weaver, and removed to Newark, O.;

Mary Mifflin Diehl, unm.;

Susan Diehl, m. James Hoffman, of Norristown;

Ellen Agnes Diehl, of Norristown, unm.

THOMAS DIEHL, son of Capt. Nicholas and Anna Maria (Meyerlin) Diehl, born April 20, 1776, moved when a young man from Tincum Island to Philadelphia, where he lived many years at southeast corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. He was a well known and successful merchant, owner of considerable real estate in the city, and one of the prominent citizens of his day. He died November, 1863, and his remains are interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Thomas Diehl married, about 1800, Helena, daughter of Leonard and Margaretta (Epplee) Jacoby, of Philadelphia. She died September 7, 1852, and was buried in her husband's vault at St. John's. Her father, Leonard Jacoby, was a subscriber to the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly.



Thomas J. Dehl

Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl had issue:

Jacoby Diehl, b. 1802; d. 1820; unm.; "buried June 13, 1820, aged 18 years" (records of St. John's Church);

WILLIAM JACOBY DIEHL, b. May 14, 1805; m. Marianne Fouché;

ANNA MARGARETTA DIEHL, b. Nov. 1, 1807; d. June 25, 1883; m., Nov. 25, 1833, George Henderson; of whom later;

Mary Ann Diehl, b. Jan. 7, 1811; d. April 12, 1895; m., June 1, 1841, Elijah Freeman Prentiss, of Mass.;

Thomas Diehl, b. Oct. 12, 1812; m. Miss Hampton;

John Nicholas Diehl, b. Jan. 11, 1815; d. 1816; "Buried Feb. 25, 1816, aged 1 year" (records of St. John's Church);

Julianne Helena Diehl, b. Aug. 18, 1816; "Buried June 18, 1820, aged 4 years" (records of St. John's Church);

Elizabeth Hester Diehl, b. Sept. 3, 1819; m., Oct. 22, 1846, Joseph Lybrand Stichter, of Reading, Pa. Mrs. Stichter inherited her grandfather, Nicholas Diehl's sword, and his commission as Captain, heretofore quoted. Her son, Thomas Diehl Stichter, now deceased, was a member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution, through his great-grandfather Capt. Nicholas Diehl;

An infant son and dau., twins, bur. Sept. 1, 1821, at St. John's Church, no age being given on the record.

WILLIAM JACOBY DIEHL, son of Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl, born, Philadelphia, May 14, 1805, died there, January 9, 1833. He married Marianne Fouchée, of Philadelphia, formerly of New York City, who died March 4, 1841. They had issue:

THOMAS JACOBY DIEHL, b. Jan. 27, 1830; of whom presently;

Edward Clark Diehl, of Phila., b. July 22, 1833; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, April 14, 1860; to Delaware County Bar, May 29, 1871, and to practice in Supreme Court of Pa., and in United States Court, for Eastern District of Pa., March 4, 1871; was appointed Commissioner of District Court of Phila., March 7, 1870, and reappointed Commissioner of Courts of Common Pleas of Phila., under new state constitution—of Common Pleas Court, No. 1, Jan. 9, 1875; of Common Pleas Court, No. 2, Jan. 16, 1875; of Common Pleas Court, No. 3, Jan. 4, 1875, and of Common Pleas Court, No. 4, on same date. He is a member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution. Edward C. Diehl m. Annie E., dau. of Spencer and Sarah (Crosby) McIlvaine, of Chester, Pa., a descendant of Capt. John Crosby, of Pennsylvania Militia, in the Revolution. See Martin's "History of Chester," pp. 210-212.

CAPT. THOMAS JACOBY DIEHL, son of William Jacoby and Marianne (Fouchée) Diehl, born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1830, was orphaned while a boy, lived thereafter with a wealthy aunt and uncle, and was educated at Samuel Crawford's School. Being fond of study he had his name entered at University of Pennsylvania, then in Ninth street, as a law student, in a class under the instruction of Prof. (afterwards Chief Justice) George Sharswood. He began the practice of law in the office of Francis Hopkinson. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army and was commissioned Captain. When Col. David B. Birney, of Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, was promoted to rank of Brigadier General, February 3, 1862, he made Capt. Thomas J. Diehl, an aide-de-camp on his staff. While stationed near Washington during a time of military inactivity, he was detailed as Advocate of Courts Martial in that city. He resigned his commission February 18, 1863. The letter of Gen. Birney, acknowledging receipt of Capt Diehl's resignation, now in possession of the family, is as follows:

Dear Diehl:

Hd. Qrs. 1st. Division 3d. Army Corps,
Camp Belle Air, Feb. 18, 1863,

I have yours of to-day tendering your resignation as Aide de Camp on my Staff. It is with great reluctance that I part with you, and I will always remember with pleasure the gallant service that you rendered at Fredericksburg and throughout the campaign.

Your refusal of a regular appointment in one of the regiments of the command has thrown upon you the entire expense of the campaign and you have in your willingness to meet this shown your Self-sacrificing patriotism.

However, Diehl, I am sorry to part with, and thank you heartily for your services and should you ever wish service on my staff either by regular appointment or as a volunteer, there will always be a vacancy and welcome.

Thos. J. Diehl, Esq.

Your Friend,
D. B. Birney,
Brig. Gen. Comd.

Another letter from Gen. Birney, written after Capt. Diehl had returned to his home in Philadelphia, under date of March 6, 1863, contains the following: "I accept your friendship with pleasure. Should you weary of the paths of peace let me know and I will have you assigned to one of my regiments and detailed. You can always resign. I would have influence sufficient to have it accepted. It always has been the case of a line officer."

A letter from Gen. Joseph Hooker has this to say of Capt. Thomas J. Diehl: "Your letter concerning Captain Diehl of the 8th inst. reached me yesterday. Whenever it is in my power to do anything for your friend I assure you it will afford me pleasure. All that you say in his behalf is richly merited as I know from personal observation. No one of his rank can display a better record."

Capt. Diehl's first military service had been as a member of the famous First City Troop of Philadelphia, with which he served until commissioned Captain in Gen. Birney's staff. His final retirement from the service was in consequence of an attack of typhoid fever contracted in camp, and letters of honorable dismissal from the army are among the prized possessions of his family.

Prior to entering the army Capt. Diehl had practiced law at 530 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and had built up fine practice, which he resumed on his return from the service, and continued until his death, 1887. At a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar held on Saturday, October 22, 1887, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. Diehl, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Esq., expressed the regret of the legal profession of their sudden loss in his death, in the following words: "For many years, with others, I enjoyed his courteous and courtly friendship. There were many men of high rank and distinction in the profession, men like George Sharswood, who were happy in his acquaintance. Mr. Diehl had a strong and ardent nature which gave earnestness to his manner and a prompt way of applying himself to the necessities of a case. He was kind to those about him, always quick, sometimes sharp, in his manner, but never harsh, always courteous. I esteemed and loved him while living and honor him when dead." Judge Thayer also paid a high tribute to Capt. Diehl, saying in part, "I knew Mr. Diehl well through his long professional career and always rejoiced to call him my friend. There are one or two points in his character which strike me forcibly. During my long observation of him (and he has tried many many cases before me) he always displayed those qualities which should characterize a member of our profession. His assault on his adversary as we all know, was invariably vigorous, yet it was a knightly one. Mr. Diehl's death was sudden. It was as if one had so quietly withdrawn from the banquet that we did not observe his absence until our attention was rudely aroused by the announcement of his

death." Many others spoke of the worth of Mr. Diehl; his law students openly paid their tribute of love and admiration for him, but his numberless gratuitous acts of kindness remain chronicled only in humble hearts that were gladdened by association with him.

Capt. Thomas J. Diehl was married, June 28, 1854, at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, Margaretta Mayer, daughter of Charles and Margaretta Sibylla (Mayer) Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Wetherill, the Quaker patriot, who when cast out of Meeting for espousing the cause of the Revolution, founded the sect of the Free Quakers whose place of worship still stands at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets; and a descendant of Christopher Wetherill, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to West Jersey, 1682, being one of the Council of Proprietors of that Province (see Wetherill Family).

Capt. Thomas J. and Margaretta M. (Wetherill) Diehl had issue:

Margaretta M. Diehl, m., Feb. 8, 1882, Henry E. Wallace;

MARY ELEANOR DIEHL, of whom presently;

Charles W. Diehl, m. Ida E. Pfeiffer, and has a dau., Margaretta Diehl;

William Diehl;

Thomas J. Diehl;

Susan D. Diehl.

MARY ELEANOR DIEHL, second daughter of Capt. Thomas J. and Margaretta M. (Wetherill) Diehl, is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for four years its regent; organized Philadelphia Chapters Doughters of the American Revolution in 1892. She is also a member of the Acorn Club. She married at her father's house, 2007 Walnut street, Philadelphia, December 1, 1880, Edward Jüngerich Smith, of Philadelphia, born in that city October 3, 1855, son of Charles and Catharine (Jüngerich) Smith, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

Sydney Wetherill Smith, b. Aug. 26, 1883; d. inf.;

Edward Jungerich Smith, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1887.

ANNA MARGARETTA DIEHL, born November 1, 1807, died June 25, 1883, daughter of Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl, married, November 23, 1833, George Henderson, of Philadelphia. His parents, Robert and Rebecca Jane (Bailey) Henderson, of New York City, were the first of this family in America, coming from England. They were members of the Church of England, and while in London, attended the Church of St. George, the Martyr, on Lamb's Conduit street. Both died comparatively young (though each of their children lived to about eighty) and are buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York. Robert Henderson's family Bible is in possession of his great-grandson, William Henry Henderson, Jr.

George and Margaretta (Diehl) Henderson lived a few years after their marriage with her father, Thomas Diehl, at his home on the southeast corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. In 1844 Mr. Henderson purchased the residence 1221 Arch street, where he continued to reside to the time of his death, December 17, 1887.

Issue of George and Anna Margareta (Diehl) Henderson:

Edwin Henderson, b. Sept. 14, 1834; d. April 19, 1895; m. Eliza Yarrow Bodine. She survives her husband and is now living (1907) at The Newport, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Spruce sts. They had but one child: John Warner Henderson, b., Phila., 1860. Entered Univ. of Pa., college department, class of '80, as a freshman, 1876. Awarded freshman mathematical prize of second rank, equally with Joseph Stokes; also awarded junior English prize. Received degree of B. S., 1880. Member of Franklin Institute of state of Pa. Married Martha Ethel, dau. of Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., pastor of Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch sts, Phila. No issue. He d. in March, 1906;

Thomas Diehl Henderson, b. May 19, 1836; d. 1862; m. Emily, sister of Gilbert Riter, who lived at 1223 Arch st. She survives him and now lives (1907) at Continental Hotel, Phila. They had but one child, George Riter Henderson, at one time general superintendent of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, now an expert consulting engineer, residing at 20 W. Thirty-fourth st., New York City;

George Henderson, Jr., b. Dec. 19, 1837; d. 1904; lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. A few years before his death he became a lay reader in Protestant Episcopal Church. He m. Josephine Sill, of St. Louis, Mo. She survives him and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. They had two children:

Southmayd Henderson, m. Kate Shaffner, of 1212 Arch st.; had one child; they now live 406 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Margaretta Diehl Henderson, m. Clifford S. Thomas, and now lives at 148 W. Thomas st., Bellefont, Pa.

WILLIAM HENRY HENDERSON; of whom presently.

WILLIAM HENRY HENDERSON, born September 13, 1839, died April 13, 1905, at his residence, 1331 North Broad street, Philadelphia. He married, May 15, 1861, Adelaide Catherine, daughter of Daniel Philler and Mary (Harris) Bussier, of Philadelphia. She was a niece of Mrs. Anna Harris Wilstach, who died some years ago, leaving the fine picture gallery of her late husband, William P. Wilstach, to Fairmount Park, with \$1,000,000 to care for and add to it. This is now housed in Memorial Hall in the West Park, and the part of the hall it occupies is known as the Wilstach Gallery.

Adelaide Catharine (Bussier) Henderson was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Bartholomew Bussier, of Rev. Rees Harris, and of Rev. Samuel Jones. Dr. Bartholomew Bussier had been physician to the French Court, but being a Huguenot, left France and came to America. He married Ann Judith Raybold (died November 20, 1817) of a family since quite prominent in the state of Delaware. Her father, Jacob Raybold, was also a native of France, and had married there at Longdedier. Daniel, son of Dr. Bartholomew and Ann Judith (Raybold) Bussier, born March 2, 1771, died June 29, 1823, married Catherine, born January 30, 1773, died June 26, 1861, daughter of Andrew Philler (born May 18, 1743, died November 21, 1829), by his wife (married April 3, 1770) Margaret Way (born July 27, 1743, died February 1, 1800). Daniel and Catherine had a son, Daniel Philler Bussier (born April 29, 1804, died September 24, 1880), who married (first), September 10, 1832, Mary Harris, born July 23, 1804, died August 30, 1859; the latter were parents of Adelaide Catherine Bussier, wife of William Henry Henderson.

Rev. Rees Harris, born 1738, died 1788, who lived and died in Wales, and whose father died in Wales 1750, married Mary (born 1743, died February 1, 1822), daughter of Rev. Daniel Williams (died 1746), by his wife, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ann Phillips. Daniel Phillips is believed to have been a younger son of the family of Phillips of Picton Castle, county Pembroke, Wales, perhaps a nephew of Sir John Phillips, first baronet of that line. Rev. Rees and Mary

(Williams) Harris had a son, Rev. Theophilus Harris (born August 19, 1769, in Wales; died November 18, 1841, in Philadelphia; buried at Lower Dublin Baptist Church), who came from Wales to Philadelphia, where he married Sarah (Jones), born July 23, 1774, died January 6, 1856, widow of Robert Henderson (no relation to the principal subjects of this sketch), and daughter of Rev. Samuel Jones, D. D. (see below), Rev. Theophilus and Sarah were parents of Mary Harris, wife of Daniel Philler Bussier and mother of Adelaide Catherine Bussier.

Rev. Samuel Jones, D. D., born at Cefyn-y-gelli, Bettws Parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 14, 1735, died in Philadelphia, February 7, 1814, was son of Rev. Thomas Jones (born 1701, at Newton-nottage, Glamorganshire, died March 22, 1788), by his wife, Martha Morris (born 1706, died June 9, 1799), both of whom are buried at the Great Valley Baptist Church, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The father, Rev. Thomas Jones, came to Pennsylvania, 1737, was reordained in 1740 (having been already ordained in Wales), and was first pastor of and founder of Baptist Church at Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania, which was constituted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, August 19, 1738. In the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held at Philadelphia, October, 1788, appears the following record: "By a letter from the Church at the Great Valley, we were informed that the Divine Providence has removed, in the year past, that ancient and beloved servant of Christ, Thomas Jones, as we trust, to the Church Triumphant."

Samuel Jones, son of Rev. Thomas, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents when he was two years old. His father was a man of wealth, and able to give him the best advantages for education which the country could furnish. Accordingly, Samuel entered the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania), where he received degree of A. B., May 18, 1762. He took his A. M. degree three years later, and in 1788 the University conferred on him degree of D. D. Immediately after graduation he devoted himself to the work of the ministry, and January 2, 1763, was ordained at College Hall, at the instance of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, and became pastor of the churches of Southampton and Pennepack. In 1770 he resigned the care of the Southampton Church, and devoted himself entirely to that of Pennepack, also called Lower Dublin Baptist Church, from the township in which it was situated. Of this latter church he was pastor upwards of fifty-one years. During a great part of this period he conducted a private theological seminary. As a teacher, as well as a pastor, he was much distinguished, and was remarkably considerate and judicious in his treatment of young men preparing for the ministry of the Gospel; and not a few who have been useful, and some who have been eminent, in the ministry were educated under his care.

In the autumn of 1763, Mr. Jones repaired, by request, to Newport, Rhode Island, and new-modelled a rough draft of a charter of incorporation for a proposed college there, which, soon after, was granted by the legislature, and the college founded as the College of Rhode Island, with Rev. Samuel Jones as one of the incorporators. Its first location was at Warren, Rhode Island, 1764, but in 1780 it was moved to Providence; in 1804 the name was changed to Brown University. Rev. Samuel Jones declined the presidency of this institution when offered to him on the death of its first president, James Manning, 1791. In 1769

the College of Rhode Island conferred on him the degree of *A. M. gratiæ causa*, and in 1786, the degree of *S. T. D.*

During the Revolution, Rev. Samuel Jones was Chaplain of Second Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Col. Isaac Hughes commanding, Philadelphia County Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776.

During the whole period of his connection with the Philadelphia Baptist Association, Dr. Jones was one of its most useful members. He was ten times its moderator between 1797 and 1814, and eleven times selected to deliver the annual sermon at the Association's opening session. One of these was the centennial anniversary sermon in 1807, which was published under the title of "A Century Sermon," the same year. He was at one time appointed to frame a system of discipline, which was published as "A Treatise on Church Discipline," 1797; at another, to compile a book of hymns; and again to draw up a map representing the various associations. He sometimes wrote the circular letter to the churches, and in the deliberations of the association he would often bring light out of the thickest darkness, and order out of the wildest confusion. His services were almost always put in requisition at the constitution of churches and the ordination of ministers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Besides the two publications mentioned above, Dr. Jones published a sermon entitled, "The Doctrine of the Covenant," preached at Pennepack, 1783, and also some minor discourses.

Rev. Samuel Jones married, November 10, 1764, Sylvia Spicer (died July 23, 1802, aged sixty-six years), of Cape May county, New Jersey. They had five children, four of whom died young, three dying in August, 1778, two of these, Thomas, aged thirteen, and Samuel, aged ten, being buried together; the only one reaching maturity was Sarah, who married (first) Robert Henderson, (second) Rev. Theophilus Harris, above. A sermon on the life and character of Rev. Dr. Jones was preached in Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. Staughton, May, 1814, three months after his death.

Sylvia Spicer came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Cape May county. Thomas Spicer, a New England Puritan, had a son, Samuel Spicer (born before 1640, died 1692), of Gravesend, Long Island, who married Esther Tilton (died 1703), and had a son, Jacob Spicer (born on Long Island, January 20, 1668), who removed to Cape May county, New Jersey, about 1691, among the earliest settlers there. He was one of the most prominent men in the county and a large landowner in it. He appears to have been connected with the militia, as he was called Col. Jacob Spicer. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1709-23, inclusive. He died in Cape May county, April 17, 1741, and was buried on what was afterwards the Vincent Miller homestead, in Cold Springs; the following inscription was on his tombstone:

"In memory of
Colonel Jacob Spicer
Died April 17, 1741,
aged 73 years.
Death, thou hast conquered me.
I, by thy darts am slain;
But Christ shall conquer thee.
And I shall rise again."

He married, March 6, 1715, Sarah ——, (supposed widow of Ezekiel Eldredge, Sheriff of Cape May county, 1697, and member of Assembly, 1708-09).

born 1677, and died July 25, 1742; her tombstone is the oldest in the Cold Spring Church Cemetery. They had a son:

JACOB SPICER (2), born May, 1716, died September 17, 1765. He was the wealthiest man in Cape May county, and an extensive landowner there. A member of Assembly from 1744 until his death, except one year, and was on many important committees of the same during his incumbency. On Saturday, February 2, 1750, Robert Laurence, of Monmouth county, William Cooks, of Burlington county, William Hancock, of Salem county, Jacob Spicer, of Cape May county, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset county, John Wetherill, of Middlesex county, and Aaron Leaming, of Cape May county, gentlemen, were appointed a committee of the Legislature to inspect the laws, records and other fundamental constitutions relating to the first settlement of New Jersey. The eventual result of this action was the publication by Jacob Spicer (2), and his colleague from Cape May county, Aaron Leaming (2), of their now well-known grants, concessions and original constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, which was printed in Philadelphia by William Bradford, 1758. It has been reprinted in Philadelphia, 1881.

About 1755, Jacob Spicer was made sole commissioner for West Jersey to supply the forces under Col. Peter Schuyler. In 1758 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle Indian claims and attended the conference at Easton, Pa., beginning October 8, of that year.

Jacob Spicer (2), married (first) Judith, (born 1714, died September 7, 1747), daughter of Humphrey Hughes, Sheriff of Cape May county, 1711, and member of Assembly, 1723-33; of a family quite prominent in the social life of the county and whose members held many local offices. He married (second), 1751, Deborah Hand, widow of Christopher Leaming. Jacob Leaming (2), left four children: Sarah, Sylvia, Judith and Jacob (3); Sylvia Spicer, born January 23, 1736, by his first wife (as probably all Jacob Spicer's (2) children were), was wife of Rev. Samuel Jones.

William Henry and Adelaide Catherine (Bussier) Henderson had issue:

Mary Henderson, b. 1862; d. inf.;

William Henry Henderson, Jr., b. Oct. 3, 1866; member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution, to which he was admitted May 11, 1891, as descendant of Capt. Nicholas Diehl and of Chaplain Samuel Jones. He is president of Mutual Law and Claim Co., and lives with his mother at 1331 N. Broad st., Phila.;

GEORGE HENDERSON, b. June 20, 1868; of whom presently;

Louise Henderson, b. Feb. 1, 1870; m. Rev. Walter B. Shumway, now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Swampscott, Mass., where they live. He was son of Lowell Shumway, by his first wife. Lowell Shumway's second wife was Anna Harris Bussier, sister of Louise Henderson's mother. Rev. W. B. and Louise Henderson Shumway have two daus., Catherine and Margaret;

Gertrude Wilstach Henderson, b. Aug. 3, 1878; m. William Montgomery Horner, who d. 1901. He was for a time a student in college department and then in law department, Univ. of Pa., from the latter of which he was graduated about 1900, with degree of LL. B. He was son of Samuel Horner, Jr., proprietor of large carpet and lace mills in northeastern section of Phila., which he sold out nearly twenty years ago to the Bromleys, a family extensively engaged in these industries in the same section. He introduced Nottingham lace into America. He lives at 1324 N. Broad st., Phila. Since becoming a widow, Mrs. Gertrude W. Henderson Horner, with her two children, Roland Henderson and Albert Wilstach, has gone to live with her mother, 1331 N. Broad st., Phila., where she now resides (1907).

GEORGE HENDERSON, born June 20, 1868, son of William Henry and Adelaide Catherine (Bussier) Henderson, entered the class of '89, college department.

University of Pennsylvania, as a freshman, 1885. He was founder and editor-in-chief of the college magazine, "The Red and Blue." He received degree of Ph. B., June, 1889, and afterwards entered the class of '96, law department, University of Pennsylvania; was graduated with degree of LL. B.; June, 1896, and admitted to Philadelphia Bar the same month. He was an organizer of the American Society for the extension of University Teaching, and was sent to England by the society in the summer of 1890, to study the movement there; he was the society's first general secretary, 1890-92. He was also secretary of the Lecture Association, University of Pennsylvania, 1890-92, and director of the University Extensive Division of the University of Chicago, 1892-94. He was an organizer of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and its secretary, 1890-92. From 1899 to date (1907), he has been a member of the executive committee of the Public Education Association, and took an active part in preparing and getting through the act for the reorganization of the public school system of Philadelphia, which was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1905. He is also a member of the American Economic Association. From 1899 to date (1907) he has been a director of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. George Henderson is a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and February 18, 1907, was admitted a member of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League and Penn Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs.

George Henderson married, October 14, 1891, Mary Bertha, daughter of James Latta and Mary Irwin (Hodgson) Stewart. In 1894 they were living at 1910 South Rittenhouse square, 1906, at 6622 Green street, Germantown, Philadelphia, and since May, 1907, have had a country residence at Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father, James Latta Stewart (he sometimes spelled it Stuart), was son of Thomas Stewart, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from Ireland, and was Captain in Pennsylvania troops, War of 1812. The latter's wife, Tabitha Wallace, was great-granddaughter of John Wallace and Elizabeth, his wife, John Parke and Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Hope and Mary (Heslip), his wife, all early settlers of Chester county, where they founded well-known families, the Wallaces and Parkes coming from Ireland. James Latta Stewart married Mary Irwin Hodgson (born April 23, 1845) May 8, 1866; she married (second) Dr. Erwin Agnew, a relative of the eminent surgeon, D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., of Philadelphia, whose wife, Margaret Irwin, was her mother's sister, Mary Erwin being daughter of Alexander Hodgson (born 1814, died September 21, 1898), and Mary Irwin (born April 28, 1817, died March 17, 1882), his wife. Her father, Alexander Hodgson, was descendant from Robert Hodgson (1), born 1626, died May 10, 1696, who came to America, 1657, and first lived in New York, where he was persecuted for his Quakerism, and soon moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a Freeman, 1673. On April 4, 1676, the General Assembly appointed him one of the commissioners to procure and order the managing of boats for the defense of the colony, and on the same day was named as one of sixteen "of the most judicious inhabitants," whose company and council were decided by the Assembly at its next sitting. On April 11, same year, he was appointed a commissioner to take charge of "the several watches and wards of this Island." He was a deputy from Portsmouth to General Assembly that met at Newport, May 4, 1686. His will was dated April 22, 1696, and proved

May 19, 1696; an abstract of it is given in Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." Robert Hodgson (1) married, August 3, 1665, Rachel Shotten (died after 1696), only child of Samson and Alice Shotten, of Portsmouth and Warwick, Rhode Island. On October 1, 1638, "Sampson Shotton" was one of those admitted to be inhabitants of the island called Aquidneck, and who afterwards organized the town of Portsmouth. In 1642 he became a founder of the new town of Warwick, and thereafter resided there. At Portsmouth, August 1, 1667, "Upon motion of Robert Hodgson, husband of Rachel, only child of Samson Shotten, of Portsmouth, some years since deceased, in regard to lands of Shotten, the Town Council examined and made diligent search and found Shotten had not made any will, but died intestate, and find Rachel sole heir to deceased, and administration was given Robert Hodgson and his wife, Rachel therefor."

Robert and Rachel (Shotten) Hodgson had issue:

Mary Hodgson, b. Aug. 6, 1666; m. — Cook;

Alice Hodgson, b. April, 1668; d. Aug. 28, 1711; m. (first), May 18, 1699, Phineas Pemberton, "the Father of Bucks County," Pa., being his second wife, and having no issue by him. She was then of Burlington, West Jersey. She m. (second), 1704, Thomas Bradford (also his second wife), by whom she had issue;

Robert Hodgson (2), m., 1697, Sarah, b. Dec. 29, 1680, dau. of Matthew and Sarah (Clayton) Borden, of Portsmouth, R. I., and granddaughter of Richard Borden, of Portsmouth, Assistant, 1653-54, and General Treasurer, 1654-55, of colony of R. I.; founder of Borden family of New England and N. J. Richard Borden bought land in latter province from the Indians, about 1667, and some of his descendants founded Bordentown there, and intermarried with Hopkinson and Kirkbride families, whose history appears in these volumes. Robert Hodgson (1) probably went to Burlington co., N. J., with his sisters, about the same time as his wife's nephew, Joseph Borden, progenitor of the Bordentown family. Robert Hodgson moved to Chester co., Pa. Abel Hodgson, son of Phineas, and grandson of Robert, m. Margaret, dau. of James and Jean Friar, of Chester co., and had a son, another Robert (d. Jan. 3, 1846), who m., Jan., 1793, Sarah, dau. of Amos and Sarah (Sharpe) Alexander, of a family quite prominent in Cecil co., Md., and Mecklenburg co., N. C. This Robert and Sarah (Alexander) Hodgson were parents of Alexander Hodgson, above.

Mary Irwin, wife of Alexander Hodgson, and grandmother of Mary Bertha Stewart (Mrs. George Henderson), was daughter of Samuel Irwin (born October 3, 1799, died May 17, 1842), by his wife, Mary Moore (born October 1, 1781, died August 20, 1851); Samuel Irwin being son of Isaac Irwin, of Chester county, by his wife, Margaret Creighton. Mary, wife of Samuel Irwin, was daughter of Andrew Moore, of Chester county, by his wife, Ruth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Whitson) Birdsall, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The Moore family was one of high standing in Chester county, and its genealogy has been published. James Moore, father of Andrew, married Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jackson) Starr, descended from Capt. Starr, of the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England (1642-1660), and from Isaac Jackson from Ballytore, Ireland, both early settlers in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

George and Mary (Stuart) Henderson had issue:

Dorothy E. Henderson, b. Sept. 16, 1892;

George Henderson, Jr., b. Jan. 28, 1894; now a student at Protestant Episcopal Academy in Phila., and an active investigator of family history, from whose notes much of the above information on families, allied with the Hendersons, has been taken;

Mary Henderson, b. Aug. 6, 1896.

HANNA FAMILY.

JOHN HANNA, who is buried in county Down, near the city of Belfast, Ireland, was by his wife, Grace, the father of John Hanna, who came to Philadelphia soon after the close of the American Revolution. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, and doubtless of the same stock as the Ulster Scots of the same name who came to Pennsylvania at different periods prior to the Revolution and whose descendants are now found in different parts of the United States.

JOHN HANNA, son of John and Grace, was born in county Down, Ireland, and emigrated from there to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, before arriving at the age of twenty-one years. He resided for a number of years in the Old Dock Ward, but on his marriage located in the district of Southwark, and was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on Fourth street, below Lombard, now at Forty-seventh street and Kingessing avenue. He was a private in the company of Capt. Peter A. Browne, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Clement C. Biddle, in the service of the United States, in the War of 1812-14, under Brig. Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, of the "Volunteers on the Delaware."

About the year 1805, John Hanna married Elizabeth Patterson, also a native of county Down, Ireland, who had come to Philadelphia when a small girl, with her parents, and lived at Seventh and Chestnut streets, but both died of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1793, while Elizabeth was yet a child.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hanna:

James Hanna, b. in District of Southwark, Phila., Feb. 2, 1806; studied law and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, July 2, 1831; m., in Phila., Clarissa Sidney Wilson, a granddaughter of Betsy Ross; and was a member of Senate of state of Pa. In 1850 he removed to Cal., where he was District Attorney of Humboldt co., and Brigadier General of California Militia. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, first a Whig, and later a Republican. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society. He d. Nov. 6, 1888, in Eureka, Cal. His wife d. in 1853. He left issue:

Aquilla W. Hanna, member of Bar, living in Eureka, Cal.;

Elizabeth Hanna, m. Capt. Henry Kingston;

Several other children, of whom we have no record.

Mary Hanna, b. in Phila.; m. Samuel K. Murdoch, of Phila., and left issue:

Minnie Murdoch, m. George W. Kendrick, Jr., of Phila.;

Gertrude Murdoch, m. Octave Goodwin.

Jane Hanna, b. in Phila.; m. Edward Murdoch, and left issue:

H. Kate Murdoch;

Eleanor Murdoch, m. William H. List, of Phila.;

JOHN HANNA, b. in Phila.; of whom presently.

JOHN HANNA, son of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hanna, born near Front and Vine streets, Philadelphia, 1813; educated in schools of Philadelphia, and as a young man entered counting house of Robert Adams & Company, and was employed there for a number of years. He later took up the study of law in the office of William W. Haly, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, at the age of twenty-eight years, February 19, 1841, in the active practice of his profession in that city until his death. In 1834, at the age of twenty-one years he married Clementina L., daughter of Rev. Joseph Stevens, pastor of Baptist Church

of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, 1789-93; and Hannah Cook, who was a descendant of the Cook family, who were among the earliest settlers in East Jersey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William T. Brantly, pastor of First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and Mr. Hanna then became a member of that church and was for a number of years its clerk. In politics Mr. Hanna was a Whig, and on the organization of that party, a Republican; he was a member of the Union League from 1863 to 1869. During the last years of his life Mr. Hanna and his wife resided temporarily in Merchantville, New Jersey, during the summer months; but as stated by him in his will, dated January 8, 1885, he retained his residence in the city of Philadelphia. He died March 25, 1885. His wife, Clementina, survived him, but died the following year, and both are buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Issue of John and Clementina L. (Stephens) Hanna:

WILLIAM BRANTLY HANNA, of whom presently;

Clementine Hanna, m. David H. Bartine, M. D.; both deceased, leaving issue:

Maie H. Bartine, m. Norman W. Chain, of Phila.

Martha E. Hanna, m. Benjamin M. Day, of New York City, who d. in 1905; she is still living, as is their son, Benjamin M. Day, Jr.; another child, Mulford Day, d. unm.;

Mary H. Hanna, m. John R. Rue, Jr., of Phila, who d. Nov. 17, 1899; she still survives; they had issue:

Edith H. Rue, m. William E. Hetzell, of Phila.; issue, Mary Christine Hetzell;

Howard S. Rue, m. Sarah K. Michener; issue, Howard S. Rue, Jr.;

Marguerite B. Rue;

John R. Rue (3).

Oswald Thompson Hanna, d. Aug. 24, 1893.

HON. WILLIAM B. HANNA, late president-judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, was the eldest son of John and Clementina L. (Stephens) Hanna, and was born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1835. He was educated in the public and private schools of Philadelphia. Graduating from the Central High School of Philadelphia in July, 1853, he entered later, the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1857; studying law under the distinguished jurists Chief Justice Sharswood, Peter McCall, E. Spencer Miller and P. Pemberton Morris; and also in the office of his father; and was admitted to the Bar, October 14, 1857. Soon after his admission he was appointed assistant to District Attorney William B. Mann, late Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and filled that position for two years. He took an active interest in political and municipal affairs of his native city, and was elected to Common Council in 1867, and re-elected in 1870. Before the expiration of his second term, he was elected to the Select Council, and was re-elected to that body for the term beginning January, 1874. While serving as a member of Select Council he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that framed the Pennsylvania State Constitution of 1874. In this convention he was the colleague of such eminent jurists as the late Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Chief Justice George W. Woodward, William M. Meredith, Theodore Cuyler, George W. Biddle, the late Chief Justice Henry Green, Silas W. Clark, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, and Wayne MacVeagh, and others distinguished for their learning, ability and public services. In November, 1874, Judge Hanna was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court, of Philadelphia county, provided for in the new constitution he had assisted in framing; his colleagues being Dennis W. O'Brien

and T. Bradford Dwight, both of whom died in June, 1878. June 5, 1878, Judge Hanna was appointed President Judge of the Orphans' Court, by Gov. John F. Hartranft. In 1884 he was the nominee of both the Republican and Democratic parties and was unanimously re-elected to the same position, and again in 1894, and in 1904, the same honor was paid him, though in 1894, the party lines were so strictly drawn that other judicial candidates failed to receive a renomination from the opposing political organizations. Judge Hanna continued to ably administer the office of President Judge of the Orphans' Court until his death, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 4, 1906. While a member of the Philadelphia City Councils, Judge Hanna was the author of a number of important ordinances and took a leading part in important legislation for the interests of his native city. He was the author of the ordinance of 1870, establishing the paid fire department, in the place of the old volunteer system; and served with marked ability as chairman of the Committee on Law. Judge Hanna, for over forty years prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, was a past master of Washington Lodge, No. 59, a member of the committee on appeals in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and lately a representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in that body. He was president of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the General Alumni Society of the University; a member of the Associated Alumni of the High School of Philadelphia; and a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He was vice-president and later president of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; of the Scotch-Irish Society; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Horticultural Society; and the Humane Society. He was also a manager of the Home Mission Society of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia; president of the board of trustees of Hahnemann College and Hospital; vice-president of the West Philadelphia Institute; trustee of the Baptist Home; a director, and for many years secretary, and later president, of the Penn Club. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia for many years; and also clerk of that church and one of its deacons. Afterwards he was a member of the Epiphany Baptist Church, and member of its board of trustees. In June, 1885, Bucknell University conferred upon Judge Hanna the degree of D. C. L. The Hon. William B. Hanna married, December 16, 1862, in Philadelphia, Mary Vanderslice Hopper, daughter of Samuel Mickle Hopper, by his wife, Deborah L. Vanderslice, daughter of Dr. George W. and Janette (Roberts) Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, whose ancestry is as follows:

REYNIER VANDERSLUYSE, a native of Holland, one of the early settlers of Germantown, was many years a resident in the little German colony that extended backward from Germantown to the banks of the Perkiomen, in what is now Montgomery county, prior to his naturalization, with forty or fifty other of the early Germans, including Francis Daniel Pastorius, by a special act of the Provincial Council, September 29, 1709. His son, Arian Vandersluys being also among the number. The will of Reynier Vandersluys was proved at Philadelphia, July 13, 1713, names his wife, Anna, as executrix, and gives legacies to his children, Arnold, Henry, Johannes, Anthony, Anna and Elizabeth, some of whom were minors.

ANTHONY VANDERSLICE, son of Reynier, married Martha Pannebecker, born June 15, 1700, died September 16, 1761, the daughter of Hendrick Pannebecker.

pioneer ancestor of the Pennypacker family (see Pennypacker Family in this work), and settled in Providence township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county; owning 100 acres of land there prior to 1734. He died in November, 1751, and both he and his wife are buried in the quaint old cemetery of the Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Trappa, Pennsylvania.

HENRY VANDERSLICE, son of Anthony and Martha (Pannebecker) Vanderslice, born in Providence township, March 29, 1726; married, October 23, 1750, Catharine Sassemannhausen, born April 14, 1732. He lived, at the time of his marriage, and for many years thereafter, on a plantation in Providence township, inherited from his father, and also owned and operated a large flour and gristmill there. About 1760, he removed to Reading, Berks county, and, October 5, 1774, was elected High Sheriff of Berks county, and re-elected a year later, and served in that office until March 21, 1777. July 8, 1776, by order of the Continental Congress, he read the Declaration of Independence from the courthouse steps at Reading. He also served in the Continental Army, during the Revolution; was in command of the wagon train of the army in New Jersey, in 1777, and was Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Pennsylvania Troops, in 1781. He became a well-known surveyor, having studied surveying, under his grandfather, Hendrick Pannebecker, for whom he was named; and in 1789, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor, under Daniel Brodhead, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. He died, at Reading, February 10, 1797; his wife, Catharine, survived him and was appointed his administratrix, with his son, John.

GEORGE W. VANDERSLICE, a son of Henry and Catharine (Sassemannhausen) Vanderslice, born at Reading, October 8, 1771, died in Philadelphia, February 22, 1842. He was a dentist by profession, and one of the first to practice that profession in Philadelphia. He married (first) Elizabeth Cuming, March 22, 1794, and (second), September 18, 1806, Janette Roberts, born in Blockley township, Philadelphia, February 28, 1785, died January 20, 1874; she was the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Pyatt) Roberts, of Blockley; by whom he had issue:

Edward Vanderslice, b. July 19, 1807; m., Feb. 16, 1842, Clementine Shulze, a descendant of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and also of Gov. Shulze, of Pa. He was one of the most prominent dentists of his time in Phila. He d. May 9, 1883, leaving issue:

Edward S. Vanderslice, M. D., m. Virginia Zieber;

Henry M. Vanderslice, D. D. S., m. Helen E. Seiss;

Mary Janette Vanderslice.

William K. Vanderslice, b. in Phila., in 1824; d. March 12, 1899, in San Francisco, Cal., whither he moved in 1858. He m., Aug. 31, 1847, Catharine Sherman, of Boston, Mass.; leaving issue, all living in Cal.:

Mrs. Annie Johnston;

Jeanette Vanderslice, m. Carl Manner;

Hermine Vanderslice, m. Andrew Rudgear;

Milton T. Vanderslice.

Joseph Henry Vanderslice, U. S. A., b. June 29, 1828; m. Hester Meeks, of New York. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Battalion of Engineers, Jan. 30, 1851; became Corporal, July 1, 1855, and Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1856; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in 1861, and became Captain, by brevet, on Sept. 17, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Antietam," and was promoted, in March, 1866, to be Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry. He took part in all the principal battles of the Civil War, and also in numerous engagements with the Indians on the western frontier. He was retired for disability in 1879, and after that time resided at Peekskill, N. Y., until his death, Nov. 27, 1894. He was bur. at West Point, with military honors. His widow survives him;

Catharine Vanderslice, m. Thomas MacClement;

Deborah Lavina Vanderslice, before mentioned, who m. Samuel M. Hopper, whose paternal ancestry is given below;

Other issue of George W. Vanderslice were, Thomas, James, Rebecca K., and Emily, who d. without issue.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, the pioneer ancestor of Janette (Roberts) Vanderslice, was born in Merionethshire, Wales, prior to 1670. He emigrated to America in or prior to 1697, and settled first in Merion township, Philadelphia county, and in September, 1697, purchased 100 acres of land in Blockley township, now part of the city of Philadelphia, at the corner of the present Haverford road, and the city line, and located thereon. His will, dated September 8, 1707, and proven at Philadelphia, in 1719, devises his 100 acres of land to his eldest son, John Roberts, when he comes of age, subject to the payment of twenty pounds to his youngest son, William Roberts, and appoints his wife, Affy, as executrix.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, second and youngest son of William and Affy Roberts, was born in Merionethshire, Wales, and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania when a child. His elder brother, John, having died in his minority and without issue, the Blockley plantation of 100 acres taken up by his father in 1697, descended to William. He married (first) Elizabeth Warner, a granddaughter of William Warner, of Blockley, Provincial Councillor, etc., an account of whom and a number of his descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes.

William Roberts died July 22, 1796, aged about one hundred and five years; his wife, Elizabeth, died December 25, 1748. Both are buried in the graveyard of Merion Meeting.

William and Elizabeth (Warner) Roberts had issue:

THOMAS, of whom presently:

William;

John;

Mordecai;

And one daughter.

THOMAS ROBERTS, of Blockley, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Warner) Roberts, married at Old Swedes' Church, April 23, 1763, Jane Pyatt, and had issue, Phineas, Elizabeth, John, Deborah, Anne, Rebecca, Thomas, Sarah, Mary, James and Janette.

JANETTE ROBERTS, youngest child of Thomas and Jane (Pyatt) Roberts, of Blockley, was born February 28, 1785, and died January 20, 1874; she married, September 18, 1806, George W. Vanderslice, above mentioned.

JOHN HOPPER, the great-great-grandfather of Samuel Mickle Hopper, above mentioned, was born in county Durham, England, prior to 1660, and prior to 1675 settled at Flushing, Long Island. About 1711 he removed to Deptford township, near Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he died early in 1750. His wife is believed to have been Margaret Tindall, daughter of Richard Tindall, of Flushing, Long Island, in 1682, later of New Jersey. John Hopper's will on file at Trenton, New Jersey, mentions children, John, Jr., Samuel, Elizabeth and Rachel.

JOHN HOPPER, JR., son of the above named John, resided in Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he died June 6, 1771. He married, by license dated December 5, 1737, Ann Garwood, of the same place, whose will dated October 16, 1792, was proven April 15, 1793. It is possible that she was

his second wife. John Hopper, Jr., left issue, Isaac, Joshua, Levi, John, Zephaniah, Obadiah, Jeremiah, Sarah, Nancy, Hannah and Margaret. Isaac Tatem Hopper, the eminent Quaker preacher, philanthropist and abolitionist, was of this family; born near Woodbury, in 1771, he came to Philadelphia in early manhood and resided there for a number of years, removing later to New York City.

ISAAC HOPPER, son of John and Ann (Garwood) Hopper, of Woodbury, resided in Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey. He married Sarah Leonard, November 30, 1772, and died prior to 1799, leaving issue, William, Benjamin, Keziah, and Isaac.

WILLIAM HOPPER, son of Isaac and Sarah (Leonard) Hopper, resided in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and owned considerable real estate in that county, including the historic Inn at Westville, known as "The Buck." He died August 23, 1825, and his wife, April 9, 1825. William Hopper married some time between the years 1799 and 1804, Mary Saunders, and they had issue, Samuel Mickle Hopper, of whom presently; Margery Mickle Hopper; John S. Hopper; Ann B. Hopper; and Joseph H. Hopper.

SAMUEL MICKLE HOPPER, son of William and Mary (Saunders) Hopper, was born in Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, November 14, 1811. He removed to Philadelphia when a boy and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of jewelry and silverware. He was reared as a member of the Society of Friends, but upon his marriage, June 20, 1839, to Deborah Lavina Vanderslice he joined the Baptist Church, to which his wife belonged. Samuel Mickle Hopper died October 24, 1859. His wife, Deborah L. Vanderslice, daughter of George W. and Janette (Roberts) Vanderslice, before mentioned, was born February 18, 1820, and died October 3, 1905.

Issue of Samuel M. and Deborah L. (Vanderslice) Hopper:

Mary Vanderslice Hopper, m. Hon. William B. Hanna, of whom above. She is vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Phila.; one of the constituent members of Hahnemann Hospital Association, and a member of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution. Their issue are:

Helen Allison Hanna, of Phila.; member of Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America; Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution;

Maud Hanna, m. Col. Howard L. Calder, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was a graduate of Bucknell University, a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, member of Dauphin County Bar; was Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate on staff of Maj. Gen. Miller, of N. G. P., and served in Spanish-American War (1898), as Captain of Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which took part in the occupation of Porto Rico. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the city of Harrisburg, Nov., 1900, but d. April 29, 1901. He was a member of Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; of the Military Order of the Spanish-American War; and of the Masonic fraternity;

Meredith Hanna, b. in Phila., Oct. 27, 1874; educated at William Penn Charter School; entered Univ. of Pa., and graduated from college department in 1895. He studied law with Joseph de F. Junkin, and also in the department of law of Univ. of Pa., class of 1898, and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, June 10, 1898, and has since practiced in the several courts of the city and Commonwealth. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, Oct. 30, 1901. June 14, 1898, he enlisted in Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, which formed part of the army of occupation in Porto Rico, under Gen. Frederick D. Grant. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity; of St. Andrew's Society; the Netherlands Society; the University Club; the Penn Club; and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Meredith Hanna m., April 20, 1908, Marion Wiltbank Clark, dau. of William Goodell and Mary Elizabeth (Wiltbank) Clark. Mrs. Hanna, through her paternal grandfather, the late Col. Joseph Claypoole Clark, Jr., U. S. A., can claim Provincial Councillor, James Claypoole, as an ancestor. Col. Clark m. Mary Eliza Goodell, of Oswego, N. Y., whose grandfather, John Goodell, m. Wealthy Howe, a niece of

Admiral Sir William Howe. On her maternal line Mrs. Hanna also has distinguished ancestry, being directly descended through her grandfather, Samuel Paynter Wiltbank, and his wife, Rachel Roberts Jones, from the Wiltbank Paynters, Rowlands, and Provincial Councillor, Samuel Gray, of Delaware, and also from Joseph Paul, Robert Jones, Robert Heaton, Thomas Hillborn, the Comly and Roberts families, of Pa.

Issue of Meredith and Marion W. (Clark) Hanna:

William Clark Hanna, b. Jan. 23, 1909.

Annie E. Hopper, m., June 22, 1880, Rev. Charles E. Milnor, son of William Henry Milnor, M. D., and Margaret Klapp;

William George Hopper, m., Feb., 8, 1877, Mary Franciscus, dau. of Albert H. and Susan (Swift) Franciscus; she d. Oct. 30, 1903, without issue;

Harry Samuel Hopper, m., April 24, 1877, Harriet Maria Bucknell, dau. of William and Harriet Maria Burr (Ashton) Bucknell, of Phila.; they reside at "Pennhurst," in Lower Merion, on a part of the old Penn-Gaskell estate, and had issue:

Harriet Bucknell Hopper, d. s. p.;

Marie Louise Hopper;

Laura Storrs Hopper;

Harry Boardman Hopper;

Margaret Bucknell Hopper.

WHITE FAMILY.

The English Ancestry of Bishop White was ascertained and demonstrated by Joseph Lemuel Chester, Esq., LL. D., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, &c., &c., an authority of eminence. His exhibit of the pedigree was published at Philadelphia in 1879, in the "Account of the meeting of the descendants of Colonel Thomas White of Maryland." The family arms were verified and certified by Col. Chester. The following is an abstract from his work:

JOHN WHITE, of Hulcote (written Holcott in the Visitation pedigree) in county Bedford, Buckinghamshire, born *circa* 1450; will devising lands in nine parishes, dated October 6, 1501; proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, December 20, 1501. The line of Bishop White extends through the second son. The male line of the eldest son became extinct at the death of George White, great-grandson of John White, of Hulcote, 1634. George White succeeded his brother, who was the eldest son, Thomas White, D. D., minister of S. Gregory's, London, Treasurer of the Church of Salisbury in 1570; Vicar of S. Dunston in the West, Fleet street, 1575; Prebendary of S. Paul's, London, 1588; Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1591; Canon of S. George's, Windsor, 1593; founder of Sion College, London, incorporated after death by Royal Charter in 1630. He died March 1, 1623-4. His brother, George, survived him, succeeded to the entailed estates and died as above stated.

JOHN WHITE, second son of John White, of Hulcote, and his heirs continued the male line of descent. He was in his minority at his father's death, and died August 25, 1572. He was described in the first Visitation pedigree quoted as of Rigemont, in Bedfordshire. He owned the manor of Caldecot, in Newport Pagnell, county Bucks, and other lands; was buried at Newport Pagnell. His eldest son was

THOMAS WHITE, known as Thomas White, the eldest, of Caldecot, born 1516, buried August 30, 1603, at Newport Pagnell. His eldest son, whom he outlived, was

LAWRENCE WHITE, third in succession to Caldecot, who died December 29, 1600, seized of the Manor of Caldecot, Newport Pagnell, and of other lands. He was buried at Newport Pagnell, January 2, 1600-1. His eldest son was

THOMAS WHITE, born November, 1583, died May, 1661, and buried at Newport Pagnell, June 1, 1661. His eldest son was Thomas White, whose line male seems to have become extinct at the death of William White, second son of Thomas White, who was grandson of the Thomas White, now referred to.

WILLIAM WHITE, second son of Thomas White, above noted, born between 1610 and 1616; will devising considerable real estate in London, dated November 24, 1676, probated December 18, 1676; buried at St. Martin's, Ludgate, London. His eldest son was

WILLIAM WHITE, born between 1639 and 1649; will dated April 26, 1709; buried September 12, 1709, at St. Martin's, Ludgate, London; will probated October 25, 1709. His son was

WILLIAM WHITE, died seven months before him, and was buried February 7, 1708-9. His will was proved February 22, 1708-9. At his death he was a few

years less than forty; he married Elizabeth Leigh, February 2, 1696-7. His eldest son was

WILLIAM WHITE, who lived and died unmarried; born in 1702; died January 9, 1744-5; will dated February 2, 1743-4; will proved January 17, 1744-5. His brother next in succession was

THOMAS WHITE, father of Bishop White; born in 1704, second child and second son of William White and Elizabeth Leigh; educated at St. Albans, eighteen miles from London; in 1720 sailed for Maryland with the expedition of Charles Calvert; studied law with Mr. Stokes, clerk of the county of Baltimore, and practiced at the Maryland bar; was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore and Harford counties, representing the Lord Proprietary in enfeoffing grantees of land; Major in the local militia organized to protect the colony from Indians, and later Colonel in the Governor's establishment; married, 1730, Sophia, daughter of John Hall, of Cranberry Hall, who died June 18, 1742; removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1745; married May 7, 1747, Esther Hewlings, of Burlington, New Jersey; Trustee of the Philadelphia College, November 13, 1749, to his death, September 29, 1779; had large landed estate in Maryland at his death, including 7772½ acres taxable in Baltimore county alone; issue by his second marriage, William, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Mary, afterwards wife of Robert Morris.

WILLIAM WHITE, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born March 24, 1747, O. S., April 3, 1747, N. S. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia, May, 1765, and studied divinity with Dr. Peters and Dr. Duché. On October 15, 1770, he sailed for England in the ship, "Britannia," from Chester, and was ordained Deacon, December 23, 1770, in the Royal Chapel, London, by Lord Bishop of Norwich. In June, 1772, he was ordained priest by the Lord Bishop of London. He left London on his return, July 22, 1772, in the ship, "Pennsylvania Packet," and arrived in Philadelphia, September 13, 1772; soon after he was elected assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in that city. On February 11, 1773, he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry Harrison, of Lancashire, England, one of the Wardens of Christ Church, and at one time Mayor of Philadelphia. He took sides with the Colonies in the contest with Great Britain, and upon the publication of the Declaration of Independence, he ceased to use the form of prayer for the King, and shortly after took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being the second person who did so. In September, 1777, he was chosen Chaplain of the Continental Congress, and continued Chaplain for that and the Congress of the United States until the latter moved to New York. On its return to Philadelphia, he was elected Chaplain and officiated as such until the removal of Congress to Washington in 1801. In April, 1779, he was elected Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's. In the summer of 1782 he completed a pamphlet entitled, "The Case of the Episcopal Churches Considered," with the object of stating and meliorating the difficulties in the way of the establishment of the Ordinances and Worship of the English Church in America, which arose upon the breach between the American and English bodies, the former up to the time of the Revolution having derived its ecclesiastical power as well as much of its financial support from the latter, and these having been withheld as a consequence of the Revolution. This pamphlet "exerted a most important effect on the organization and the very existence of the American Church."

Its publication was rendered unnecessary by the opening of negotiations for peace with England. "The communication of Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby to the American Congress changed at once the aspect of affairs. The pamphlet was at once withdrawn from sale, and such copies as were within the author's reach were destroyed. Some had been distributed among friends and were consequently in circulation; and early the following year some additional copies were issued from the press, evidently to enable persons whose curiosity had been excited, to judge as to the nature of the propositions advanced by the writer of the work." On September 14, 1786, he was unanimously elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, and sailed for England on the second of the following November, arriving in London on the 21st of that month. On February 4, 1787, he was consecrated Bishop in Lambeth Chapel, by Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Archbishop of York, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Bishop of Peterborough. On the 17th of the same month, he sailed for New York on the "Prince William Henry," and arrived there on Easter Sunday, April 8.

From January, 1783, he was most active in the work of organizing and building up the Episcopal church in this country. When he was twenty-six years of age he was elected one of the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, and held that office for over sixty-two years. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal Academy, a preparatory school in Philadelphia, which is still flourishing. He preached his last sermon in St. Peter's Church, Sunday, June 26, 1836; was taken sick on July 2, and died July 17, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His body is interred in the chancel of Christ Church in Philadelphia. His funeral was attended by twenty thousand persons.

"The personal career of Bishop White was unique among Americans. Younger in years than most of the men with whom he was associated, he was from the first their peer in range of outlook, in ability to see what ought to be done, and in ripe and comprehensive judgment. He had the statesman's gift of working wisely when he had a great end in view. No other man appeared among Churchmen in the American colonies who had the same ability at a great crisis to decide promptly what to do and how to do it. When he was hardly thirty-five years of age, with the exception of Dr. Seabury, he was the most conspicuous clergyman, the one to whom all eyes instinctively turned in the American colonies. He had made the impression of a man who had the qualities and gifts of leadership, though he had not been called upon to show forth all that he could do. His wealth, his social position, his thorough education, and a certain maturity of mind and thought which impressed all who came in contact with him, contributed to his eminence. Though the junior of Washington in years, he was not only his pastor but his equal in social rank and distinction. In any community Bishop White would have been a man of note, and in the political and religious crisis which was brought to a head in the American Revolution, he had the qualities of courage and foresight which made him a man of mark.

"He was born to enjoy the confidence of his fellow-men, and exercise leadership over them. He did this not by assuming to lead, but by the superiority of his gifts, which impressed all who came in contact with him. He gained the confidence of others by their conviction of his largeness of mind and heart. He lived in many respects a double life. In one character he fulfilled his round of duty as the Bishop of Pennsylvania and the rector of his united churches in Philadelphia,

and in these positions he felt most at home. In the other character he stood forth as the patriarch of the American Church, the one man who had a full knowledge of the Anglican Church in the United States from the beginning, and to whom all momentous questions in ecclesiastical affairs were constantly referred as they arose. He took the initiative in the organization of the American Church."

"Every one revered the tall and venerable man who walked the streets of Philadelphia with slow and measured step, and he was beloved, as never before, in his office of chief pastor and in his character as a citizen. It was remarked after his death that he, was one of the three perfect men that America had so far produced, Washington and Marshall being the other two. Everybody wished to have his blessing; little children paused in the street for his kindly greeting and to pay him respect; and his weight of years and his kindness to all made him, what Bishop Fraser was recently called, 'the Bishop of all denominations.' That he enjoyed this distinction is not to be doubted, but it rather increased his humility than ministered to his pride. In the councils of the Church he had the same pre-eminence. He was deferred to as the only one who had known all things from the beginning, and at the General Convention and in the public work of the Church, he was the central figure and the most influential factor."

"The story of our progress from a condition of dependency upon the Mother Church of England to independence and autonomy as a branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, is told in the life-history of William White, who for upwards of half a century was the guiding spirit and the judicious head of the Communion he had done so much to found and shape."

Doctor McConnell described him thus: "None of his contemporaries surpassed and few equalled him in sagacity. When the war ended he was thirty-five years old. He was well born, well bred, and well educated, both in this country and abroad. In England he was a friend of Dr. Johnson; had him for his guest at his inn; chatted with him while he watched him at work on his lexicon; supped with him at Kensington; and wrote him when he came back to Philadelphia. He was on familiar terms with Goldsmith, visited him, praised his work, and condoled with him that so clever a man should have to harness his genius to a cart to earn his daily bread. He was ordained in England; became Assistant, and soon after Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia; was chosen Chaplain of Congress; and, when the war ended, was next after Franklin, the leading citizen of the State. While Dr. Smith, of Maryland, was engrossed with the small economies of a struggling college, and Dr. Seabury was observing the petty routine of an infantry barracks, Dr. White was unconsciously learning the statecraft which guided the founders of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Issue of Bishop White:

Daughter, b. Nov. 27, 1773, "born and died immediately unbaptized";

Elizabeth, b. Jan. 28, 1776; m., March 9, 1803, Gen. William Macpherson, of Phila.; she d. Nov. 7, 1831; Gen. Macpherson d. Nov. 5, 1813; issue:

Esther White, b. Aug. 22, 1804; m. April 30, 1839, Thomas Harris, M. D., U. S. N.; she d. May 24, 1858;

Elizabeth, b. July 17, 1806; m., March 20, 1838, Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank; issue:

Elizabeth White, b. Feb. 12, 1839;

William White, one of the Judges of the First Judicial District of Pa., b. March 27, 1840; m., Sept. 10, 1863, Edith, dau. of Hon. Ferree Brinton, of Lancaster, Pa.; issue:

- Esther Macpherson, b. Dec. 17, 1865;
 William Macpherson, b. Oct. 25, 1869;
 Gertrude, b. Nov. 2, 1872;
 Marian Ferree, b. March 26, 1875.
- Mary White, b. May 7, 1841; m., Dec. 28, 1863, Rev. Charles Augustus Lewis Richards, M. D.; issue:
 Etheling Gardiner, b. Aug. 16, 1867;
 Guy, b. Dec. 30, 1868; d. Sept. 29, 1869;
 John Wolcott, b. March 15, 1871;
 Margaret Weston, b. July 20, 1873;
 Dorothy May, b. March 23, 1877;
 Elizabeth Leigh, b. April 1, 1878.
- George, b. Jan. 4, 1843; m., June 6, 1871, Frances Lowndes, dau. of William Ellis, of Phila.; issue:
 George, b. Feb. 17, 1873;
 Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1875; d. Dec. 16, 1875;
- Mary, b. Aug. 28, 1777; m., Dec. 4, 1804, Enos Bronson, of Phila.; she d. Nov. 17, 1826; issue:
 Mary Harrison, b. July 3, 1808; d. Aug. 9, 1830;
 Ann Emily, b. Oct. 21, 1809; d. Sept. 27, 1854;
 Elizabeth White, b. Aug. 15, 1812; m., Sept. 8, 1834, Henry Hope Reed, LL. D., of Phila.; issue:
 Mary Bronson, b. March 17, 1841;
 Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1843; d. Feb. 19, 1844;
 Esther DeBerdt, b. March 2, 1845; d. March 5, 1848;
 Henry, b. Sept. 22, 1846; m., April 27, 1876, Charlotte Frances, dau. of William B. Foster, Jr., of Phila.;
 Anne, b. Oct. 17, 1848; m., Oct. 21, 1869, William Bowdoin Robins, of Phila.; issue:
 Elizabeth White, b. May 29, 1871;
 Emma Davis, b. July 5, 1872;
 Henry Reed, b. Feb. 22, 1875;
 William Bowdoin, b. Aug. 10, 1876.
- Arthur DeBerdt, b. March 4, 1853; d. March 6, 1854.
- Hetta Atwater, b. July 16, 1814; m., Sept. 18, 1838, Rev. Alfred Alexander Miller; she d. March 7, 1844; issue:
 Mary Bronson, b. March 29, 1840; d. Sept. 7, 1841;
 William White, b. Dec. 14, 1841; d. Dec. 3, 1858;
 Alfred, b. July 22, 1843; d. June 19, 1844.
- Sophia Hall, b. Oct. 12, 1815; d. 1822 (bur. May 24);
- William White, b. Dec. 7, 1816; m., May 6, 1841, Mary Chapman, dau. of Thomas Ash, of Phila.; issue:
 Thomas Ash, b. June 3, 1842; m., Nov. 28, 1865, Anna Louisa, dau. of El-nathan H. Sears, of New York; she d. March 4, 1876;
 Mary White, b. Aug. 3, 1844; d. July 12, 1845;
 Sarah Chapman, b. May 19, 1846; d. Oct. 20, 1873;
 William White, b. Dec. 9, 1848;
 Charles Kirkham, b. Jan. 5, 1851; d. April 26, 1859.
- Bird Wilson, b. 1820; d. 1821 (bur. July 25).
- Thomas, b. Nov. 12, 1779; m., Oct. 1, 1804, Mary Key, dau. of Daniel Charles Heath, of Md.; he d. Oct. 15, 1859;
- Mary Harrison, b. Nov. 9, 1805; m., May 30, 1827, Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., of Phila.; she d. Aug. 2, 1875; issue:
 William White, b. May 21, 1828; m., April 15, 1857, Gaynor Smith, dau. of Peter Lazarus, of Sunbury, Pa.; issue:
 James, b. March 1, 1858; d. March 3, 1858;
 James Henry, b. Feb. 24, 1859;
 William Wallis, b. June 22, 1861; d. March 7, 1865;
 Thomas Harrison, b. April 20, 1866; d. April 22, 1866.

- Thomas Harrison, b. Feb. 23, 1830; m., Oct. 31, 1860, Anna, dau. of Samuel George Morton, M. D., of Phila.; issue:
 Rebecca Morton, b. June 29, 1862;
 Mary White, b. Aug. 7, 1864;
 James Alan, b. June 13, 1866;
 Samuel George Morton, b. May 11, 1868;
 Anna Morton, b. Feb. 7, 1870;
 Thomas Harrison, b. March 5, 1873;
 William White, b. Oct. 28, 1874;
 Charles Mortimer, b. Oct. 23, 1876.
- John Henry Hobart, b. Aug. 26, 1831; d. Oct. 16, 1831;
 Austin, b. Jan. 1, 1833; d. April 13, 1834.
- Rebecca Heath, b. Aug. 15, 1808;
- William, b. July 1, 1810; m., Dec. 29, 1831, Sarah Frederica, dau. of John Hill Brinton, of Phila.; he d. Dec. 20, 1858; Mrs. White d. May 12, 1869; issue:
 William, b. Dec. 5, 1832;
 George Brinton, b. Sept. 28, 1836; d. Dec. 25, 1836;
 Maria Heath, b. Oct. 27, 1837;
- John Brinton, b. March 20, 1840; m., April 9, 1863, Jane Dundas, dau. of Hon. David Francis Gordon, of Reading, Pa.; issue:
 Lydia Biddle, b. April 8, 1864;
 Sarah Frederica, b. Oct. 31, 1865;
 William, b. March 17, 1868;
 Margaret Brinton, b. July 9, 1870;
 Louisa Tucker, b. July 25, 1872;
 Harrison, b. June 7, 1875;
 Clara Gordon, b. July 1, 1877.
- Catharine Ann, b. May 18, 1842;
 Harrison, b. Jan. 14, 1844; d. Sept. 17, 1862;
- Sarah Frederica, b. Oct. 4, 1845; m., Nov. 1, 1861, Thomas Biddle, of Phila.; she d. July 18, 1870, of yellow fever, in Havana; issue:
 Caldwell Keppele, b. Jan. 3, 1863;
 Harrison White, b. May 16, 1864;
 Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1867;
 James Cornell, b. July 3, 1868;
 Elizabeth Caldwell, b. Jan. 28, 1870.
- Charlotte, b. Nov. 3, 1847;
 Thomas Harrison, b. June 8, 1849;
 Upton Heath, b. Dec. 16, 1850.
- George Harrison, b. June 26, 1812; m., Nov. 8, 1838, Margaret Wharton, dau. of Jacob Ridgway Smith, of Phila.; he d. Nov. 18, 1867; issue:
 Isaac Wharton, b. Sept. 8, 1839;
 William, b. Feb. 26, 1842;
 George Harrison, b. March 4, 1845;
 Alfred Henry, b. Feb. 11, 1847; d. Sept. 1, 1847;
 Thomas Harrison, b. May 21, 1849;
 Charles Eugene, b. July 31, 1851; d. April 17, 1853.
- Richard Heath, b. Dec. 30, 1813; d. July 6, 1814.
- Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1781; d. Jan. 23, 1787;
 Henry Harrison, b. March 3, 1782; d. May 26, 1783;
 William, b. June 1, 1784; d. Jan. 22, 1787;
 Henry Harrison, b. June 17, 1785; d. July 17, 1788.

ERRATA

Crispin, p. 391; among children of Henry and Emma (Burdshall) Craven, for Edoth read Edith.

Syng, p. 853, *et seq.*, for Mansfieldtown, read Mansfieldstown. P. 858, at end of parag. beginning "A child, posthumous," read George Syng, son of Rev. Joseph and Anne (Ashe) Synge.

P. 863, in parag. beginning Philip Syng Physick Conner: Mr. Conner d. at Octorara, Md., Nov. 27, 1910.

P. 864, after line 4, add, children of Philip Syng Physick and his wife, Elizabeth Emlen:

Edmund Emlen Physick, b. Sept. 22, 1804, d. July, 1805.

Samuel Physick, b. July 8, 1805, d. Dec. 27, 1806.

Philip Physick, Esq., of the Bar of Philadelphia, b. Nov. 12, 1807; m. Caroline Eliza, d. of Major William Jackson, U. S. Army, who served in the Revolutionary War, was Assistant Secretary of War, 1782, and Secretary to President Washington. Mr. Physick was a Guardian of the Poor and a Director of the Public Schools; he d. Feb. 7, 1848; his widow, on the 26th of July, 1877, thus surviving her husband and children. Issue:

Philip Physick, died under age, s. p.

Elizabeth Physick, died under age, s. p.

Elizabeth Physick, died in infancy.

Emlen Physick, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Pennsylvania, born Sept. 15, 1812, died April 24, 1859, leaving by his wife Frances Mary, daughter of Charles Theodore and Ellen (Harte) Parmentier, a son:

Emlen Physick, M. D., of Cape May, New Jersey.

P. 867, in last line, 1st parag., for Halifax, N. S., read Halifax, N. C.

Yorke-Stille, p. 1607; in issue of Thomas and Martha (Potts) Yorke, for birth date of Stephen Yorke, read 1738.

Whitaker, Reuel, p. 1690; correct birth date 1786.

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