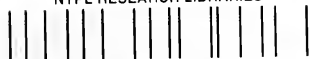


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SOME
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OF
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[No. 3.]

THE
DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS HALE
OF
DELAWARE

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
THE JAMISON AND GREEN FAMILIES

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
BY
THOMAS HALE STREETS

THE STREETS FAMILY OF DELAWARE (NO. 4)
See page 55.

Philadelphia, Pa.
1913



PREFACE.

The present volume,—it being Nos. 3 and 4 of a series entitled “SOME ALLIED FAMILIES OF KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE,”—completes the lineages of my four grandparents. It is my purpose to extend the series to take in some closely affiliated families.

Believing, as I do, that local and family histories should go hand-in-hand, whenever the families here considered, have touched, however slightly, any local event or personage, I have incorporated a notice of them—if they have been worthy of notice by history or tradition—into these pages. I offer no other explanation for the extraneous matter that will be found between these covers.

My thanks are due to Mr. John C. Gooden, of Wyoming, Delaware, for many acts of kindness and for assistance rendered in these and other compilations.

THOMAS HALE STREETS.

WYNCOTE, PA., 1913.

THE NAME

HALE signifies a corner;¹ consequently, it is a place name. In Welsh and Cornish it is a moor. Some writers have given to this name a meaning which implies a physical excellence. This, however, is merely an inference drawn from the dictionary definition of the word. In calling it a place-name, I have followed what I have thought to be the better authorities.

Hales is a variant of Hale. Some English writers have maintained that the *s* is frequently added to monosyllabic names for no apparent reason whatever. My own opinion in this matter I have given under the story of the monosyllabic place-name of STREET.

¹ "Family Names and Their Story." By S. Baring-Gould. Philadelphia, 1910.

THEIR MARYLAND ORIGIN.

From all the evidence which I have been able to obtain, I am of the opinion that Thomas Hale, the ancestor of the Delaware family of that name, came from the neighboring state of Maryland. All the family affinities, as will be seen later, have been associated with that state. There have been Hales (in the singular) on the Eastern Shore and in Baltimore county from very early times. In the "Archives of Maryland" there is mention of a Thomas Hale in Kent county (on Kent Island) in 1638. He was 39 years old in 1650, and it is stated that he was born in the parish of Waddington, county of Lincoln, England.

From the same source it is learned that Thomas Hale was a private in the First Regiment, Maryland Troops, in 1777. In 1782, Lieutenant Adam Jamison enlisted Thomas Hale in the Fifth Regiment, Maryland Line, for 3 years. The association of these names here may have a significance which is not apparent now, but will be later, when the close relationship is shown which existed between these families in Delaware. The Jamisons came to Delaware from Kent county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Many old Maryland families have, or have had,

their representatives in Delaware. It may be briefly stated that this has come about as follows: The strip of territory bordering on and west of the Delaware river and bay, which was early known as "The Three Lower Counties," in contradistinction to the three upper counties of Pennsylvania, namely, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, was for a long time in dispute, being claimed, by his adherents, as a part of the land granted to Lord Baltimore, and included in that acquired later by William Penn. Much of the land in the western portion of the strip (the name of "State on the Delaware" was afterwards applied to it) was taken up by settlers from Maryland, and chiefly from the Eastern Shore, on grants under the Maryland charter. When a boundary line was finally established between the lands of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, and "The Three Lower Counties" adjudged the property of the former, these land-grants under the Maryland charter were respected and the land confirmed to the settlers by the proprietors of Pennsylvania.²

Nicholas Hale was, apparently, the founder of a

² It may not be generally known how this small strip of territory acquired statehood. It was not included in Penn's original grant, but was obtained from the Duke of York, who claimed it as a part of the Dutch province of New Amsterdam, acquired by conquest. Penn promised the settlers a separate assembly, and after the Revolution this was continued as a separate State.

Hale family in Baltimore county. He owned land there as early as 1688. A search has been made of the land and probate records of Baltimore county to discover what, if any, connection exists between this and the Delaware family. The only result of the search was to unearth what might be considered presumptive evidence that such a connection does exist.

Nicholas Hale's will was executed 27 February, 1729, and probated in Baltimore county, 18 April, 1730. His death is recorded in the records of St. Paul's parish, Baltimore, 29 March, 1730. (The name is spelled Haile in both records.) The same parish records the birth of Henry, son of Nicholas and Frances Hale, 25 March, 1721. (This son is not mentioned in the will.)

Henry Hail married 10 September, 1741, Mary Bradley (Records of St. John's and St. George's parish—the former in Baltimore and the latter in Harford county); and on the 19th of October, 1742, a son, Thomas Hail was born to Henry Hail and Mary, his wife. This Thomas Hale might very well be the Thomas Hale of Delaware, who was married in 1764.

Neale Hale, of Baltimore county, and of the third generation from Nicholas, in a will executed 8 August, 1813, and probated 20 November, 1813, mentions a daughter Matilda Hale. Thomas Hale, of Delaware (who would have been of the same gen-

eration from the founder if he had come down through Henry) also had a daughter with the, not common, name of Matilda. George Hale, of Baltimore, had children Joseph and Elizabeth (from his will executed in 1788); these were also names of children of Thomas Hale.

Among the people who dwelt in Smyrna, Delaware (where lived the descendants of Thomas Hale), enumerated in the census of 1820, was George Hale, which is a name that appears frequently among the descendants of Nicholas Hale, his second son being of that name.

Thomas Hale, of Kent county (Kent Island), apparently, had no connection with the Baltimore family; and no connection has been established with Thomas Hale, of Delaware, except it be in the name of Thomas.

This is all the evidence I have to present to prove a connection with the Maryland families.

The name is variously spelled in the Maryland records. It is Haile, Hailes, Hail, Hails, Hale and Hales. There were Hales (spelled with the final s) among the early settlers of Somerset county, on the Eastern Shore, and there was a Quaker family of the same way of spelling the name, in New Castle county, Delaware, early in the eighteenth century. John Hales was sent to represent the George's Creek meeting to the Duck Creek meeting, 22nd 5th month, 1706.

THOMAS HALE OF DELAWARE.

The first notice we find of Thomas Hale in Delaware, or elsewhere, is in the list of persons assessed for taxes in Duck Creek hundred in the year 1785, which was the first list of taxables after the war of independence. (Scharf's "History of Delaware.")

In 1787 Joshua Fisher³ built a hotel at Duck Creek Cross Roads (now Smyrna), and in 1792, when the state legislature met at that place, having left Dover on account of a conflict with the sheriff over the possession of the assembly rooms, it convened at this hotel, then kept by our ancestor, Thomas Hale, as is shown by the following excerpt from "The Minutes of the Council of Delaware" (Delaware Historical Society Publications, Paper

³ Joshua Fisher was the son of Fenwick Fisher and Mary Holli-day. He died in 1791, unmarried. He was descended from John Fisher, the emigrant, who had two sons, Thomas and John. Joshua Fisher was from the line of Thomas. Dr. James Fisher, of Camden, Delaware, whose daughter, Sarah Ann, married John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, under President Taylor, was his brother.

Joshua Fisher was admitted to the bar of New Castle, 24 February, 1785, and was elected a member of the state house of representatives from Kent county in 1790. He was successful in the practice of law, and acquired much wealth. The Fishers were a prominent Quaker family of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Delaware branch was not, I believe, tainted with disloyalty to the colonies.

VI): "Resolved: That this House now adjourn to three o'clock in the afternoon, to meet at the house of Thomas Hale at Duck Creek Cross Roads, and there sit for the transaction of public business." The Assembly met at this house 3 May, 1792, and continued to sit there to the end of the session. It has been recently torn down to make way for the erection of a new Federal building.

The trouble with the legislature arose over the sheriff, John Clayton, demanding the assembly rooms for certain work, which the legislature, being then in session, objected to. The sheriff then, by order of the Levy Court, entered the rooms with a drawn sword and demanded their immediate use for the workmen. Hence, the precipitate flight of the legislators to the house of Thomas Hale, at the Cross Roads.⁴

⁴ "It was at Belmont Hall that the first legislature of the State under Federal government was convened. The first intention was to hold the Assembly at the county court-house at Dover, as at that time there was no state-house for their accommodation; and this transpiring, the county officers issued a protest, and the Honorable Body still persisting to convening, they were expelled by the sheriff at the point of the sword.

"After this abortive attempt Governor Tom Collins invited the Assembly beneath his hospitable roof; and so it fell out that Belmont Hall, 'nigh to Duck Creek cross-roads, now a suburb of the town of Smyrna, became the center from which the State Constitution and laws were issued for the well-being of its worthy citizens." (Howard Pyle, in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Volume 59, July, 1879, page 200.)

Behold, how history is made! A careless writer groups an im-

In the Philadelphia Directory for 1791, by Clement Biddle, three deputy postmasters are accredited to the state of Delaware, of whom one was Thomas Hale. His residence is given as Duck Creek Cross Roads (now Smyrna).

His name does not often appear in the deed-books at Dover. In an indenture made 7 December, 1809, Mordecai Morris and Ann, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Hale, "late of the village of Smyrna," a lot of one-half acre of land, in or near Smyrna (L-2-168).

It is also recorded [13 March, 1810], that "Thomas Hale, of Smyrna, this day, sold to Presley Spruance a negro boy, Bob, for and during the term of 12 years, from date hereof, then Bob shall be free" (W-2-81). At the Court of Common Pleas, held at Dover, 12 December, 1822, Henry Stevenson swore he saw Thomas Hale, deceased, sign his name to the above conveyance. Recorded 1 January, 1823.

In the census enumeration of 1810 (the earlier censuses of Delaware having been destroyed when Washington city was sacked and burned by the British), the family of Thomas Hale, of Smyrna, is returned as consisting of three persons, namely: one free white male of 45 years of age and upwards

portant event about an historic house, and proclaims his fiction to the world as a truth of history, and others will ring the falsity down the corridors of time, whilst the facts in the case are easily attainable.

(evidently the head of the family ; his wife was probably then dead), and one free white boy and one free white girl of 10 and under 16 years of age. These were, probably, grandchildren, as his youngest child, Matilda Hale, was, at that time, older than 16 years. As Joseph Hale was unmarried, and as there is no evidence that Samuel Hale was, at that time, or later, in the state, the only inference is that the children enumerated above in the census, if of the Hale family, were offspring of William Hale. If this surmise be well founded, then Colin F. Hale had a sister of whom no mention has been made.

It is learned from the administration of the estate of Joseph Hale that Thomas Hale was living as late as 28 June, 1811, when he, with Matilda Hale and William Hale, renounced his right, as next of kin, to administer, and letters were issued to Dr. Robert and Thomas Jamison. In an indenture made 27 May, 1812, it is recited that Joseph Hale, late of Kent county, died intestate, and without issue, and "left to survive him two brothers, one sister, and a child of another sister, now deceased, namely : William Hale, Samuel Hale, Matilda, now the wife of Jacob Streets, and Thomas Jamison, son of Robert Jamison and Mary, his wife, now deceased, the other sister of the said Joseph Hale, deceased." As no mention is made of Thomas Hale in this document, it is evident that he was

then dead, and that he died between the dates given above—25 June, 1811, and 27 May, 1812—the dates respectively of the letters of administration and the indenture.

In an old book, that belonged to Sarah A. Streets, the marriage of Thomas and Sarah Hale is recorded as taking place on 18 October, 1764. Who Sarah Hale was we have no means of knowing. The birth and death of Elizabeth Hale, and the death of Joseph Hale are also there set down, as given below :

CHILDREN OF THOMAS HALE AND SARAH ———

(as known ; order of birth not known):

- (2) I. Elizabeth Hale, born 26 May, 1766 ; died
— October, 1769.
- (3) II. Joseph Hale, born ——— ; died 16 June,
1811 ; unmarried.
- (4) III. Mary Hale, born ——— ; died prior to 28
June, 1811 ; married Dr. Robert Jamison.
- (5) IV. William Hale, born ——— ; died in 1821 ;
married ——— ———.
- (6) V. Samuel Hale, born ——— ; died ——— ; mar-
ried Elizabeth ———.
- (7) VI. Matilda Hale, born 17 June, 1785 ; died
25 August, 1860 ; married Jacob Streets.

SECOND GENERATION.

(3) JOSEPH HALE⁵ (Thomas), born — ; died 16 June, 1811 ; unmarried.

Joseph Hale was assessed for taxes in what is now West Dover hundred in the year 1785. He held the following offices in Kent county: Prothonotary, commissioned, 1 October, 1793 (he was the first to hold that office in the county); Register of the Court of Chancery and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, commissioned, 18 June, 1794, by Joshua Clayton, Governor; Prothonotary (again), commissioned, 1 October, 1798, by Daniel Rogers, Governor; and Dedimus Potestatem, 15 January, 1811. He was holding the last-named office at the time of his death.

According to Scharf (in his "History of Delaware"): "On October 18, 1837, it was ordered that the poplar tree in front of the State-House be cut down. This tree stood about thirty feet south of the large elm that still stands [it has since blown

⁵The accompanying photo-gravature of Joseph Hale was taken from a tinted pastile portrait which had come down to the compiler from his grandmother Matilda Streets, the sister of Joseph Hale. The original has been presented to the Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court at Dover, the clerk of which Joseph Hale was the first incumbent under the state organization.



JOSEPH HALE

down] in front of the State-House. The elm tree was planted, March 1, 1801, by Joseph Hale, who was at the time prothonotary of Kent County" (p. 1051).

He died intestate, and Robert Jamison administered his estate, under surety of Thomas Jamison, for four thousand pounds, given 28 June, 1811, the next of kin having renounced their right to administer, 25 June, 1811 (O-1-242).

He died possessed of two tracts of land in Murderkill hundred containing 675 acres, which were conveyed, 27 May, 1812, to Dr. Robert Jamison, for \$1746.75 (N-2-139).

Other real estate transactions in Dover and Murderkill hundreds stand recorded in his name in the deed-books.

(4) MARY HALE (Thomas), born —; died prior to 28 June, 1811 (the date of the letters granted to administer the estate of Joseph Hale, at which time she was dead); married ROBERT JAMISON.

Dr. Robert Jamison became a member of the Delaware State Medical Society in 1790. He died intestate, and Thomas Jamison was appointed administrator of his estate, 28 March, 1821 (P-1-235), and (the administrator not administering) John Woodall, 2 October, 1832 (Q-1-213). His estate, consisting of lands in Little Creek hundred, con-

taining, in 1816, 280 acres, is put down in Scharf's "History of Delaware," as one of the large landed estates of that hundred. He was also possessed of much land in Duck Creek and Murderkill hundreds. On 29 December, 1800, he emancipated George Hull, a negro slave (H-2-80).

He probably received his medical degree abroad, as his name is not amongst the matriculants of the University of Pennsylvania. He is called Dr. Robert Jamison by Andrew Jamison, his father, in a deed of gift of 7 August, 1786.

CHILDREN OF MARY HALE AND ROBERT JAMISON :

- (8) I. Thomas Jamison, born — ; died — ;
married, (1), Rebecca B. Green, (2), —
—.
-

THE JAMISON FAMILY.

There was a "Rev. Robert Jamison, who preached near Smyrna, apparently, from 1734 until his death in 1744. . . . The deed for the ground on which the Presbyterian church now stands, and on which a church then stood, dated May 12, 1743, was given to 'Robert Jamison, minister [et al.], of the Presbyterian congregation in and about Dover.'" (Scharf's "History of Delaware.")

The Rev. Robert Jamison came from Ireland.

He settled in Delaware, and was a member of the synod in 1734. There is no apparent connection between him and the family under consideration. He was married, but, it would seem, left no issue, as he devised all his property to father, sister and nephews (I-1-65 and 66).

Our branch of the Jamison family came to Delaware from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Unlike the Hale family, with whom they contracted marriage relations, they were land-owners, and left a clue by means of which they can be traced. Genett Jamesion and Andrew Jamesion, of Kent county, Maryland, 4 September, 1756, purchased of Howell Buckingham and Mercy [daughter of Thomas Green], his wife, 275 acres of land in Duck Creek hundred, Delaware, a part of a tract called "Fox-hall," and adjoining the lands of John Rees and Owen David, on Gravelly Run. The purchase money was two hundred pounds (O-1-352). Andrew Jamesion of this deed was a son of Jennett Jemisson,⁶ of Duck Creek hundred, as is attested by her will, executed 28 August, 1759, and probated 9 January, 1761. He is appointed executor of her estate, and to him is left all her real and personal property, except the following legacies: To sons Joseph and Joshua Jemisson, each 25 pounds; to son Thomas, 30 pounds; to Rebecca Hull, daughter,

⁶It will be noticed that the spelling of the name varies.

a striped cotton gown ; to son Alexander Jemisson, one cow ; to Jennett Jemisson, daughter of Alexander Jemisson, 10 pounds ; to Ann Hutson, one striped Linsey gown and quilt (K-1-252).

Andrew Jamison, called variously in deeds, "farmer," "yeoman," "gentleman," was possessed of much land in Duck Creek hundred. 13 May, 1775, he signed articles of association of a military company of Duck Creek Cross Roads, under the command of Captain Charles Pope.⁷ The company was organized "for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of military tactics and to assist in the defence of the country and the preservation of its rights." ("Delaware Gazette," 3 January, 1826.)

His first wife's name was Mary, as is attested in a deed of date of 10 August, 1773, where it is recited that Andrew Jamison, farmer, of Duck Creek hundred, and Mary, his wife, conveyed land (V-1-118). Her family name does not appear in these records.

His second wife was Jane. It is recorded in a deed dated 6 September, 1787, that "Andrew Jamison and Jane, his wife," conveyed land (Z-1-151). In a deed of the following day (7 September, 1787) the land was conveyed back to Andrew Jamison, and the deed relates that it was a part of the real

⁷ For an account of Captain Charles Pope see "The Griffin Family," revised edition.

estate of Henry Farson, allotted to his daughter, late Jane Spruance (now the wife of Andrew Jamison) (Z-1-153). The land was located in Duck Creek Neck. Jane Farson was the daughter of Henry Farson and Mary Hales. She was born 14th 10th month, 1755. Her first husband was John Spruance, son of Jonn Spruance and Mary Barratt (widow Worrell).

On 7 August, 1786, Andrew Jamison, "gentleman," of Duck Creek hundred, conveyed land to Dr. Robert Jamison, of Dover, for five shillings, love and affection. On the same date, and for the same consideration, he conveyed land to two other sons, namely, George Little and Thomas, both of Duck Creek hundred (Y-1-258 and 259). He conveyed land to the amount of more than 1200 acres to these three sons.

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Andrew Jamison, 2 November, 1789, to Robert Jamison, son, with Henry Farson as surety (M-1-207). On 25 May, 1790, John Farson was appointed guardian for Ann Jamison, daughter of Andrew Jamison, deceased (D-1-266). And on 23 November, 1790, Thomas and George Little Jamison were placed under the guardianship of their brother, Robert Jamison (D-1-292). At that time the age of Thomas was more than 14 years, and the years of George Little and Ann were minus that age; as the first-named chose his guardian, while

the last two had guardians appointed by the Court. This is the law in the state of Delaware.

According to the records, therefore, the children of Andrew Jamison, of Kent county, Delaware (formerly of the county of the same name in Maryland), were Robert, Thomas, George Little and Ann, enumerated in the order of their birth. Without any doubt, the sons were children by the first wife, and Ann, the daughter of Jane Farson (widow Spruance). That the boys were children of the full-blood there is proof in the division, 20 August, 1808, of the land conveyed by Andrew Jamison to his sons Thomas and George Little. The latter died in his minority, and his moiety of the land was divided between Robert and Thomas Jamison, as his only surviving heirs (L-2-51). Ann Jamison unquestionably was the child of Jane Farson, the second wife. She was placed under the guardianship of that wife's brother, John Farson, who in October, 1795, it is stated, was the sole surviving executor of his father's (Henry Farson's) estate.

Thomas Jamison, the surviving brother of Robert, left a will, dated 28 April, 1812, and probated 18 June, 1812 (O-1-265). He died without issue, and probably unmarried. He devised his property to his nephew Thomas, son of his brother Robert, and to his niece Mary Jones, and to his nephew David Jones, children of his sister Ann Jones.

According to information obtained from the Jones family, Ann Jamison was born 10 June, 1779, died 7 April, 1845, and married, 3 September, 1801, Abel Jones, son of Enoch Jones and Lydia Howell (daughter of Morris Howell⁸ and Eleanor Rees).

The children of Abel Jones and Ann Jamison were as follows :

1. Mary Jones, born 13 October, 1802 ; married John Ringgold Rees. (See the Rees Genealogy).
2. Enoch Jones, born 31 October, 1804 ; died 8 October, 1805.
3. David Jones, born 3 February, 1807 ; died 28 February, 1845 ; married, 7 February, 1837, Mary Wells. (See the Griffin Genealogy.)
4. Abel Jones, born 13 March, 1809 ; died 26 February, 1811.
5. Thomas Jones, born 23 February, 1811 ; died 9 March, 1811.
6. James Howell Jones, born 7 December, 1813 ; died 29 July, 1864.
7. Lydia Jones, born 26 October, 1816 ; died 18 September, 1817.
8. Abel Jones, born 11 September, 1819 ; died 30 September, 1820.

⁸ For further information of these families see the Griffin Genealogy, pages 33, 41 and 44.

9. Alexander Jones, born 25 December, 1821 ; died 18 January, 1855 ; married, 2 April, 1846, Hannah Mary McCrone.
10. Ann Jane Jones, born 15 April, 1826 ; married, 16 December, 1852, John Chapman, of Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

Information relating to the other children of Janett Jamison is fragmentary and uncertain. All that which follows here was obtained from legal papers, and most of it, undoubtedly, pertains to this family, although there is no direct evidence that such is the case.

JOSEPH JAMISON. The estate of Joseph Jemerson was administered by Robert Jemerson, 2 September, 1805, with Joseph Hale as surety (O-1-116).

JOSHUA JAMISON, saddler, of Smyrna, purchased a lot near that town, 25 July, 1769 (S-1-364).

THOMAS JAMISON, farmer, and Catherine, his wife, sold, 16 February, 1775, a lot in Duck Creek Cross Roads (V-1-264). Thomas Jamison, yeoman, bought of Joshua Jamison, saddler, 25 January, 1773, a lot near Smyrna (V-1-69).

ALEXANDER JAMISON, farmer, 10 August, 1773 (V-1-118). Mary, widow, and Alexander, Jr., administered his estate, 25 January, 1786 (M-1-194).

Mary Jamison sold, 13 May, 1796, all her dower rights in the estate (E-2-235).

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER JAMISON :

1. Janett; mentioned in the grandmother's will (K-1-252).
2. Mary; married William Edenfield. She conveyed land—part of the estate of her father, Alexander Jamison, to Joshua Jamison, 25 October, 1787 (Z-1-168).
3. Joshua; sold land, 29 July, 1796, and 13 May, 1796, to Robert Jamison (E-2-198 and 235).
4. Alexander; died prior to 13 May, 1796 (E-2-235 and 198). No issue.

(5) WILLIAM HALE (Thomas), born ———; died in 1821; married ———.

According to a family tradition, William Hale was a sailor in the United States Navy, and was serving on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, under Captain Bainbridge, in 1803, when that vessel ran aground in the harbor of Tripoli, and, while in that state, was captured by the Tripolitans. Although this tradition has not been verified, nor can it be, as the muster-rolls of the vessel for the period covered by the war with Tripoli are not in existence, having been destroyed when the British burned Washington, there is little doubt of its truth.

Oral tradition has preserved two incidents of this period of his life. It is related, that while a prisoner of war in Tripoli—or wherever it was he was confined—he was forced to work on some fortifications that were in course of construction, and that one day when the Dey was inspecting the works, our sailor approached the ruler and asked for tobacco. We are not informed whether or not his request was granted.

On another occasion the vessel—whether the “Philadelphia” or another, it does not say—on which he was serving, was at anchor in the Delaware river, and was visited by some friends, who would have used their influence—indeed, did offer to use it—to obtain for him an officer’s commission, had he allowed it. He declined their proffer of assistance in language whose meaning was as follows (only the words used were much more emphatic): “That he would not live aft.”

The name of William Hale appears as the head of a family at Duck Creek Cross Roads in the census of 1800. This family consisted of six persons, among whom were a boy and a girl under ten years of age. These may have been the children—before alluded to—who were with Thomas Hale, in the census of 1810, and who were then between the ages of ten and sixteen years. Besides these, the family comprised one male and one female between sixteen and twenty-six, one male between twenty-

six and forty-five, and one female of forty-five and upward. These figures should not be taken as the ages of the persons enumerated; they are the numerals placed at the head of the columns, and mean that those tallied therein were between those ages. In this manner were the early censuses in this country taken.

As the first census of Delaware—that of 1790—was destroyed at Washington (as before noted), it cannot be determined whether or not William Hale was a resident of that state, as head of a family, prior to 1800.

In the census of Maryland for 1790, there was a William Hale in Kent county—the only person of the name of Hale enumerated in the county. He is placed in the column of “Free white males of 16 years and upward, including the head of the family.” The other columns running to the right of his name are blank, except the last (that for slaves), where is the numeral 17; which would mean that he was living alone with that number of slaves.

There is no direct evidence that William Hale was the father of Colin F. Hale. It is only by the method of exclusion that this conclusion is arrived at. As Joseph Hale died without issue, and as Samuel Hale emigrated to Ohio, there was none other of this family from whom he could have taken the name.

Letters of administration on the estate of William

Hale were granted, 26 March, 1821, to Colin F. Hale, who gave bond, with Presley Spruance, Jr., in the sum of \$150. This would indicate that he was not possessed at his death with much worldly goods, as might be expected of a sailor.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM HALE AND ——— :

- (9) I. Colin Ferguson Hale, born in 1798 ; died in 1865 ; married Mary Baynard.

(6) SAMUEL HALE (Thomas), born ——— ; died ——— ; married ELIZABETH ———.

The following power of attorney, dated 6 April, 1821, is evidence that Samuel Hale and his wife emigrated to Ohio: "We, Samuel Hale and Elizabeth, his wife, of the county of Adams, and state of Ohio, do nominate and appoint William Hale, of Kent county, Delaware, our lawful attorney to demand, sue and administer the estate of Joseph Hale, deceased" (Deed Book N-2-136).

I have been unable to trace this family beyond this point. Inasmuch as no information is to be obtained of him from the probate records of Adams county, the belief is strengthened that Samuel Hale removed to another locality. The following is given as a bit of presumptive evidence that such was the case :

On the 5th of January, 1866, the will of Allen Hale, of Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, was admitted to probate in the office of the Register of Wills, at Dover, Delaware. In this will he bequeathed to his wife, Miriam Hale, property in Kent county, Delaware, and elsewhere. As one of the witnesses to the document is appended the name of Maximillian Jamison.

Considering the intimate relation that existed between the families of Hale and Jamison in Delaware, and that a branch from both families emigrated to states in the Middle West, the thought suggests itself to me that Allen Hale, of Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, may have been descended from Samuel Hale of Delaware and Ohio.

(7) MATILDA HALE (Thomas), born 17 June, 1785 ; died 25 August, 1860 ; married, 10 October, 1811, JACOB STREETS, born —, died 10 May, 1829, son of Jacob Streets and Elizabeth Harman.

The descendants of Matilda Hale and Jacob Streets are given in the genealogy of the Streets family, which follows this of Thomas Hale.

THIRD GENERATION.

(8) THOMAS JAMISON (Mary, Thomas), born —; died —; married, (1), REBECCA BARNS GREEN, born —, died 14 November, 1839, daughter of Sewell Green and Ann Massey; (2), — —.

Thomas Jamison, like his father Robert Jamison, was a doctor of medicine. He moved to Indiana, and there engaged in farming. It seems that he first went to Franklin county, as his first wife, Rebecca B. Jamison, died at Blooming Grove, in that county, in 1839. He probably left Delaware sometime between 1828 and 1832. He was in Duck Creek hundred, 31 July, 1828, as appears from a notice printed in the "Delaware Advertiser" of that date. On 2 October, 1832, John Woodall was appointed in his stead to administer the estate of his father, Robert Jamison, which had remained without a settlement since 1821 (Q-1-213). From Franklin county he removed to near Richmond, Wayne county, in the same state.

Elizabeth S. Rees, writing to her son Willard H. Rees, under date of 28 May, 1848, states that: "Dr. Jamison resides in Indiana, and has several children by his second wife." At a later date—22 January, 1870—she further writes, that the only

members of the family then living were Adeline, Mary, Sewell R., and Thomas; that the husbands of the daughters were in the milling business; that Sewell was editing a paper; and that Thomas was a mechanic.⁹

Dr. Cuthbert Sewell Green, of Middletown, Delaware, in his will, executed 9 July, 1843, left legacies to his nieces, Anna Maria, Adeline and Mary Jamison, daughters of his deceased sister, Rebecca B. Jamison. What children there were by the second marriage of Thomas Jamison the compiler has no knowledge, except the statement given above that there were "several." No will has been found in either Franklin or Wayne county.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS JAMISON AND REBECCA B.

GREEN (order of birth unknown):

- (10) I. Anna Maria Jamison, born —; died —; married — Danner.
- (11) II. Adeline Jamison, born —; died —; married — Marsh.
- (12) III. Mary Jamison, born —; died —; married Hampton Hall.

⁹This branch of the Rees family was related to the Jamisons through the marriage of John Rees with Ann Green, the sister of Sewell Green. John Rees was the father of Thomas Rees, the husband of Elizabeth S. Rees. They lived in one of the western border counties of Ohio. For further particulars see the Rees Genealogy.

- (13) IV. Sewell Robert Jamison, born ———; died ———; married Phoebe ———.
- (14) V. Thomas Jamison, born ———; died ———.

THE GREEN FAMILY.

The Green family of Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, to which Rebecca B. Green belonged, and with which another marriage alliance is given in this series of genealogies, namely, that of John Rees with Ann Green (see Rees Genealogy), came from Maryland, and was, without much doubt, descended from Thomas Green, the first proprietary governor of Maryland.

Thomas Green came from England with Leonard Calvert, who, at his death, named him governor to succeed him. Calvert, in his will, executed 14 June, 1644, mentions his godson, Leonard Green, and leaves him some personalty. Thomas Green was a testator to the will. The latter was governor of the province in 1647, 1648 and 1649. He married, according to the encyclopedias, "several times," and left four sons, namely, Thomas, Leonard, Robert and Francis. Three of the sons—Leonard, Francis and Robert—are on record as having patented a large tract of land in Charles county, which they called "Green's Inheritance."

The name of Sewell came into the family through

a marriage of a Leonard Green (not the godson of Leonard Calvert; who had but one son, and his name was Thomas) with Mary Sewell, a sister of Cuthbert Sewell, of St. Mary's county, who, in his will of 31 January, 1723/4, probated 7 March, 1723/4, bequeathed his entire property, with the exception of some minor legacies, to his sister Mary Green, wife of Leonard Green, and the latter is named the sole executor of the will. Cuthbert Sewell was apparently a widower, without children; he left personalty to his father-in-law, Adam Head.

Leonard Green, of Charles county (probably the son of Francis, who had a son Leonard), died in 1733, and left sons, Leonard, Cuthbert, John and Francis. Leonard Green, Jr., of Charles county (son of him who died in 1733), died in 1755, and mentions in his will sons Leonard and Robert, daughters, Martha and Mary Ann Sewell Green, and brothers, Cuthbert, Robert and Francis.

Further down than this the name has not been followed. but enough is given to show how the name of Cuthbert Sewell came to be incorporated into this Green family. Whatever may have been the line of descent, no better evidence is wanted to prove that the Delaware Greens, of Appoquinimink hundred, are come down from Governor Thomas Green, than the persistence with which the name of Cuthbert Sewell has appeared for so long a time.

Ann Green, sister of Sewell Green, married John / It has been learned from land records that Cuthbert Green, of Charles county, Maryland, son of Leonard Green, of the same, was of Kent county, Delaware, in 1752.

Rees, of Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Delaware. It is through this alliance that blood-relationship exists between the Jamison and Rees families, already referred to.

Sewell Green, of Appoquinimink hundred, married Ann Massey, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Massey, of Kent county, Md. Ann Massey died 11 January, 1830.

The petition of Thomas Jamison and Rebecca Barns Jamison, praying for a division of the estate of Sewell Green, in Appoquinimink hundred, containing 350 acres,—situated north of Murphy's Mill Pond, and extending to the Papaw Branch, and from the Cypress Road to the Fulling Mill Road,—recites: That he left to survive him three children, who, in point of seniority, were Ann Green (born 15 October, 1789, and died 23 April, 1866), Rebecca B. Jamison and Cuthbert Sewell Green (commonly known as Sewell Green) (N-1-396 and O-1-471; dated 22 February, 1830, and 4 May, 1833).

"The Delaware Gazette and Eastern Shore Advertiser," for 26 July, 1794, contains the roster of the militia of the state of Delaware. Sewell Green's name appears therein as captain of the 2d company of the 3d regiment. He was born in 1759 and died 14 February, 1827. The following obituary notice of him appeared in the "American Watchman and Delaware Advertiser," of Wilmington, Del., 23 February, 1827:

“ At his residence, near Smyrna, on the 14th instant, Sewell Green, Esq., in the 68th year of his age. It may be truly said of the deceased, that he lived respected and died lamented by all who knew him. Exclusive of his attention as a husband, his indulgence as a father, his kindness as a master, and his accommodating disposition as a neighbor, he possessed that lively sense of honor, liberality of sentiment, warmth of heart, frankness and mildness of deportment, which characterise a good man.”

Cuthbert Sewell Green, son of the above-named Sewell Green, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He married, 2 March, 1837, at St. Ann's church, Middletown, Natalie Boden (called of Middletown, born in 1819 and died 5 February, 1854). He died in 1843. His will, dated 6 July, 1843, and probated 8 November, of the same year, mentions his dwelling farm, called “ Ingleside ” in St. Georges hundred, New Castle county ; farms, called “ London Plantation ” and “ Clifton ” in Maryland ; and a tract of 800 acres in Middle Neck (between Great and Little Bohemia creeks, branches of Bohemia river). He directs in his will that the house which Eldad Lore ¹⁰ built on his Maryland

¹⁰The name of Eldad Lore brings to our notice the name of another Green family of this part of Delaware. John Fiske (Edmund Fiske Green, whose name was changed to that of his maternal grandparent), the historian, born 30 March, 1842, died 4

land be bought, and that the graves of his parents

July, 1901. was the son of Edmund Brewster Green and his wife Mary Fiske Bound. Edmund Brewster Green, born 3 January, 1815, at Smyrna, Delaware, and died 11 July, 1852, of the yellow fever, at Panama, where he was employed as an engineer in constructing the trans-isthmian railroad, was the son of Humphreys Green, of Philadelphia, a Quaker, who married Jane Lore, sister of Eldad and Auley Lore. Humphreys Green died about 1857, aged about 100 years. Eldad Lore, born in 1787 and died in 1859, was the father of Charles B. Lore, late Chief Justice of Delaware, born in West Jersey, 16 May, 1831 (*American Ancestry*, vol. 3, p. 219).

It is well to supplement the above statement with another from a correspondent, writing to the genealogical department of the New York "Mail and Express," over the initials "L. B. C." (No. 4, 713), who says, that Humphreys Green was born in West New Jersey in 1770, and was believed to be of Quaker extraction; that he married, first, in 1795, Ann Busby, and, secondly, about 1807, Hannah Heaton; that he removed to Smyrna, Delaware, where Edmund Brewster Green was born; and, finally, that he lived to be 90 years old, and died in Philadelphia in 1860.

John Fiske's eminence as a man of letters makes it desirable that more should be known about his ancestors than is given in the above account. I am able to add a mite to the meagre stock of knowledge of Humphrey Green; and will give a short account of the Green family of Smyrna, from which he may have descended.

An examination of the probate records at Philadelphia discloses that Humphrey Green died there intestate, and that his estate was administered by George Weaver, one of his creditors, to whom letters were granted 4 January, 1850. No distribution was made among heirs, as the estate was not sufficient to pay his debts, the assets consisting of one-quarter share of a schooner, charts, chronometers, et cetera, the property evidently of a sea-faring man.

The Green family of Smyrna is descended from William and Mercy Green. The former, in 1680, patented a tract of 1000 acres of land called "Gravesend" at the intersection of Green's Branch with Duck Creek, on the southwest. William Green died prior to

in Maryland be enclosed, and a marble tablet be placed over them with a suitable inscription upon

the 13th 3rd month, 1713. His sons were George, John and Thomas. There has been no effort made to run down the descendants of any of these sons except the line of Thomas, the last named, and the reason for following this one will be apparent. Thomas Green died in 1766, and left sons, Charles, Thomas, James, John and William, besides daughters.

This family is closely associated with the beginnings of Smyrna, inasmuch as they owned all the land on which the town was built. In the division of the estate of Thomas, the son of William, the patentee, that part on which Smyrna was built fell to James, who soon began to sell land to settlers. On 16 October, 1765, Charles Green sold land (a part of "Gravesend"), at which time he was of Penn's Neck, Salem county, West New Jersey. He married there (and in the marriage license is called of Kent county, Delaware), 9 April, 1764, Sarah Sheer. Charles Green, of Penn's Neck, Salem county, New Jersey, died intestate in 1772 (an inventory of his property was made 20 May, 1773; Sarah, widow, administered). Will of Sarah Green, of Penn's Neck, Salem county, was executed 24 June, 1775. She mentions two children only, a son George and a daughter Margaret.

Here is evidence that one branch of the Green family of Smyrna removed to West New Jersey, where Humphrey Green was born, and that he was not of it. It seems not improbable, however, that he may have descended from some of the other lines, as they were numerous. His name is written both Humphrey and Humphreys.

The Lores, who, according to one account, intermarried with Humphrey Green, are also a family associated with both Delaware and West Jersey. No connection, however, has been discovered between the Lores and the Green family of Smyrna and this of Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county—which has been under consideration—except the brief allusion to Eldad Lore in the will of Dr. Cuthbert Sewell Green.

it, to be furnished by Mr. Tyng, of Middletown. He names wife, children, nieces (already referred to), and sister Ann Green (V-1-219).

Natalie Green, widow, names in her will sons, Sewell, Victor and William ; aunt Elizabeth Cusby ; brother Joseph Boden, of Philadelphia ; and friend Ann Green (V-1-512).

CHILDREN OF CUTHBERT SEWELL GREEN AND
NATALIE BODEN :

1. Randolpha Green, born — January, 1838 ; died 4 August, 1838.
2. Sewell Green, born in 1839 ; died in 1890.
3. Victor Green, born 11 August, 1840 ; died 3 April, 1873 ; married Letitia Lofland Ross, daughter of William H. Ross, governor of Delaware, 1851 to 1855.
4. William Green, born 11 September, 1842 ; died 13 January, 1881.

(9) COLIN FERGUSON HALE (William, Thomas), born in 1798 ; died in 1865 ; married MARY BAYNARD, daughter of Nathan Baynard and Elizabeth Scott, both of Kent county, Maryland.

Colin Ferguson Hale was without doubt named for the eminent divine of Kent county, Maryland.

What relationship, if any, existed between the families, I am unable to say."¹¹

Colin F. Hale was treasurer of the town of Smyrna in 1827 and 1828. In those years he had deeded to him two tracts of land in Duck Creek hundred (Deed-books A-3-49 and B-3-148-9).

Sometime after the year 1828 he removed to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; for it is recorded in the deed-books at Dover, that Colin F. Hale and Mary, his wife, of Kent county, Maryland, conveyed land

¹¹ Colin Ferguson, doctor of divinity; a native of Kent county [Md.]; brought up in the Presbyterian faith; ordained in 1785, by Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut; became rector of St. Paul's, Kent, which place he resigned in 1799. He was President of Washington college, Charlestown [Kent county, Md.], from 1789 to 1805. He died in 1806, aged 55 years. ("Clergy in Maryland.")

He was a Scotchman, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh; one of the most learned divines and distinguished educators in the country. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1790 to 1798, with a salary of 300 pounds. (L. Wethered Barroll, in "Maryland Magazine," June, 1911.)

Johnston, in his "History of Cecil County," has this to say of him: "North Elk vestry employed one Collin Ferguson as lay reader" (1780). Twelve years later (1792) he claimed salary as lay reader for the years 1780 and 1781.

The following probably refer to a son of the above: "Washington College, Chester Town, Maryland, 26 July. 1819." "Colin Ferguson, Sec'y." (From an advertisement in "American Watchman," Wilmington, 31 July, 1819.)

"Colin Ferguson to Rebecca Hyland. 3 June, 1800." (Marriage Licenses at Chestertown, Kent county, Md.)

"At his residence on Sassafras river, 11 July, 1849, Colin Ferguson, aged about 68 years." (Newspaper.)

in Duck Creek hundred, 4 September, 1835, and 17 August, 1838 (N-3-156 and O-3-21).

The land records at Chestertown show that Colin F. Hale bought lands in Kent county, Maryland, in 1828 and 1832, and made two deeds conveying lands in 1835.

The following advertisement from "The Delaware State Journal," of 9 January, 1838, shows where on the Eastern Shore he lived at that period of his life :

"The Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situate about two miles from Millington, Kent County, Maryland. It contains one hundred and fifty-two acres of land : the improvements are a good two story frame dwelling house and kitchen, a smoke house, corn crib, and a good brick stable. There are also on the premises a fine young apple and peach orchard, and a quantity of excellent meadow land."

"Inquire of Colin F. Hale."

"Near Rockhall, Kent Co., Md.

January 3, 1835."

Rock Hall is situated on Chesapeake bay, southwest of Chestertown. Colin F. Hale lived midway between Rock Hall and Chestertown, at a place now called Rees's Corner, and then known as Hale's Corner. Millington is about the same distance northeast of the same place. He was living on the

Eastern shore as late as 1841; for in that year he subscribed \$5.00 to the pay of the rector of St. Paul's church, Chestertown.¹²

From the Eastern Shore he went to Baltimore to live; and there he engaged in the shipping business, owning vessels—small grain schooners—sailing out of Baltimore, and employed in the bay trade. His name first appears in the Baltimore Directory of 1845, as “Hale, C. F. b[oarding] h[ouse], 43 N. Gay st.” In 1849 his name appears as “Hale, C. H., commission mt, 3 Bowley's whf. dw. 15 Hanover st.” Sometime after this year (1849) his name disappears from the Baltimore directories. It is said that he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, about the year 1855; and he died there at the close of the Civil War, and is buried in the cemetery at Mt. Pleasant, Charleston county, in that state. He was a commission merchant and dealt in rice.

CHILDREN OF COLIN F. HALE AND MARY BAYNARD:

- (15) I. Mary Hale, born —; died young.
- (16) II. Colin Hale, born —; died young.
- (17) III. Thomas Baynard Hale, born 29 December, 1828, in Smyrna, Delaware; died —; unmarried.

¹² “A souvenir history of the Parish of St. Paul, Kent County, Maryland.” 1893. By Rev. Christ. T. Denroche.

- (18) IV. Elizabeth Scott Hale, born — ; died in 1868 ; married William Henry Rich, a Confederate soldier. He was killed during the war.
- (19) V. William Maulden Hale, born in 1833 ; died in 1889 ; married — — .

FOURTH GENERATION.

(13) SEWELL ROBERT JAMISON (Thomas, Mary, Thomas), born — ; died — ; married PHOEBE —, born in 1836, died 21 April, 1853.

There is a sampler in existence on which Sarah Ann Streets, in 1823, worked the initials of the Jamison family. They are T. J., R. J., A. M. J., and R. S. J., and they were supposed to stand for Thomas Jamison, Robert Jamison, Anna Maria Jamison, Adeline Jamison, and Robert Sewell Jamison. The fact, however, that the last-named is always referred to as Sewell R., leads one to infer that he may have changed his name from Robert Sewell to Sewell Robert.

In the "Richmond Palladium," of 29 April, 1853, appears this obituary notice: "In this city, on Thursday, 21st instant, after a brief illness, Mrs. Phoebe Jamison, wife of Mr. S. R. Jamison, aged about 18 years."

The following is from the "Newspaper History of Wayne County, Indiana," by a student of Earlham College, in 1909: "In the Fall of 1854, Calvin R. Johnson and Sewell R. Jamison, journeymen printers on the 'Palladium,' started a paper with the unique name, 'Broad Axe of Freedom and

Grubbing Hoe of Truth.' It was an independent paper for six months and then became partisan and advocated the election of Fremont. In 1856, the last part of the lengthy name was dropped, making it simply the 'Broad Axe of Freedom.' The firm had in the meantime changed to Jamison and Burbank. These men retired in 1857." The newspaper continued to be published, under its last name, until 1864 (Young's History of Wayne County, Indiana).

Sewell R. Jamison next appears in Falls City, Nebraska. To quote from J. Stirling Morton's "History of Nebraska": "'The Broad Axe of Falls City,' owned by Maj. J. Edward Burbank, and edited by Sewell R. Jamison, made its first appearance in November, 1858. This was the successor to a paper of the same name which had been published at Richmond, Indiana, three years before, by the same men. Its motto was 'Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will'; 'There is a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will.' Jamison was succeeded in November, 1860, by J. D. Irwin, of Ohio, and in the summer of 1861, Mr. Burbank retired."

This is all that is known to the writer—and all that he has been able to discover after an unavailing effort to learn more—of Sewell R. Jamison. It was thought that at one time he was an Indian agent in Nebraska; an impression that he was ex-

isted amongst his relatives in Delaware. But no record of his appointment was found at the Indian Bureau at Washington. Clarence S. Paine, secretary of the Nebraska State Historical Society, and managing editor of Morton's History of Nebraska, writes me that he has no record of Jamison ever having served as an Indian agent. "The fact," he says, "that Burbank was agent at the Great Namaha agency, and that Jamison was associated with him, leads me to believe that he may have held some position under him as agent."

The Jamison family seems to have been swallowed up in the great West, that has engulfed so many families, and from which, like the grave, there is no return.

(19) WILLIAM MAULDEN ¹³ HALE (Colin Ferguson, William, Thomas), born in 1833; died 15 March, 1889; married C. A. — —.

¹³ I follow the custom of the family in spelling the name with an *e*, instead of an *i*. This name probably came into the family through a marriage. The name of an "uncle" John Mauldin clings to the memory of some of them. Thomas B. Hale remembers visiting, in 1850, a "cousin" John Mauldin in Cecil county. An uncle of the blood would have been a grand-uncle—as Colin F. Hale's wife was a Baynard—and he would have come from the father's side—as Mary Baynard's mother was a Scott. This is my reason for believing that William Hale's wife may have been a Mauldin.

"Henry, the son of Captain Francis Mauldin, the emigrant, migrated to South Carolina many years ago. His grandson, Benjamin Francis Mauldin, was a member of the convention which passed

At the outbreak of the Civil War William M. Hale formed a company of soldiers and was made captain of it. After serving in this connection for some time he was appointed a captain of marines on the gunboat Nashville. This vessel was chased and overhauled by a Federal vessel of war off the coast of Georgia, and to avoid being captured, was run into the Ogeechee river, and there blown up by exploding her powder magazine. She was too small to risk an engagement with her adversary.¹⁴

After this incident in his career, he engaged in blockade-running between Charleston, Nassau and Canada. On one occasion, when returning from Nassau, he had arrived about 60 miles to the east-

the ordinance of secession in 1860." (George Johnston's "History of Cecil County, Maryland.")

"The Mauldins of Cecil county are descendants of Francis Mauldin and Mary, his wife, who were natives of Wales and settled in Elk Neck, in 1684, on a tract of land containing upwards of fifteen hundred acres, which extended from the head of Chesapeake Bay across the Neck to Elk River, and included Mauldin's Mountain and the valley between it and Bull Mountain." (*Ibid.*)

Francis Mauldin was first of Calvert county, Maryland.

¹⁴The Nashville [Rattlesnake] was aground in the Ogeechee river, under the guns of Fort McAllister, when she was attacked, 27 February, 1863, by the Montauk, Commander John Worden, U. S. Navy, commanding. Commander Worden reported that she was set afire by a shell from the Montauk.

The officer commanding Fort McAllister says she was set on fire, but "whether by her commander, or by the shell of the enemy, I am unable to say." ("Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies of the War of the Rebellion." Series 1, vol. 13.)

ward of his home port, and about 15 miles from the coast, when day overtook him, and after the mist of the morning had lifted, he found his vessel within the range of the guns of an enemy. He had the alternative of surrendering or beaching. He chose the latter, and drove his vessel through the breakers and on to the beach, and there set fire to her. In this venture he lost \$30,000 in gold, which was his share of the cargo of cotton which he had successfully carried out to Nassau.

On another occasion his vessel was captured and he was sent a prisoner of war to Philadelphia. In a few days he managed to escape, and, dyeing his beard for a disguise, he reached New York in safety, and there took passage on a steamer bound for Mexico, from which country he finally reached his home port of Charleston.¹⁵

¹⁵Captain Steedman, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. S. Powhatan, reporting the capture of the "Major E. Wallis" [which was the name of Captain Hale's vessel], off Charleston, in 1863, says: "On the night of the 19th instant [April], between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, while at anchor off this port, a schooner was discovered inside of us, attempting to run out. I immediately fired a gun, slipped my chain, and stood in chase. After firing a second gun, she, finding it impossible to escape, hove to.

"A boat was sent on board in charge of Acting Master E. L. Haines, who took possession, and transferred the master and crew to this vessel. The vessel is the schooner Major E. Wallis, of Charleston, William M. Hale, master and half owner, bound to St. John, New Brunswick, with a cargo of 163 bales of upland cotton."

He subsequently reported: "Since writing my last communication information has come to my knowledge which leads me to be-

"The Sunday News," of Charleston, S. C., in its issue of 7 February, 1897, printed a story of the blockade-running, from "the notes, scrap-books and papers of Major E. Wallis." Along with this is given a partial list of the vessels engaged in blockade-running from the port of Charleston. In this list appear the following: "Schooner, Major E. Wallis, William M. Hale, owner; William M. Hale, captain." "Schooner, Kent, William M. Hale, owner; William M. Hale, captain."

William M. Hale is described as 5 feet and 10 inches in height, and as weighing about 190 pounds. He commanded one of his father's small grain schooners sailing out of Baltimore, when he was only 16 years old. He acquired his love for the sea at this period of his life. He was accounted a bold and skilful navigator.

The following account of his death is from "The World," of Charleston, S. C., 16 March, 1889:

"WILLIAM M. HALE."

"Close of a Life Full of Usefulness and Vigor."

"As the shadows of twilight deepened yesterday

lieve that the crew of the prize schooner, Major E. Wallis, formerly belonged to the rebel privateer, Nashville, and that her master, W. Hale, has served as an officer of marines on board the said vessel." ("Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies of the War of the Rebellion," Series 1, volume 14, pages 147 and 148.)

evening a great soul took flight. It was that essence which had animated the personage of William M. Hale, and in his life illustrated some of the noblest traits of human character.

“Captain Hale had been ill a long time; probably a year had elapsed since he had enjoyed good health. But, through all his suffering, there came not a murmur of complaint. His hope and his faith were firmly fixed, and he had no fear of what the future held for him. All doubt had long ago disappeared, and he lived and died assured of a place in that grand temple builded by the Supreme Architect of all the universe, whose word was the corner-stone of his faith and whose precepts were the ashlar of his creed.

“Captain Hale was a Marylander by birth, but in early life became a South Carolinian. And Carolina had no more devoted or daring son than he, when bravery and patriotism were sorely needed. About the year 1851 the Hale family moved south. Ten years later William Hale entered the Confederate States’ service as captain of a company of cavalry attached to Colonel Christopher Gaillard’s command, on ‘coast duty.’ Subsequently this company was disbanded, and Captain Hale was assigned to the navy, as captain of marines on board the Confederate ship Nashville, Captain Baker. The ship was captured in the Ogeechee river, Georgia, by the Federals, and blown up.

Then it was that Captain Hale entered upon the most adventurous period of his life—he became a blockade-runner, from Charleston and Georgetown to Nassau. He was a seaman by nature, a navigator by education, a leader of men by that mysterious force we call magnetism; his spirit knew not fear, and his daring under trying circumstances amounted almost to recklessness. These were qualities eminently fitting for the dangerous work in hand, and they brought him out of many emergencies when one less bold would have given up.

“Captain Hale made numerous trips to Nassau, carrying out cotton and bringing back the necessities of life, so scarce in the Confederate states. Hairbreadth escapes and adventures, thrilling in the extreme, were his experience in those days. His trips were made in small schooners—pilot boats, to speak correctly—and he invariably slipped through the cordon of blockaders and got to sea. But on one occasion the enemy spied him on the high seas and gave chase. It was after a successful run to Nassau, and the little schooner was trying to get back with a load of sugar, coffee, and such other articles as blockade-runners brought. All sail possible was made, but the ‘Yankee’ was surely the winner if the race lasted much longer. Seeing nothing but capture, confiscation and imprisonment at the end of the race, Captain Hale determined at once on his course of procedure. The

schooner's head was turned directly toward the beach (the race was off the Carolina coast), free sheet was paid out, and under full headway the vessel went on the sand. In an instant vessel and cargo were in flames and the crew safely ensconced in the woods.

"The term 'blockade runner' has now-a-days come to be associated with buccaneers; but not so in the case of this man. He was engaged in the business for the good of his country, and the people received the benefit of his successful adventures.

"After the war Captain Hale engaged in the commission business in Charleston. His early education in mercantile matters was obtained in post-war days on Vendue Range, in association with those old merchants and traders who made this city's importance second to none in the South. Graduating in such a school, he achieved a fair measure of success in the venture. Subsequently reverses came, but through no fault of his.

"Captain Hale then moved to Mount Pleasant, where he has since lived and practiced those virtues which make him sincerely beloved by his friends. He was sheriff of Berkeley county at the time of his death, serving his second term. His public spirit led him into politics among the first to answer the call of Hampton in '76. For some years he worked arduously for the success of the reform movement, without reward; but, finally, his work

and services were recognized by the people in his election to the shrievalty. And he made a just and impartial officer.

“Kinder heart never beat in human bosom than William Hale’s. He was the friend of the oppressed always, and never sent the needy away except with lighter heart and heavier purse. His generosity was proverbial, sinking all thought of self when opportunity was presented to help friend or stranger. His manner was rugged, honest and whole-souled ; he had the courage of his convictions, and never hesitated to express them in vigorous language, admitting no doubt. The village of Mount Pleasant and the county of Berkeley themselves will be a monument to his memory. No man has done more for them, individually and collectively.

“Last night at 8 o’clock Captain Hale died, in the 58th year of his age. He was surrounded by a loving family, the principal figure of which was the tender wife who had been his most conservative adviser, faithful friend and efficient helpmate through a married life that may be held up as an example to their sons.

“The funeral service will be held at the Presbyterian church, Mount Pleasant, to-morrow morning at 11 o’clock. Captain Hale was a member of Etiwan Lodge, No. 95, A. F. M., which will accord him Masonic honors.

“The will of God is accomplished ; so mote it be. Amen.”

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM MAULDEN HALE AND

—— ——— :

- (20) I. William Maulden Hale, born — January, 1862; married ———. He is superintendent of the Tennessee Chemical Company, of Nashville, Tennessee, and of the Mariette Fertilizer Company, of Atlanta, manufacturers and importers of fertilizers.

He has one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Maulden Hale, born in 1892.

- (21) II. Henry Rich Hale, born ———.

THE
STREETS FAMILY
OF
DELAWARE.

THE STORY OF THE NAME

STREET, a paved-way. "There went from Lymme to Cantorbury a Streate, fayr paved, wherof it this day yt is cawled Stony Streat." (Leland's "Itinerary," 1536-42.) Street is, undoubtedly, a place-name.

"Street is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invader" (Century Dictionary). It is derived from *strata*, which, when associated with *via*—as in the phrase, *via strata*—meant a paved-way. After its incorporation into the English language 'street' retained its associated meaning, and is now used, alone, to designate a paved-way.

"There were at that time (fifth year after the Conquest) in England four great roads . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it . . . (namely), Watlinge-strete, Fosse, Hikenilde-strete, and Erming-strete" (Guest's "Origines Celticae"). Of these highways, the first-named, which runs lengthways the island, from Dover to Chester, is called to this day Watling Street. The earliest use of the name, as a patronymic, was, undoubtedly, from association with one or other of these great paved ways.

The following are instances where Street is used

as the name of a place in Great Britain, and, consequently, may have been bestowed upon a person living there :

There is a parish and a town—the latter of great antiquity—in the county of Somerset, about one mile and a half from Glastonbury ; a village on the Devonshire coast, on the north side of Start bay, about four miles from Dartmouth ; a village in Herefordshire, two miles from Pembridge, and a Street-Court in the same neighborhood. Sussex has a hundred, a parish and a village of Street, the last being five miles from Lewes. There is a hundred and a manor of Street in the county Kent, “ taking its name (the Hundred) from the Street, or *via strata* of the Romans, near it, now usually called Stone-street ”¹ (Hasted’s “ History of the County Kent,” 1790, Vol. 3, p. 435). In Ireland there is a parish of Street, comprised in the two counties of Westmeath and Longford.

As a patronymic the name has great antiquity. In the Domesday Book it appears as Estraites, which, evidently, is only a variant of Streets. In early writings the spelling of the name is various, the following being the common forms: Stret,

¹ A “ Stone Street ” is still shown on some of the large-scaled maps of the county Kent.

There is a family of the name of Stonestreet in this county—originally, I believe, in Maryland—that derived its name probably from this paved-way.

Strete, Streete, Streate, Street, Streat, Streett, and Streatt.²

The early uses of the name, before it became fixed as a patronymic, is shown in the following selections from the "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds." London. Volume 1 :

"(Herts) A. 1053. Release by Felicia, late wife of Robert de Strata, to John, the prior, and the convent of Holy Trinity, London, of land in Berken in fields. (A. D. 1252-1258)"

"(Bucks) C. 806. Grant by Bartholomew atte Strete, of Wendovere, and Christina, his wife, to Simon de Farundone, of Monks' Risborough, of lands, &c., in the parish of Monks' Risborough, for their lives. 2 Edward. (1309)"

"(Suffolk) B. 1356. Grant by John de la Strete and Walter Roo, both of South Elmham, to William Ourys, of the same place, of lands in South Elmham. Sunday after St. Dunstan the Bishop. 13 Henry IV. (1412)"

In the foregoing selections *atte* is Saxon, and *de* and *de la* are Norman. In the following, from wills of a later date, the *a* prefixed to the surname is an abbreviation of *atte* (*at the*), and has the same significance as the earlier ones, quoted above, from the deeds :

²" It was written in the record of Domesday, *Estraites*, and in others of later times, Strete" (Hasted, l. c.). There is a Maryland family of Streett, from Harford county. Jacob Streets's name once appears in the "Military Archives of Delaware" as Streett.

Will of Johane, wife of John Carre, 20 July, 1497.
“One moiety to go towards the education of Thomas aStrete, son of my brother William aStrete.”

Will of Luce Shorte, widow, of Gillingham, Kent, 4 October, 1603, mentions Marrian Astreates, Joane Astreates and Sara Astreates, and “for overseer I appoint Richard Astreates of Gillingham.” (“Genealogical Gleanings in England.” *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1896.) In this will both the *a* and the *s* are sometimes capitalized together.

Mr. J. Henry Lea, the genealogist (than whom, probably, no one was better informed), says: “Probably all the families of the name of Street in Somerset and the adjoining counties took their cognomen from Street, near Glastonbury.” From the frequency with which the name appears in deeds and in church registers, in the southeastern counties, there was, probably, another place of origin in Kent or Sussex, where, as I have shown, Street is the name of a place.

In Lower’s “Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom,” Streets is given as “the pluralization of Street.” There is no apparent reason for this statement, as surnames are not usually formed by pluralization. According to Anderson, in his “Genealogy and Surnames,” it is—and it seems to me to be true—the possessive form of the paternal name, or a patronymic, meaning the “son of Street.”

The earliest expression of this relationship, in writing, in modern English, was "Street, his son." The present possessive was formed from this by dropping *son*, and retaining only the final *s* of *his*. Hence, the children of Street, when spoken of, became Streets (*Street his*), the final *s* being pronounced as an additional syllable. That the children of such parents, at an early date, were known by no other name than the paternal one, in the possessive, which they afterwards retained as their own surname, one may very readily believe. In answer to the query: "Whose child is that?" one was told: "It is John's," contracted in writing to Johns = Jones. Monosyllabic surnames ending in the genitival *s* constitute a large class.

As an additional contribution to this subject, the following excerpts, from "Notes and Queries," 8th series, volume 7, pages 251, 306 and 475, are given:

"I attach no value at all to the final *s*. It is very commonly added, sometimes as a possessive, and often for no reason whatever, especially to proper names." (Fred. T. Elworthy.)

"In the folk-speech of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire it is a very common thing for *s* to be attached to the end of short surnames, where the spelling gives no warrant for any such addition. Thus Street becomes Streets; Platt, Platts; Nall, Nalls; Sayle, Sayles. Many other examples might be given." (Edward Peacock.)

My own belief is expressed above.

It was the custom in Wales and in the south-eastern counties of England—the old “Saxon Shore”—for the heirs of a common ancestor, from the grandsire downward, to hold jointly the land of their inheritance, with redistributions—to maintain equality in the family—to the kin of the third generation, that is, to second cousins. These holdings, occupied by the heirs, were called after the original holder, receiving his name with the patronymic suffix. (Seeböhm’s “English Village Communities.”) The earliest Anglo-Saxon patronymic suffix is the genitival terminal *ing*. Surnames with the patronymic suffixes *ing*, *son* and *s* form a very large class.

To summarize: Street is a place-name, and Streets is a patronymic in *s*, the final letter having a genitival value.

OTHERS OF THE NAME OF STREETS

Before proceeding with the history of the family of Jacob Streets, of New Castle county, I will consider briefly some families bearing the name on the peninsula formed by the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

There were four brothers from Caroline county, Maryland, of whose antecedents, before coming to Delaware, nothing is known. Of these, one David Streets, was a coachmaker, of Wilmington, and letters of administration were issued on his estate to Margaret, his widow, 18 July, 1864; another, Samuel Streets, was a clock-cleaner and clock-mender, who died in St. Georges, New Castle county, leaving, it is said, a daughter. The name of Samuel Streets appears in the accounts of Red Lion hundred in 1836, and that of David B. Streets in the Road Account of the same hundred in May, 1839 (Delaware papers). Some of the descendants of David Streets and of Jeremiah Streets (another one of the brothers), who were living in Wilmington quite recently, have their names printed in the city directory as Street.

Edward B. Streets, the fourth member of this family, is a farmer, and lives in Talbot county, Maryland. He wrote that he was born in Caroline

county in 1819, and lived there until he was "grown up." He lived for a time in New Castle and Kent counties, Delaware, and afterwards moved to the Trappe, Talbot county, where he has continued to live as a farmer. He was early left an orphan, and for that reason did not know the first name of his father; nor could this information be obtained from other members of the family.

Edward B. Streets remembered, however, that he had a cousin, John Streets—who was probably a son of Thomas Streets, of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, of whom an account follows. A descendant of the latter stated that Samuel Streets, the itinerant clock-repairer, used to stay at his father's house, in Maryland, when on his peripatetic rounds; and, that, when the father moved away, he continued his visits to the son. It is probable, therefore, that these families are united consanguineously, although the relationship seems to have been forgotten by the later generations.

There are others of the name of Streets, who are descended from Thomas Streets (mentioned above), who settled near Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, some time in the last half of the 18th century. His descendants claim that three brothers—the traditional number—came from England—from the county Kent, near London—*during* the Revolutionary war, and settled in Maryland. Except they came as soldiers, this story

is so improbable that it is hardly worthy of consideration. But, strange as it may seem, this time coincides with the only date—equally mythical—that has been given for the arrival of Jacob Streets in this country—which can be proved to be wrong by his record as a soldier of the colonies.

Jane (Foster) Schreitz, a granddaughter of Jacob Streets, is the authority for the story. She stated that her aunt, Catherine (Streets) Othoson, told her that her brother, William Streets, the eldest child of Jacob and Elizabeth Streets, was born the year of his mother's arrival in this country. William Streets, it is claimed, was born in 1781. As the father is said to have come over in the same vessel, and at the same time as the mother, his first appearance here—according to the legend—the truth of which seems improbable—would have been in the year 1781.

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in October, 1781, and, as far as the fighting went, that event virtually ended the war; yet, it would appear, that it was not a very auspicious time for the coming of English and German immigrants to these shores. The Pennsylvania Archives give no foreign arrivals at Philadelphia between the years 1775 and 1786. Further along in this narrative I shall have occasion to show that Jacob Streets was in the country at an earlier date than this. Again family tradition fails us.

A tradition among the grandchildren of Thomas Streets says that one brother remained in Maryland, one went to Virginia and the third went to parts unknown. The old nursery rhyme of

“One flew east and one flew west ;
One flew over the cookoo’s nest ”

might be substituted for these fairy tales.

The children of Thomas Streets were John, Thomas, James B., William, Samuel and Ann. The date of birth of John, the eldest, is given as 1800.

There is still another family of the name of Streets from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, concerning which, however, I have been unable to collect much information of value. The widow of one of them (George) was living in Ellicott City, Howard county, Maryland, as late as August, 1895, at the advanced age of 92 years. She seemed to have a good memory, notwithstanding her great age, and it was from her that I learned all I know about the family.

The children of this family were James, William, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Richard (a half-brother). The father (name unknown) lived at the Trappe, in Talbot county (where Edward B. Streets, of another line, finally moved to). George Streets was born in 1810, and Mary Streets in 1813.

There was a George Streets, private in Captain Peter Jaquett's company, Delaware regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel David Hall, during the Revolutionary war. His pay as a soldier began 24 July, 1779 (Military Archives of Delaware).

The dates of birth in these three Maryland families, from the adjoining counties of Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, show that their progenitors were contemporaneous; and, as they lived in the same section of country—the Eastern Shore—it seems they might have been related. They may have been the three brothers mentioned in the tradition; for, as a philosopher has said, “there is a soul of truth in things erroneous;” and, again, “a falsity has usually a nucleus of reality.”

Although it is of record that members of the above-mentioned families have established themselves in Delaware at various times, I have been unable to discover that our Delaware line has had any connection with them whatsoever. I am inclined to believe that Jacob Streets belonged to an older generation; inasmuch as his *youngest* child was born in 1801, while the *eldest* of the others was not born until about 1800.

I have made a careful search of all bearing the name of Streets in this country, and the result has been, with those of English origin³—where I have

³ There are some German families, I learned, who have Anglicized their names of Stretz and Streitz into the English one of Streets.

been able to trace them at all—the trail runs back to the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake bays.

In that section of the country—off the beaten path of travel, north and south—old English customs were tenaciously held to; and it may have been to this eminently English trait that we owe the preservation of the final letter of the name. There has been—and there is yet—a tendency to drop the final *s*, as a concession to outside usage (which persists in writing it down *Street*), and thus to conform to the ancestral type.

There remains to be considered a family in Sussex county, Delaware, which stands recorded there from rather early times. On the “Roll of Recruits in-listed into Capt. John Wright’s Company, May 11, 1759,” is David Street, age 23, of Sussex county (Penna. Archives, 2 series). David Streets⁴ is on the assessment roll of Indian River hundred of 1787, probably the first list of taxables after the Revolutionary war. In 1822, the names of Wingate Streets and Hayslett and Jeremiah Street⁵ were placed on the roll of the same hundred.

⁴ The following item recently appeared in a local newspaper: “One hundred and twenty-five descendants are left by David P. Street, who was buried, Sunday, at Millsboro, aged 89 years.”

⁵ From the record of the United Presbyterian churches of Lewes, Indian River and Cool Springs, Delaware, it is learned, that Haslet Street and Jenny Hannon were married, 23 December, 1812; and Jeremiah Street and Betty Clark were married, 15 December, 1816.

Whatever may have been the origin of this family at the start, the present-day representatives of it, in Indian River hundred,—where some still bear the name of David and Wingate,—are dark-skinned people, who claim to be descended from a colony of shipwrecked Moors. Although the white neighbors smile at this pretension, and regard it as an ingenuous theory to account for their dark complexions, they have built up the tradition for so long a time, that they are themselves convinced of its truth, and do not associate with other dark-skinned people, whose negro blood is conceded. So, they have been practically isolated in their community for a great many years. But, to judge by the foot-note given herewith, this does not seem to have lessened their fertility.

A recent historian (Judge Henry C. Conrad, in his “History of the State of Delaware”) has this to say of a similar colony planted in Kent county; but, on what authority he does not state: “one thousand acres adjoining the settlement of ‘Seven Hickories’ were owned by Moors who came to the hundred direct from Spain in 1710, and who settled in a village known as Moortown on the Dover-Kenton road [in Kenton hundred].

“In 1785 these Moors owned large estates and had a prosperous and thriving community. John and Israel Durham were leading members of this settlement. They and their descendants refused to

minge with their white or black neighbors and have maintained to this day their pure Moorish blood. Several families now remain in this section as direct descendants of these Moors." (Volume 2, page 625.)

One John Street and Joane, his wife, were very early settlers in Delaware. He took up land there in 1676 under the government of the Duke of York, who succeeded the Dutch in ownership. In that year John Street, James and Edward Williams, and others, were granted 1200 acres of land on the northwest side of Blackbird creek. The same year John Street received another warrant for 200 acres at the head of Hangman's creek.⁶

The records of the Court of New Castle show that John Street lived in "oppoquenemen" (Appoquinimink)⁷ in 1676; for, in that year he registered there his ear-mark, which was "a Crop on Each Eare and an underkiell on the Right Eare." He seems to have been of a litigious disposition, and was involved in frequent law-suits; and was once fined 200 pounds of tobacco for not working on the highway. His name ceases to appear in the New Castle county records after 1679.

In 1681, John Street and his wife Joane show up

⁶Now called Hangman's Run, a branch of Appoquinimink creek, on the south side, near Fieldsboro, in Appoquinimink hundred.

⁷The meaning of this word in the Lenni Lenape language is "Wounded Duck."

in Sussex county. In 1682, he "is seated upon land of William Clark, in Kimble neck." In 1683, he petitioned the land commissioners for 150 acres of land "where he may find it clear." This petition was granted, and after its date, there is no further mention of him in the records.

There are persons of the name of Street in the lower counties of the Eastern Shore—certainly in Dorchester, Wicomico and Somerset—who claim descent from a John Street, of England, an immigrant.

JACOB STREETS.

JACOB STREETS, born — ; died in 1822 ; married ELIZABETH HARMAN, born — ; died — ; daughter of Jacob Harman and Mary, his wife.⁸

We have little knowledge of Jacob Streets save what can be obtained from public documents. The venerable John P. Cochran, ex-governor of the state, and a native of St. George's hundred, when interrogated in 1896—when he was in his 88th year—as to his recollection of Jacob Streets, stated that he remembered him very well. He recalled him to mind as going from one farm house to an-

⁸ Mary Harman was deceased 15th, 12th month, 1803, the date of Andrew Harman's marriage certificate. which recites that: "Andrew Harman, of Georges Hundred, New Castle county and state of Delaware, son of Jacob Harman aud Mary, his wife, dec'd."

other—as was the custom of shoemakers in those days—making shoes for the farmers' families. Mr. Cochran fixed his own age at that time as about sixteen years, which would have carried his recollection back to about the year 1824. He has confused, probably, the elder Jacob Streets with his son, the second of that name, who was also a shoemaker.

After the manner of a current writer of genealogies⁹ I might explain here that trades were more comprehensive in the 17th and 18th than in the 20th century,—that they were less specialized. He tells us that blacksmiths were then ironmongers and tailors were cloth merchants; and, it might be supposed, shoemakers—or cordwainers, as they were better known as, and set down in the directories in those days—were dealers in leather. But, what is in a name? Howbeit, we are told, in the words of the old song, that it formerly took nine tailors to make one man.

The name of Jacob Streets appears on the list of taxables of St. George's hundred for the year 1804, and is marked with an asterisk, which was used to designate those who were possessed of a house and lot. The deed-books of the county give the following information relative to his real-estate holdings, confirming the tax list.

⁹ Frank Willing Leach's "Old Philadelphia Families." Sunday edition, "The North American," Philadelphia, 1913.

On 14 January, 1791, Jacob Streets, of New Castle county, Delaware, cordwainer, bought of Jesse Higgins, of New Castle county, and Mary, his wife, two lots of land in Middletown, situated on the south side of a road leading to Appoquinimink Landing. One lot had a frontage on the road of 60 feet, and a depth of 148 feet, and contained 8880 square feet. It was bounded on the west by a lot of Joshua Clayton. The second lot was 76 feet on the road and 148 feet deep, and contained 11,248 square feet, and was bounded by a lot of John Pennington and land of Mary Peterson. He gave for these lots forty-one pounds and five shillings.

On 20 May, 1793, he (he was then called "of Middletown in St. Georges hundred") bought from the same parties, for eleven pounds and four shillings, a lot—no. 14—in Middletown, "on the south side of the road leading to the landing, and joining a lot of the said Jesse Higgins¹⁰ on the west and

¹⁰ Jesse Higgins was a notable man of his times, and for a better understanding of him a further account is here given.

He was born in 1763, a son of Lawrence Higgins, a Belfast Irishman, and Sarah Wilson, a Welshwoman. His wife was Mary Witherspoon, a daughter of Thomas Witherspoon, of the Drawyer creek settlement.

In settling up the estate of Dr. Bouchelle, a Labradist, of the Bohemia Manor colony, of which he was executor, he was involved in so much litigation—in suits and results—that he acquired a great distaste for the legal profession. "An honest man could not be a

another of the said Jacob Streets on the east, being 60 feet on said road and 148 feet deep, containing eighty-eight hundred and eighty feet of land."

On 27 December, 1797, Jacob Streets, of New Castle county, Delaware, cordwainer, and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to John Connelly, of the same county, blacksmith, the lot which was first described, containing 8880 square feet, adjoining the lot of Joshua Clayton, for which he received forty-five pounds. This was more than he had given for both lots in 1791. (O-2-224 and 225; Q-2-263.)

As no other sales are recorded of him, it is probable that he died possessed of the other lots. It is a tradition that he died on a Christmas day, and was buried in the graveyard of the old St. Ann's church. This church is in Appoquinimink hundred, on the State Road, about three-quarters of a mile below Middletown, on the south side of Appoquinimink creek. The church is said to possess an altar-cloth presented to it by Queen Anne of England. No gravestone marks the spot where Jacob

good lawyer," is a saying attributed to him. He wrote a pamphlet entitled "Samson against the Philistines," to prove that suits should be settled by arbitration. It attracted a good deal attention, and the lawyers, fearing that it might affect their practice, tried to suppress it by buying up the entire edition. The pamphlet was published by William Duane, a man who achieved much notoriety in Philadelphia as the editor and publisher of the "Aurora."

Such was Jesse Higgins, of "Damascus," a mill-site on Dragon creek, in Red Lion hundred. (Scharf and Conrad.)

Streets was buried, nor is the location of it known to his descendants.

The earliest date associated with the settlement of the estate of Jacob Streets—and indicating, therefore, the probable year of his death—is 24 June, 1822. If, therefore, he died on a Christmas day, it must have been one preceding that of 1822. I have ignored the tradition, and have set down his death as occurring in 1822.

William Streets, administrator of Jacob Streets, late of New Castle county, deceased, petitioned the Orphans' Court, held 22 August, 1822, for permission to sell a house and lot, the real estate of the said deceased, in the village of Middletown, for the payment of his debts (L-1-150). Nothing more is on record either of his death or of the settlement of his estate. There was, apparently, nothing to distribute.

The name of Jacob Streets, of New Castle county, is inscribed on the muster-rolls of the Delaware soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He was mustered into service 10 July, 1780, and was a member of the Second Regiment of Delaware troops, Colonel Henry Neill, commanding, and to Hugh McCracken's company."¹¹

¹¹ The regiment of Colonel Henry Neill was raised by an Act of the General Assembly of the Delaware state, passed at Dover, 21 June, 1780. It was mustered into the service of the United Colonies at Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1780, and was mustered out 28

Copies of papers relating to the military services of Jacob and Robert Streets, from the office of the Secretary of State, at Dover, Delaware, are herewith appended.¹²

"These are therefore to certify that I have Enlisted three effective able bodied Men out of my Company of the Militia [3rd Regiment], namely : James Lyle, *Jacob Street* & John Reid, agreeable to a late Act of Assembly of the Delaware State, in order to re-inforce the Continental Army, under command of the Commander in Chief of the United forces of America.

"Given under my hand this 8th day of July, 1780.

THOS WITHERSPOON, Capt."

"To Capt SAML SMITH, Esq. }
Lieut. of New Castle Co. }

"This is to certify that I have inlisted for the Battalion now to be raised agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly for my Quota the men hereafter named—to wit : Robert Craig, Joseph Hawks,

October, of the same year. It was designated the "Continental Regiment, No. 38." It was stationed for duty in Kent county, Maryland, and served there for the period stated. (Publications of the Delaware Historical Society. "Historical and Biographical Papers." Volume II.)

¹²Published in 1912, in volumes I and II of "Delaware Archives."

Abraham Gonce and *Robert Streets*, as witness my hand this 8th day of July, 1780.

JNO CRAWFORD."

" New Castle County, } SS
The Delaware State. }

"The Deposition of Jacob Streets. Taken before me, Wm Alfree, one of the Justices of the peace for the said County, this 27th Day of April, 1787.

"This Deponent on his oath saith that he was Listed under Hugh McCracking, Captain, in Caronel Henry Neal's Redgment for four months and that He had a Regularly Discharge from General Pikren, and by order of his Exlency Gen'l Washington, and he fetch'd nothing with him Excepting his Napsack & Haversack which to the Best of his knowledge was Either Give to him or settled for Before he left the Army, as there was no demand made of them when he Came Away; And further he saith that he Did not fetch Anything Belonging to the Continental Stores.

"And further, that his Brother Robert Streets was Listed as Above Described and Discharged as Above who is sence Dead and that he fetched nothing with him only his napsack & haversack which this Deponent understood was Allso Give or settled for as Above when Discharged and that he the said

Jacob Streets is the Heir of the said Robert Streets,
Deceased :—and further this Deponent saitheth not.

JACOB STREETS."

"Taken, Signed and
Sworn the Day and year
Above Written, Before me.

WM. ALLFREE."

"SIR /

please to pay to Bearer, James Lyle, whatever
will be coming to me and his Receipt on this will
be sufficient, and Sir you'll

Greatly Obblige y'r Humble Sev't

JACOB STREETS."

"To JOSHUA CLATON, ESQ'R.

"Witness Present,

"WM. ALLFREE."

"SIR /

Pay to George Parker the Am't of Jacob Streets
and Robert Streets Pay due them for their service
in Col. Niels Regiment.


JAMES LYLE."

"To JOSHUA CLAYTON,
State Treasurer."

“Rec’d, July 28th, 1788, of Joshua Clayton, State Treasurer, Seventeen Pounds and five shillings in full for Pay of Jacob Street and Rob’t Street Soldiers in Col. Henry Niels Reg’t.”

“£17.5.0 No. 678

No. 679.”

“ GEO. PARKER.”

It will be noted that the name is given in these war records both as Streets and Street. The same spelling is observed in the census returns. In the second census of Delaware, taken in 1800—the first, that of 1790, being destroyed—the name is written “Jacob Street,” of St. George’s hundred, New Castle county. In that for 1810, it is given correctly as “Jacob Streets,” of the same hundred and county.

HARMAN.

A family tradition says that Jacob Streets first became acquainted with the woman, whom he afterwards married, on the vessel that brought them both to this country. The date of their arrival has been placed in the year 1781. I have already shown that Jacob Streets was here before that date. Jacob Harman renounced his allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, 17 August, 1778.

Although Jacob Streets was an Englishman, and

his wife a German woman, it might well have been the case that they both came over in the same vessel ; for, it was the custom then, enforced by law, for all British vessels bringing emigrants to America to stop last at a British port, and none but British vessels could trade between Great Britain and America.¹³

Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, volume 17, contains the "Names of Foreigners who took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign arrivals, 1786-1808." Amongst those arriving in the ship "Minerva," Thomas Arnott, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth, was Johan Jacob Harman. He qualified by taking the oath of allegiance on the 10 October, 1768. The only other immigrants of that name among the German immigrants to Pennsylvania, given in the list published in Volume 17 of the "Archives," are those of Daniel Harman, his wife Elizabeth, and their children, who arrived in 1808. The family to arrive last settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

¹³ The following notices of arrivals show the prevalence of this custom: "List of Foreigners Imported in the ship Betsy, Capt. Samuel Hawk, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth." Some vessels embarked their foreigners at an English port, as is shown in the following notice, from a newspaper of the times: "List of Foreigners Imported in the Ship Pennsylvania Packet, Robert Gill, Master, from London."

The will of Jacob Harman is dated 11 December, 1807. He was of St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. He left his property to be divided amongst his children, without mentioning them by name.

The "Distribution Account of Andrew Harman, administrator of Jacob Harman, late of New Castle county," dated 24 March, 1809, shows the estate to have been divided among four heirs, namely, Andrew Harman, Jacob Streets—in right of his wife Elizabeth Harman—John Harman, and Hester and Susan Naudain, grandchildren—children of a daughter, presumably dead. The amount of money distributed amongst the heirs was \$306.12.

According to one authority, Jacob Harman was a tanner. It has also been stated by one of his descendants that he was a wheelwright.

Andrew Harman, son of the above, married 15th 11th month, 1803, Sarah Alston, daughter of Israel and Mary Alston, of Little Creek hundred, Kent county. Their children were: Andrew; John Alston; Elizabeth, born 6-9 mo., 1810; Jonathan Alston and Jacob (twins), born 21-5 mo., 1815; Sarah, born 23-1 mo., 1818. Sarah Harman (mother), born 22-3 mo., 1777; died 2-2 mo., 1818.¹⁴

¹⁴18 April, 1825, William Streets was appointed guardian of Andrew Harman, John Alston Harman, Johnathan Alston Harman, Jacob Harman and Sarah Harman, all minor orphan children of Andrew Harman, deceased.

Andrew Harman moved into Kent County, and became a member of the Society of Friends there in 1797.

Hester and Susan Naudain were the children of Cornelius Naudain, as is shown by the records of the Orphans' Court held at New Castle, 21 May, 1799, when Andrew Harman was appointed guardian of Hester and Susan Naudain, minor orphan children of Cornelius Naudain, late of New Castle county, deceased.

Robert Naudain petitioned the Orphans' Court held at New Castle, 2 August, 1811, for permission to divide the estate of Cornelius Naudain, late of New Castle county, deceased. The petition recites that Cornelius Naudain died in 1798, leaving to survive him: Robert, Cornelius, Sarah, Rachel, Hester, Susannah, Mary and Elizabeth; that Mary died, leaving children, James Schee, Mary Schee and Richard Hambly; that Elizabeth died, leaving one child, John Deakyne; that Sarah married Benjamin Field; that Rachel married William Gooding; that Susannah married Dickinson Webster; and that Mary was the wife of Hermanus Schee.¹⁵

The dates of births and deaths were obtained from the Duck Creek Friends' records.

¹⁵ Mary Schee, a daughter of Hermanus Schee and Mary Naudain, married, in 1810, Dr. Arnold Naudain, a graduate from Princeton College in 1806, and the United States senator from Delaware, 1830-36.

It is plainly evident from the recital of these petitions, that, as only two of the children of Cornelius Naudain participated in the distribution of the estate of Jacob Harman, the others were children by another marriage—probably an earlier one.

The children of Jacob Streets and Elizabeth Harman are not known in the order of their birth; but William was called the eldest, and Sarah, the youngest.

CHILDREN OF JACOB STREETS AND ELIZABETH
HARMAN :

- (2) I. William Streets, born 12 December, 1781; died 9 November, 1852; married Martha Hanson.
- (3) II. Jacob Streets, born —; died 10 May, 1829; married Matilda Hale.
- (4) III. John Streets, born —; died —; unmarried.
- (5) IV. Kesiah Streets, born —; died —; married Thomas Fountain.
- (6) V. Elizabeth Streets, born —; died —; married Richard Vansant. The marriage license of Richard Vansant and Eliza Streets (*sic*) is on file at Wilmington, Delaware, and bears the date of 14 November, 1816. She died, it is

said, at the birth of her first child.

Her husband did not long survive her.

- (7) VI. Robert Streets, born —; died —; unmarried.
- (8) VII. Catherine Streets, born 3 March, 1795; died 17 August, 1874; married, (1), Christopher B. Donoho; (2), Garrett Othoson.
- (9) VIII. Sarah Streets, born 11 January, 1801; died 21 February, 1868; married Charles Foster.

SECOND GENERATION.

(2) WILLIAM STREETS (Jacob), born 12 December, 1781; died 9 November, 1852; married, 3 May, 1821, MARTHA HANSON, born in 1777, died 31 October, 1833.

William and Martha Streets are buried in the graveyard of St. Ann's church, near Middletown, Del. The dates of their death—as here given—were taken from the stone that marks their burial place. He died aged 71, and she aged 56 years. Martha Hanson married late in life, and it will be noted that her youngest child was born after she had completed her fiftieth year, if the birth of Sarah Streets, as here given, is correct.

William Streets was a shoemaker. His name appears on the list of taxables for 1804. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace, 14 October, 1828, and again on 22 November, 1845, and Notary Public, 20 September, 1838.

While in commission as a magistrate he committed to jail, as vagrants, Samuel Hawkins and family, runaway slaves from Queen Anne's county, Maryland. This action was taken in collusion with the abolitionists, the better to conceal the slaves until other means could be devised for sending

them further north. The committing magistrate was in sympathy with the abolitionists. It was a part of a system, better known as the "Underground Railroad." In this case, in a few days, no one appearing against them, the negroes were liberated by Garrett, a noted Quaker abolitionist of Wilmington, Del. An account of this affair is related by John Hunn, in Still's "Underground Railroad."

In virtue of his office as Justice of the Peace, William Streets was known as Squire Streets. He was a vestryman of St. Ann's church, in front of which, in the shade of a wide-spreading oak, near the high-road, he lies buried. He was a prominent mason of his native town. The Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. A. M., the oldest lodge of Masons in the state, was reorganized 24 January, 1816. Amongst the names of the first officers, under the new arrangement, is J. W., William Streets. The square stone that marks his burial-place was erected, as a tribute to his memory, by his brother masons of Middletown.

Martha Hanson was descended from a Dutch family, who were early settlers in that part of the state, which has representatives still living there. It seems that she might have been the daughter of John Hanson, of St. George's hundred, who married Martha Hanson, the daughter of James and Priscilla Hanson, of the same hundred.

The following is taken from a pamphlet entitled : "St. George's and neighboring Churches," by the Rev. George Foot : "Hansons (Dutch) are known to have been land-holders here [about Middletown] since 1678." The name is frequent in the records of that section and in its earliest forms appears as Hans and Hance.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM STREETS AND MARTHA

HANSON :

- (10) I. John Hanson Streets, born in 1822; died 15 February, 1875; unmarried. Enlisted, 25 October, 1862, for nine months, in Company 3, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, mustered out of service, 6 August, 1863.
- (11) II. Amelia Streets, born in 1824; died 30 July, 1907; unmarried.
- (12) III. Catherine E. Streets, born in 1824 (twin with Amelia); died 10 February, 1854; unmarried.
- (13) IV. Sarah Streets, born 8 August, 1828; died 7 January, 1851; unmarried.

As none of this family married, the branch became extinct with the death of Amelia Streets in 1907.

(3) JACOB STREETS (Jacob), born — ; died 10 May, 1829 ; married, 10 October, 1811, MATILDA HALE, born 17 June, 1785, died 24 August, 1860, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hale, of Duck Creek Cross Roads (now Smyrna), Delaware.

Jacob Streets was also a shoemaker. In those days sons seemed to have followed the trade of their fathers. In an old note, dated 15 May, 1827, wherein P. & E. Spruance, merchants of Smyrna, gave him credit for work done them, are the words : "By shoes & Monroes." The latter were probably a style of foot-wear called after James Monroe, the then President of the United States.

Jacob Streets was a soldier in the War of 1812, as is shown by the following correspondence had with the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. :

"It appears from the records of this office that one Jacob Streets was a private in Captain Philemon Green's Company, Comegy's Detachment, Delaware Militia, War of 1812. His name appears on a roll of the organization, without date, which gives the date of his enlistment as May 20, 1813. On a muster roll of the organization covering the period from September 7 to October 31, 1813, his name appears, with the following remark : 'To what time enlisted ; 6 mos., from May 20, 1813.' A pay roll of this organization for September and



JACOB STREETS

October, 1813, shows the date of expiration of his service as October 31, 1813, on which date the company was discharged from the service."

From the Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., was received the following reply to a letter of inquiry :

"You are advised that two land warrants for 80 acres each, issued many years ago in favor of Matilda Streets, widow of Jacob Streets, for soldier's service in the War of 1812."

In response to a request to be furnished with a synopsis of the widow's "declaration," the following reply was received from the same Bureau :

"Relative to bounty land claims of Matilda, widow of Jacob Streets, you are advised that the soldier served in Captain Green's Co., Delaware Militia, from May 20 to October 31, 1813, and died in Smyrna, Delaware, on May 10, 1829. The claimant alleges she married the soldier, October 11, 1811, in Kent Co., Delaware, and that her maiden name is given as Hale."

It was thought the widow's "declaration" would show other war service than the six months in 1813, with the Delaware militia. That he was away from his wife at another period of the second war with Great Britain is evident from the following excerpt from the will of Edward Joy, of Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Delaware, signed, 23 January, 1817 ; probated, 29 October, 1817 :

"6th Item. I give and bequeath unto Matilda Streets for her care and trouble, provided she takes care of my House and property after my death, and deliver my keys to William Morris, my executor, without any loss or trouble, One thousand dollars; but if her said [there is no mention of him previous to this] Husband, Jacob Streets, should return to this country hereafter, it is my express will that he should not receive any part of this Legacy left his wife, and it is for her children's sole use and benefit."¹⁶

There is abundant evidence to prove that Jacob Streets returned to his home after the date of the will and worked at his trade there until his death. (The cause of the early death of the three sons of Jacob Streets and Elizabeth Harman was tuberculosis.)

22 December, 1826, John Cummins received money from Jacob Streets for rent of house; 6 August, 1827, Samuel Priestley acknowledged receiving money from Jacob Streets for the education of his son Edward. The earliest receipt has the date of 15 July, 1826.

Matilda Streets and Sarah Ann Streets, her

¹⁶ Edward Joy was a large land-owner in the upper part of Kent county, in Duck Creek and Little Creek hundreds. His daughter married William Morris—who is mentioned in the will as his executor—and their son, Edward Joy Morris, was the United States Minister to Turkey from 1861 to 1870.

daughter, are buried in the burying-ground of the Protestant Episcopal church, near the old settlement on Duck creek, known as Old Duck Creek, or Salisbury.

CHILDREN OF JACOB STREETS AND MATILDA HALE :

- (14) I. Sarah Ann Streets, born 1 August, 1812 ;
died 8 March, 1838 ; unmarried.
- (15) II. Edward Streets, born 29 September, 1814 ;
died 3 September, 1882, married Mary
Elizabeth Griffin.
-

(5) KESIAH STREETS (Jacob), born — ; died
— ; married THOMAS FOUNTAIN, born — ; died
in 1830.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Fountain, of St. George's hundred, farmer, were granted 20 September, 1830, to Charles Foster, Elizabeth Fountain, the next of kin, renouncing her right (S-353). It appears from this that Elizabeth Fountain was the eldest and the only one of the children of Thomas and Kesiah Fountain of legal age at the date of the granting of the letters of administration.

The administrator made distribution of the estate 3 September, 1835, amongst the following heirs-at-law, namely : William Fountain, Jacob Fountain,

Andrew Fountain, John Fountain and Sarah Ann Fountain. In July, 1833, the administration charged the estate with the funeral expenses of Elizabeth Fountain.

CHILDREN OF KESIAH STREETS AND THOMAS

FOUNTAIN :

(16) I. Elizabeth Fountain, born — ; died in 1833.

(17) II. William Fountain, born — ; died — ; married — —.

It is said that William Fountain married and had children, and that in a freshet which occurred at Ellicott Mills, Howard county, Maryland, whither he had gone to live, all his family, himself included, were drowned.

(18) III. Jacob Fountain, born — ; died —.

(19) IV. Andrew Fountain, born — ; died —.

(20) V. John Fountain, born — ; died —.

(21) VI. Sarah Ann Fountain, born — ; died — ; married M. C. Barnes.

(8) CATHERINE STREETS (Jacob), born 3 March, 1795 ; died 17 August, 1874 ; married, (1), CHRISTOPHER B. DONOHO, born —, died in 1829 ; (2), GARRETT OTHOSON, born in 1797, died 18 January, 1855, son of John and Sarah Othoson.

The Othosons are descended from Garret Otto, one of the original Swedish settlers on the Delaware river, who was appointed one of the magistrates for New Castle, 25 September, 1676. Two hundred and seventy-two acres of land, between the two branches of Drawyer's creek, were patented to Garret Otto, 17 April, 1667.

He made an assignment, dated 5th 9br, 1678, in which it is stated that he married Geertia, the widow of Cornels [Cornelius] Jossison.¹⁷ Letters of administration on the estate of Garret Otto were granted to his widow, Gertry Otto, 18 February, 1684-5 [A-66]; and on the estate of Gertry Otto, 16 June, 1685 [A-68], she having died before she began to administer his estate.

Garrett Othoson, miller and merchant, and husband of Catherine Streets, owned and operated a grist-mill at Noxontown, in Appoquinimink hundred, between Middletown and Townsend. The mill afterwards became the property of Israel Alston Harman, a descendant of Jacob Harman, through his son Andrew Harman, the brother of Elizabeth (Harman) Streets.

In a petition of Thomas Donoho to the Orphans' Court, 2 March, 1831, he recites that Christopher B. Donoho, of Appoquinimink hundred, died intestate, leaving issue, one child, a daughter, named

¹⁷ "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, volume 19, page 410.

Mary Elizabeth Donoho, and that she was at that time about two years old. The court appointed Thomas Donoho, of Appoquinimink hundred, her guardian. Christopher Brooks, of White Clay Creek hundred, was accepted as surety. From this fact it may be inferred that the letter B in Christopher B. Donoho's name ¹⁸ stands for Brooks.¹⁹

The Donohos were early settlers in the lower part of New Castle county, and for further concerning them see the GRIFFIN FAMILY.

CHILDREN OF CATHERINE STREETS AND CHRISTOPHER
B. DONOHO :

- (33) I. Mary Elizabeth Donoho, born 18 May, 1829 ; died 14 October, 1871 ; married Samuel Othoson.

CHILDREN OF CATHERINE STREETS AND GARRETT
OTHOSON :

- (23) II. Elias T. Othoson, born — ; died 8 May, 1893 ; married Sarah A. Clark.

¹⁸ The name in the Orphans' Court records is written Donaho. Letters of administration on his estate were issued to Thomas Donoho, 1 September, 1829.

¹⁹ Elias Skeer Naudain married a daughter of Christopher Brooks, of Newark, Delaware. A son of this marriage, Dr. Christopher Brooks Naudain, of Chester county, Pa., married, (2), 19 May, 1864, Jane Burton Harman, born 1840, daughter of Jacob Harman, of Wilmington, Del., and Jane Newlin.

(9) SARAH STREETS (Jacob), born 11 January, 1801 ; died 21 February, 1868 ; married, 26 March, 1822, CHARLES FOSTER, born 7 July, 1799 ; died 16 March, 1861, son of Mahlon (died 8 September, 1824) and Ruth Foster.

11 April, 1834, Charles Foster announced to his friends and the public, through the medium of the "Delaware Gazette and American Watchman," of Wilmington, that he had assumed charge of the "Middletown Inn," lately under the management of Nathaniel Covington. He retained the management of the inn for two years. He also held the office of postmaster of Middletown. He seems to have been a man of some prominence in the town and in the affairs of the family.

CHILDREN OF SARAH STREETS AND CHARLES FOSTER :

- (24) I. Ruth Ann Foster, born 1 December, 1822 ; died — ; married David C. Rose.
- (25) II. Mary Elizabeth Foster, born 7 August, 1824 ; died 25 August, 1825.
- (26) III. Jane Shade Foster, born 30 January, 1827 ; died — ; married Charles Schreitz.
- (27) IV. George Jackson Foster, born 3 April, 1829 ; died — ; married, 7 August, 1855, Margaret N. Zanes, of Wilmington, Delaware.

- (28) V. Robert Foster, born 23 February, 1832 ;
died 11 March, 1833.
- (29) VI. Sarah Frances Foster, born 26 May,
1834 ; died — ; married, 6 July,
1854, George W. Barnes, born in 1827 ;
died 19 June, 1860, of Middletown,
Del.
- (30) VII. Rhoda Catherine Foster, born 2 March,
1836 ; died 25 June, 1878 ; married,
27 May, 1862, Clayton W. Wilds, of
Middletown, Del.
- (31) VIII. Charles H. Foster, born 14 February,
1838 ; died — ; married — — ;
moved to California.
- (32) IX. Mary Elizabeth Foster, born 12 Feb-
ruary, 1840 ; married Job Chamberlain.
- (33) X. Jacob Mahlon Foster, born 20 Feb-
ruary, 1842 ; married, 16 October,
1872, Sarah I. Eliason.
- (34) XI. Caroline Matilda Foster, born 5 July,
1844 ; died 20 January, 1854.

THIRD GENERATION.

(15) EDWARD STREETS (Jacob, 3, Jacob), born 29 September, 1814; died 3 September, 1882; married, 30 November, 1842, MARY ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, born 25 December, 1819; died 13 December, 1881, daughter of Jacob Rotheram Griffin and Susan Rees.²⁰

Edward Streets was a bricklayer and stonemason. He learned these trades in Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship in them. After completing his service and mastering the trades, he returned to his native town, where he began business as a contractor and jobber of building.

He continued in this business until 1859, when he purchased a farm of a little more than one hundred acres, on the Middle Alley Road, about six miles from Smyrna, his native town; and there he moved his family in the spring of 1859.

It was from this farm—then the property of Simon Spearman—that the first shipment of peaches grown on the Delaware peninsula was sent to a distant market, about the year 1840. (Scharf's

²⁰ For the ancestry of these, see the genealogies of the Rees and Griffin families.

“History of Delaware.”). Some of the old trees of the original orchard were still standing and bearing fruit when Edward Streets bought the land in 1859.

He was one of the charter members of the Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, of the I. O. O. F., of Smyrna, instituted 18 June, 1842.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD STREETS AND MARY
ELIZABETH GRIFFIN :

- (35) I. Jacob Griffin Streets, born 17 February, 1845 ; married, 21 April, 1874, Harriet Newell Brooks, daughter of Capt. Enoch Brooks. He was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical School, Philadelphia, Pa., in the class of 1866. He resides (1912) and practices his profession in Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he settled in 1868, having previously practiced medicine for a short time in Pottstown, Pa.
- (36) II. Thomas Hale Streets, born 20 November, 1847 ; married, 7 September, 1875, Priscilla Walker, daughter of Thomas R. Walker and Mary Baynes, of Chester Co., Pa. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1876. He entered the Medical Corps of the

United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1872; was promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1875; to Surgeon in 1887; to Medical Inspector 1899; and to Medical Director in 1903. He was retired from active service 20 November, 1909, having reached the retiring age of 62 years, when retirement is compulsory.

- (37) III. Samuel Griffin Streets, born 7 September, 1850; died 27 September, 1868.
 - (38) IV. William Eliason Streets, born 25 October, 1853; died 10 July, 1858, from a kick of a horse.
 - (39) V. David Rees Streets, born 3 August, 1856; died 15 July, 1906; married Caroline Eudora Carl.
 - (40) VI. Edward Streets, born 29 March, 1859; married Susan Shahan.
-

(22) MARY ELIZABETH DONOHO (Catherine, 8, Jacob), born 18 May, 1829; died 14 October 1871; married, in 1850, SAMUEL OTHOSON, born 27 February, 1822, died 28 January, 1884, son of Samuel and Alice Othoson.

Samuel Othoson was a farmer. He died near Townsend, Del. His wife died at St. George's,

where all their children, except the eldest, were born.

CHILDREN OF MARY E. DONOHO AND SAMUEL
OTHOSON :

- (41) I. Catherine Streets Othoson, 27 November, 1854 ; married, 13 April, 1893, Henry Harper. Residence, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (42) II. Mary Othoson, born 30 November, 1856. Residence, Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland.
- (43) III. Samuel Othoson, born 5 April, 1858. Residence, Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland.
- (44) IV. Garrett Othoson, born 15 September, 1859. Residence, near St. George's, New Castle county, Delaware.
- (45) V. Perry Othoson, born 3 March, 1861 ; married, — January, 1893, Annie Hutchinson. Residence, Townsend, Delaware ; afterwards moved to near Sassafras, Md.
- (46) VI. Annie Othoson, born 27 March, 1863 ; died 13 September, 1892, at Sassafras, Maryland ; married, 22 March, 1883, Edward Walters.
- (47) VII. Elias Othoson, born 20 June, 1867 ; married, 17 January, 1894, Martha

Hurlock. Residence, near Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland.

- (48) VIII. Ida Othoson, born 25 September, 1870 ; died 14 December, 1893.
-

(23) ELIAS T. OTHOSON (Catherine, 8, Jacob), born — ; died 8 May, 1893 ; married, 26 January, 1864, SARAH ALVINA CLARK, born 19 March, 1840, at St. George's, New Castle county ; died 15 December, 1882, daughter of Isaac V. Clark and Sarah R. Belville, of Odessa, Delaware. She is buried at St. Ann's church, Middletown, Del.

Elias T. Othoson was a farmer. He was born at Ginn's Corner, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, and died near Stanton, Mill Creek hundred, in the same county.

CHILDREN OF ELIAS T. OTHOSON AND SARAH A.

CLARK :

- (49) I. Garrett Othoson, born at Liston's Corner, New Castle county, Delaware.
- (50) II. Isaac Clark Othoson, born at Liston's Corner ; married Catherine Pierce. Residence, near Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland.
- (51) III. Lillie Othoson, born at Liston's Corner.

- (52) IV. Margaret C. Othoson, born at Liston's Corner; married Henry Stirling. Residence, Kirkwood, New Castle county, Del.
 - (53) V. Lawrence Othoson, born at Liston's Corner.
 - (54) VI. Elwood Othoson, born at St. George's, New Castle Co.
 - (55) VII. Howard Othoson, born at St. George's.
 - (56) VIII. Era Othoson, born at St. George's.
-

(24) RUTH ANN FOSTER (Sarah, 9, Jacob), born 1 December, 1822; died —; married, 10 July, 1845, DAVID C. ROSE, born 13 April, 1823, son of Truman Rose and Mary Tool, of Sussex county, Delaware.

David C. Rose married, secondly, 16 November, 1865, Martha Anne Burgess. He was a farmer, and lived on rented farms in Kent and Sussex counties. In 1888 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and after that date he lived in Odessa, New Castle county.

CHILDREN OF RUTH ANN FOSTER AND DAVID C. ROSE:

- (57) I. Sarah Rose, born —; married John Barrick.
- (58) II. Truman Rose, born —; died —.

- (59) III. Franklin P. Rose, born ——.
 (60) IV. David C. Rose, born 31 August, 1858;
 married Mary H. Thomas.
-

(26) JANE SHADE FOSTER (Sarah, 9, Jacob), born
 30 January, 1827; died —; married, 14 May,
 1854, CHARLES SCHREITZ.

CHILDREN OF JANE SHADE FOSTER AND CHARLES
 SCHREITZ:

- (61) I. Leslie Schreitz, born 22 May, 1855; mar-
 ried Emma Wright.
 (62) II. Caroline Maria Schreitz, born 6 Decem-
 ber, 1857.
 (63) III. Frederick Charles Schreitz, born 25 May,
 1859; married Mary McArdle.
 (64) IV. Sarah Jane Schreitz, born 12 July, 1861;
 married John H. Clendaniel, a farmer,
 residing near Kennedyville, Kent,
 county, Maryland.
 (65) V. Ruth N. Schreitz, born 22 September,
 1863; married William A. Rhodes.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(39) DAVID REES STREETS (Edward, Jacob, Jacob), born 3 August, 1856 ; died 15 July, 1906 ; married, 2 October, 1884, CAROLINE EUDORA CARLL, born 6 December, 1859, daughter of Robert Bruce Carll and Elizabeth Priscilla Rose, of Bridgeton, New Jersey.

David Rees Streets was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and from the Hahnemann Medical School of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1881. His preparatory education was received at the South Jersey Institute of Bridgeton, New Jersey. He practiced his profession in Bridgeton until his death in 1906.

CHILDREN OF DAVID REES STREETS AND CAROLINE EUDORA CARLL :

- (66) I. Dorothy Streets, born 22 November, 1885.
- (67) II. Mary Streets, born 30 July, 1887.
- (68) III. Carll Rees Streets, born 10 February, 1891.

(40) EDWARD STREETS (Edward, Jacob, Jacob), born 29 March 1859 : married SUSAN SHAHAN, born

1 October, 1854, died 6 March, 1894, daughter of Jacob Shahan.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD STREETS AND SUSAN SHAHAN :

- (69) I. Harry Streets, born 23 July, 1884.
 - (70) II. Mary Elizabeth Streets, born 26 December, 1885 ; married William Hutchison.
 - (71) III. Mabel Priscilla Streets, born 8 September, 1892.
-

(60) DAVID C. ROSE (Ruth Ann, Sarah, Jacob), born 31 August, 1858 ; married, — May, 1879, MARY H. THOMAS, daughter of Daniel Thomas and Susan M. Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware.

David C. Rose was elected a representative of the state legislature from the eleventh (Newark) district, 8 November, 1898, on the Democratic ticket. During his service in the legislature he was an active and an uncompromising foe of Addicks in his efforts to become a United States senator.

CHILDREN OF DAVID C. ROSE AND MARY H. THOMAS :

- (72) I. David L. Rose, born in 1880.
- (73) II. Roy Cleveland Rose, born in 1885.
- (74) III. Maude Raymond Rose, born — ; married Winfield M. Coverdale.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(70) MARY ELIZABETH STREETS (Edward, Edward, Jacob, Jacob), born 26 December, 1885; married, 1 February, 1911, WILLIAM HUTCHISON, born 2 August, 1880, son of William Hutchison and Virginia Wilds (see page 133, GRIFFIN FAMILY, No. 253).

CHILDREN OF MARY ELIZABETH STREETS AND WILLIAM HUTCHISON :

(75) I. Mary Streets Hutchison, born 26 October, 1912.

William Hutchison is descended in the fourth generation, on his father's side, from Mary Griffin, who married William Hutchison (Nathaniel and William); and on his mother's side, in the third generation, from Mary Jane Spruance, who married John Wilds (Virginia). Mary Elizabeth Streets is descended from the same two families on her father's side, from Jemima Spruance, who married David Rees, whose daughter, Susan, married Jacob Rotheram Griffin (Mary Elizabeth and Samuel), being of the fifth generation from the Spruance line and of the third from the Griffin.

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