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SEARIGHT







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RELIEF OF DERRY, 1689.

# A RECORD

OF THE

# SEARIGHT FAMILY,

(ALSO WRITTEN SEAWRIGHT.)

ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA

BY

36 /  
WILLIAM SEAWRIGHT,

WHO CAME FROM NEAR LONDONDERRY, IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND, TO  
LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, ABOUT THE YEAR 1740;  
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HIS DESCENDANTS AS  
FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

---

By JAMES A. SEARIGHT.

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11 /  
UNIONTOWN, PENN.

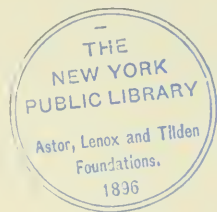
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**Dedicated**

TO MY FATHER AND MOTHER,

AND

WRITTEN TO PRESERVE THE EARLY  
HISTORY OF THE

FAMILY OF SEARIGHT,

(ALSO WRITTEN SEAWRIGHT)

IN THE HOPE THAT ITS MEMBERS—ONE AND ALL—  
MAY IMITATE THE EXAMPLES

OF THEIR

WORTHY ANCESTORS

IN ALL THEIR VIRTUES AND PRAISEWORTHY DEEDS,  
ASPIRE TO THE HIGHEST EDUCATION

WITHIN THEIR REACH,

AND

MAKE THE NAME OF SEARIGHT

ONE OF RESPECTABILITY, WORTHINESS, AND HONOR  
IN THE FUTURE,

AS IT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST.





## PREFATORY.

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In this volume the author has aimed to gather the history of the Searight family in America, and preserve the same.

For valuable assistance in procuring information for this family history, I am indebted to the Misses Seawright, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sarah May (Seawright) Dunham, of Great Falls, Montana.

It is important that the old Searight family names be preserved throughout succeeding generations. William, Alexander, Archibald, Gilbert, John, George, Samuel, James, Anne, Mary, Jean and Elizabeth, familiar and time-honored names in the history of Scotland and the "Planting of Ulster," are always found in the early Searight families of America. As these old, dignified and historic names serve to point out the early Scotch-Irish origin of the family, and are landmarks in its lineage, they should be appreciated, and handed down from generation to generation; and when one of them is given, it is best that it be neither modified nor modernized.

May God's blessing attend this work of preserving from oblivion the names and deeds of deserving ancestors, who were respected, honored and loved, while living, for their many good qualities of head and heart.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

J. A. S.

*Christmas, 1893.*

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# THE FAMILY OF SEARIGHT.

(ALSO WRITTEN SEAWRIGHT.)

---

CREST — HAND HOLDING THUNDERBOLT.

MOTTO — *Deum Time te* (FEAR GOD.)

HERALDIC DESCRIPTION — In dexter hand, gu (red), a thunderbolt, winged, or (gold color), fear God.

---

The family of Seawright is of Scotch-Irish origin, and its Scottish ancestors were Dalraidain Scots, who went from the North of Ireland to Strathclyde, Scotland, which a portion, if not all, of their descendants left at the time of the "Planting of Ulster" to settle in County Donegal and in and around Londonderry, Ireland. Some of them fought within the walls of Londonderry when (in 1688) it closed its gates against James II., and several died, and a few were killed during the wonderful siege of that celebrated place. From one of these Londonderry or County Donegal Seawrights was descended William Seawright, founder of the Seawright-family, whose history is traced in this volume. The name Seawright was originally written Sievewright and

Siewright, in Scotland, but after the family removed to Ulster the spelling was changed to Seawright, which form was brought to America in 1740 by William Seawright, many of whose descendants have modernized the name into its present orthography of Searight. In Ulster there were several Seawright families that were probably related in a remote degree to the Donegal and Londonderry Seawrights, and may have been either Scotch-Irish or English, two races an account of whose making will be found in the biographical sketches of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, which appear elsewhere in this volume. These last mentioned Seawright families resided at Belfast and in counties Down and Derry, and their descendants to-day in America claim English descent. This seems probably correct. By the records in the College of Arms at London, there was a Sir Edward Sebright or Seabright of Blakeshall, parish of Wolverly, County Worcester, who (by Record F, book 12, pages 311 to 319 of those records) was descended from Peter Sebright, and had for his ancient arms three cinque-foils sable pierced. He was created Baronet December 20, 1626, and by a funeral certificate recorded in 1639, we find that his sister, Sara, daughter of Edward Seabright, married Lord Thomas Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His son and heir apparent, William Seabright, died October 27, 1620, and before the Baronetcy was created. This William Seabright had two wives, a Miss Goldsboro, and Elizabeth Morley.

There was also an Edward Seabright, who married Theodosia Sharswood, and as the Baronetcy became vacant during the seventeenth century, it is claimed that his descendants or some of William Seabright's went to Northumbria or Strathelyde and from there removed to the North of Ireland, where they changed the spelling of their name to Seawright, and became the ancestors of the Seawrights of the United States who claim to be of English origin.

WILLIAM SEAWRIGHT, whose crest\* appears at the commencement of this volume, and founder of the Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Seawright family of Pennsylvania, from which has descended so many families of that name in various States of the Union, was born about 1720, near the city of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland, and died in 1771 in Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in which he had settled at some time between 1735 and 1740. He was accompanied to Lancaster county by a brother, named Alexander, and some other relatives of whom all trace has been lost. Alexander resided for a time in Drumore township, and then removed from the county to some other colony, presumably Maryland or South

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\*The Crest of armorial bearings is popularly regarded as the most important feature in heraldic emblems. Occupying the highest place on the helmet it was the distinguishing mark of the mail-clad knight in the time of battle. It has a better claim to a classical origin than any other portion of coat armor. Jupiter Ammon is represented with a ram's head on his helmet, and Mars with the figure of a lion. Alexander had a ram's head on his helmet and Julius Caesar a star, to denote his asserted descent from Venus. Armorial bearings came into existence about the middle of the twelfth century, and while used to distinguish the mail-clad bearer, may have been suggested from the family and national symbols of former mighty nations, such as the lion of the tribe of Judah, and the S. P. Q. R. on the standard of ancient Rome, which were surmounted by a golden eagle. Armorial bearings, mainly of animals, were first placed on the shield, and then becoming known as "arms," were next embroidered on the surcoat worn over the hauberk, or coat of mail, by which came the term "coat of arms." As arms became hereditary and their use ceased to be confined to the battle-field, they were placed under governmental control, and often symbolized some quality for which their owner and his family were noted. Heraldry, or the science of "arms," thus came into existence in many nations. The Herald's College in England, the Lyon Court in Scotland, and the College of Arms in Ireland, determine who has the right to bear "arms," in the United Kingdom, such claim being founded on virtue of inheritance or a grant from competent authority. The first English crest met with is that on the great seal of Richard Cœur de Lion, and the lion has ever since been considered as the crest of the Royal family of England. The crest from surmounting the helmet in war, came in time of peace to be given place within a wreath of two pieces of silk, of the two first colors of the armorial bearings, and was placed on the center of the helmet, where, originally, it was worn only by heroes as a special mark of honor. Among the uses of crests, they serve to give a more prominent place to the principal objects represented on the shield or escutcheon.

The Seawright crest was derived from the substantial qualities of the family, when resident in Scotland, its members being steady and industrious, and fearing nothing but God. The description of this crest in heraldic language is "In dexter hand, gu, a thunderbolt, winged, or, fear God," meaning a red right hand grasping a thunderbolt, on a yellow field, the color of gold. Gu, is gules, meaning red, and or, is used for gold. These colors, red and yellow, were taken from the coat of arms. To-day the Scotch-Irish Society of America has the red hand of Ulster on their badge, and it is resembled to some extent by the hand on the Seawright crest of the North of Ireland. The Searight crest is also the crest of the Carnaghi, Carnagie, Carnegie, Carnegy, Holgrave, Holgreve, Hulgrave and Moderby families.



Carolina. William Seawright left Ulster, or the North of Ireland, on account of religious persecution, and was one of the many thousand Scotch-Irish who came from that country to the American colonies in a great exodus between 1715 and 1770. He took up a valuable tract of two hundred and eight acres of land in Lampiter township in Lancaster county, some time between 1735 and 1757, in which latter year he was serving as supervisor of highways for his township, an office which could be held there at that time only by a freeholder. He died in 1771, some time prior to October 21st, when the appraisement of his personal estate was returned at fifty-seven pounds four shillings and six pence. In 1773 his real estate was appraised at fourteen hundred fifty-six pounds. The value of his estate shows him to have been one of the most wealthy men of his township for that day, while the fact of his having been repeatedly chosen to fill important public offices in his community attests that he was a man of intelligence, energy, honesty and good judgment. His remains were interred in the old Pequea graveyard, as the old Leacock church nearer his farm was not organized until after his death. He was a Presbyterian. Among the papers on record in connection with the closing up of his estate, in 1773, is a quit-claim deed and agreement— a valuable, quaint, and lengthy document, and as it gives the names of his children beyond question, and imparts some other useful information, it is inserted here in full :

QUIT-CLAIM DEED AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF  
WILLIAM SEAWRIGHT AND JOHN GLENN, IN 1773.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| William Woods and Others,<br>to<br>John Glenn. | } | To all people to whom these presents shall come: William Woods, of Middleton township, in the county of Cumberland, yeoman, and Anne, his wife, Gilbert Seawright, of Lampiter township, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, and Esther, his wife, and William Davis, of Manheim township, in the said county of Lancaster, yeoman, Guardian over the estates of William Seawright and Alexander |
|--|---|--|



Seawright, minor children of William Seawright, late of the said township of Lampiter, yeoman, deceased, (the said Anne and Esther being daughters of the said William Seawright, deceased,) send greeting:

WHEREAS, The said William Seawright was in his lifetime seized and possessed of a certain plantation and tract of warranted land, situate in Lampiter township, in the said county of Lancaster, bounded by lands now of David Crawford, John Craig, George Bard, Henry Newcomer and Benjamin Landis, containing two hundred and eight acres, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways, and died intestate so thereof seized and possessed, leaving a widow, Anne Seawright, and two sons and three daughters, above mentioned.

AND WHEREAS, On the petition of said Gilbert Seawright and Esther, his wife, to the justices of an Orphans Court, held in Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, it was considered and ordered by the said Court that the Sheriff of the said county should forthwith summon a jury to view the Plantation and Tract of land aforesaid with the appurtenances, and make partition thereof, if it might or could be divided to and amongst the widow and children of the said William Seawright, deceased, without injury to and spoiling of the whole, and if the same could not be so divided, then to value and appraise the same. That notice should be given to all the parties interested of the time of such view and partition or appraisal, and that they should make report of proceedings under their hand and seals to the next Orphans Court, to be held at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on the first Tuesday in December then next.

AND WHEREAS, In pursuance of the said order of Orphans Court, the Sheriff of the said County of Lancaster did on the said first Tuesday in December, return the said order with an inquisition thereto annexed, taken upon the oath and affirmation of twelve free and lawful men of the Bailiwick of the same Sheriff, whereby it was found that the plantation and tract of land aforesaid, could not be divided to and amongst the widow and children of the said William Seawright, deceased, without injury to and spoiling of the whole, and the same was valued and appraised at and for the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty-six pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania.

AND WHEREAS, At an Orphans Court held at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, afterwards, to-wit: the eleventh day of December, in the year aforesaid, the Justices of the said Court did approve of and confirm the said Inquisition, and the aforesaid William Davis, Guardian over the estates of the aforesaid William Seawright and Alexander Seawright, appearing in the said Court and refusing to hold the said plantation and tract of land with the appurtenances, in behalf of his said wards and pay the shares of the widow and children of

the said deceased, on motion, in behalf of John Glenn, of Middleton Township aforesaid, in the said County of Cumberland, yeoman, who intermarried with Mary Seawright, eldest daughter of the said William Seawright, deceased, it was then and there ordered and decreed by the said Orphans' Court, that the said John Glenn should, on paying or securing to be paid the several and respective shares of the widow and children of the said deceased, of and in the same within one year, hold and enjoy the said plantation and tract of land with the appurtenances in fee, and that the said John Glenn should pay to the aforesaid Anne Seawright, widow and relict of the said William Seawright, deceased, the sum of twenty-nine pounds two shillings and four pence three farthings, lawful money aforesaid, yearly, and every year during the term of her natural life, out of a principal of four hundred and eighty-five pounds six shillings eight pence, reserved in his hands for that purpose in lien and satisfaction of her dower or thirds at common law, which said principal sum was to be and remain charged on the premises as a security for the payment thereof, and after the death of the same Anne Seawright the said principal sum should be divided to and amongst the children of the said deceased and their legal representatives. And it was then and there ordered by the said Court, that the residue of the said valuation, after deducting the principal sum aforesaid, should be distributed and divided in the following manner, to-wit: To the said William Seawright, eldest son of the said William Seawright, deceased, was decreed and allotted the sum of three hundred and eighty-four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. To the said John Glenn and Mary, his wife, one hundred and twenty-five pounds four shillings and eight pence. To the said Gilbert Seawright and Esther, his wife, one hundred and twenty-two pounds six shillings eight pence. To the said William Woods and Anne, his wife, one hundred and forty-six pounds two shillings and two pence; and to the said Alexander Seawright one hundred and ninety-two pounds and six shillings and eight pence, as in and by the records and proceedings of the said Orphans' Court remaining at Lancaster aforesaid. Reference thereto being had more fully and at large appears.

AND WHEREAS, The said John Glenn hath in pursuance of the said order and decree of the Orphans' Court aforesaid, paid and discharged the several and respective shares of the said William Woods and Anne, his wife, Gilbert Seawright, and Esther, his wife, and also of the said William Seawright and Alexander Seawright to the said William Davis, their guardian, aforesaid.

*Now Know Ye,* That for and in consideration of the payment and discharge of the several and respective shares aforesaid, by the said John Glenn, and of the further sum of ten shillings to them and each of them in hand paid by the said John Glenn, at and before the ensembling and delivery hereof (the receipt and payment whereof is hereby confessed

and acknowledged) the said William Woods and Anne his wife, Gilbert Seawright and Esther his wife, and William Davis, for and in behalf of the said William Seawright and Alexander Seawright, his wards, aforesaid, for themselves respectively and for their several and respective heirs, executors and administrators, have and each of them hath remised, released, acquitted, and forever quit-claimed, and by these presents do and each of them doth remise, release, acquit and forever quit-claim unto the said John Glenn, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action and actions, suits and demands whatsoever for or on account of the distributive shares of the valuation aforesaid, (after deducting the principal sum aforesaid, reserved in his hands as aforesaid,) decreed and allotted aforesaid by the Orphans' Court aforesaid. And the said William Woods and Anne his wife, Gilbert Seawright and Esther his wife, for themselves respectively and for their several and respective heirs, executors and administrators, have and each of them hath remised, released, acquitted and forever quit-claimed, and by these presents do each of them doth remise, release, acquit, and forever quit-claim unto the said John Glenn, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action and actions, suits and demands whatsoever, which they or any of them can or may hereafter claim, challenge or demand for or on account of the principal sum aforesaid, reserved in the hands of the said John Glenn aforesaid, and payable after the death of the aforesaid Anne Seawright to the children of the said William Seawright, deceased, or their legal representatives, saving and always excepting any share or claim which the said William Woods and Anne his wife, Gilbert Seawright and Esther his wife, or either of them can or may hereafter challenge or demand to the said principal sum of money in right of the said William Seawright and Alexander Seawright, minor children aforesaid, whose distributive shares of the said principal sum to them payable after the death of the said Anne Seawright, are not meant or intended to be remised, released, acquitted or quit-claimed by these presents. And the said William Woods and Anne his wife, Gilbert Seawright and Esther his wife, and William Davis for and in behalf of his wards aforesaid, for themselves respectively and for their several and respective heirs, executors, and administrators, do and each of them doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said John Glenn, his heirs and assigns, that they and each of them shall and will at any time hereafter upon the request and charge of the said John Glenn, his heirs and assigns, or any of them make, do, perform and execute all and every or any such further and other acts, matters and things for the better and more perfect releasing, barring and extinguishing their and each of their right and title to the aforesaid valuation and appraisalment, (saving and excepting as is before saved and excepted,) as by him or them or his or their Counsel, learned in the Law, shall be reasonably advised, devised or required.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said William Woods and Anne his wife, Gilbert Seawright and Esther his wife, and the said William Davis, have hereunto set their hands and seals, dated the . . . . day of . . . . in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

SAML SLITT,  
MATHIEW DILL.

Sealed and delivered by William Davis in the presence of

PETER BOTTOILL,  
JAS. BICKHAM.

WILLIAM WOODS. [Seal.]

ANNE WOODS. [Seal.]

GILBERT SEAWRIGHT. [Seal.]

WILLIAM DAVIS. [Seal.]

ESTHER SEAWRIGHT. [Seal.]

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1773, before me, the subscriber, one of his Majesties Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Peace for Lancaster county, came William Davis, one of Granting parties to the within Instrument, and Acknowledged the same to be his act and deed, and desired that as the same might be recorded.

WITNESS, my hand and seal, March 20th, 1773.

JAS. BICKHAM. [Seal.]

Exd. Recorded the 7th day of March, Anno Domini 1795.

*Pr me.*

G. Ross, Recorder.

Recorded in Record Book W. W., page 134.

William Seawright shortly after coming to Lancaster county, married Anne Hamilton, a sister of William Hamilton, who settled in Leacock township in 1733, and who was the grandfather of James Hamilton, "the Nullifier Governor" of South Carolina.

For several years inquiries have been made from various sections of the Union, concerning the ancestry of Governor James Hamilton, of South Carolina, and the following is given on the subject by Samuel Evans, of Columbia, Pennsylvania:

"William Hamilton, the pioneer settler of this name, located in Leacock township, Lancaster county, about the year 1733. I find his name upon the records as owning land

formerly of Robert Clinch, adjoining John or Hattel Varner patented 1741, who owned the land at and around New Leacock meeting house along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, about eleven miles east from Lancaster, as early as the year 1734. On April 11, 1749, William Hamilton, and Jane, his wife, (Jane McIlwain,) sold two hundred and six acres of land in Leacock township to Philip Eackert, the land having been patented to John Herr in 1734. The land upon which Mr. Hamilton resided and owned, adjoined Leacock meeting house on the east, and extended across the old road, then known as the 'King's Highway,' the mansion house being near the head of a small stream, which ran in a northerly direction, and emptied into Mill creek. This land was purchased from Hattel Varner or his son John.

"Mr. Hamilton continued to follow agricultural pursuits exclusively down to August 29, 1767. He was a prominent member of Leacock Presbyterian church. On August 29, 1767, he purchased the tavern and twenty acres of land adjoining his farm, from Robert Clinch, which was known in provincial times as the sign of the 'Three Crowns.' This was part of the John Varner tract. During the Revolution, when Col. Lowrey's militia marched from Donegal to Chester, in the summer of 1777, they made a target of the old sign. This old emblem of royalty was taken down. Thereafter, while the tavern was owned and conducted by the Hamiltons, it was known as the 'Brick Tavern.'

"Mr. Hamilton was an ardent patriot, and was conspicuous in his efforts in behalf of the Continental cause. Being well advanced in years, he was not able to endure the hardships of a military life; but he had stalwart sons, who enlisted in the army. His son, Maj. James Hamilton, rose from the ranks to a high position in the army. He became the progenitor of a very distinguished family in South



Carolina. William Hamilton died in January, 1782. His tender regard for his son James, who was with the army in the South, was shown when he wrote his will. He devised a farm to each of his sons, Hugh, William, John and Robert. At this time he did not know whether James was living or not, and fearing he might return to his home a maimed soldier, and unable to make a comfortable living, gave him two thousand pounds.

“This James Hamilton was born upon the parental farm in 1758, in Leacock township. He was probably one of the classical scholars of the Rev. Robert Smith at Pequea church. When the tocsin of war sounded at Massachusetts Bay, his heart was fired with patriotic zeal, before he attained his majority. On March 16th, 1776, he was enrolled as second lieutenant in Captain John Murray’s company of riflemen in the Second Battalion of Col. Miles’ regiment. He must have shown an aptitude for military affairs to an unusual degree in one so young to be placed in the line of officers. In his future career he demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. He was in active service in the Jerseys and participated in the campaign there. He was in the hottest of the fight on Long Island, in August, taken prisoner, and not exchanged until November 2, 1777. For gallant conduct in this action, in September, 1778, he was promoted to a captaincy in the First Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. James Chambers (who subsequently married a Miss Hamilton). On December 10, 1778, he was promoted to Major of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Line, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart. In May, 1780, he commanded a detachment, and, as senior Major, he commanded his Battalion at Yorktown, which was in Gen. Wayne’s command.

“After the surrender of Cornwallis, General Wayne, with his brigade, was sent to the relief of Charleston, and Major Hamilton was in service there when peace was de-

clared. When there he met Elizabeth Lynch, sister of Thomas Lynch, jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from South Carolina. They were married, and for years they lived upon his plantation on the Santee. For some time prior and at the time of his death he resided in the city of Charleston. Among other children he had a son James, who was born in Charleston, May 8, 1786, and became one of the most distinguished of the many prominent men of the Palmetto State. He received a collegiate education and graduated with high honors. His father had in view the profession of law for his son, but he preferred a military life and entered the army, serving with great credit as a major in the Canadian campaigns under Scott and Brown, in 1812. The battles there were the hottest and better contested on both sides than any other during that war. After the war he commenced the study of law with James L. Petigrew. For several years in succession Major Hamilton was chosen the chief officer in Charleston, which corresponds to that of mayor in northern cities. He displayed eminent ability in this position, which brought him into prominence. In 1822 he discovered the Vesey conspiracy to raise an insurrection among the slaves. In the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, where he at once distinguished himself as a debater. He was chosen a representative to Congress in 1824 and in 1826. He espoused the doctrines of free trade and advocated direct taxation. He believed in the dueling code, and was Randolph's second in his duel with Henry Clay, and second to Gov. McDuffie in his duel with Col. Cummings, of Georgia, and occupied the same position upon other similar occasions. He was a strong partisan of Gen. Jackson, and in 1828, when he became president, he offered him the post of minister to Mexico, with authority to negotiate the annexation of Texas. This he declined. He quitted Congress to become governor of

South Carolina in 1830, at the interesting period when his State resolved to nullify the Federal tariff laws. He became a 'nullifer,' and was one of the ablest advocates of 'State Rights.' The war breeze aroused in South Carolina caused great excitement throughout the country, and was not entirely allayed until the compromise of Henry Clay was brought about, when Mr. Hamilton retired from public life, and devoted himself to the care of his plantation. In a few years he became ardently interested in the cause of Texas, to which he gave his personal services, and a large portion of his private fortune. In 1841, while Texas was an independent republic, he was her minister to England and France, where he procured the recognition of her independence. On the death of John C. Calhoun, in 1852, he was appointed his successor in the U. S. Senate, but declined the office for domestic reasons. In his effort in behalf of Texas he expended his fortune, and he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which harrassed the latter years of his life. He was on his way to Texas to seek indemnification for his losses, when he perished by a collision between the steamboats Galveston and Opelouses, in the latter of which he was a passenger. With his usual courtesy he yielded his own chance of safety to a lady among the passengers, to whom he was an entire stranger. His conduct was in sharp contrast to that of a prominent lawyer at Lancaster, who witnessed his wife's struggles in the Hudson river, at the Henry Clay disaster, without making a supreme effort to save her life. Mr. Hamilton was esteemed by his native State, as one of her greatest citizens. S. P. Hamilton, who resides at Chester, South Carolina, is a son. Governor Hamilton had a brother, Robert, who moved to the west, and it is supposed that Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, was one of his descendants."





HAMILTON CREST.

The Hamilton family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was among the powerful and titled families of Scotland. The Duke of Hamilton was also duke of Brandon, marquis of Douglas and earl of Angus. Related to his family were the Hamiltons, who were baronets of Silverton, Brecon and Abercorn, and forty-eight other Hamilton families, which had crests, nearly all of which were modifications of the Hamilton-Douglas ducal crest that was: "Out of a ducal coronet, or, an oak tree, fructed, penetrated, transversely in main stem by a frame saw," while its motto was, "*through*," for Hamilton; and "*Jamais arriere*," or never behind, for Douglas. Several of the Abercorn Hamiltons, who only changed the Douglas part of the motto to *sola nobilitat virtus*, or virtue alone ennobles, went to Ulster, from which many of their descendants were driven by religious persecution to America between 1715 and 1750.

Among those who came about 1733 was a John Hamilton, descended from John Hamilton, of "the Fort" in Ulster, and this first named John Hamilton is a trans-atlantic ancestor of A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, whose son married into the William Hamilton family of which Governor Hamilton was a member. William Hamilton's sister, Anne Hamilton, married William Seawright, of Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

To William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright were born five children:

1. Mary, wife of John Glenn.
2. Esther, married Gilbert Seawright.
3. Anne, who wedded William Woods.
4. William, married Jean Ramsey.
5. Alexander, who wedded Margaretta Logan.

These five children, whose names appear throughout the quit-claim deed and agreement between the heirs of

William Seawright and John Glenn, in 1773, were the founders of the five branches of the Seawright family planted in this country, by their father, William Seawright. For convenience and simplicity we shall treat of each of these branches in succession, instead of treating of the whole family by successive generations, as is done by Cope, Egle, and other professional genealogists of to-day.

In the order of arrangement of each branch, the children are numbered by Roman letters, and the grandchildren by Arabic figures. The history of each grandchild is confined to a single paragraph, whose length is in accordance with the amount of information that could be obtained of him or her. The biographical sketches are placed at the close of the branch to which the person thus noticed was or is a member.

## FIRST BRANCH.

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MARY (SEAWRIGHT) GLENN.

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Mary Seawright, the eldest child of William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, married John Glenn. Soon after the Revolutionary war they removed to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died there, leaving no children. Thus the first branch of the Seawright family became extinct. John Glenn is supposed to have been a son of a John Glenn of Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1740, leaving four children: Thomas, Jean, Mary and John. The Glenss were industrious farmers and good citizens, but to-day little trace of them can be found in Lancaster county.



## SECOND BRANCH.

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ESTHER (SEAWRIGHT) SEAWRIGHT.

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Esther Seawright, the second child of William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, was born in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, and died in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1792, her remains resting in the old cemetery at Carlisle, where the inscription on her tombstone states that she was fifty-five years of age. Esther Seawright married Gilbert Seawright, and they are the ancestors of the large family of Seawrights in and around Carlisle, this State. Gilbert Seawright had two sisters, whose names were Mary and Elizabeth, and who married respectively a Mr. Smith and a James Hutchinson. Gilbert Seawright came from the North of Ireland, and settled four miles west of Carlisle, where he died suddenly with an apoplectic stroke, on September 30, 1815, at seventy-five years of age. He was a heavy-set man, with fair skin and blue eyes. His remains rest in the old cemetery at Carlisle. His will, witnessed by John Miller and Samuel Postlethwaite, is recorded on page 205 of deed book II, of Cumberland county. His executors were his son, Francis, and Seawright Ramsey. The outline of the foundation of the old house where Gilbert and Esther Seawright lived when they first came to Cumberland county, is yet dimly visible in South Middleton township. Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright had seven children :

- I. Anne, died unmarried.
- II. Elizabeth, wedded William Gallancy.
- III. Alexander, married Elizabeth Lobaugh.
- IV. William, wedded Jane Johnson.
- V. Francis, married Anne Clark.
- VI. George, wedded Anne Kerr.
- VII. Gilbert, married Sarah Kerr.

I. Anne Seawright, eldest child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born January 23, 1770, and died unmarried.

II. Elizabeth (Seawright) Gallancy was the second child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, and was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1772. She died September 6, 1857, near Carlisle, this State, and her remains rest in the old cemetery at that place. In 1805 she married William Gallancy, who was born in the North of Ireland, in 1778, and died at Carlisle, March 3, 1854. He was a hatter, which business he carried on for many years. His remains rest beside those of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Gallancy reared a family of four children:

1. Margaret was born in 1806, and died March 1, 1892.

2. Elizabeth, born in 1808, died in 1881. She married Adam Peffer, who was a son of Henry Peffer, and was born in Cumberland county. They had six children, all sons: William, born November 11, 1833, and married Rebecca Greason Washmood; Walter Seawright, married Sarah Jane Mowery; Adam Franklin; Benjamin Hoffman, married Frances Line; John Sprole, married Mary Spotts; Gilbert Parker, died in 1880.

3. Esther was born in 1810, and died February 20, 1893.

4. Ellen, born in 1812, and died February 20, 1890. She married Lewis, son of Charles and Mary (Armstrong) Robinson.

III. Alexander Seawright, third child and eldest son of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born in Cumberland county, this State, December 29, 1776. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and his old stone house, in which was his office, is pointed out with great interest until this day. He died in Jefferson township, Cass county, Indiana, February 12, 1848. In 1838 he removed with his family in "Conestoga" wagons to the place in Indiana where he died. His farm, on Crooked creek, of over one thousand acres, was selected for him the previous year, by one of his sons. There being excellent water power on his land, he erected a saw mill and afterwards a flouring mill, which were the largest of their kind in the county, and operated them successfully until the latter was burned. Squire Alexander Seawright was well known for industry and integrity, and on November 15, 1804, married Elizabeth Lobaugh, who was a daughter of Andrew Lobaugh, of Adams county, Pennsylvania. She was born March 5, 1786, and died January 17, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Seawright sleep in Pisgah cemetery in Cass county, Indiana. Their children were all born in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and were nine in number: Susannah, Elizabeth, Gilbert, Andrew Lobaugh, Alexander, Mary Anne, William, John Wesley and Caroline.

1. Susannah, born July 4, 1806, in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died at Bloomdale, Wood county, Ohio, July 25, 1882. In August, 1838, she married James Ramsey Brown, of Allen township, in her native county. Mr. Brown was a son of James and Elizabeth (Martin) Brown. He was born August 15, 1800, and removed to Bloomdale, Ohio, where he died January 1, 1880. They had two children: James Madison, born November 11, 1839, and now resides at Bassinski, Custer county, Montana; and Alexander Seawright, born November 25, 1841, and on March 7, 1866, married Rebecca Crawford, daughter of Adam and Mary (Ramsey) Crawford, and who

was born December 20, 1840, and died January 24, 1867, leaving one child—James Edwin, who was born January 14, 1867. On December 22, 1870, Mr. Brown wedded at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Margaret Livingston, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Reed) Livingston, and who was born January 25, 1843. By his second marriage Mr. Brown had six children: William Henry, born January 17, 1872; Jessie Mary, May 4, 1873; Milo Madison, February 1, 1877; Raymond Livingston, September 19, 1880; Frank Seawright, August 16, 1882, and Carl Wilson, January 25, 1886.

2. Elizabeth was born November 26, 1807, and resides on a farm in Jefferson township, in Cass county, Indiana, to which she removed with her husband in 1855. She married on October 22, 1835, John Hume, a son of James and Frances (Patterson) Hume, of Cumberland county, this State, who was born August 17, 1800, and died May 21, 1881. She was very bright and active for her advanced age. Their children were: Caroline Patterson, born September 14, 1836, and married George Faucet; James Alexander, a farmer, born November 14, 1838, and on December 24, 1868, married Margaret Gray, who was born in Pittsburg, this State, and is a daughter of Alexander E. and Margaret (Mitchell) Gray, and has four children—Anna Bell, born June 23, 1869; Charles Ellsworth, March 15, 1871; Sarah Alice, February 12, 1873; and John Alexander, September 7, 1874; Mary Emeline, born December 20, 1840, and on January 16, 1859, married William Hughes, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1826, and died in Cass county, Indiana, May 30, 1882, and has six children: Emma Josephine, born March, 5, 1860, and the wife of George W. Calloway; Ella Viola, born December 19, 1861, and married Frank Loser; Rosalie Jane, born November 28, 1863, and the wife of Samuel Williamson; John Schuyler, born December 15, 1865; Ettie Belle, born August 25, 1868; and William Alexander, born January 11, 1875; John Andrew Jackson, born January 9, 1843, died June



11, 1848; Jean Elizabeth, born March 13, 1845, married Franklin Runyon; and Rachel Amanda, born July 12, 1847, and on February 6, 1867, married Alexander Barr, who is a son of William and Sarah (Gray) Barr, and was born August 14, 1843, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being a carpenter and contractor, a property owner of Logansport, Indiana, and has had three children—Ida Belle, born December 14, 1867, died December 5, 1884; Frank Alexander, a printer, born February 28, 1869; Minnie Elva, born January 23, 1871, and died September 12, 1877.

3. Gilbert was born December 26, 1809, followed farming and the lumbering business, and died at Remington, Indiana, September 9, 1869. He married at Delphi, Indiana, on February 2, 1849, Martha E. Booth, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1828, and is a daughter of Henry Wells and Elizabeth (Eaton) Booth. Mrs. Seawright now resides in Somerset county, Nebraska. They had seven children: Elizabeth, now of Council Bluffs, Iowa, born January 27, 1850, and on November 19, 1876, married Daniel Feustermacher, and has four children—Elsie, born February 9, 1880; Benjamin, died in November, 1881; Bertha, born January 2, 1882, died February 11, 1884; and Raymond, born March 17, 1884; C. Alexander, a telegraph operator of Curreton, Indiana, born February 6, 1853, and married on September 6, 1874, Carrie F. Ericsen, and has four children—Cora M., born September 23, 1876, and died in August, 1877; Nanny May, June 22, 1880; Stella, August 23, 1883; and Maud Pearl, November 6, 1886; John, born August 1, 1856, married on October 14, 1880, Louisa A. Wood, daughter of B. Y. and Mattie (Howard) Wood, and who was born on July 11, 1861, is now a telegraph operator at Royal Center, Indiana, and has one child—Myrtle M., born May 14, 1884; Mary E., born September 11, 1859, died June 26, 1861; Ella Jane, born July 17, 1862, was married to Edmon H. Chongnon, on August 22, 1883, resides on a farm near Somerset, Ne-



braska, and has two children—Martha Edna, born August 3, 1884, and Charles Albert, November 6, 1886; Charles Walter, born September 28, 1864, on December 21, 1889, married Andrietta Forszen, and resides at Lebanon, Potter county, South Dakota; Frank A., a telegraph operator at Somerset, Nebraska, born December 1, 1867, at Remington, Indiana.

4. Andrew Lobaugh was born July 16, 1812, and resided in Cass county, Indiana, until 1891 or 1892. On April 2, 1840, he married Sarah Wilson, a daughter of John and Margaretta (Bright) Wilson, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where she was born March 5, 1816. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1890. Mr. Seawright was a successful farmer. He has the sword which was worn by his grandfather in the Revolutionary war. He had five children: Benjamin Franklin, born January 8, 1841, and died June 9, 1848; William Alexander, born February 11, 1844, and died October 17, 1867; Wilson, a successful farmer, born January 5, 1847, and on April 2, 1873, married Ellen Gordon, who was born August 24, 1848, in Cass county, Indiana, and is a daughter of James and Anne (Neff) Gordon, and has had three children—Addie M., born September 13, 1876, and died in 1892; an infant son, born October 1, and died October 24, 1878, and Ralph Wilson, born June 21, 1881; Margaretta May, residing on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Cass county, Indiana, born May 25, 1850, on June 8, 1880, married William Pier-son Gribbon, who was born February 23, 1858, in Ashland county, Ohio, and a son of John and Julia Anne (Myers) Gribbon; and Sarah Elizabeth, born August 4, 1853, and died October 31, 1872.

5. Alexander was born October 24, 1814, and in 1838 removed to Crooked Run, Cass county, Indiana. He was one of the forty-niners who went to California, and was one of the few gold hunters who met with success. He returned home in 1852, and thereafter followed farming.

His death occurred at Bradford, White county, Indiana, February 25, 1878. On January 1, 1856, he married Mary Jane Smith, who passed away June 18, 1886. They had one child—Elizabeth Jane, of near Logansport, Indiana, who was born February 23, 1857, and in August, 1881, married Samuel Simon, who was born in January, 1857.

6. Mary Anne, born February 4, 1817, and died April 19, 1874, at Logansport, Indiana. She first married Thomas Brown, a son of Lazarus and Nancy (McKean) Brown, who was born December 26, 1809, at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and died on Michigan Road farm, in Cass county, Indiana, July 31, 1845. By this marriage were three children: John Wright, born September 29, 1843, and died June 16, 1847; an unnamed infant, born October 18, 1845, and died November 15, 1845; and Thomas J. (twin) born October 18, 1845. Thomas J. Brown, on October 31, 1877, married Florence May Hull, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Isaac Hull, of the war of 1812, and has two children: Raymond Hull, born September 14, 1878; and Sidney Warren, August 8, 1882. Mary Anne (Searwright) Brown, on January 1, 1848, married, for her second husband, James Storm, who died November 10, 1858, and in 1860 or 61, she wedded William Wallace. By her second marriage with James Storm, she had four children: Amanda, born September 30, 1848, and married Sanford Pugh; William (twin) born September 30, 1848, and died October 7, 1848; James A., born July 29, 1850, and died in April, 1876; and Edward, born December 23, 1854. Edward Storm married Mary Hull, removed to Chase county, Nebraska, and has two children: Fanny Stella, born in 1890; and Ruth Ella, in 1892.

7. William, born June 17, 1819; removed, in 1838, with his father, to Indiana, which State he left in 1849, to accompany his brother, Alexander, to California. In 1852 he returned, and was engaged in farming and lumbering up to 1864, when he removed to a farm, on which he died





H. A. SEAWRIGHT.

September 25, 1877. On April 6, 1854, he wedded Eme-line Vanatta, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Graff) Vanatta, of Warren county, New Jersey, and was born May 7, 1838. They have three children: George Walter, born September 19, 1855; William Lewis, December 18, 1858; and Harry Augustus, September 21, 1860. Harry Augustus Seawright, now connected with the postal service between Toledo and LaFayette, was graduated from the Logansport High School, taught ten years, and served one term as superintendent of public schools of Cass county, Indiana, wedded on December 24, 1889, Disa Gordon, who was born December 31, 1865, and is a daughter of William M. and Elizabeth (Huffman) Gordon, and has two children: William Hamilton, born October 16, 1890; and Grace Gordon, July 3, 1892.

8. John Wesley, born September 22, 1821, and died unmarried, February 12, 1864.

9. Caroline, born February 10, 1824, and died unmarried November 13, 1844.

IV. William Seawright, second son and fourth child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1779. In the spring of 1811, with his wife and two children, he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he took up four hundred and sixty acres of land on Salt creek, and built the first house, and saw and grist mill in that section. He and his wife endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and several times (especially after Hull's surrender) sought refuge in a neighboring block-house, from Indians. William Seawright was a man of unquestioned integrity, of ability and of energy. The pioneer Presbyterian church, of the Salt creek country, was organized at his house. He died at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, on July 16, 1846. Mr. Seawright, on October, 8, 1806, wedded Jane Johnson, who was born July 3, 1787, at Shippens-

burg, Pennsylvania, and passed away at Fredericksburg, Ohio, February 1, 1848. To their union were born ten children: Anne, Francis Gilbert, Elizabeth, Jane, Zella, Samuel, Gilbert, Elizabeth (2d), George Washington, and Hester Susan.

1. Anne, born October 5, 1807, and died August 26, 1885, in Salt Creek township, Holmes county, Ohio. She was a woman of great force of character and usefulness, and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. On May 7, 1835, she wedded John S. Armstrong, son of Joseph and Susan (Crow) Armstrong, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was born July 18, 1802, and died April 1, 1880. They have six children: Eliza Jane, born March 29, 1836, and on June 15, 1878, wedded Luther M. Roby, an ex-director of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, who is a son of John and Zimena (Newton) Roby, and was born near Leesville, Ohio, October 23, 1834; Joseph, born December 6, 1837, and on April 15, 1869, married Martha A. Stucker, who was born December 12, 1842, and is a daughter of Elias and Sarah (Keller) Stucker, of Holmes county, Ohio; William S., born August 7, 1839, and on November 7, 1872, married Nancy J. Cunningham, who is a daughter of Robert and Mary C. (Peairs) Cunningham, and was born December 7, 1845; Thomas James, born January 20, 1841; Lucinda Ellen, born September 29, 1844, and died August 3, 1866; and Gilbert, born August 1, 1846, who is an active business man and successful farmer, and who on April 9, 1872, wedded Samantha J. Richards, who was born at Fredericksburg, Ohio, March 3, 1844, and is a daughter of Aiken and Susannah Knox Richards. Joseph Armstrong, the eldest son, has five children: Lida J., born January 21, 1870; E. Charles, October 22, 1871; Anne L., May 4, 1874; Sarah E., July 10, 1875; and Blanche, October 15, 1878. William S. Armstrong, the second son, has had five children; John Seawright, born April 6, 1873, and died

November 29, 1887: Robert Cunningham, October 17, 1874; Jesse Kate, November 4, 1877, and died December 19, 1878; Roy D., September 30, 1883; and Isa Belle, March 7, 1886. Gilbert Armstrong, the youngest son, has had three children: Lucinda E., born April 5, 1875; Claribel Madge, January 6, 1877; and Mabel, who was born June 2, 1879, and died June 17, 1880.

2. Francis Gilbert, born February 10, 1809, and died on February 18th of the same year.

3. Elizabeth, born March 23, 1810, and died September 11, 1817.

4. Jane, born September 8, 1812, died July 16, 1848. May 3, 1831, she wedded John Smith, now of Crestline, Ohio. They had seven children: Leander, Louisa Jane, Zellah Anne, Malinda Elizabeth, Fanny Bruce, Emma Theresa and Eli Black. Leander Smith, born February 11, 1833, and on November 13, 1855, wedded Mrs. Mary Jane (Johnson) Booth, who was born October 16, 1830, at Zanesfield, Ohio, and by whom he had three children: Zellah Anne, born September 11, 1856, married Joseph G. Martin, and has three children—Jennie Clyde, born April 25, 1883, Harry Glenn, September 18, 1886, and Bessie May, August 4, 1889; Emma Lorena, born December 12, 1858, and died October 1, 1883; John Albert-Hugh, born July 20, 1865, and died December 27, 1870. Louisa Jane Smith was born December 12, 1835, married on October 1, 1863, William Albert Lovett, ex-postmaster of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, who is a son of John W. and Lydia (Gray) Lovett, and was born at Mansfield, Ohio, October 30, 1837, and has one child, Emma Frances, born August 29, 1864. Zellah Anne Smith, was born September 4, 1837, and on April 1, 1858, wedded Joseph Brown, and has five children: Flora A., born February 11, 1859, married January 4, 1882, David Eaton, and has three children—Chester B., born July 15, 1883, Ina May, September 1, 1886, and Harry W.,



July 18, 1889; William S., born August 20, 1862, and on October 20, 1887, wedded Ella Walters, by whom he has one child—Helen May, born January 17, 1889; Charles E., born September 8, 1864, and married Emma Luncus; Harry L., born September 15, 1866; and Mary E., born May 24, 1869, and now the wife of Alpheus A. Tract. Malinda Elizabeth Smith was born in 1839, married William McKain, and died at Galion, Ohio, June 7, 1863. Fannie Bruce Smith was born April 16, 1842, on August 12, 1862, wedded Jacob Jacoby, born at Massillon, Ohio, July 27, 1837, and has had six children: Willis L., born July 5, 1863; Carrie M., May 24, 1867, died July 8, 1868; Harry E., September 25, 1868, died August 7, 1869; Francis L., April 1, 1871; Clara B., June 19, 1873; and Howard Seawright, April 10, 1882. Emma Theresa Smith was born December 13, 1844, and on June 22, 1868, married Frederick Newman, born January 21, 1839, and has four children: Florence Iline Susannah, born May 18, 1869, married William Moss, of Odessa, Nebraska; Eleanor Fanny, September 25, 1872; Edna Pearl, September 28, 1873; and Earl Adolphus, September 2, 1879. Eli Black Smith was born June 1, 1848, and is unmarried.

5. Zella, born June 16, 1815, and died in Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, May 9, 1882. She was a very beautiful woman, and on May 8, 1838, wedded John Firestone, who was born in Frederick City, Maryland, August 6, 1808, and died in Fredericksburg, Ohio, September 5, 1887. He was a son of Jacob and Mary (Hummel) Firestone, and came to Fredericksburg without a penny, but won a handsome bride, and made his wedding trip to Massillon on horseback. He became the owner of a fine farm, and had two children: Celestia Jane, born March 3, 1839; and Mary Rebecca, August 2, 1846. Celestia Jane Firestone, on March 27, 1860, married Stephen Harrison, born March 6, 1836, and a son of John and Margaret (Dysart) Harrison. Mr. Harrison died June 21,

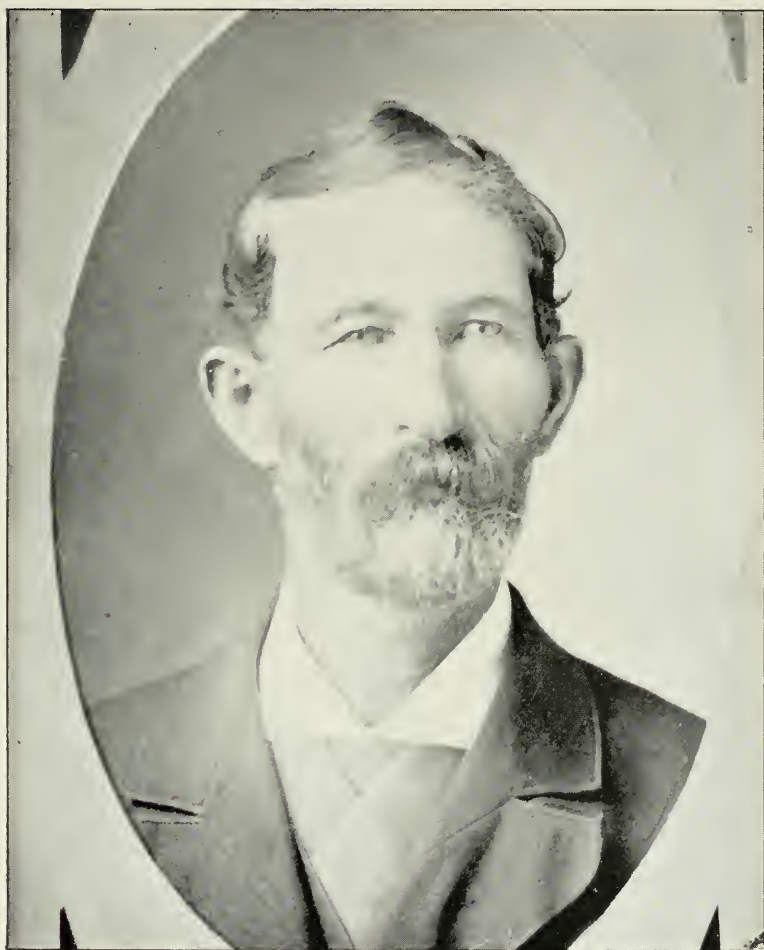


1888, and left three children: Zellah Margaret, born April 24, 1861, married March 3, 1881, James Buchanan, born November 15, 1856, and now sheriff of Holmes county, Ohio, and has two children — Forest Earl, born December 4, 1881, and Roy Harrison, February 26, 1888; John Firestone, born September 14, 1865; and Annetta Belle, born February 8, 1868, and on February 26, 1890, wedded Josiah T. Taylor, a son of Mark and Catherine (Kuhn) Taylor, of Wayne county, Ohio, and who was born May 6, 1864. Mary Rebecca Firestone married on October 29, 1868, Henry Snure, born August 4, 1842, and a son of Levi and Hannah (Snyder) Snure, and has had four children: Zellah Annetta, born March 4, 1871; Hannah Jane, February 24, 1874; Fanny Adella, September 3, 1876; and Arthur Firestone, September 16, 1881, and who died July 16, 1887.

6. Samuel, born March 6, 1817, and died September 12, 1874, at Pettisville, Ohio. He owned a large flouring mill, which he operated until it was burned, and then was engaged in the hardware business with his son, Samuel G., for several years. On May 6, 1841, he married Sarah A. Cramer, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where she was born July 26, 1823. She is a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Michael) Cramer, and their children were five in number, William H., Margaret L., George G., Samuel Gilbert and Charles A. William H. Seawright, born May 29, 1843, died November 1, 1882. He served in the Union army, and on August 31, 1867, wedded Mary McBride, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bullier) McBride, and who was born May 20, 1843. Their children were: Gilbert, born June 2, 1868, died September 24, 1869; Sarah A., May 28, 1871, and on October 23, 1886, married Adam P. Harn, who was born February 22, 1862, and is a son of David and Barbara (Showalter) Harn, and has two children — Mabel Louella, born April 9, 1888, and Lelia Zoe, April 9, 1889; Gladys Dills, born November 26,

1873, married on September 24, 1890, to Samuel R. Marshall, a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Bowers) Marshall; Louella A., born March 6, 1876; and Samuel A., September 15, 1880. Margaret L. Seawright was born August 5, 1845, and received her education at Fredericksburg academy and Wooster seminary. On June 27, 1867, she married Dr. Spencer Dills, son of Jacob and Tena (Dawson) Dills, who was born May 4, 1839, in Indiana, and died October 20, 1872, while serving as city physician of Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Dills had also served as a high school principal and as county superintendent, and had one child, Henry Seawright, who was born February 27, 1872. After the doctor's death, Mrs. Dills, on March 20, 1882, wedded William E. Crane, son of Joseph and Eliza (Huff) Crane, who was born March 2, 1847, at Ypsilanti, Michigan. George G. Seawright was born July 31, 1847, and died August 26, 1848. Samuel Gilbert Seawright, the fourth child, was born August 5, 1849, and is the inventor of the celebrated return flue stove and a successful burglar alarm. Charles A. Seawright, the youngest child, was born August 12, 1865.

7. Gilbert was born May 17, 1819, and died at his native place of Fredericksburg, on July 7, 1888. Like his brothers he was a man of intelligence, industry, sobriety and energy. He purchased the home farm, and was a strict Presbyterian in religion, and a strong Republican in politics. He, on March 21, 1850, wedded Matilda Jane McCullough, daughter of James and Sarah (McCall) McCullough. She was born December 9, 1832, in Holmes county, Ohio, and died December 2, 1879. Her remains lie in the old Fredericksburg graveyard. Six years after her death Mr. Seawright, on June 30, 1885, married Nancy Haley, a daughter of John and Maria (Wolgamont) Haley, of Middletown, Ohio, and who was born February 25, 1843. Gilbert and Matilda Jane (McCullough) Seawright had ten children: O. James, born October 27, 1851; William



GILBERT SEAWRIGHT.



Armstrong, August 22, 1853; John Firestone, November 15, 1855; Leonard McCullough, March 18, 1858; Laura Jane, January 3, 1861; Lucinda Florence, September 10, 1863; Sarah May, March 13, 1866; Frank Dills, March 6, 1869; Anna Dickenson, March 14, 1871; and Gilbert Samuel, October 28, 1874. O. James Seawright, on February 5, 1879, married R. Jennie Franks, born August 6, 1853, and a daughter of Israel and Mary (Lemon) Franks, of Wayne county, Ohio, and has one child, Laura Elizabeth, born April 4, 1880. William Armstrong Seawright, after organizing musical conventions in several of the States, engaged in his present business of selling fire-proof safes, with headquarters at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and on January 7, 1892, was united in marriage with Emma Ross, of Shreve, Ohio, and has one child, Bertha Louise, born October 27, 1892, at the last named place. John Firestone Seawright, the third child, died unmarried, May 29, 1873. Leonard McCullough Seawright is now a wealthy mine owner at Cook City, Montana. Laura Jane, on April 15, 1885, wedded Adam F. Johnson, a son of William and Mary (Hatfield) Johnson, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 19, 1856, and since April 15, 1891, has held a lucrative official position at Great Falls, Montana, and has three children: Adam Forest, born August 10, 1887; Laura Seawright, January 3, 1890; and William Wayne, May 30, 1892. Lucinda Florence Seawright wedded, on April 15, 1880, Clayton H. Bishop, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who was born at that place, November 11, 1859, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Bevington) Bishop, and has had four children: Clarence Elvero, born July 8, 1881, and died May 14, 1885; Leonard, January 12, 1885; Frances Cleveland, November 5, 1887; and a child yet unnamed, born August 14, 1893. Sarah May Seawright, the seventh child, was born May 13, 1866, at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, and on December 24, 1890, married Slemmons L. Dunham, who was born near

Fredericksburg, August 16, 1859, and is a son of Moses and Susan (Lisle) Dunham. Mr. and Mrs. Seawright removed, in 1891, to Great Falls, Montana, where on Monday, September 19, 1892, a son was born to them, which was named James Hamilton, in honor of Hamilton, the "Nullifier Governor," of South Carolina, whose career is noticed elsewhere in this book, and James A. Searight, President of the People's Bank, of Fayette county, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah May (Seawright) Dunham rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of this volume by securing the records of many of the Seawright families in the west. She is a woman of intelligence and energy, and as a local writer possesses a bright and pleasing style. Frank Dills Seawright, the eighth child, received a good education, and under the wise training of his sister, Mrs. Dunham, has entered on a successful business career, at Great Falls, Montana, where he now holds a responsible position in a large copper smelting works. Anne Dickenson Seawright, the ninth child, born March 14, 1871, died when in the fifth year of her age, May 3, 1875. Gilbert Samuel Seawright, the youngest child, born October 28, 1874, died October 6, 1888, when nearly fourteen years of age.

8. Elizabeth Gallancy, was born April 2, 1821, and died December 7, 1887, at West Lebanon, Ohio. On December 22, 1843, she married Joseph Gilbert, a son of George and Eve (Oberlin) Gilbert, of near West Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Gilbert, who ranked as a successful farmer, was born September 16, 1817, and died April 4, 1883, leaving four children: Edith Annetta, born April 16, 1845; Jane Zellah Anne, November 12, 1847; George Hamaline, November 22, 1849; and Fidelia Frances, November 9, 1854. Edith Annetta Gilbert, on April 20, 1869, married Ira Budd, whose parents were William and Jane (Hasson) Budd, and who was born January 25, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Budd reside on a fine farm at Niles,



MRS. SARAH (SEAWRIGHT) DUNHAM.







GEORGE W. SEAWRIGHT.



Trumbull county, Ohio, and have had nine children: Elizabeth Seawright, born February 22, 1870; Anna Leora, January 27, 1872; Cora Myrtle, August 29, 1873; Lucinda Centennial, September 6, 1876; James Wiley, December 31, 1878; Zellah Fidelia, July 19, 1881; Gilbert Walter, June 5, 1883; Edith Margie, June 22, 1885, and a son born December 21, 1888, which died the same day. Jane Zellah Anne Gilbert, born November 12, 1847, on October 11, 1877, married Robert Reed, son of Robert and Mary (McFleming) Reed, and who was born near Mt. Eaton, Ohio, July 25, 1832. George Hamaline Gilbert married Leah M. Fox, who is a daughter of William and Catharine (Eby) Fox, and who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1844. Their children are four in number: Joseph Seawright, born December 17, 1871; Frances Etta, July 23, 1874; William Garfield, May 11, 1880; and Bernice S., November 24, 1885. Fidelia Frances Gilbert died October 22, 1888, at Orville, Ohio. On May 11, 1876, she wedded Orlando D. Braden, a son of John and Mary Anne (Brown) Braden. Mr. Braden has been in the dry goods business for several years, and to him and Mrs. Braden were born five children: Gilbert Earl, born May 1, 1878, died November 12, 1881; Howard McMillan, born August 28, 1882; Cleo Reed, born November 19, 1883; Glenn Orr, born January 31, 1885, died August 7, 1885; and Edna Fidelia, born July 5, 1887.

9. George Washington was born December 4, 1823, and is the only living child of William and Jane (Johnson) Seawright. He owns a splendid farm and ranks high as a man, and a church member. On December 29, 1846, he married Elizabeth McCullough, who was born in Prairie township, Holmes county, Ohio, January 5, 1828, and is a daughter of James and Sarah (McCall) McCullough. To Mr. and Mrs. Seawright have been born seven children: James Adam, William Carter, Lucinda Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, Dr. Howard Welker, Marietta Blanche and George Park.

James Adam Seawright, born March 30, 1848, and died April 16, 1848. William Carter Seawright, born April 25, 1850, and was united in marriage on January 9, 1873, to Kizzie Strain, who was born December 6, 1853, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Strain, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Seawright have four children: Bessie Jeanette, born July 6, 1875; Howard, January 8, 1877; Florence Pearl, February 14, 1879; and Reed. Lucinda Jane Seawright was born September 3, 1852. She is a Presbyterian, and on October 21, 1873, married Robert McCay Sheldon, who was born January 31, 1850, and whose parents were John M. and Sally Reed (McCay) Sheldon, then of Jerseytown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheldon is in the employ of a railroad company, at Westerville, Ohio, and has two children: George Seawright, born March 14, 1875, and John Eckle, February 15, 1877. Sarah Elizabeth Seawright was born June 15, 1855, and on February 10, 1876, wedded Thomas P. Dodd. Mr. Dodd was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 5, 1849, and died at Bellville, that State, November 17, 1886. Mrs. Dodd now resides with her parents. Dr. Howard Welker Seawright, now of Demersville, Montana, is a skilled physician, who has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. He was born January 28, 1858, and on September 3, 1888, wedded Ida L. Howe, daughter of J. F. Howe, then of Auburn, California. Mrs. Seawright was born at Warsaw, Illinois, December 5, 1865, and is an accomplished woman and fine musician. Dr. and Mrs. Seawright have one child, Sarah Fern, born June 30, 1889. Marietta Blanche Seawright was born May 30, 1861, and married on October 29, 1889, George Washington Reed, a commercial salesman of Greenfield, Indiana. He is a son of James A. and Mary (Isley) Reed, and was born February 19, 1845, at St. Omer, Indiana. George Park Seawright, the youngest child, was born April 16, 1867.

10. Hester Susan was born April 13, 1826, and died August 7, 1827.

V. Francis Seawright, the third son and fifth child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born August 19, 1782, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died July 22, 1824, near Carlisle, that State. He married Anne Clark, and to their union were born four children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Walter and Esther.

1. Sarah Seawright married Hugh Stuart, a son of John and Barbara Stuart, who was born November 16, 1816, and died in 1879. They had one child, Barbara E., who is now dead.

2. Elizabeth Seawright, who married John Stuart.

3. Walter Seawright, of whom no information could be procured.

4. Esther Seawright was born January 19, 1824, married Hugh Stuart, and died in July, 1845, leaving one child, Esther Anne, who was born January 18, 1845. Esther Anne Stuart, on January 27, 1864, married Hon. Samuel McCune Wherry, a son of Samuel and Margaret (McCune) Wherry, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Hon. Samuel McCune Wherry was graduated from Princeton college in 1860; read law with Judge Watts; served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1872; edited the *Carlisle Volunteer*, in 1877-78; and was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. To Hon. and Mrs. Wherry have been born four children: Bernard Stuart, born December 15, 1864; Ailie May, July 20, 1869; Charles, August 20, 1877, and died July 27, 1878; and William Gladstone, born June 15, 1886.

VI. George Seawright, the fourth son and sixth child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born

in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1785. He died near Carlisle, that State, June 6, 1846. In 1818 he married Anne Kerr, who was born August 22, 1800, near Shippensburg, and died in 1883 near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Thomas Kerr, of Ireland, and her mother's maiden name was Anne Johnson. To George and Anne (Kerr) Seawright were born three children: Gilbert, George S. and Margaret A.

1. Gilbert Seawright, born in 1826 and died February 14, 1852.

2. George Smith Seawright was born July 6, 1836, and is a dentist by profession. He married on September 2, 1875, at Hedgeville, Berkeley county, West Virginia, Susan Clay Robinson, who was born February 9, 1845, and is a daughter of George Washington and Mary (Hedges) Robinson. To Mrs. Seawright the author is indebted for some important assistance in preparing this work.

3. Margaret Anne, born in April, 1838, and died October 26, 1886. She married on April 1, 1875, Jacob Albert, who was born in 1838, and is a son of Jacob Albert, sr., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

VII. Gilbert Seawright, the fifth child and youngest son of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, was born near Carlisle, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1787, and died December 4, 1856, on the old homestead, which is situated across the road from the spot on which his parents erected their first house when they came from Lancaster county about 1775. The ruins of this first house were barely visible in 1888. Gilbert Seawright, on February 28, 1822, wedded Sarah Kerr, whose parents were Andrew and Catherine (Phillips) Kerr. Mrs. Seawright was born January 10, 1800, near Carlisle, where she died January 24, 1853. To Gilbert and Sarah (Kerr) Seawright were born five sons and three daughters: Andrew Kerr, Anne E., Francis W., Sarah, Stephen I., Mary I., Gilbert A. and George Peter.







FRANCIS SEAWRIGHT.

1. Andrew Kerr was born February 28, 1823, and died near his native place December 28, 1873. On December 31, 1846, he wedded Amanda Armstrong Graham, who was a daughter of John and Mary (Twibett) Armstrong, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1823. They had seven children: John Graham, born June 20, 1849, and married Julia Cunningham; Gilbert Alexander, born September 21, 1851; Sarah Eliza, born September 25, 1855; Frances Jane, November 7, 1858; George Edmund, September 25, 1861; Anne Mary, July 22, 1864; and Alda Amanda, April 29, 1870. Gilbert Alexander Seawright, on Christmas, 1876, wedded Estelle Warner, of near Chicago, and has three children: Martha, born December 25, 1877; Nina, in October, 1879; and Walter, in April, 1882. Sarah Elizabeth Seawright, May 20, 1879, married Emory Washington Myers, born February 22, 1857, and a son of Jacob and Eliza (Whorley) Myers, and has two children: Ralph Andrew, born July 14, 1881; and George Jacob, March 7, 1884. Frances Jane Seawright, on August 12, 1878, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, married John W. Collins, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. Mrs. Collins and her two children—Mary Elizabeth and John Cornelius, born respectively December 12, 1880, and July 9, 1882, were drowned in the Pacific ocean, near San Diego, California, September 2, 1890. Mrs. Collins was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1858. George Edmund Seawright, on January 19, 1888, wedded Sarah Weakley Woodburne, daughter of John and Agnes (Weakley) Woodburne, of near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Agnes Woodburne, born May 30, 1890.

2. Anne Elizabeth, born November 7, 1824, and died May 7, 1828.

3. Francis William, born February 1, 1827, and died at the place of his nativity, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1888. On February 14, 1850, he married Keziah

McCune, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Kyle) McCune, and who was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1829. To them have been born five sons and seven daughters: Robert McCune, born February 24, 1851, and on December 13, 1883, married Margaret Jane Sharpe, a daughter of William and Martha Sharpe; Sarah Catherine, born March 17, 1852, died February 12, 1853; Gilbert, born June 14, 1853, and died August 28, 1853; Anne Elizabeth, born September 13, 1854; Sarah Keziah, born February 4, 1857; Francis William, born May 5, 1858, and on December 21, 1886, wedded Mary Ellen Jacoby, who is a daughter of William and Susanna A. (Wasthafer) Jacoby, and was born September 6, 1862; James Andrew, born September 1, 1859; Jemima Stuart, born April 22, 1862, and married Harper Brown; Emma Catherine, born February 11, 1864, died August 14, 1864; Mary Ellen, born April 26, 1865; Gilbert (2d), born February 25, 1872, and died February 15, 1873; and Clara Alma, born May 8, 1873, died April 14, 1874. Robert McCune Seawright has one child, Edith Miriam, born October 3, 1885. Francis William Seawright has one child, a son, named Francis William, who was born October 22, 1887.

4. Sarah Seawright was born February 23, 1829. On November 18, 1847, she was married at the old homestead to William Clark, a son of William and Anne (Maloney) Clark. Mr. Clark was born near Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1825, and died near Green Village, that State, May 1, 1885. Their children were nine in number: Anne Mary, born December 7, 1848, died August 7, 1851; Gilbert Seawright, July 4, 1851; Sarah Elizabeth, who was born June 5, 1853, and on December 23, 1886, married John W. Bossart, son of William and Martha J. (Heagy) Bossart, and who was born in Franklin county December 14, 1849, and has one child—Sarah Ellen, born February 2, 1888; William James, born July 9, 1855, and on January 24, 1884, wedded Mary Elizabeth Walker, a daughter





GEORGE P. SEAWRIGHT.

of John and Sarah (Gillan) Walker, and who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1855, and has two children—Sarah Elizabeth, born November 1, 1884, and Martha Clark, August 22, 1886; Charles Francis, born August 10, 1857, and on January 26, 1882, wedded Martha Walker, daughter of John and Sarah (Gillan) Walker, and who was born July 9, 1858; John Edward, born December 1, 1859; George Albert, born September 6, 1861, and on January 19, 1888, married Mary Elizabeth Teasdale, daughter of William T. and Margaret (Phillips) Teasdale, of West Point, Virginia, and has one child—Sarah Margaret, born April 1, 1889; Samuel Niccolls, born December 7, 1863; Minnie Martha, born March 16, 1867, and married William Alexander Ferguson; Grace, born August 1, 1868, and died September 12th of the same year; and Alice Bertha, who was born May 12, 1873, and died May 28, 1885.

5. Stephen I., born January 7, 1831, and died August 19, of the same year.

6. Mary Isabella, born September 11, 1832, and passed away September 11, 1834.

7. Gilbert Alexander, born October 5, 1834, and married Mary Elizabeth Peffer, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Weakley) Peffer, and resides in Austin, Texas. They have five children: William Francis, who married Willella Hardeman; Sarah Rebecca, Benjamin Peffer, Gilbert Alexander, and George Peter.

8. George Peter, born May 28, 1838, on the old homestead in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, and removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. He married on October 7, 1857, Martha Anne Stuart, a daughter of John and Barbara Anne (Steen) Stuart, and who was born January 12, 1834. To their union have been born six children: Barbara Ella, born April 13, 1860; Sarah Kerr, born February 28, 1862, and died October 28,



1862; John Stuart, born January 21, 1864; Sarah Kerr (2d), and twin sister to John Stuart, and who died December 2, 1865; Minnie Martha, March 3, 1866; and Amelia Elizabeth, March 14, 1869. Barbara Ella Seawright, eldest child, on December 21, 1882, married Walter Stuart, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Sprout (Donaldson) Stuart, and born in Dickenson township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1856, and has had five children: George Seawright, born October 23, 1883, and died September 6, 1884; Samuel Donaldson, December 30, 1884; Walter Seawright, September 22, 1886; John Bruce, April 10, 1888; and an infant unnamed. John Stuart Seawright married on November 19, 1885, Elizabeth Coover Brandt, daughter of George W. and Susan Brandt, and born October 3, 1863, and has two children: George Peter, born August 17, 1886; and Clarence Lee, April 7, 1890. To Minnie Martha and Amelia Elizabeth Seawright the author is indebted for very valuable assistance in gathering up the genealogical data of the Seawright families in the Cumberland Valley.

Francis William, Gilbert Alexander, and George Peter Seawright, sons of Gilbert Seawright, the seventh child of Gilbert and Esther (Seawright) Seawright, were at one time the principal owners of two of the largest cattle ranches in Texas, including the larger part of Dewitt, Kinney, and Zavalla counties, that State.



MINNIE MARTHA SEAWRIGHT.





AMELIA ELIZABETH SEAWRIGHT.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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THOMAS J. BROWN.

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Thomas J. Brown, a son of Thomas and Mary Anne (Seawright) Brown, and a maternal grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Lobaugh) Seawright, was born at Carveton, Cass county, Indiana, October 18, 1845. His maternal great-grandparents were William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, who came from the North of Ireland, and the latter of whom was a relative of the "Nullifier Governor" Hamilton of South Carolina. His father died July 1, 1845, and in 1852, after his mother's second marriage, he was taken by his guardian, Dr. James W. Brackett (whose wife was his paternal aunt), to Rock Island, Illinois. In 1869 Mr. Brown was graduated from Wabash college, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, was connected with the Logansport *Journal* from 1869 to 1871, and served from 1871 to 1875 as an observer in the United States signal corps or weather bureau. He established the weather stations at Memphis and Louisville, and since 1878 has served in the Pension bureau, at Washington city, where he resides on Massachusetts avenue. He has made a good record as a public official and as a business man. On October 31, 1877, Mr. Brown married Frances May Hull, daughter of Stephen C. and Laura (Bell) Hull, of Chicago, and they have two children: Raymond Hull and Sidney Warren. Mrs. Brown is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Isaac Hull, of the United States navy, whose bravery and daring in the War of 1812 has immortalized his name.

## THIRD BRANCH.

ANNE (SEAWRIGHT) WOODS.

Anne Seawright, the third child of William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, of Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was born on the home farm, and married William Woods. Mr. and Mrs. Woods removed about 1780 from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Augusta county, Virginia, where two years later William Woods died. His widow died some years afterward, and the valuable estate which he left at his death, and which is described in his will,\* recorded on page 256, deed book No. 6, of Augusta county, Virginia, passed into the possession of his children. To William and Anne (Seawright) Woods were born two children:

I. Seawright, who married Anne McCloskey.

II. Alexander.

I. Seawright Woods, the eldest child of William and Anne (Seawright) Woods, was born January 1, 1770, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and removed, after his parent's death, from Augusta county, Virginia, to the "Crossing" on Big Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, in Scott county, Kentucky. He also lived in Fayette county, that State, for a short time, and then went to the

\* The will of William Woods is dated March 13, 1782, and was recorded on October 15th of the same year. He made provision for his wife and two sons, and appointed his wife, Anne, his son, Alexander, and William Logan, as his executors. The witnesses to the will were: Robert McCormick, James Rowan, and Samuel Carson. The will mentions his plantation, stock and personal property, all of which were to go to his wife and two sons.



vicinity of Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, where he died November 18, 1855. While in Virginia he wedded Anne McCloskey, who died in Scott county, Kentucky, April 2, 1834. Their union was blessed with five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth, Jean, James H. and Jaben B.

1. Mary, born in 1803, married Thomas Hughes, and died in 1849. Their living children are: Hester Foreman, who married J. M. Hughes, of Three Rivers, Michigan; and M. E., of Garfield, State of Washington.

2. Elizabeth, a twin sister of Mary, and who died in infancy.

3. Jean, born February 14, 1805, married Samuel Johnisee, son of Seawright Johnisee, and died in August, 1866, leaving four children: Jean; Seawright W.; Samuel; and Mrs. Priscilla Greene, who has two children—Mary and Frank.

4. James H. was born in 1808, and died in 1864. He married Mary Short, and they have five living children in Fannin county, Texas: Alfred Seawright, John A., Benjamin F., Sarah A., and Mary J.

5. Jaben B., born in 1810, married Keziah Fields, and died in 1866. They had two children: Richard; and Mary Anne, who married Moses Underwood. Mrs. Underwood had six children, of whom two are living: John; and Elmira, who married and has five children—Dilla, Clara, Jane, Everett, and Clinton.

II. Alexander Woods, the youngest child of William and Anne (Seawright) Woods, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and after his parents' deaths went from Augusta county, Virginia, to Scott county, Kentucky, and thence to Apple River, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he died and where his remains sleep in the old ceme-

tery. He married and reared a family of five children: Nancy, William, John George and Mary Anne.

1. Nancy, who died in Wisconsin in 1868, married William McKay, and had one child, a son, who was named William.

2. William was born in Virginia, and died unmarried.

3. John was born in Virginia and died in Iowa. He wedded Jane Clyma, and their children were: Henry, Berthena, Louis and Estella.

4. George A. was born in Virginia and removed to California, where he married and afterward died. He had five children: Holloway, Rachel, Amanda, Elizabeth and Laura.

5. Mary Anne married Samuel Warner, and to their union were born thirteen children: Eliza Anne, married Gilbert Simmons; Harriet, died unmarried, January 6, 1866; Edgar, killed in the late civil war; George, also killed in the late civil war; Ellen, wife of Orlando Phippin; Maurice; Lydia, married Arthur Spare, and died in February, 1874; Mary M., wife of Robert Powell; Rachel, married L. G. Riggs; Richard, who wedded Amelia Decatur; Charles, married Jean Black; Catherine, who died young; and Jessie.

The trans-atlantic as well as the early American ancestry of the Woods family can not be obtained at this writing. William Woods may have been a native of Virginia, or of the North of Ireland. An extensive correspondence has failed to bring to light anything concerning his nativity or ancestors.

There are several old and respectable Woods families in Virginia, and in other Southern States, and they might possibly be related to William Woods' family. One Virginia Woods family, of whom Micajah Woods, commonwealth's attorney of Albemarle county is a member, was

founded in 1732, by Rev. William Woods, of the North of Ireland, whose people were strict Presbyterians. Many of Rev. William Woods' descendants became very wealthy, and one of them was the beautiful and celebrated Magdalena Woods, wife of George McDowell, and whose mother was a Campbell, of the clan Campbell, of Scotland.

## FOURTH BRANCH.

## WILLIAM SEAWRIGHT.

William Seawright, the eldest son and fourth child of William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, of Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was born in the year 1753. Upon the death of his father in 1771, he was a minor, and William Davis, of Manheim township, the same county, was appointed as his guardian.\* The quit-claim deed of the heirs of William Seawright, the elder, to John Glenn, a quaintly worded, valuable document, is given on pages 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

When the sale to John Glenn took place, William, being the eldest son, according to a provincial statute, which modified the English law of primogeniture, received a much larger amount for his share than his brother or sisters. After he became of age he married and removed, with his brother, to Augusta county, Virginia, but becoming dissatisfied with the Old Dominion, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained for sometime near Carlisle. He then removed to the western part of the State, stopping for a time in Huntingdon and Indiana counties, but finally settling in Cook township, Westmoreland county, on the Loyalhanna river, in the celebrated Ligonier valley,

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\* William Davis, with William Smith, were the administrators of the estate. William Smith was sheriff, in 1758, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he resided in New Holland township, and was an iron master for many years before his death. William Davis was an upright man, and a fuller by trade, and died in Earl township, Lancaster county, in 1790. William and Sarah Davis had nine children: Mrs. Rachel McClure, Willis, Mrs. Hannah Willis, Samuel, Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Kittera, William, James, and Elizabeth.

about five miles above the town of Ligonier. Being a fuller of cloth by trade, he turned his attention to fulling, and built a mill on a little stream emptying into the Loyalhanna, near Weaver's mill. The foundations of his fulling mill can still be seen, and not far from it are also visible the foundation stones of the house which he built prior to 1800, and in which he resided until his death in 1824 or 25. William Seawright was an elder for many years before his death, in the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian church, in whose churchyard, near Stahlstown, he sleeps with his wife, and most of his children. A man of character, energy and business, he wielded an influence for good in his community that lasted for years after he passed from life's stage of action. William Seawright, in 1784, married Jean Ramsey, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Seawright) Ramsey,\* a native of Lancaster county, Pennsyl-

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\* Samuel Ramsey was a lineal descendant of the famous Ramsays of Scotland, of which there were twenty different families having crests and mottoes. Their crests were: a six-rayed star, a unicorn head, an eagle and a Griffin's head. An earl and four baronets were included in the list. Another branch wrote their name Ramsay, and had three families—one with a dexter hand holding a covered cup for a crest, and the other two having a unicorn's head for their crests. Samuel Ramsey removed in 1771 from Lancaster to Cumberland county, and being very wealthy, when the Revolutionary struggle came he contributed large sums in aid of the Continental troops. He would not allow the English officers stationed at Carlisle, previous to the Revolution, to set foot on his lands. He owned several large tracts of land in Cumberland, and also in what is now Huntingdon county, while his wife owned two large plantations near Lancaster City, and several tracts in the last named counties. Samuel Ramsey would never see any one wronged, and his influence at Carlisle was wonderful. He married Catherine Seawright, the only child of William and Catherine (Jackson) Seawright, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who are noticed in a succeeding foot-note, and lived on the "Letort Spring" tract, near Carlisle. Mr. Ramsey and his wife died within one-half hour of each other, on the same day, in the year 1804, and the bells of Carlisle were tolled in respect for them, for three days after their death. Samuel and Jean (Seawright) Ramsey had eight children: Mrs. Jean Seawright, Catherine, Margaret, Esther, Elizabeth, Samuel, Archibald and Seawright. The daughters never married, and their remains lie in the old cemetery at Carlisle. Samuel was a prominent merchant in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, married a Miss Foli, and two of his children were John and Samuel. Archibald married Margaret Dean, and had five children: Samuel, John Alexander and Robert, who were lawyers: Rev. Davidson, a Presbyterian minister, and Margaret, who died young. Seawright married Mary Denny, who died April 27, 1842, aged sixty six years. Elizabeth, who died last, succeeded to all the estate, and bequeathed it, excepting a few small legacies, to the Associate Synod of North America, for the education of indigent students for the ministry. Speaking of the sisters, Dr. A. F. McGill, a professor in Princeton college, said: "A family dear to me, in the recollections of early manhood: and whose memory I cherish in my old age, fondly and gratefully. Theirs was a delightful home, and these noble, grand women, are household names with me."

vania, and a granddaughter of William\* and Catherine (Jackson) Seawright, of Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1761, and died May 24, 1851:

To William and Jean (Ramsey) Seawright were born seven children, six sons and one daughter:

- I. Samuel Ramsey, married Mary Anne Wilson.
- II. Alexander, married Catherine Jones.
- III. William, married Rachel Brownfield.
- IV. Mary, born 1796, died unmarried, March 12, 1877.
- V. John, born 1798, died unmarried, 1826.
- VI. Hamilton, born 1806, died unmarried, 1857.
- VII. Archibald, born September 2, 1808, died unmarried in February, 1881.

I. Samuel Ramsey Seawright, eldest child of William and Jean (Ramsey) Seawright, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1785, and resided with his grandfather, Samuel Ramsey, until he was sixteen years of age. He then joined his father and learned the fulling business, after which he settled on a Clarion river farm, which he left in 1811 to go west. He built a flat boat and floated down the Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers, and then down the Ohio, to Cincinnati, where he landed and proceeded with his family to Dick's creek, on which he built a fulling mill. Twelve years later he removed to Butler county, Ohio, which he left in 1830 to permanently

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\* William Seawright of Leacock township, Lancaster county, came from near the city of Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1740. He was then eighteen years of age, and settled near Lancaster city, where he became quite wealthy and influential. At twenty-one years of age he married Catherine Jackson, who also came from the North of Ireland, and to their union was born an only daughter, Catherine, who married Samuel Ramsey, whose life and patriotic services in the darkest time of the Revolutionary struggle is noticed in a preceding foot note. William Seawright had an uncle, Alexander Seawright, who was in the siege of Londonderry, and, after it was raised, died from exhaustion. William Seawright, of Leacock, seems to have been a relative of the Lampeter township William Seawright, although we have no authentic evidence of their relationship.

settle on the middle fork of Wild Cat creek, near the present site of Rossville, in Clinton county, Indiana, where he died August 3, 1840. Samuel Ramsey Seawright was a man of sterling integrity and unbounded generosity, and was largely instrumental in moulding the character of his community. He and his wife founded the Middle Fork Presbyterian church, and donated the ground for the first school house in Ross township, Clinton county, Indiana. Mr. Seawright, in 1805, married Mary Anne Wilson, who was a daughter of Robert Wilson, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. She was born January 18, 1784, and died at LaFayette, Indiana, August 14, 1871. They were the parents of twelve children: William, Hon. Wilson, Esther, Jean, Joseph Hamilton, Alexander, Mary, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Eliza and Margaret Anne.

1. William Seawright was born April 25, 1860, and learned carding and fulling, which he left to successively follow farming and merchandising at Rossville, Indiana. He was a Presbyterian, served with ability as treasurer of his county, and died at Frankfort, Indiana, April 22, 1846. He was twice married, first to Mary Anne Logan, of Kentucky, who was accidentally killed; and afterwards, on April 14, 1835, to Isabella Stockton, daughter of John and Jane (Byers) Stockton, and who was born November 12, 1816, in Ross county, Ohio. By his second marriage he had five children: Rev. Samuel Ramsey, James Alexander, John Perry, Nancy Anne, and William. Rev. Samuel Ramsey Seawright, born November 30, 1836, and died November 16, 1890, was married on February 23, 1863, to Mary J. Harbison, who was born January 14, 1844, in Hendricks county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Thomas and Permelia (Croas) Harbison, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and has three children: William H., born February 3, 1865, died June 21, 1866; Willis Lord, November 15, 1867, and Mary Jewell, October 28, 1877. James Alexander Seawright was born December 12, 1838,



at Frankfort, Indiana; served three years in the 11th Indiana infantry; is a merchant and Presbyterian elder, and married, September 20, 1865, to Martha Eleanor Gastor, daughter of James and Sarah J. (Lee) Gastor, and born February 23, 1843, and has two children: Leonora J., born June 11, 1866, and married Joseph Combs; and Herbert Gastor, born September 13, 1878. John Perry Seawright was born March 30, 1841, at Frankfort, and on December 31, 1867, wedded Jennie R. Royal, born April 2, 1848, and has had four children: Maud M., born February 7, 1869, died May 7, 1877; Mabel, July 11, 1873, died October 3, 1873; William W., September 2, 1874; and Arthur DeWitt, June 19, 1886. Nancy Anne Seawright was born November 21, 1843, and on October 24, 1867, married James W. Cochran, son of Andrew F. and Louisa J. (Kinnear) Cochran, and born March 21, 1842, and has had three children: Lulu B., born April 6, 1871, Martha M., May 11, 1875, died November 20, 1881, and Lotta Alma, September 14, 1879. William Seawright was born January 7, 1847, and died July 18, 1848.

2. Hon. Wilson, born September 29, 1807, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died at Frankfort, Indiana, October 21, 1885. He was a carder and fuller by trade, and resided successively at Crawfordsville and Frankfort, Indiana. He was a factory owner and operator for several years, then followed merchandising, and later in life purchased a farm near Frankfort, which he sold some years before his death. A useful citizen, an active business man, and an efficient public official, his life was one of usefulness and honor. Mr. Seawright married Martha Black Mitchell, who was a daughter of Samuel and Hope (Bishop) Mitchell, of Clinton county, Indiana, and was born January 25, 1815. Mrs. Seawright died August 9, 1893. To their union were born nine children: Mary Jane, born May 18, 1836; Margaret H., August 3,

1838; Harriet Elizabeth, March 29, 1841; Samuel Ramsey, January 1, 1845; William Wilson, November 11, 1847; Martha Esther, November 2, 1851; Mary Anne, June 15, 1853; Eliza Frances, October 28, 1855; and Anne Bell, July 15, 1859. Margaret H. Seawright, on July 13, 1858, married Alfred N. Snoddy, M. D., who is a son of William J. Snoddy, and was born April 21, 1834, in Butler county, Ohio. Dr. Snoddy resides in Dayton, Indiana, and owns a large farm near the farm on which is the grave of Mrs. Snoddy's grandfather, Samuel Ramsey Seawright, the first settler there. To Dr. and Mrs. Snoddy have been born six children: William Wilson, August 5, 1860; Samuel Alfred, February 11, 1862; Charles Lewellyn, June 7, 1865; Martha Bell, April 6, 1868; Anne Tegle, July 8, 1872, died April 6, 1876; and Edith Elda, November 28, 1878. Harriet Elizabeth Seawright, on November 14, 1867, married David Anthony Crebs, of Frankfort, Indiana, who is a son of David and Elizabeth (Chippinger) Crebs, and was born November 13, 1820, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and has had two children: William Frederick, born December 10, 1870, died May 22, 1886; and Frank Seawright, born September 3, 1878. William Wilson Seawright was married on October 13, 1870, to Elizabeth Crebs, daughter of David Anthony and Catherine (Cloudy) Crebs, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Seawright was born June 22, 1853, and died September 12, 1871. Three years after her death, on October 6, 1874, Mr. Seawright wedded Margaret Lynn, born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, July 23, 1843, and a daughter of James Wilson and Lucinda (McConnell) Lynn. By his second marriage William Wilson Seawright has had four children: James Lynn, born August 15, 1876, died January 19, 1877; Edgar Wilson, born March 10, 1878; Herbert Hamilton, October 15, 1879; and William Lynn, November 15, 1882. Martha Esther Seawright, on June 18, 1872, wedded Rufus M. Erisman, of Frank-

fort, who was born October 23, 1843, and died in February, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Erisman had five children: Charles Wilson, born October 3, 1874; Ada Bell, June 30, 1876, died June 8, 1881; Lillian Dane, September 3, 1880, died June 8, 1881; Florence Esther, June 28, 1882; and Rufus Earl, August 26, 1885. Mary Anne Seawright, on November 5, 1873, married George Bruce Norris, of Frankfort, who was born December 1, 1849, and is a son of William and Rachel (Lee) Norris, and has three children: Edna Florence, born June 27, 1875; William Clinton, December 5, 1878; and Mary Seawright, April 27, 1888. Eliza Frances Seawright, on October 18, 1888, wedded James Royal, who was born at Dayton, Indiana, October 20, 1856, and has one child, Stanley Seawright, born October 2, 1889.

3. Esther, born September 29, 1809, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and died in Indiana in 1890. On April 29, 1830, in Butler county, Ohio, she married Harlan Carter, who was born April 2, 1807, and died May 30, 1880, near Indianapolis, Indiana. They had nine children: Mary Anne, John Vestal, Nancy J., Adaline, Dr. William James, Lydia, Samuel Ramsey, Lorena, and Dr. Harlan Wilson. Mary Anne Carter, born March 1, 1831, on February 10, 1853, married John Johnson, born in Marion county, Indiana, April 15, 1830, and had four children: James Harlan, born May 15, 1854, and married Harriet Wamsley; William Carter, April 27, 1858; Samuel Seawright, February 12, 1860, and married Emma W. Ward; Harry, who was born August 26, 1866, and died August 31st of the same year; and Thomas Seller, June 7, 1867, died June 23, 1867. John Vestal Carter was born October 10, 1832, and died May 23, 1846. Nancy J. Carter was born January 10, 1835, on December 11, 1855, wedded T. P. Sellers, M. D., born January 3, 1825, in Harrison county, Kentucky, and has, on account of ill-health, traveled with her husband in various parts of the Union, where they have had some narrow escapes by railroad and

other accidents. Dr. and Mrs. Sellers have two children: Mary Esther, born May 28, 1857, and married Joseph Benson VanArsdel, and after his death, wedded Earnest W. Spicer; Adaline Carter, born November 15, 1865, and died September 29, 1869. Adaline Carter was born June 1, 1837, and on December 25, 1860, married Henry Parker, an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Indiana and Kansas, who was born February 10, 1836. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born six children: John F., born October 1, 1861; Anne, January 9, 1866, died November 10, 1866; William S., July 7, 1869; Lorena, April 22, 1873; Richard, August 11, 1875, died June 25, 1889, and Nancy, February 14, 1879. Dr. William James Carter was born August 9, 1839, and entered Co. F, 79th Indiana Volunteers, and for bravery at Lookout Mountain and other hard battles was promoted to Captain. After the war he was graduated from Rush Medical College, practiced at Pittsburg and Indianapolis, and is now at Fort Wayne. Dr. Carter is a great advocate of temperance, ranks as an able writer on medicine and temperance, and has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for some years. On April 17, 1866, Dr. Carter married Josephine King, who was born March 5, 1841, and to their union have been born six children: Hollis Seawright, born April 18, 1867; Ada, March 24, 1869; Gertrude, December 20, 1873, died April 5, 1874; Deborah, January 16, 1871; Mary Esther, May 3, 1876; and Martha B., May 5, 1877, and died June 8, 1877. Lydia Carter was born September 28, 1841, and on April 10, 1860, wedded George A. Guthrie, who was born January 15, 1835, at Greensburg, Indiana. They removed to Kansas, but returned to Indiana, and purchased the Carter homestead, "Pine Grove," at Avon. Mr. Guthrie, a few years ago, retired from farming, and with his son William S., bought their present flouring mill, which is one of the largest mills of its kind in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have had eight children: Sarilda P.,

born June 16, 1861, and married Rev. John A. McArthur; Harlan C., June 19, 1863, died June 7, 1865; Adaline, April 2, 1865, married Clarence Tracy; Mary G., July 12, 1867, and died August 11, 1868; William Seawright, March 1, 1869; Frank E., December 1, 1873; George R., November 17, 1875; and Esther Edith, May 10, 1881. Samuel Ramsey Carter was born December 28, 1843, in Hendricks county, Indiana; served in President Harrison's old regiment during the late war; farmed on the "Osage" Indian lands, in Neosho county, Kansas; settled near Thorntown, Indiana, in 1874; has a valuable farm; and on December 23, 1872, married Margaret Buchanan, who was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, April 22, 1854. Lorena Carter was born March 31, 1846, and married James Dack. Dr. Harlan Wilson Carter was born October 4, 1850, at Avon, Indiana, and resides in a suburb of Indianapolis. Dr. Carter married Emma Webb, who was born February 11, 1859, at Mt. Jackson, Indiana, and they have one child, Harlan Wilson Seawright, born June 2, 1885, at Moline, Illinois.

4. Jean, born in Warren county, Ohio, August 29, 1811, married Henry Taylor, and died January 28, 1840.

5. Joseph Hamilton, born in Warren county, Ohio, June 2, 1813, married Esther Taylor, and died January 2, 1852.

6. Alexander, born June 28, 1820, in Warren county, Ohio, and died October 28, 1837.

7. Mary, born in 1822, in Butler county, Ohio, and died June 28, 1851, in Clinton county, Indiana. On March 8, 1841, she married Josiah Major, who was born June 3, 1812, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

8. Dr. Samuel Ramsey was born September 28, 1824, in Butler county, Ohio, and entered Indiana Medical College, at LaPorte, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1850. He practiced at Dayton, Indiana, for seventeen

years, and then removed to LaFayette, where he still resides. On January 14, 1854, Dr. Seawright married Anne Rizer, who was born December 18, 1832, and is a daughter of William and Catharine (Stuart) Rizer. To their union have been born three children: Edward Meeker, born August 7, 1857; Frank Brainard, January 30, 1864; and Mary C., August 14, 1871, and died June 14, 1873. Edward Meeker Seawright, on October 30, 1889, wedded Caroline Stall, who is a daughter of Arthur S. and Elizabeth (Ham) Stall, of Thornton, Indiana, and was born in Clinton county, that State, December 14, 1860. Frank Brainard Seawright, on August 29, 1885, at Jackson, Michigan, wedded Nancy Crouch, born in June, 1866, at Monticello, Indiana, and a daughter of Jephtha and Sarah (Hughes) Crouch. Mr. and Mrs. Seawright have one child, Nancy Hughes, who was born June 18, 1887.

9. Elizabeth, born in Butler county, Ohio, August 27, 1829, and died on Christmas day, 1850.

10. John, who died in infancy.

11. Eliza, who passed away in infancy.

12. Margaret Anne, who died in infancy.

II. Alexander Searight, the second child of William and Jean (Ramsey) Searight, was born in 1789, near Carlisle, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died March 6, 1846, in Morgan county, Ohio. Prior to 1800 he removed with his father to the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he learned the fulling mill business. About 1814 he went to Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and settled on Castleman's Run, near Bethany, and built a fulling mill, which he conducted until 1853. In that year he went to Ohio, where he settled permanently near McConnellsville, in Morgan county. Mr. Searight, in 1815, married Catherine Jones, a daughter of Ellis and Phœnice Jones. Mrs. Searight was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, Sep-



tember 8, 1791, and died in Morgan county, Ohio, October 6, 1862. They had nine children, all of whom were born in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), except the ninth, whose birth place was in Morgan county, Ohio. Their children were: Ellis, Rebecca Anne, Jean, Nicholas, William, Elizabeth Anne, John L., David Jones, and Samuel H.

1. Ellis, now a merchant of Cantrill, Van Buren county, Iowa, was born March 10, 1817, and on March 4, 1854, married Harriet Knox, who was born March 3, 1827, in Morgan county, Ohio, and has had two children: Mary Catherine, born March 26, 1865, died October 16, 1865; William Ellsworth (now dead), born April 15, 1866, and on July 4, 1886, married Alice Cantrill, daughter of Emery Cantrill, by whom he had two children: Ray, born May 19, 1887, died August 19, 1888; and Vigil, born in December, 1888.

2. Rebecca Anne, born in 1818, and died in 1820.

3. Jean, who died March 13, 1885, at Meigsville, Ohio, was born September 20, 1821, and on January 31, 1857, married Stacey Bevan, born in January, 1820, at Belmont, Ohio, died February 17, 1863, at Camp Dennison, and had five children: Elizabeth, born November 30, 1854, died January 18, 1855; Martha, January 28, 1856, died May 17, 1864; Phama C., March 16, 1858; Mary E., December 12, 1860, married, on April 4, 1883, J. A. Swank, and died August 29, 1889, leaving one child—Jennie Blanch, born May 6, 1886; Louis A., born June 5, 1862, was for several years a steamboat clerk and railroad conductor, and furnished considerable information of his family for this book.

4. Nicholas, was born in 1822, and died in infancy.

5. William, a good representative of the Searight family, and who owns fifteen hundred acres of choice farming land in Scotland county, Missouri, was born





WILLIAM SEARIGHT.



January 26, 1824, and on December 2, 1847, married Mary Knox, daughter of George and Rachel (Perry) Knox, of Prospect Grove, Missouri, and has had seven children: Elizabeth J., born December 2, 1848, married, on February 25, 1875, Thomas M. Spark, son of Joseph and Isabella (Dent) Spark, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and born July 15, 1847, and has one child—Mary Isabella, born November 10, 1881; George Alexander, born March 13, 1853, and on May 23, 1886, married Anne B. Parish, daughter of H. P. Parish, and who was born September 15, 1860, and now dead, and has one child—Grace, born June 19, 1887; Rachel Perry, born January 7, 1856, died, unmarried, April 27, 1881; John Wesley, a large stock raiser, was born April 17, 1858, and on February 1, 1887, married Abbie J. Strosnider, who is a daughter of Emanuel and Ellen (Butler) Strosnider, and was born November 2, 1866; Mary Catherine, born December 2, 1860; Harriet, December 17, 1865; and Hester, June 8, 1869.

6. Elizabeth Anne, born March 28, 1828, and on March 12, 1851, married Wesley Knox, now one of the wealthy residents of Keasauqua, Iowa, who was born January 1, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Philinda (Hough) Knox, and has had two children—John Thomas, born July 8, 1852, died October 8, 1852, and Augustine, who was born November 3, 1853, and on October 1, 1876, wedded Lourissa Smith, daughter of Peter and Esther Smith, and born March 4, 1860, in Clark county, Missouri, by whom he has two children: Clement, born July 13, 1877, and Olive, March 3, 1880; Clark, born January 9, 1861; Grant, October 16, 1865; and Phama J., September 28, 1869.

7. John L., was born March 27, 1830, married Eliza Brocan, and next wedded Mary Smith, and died in October, 1870.

8. Lieut. David Jones, was born February 25, 1832, and served in the Union army, where he made a fine record as a soldier.

9. Samuel H., was born December 12, 1834, and entered the Union army, from which he was missing in one of the battles, and has never been heard of since. He was born in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and learned the trade of saddle and harness maker, which he followed at Unionville, Morgan county, Ohio, until 1860, when he settled near Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa, at which place he enlisted as a Union soldier in the late civil war. In 1854 he married Eliza Brookhall, who died in 1855. He married for his second wife Mary Smith, by whom he had one child, Frank Paxton.

III. William Searight, the third child of William and Jean (Ramsey) Seawright, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1791, and died at the homestead, near the village of Searights, on the old National road, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1852. He came with his parents to Westmoreland county, where he learned the business of fuller and dyer of cloth, and at twenty-two years of age removed to Fayette county. He lived an active and useful life, worthy of imitation. Influential in business affairs and prominent in political matters, his sudden death was a great loss to his State and county, and also to his party, which had made him its nominee for one of the most important offices in the commonwealth, that of canal commissioner. On March 26, 1826, William Searight married Rachel Brownfield, who was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fisher) Brownfield, and was born February 7, 1805, at Gainsboro, Frederick county, Virginia. Mrs. Searight, six years after her husband's death, married Harmon Stidger, M. D., and died on Tuesday, January 3, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. William and

Rachel (Brownfield) Searight (afterwards Stidger) reared a family of six children: Col. Thomas Brownfield, Ewing Brownfield, Jean, Capt. William, James Allison, and Elizabeth.

1. Col. Thomas Brownfield, born February 20, 1827, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at Washington college (now Washington and Jefferson college), which he attended with James G. Blaine, and from which he was graduated in the class of 1848. He is the oldest lawyer in active practice at the Uniontown bar, served two terms in the Pennsylvania house of representatives and one in the State senate, and was surveyor general of Colorado from 1873 to 1876. Colonel Searight is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and on October 29, 1857, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was united in marriage with Rose Emily Flenniken, who was born at Uniontown, November 24, 1834, and is the only daughter of Hon. Robert P. and Emily (Walker) Flenniken. They have four children: Emily, born May 25, 1858; William, December 13, 1860; Eliza, February 16, 1864; and Anne Hamilton, May 25, 1868. Mrs. Searight's father, Hon. Robert P. Flenniken, was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1804, and died in San Francisco, California, in 1879. Leaving school, he read law with Hon. Andrew Stewart, was admitted to the bar in October, 1831, and remained at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his chosen profession most successfully for many years. Mr. Flenniken ranked as an able lawyer, and served three terms in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, commencing with the year 1838. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk as minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark, and subsequently served, by appointment of President Buchanan, as an associate justice of the territory of Utah. In 1872 he retired from all active pursuits and removed to San Francisco, California, where he

died when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He married Emily Walker and had three children, two sons and a daughter: Robert, J. W., and Mrs. Thomas B. Searight.

2. Ewing Brownfield, born at the village of Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1828, is now successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resides on the old homestead. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian, has served as a township and county official, and was Superintendent of the National Pike or old Cumberland Road in Fayette county, by appointment of Governor Pattison, for two years, during which term he rendered the best of satisfaction. Ewing Brownfield Searight, on February 3, 1859, wedded Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Zadoc and Lydia (Woodward) Jackson, of Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Searight have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Rachel and William. Rachel Searight, born August 20, 1860, married, on September 9, 1880, Charles J. McCormick, born March 13, 1847, and son of William and Phebe (Jones) McCormick. Mrs. Rachel McCormick died August 11, 1882, and left one child, Searight Ray, who was born August 1, 1882. William Searight was born August 11, 1863, and on February 20, 1890, wedded Jennie Louisa Patterson, who is a daughter of Sidney and Catherine (Dickinson) Patterson, and was born July 3, 1868.

3. Jean was born at the village of Searights, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1830, and received her education at the celebrated Washington Female seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania. On April 25, 1849, she married Capt. Thomas Shuman, who was born March 27, 1825, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he died February 11, 1878. He was a son of George and Huldah (Bowman) Shuman, and ranked as one of the ablest and most courteous captains that ever commanded a steamboat on the western waters. To Captain and Mrs. Shuman were born



eight children, four sons and four daughters: William Searight, born February 9, 1850; Florine, March 12, 1852; Emma Virginia, May 11, 1854; George Bowman, August 21, 1856; Thomas, October 8, 1858; Elizabeth Searight, August 31, 1861; Rachel Searight, September 1, 1864; and Samuel Ramsey, February 22, 1867. Florine Shuman, the eldest daughter, on August 31, 1870, married Lucius M. Bulger, who was born December 12, 1848, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Julia Anne Bulger, the latter of whom is a descendant of an old Worcester, Massachusetts, family. Mr. and Mrs. Bulger reside at Bellevue, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to their union have been born four children: Virginia Brownfield, born April 3, 1872; Elizabeth Colvin and Margaret Allen (twins), August 21, 1881; and Josephine Colvin, May 27, 1884. Emma Virginia Shuman, the second daughter, on July 7, 1873, married Henry Ward Bulger, a son of Jesse and Mary (Scott) Bulger, of Brownsville, and to their union has been born one child, Horace Hayden, who was born March 2, 1874, and died June 11, 1890. Rachel Searight Shuman, the youngest daughter, was married August 22, 1889, to Harry Shipley, born March 14, 1868, and a son of William and Elizabeth (Huff) Shipley, of Monroe, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Shipley have one child, Jean Elizabeth, born August 22, 1890. Horace Hayden Bulger, only child of Henry Ward and Emma Virginia (Shuman) Bulger, died at his home at the west end of Main street, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday afternoon, June 11, 1890, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. He was born March 2, 1874, in Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Horace was a boy of exceptionally good habits and intentions. He attended the public schools, and was industrious, ambitious and successful in all his studies. Before completing the common school course he thought he would like telegraphy and dropped his books and entered



upon its study and practice under the efficient tutorage of Mr. Allison, of the Western Union office, in Uniontown. In all his business relations in the branch of business he had selected he was very successful and very popular. About six weeks before his death he was offered and accepted the position of assistant to Mr. Steinman, agent at the B. & O. depot at Dunbar, Pennsylvania. He had only been in Dunbar two weeks when he was attacked with the diphtheretic sore throat. He came immediately home and was under the best of medical attention, and by the careful nursing of kind friends was thought to be entirely out of danger. But on Monday evening, June 9th, he took a relapse which proved fatal at the time stated. A more manly boy than Horace never met the grim monster. The muscular power of his throat was so paralyzed that he could get nothing up nor could he get any nutrition into his stomach. The persistence of this paralysis baffled the best of medical skill. His manly grit aided their skill but all went down together — death conquered. His physicians were with him all the night previous to and most of the day of his death and could not avert the fatal result. Kind friends ministered at his bed-side to the last, hoping against hope that he might still be restored. But all of no avail. He was the joy, hope and pride of his mother, whose grief as also that of his many friends was almost unquenchable. The most beautiful part of his character was shown when he expressed a strong faith in the Redeemer and manfully asserted it. He was a member of the choir at St. John's Episcopal church, West Brownsville, and also one of the choristers of Rev. Mr. Mesney, of Grace church, Menallen. To his grief-stricken mother and friends his death was a sad loss but to him it was a great gain. He bore his cross bravely here and he will wear his crown deservedly in the great beyond. His remains were interred in Oak Grove, now Union, cemetery, on Saturday morning, June 14, 1890, at ten o'clock. Elizabeth Colvin Bul-

ger, twin daughter of Lucius M. and Florine (Shuman) Bulger, died at her home in Bellevue, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on November 16, 1893, at a quarter of two o'clock A. M., aged twelve years. Elizabeth was the stronger of the twins and it was thought would outlive her twin sister, but God willed it otherwise, and took her home first. She was a girl of unusual brightness, standing amongst the brightest in both her day and Sunday-school classes. She matured mentally and physically too rapidly in consequence of which fever overtook her and left, as its results, a heart affection which caused her death. She was admired by all who knew her for her little womanly qualities and her exquisite manners, as was attested by the numerous friends who sent such beautiful floral offerings which were strewn over her newly made grave. Death loves a shining mark. God called Elizabeth to her heavenly home to fill some mission which to us will remain a mystery until we meet her there. Many kind and thoughtful friends accompanied the parents of the deceased and the remains from Bellevue to Uniontown, Pennsylvania. She was buried in Union cemetery, at Uniontown, from the residence of J. A. Searight, west end of Main street, on Saturday, November 18, 1893, at three o'clock P. M., Rev. Mr. Wightman, of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Uniontown, officiating.

4. Capt. William was born at Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1834. He attended Washington and Madison colleges, was appointed as a cadet to West Point Military Academy, but resigned at the end of his first year, and when the late civil war commenced he enlisted in Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he became captain in the course of a few months. Sickness compelled him to resign, but after recruiting his health again enlisted in the 88th Pennsylvania, and served until the close of the war. He was a good business man, and as local editor on the Uniontown papers, became phenomenally successful as a news corres-

pendent and local writer. He also was a valued correspondent of the Pittsburg dailies, and passed away July 31, 1881, but his memory will long survive in many loving hearts on account of his generous and noble qualities.

5. James Allison, President of the People's Bank of Fayette county, and the first member of the Scotch-Irish Congress of America, from southwestern Pennsylvania, was born on the old Searight homestead, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1836. He received his academic education at Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian academy, and after spending some time at the Iron City Business college of Pittsburg, he entered Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, where he was a classmate of E. L. Stanton, son of the great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Searight was graduated from Kenyon college in 1863, and two years later entered the Philadelphia Divinity school, which ill health compelled him to leave in a short time. He passed two years in Washington city, and in 1871, established himself at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in his present insurance and real estate business. Mr. Searight is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, has been very active in the affairs of that religious organization, and has served repeatedly in diocesan conventions. He helped, in 1873, to organize the People's Bank of Fayette county, of which he was elected the first cashier, and of which he has served as President since 1889. Mr. Searight has spent considerable time and been at some expense in securing data for an accurate account in which to preserve for all time to come the memory of his family and ancestry.

7. Elizabeth, the youngest child, was born at Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1839. She received her education at Washington Female seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania, then under charge of Mrs. Sarah R. (Foster) Hanna, a Scotch-

Irish teacher of ability and reputation. On February 7, 1869, she married Joseph T. Colvin, who is now President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have resided ever since their marriage in Pittsburg.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

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The wonderful Scotch-Irish race, in its career among the nations of the earth, has been fitly compared to the Gulf Stream in its course through the regions of the ocean. To trace the making of the Scotch-Irishman we must go back to the centuries before the Christian era, during one of which a branch of the Gallic or Celtic race from the wild interior of Asia, settled in Asia Minor, which it named Gallatia. This restless Gallic people soon left Asia, and passed through Italy, Spain and Southern France, to which it gave the name of Gaul, and settled in Great Britain, where it became the Celtic race of the British Isles. The branches that settled in Ireland and Scotland soon came to be known as Scots. In 430 the famous St. Patrick, a Scotsman of patrician birth, made Ireland the field of his wonderful religious labors, and one hundred and twenty years later St. Columba, an Irishman of Scot blood, and of the royal lineage of the house of Ulster, founded in the Scottish island of Iona, on the ruins of an old Druid college, the college of Icolmkill, which shed its rays of light all over Europe during the darkness of the Middle Ages. Three centuries after the founding of this great college came the occupation of the seed bed of the Scotch-Irish race, which lies in the water-girt region embracing the southern part of the lowlands of Scotland, then known as Stathelyde; and the river-encircled plain of northern England, which at that time bore the name of Northumbria. Into this peculiar region came the Dalriadaian Scot from



Engraved by James Smith & Co. 1840

*Wm Searight*





the North of Ireland in large numbers to absorb its few Celtic inhabitants who were descendants of the ancient Britons of King Arthur's days. The boldest of the Vikings and Sea Kings sailed up the rivers of this land and left many of their bravest followers to become a part of a new forming race by infusing into it the best blood of the Norseman, the Dane and the Saxon. This Brito-Scot and Anglo-Norman fusion formed a people known as the Lowland Scot, who, from 1047 to 1605, were passing through a fixing period in which they assumed a new character under the preaching of John Knox, and made their name famous all through Europe as the fighting grandsons of the "old raiders of the North." In 1605 the Lowland Scot was ready for transplanting by the Divine Husbandman, and on April 16, 1605, the English court signed the charter to colonize Ulster or the North of Ireland with the Bible-reading Lowland Scot and the choicest blood of England. The Lowland Scot stock in Ulster was modified by the choicest elements of the Puritan, the Huguenot and Hollander, and thus became the Ulsterman noted for thrift, prudence and prosperity. He made a war-worn desert a fertile land, and then finding himself persecuted by the government he changed from the contented colonist to the exasperated Scotch-Irish emigrant. By persecution the Ulsterman was made ready for his mission in the new world, where, settling on the western frontier of the Thirteen Colonies, he became the Scotch-Irishman of history, so named from the dominating strain of his blood and the land from which he had come. He protected the settlement from the Indians; he bore an important part in the revolutionary struggle for Independence, and he was mainly instrumental in winning all of the territory of the United States north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi river. The Scotch-Irish is a grand race, whose great characteristics are: Independence, education, and Scriptural faith. The Scotch-Irish have always borne a prominent and distin-



guished part in the progress of the Union, from its establishment down to the present time, and being the "first to start and the last to quit," can proudly say "my past is my pledge to the future."

Of this great race came William Searight, of Menallen township, founder of the Fayette county, Pennsylvania, family of Searights, who was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1791. He was of Scotch-Irish descent on both paternal and maternal sides. His paternal grandfather, William Seawright, came from near Londonderry, in County Donegal, in the North of Ireland, about the year 1740, settled in Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was, at the time of his death, 1771, a prominent citizen and land-holder of that county. His paternal grandmother, Anne Hamilton, came from Belfast, Ireland, at the same time, and settled in about the same locality near Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. She came to America with her brothers William and Hugh, and a sister Mary. Her brother William was the grandfather of the distinguished governor of South Carolina in Calhoun's day, who was known as the Nullifier Governor, in consequence of his having advocated the nullification of certain tariff laws passed by Congress, which he considered adverse to the interests of the people of the South. A pretty full though incomplete history of the Hamilton family of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, can be seen in Egles' Pennsylvania Genealogies and in "Notes and Queries," by Colonel Evans, of Columbia. The ancestors of the Lancaster county Hamilton family, of which, as stated, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch was a member, went from Scotland to Belfast, Ireland, when it became the refuge for persecuted Covenanters. They were a part of the historical Scotch family of Hamiltons, one of whom was proposed as the husband of Queen Mary, and another as the husband of Queen Elizabeth. Family tradition and family history also teach that Alexander

Hamilton, of revolutionary fame, was connected with this same Lancaster county family of Hamiltons.\*

The names of the children of William Seawright and Anne Hamilton were Mary, Esther, Anne, William (the father of the subject of this sketch) and Alexander. (See pages 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this volume.)

Mary, the eldest of the children, married John Glenn.

\* EXTRACT FROM THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—In 1730, Alexander Hamilton of Grange,—one of the illustrious Scottish family or clan of that name,—was married to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pollock. Many children were born of this marriage. The fourth son, James, was bred as a merchant, and, attracted by the wide field for mercantile pursuits then opened in the West Indies, he left his native country and settled in St. Christopher's. There he met and married a lady of French descent. Her father's name was Faucette, a Huguenot, who had fled from France to these islands after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She had previously espoused, in early youth, at the command of her mother though against her own inclination, a rich Dane named Lavine. But these forced nuptials were followed not long after by a divorce, and subsequently by the second and happier marriage with Mr. James Hamilton. Several children were born to this couple; but only one, the youngest, Alexander Hamilton, lived to mature years. He was born upon the island of Nevis, on the eleventh day of January, 1757. He was still very young when he had the misfortune to lose a mother, who is represented to have been no ordinary woman. It was her rare beauty that had attracted the attentions of her first husband; but the child, Alexander, had a precocious appreciation of her higher charms of mind and character. Of her cultivation, her noble and generous spirit, and her refined and elegant manners, he ever retained and was wont often to express the most lively and tender memory.

It would be an interesting speculation for one fond of such obscure studies, to inquire how far the peculiar qualities of the mind and character of Hamilton were due to this intermingling of the blood of two widely different races, and to the superadded effect of his tropical birthplace. It seems possible, without becoming over-fanciful, to trace quite clearly these diverse and powerful threads of influence. Thus, there are plainly to be noted in him many of the most marked and familiar traits of the genuine Scot. The intensity and ardor of his nature bring at once to mind the phrase in which one of their writers described what seemed to him the most striking characteristic of his countrymen, the *perferendum ingenium Scotorum*. He manifested also, in a rare degree, the shrewdness, the logical habit of mind, and the taste for discussion based upon abstract and general principles, with which the Waverly Novels have made us familiar as distinguishing aptitudes of the Scottish intellect. At a time, too, not very many years after the Scotchman, Adam Smith, was first enlightening the world upon the principles of political economy, and changing the policy and legislation of nations, Hamilton was rendering himself famous, in circumstances of a novel and perplexing description, as the leading financier of his age.

If his mental traits were Scotch, his moral traits carry us back to his French and Huguenot ancestry. He had the ease of manner, the liveliness and vivacity, the desire and ability to please, which Frenchmen claim as their especial heritage. He evinced the firm moral courage, the persistence in noble and generous endeavor, the power of self-sacrifice and the elements of a grand heroism, which might be expected in the descendant from one of the high-spirited Protestant exiles of France, a band of men the example of whose courage and resolution it would be difficult to find surpassed in the pages of history. His warm, eager temperament, his whole-souled enthusiasm, and his affectionate nature, may perchance have been due in a measure to the influence of the fervid and luxuriant climate which his parents had adopted as their home, and where he himself was born and passed the susceptible years of boyhood.

The Glens are extinct, and mostly sleep in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Esther married Gilbert Seawright and did not change her name. Gilbert Seawright was the founder of the large family of Seawrights in and around Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Anne married William Woods, and removed from Lancaster county to Albemarle county, Virginia, where they died. They had two children: Alexander and Seawright, who were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. These children settled in Fayette county, Kentucky, and afterward removed to Illinois, where Alexander died in Jo Daviess county, and Seawright passed away in Greene county.

Alexander married a Logan, and removed to Augusta county, Virginia. They had three children: William, Alexander, and Margaret, who removed with their families from Augusta county, Virginia, to Henry county, Tennessee, in about the year 1826, where some of their descendants are now living.

William married Jean Ramsey, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Ramsey (*nee* Seawright).

The maternal great-grandfather of William Searight came from Donegal, Ireland, about 1740, and settled in Leacock township, near Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, where he lived and died. His name was also William Seawright. He was for many years a landholder and prominent citizen of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In the Revolution of 1688, the ancestors of William Seawright threw themselves into the cause of William of Orange. Some of them were driven within the walls of Londonderry when its gates were closed against James the Second, some afterwards died in the besieged city, while others of them survived the siege. The maternal great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch was also a resident of the North of Ireland. Her maiden name was Catherine Jackson. William Seawright and Catherine Jackson had but one child,





VILLAGE OF SEARIGHTS.

Catherine. Catherine Seawright married Samuel Ramsey, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who afterwards became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Cumberland county, that State. He owned the famous "Letort Springs" tract near Carlisle, where he lived and died. They were the parents of the mother of the subject of this sketch. The names of the children of Samuel and Catherine (Seawright) Ramsey were: Jean, Catherine, Margaret, Esther, Elizabeth, Samuel, Archibald and Seawright. Jean married William Seawright. Catherine, Margaret, Esther, and Elizabeth died unmarried. Samuel married a Gettysburg lady and had no children. Archibald married Margaret Dean, some of whose grandchildren are now residents of New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania; Seawright Ramsey married a Denny, a member of the Pittsburg family of Dennys, and a sister of the wife of the late Dr. Murray, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. All of this family except Jean and Samuel sleep in the old graveyard at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Samuel is buried in Huntingdon county, and Jean in the Ligonier valley. After the death of his wife Catherine, Samuel Ramsey married the widow Macfeely, grandmother of General Robert Macfeely, commissary general, United States Army, of Washington, District of Columbia.

In about 1780 the parents of William Seawright removed from Lancaster to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and from there to Augusta county, Virginia. They remained in Virginia about eight years, when they returned to Cumberland county. There they remained for a short time when they started for the western part of the State, stopping a short time in Huntingdon and Indiana counties, and finally made their permanent settlement in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about five miles above Ligonier, on the Loyallhanna river.

The names of the brothers and sisters of William Seawright were: Samuel, Alexander, Mary, John, Hamilton



and Archibald. After 1810 Samuel settled in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Alexander first settled in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and afterwards removed to Morgan county, Ohio; and William, the subject of this sketch, settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The other members of the family remained in the Ligonier valley, and died without issue, and their remains lie beside their parents in "Pleasant Grove" graveyard, about five miles from the town of Ligonier.

William Searight received only a plain English education, but he was endowed with the precepts of stern integrity, industry, sobriety and honor, the elements of his future success in business, and of his elevated character. In the neighborhood in which he was reared, he had learned the business of fuller and dyer of cloth, a knowledge of which, with his energy, sobriety and honor, was his entire stock in hand.

He arrived in Fayette county at about the age of twenty-one, and commenced business at an old fulling-mill on Dunlap's creek, known as Hammond's mill. He afterwards prosecuted his vocation at Cooke's mill on Redstone creek, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, and also on the old George Washington farm, near Perryopolis. He next purchased a farm and hotel at Searights, the property and village deriving its name from him, and there made his permanent settlement. On March 26, 1826, he married Rachel Brownfield, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brownfield, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Rachel Brownfield (wife of William Searight) was of English Quaker lineage. Her parents were natives of Frederick county, Virginia. Her sketch which follows, will contain an account of her ancestry.

At the village of Searights, William Searight laid the foundation of a large fortune. His integrity, united to a generous and benevolent heart, gave him a high place in the esteem and affections of the community in which he



lived. His sound judgment soon impressed itself on his own county, and he became one of her most influential and useful citizens. He was a prominent and zealous old-time democratic politician, and wielded a wide influence. On one occasion he rode on horseback from Searights to Harrisburgh, a distance of over two hundred miles, to assist in the preparations to nominate General Jackson for the presidency. He was an intimate friend of the late Simon Cameron, ex-United States senator from Pennsylvania, and had close political relations with the leading politicians of his day.

In the early history of Fayette county, political conventions of both parties were accustomed to meet at Searights and plan campaigns. A memorable meeting, of which Mr. Searight was the chief promoter, was held there in 1828, known as the "Gray Meeting," from the name of the keeper at that time of the local hotel, John Gray. At this meeting the Jackson and Adams men met to test their strength. They turned out in the meadow below the hotel, formed in rank and counted off; the Jackson men outnumbered their opponents decisively, and it was regarded as a great Jackson victory.

In the political campaign of 1856 a large democratic meeting was held at Uniontown, and the delegation from Searights bore a banner with the inscription "Menallen the battle ground of the Gray Meeting." Many politicians of the olden time were at the Gray Meeting, among them on the Jackson side were General Henry W. Beeson, Colonel Ben Brownfield, Westley Frost, William F. Coplan, Henry J. Rigden, James C. Beckley, Benedict Kimber, Solomon G. Krepps, William Searight, Hugh Keys, William Hatfield, Colonel William L. Miller, John Fuller, Provance McCormick, William Davidson, Alexander Johnson and Thomas Duncan. On the Adams side were Andrew Stewart, John M. Austin, F. H. Oliphant, John Kennedy, John Dawson, William P. Wells, Samuel Evans,

James L. Bowman, Stokely Connell, William Hogg, Basil Brownfield, George Mason, Kennedy Duncan and John Lyon.

The many similar political meetings with which William Searight was identified, go to show the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of the county of all parties. But Fayette county, although the first, was but little in advance of other counties to learn and admire his worth. He early became known and appreciated throughout the entire State. He was appointed commissioner of the Cumberland road (National road) by Governor Porter in the most palmy days of that great thoroughfare, a position which he held for many years. In 1845 he was superseded by Colonel William Hopkins, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Subsequently an act of the legislature placed the road in the hands of trustees, appointed by the courts, and these trustees restored William Searight to the commissionership, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with great fidelity and industry. He was thoroughly familiar with all the hills and valleys of that grand old road, once so stirring and active, but now still and grass-grown. Previous to his appointment as commissioner of the National road, he was a contractor on the same. He was one of the contractors who built the iron bridge over the mouth of Dunlap's creek, between Bridgeport and Brownsville, and was also a contractor on the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal.

At the time of his death he was the candidate of the Democratic party for one of the most important offices in the State, that of canal commissioner. To this office he would have undoubtedly been elected, had not death interposed and called him from the active duties of this life to the realities of another world, as after his death Colonel William Hopkins, of Washington county, was nominated by the Democratic party for the same office, and was elected by a large majority. He died at his resi-

dence in Menallen township, on the 12th day of August, 1852. He left a widow and six children: Thomas B., Ewing B., Jean, Captain William, James A., and Elizabeth. His widow, whose sketch follows his own in this volume, died at Uniontown, on January 3, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Of the children, Captain William is dead, the rest are living. Thomas B., Jean and James A. live in Uniontown. Ewing B. lives on the old homestead in Menallen township, and Elizabeth is the wife of J. T. Colvin, President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, and resides in Pittsburg.

William Searight was a man of the most generous and humane character, ever ready to lend his counsel, his sympathies, and his purse to the aid of others. Though a strong political party man, yet he always treated his opponents with courtesy. In religion he was like most of the race to which he belonged, imbued with Calvinism. The brightest traits of his character were exemplified in his last hours. So far as human judgment can decide, he died a Christian. His aged widow often quoted an expression he made as he was approaching the sad realities of death, which gave her much comfort then, and continued to comfort her as her trembling footsteps drew near the shores of the same river, over which he passed so many years ago; it was this: "Our prayers have been answered: I feel that if I should die to-night, the Lord will receive me into His Holy Kingdom." Although death plucked him from the very threshold of earthly honors, yet it caused him no regrets. The Kingdom into which he was about to enter presented higher honors, and purer enjoyments. To him they offered:

"No midnight shade, no clouded sun,  
But sacred, high, eternal noon."

A more emphatic eulogy than is in the power of language to express was bestowed upon him on the day of his funeral, by the assembling around his coffin, to perform

the last sad duty of friendship, of as great if not a greater number of citizens than ever attended the funeral ceremonies of any one who had died within the limits of Fayette county. Among that vast assemblage were alike the patriarchs of the county and the rising youth who came to give their testimony to the lofty worth in life of the distinguished dead. A few days after his death a large meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, irrespective of party, convened at the court house for the purpose of bearing suitable testimony to his memory and character. The following gentlemen were chosen officers: Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, president; Hon. Daniel Sturgeon (ex-United States senator) and Z. Ludington, vice-presidents; John B. Krepps and R. P. Flenniken, secretaries. On motion of Hon. James Veech (later author of "Monongahela of Old"), a committee on resolutions, composed of leading citizens, was appointed, which committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"When a valuable citizen dies, it is meet that the community of which he was a member mourn his loss. A public expression of their sorrow at such an event is due as some solace to the grief of the bereaved family and friends, and as an incentive to others to earn for their death the same distinction.

"In the recent death of William Searight, this community has lost such a citizen. Such an event has called this public meeting, into which enter no schemes of political promotion, no partisan purposes of empty eulogy. Against all this death has shut the door. While yet the tear hangs upon the cheek of his stricken family, and tidings of his death are unread by many of his friends, we, his fellow citizens, neighbors, friends, of all parties, have assembled to speak to those who knew and loved him best, and to those who knew him not, the words of sorrow and truth, in sincerity and soberness. Therefore as the sense of this meeting,

*Resolved,* That in the death of William Searight, Fayette county and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania have lost one of their best and most useful citizens. The people at large may not realize their loss, but the community in which he lived, over whose comforts and interests were diffused the influences of his liberality and enterprise, feel it, while his friends, of all classes, parties and professions, to whom he clung, and who clung to him, mourn it.

*Resolved,* That while we would withhold our steps from the sanctuary of domestic grief, we may be allowed to express to the afflicted widow and children of the deceased our unfeigned sorrow and sympathy in their great bereavement, and to tender them our assurance that while in their hearts the memory of the husband and father will ever be cherished, in our hearts will be kept the liveliest recollections of his virtues as a citizen and a friend.

*Resolved,* That among the elements which must enter into every truthful estimate of the character of William Searight, are a warm amenity of manner, combined with great dignity of deportment, which were not the less attractive by their plainness and want of ostentation; elevated feelings more pure than passionless; high purposes with untiring energy in their accomplishment; an ennobling sense of honor and individual independence, which kept him always true to himself and to his engagements; unfaltering fidelity to his friends; a liberality which heeded no restraint, but means and merit; great promptness and fearlessness in the discharge of what he believed to be a duty, private or public, guided by a rigid integrity, which stood all tests and withstood all temptations; honesty and truthfulness in word and deed, which no seductions could weaken nor assaults overthrow, in all respects the architect of his own fortune and fame. These, with the minor virtues in full proportion, are some of the outlines of character which stamped the man whose death we mourn, as one much above the ordinary level of his race.

*Resolved*, That while we have here nothing to do or say as to the loss sustained by the political party to which he belonged, and whose candidate he was for an office of great honor and responsibility, we may be allowed to say that had he lived and been successful, with a heart so rigidly set as was his, with feelings so high and integrity so firm, and withal an amount of practical intelligence so ample as he possessed, his election could have been regretted by no citizen who knew him and who placed the public interests beyond selfish ends and party success. As a politician we knew him to hold to his principles and party predilections with a tenacious grasp, yet he was ever courteous and liberal in his deportment and views towards his political opponents.

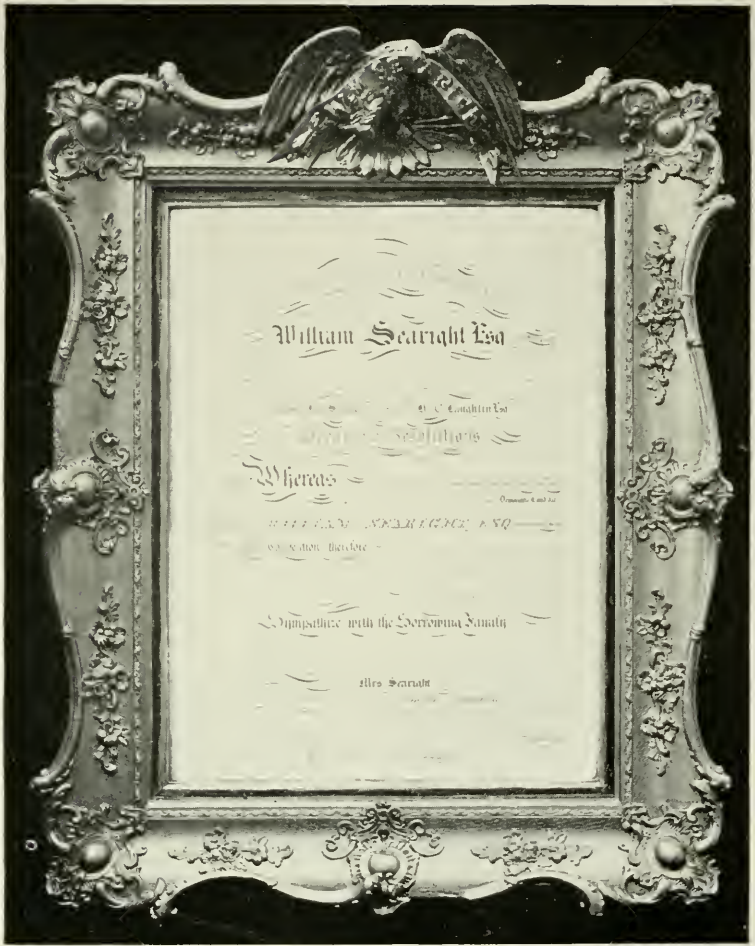
*Resolved*, That in the life and character of William Searight we see a most instructive and encouraging example. Starting in the struggle of life with an humble business, poor and unbefriended, with an honest mind and a true heart, with high purposes and untiring industry, he by degrees gained friends and means which never forsook him. He thus won for himself and family ample wealth, and attained a position among his fellow men which those who have had the best advantages our country affords might well envy. That wealth and that position he used with a just liberality and influence for the benefit of all around and dependent upon him. Though dead, he yet speaketh to every man in humble business — ‘Go thou and do likewise, and such shall be thy reward in life and in death.’

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication in all the papers of the county, and a copy thereof, signed by the officers, be presented to the family of the deceased.”

A few weeks previous to Mr. Searight's death the Congressional Conferees of Fayette, Washington and Greene counties, met at Waynesburg, and passed resolu-







FAC SIMILE OF RESOLUTIONS

Passed by leading democrats of Philadelphia upon learning of the death of William Searight.

tions endorsing Pierce and King, Governor Bigler, John L. Dawson, and William Searight. Of Mr. Searight they said :

“ *Resolved*, That it shall be our pride and duty to contribute, by every honorable means in our power, to swell the Democratic majority for our neighbor and well-tryed Democrat, WILLIAM SEARIGHT, candidate for canal commissioner, knowing him to be the very man for the position, and if elected he will carry into office the same energy, talent, honesty and kindness of heart which have distinguished him at home in the discharge of his private duties.”

Among Mr. Searight's papers are found many social invitations from President Buchanan, and other men of national fame.

After his death resolutions of condolence were passed at meetings held in adjoining counties, and the press throughout Pennsylvania paid handsome tributes of respect to his life and character.

The leading democrats of Philadelphia, upon learning of William Searight's death, met and passed resolutions of respect to his many virtues. A copy of these resolutions beautifully engraved was sent to his family.

The funeral services of William Searight were conducted by the Rev. Samuel Wilson, founder of Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian academy, and his remains were interred at Grace church, near the village of Searights, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member.

William Searight has passed from time to eternity, and left an untarnished name and honorable course in life behind him. Let those who would attain to a like worthy name and useful career, realize that such can only be obtained by energy, industry, economy, honesty and sobriety.

RACHEL (BROWNFIELD) SEARIGHT-STIDGER.

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One of the later and most powerful of the races of the human family is the English; and the making of the Englishman can be traced from the cradle and nursery of the human race in Central Asia, away into five great climate zones, around whose settlement centers grew race masses. Three were in Asia, one along the Nile, the other on the shores of the Mediterranean, where civilization had its birth and the two great groups of modern nations, the Latin and the Greek, had their rise. Of the fierce Northland German races, that swept from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, one was Teutonic, whose unconquerable tribes settled largely along the northward waterways from the heart of the great German forest. Three of these tribes, the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, stretched westward along the North Sea coast from the mouth of Elbe River to that of the Weser. Their life was fierce and the land was wild, but both were needed, the one to fashion the earliest character elements of the parent stock of the wonderful Englishman, and the other to render a birthland so uninviting as to drive its children forth to their destiny of an island home and a world-wide dominion. The Britons' appeal for aid against the Pictish invader of Scotland was answered by the grating of Anglican, Saxon, and Jutish boats upon the British shore; but the invited defenders, when the Pict was driven back, became the self-appointed conquerors, and the nursery was exchanged for the school grounds of the oncoming Englishman.

The Angles gave their name to the country, the Saxons theirs to the language, while the Jutes were so few in



RACHEL (BROWNFIELD) SEARIGHT - STEBBINS  
AGE 55



numbers as to stamp their name in no prominent way and were even denied mention in the name of the new race, which was called Anglo-Saxon at the time of their conquest by the Normans. The Anglo-Saxon had driven the Briton from the land, but when in turn they were conquered by the Dane and Norman they remained, and in one hundred and fifty years had so largely absorbed their last conquerors that there were an Anglo-Saxon and Norman-Dane people that became known as English when they aided the Barons, on June 16th, 1215, to compel King John to sign the Magna Charta, which secured many liberties for all the people of England, which country had formerly been called Angleland. From the granting of the Great Charter the Englishman rapidly developed those magnificent and powerful traits of character for which he is noted all over the world. He warred with Wales and Scotland and France from 1282 to 1450, and in the next hundred years had planted great colonies in the new world. In the meantime the strength of the English people was increasing in the growth of the House of Commons, whose power was instrumental in the destruction of the Feudal nobility in the War of the Roses, but was not powerful enough to restrain the Crown until the days of the Stuarts. Then the great struggle was fought out and Absolute monarchy went down in the great Revolution of 1688, when Constitutional government and a Limited monarchy was established. One year later the Bill of Rights was passed, the Commons was in the ascendancy, and the making of the Englishman was completed. His character was fully formed. He was as unbending as oak, possessed of great fortitude, and had a high sense of honor and a strong love of home and country. Intelligence, genius and decision are his in bountiful measure, and, though sometimes wrong, yet he has swept forward in a career of greatness among the nations of the earth that has never been equaled in the old world and can only be surpassed in the new world by the

United States, the mightiest of England's many planted colonies in the different parts of the globe.

From this wonderful English race was descended Mrs. Rachel (Brownfield) Searight-Stidger, the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Rachel Brownfield Stidger (formerly Searight, widow of William Searight), died at her home at the west end of Main street, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, at fifteen minutes after eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1893.

Her father, Thomas Brownfield, and her mother, Elizabeth (Fisher) Brownfield, were both natives of Frederick county, Virginia. Their remains are buried in the central part of the old Methodist church burial ground at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, near the grave of Col. William B. Roberts, of Mexican war fame. One infant son and others of her relatives also sleep there. Her grandfather, Barak Fisher, and her grandmother, Mary (Butler) Fisher, were both natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and sleep in the old Back Creek meeting house burial ground, at Gainsboro, Frederick county, Virginia, about nine miles from Winchester. Her grandparents were married in "Buckingham Meeting House," Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of the Second month, 1761. This meeting house has the usual partition or division for the purpose of separating at certain meetings the Orthodox and the Hicksites. In this partition there is a bullet hole made by a ball from a revolutionary gun shot over fifteen years after this marriage took place. At a meeting on the 6th day of the Sixth month, 1763, at Hopewell meeting house, Frederick county, Virginia, there was a certificate produced from Buckingham monthly meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for Barak Fisher and Mary (Butler) Fisher, his wife, which was read and accepted. Hence her grandparents must have removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Frederick county, Virginia, in the year 1763. They settled on Back Creek, near the village of Gainsboro, about nine miles





MRS. RACHEL (BROWNFIELD) SEARIGHT-STIDGER.

AGE 87.



northwest of Winchester, Virginia. The ruins of the old house in which they lived when they first removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia can yet be seen. The old farm upon which they originally settled is still in possession of some of their descendants. Her grandmother, Mary (Butler) Fisher, died in the year 1800. Her grave is still clearly and distinctly marked. Her grandfather, Barak Fisher, died in the year 1784. His grave is not so clearly defined.

The records of Hopewell monthly meeting, of which Back Creek meeting was a branch, contain the names of her grandparents and all their children, as plain and distinct as as if they had been written but yesterday. So also is the record of her lineage clear back to the origin of the Society of Friends, in the early part of 1600. Her great-grandfather, John Fisher, and her great-grandmother, Elizabeth (Scarborough) Fisher, natives of Yorkshire, England, sleep in the Buckingham burying ground, near Centreville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Their graves are not very distinctly defined, as the Society of Friends in the very early history of this country did not particularly care to mark the graves of their dead. Her great-grandfather, John Fisher, was born in Barmstone, Yorkshire, England, 1672, Twelfth month, 20th day. He was the eldest son of John and Sarah (Hutchinson) Fisher. He came to America in 1703, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. On the 3d day of Third month, 1710, he married Mary Janney, in Falls meeting house. Mary (Hough-Janney) Fisher was the widow of Jacob Janney. Her maiden name was Hough. Jacob Janney was a relative of Samuel Janney, who was the author of "Janney's History of the Society of Friends" in America. John Fisher and Mary (Hough-Janney) Fisher had one child, named Mary. Thomas Maxwell Potts, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, is one of the descendants of this child Mary. John Fisher's first wife lived only a short time. On the 6th day of the Eleventh month, 1719, her great-grand-

father, John Fisher, married Elizabeth Scarborough. From this marriage there was a large family of children, of whom Barak Fisher, her grandfather, was the eighth child. The records of Buckingham monthly meeting, and of the Middletown monthly meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, have the names of her grandfather, Barak Fisher, and her grandmother, Mary (Butler) Fisher, and their brothers and sisters plainly and distinctly set forth. These same records also have the names of her great-grandfather, John Fisher, and her great-grandmother, Elizabeth (Scarborough) Fisher, as distinctly shown, whilst the records of Hull monthly meeting in Yorkshire, England, have the names of the parents, and date of marriage, and also the names of the brothers and sisters of her great-grandfather, John Fisher, as clearly written. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Butler, was born at Hanley, on the Thames, England. His first settlement in America was in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Chester, in Delaware county, that State. His certificate is dated Tenth month, 5th day, 1728. On the 4th day of the First month, 1730, he re-deposited his certificate in Middletown monthly meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from Chester monthly meeting, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. On the 17th day of the Fourth month, 1731, he married Rebecca Gilbert, in the Middletown meeting house. Thomas Butler and Rebecca (Gilbert) Butler had two children, named Joseph and Mary. Mary married Barak Fisher, and they removed, as has already been stated, from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Frederick county, Virginia, in the year 1763, where they raised a large family, one of whom (Elizabeth) was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Thus, through scrupulously kept, carefully preserved and unimpeachable records, the lineage of Rachel (Brownfield) Searight-Stidger is traced back to the origin of the Society of Friends in the early part of 1600. From thence, through equally reliable sources, in Parish and other records, her

lineage can be traced into the same family of Fishers of which John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. in the early part of the year 1535, was a member. Through her grandmother, Mary Butler, her lineage is also traceable through the same reliable sources, into the family of which Bishop Butler, of Butler's Analogy fame, was a member. The alleged cause of the beheading of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, by Henry VIII., was because the Bishop refused to declare his marriage to Anne Boleyn legal. Persistently refusing to affirm its legality, the Bishop was committed to the tower, and treated with great barbarity. Pope Paul III., as a reward for his services, sent the Bishop a Cardinal's hat, and when King Henry was informed of this, he exclaimed: "Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders, then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on." After a brief trial for treason, he was condemned and barbarously beheaded.

Rachel Brownfield Stidger (formerly Searight) was born at the village of Gainsboro, Frederick county, Virginia, on the 7th day of February, 1805. When she was about six weeks old her parents removed from Virginia to Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Her father and mother, her sisters Catherine, Rebecca, Sarah and Mary, and her brother Ewing and herself constituted the family at that time. They came from Gainsboro through Romney over what was known as the old mail route road, and over the same route which General Braddock had come some fifty years before on his disastrous campaign through the mountains toward Fort Duquesne. They traveled the old Braddock road until they came to "Slacks," on top of Laurel Hill, near Washington's Springs. From Slacks (now Washington's Springs) they came to Uniontown over the old Nemaquin road. When they came over the mountains, in 1805, the only stopping places on the old Braddock road, between Uniontown and Cumberland, were, viz.: Slacks, now Washington's Springs; Clements, near

Farmington; Clarks, the Burnt Cabins, just back of Squire Smith's; Smiths, at the ferry, now Smithfield; Boughs, one mile east of Smiths; Simpkins, seven miles east of Boughs; Tomlinsons, the Little Meadows; Musselmans, now Frostburg; Gwins, at the forks of the road, the left road going to Cumberland, and the right road to Romney and Winchester. Sarah, the third child, relict of the late Dennis Springer, late of North Union township, in the county of Fayette, State of Pennsylvania, recently deceased at the age of ninety-four years, frequently said that whilst they were on the way from Virginia to Uniontown they stopped at what was called the "Burnt Cabins," or "Clarks," and spent Easter day. Sarah was about eight years of age at that time, and up to the time of her death, in 1890, she recollected distinctly that her parents sent out and got a basket of Easter eggs, and that they had an Easter egg feast at the "Burnt Cabins" on Easter of the year 1805. The "Burnt Cabins" was on the old Braddock road not far from the line between Henry Clay and Wharton townships, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where, in 1780, a man named Clark lived, and which on the old roads was called "Clarks." In 1796 David Young kept tavern there. The ruins of the old stone chimney and a splendid spring of the coldest water are the only things left to mark its site. As Easter Sunday in 1805 fell upon the 14th day of April, the family was at the "Burnt Cabins" at that date, en route for Uniontown. They arrived in Uniontown on the 18th or 19th day of April, 1805. The house in which the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia is still standing. The old stone chimney is crumbling, but the house is still in a pretty good state of preservation. The old homestead, also, where she landed in Uniontown, an infant of but a few weeks of age, is still standing, and is one of the landmarks of the olden time. It is located at the west end of Main street, and for many years has been owned and occupied by her youngest brother.





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RUINS OF THE "BURNT CABINS."





Nathaniel Brownfield. Her education consisted of all that Uniontown could afford at that time. She went to school in a school room in the old Methodist church which stood on the site of the property now owned by William McShane, on the west end of Peter street. In her girlhood days she sang in the Methodist church choir in this old church. Her mother was a member of the "Society of Friends," but as there was no meeting house of that denomination near enough to attend, she connected herself, after their arrival in Uniontown, with the Methodist church, and continued a consistent and faithful member of that church until her death in 1835. William McCleary, the eldest son of her eldest daughter, Catherine, and who now, at seventy-nine years of age, resides on Church street, at Uniontown, says that when a boy he used to frequently drive with his grandmother out to Sandy Hill "meeting house," in Menallen township, which has long since been abandoned by the Society of Friends. The late William Wilson, the banker, often stated that Elizabeth Brownfield died one of the most saintly deaths that he had ever witnessed. Her daughter Rachel, the subject of this sketch, and also her other children, were constant attendants in childhood at the Methodist church. Her brother John, late of South Bend, Indiana, and her sister Hannah and family, of the same place, together with others of her brothers and sisters, have been very faithful and prominent members of the Methodist church. Rachel, however, never united with the M. E. church. In the year 1825, when General Marquis de LaFayette visited Uniontown, Rachel was one of the young girls who were selected to be dressed in white and to precede the escorting procession and strew flowers in the pathway of the distinguished guest.

On March 25, 1826, she was united in marriage to William Searight, of Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to which place she removed immediately after her marriage. Her first married life home was on the old

Nemaecolin road, which left the old Braddock road at "Slacks," on top of Laurel Hill, and passed through Uniontown to Brownsville. Her home was situated on this road about an eighth of a mile north of the present village of Searights, in Menallen township. She soon, however, removed from this location on to the then new (now old) National road, and into the village of Searights. Here she lived until the homestead was built, into which she moved and where she resided during the remainder of the days that she spent in Menallen township.

On August 12, 1852, William Searight, her husband, died, yet she still continued to occupy the homestead until the year 1858, at which time she married Harmon Stidger, M. D.,\* of Canton, Ohio, and removed with him to that city. She resided in Canton during the civil war, and watched its progress with great interest. Her son William was a captain in the 8th Pennsylvania reserves, and was reported very sick while the regiment laid upon the river near Fredericksburg, Virginia, and she hastened to his bedside to minister unto him. On this occasion she had a letter direct from the hand of the great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. It was also on this trip that she saw Abraham Lincoln on horse-back. He was in company with some of the cabinet, reviewing the troops which were stationed near Fredericksburg, Virginia. After returning from her trip she frequently remarked upon the length of the great war president's back, as she saw him on a splendid charger, towering above his cabinet and guards. When coming up the Potomac she took occasion to speak and minister tenderly to many of the sick and wounded soldiers

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\* Harmon Stidger, M. D., second husband of Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, was a son of John and ——— Stidger, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was born February 21, 1800, died October 4, 1877. In early life he removed with others of the family from Uniontown to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he studied medicine, and where he practiced his profession successfully for very many years. He was a man of brilliant intellect, of fine social qualities, of strict honesty and stern integrity, and of unswerving and unflinching devotion to the Democratic party. His niece, Mrs Saxton, is a cousin of the wife of Hon. William E. McKinley, the great protectionist governor of Ohio, and a prospective nominee of the Republican party for President in 1896.

who were on the boat. When the nation was draped in mourning because of the tragic death of the illustrious president, she reluctantly joined this great populace in submitting to the will of Him whose government is past understanding. Later on, when President Garfield was shamefully assassinated, the tenderness of her heart and the nobleness of her character were again shown forth in her great grief because of that sad affair. So interested was she in this matter that she was always impatient to see and read the bulletins as they told of his painful suffering, until the end came. She was equally interested in reading the trial of his assassin, and joined the nation in lauding the justice that led to his final removal. She lived in Canton until the year 1869, at which time she purchased what is known as the "Robert's property," situated at the west end of Main street, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and returned to Fayette county, that State, and to the old town in which she had passed her earlier days, to live the remainder of her life amongst her old friends and early acquaintances, and from the year 1869 until her death, lived within one hundred feet of the spot on which she landed in 1805, an infant in her mother's arms. Soon after her first marriage and removal to Menallen township to live, she became a member of Grace Episcopal church, in Menallen township, and continued a faithful member of the Episcopal church during her whole after life. She was confirmed by Bishop Onderdonk, whilst the Rev. Mr. Freeman was Rector of Christ church, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Before the building of the present Grace church at Menallen, Episcopal services were frequently held at her home. After the completion of the present church building, we are carried back in youthful memory to a group of male members on one side of the aisle and a group of female members on the other side. Old Robert Jackson, who donated the ground upon which the church stands, and also the graveyard in which the dust of many of these two

groups is buried, stood with trembling limbs among those on the right side of the aisle. Old Philip Fout, with his long cue, a part of the dress of those days, with quivering voice and trembling hands, was there also, and started the tunes to "A Charge to keep I have," and "When I can read my title clear," and other old and familiar hymns. James Allison, the old postmaster, whose name is the synonym of honesty and integrity, was there trying to help the singing along in his feeble way, as well as he knew how. Hiram Jackson, John Dixon and the Moores, from near New Salem, were also heartily joining in the service. On the left of the aisle there was a group of females. Amongst this saintly group were Mrs. Hugh Keys, Mrs. John Dixon, Mrs. William Searight, (who is the subject of this sketch), Mrs. Hiram Jackson, Miss Moore, and others. Many of the persons who composed these hallowed groups have long since passed into the heavenly world. Others of them have passed over the river more recently, and the last member of these groups, Mrs. Searight, has bowed to the incomprehensible summons, and joined the others in the heaven above in possibly singing the same old beautiful and angelic hymns they once sang at Grace Menallen.

The names of the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Searight were as follows: Catherine, who married Ewing McCleary, was the mother of William McCleary, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Rebecca married German D. Hair, who came from Lancaster county to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, during the time the National road was being built. German D. Hair was a schoolmate and always a great friend and admirer of James Buchanan. He was a contractor and builder of many of the beautiful and substantial stone bridges which yet grace the old National road. Sarah married Dennis Springer, late of North Union township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Dennis Springer descended from one of the oldest families in the country. He came of a family which can trace its lineage back to the fifth century. Mary

married Charles Wolverton, who removed in the early part of this century to Missouri, where he raised a large and widely known family. Ewing, who was well known in Fayette county as one of the oldest and most highly respected merchants, and as President of the People's Bank of Fayette county. Thomas, who was for many years a resident of Henry Clay township, and who at one time was sheriff of Fayette county, and who afterwards removed to Missouri, where he died, highly respected by all who knew him. John, who removed at an early date to South Bend, Indiana, where he became a very prominent citizen and wealthy merchant and banker. Financial troubles, however, overtook him in the latter part of his life, but never swerved him from the path of honesty and integrity. He became a prominent, active and influential member of the Methodist church, and in his palmy days was also somewhat distinguished as a politician. Nathaniel is now, and has been since his birth, a resident of Uniontown, and owns and occupies the old Brownfield homestead at the west end of Main street, and is known by all men to be honest and straightforward in all his dealings. Part of the house which he now occupies is the house in which Rachel (Searight) Stidger, the subject of this sketch, entered, in the arms of her mother, in the spring of the year 1805, aged about six weeks. Hannah was the wife of the late William B. Roberts, who left his home, at his country's call, to go to the Mexican war, and who died soon after the victorious army entered the City of Mexico. She and Mrs. Catherine Baker, her only living child, are now residents of South Bend, Indiana. Esther is the widow of C. B. Snyder, once a successful merchant in Fayette county, afterwards a prominent citizen and merchant in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. She, with two of her only living children, now reside in New York city.

Golden treasures to the living are pleasant memories of those who have lived life full well, and in ripened



years of advanced age have passed from the weak bonds of frail mortality and the scenes of their earthly labors to life immortal, and to the world of eternal blessedness. Such was the life and departure from earth of Rachel (Searight) Stidger. She was quiet, gentle and patient, never neglecting a duty, nor failing in an act of kindness, or lacking on any occasion in any courtesy of life. Even as the sunbeam is composed of millions of smallest rays, so was her life made up of unnumbered thousands of acts of kindness, deeds of charity, kind looks, pleasant words and loving counsels. Her throne, her kingdom, her world was her home, where she ruled by affection and kindness.

Her life spanned one of the most wonderful periods in human history since the creation of the world. She was reared in the land where the ruins of fort and mound and temple of the dim mysterious Mound Builders were plain during her early and childhood years, and where likewise at the same time were to be seen the vestiges of villages and the traces of the war-path and camping grounds of the red lords of the forest, in a country they loved so well as a private hunting ground. These ruins, visible around the playground of her infancy, were the fading monuments of two of the most wonderful empires of the world—the Mound Builder and the Indian. The Mound Builders, a race with civilization but without history, stretched wide their realm from the Mississippi to the Alleghenies, and came either over Behring Strait, on its ice-bound floor, or fled from fabled Atlantis, when it was sinking in earthquake throes beneath the blue waves of the Atlantic. Without domestic animals they erected forts, great temples, altars, effigies, and tomb mounds. Southward and sunward they traveled after many generations of permanent residence, and were undoubtedly the architects and builders of the great halls, cities, temples, and the aqueducts of the Montezumas and the Incas of Peru. Their age corresponded with the stone and the beginning



of the bronze period of Europe, and whether the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians were their degenerated descendants, or that fever and famine, or plague swept them from off the face of the earth, we know not. We only know that in mystery was their origin, in power and civilization was their reign, and in darkness and gloom came their sad fate of decay and extinction.

The Indian who succeeded the Mound Builder was a race possessed of a tradition but having no civilization, and whose origin has been a fruitful subject of conflicting theories, which only agree in making him of Mongolian extraction, on account of the affinity of his language to that of the Tartar groups of languages. The Indian copied after the Mound Builder in flint and stone for rude weapons and crude utensils, while fort and mound only suggested to him stone pile graves, memorial heap, and stone circle, and the overgrown highways which he found were only partly reproduced in war-path and hunting trail.

Mrs. Searight's infancy and youth were passed when warrior and chief, like flitting shadows, were going to and fro on their way to see their great father at Washington. During her youthful days, she came in contact with that wonderful class of people of the Alleghenies, who were then pushing westward, where their courage and arms were destined to win the country from the Lakes to the Rio Grande. Foremost as well as most numerous and always prominent in that western tide were the Scotch-Irish, the grandest self-asserting race that ever lived in the world. One of this noble race she married, in the person of William Searight, who, for honesty, sterling integrity, and an enduring name in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, has been scarcely paralleled, as was shown by the vast assemblage who came to his funeral to add their testimony to the lofty worth in life of the distinguished dead. Ere a score of years had passed over the head of the subject of this sketch, she had witnessed the departure of the

red lords of the forest, and the passing of the backwoodsmen to their mission of conquest in the valley of the Mississippi, and then was chosen as one of the young maidens who strewed flowers in the pathway of General Marquis de LaFayette when he passed through the county which bears his honored name. She was the last survivor of that little band of youth and beauty, and likewise amongst the last of the assembled hundreds at Uniontown who gazed upon General LaFayette, America's most honored guest and noblest friend. Frequently, in speaking of this interesting event, she has stated that she heard the smack of the kiss when General LaFayette and Albert Gallatin, then a distinguished resident of Fayette county, met and greeted each other on the steps of the old court house of that day. After this, for a quarter of a century, she lived on the old National road, and witnessed in that time the full-orbed glory of stage coach travel wane and die before the iron pathway which, within her span of life, was to stretch throughout the land from ocean to ocean. During the next fifteen years, which only carried her from the prime of life to early old age, she witnessed the second stage of railroad growth and the rise and termination of the greatest civil war in the world's history. From the close of this war until the centennial year, she witnessed the resting period, as it were, of the nation, ere it moved forward in the van of modern progress of the world. From the centennial year until the close of her life, surrounded with kind friends and endearing relatives, she beheld an era unequalled in the world's advancement. During that time the phonograph had brought back the voices of those who had spoken, and had made their tones triumphant over time, death and the tomb; the telephone has annihilated distance in conversation, and electricity in a more pleasing form than as the storm fire of the heavens, has lighted up the gloom of night in city and town, while the imprisoned gases in the earth have been conducted into man-





BURIAL PLACE.

sion and manufactory to afford heat and service without dust or ash.

Mrs. Rachel (Searight) Stidger, in her eighty-eight years of life, was signally fortunate in seeing more change of event, and of advancement in the material world and the history of the human race, than many of the untold millions of the past. Her life was consistent, pleasant and useful, and Time presented to her his most wonderful panorama of change and achievements. Reared amidst the ruins of two races, it was her privilege to witness the grandest triumphs of the third, the Anglo-Saxon, such as the birth of all the great American industries, and the development of one of the wonderful modes of modern travel, also not only the invention of, but also the adoption and growth of the telegraph, telephone and phonograph, and the development of electricity for light, heat and power. When her eyes first saw the light of day there was not an iron ploughshare in the whole world, nor was there a steamboat, steamship, locomotive nor railway train: telegraphing and telephoning were unknown; most of the inventions in machinery and nearly all the appliances for comfort and convenience were also unknown. The improvements in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc., were all made during the span of her life. What a privilege, and yet what a responsibility to be permitted to live so long and witness so much. Like her sainted mother and her ancestors named, she was entombed, and over her grave was written the chilling word, "died." Alongside this, however, thanks be to God, were written the more cheering words, "to be resurrected." In the fullness of years she passed to her reward, but left us the precious privilege of recalling and talking over the beautiful history of her long life. Sweet as are the memories of her long, useful and never to be forgotten life, yet the scythe of time came to gather the ripened sheaf into the garner. Around the scenes of her infant childhood and girlhood days, death, in seeming reluctance,

came and whitened the ruddy cheek, stilled the melodious tongue, dimmed the sparkling eye, and hung a pale flag over the citadel of her priceless heart. And yet how comforting it is to feel and know that that same cold messenger instantly and unhesitatingly held forth in his hand a parchment signed by Him who knows that "we are but dust," and "Who doeth all things well," and whilst sadly reading the stern mandate, pointed to a better life, "a house of many mansions," into whose sacred portals he can never enter. How beautiful and lovely it is to feel that in addition to having been a friend to all the living, she was also even a friend to the king of terrors himself. The interment of her remains took place in Grace church burying ground, Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday afternoon, January 7th, 1893, from whose commanding site can be seen, not very far distant to the eastward, the beautiful mountains over which, in her infancy, she came, and at the foot of which she lived her earliest and latest years, and also from where she was beckoned by the Redeemer, homeward, whither she frequently in angelic tones said she wanted to go.

Her funeral services were conducted by the Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Uniontown, and the Rector of Christ's church, Brownsville. Notwithstanding the excessive coldness of the weather, large numbers of her old Uniontown friends and many others from the surrounding country assembled to witness the interment of her remains at Grace church, and were touched by the beautiful and solemn service, and by the rendering of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was sung by the choir during the interment. After her death, letters of condolence and tributes of respect to her Christian life and character were received by her children from many different parts of this and other States.

Those who would be like her must learn to follow in the footsteps of the Savior.







COL. T. B. SEARIGHT.

COL. THOMAS BROWNFIELD SEARIGHT.

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Col. Thomas Brownfield Searight, the oldest in practice of the lawyers at the Uniontown bar, and one of the prominent and well-known public men of Fayette county, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. A man of good legal attainments, fine literary ability, and extended political influence. Thomas Brownfield Searight is the eldest son of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, and was born in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1827.

Col. T. B. Searight was reared on a farm and successfully prosecuted his academic studies at Dr. Wilson's Academy and Madison college at Uniontown. He entered Washington College May 1, 1844, and was graduated from that famous old institution of learning in the class of 1848. One of his classmates was Judge Slagle, of Pittsburg. Another was Hon. J. Murray Clark, and one of his warm and intimate friends while there was Hon. James G. Blaine, who graduated one year earlier. Leaving college, Colonel Searight read law under James Veech, a learned historian and able jurist, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1850. In 1851, his father being a proprietor of the *Genius of Liberty*, the organ of the Fayette county Democracy, Colonel Searight assumed charge of the paper as editor, and conducted it until the beginning of the war against the South. In 1857 he was elected prothonotary, and in 1860 was re-elected. In 1853 he represented Fayette county in the house of representatives of the State legislature, and was re-elected in 1864. Two years later he was chosen State senator from the district composed of the

counties of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland. He was a leading member as well as one of the acknowledged leaders of his party on the floor of the house and senate, serving on many of the important committees, took a prominent part in all important legislation, and was generally successful in securing the passage of measures that he favored and advocated. Active in behalf of the people's interests of his district, he received many manifestations of regard from Governors Curtin and Geary, and on the proposition to ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, his speeches in all the debates arising thereon were both effective and conspicuous against their ratification by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Democratic State convention of 1857 that nominated William F. Paeker for Governor; of 1860 that nominated Henry D. Foster; of 1863 that nominated Judge Woodward; of 1866 that nominated Heister Clymer; of 1869 that nominated A. H. Dill, and of 1882 that nominated Robert Emory Pattison. He was delegate to the National Democratic conventions at Chicago that nominated Gen. George B. McClellan and Grover Cleveland for the presidency, in 1864 and 1884. In all the political campaigns since 1848, he has taken an active and leading part in Fayette county, and at various other points throughout the State. Without solicitation upon his part, he was appointed in 1873, by President Grant, surveyor-general of Colorado, and served as such for three years. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary for a third term, and three years later elected for a fourth term. In 1883 he received the Democratic nomination for the judgeship of the Fourteenth Judicial district, but opposing influences in an adjoining county, and dissensions in his own party in Fayette county, prevented his election.

October 29, 1857, he was married to Miss Rose E. Flenniken, only daughter of Hon. Robert P. Flenniken. They have four children: Emily, William, Eliza and Anne Ham-

ilton. Hon. Robert P. Flenniken was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in San Francisco in 1879. He practiced law for many years at Uniontown, was an able lawyer, and served three terms in the Pennsylvania legislature, was appointed in 1845 minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark, under President Polk, and subsequently served as associate justice of the Territory of Utah, under President Buchanan. At the close of his last term as prothonotary, Colonel Searight again resumed the active practice of law, and has secured a large practice. For over thirty years he has almost continually held important offices, and has always discharged the duties devolving upon him creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the public. Rev. J. S. Marquis, a fine scholar and able writer, has the following paragraph in his biography of Colonel Searight, his college class mate: "Searight has made some valuable contributions to literature. His letters on States' Rights are logical and evidently prepared with great care and research." His forthcoming history of The Old Pike, containing reminiscences, romance, accident and incident, and scenes along this old throughfare in its earlier days, is also a gem of that kind of writing. We quote the following sentences from the opening chapter of "The Old Pike" as illustrative of the style of the work: "The National Road was for many years the great highway of the Nation, preceding the era of canals and railroads and rivaling in grandeur the Appian way that connected ancient Rome and southern Italy. Its numerous and magnificent stone bridges, with splendid, handsomely turned arches, and its iron mile posts, attest the skill of the workmen engaged in its construction, and remain enduring monuments of its grandeur and solidity." Colonel Searight is easily approached, is affable in manner and easy in conversation. His practice is before the courts of Fayette county, United States district courts, state court at Pittsburg and the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In

the field of politics he has ever steadfastly held to the principles founded by Jefferson, and afterwards so ably espoused and powerfully enunciated by Jackson. Having carefully studied the history and examined the principles of all the great political parties that have ever existed in the country, his early democratic principles have become his mature convictions.

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EWING BROWNFIELD SEARIGHT.

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One of the most popular and efficient superintendents of the National Road, or "Old Pike," is Ewing Brownfield Searight, who is the second son of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, and was born at the village of Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1828. He received a good practical English education, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed successfully ever since.

On February 3, 1859, Mr. Searight was united in marriage, by Rev. Samuel Page, Rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, Brownsville, with Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Zadoc and Lydia (Woodward) Jackson, of Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Searight was educated at the Brownsville seminary, when it was under the charge of Rev. Baker. To Mr. and Mrs. Searight have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Rachel, born August 26, 1860; and William, August 11, 1863. Rachel married Charles J. McCormick, and died August 11, 1882, leaving one child, Searight Ray, who was born August 1, 1882. William is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and married Jennie Louisa Patterson, daughter of Sydney Patterson.



EWING B. SEAIRIGHT.







JEAN (SEARIGHT) SHUMAN.



Ewing B. Searight is a man of standing and influence in the community where he resides, and has ever been active in the political affairs, and useful in the religious matters of his township. He and his wife are members of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is senior warden of the vestry. He served his township as auditor for ten years, and as school director from 1869 to 1875, and was poor house director of his county for six years. Mr. Searight is active, energetic and generous, and ranks high as an excellent citizen and substantial business man, who possesses good judgment and exercises great care and prudence in whatever enterprise he engages. Mr. Searight was superintendent of the National road or pike in Fayette county, by appointment of Governor Pattison, for two years, during which term he rendered the best of satisfaction in his management of his part of that great thoroughfare of travel, which, in its palmy days, rivaled the great highways of the old world in the days of Roman supremacy and dominion.

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JEAN (SEARIGHT) SHUMAN.

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The third child and eldest daughter of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, is Jean (Searight) Shuman, who was born in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1830. She received her education at Washington Female seminary, then under the charge of Mrs. Sarah R. (Foster) Hanna, who was a well-known teacher and a prominent member of the Seceder church, of Western Pennsylvania. On April 25, 1849, she married Captain Thomas Shuman, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, who died February 11, 1878. Soon after her husband's

death Mrs. Shuman removed to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where she has resided ever since.

To their union were born eight children: William Searight, Florine, Emma Virginia, George Bowman, Thomas, Elizabeth Searight, Rachel Searight and Samuel Ramsey.

Capt. Thomas Shuman was six feet in height, and of commanding physique, genial disposition and good address. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and when the river men, before the war, were looking for men of intelligence and capacity for commanders, they selected him and placed him in charge of the most popular side-wheel passenger packet that ran between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. He commanded the respect of all the business men along the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and the writer has traveled with him on those streams and always found him genial and sociable amongst all the vexations attendant upon his duties as commander of a boat.

Capt. Thomas Shuman was a son of George and Huldah (Bowman) Shuman, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and was born March 27, 1825. When quite a lad he learned the tinner and coppersmith trade with his father, but never followed that occupation. In 1844, when but nineteen years old, he formed a fondness for the river, and commenced steamboating on the steamer "Oella" as second clerk, and subsequently held positions of first and second clerk on the "Massachusetts," "Swatara," "Shenandoah," and "Federal Arch," and was promoted to captain of the latter. He next commanded the "U. S. Mail" and "Goody Friends." The latter boat was burnt by the Confederates at Nashville. During the war he held positions on the transport vessels "St. Cloud," "Volunteer" and "Silver Cloud." At the siege of Vicksburg he commanded the "Nora" and "Waunita," in the gunboat service, and ran the blockade up the Yazoo Pass with a boat-load of soldiers under a heavy fire from the Confederate guns, and was at Vicksburg





CAPT. WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces to General Grant. Since the close of the war he held the positions at different times of government store-keeper and gauger, and was in the performance of one or the other of these duties at the time he was stricken with the disease which terminated his life. The steamboats at the various wharves and those under way on the Monongahela and lower waters lowered their flags to half-mast on the announcement of his death. A packet descended the Monongahela to Brownsville on the morning of the funeral with flags at half-mast and landed a large number of passengers who came thence to attend the funeral, which is said to have been the largest and most imposing that had occurred in that place for many a day. He died February 11, 1878. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Rector of St. John's church, West Brownsville, assisted by other divines. He was also buried with the honors and rites of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a worthy member.

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CAPT. WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

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One of the best local newspaper editors that Pennsylvania ever produced was Capt. William Searight, who had served bravely in the late civil war, and was popular wherever he was known, on account of genial nature and generous impulses. He was the third son of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight, and was born at Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1834. He received his education at Joshua V. Gibbon's select school, and in Dunlap's Creek academy, and Madison and Washington colleges, and after serving for some time as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Col. Ew-



ing Brownfield, of Uniontown, he was nominated on July 12, 1853, for a cadetship at West Point military academy, by Hon. John L. Dawson, then a distinguished member of Congress. He passed his examination, and entered West Point, where he remained but a year, and resigned, although Gen. Robert E. Lee, who took considerable interest in him, told him that "because you are not fond of mathematics, is no reason why you should not make a good soldier." Returning from West Point he was variously engaged for some time, then became a clerk on a steamboat, which position he left some time later to take a full business course in the Iron City commercial college of Pittsburg, which thoroughly qualified him for positions which he afterwards filled with credit. Leaving the Iron City college, he went to Nebraska Territory, where he served at Nebraska City, and then at Omaha, as a clerk for Governor A. S. Black. From Nebraska he returned to Uniontown, and became a clerk in the prothonotary's office, then under charge of his brother, Col. T. B. Searight, and the office records attest his excellent penmanship and fine business ability. While serving in the prothonotary's office the late civil war began, and he was among the first in his county to enlist. He was mustered into the service on April 24, 1861, in Capt. S. Duncan Oliphant's company (G) of the celebrated 8th reserves, or 37th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He was elected first sergeant, and the military tactics he had acquired now became of great service to him in drilling the company. At Drainsville he led the company at double quick to the battle-field, and on account of his bravery and coolness displayed on that occasion was promoted on December 30, 1861, when Capt. Oliphant was made colonel of the regiment, from first sergeant to captain, over the heads of several of the officers that ranked him. In the spring of 1862 he became sick, and was compelled to resign on May 21st of that year, but after remaining at home long enough

to recruit his health, he again entered the Union service, and served in the 88th Pennsylvania regiment, which was rapidly nearing Appomattox when Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia.

The Eighth Reserve regiment was formed from companies recruited for three months' service, but not accepted, which had rendezvoused at Camp Wright, twelve miles above Pittsburg, on the Allegheny river. Forty-three companies were here assembled, of which only those belonging to the Erie regiment had a regimental organization. The camp was under the command of Col. John W. McLane, was pleasantly located, and kept in a neat and healthy condition. Early in June it was visited by Gen. McCall, and the companies selected to form the Eighth regiment were ordered to Camp Wilkins, near the city of Pittsburg, where, on the 28th, it was organized by the choice of the following field officers: George S. Hays, M. D., of Allegheny county, colonel; S. D. Oliphant, lieutenant-colonel, of Fayette county; and J. B. Gardner, major, of Fayette county. Col. Hays was possessed of considerable military knowledge, having commanded the "Duquesne Greys," a Pittsburg company of some renown, during the three previous years. Drill by companies, without arms, had been practiced at Camp Wright; it was now armed and uniformed, and drilled by battalion, the camp being under command of Col. Hays. On the 20th of July it was ordered to Washington, and proceeded by rail to Harrisburg, where it received additional equipments; from thence to Baltimore, where it encamped and received tents, arriving in Washington on the 23rd, and encamped on Meridian Hill. Remaining here until the 2d of August it was ordered to the Reserve Camp, at Tennallytown, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds. The Seventh regiment, having been posted on picket duty at Great Falls, on the Potomac, was vigorously shelled by the enemy, and, in anticipation of his crossing in force, a

call was made for reinforcements. The Eighth was promptly sent to its support, and remained several days on duty in this vicinity. The Confederates made no further demonstrations. General McCall, in reporting the condition of the Eighth at this time, says: "It numbers eight hundred and ninety men, armed with rifles and muskets of improved patterns. An officer is out recruiting for it. The men are well equipped and well drilled." From Tenallytown the Eighth moved, on the 9th of October, across the Potomac to Langley, Virginia, where it took position, with the division, in line with the army of the Potomac, and where, subsequently, it went into winter quarters. Picket lines were established on a long line of hills running at right angles with the pike and with the Potomac, a mile and a half in front of the camp.

Here the regiment was thoroughly drilled and instructed by the regimental officers, and joined in brigade drill, conducted by General Reynolds, when the men were required to carry their knapsacks with at least their blankets. On the morning in which the Third brigade encountered the Confederates at Dranesville, the First brigade marched to Difficult creek, five miles away. At the sound of the enemy's guns, General Reynolds started on the double-quick for the field, but only arrived in time to see the Confederates scatter before the steady fire of Ord's advancing columns.

Upon the breaking up of winter quarters the regiment moved with the division, first to Hunter's Mills, and thence to Alexandria, where the army was ordered to concentrate for embarkation to the Peninsula. Here it encamped, and before its turn for moving came, the division was attached to the First corps, under General McDowell, and ordered to remain in front of Washington. From Alexandria it moved to Manasses and thence to Warrenton Junction, where the men made frequent excursions to the Bull Run battle-ground, and for a time occupied the quarters of the

Confederate troops. Following up the advance of the First cavalry and King's division, the reserves marched, Reynolds' brigade in advance, to Falmouth. On the 24th of May, Reynolds crossed the river and occupied the town of Fredericksburg, and soon after commenced an advance upon the Richmond & Potomac railroad. This route being deemed impracticable, the brigade was recalled, and the division was sent by water to the Peninsula. Debarking at White House the regiment marched to Gaines' Mill, where it joined McClellan's army.

After the close of the war Captain Searight was recommended for a clerkship in the treasury department by Hon. John L. Dawson, and the excellent penmanship of his letter of application caused the secretary of the treasury to send for him to see if it were his own writing. He was given the clerkship and was employed in writing letters as dictated by his secretary and his assistant. At the close of President Johnson's term he resigned and came home, and entered upon his newspaper career.

Captain Searight (popularly known as "B,") first went on to the *Genius* as its local editor, while A. M. Gibson was editor and proprietor. It was then located on Morgantown street, where D. F. Cooper once lived. He greatly increased the circulation of this paper, and at the close of Gibson's editorship of the *Genius* he went on the *American Standard*, Mr. W. H. Miller and uncle then being its editors and proprietors. Notwithstanding the politics of the *Standard* he greatly increased the subscription list, many Democrats taking it because "B" was its local editor. A. M. Gibson, formerly of the *Genius* and *The Paper*, once of Pittsburg, and more recently the able and distinguished correspondent of the New York *Sun* and other New York papers, and famous as the reporter of the Credit Mobilier and postoffice frauds, knew and appreciated better than any editor, perhaps, the ability and social qualities of "B." Mr. W. H. Miller, once editor of the *Standard*, also knew

and appreciated his worth, and was among the most sincere to drop a tear to his memory. He was local editor of the *Democrat* at the time of his death, and added greatly to the popularity of that paper. As a writer he had no equal in his line. His varied experience, as heretofore narrated, fitted him for almost any position. It also gave him a large stock of that very scarce commodity — good common sense. When any one wanted a good local, free from cant and nonsense, and stripped of verbiage, "B" was the man they wanted to write it. But whilst the foregoing to his numerous friends may be of interest, there was something in the last day of his existence to his immediate relatives that was sacred.

He died on Sunday evening, July 31st, 1881, at nineteen minutes to nine o'clock, surrounded by many sorrowing friends and relatives. He seemed to be dying from early in the morning until late in the evening of that beautiful day of rest, and yet not a single ache or pain did he complain of, and his mind was as clear as a bell until within about a couple of hours before he died, when it seemed to be only slightly clouded. This gave opportunity for him to express his faith in the religion of Jesus, which he did very sincerely and earnestly. He repeated the Apostles' creed, and expressed his belief in it. He said his sins were chiefly against himself, and he felt that he had few to repent of. He had not a moment's pain during the twenty-four hours preceding his death. His spirit passed quietly and serenely away. His remains were buried at the Grace church burial ground, near those of his father and near the scenes of his childhood, on Tuesday, August 2, 1881, under the auspices of Will F. Stewart Post, Grand Army of the Republic, 180, and by the ritual of the Episcopal church.

A beautiful incident, of which we cannot refrain from speaking in connection with his last moments, is that on Wednesday preceding his death, when he was too weak to





JAMES A. SEARIGHT.



go up town, he stood by the gate and took by the hand many of his old acquaintances and friends, and asked some of them to come in and share his hospitalities. To his immediate friends, the trees in the yard, to which he was so attached, whose symmetry he directed, seemed to speak of his absence. The shorn grass seemed to speak of his absence; the vines clinging to the walls, placed there by his hands, seemed to speak of his absence; the beautiful flowers seemed to speak of his absence. In short, everything in yard and garden, to which he was so devotedly attached, seemed to speak of his absence. May he rest in peace.

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JAMES ALLISON\* SEARIGHT.

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“Among the many prominent and successful business men of Fayette county, none are more modest and unassuming, and yet more conscientious and useful, than James Allison Searight, who represents at Uniontown

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\*James Allison Searight was named for James Allison, one of the most worthy and honorable men that Fayette county, Pennsylvania, has ever produced. The life story of James Allison is so well told by one who knew him well that we reproduce it here with the hope that some one who may read it will be profited by the perusal, as Mr. Allison was a man worthy of imitation. “James Allison, without whose biography the history of Menallen township, and particularly the village of Searights, would be incomplete, was born near Laurel Hill, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1801. His parents (John and Elizabeth (McCleary) Allison, were natives of York county and ‘Seeders,’ and their parents came from Scotland), lived and died in that neighborhood, and their remains were buried in the Laurel Hill graveyard. In early life James Allison (he had two brothers and two sisters, named John, William, Elizabeth and Jane) moved from the locality of Laurel Hill and settled on Redstone Creek, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and learned to be a fuller of cloth under William Searight, in whose family he ever afterwards made his home. When William Searight bought the homestead on which is the village of Searights, James Allison moved with him to it, where he lived and died. He was born to no other inheritance than that of a noble character and good name, and was in early life thrown upon these his only resources. He held the responsible office of commissioner of the county from 1837 to 1840, and, as was the case in all his business transactions, acquitted himself creditably and honorably. He also held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was postmaster at the village of Searights from the time of the establishment of the office in 1845 until within a very short time of his death, having filled the longest continuous term of office of any postmaster in the State, and perhaps in

some of the leading and reliable insurance companies of both the old and new world. James Allison Searight, youngest son of William and Rachel Searight, was born on the old "Searight Homestead," Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1836. Until at fourteen years of age he remained at home and attended the local schools of his neighborhood. In 1850, he began an academic course in Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Academy—then in its most palmy days—and during his attendance there was instructed by Dr. Wilson (founder of the school), Dr. Black, and Professors Powers, Downs, Chalfant and Mercier. Leaving the academy, he spent some time in the banking house of John T. Hogg, at Brownsville, and from the bank he took a partial commercial course at Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859, he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; after the first term he was admitted to the freshman class, and was graduated from there in 1863. One of his classmates was E. L. Stanton, son of the great war secretary, Hon. E. M. Stanton. During his college course, the Presi-

the United States. So long and so very attentively did he occupy this position that he became a part of the town thought to be entirely indispensable. He was a conscientious and consistent member of the Episcopal church, and was for very many years senior warden of Grace church, Menallen township. He was married in early life (we give the transcript of his marriage from Squire James Cope's docket, who was the father of Sheriff Eli Cope, 'Was married at the house of William Piersol, in Washington township, by me on the third day of November, 1825, James Allison to Mary Wilkinson in the presence of a number of witnesses.—JAMES COPE, J.P.')

and his wife died shortly after their marriage. He had no family. The life of James Allison is well worthy of imitation. It was straightforward, unflinching, unchequered, and uneventful. His habits were extremely plain, simple, sensible, sober, temperate, and industrious. His manner was free, open, frank, friendly and courteous. His character was a perfect lighthouse of honesty, truthfulness and uprightness. So highly was he esteemed for these qualities, it became a common saying in the surrounding community of which he was a part that 'if Jimmy Allison says it is so, it must be so; ' or ' if Jimmy Allison did so, it must be right.' These sayings still reverently linger in the memories of his old neighbors. He died suddenly on July 4, 1881, of a congestive spasm, to which he was subject. His remains were interred in Grace church burial ground, on July 5, 1881. The Rev. R. S. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's church, Uniontown, and Grace church, Menallen, officiated at his funeral, and in the course of his remarks said that he had known James Allison intimately for twenty years, and for that period had been his personal friend, and he knew of nothing in his life and character that he would have blotted from the book of remembrance. Notwithstanding it was mid-harvest, and the weather was extremely hot, Grace church was crowded by neighbors and friends to witness the funeral rites of James Allison—an honest man—"God's noblest work."

dent of the institution resigned, raised a regiment for the army, and it was not long until it was Mr. Searight's sad duty to help entomb the body of the soldier college President, near the old chapel of Kenyon College. At the close of his collegiate term in 1863, he became a student of Divinity under Dr. Ohl, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1865 entered the Philadelphia Divinity school. At the end of a year's close application to theological studies, his health began to fail and he was compelled to abandon his chosen profession. Mr. Searight passed a couple of years in Washington City; and in 1871, he came home and opened his present insurance and real estate agency.

“He is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church at Uniontown, and has frequently represented the church in its diocesan councils. He was a member of the diocesan council when the first division of the diocese of Pennsylvania was made, and was also a member when Dr. Kerfoot was elected bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg. He was also a member of the diocesan convention which elected Dr. Whitehead, the present bishop, and served on the committee that notified him of his election. In 1873 Mr. Searight, with several others, applied for and obtained the charter of the “People's Bank of Fayette County,” with a capital stock of \$50,000. Shortly after its formation Mr. Searight was elected cashier, and upon the death of the President of the bank, Colonel Ewing Brownfield, in 1889, Mr. Searight was elected his successor, a position he now holds. He has spent considerable time and money in securing facts and data for an accurate sketch to preserve for all time to come the memory of his family and ancestry, and is justly proud of having had the privilege of looking after his aged mother in her declining years. He has taken a deep interest in the success of the Biographical Cyclopedia as the only sure way of preserving the ancestral history of Fayette county. For over twenty

years Mr. Searight has conducted a large and continually increasing insurance business. His agency represents seventeen of the largest fire, life and accident insurance companies of the world. Represents the *Ætna*, North America, Hartford, National, Connecticut, Phœnix of Hartford, Pennsylvania, Farmers' of York (United States),—Royal, Phœnix, Guardian, London, Lancashire, Queen (England,) and Western (Canada,) Traveler's Life, Traveler's Accident, and United States Plate Glass of Philadelphia. Altogether he represents over fifty millions of capital."—*From Gresham's Cyclopaedia of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.*

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ELIZABETH (SEARIGHT) COLVIN.

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The youngest child of William and Rachel (Brownfield) Searight is Elizabeth (Searight) Colvin, who was born at Searights, in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1839. She received her education at Washington Female seminary, then under charge of Mrs. Sarah R. (Foster) Hanna, a Scotch-Irish teacher of ability and reputation. On January 7, 1869, she married Joseph T. Colvin, who is now President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have resided ever since their marriage in Pittsburg.

Joseph Truman Colvin is a son of Levi and Eliza (McDonald) Colvin, and was born in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1838. He received his education at Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian academy and Jefferson college. Having an aptitude for commercial pursuits, and possessing good business qualifications, he resolved upon leaving college to follow his inclinations for a life business, and entered the commission



ELIZABETH (SEARIGHT) COLVIN.





house of his father at Brownsville, which had been established by George W. Cass, the first superintendent of the old National Road. After several years of successful operations as a commission merchant, Mr. Colvin resolved to widen the sphere of his labors, and went to Pittsburg, where he was successively a member of the well-known grocery firms of Smith, Johnson & Colvin, and Johnson & Colvin. His usual success attended him in the grocery business, and after some years spent with profitable results he turned his attention to banking, in which he has achieved signal success and won high rank as an able financier. Mr. Colvin became President of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, at a time when that now prosperous institution was not in the best financial condition, but under his wise and economic administration all difficulties were soon overcome, and confidence, safety and prosperity insured, where doubt, distrust and fear had existed. Mr. Colvin is a Republican politically, and takes quite an interest in the political issues of the day. He is a man of judgment, prudence and decision, who prefers conservative success to the risks of rash speculation. He has been chiefly instrumental in making the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce what it is to-day, one of the soundest and most prosperous financial institutions of the Iron City and of the Keystone Commonwealth.

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SAMUEL RAMSEY SEAWRIGHT.

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Samuel Ramsey Seawright, one of the pioneer business men of Ohio and of Indiana, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1785. He lived with his grandfather, Samuel Ramsey, at "Letort Springs,"



Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to his home in the Ligonier valley, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with his father in the fulling business. In 1805 he married Mary Anne Wilson, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. After his marriage he removed to a farm on the Clarion river, where he remained until 1811, at which date he removed his family to Warren county, Ohio. He came down the Clarion river into the Conemaugh, and from the Conemaugh into the Allegheny, and from the Allegheny into the Ohio, in a flat boat. His brother, Alexander, helped him to build the flat boat. He landed at Cincinnati, Ohio, and went out about thirty miles, on to what is called Dick's Creek, where he built a fulling mill and engaged in the business of dressing cloth, a trade he had learned from his father. At this place both himself and wife connected themselves with the Dick's Creek Presbyterian church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Matthew G. Wallace. He remained here until 1823, when he removed his family to Butler county, Ohio, about eight miles north of Hamilton, Ohio. Here both himself and wife connected themselves with the "Seven Mile" Presbyterian church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Francis Manfort. In the year 1830, he removed from this locality and settled in Clinton county, Indiana, on a farm situated on the middle fork of Wild Cat Creek, near where Rossville now stands. Here he lived until his death. He and his wife were the founders of the Middle Fork Presbyterian church, Clinton county, Indiana. Before there was a church building, church services were regularly held at their home. The first school house in the township of Ross was built on his farm, and on ground donated by him. He was a man of sterling integrity. Few men possessed a higher sense of honor than did Samuel Ramsey Seawright. His benevolence was unbounded. In his entire neighborhood he was looked to for advice and counsel. He was



MRS. MARY ANNE (WILSON) SEAWRIGHT.





SAMUEL RAMSEY SEAWRIGHT, M.D.



frequently selected by his neighbors as an umpire to settle disputes arising between them. He did more than any other citizen to mould the character of the neighborhood in which he resided. No one equaled him in his efforts to advance the morals and the old-fashioned Presbyterianism of his neighborhood. He was taken with a congestive chill and died in the month of August, 1840. His remains were interred in what is known as the Oxford Presbyterian burial ground, near the town of Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

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SAMUEL RAMSEY SEAWRIGHT, M. D.

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Dr. Samuel Ramsey Seawright, one of Indiana's most prominent physicians, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 28, 1824. He came to Clinton county, Indiana, with his father, and with him engaged for a time in farming. After the death of his father, being too young to carry on the large farm of his father alone, he removed on to a small farm near Frankfort, Indiana. He attended the public schools in Frankfort from his home on the farm until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. W. G. Byers, of Frankfort, Indiana. By the assistance of his brother Wilson, he attended the Indiana Medical college, at LaPorte, Indiana, from which institution he received a diploma in 1850. After graduating he commenced the practice of medicine in Mooresville, near Indianapolis, in Morgan county, Indiana. From this place he removed to and continued his profession at Dayton, Indiana. He practiced alone for awhile and then went into partnership with Dr. D. B. Crouse, an old practitioner of that place. He continued in this partnership for about seventeen years. Soon after removing

to Dayton he connected himself with the Presbyterian church of that place, then under the pastoral care of Rev. James A. Carnahan. After leaving Dayton he removed to LaFayette, Indiana, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine up to the present time. While in Dayton, Indiana, he married Ann Rizer, a member of Rev. Mr. Carnahan's congregation. Ever since his connection with the church he has been an active member in it, as has also his estimable wife. He was elected an elder of the church, but declined it for professional reasons. Whilst his brothers and other relatives swung into the Republican party in the days of the civil war, he held to his moorings and is still an active and zealous Democrat. He has been an active member of the party from his youth up. He never sought office, though often urged to do so, but in 1882 his friends took him up and elected him coroner, a position he filled with great credit to himself and his party and friends. He always felt that active office holding politics would conflict with the duties of his chosen profession, and he stubbornly refused to run for such positions. Dr. Seawright is not only popular as a physician, but is universally respected as a good citizen. He is a man who would prefer to lose his right arm from the socket than to violate his integrity or honor. He is now President of the Indiana State Board of Health, and continues in active practice. His reputation is not local, but extends throughout the State of Indiana. The Doctor cared for his aged mother under his own roof up to the time of her death, an act he feels more proud of than any thing he has ever done. Dr. Seawright has lived his life so as to command respect and win confidence, and in professional knowledge and experience ranks high in a State well known as having many able physicians. The Dr. spells his name with a "w," sticks to the old family religion and politics, which, with the foregoing record, makes him one of the very best representatives of the family in the west.



## REV. SAMUEL RAMSEY SEAWRIGHT.

“Few men were ever more universally esteemed and beloved by those who knew them, than the faithful pastor who presided so long over the Presbyterian church in this city, until the condition of his health forced him to retire.” Such are the words used by a leading paper at Delphi, Indiana, at the commencement of a long biographical sketch of Rev. Samuel Ramsey Seawright, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was a son of William and Isabella (Stockton) Seawright, and a grandson of Samuel Ramsey Seawright, whose parents, William and Jean (Ramsey) Seawright, were the founders of the Fourth Branch of the Seawright family.

“Samuel R. Seawright was born November 30, 1836, at Rossville, Clinton county, Indiana. He was, therefore, in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. In 1837 the family moved to Frankfort, where Mr. Seawright lived until he entered the ministry. He received his collegiate training at Waveland college, an institution afterward absorbed by Wabash college, at Crawfordsville. After his graduation he read law at Frankfort, and was admitted to the bar of the Clinton Circuit court. He was strongly impressed, however, with a belief that it was his duty to enter the ministry, and his father encouraged him in this: consequently he abandoned the practice of law and entered the Northwestern Seminary, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1862. He began his ministry at once, in Thorntown, Indiana, where he labored faithfully and successfully for five years, a part of this time serving a church in Romney in addition to his labors at Thorntown. In May, 1867, he, with his family, removed to Monticello, where for twelve years he labored as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In September, 1879, he became

pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, which he served faithfully and earnestly for more than ten years. Here the riper years of his life were spent, and while his physical strength was wasting year by year, and day by day, his mental vigor seemed unimpaired. His was a useful life throughout, and many a fellow creature is better for having known him." He died November 16, 1890.

Rev. Samuel R. Seawright married, on February 23, 1863, at Mulberry, Clinton county, Indiana, Mary Jane Harbison, who is a daughter of Thomas and Permelia (Croas) Harbison, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was born January 14, 1844, near Brown's Ferry, Hendricks county, Indiana. To their union were born four children, of whom three are living: William Harbison, born at Thorntown; and Willis Lord and Mary Jewell, born at Monticello, Indiana.

"Thorntown, Monticello, and Delphi, and the communities about them, have received the life and labors of the deceased, a continuous service of nearly thirty years. 'If is, perhaps, an unusual thing,' said Rev. Rice, in his funeral address, 'to chronicle the life of a minister who at no time during his ministerial life, was settled more than twenty-five miles from the place of his nativity.' He found plenty for a busy life to do of Christian work in his own neighborhood, and his remains will rest within a few miles of where his eyes first opened to the light.

"The funeral services were held at the church on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Rev. W. P. Koutz, of Cutler, an intimate friend of the deceased for many years, delivered the principal address, and was assisted in the funeral ceremonies by Rev. Otis A. Smith, of Frankfort, and Rev. H. T. Rice, Rev. John A. Maxwell, Rev. W. T. VanCleve, and Rev. L. E. Murray, of this city. The funeral was very largely attended, many of the relatives and friends of the deceased, living at various points in the State, coming to pay their last sad homage at the grave."





HON. WILSON SEAWRIGHT.  
FRANKFORT, IND.

HON. WILSON SEAWRIGHT.

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Of the men that the great State of Indiana has honored on account of their private virtues and public services, one is Hon. Wilson Seawright. He was a son of Samuel Ramsey and Mary Anne (Wilson) Seawright, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1807. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Warren county, Ohio. They settled on Dicks creek, where they remained until the fall of 1823, at which time they removed to Butler county, Ohio, and located on Seven Mile creek. In the fall of 1830 they removed to Clinton county, Indiana, and settled near the present site of Rossville. Wilson Seawright was a clothier and wool carder by trade, but the region in which he located was too sparsely settled to render his business remunerative, and in consequence of this fact, he went to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he started a small woolen factory four and a half miles southwest of Crawfordsville. He conducted business there until the Spring of 1837. In that year he sold out and removed to Frankfort, where he engaged in the dry goods trade; and several years later he started a steam woolen factory in that place. He subsequently abandoned the enterprise, as it failed to return the profits anticipated, and then purchased a farm near Frankfort and engaged in farming.

April 14, 1835, Mr. Seawright was united in marriage with Martha B. Mitchell, daughter of Judge Samuel Mitchell, one of the first associate judges of Clinton county, Indiana.

Wilson Seawright made a public profession of religion in 1833, in Oxford, connecting himself with the Presbyterian

church at Dayton, Indiana, then under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Carnahan, and throughout his whole life was faithful to the vows expressed on that occasion. After his removal to Frankfort he was elected deacon of the Presbyterian church, and a few years later was elected ruling elder. He was elected by his Presbytery as commissioner to the general assembly three successive terms. Although never an office-seeker, he was twice elected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State legislature. He was a member of that body during the memorable session of 1845-46, at which time Indiana was burdened with a heavy internal improvement debt. Neither principal nor interest had been paid for several years, and repudiation seemed inevitable. At this critical period, Charles Butler, of New York, came very opportunely before the legislature and submitted a proposition on behalf of the bondholders, agreeing to take the Wabash and Erie canal for one-half of the entire debt, provided the State would pay the interest promptly on the balance. This bill finally passed both branches of the legislature, after a very warm discussion, and is now known as the "Butler Bill." By this means Indiana was relieved of her indebtedness in a few years. Mr. Seawright gave this measure his hearty support, and was enthusiastic in pronouncing it the proudest act of his life. He was always an active mover in the public improvements of his county, and was the leading spirit in the railroad enterprise which has resulted in two other railroads through Clinton county. While in the legislature, during the winter of 1853, he completed an arrangement with the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad company by which their road was to be extended via Frankfort to Fort Wayne. He wrote to his constituents, who called a meeting and gave the measure their hearty endorsement. Circumstances, however, resulted adversely, and the project failed. Although this was a failure for the time, it awakened an interest which culminated in the completion of the

Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwest Railroad. This opened to Clinton county a means of transportation for her surplus produce, to which is due in a great measure her present prosperity.

Wilson Seawright was a man well known for upright character and integrity. His public and private life were marked by an inexorable submission to duty, which gained for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was a very zealous advocate of temperance, and carried out his temperance principles when it was to his financial disadvantage to do so. Through a long and useful life he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and in his old age possessed the fullest measure of that happiness secured by a clear conscience. He passed from time to eternity on October 21, 1885, at his home at Frankfort, Indiana, surrounded by his family and friends, and his remains sleep in the Frankfort cemetery.

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LIEUT. DAVID JONES SEARIGHT,

one of the successful business men of Keosauqua, Van-Buren county, Iowa, served gallantly as an officer in the Union Army, in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was in the hardest of the fighting at Stone River and Chicamauga. He is a son of Alexander and Catherine (Jones) Searight, and was born near Bethany, in Brooke county, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) February 25, 1832. At two years of age he was taken by his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on a farm near Woodgrove postoffice. He received a common school education, and in 1852 became a partner with his brother, John T. Searight, in the saddlery and harness business, at Unionville,



Morgan county, at which place he remained until 1855. He then disposed of his interest in the business, and followed journey work up to 1861, when on August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 18th Ohio volunteers, at Beverly, Washington county, Ohio. The regiment went into camp at Marietta, that State, and was mustered into the Federal service on September 1, 1861, at which time Mr. Searight was elected second sergeant of his company.

From Marietta the 18th moved to Camp Wool, at Athens, and next to Camp Denison, near Cincinnati, which it soon left for the seat of war in Kentucky and Tennessee. The regiment was successively encamped at Elizabeth and Bowling Green in the former and Nashville in the latter State. It then marched to Murfreesboro, which it left to pass Shelbyville, and was among the first Union troops to enter Huntsville, Alabama. From Huntsville the regiment was sent to Athens where it had an engagement with Scott's Confederate cavalry, and Mr. Searight was under fire for the first time. After this fight the 18th proceeded to Tusculumbia, but their southward march was checked at that place and they were ordered back to Nashville, Tennessee, to assist in staying Bragg's Confederate army, which had invaded Kentucky and Tennessee. The regiment became part of Negley's division, and did garrison duty at Nashville for nearly three months, at the end of which time it marched to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where it was actively engaged in the seven days' fight with Bragg's Confederate forces. On the 31st of December, 1862, Negley's gallant division, in a cedar thicket, was struggling against great odds, and the 18th Ohio was one of the regiments that sustained the fiercest assault of that day. During the next day, Bragg, as usual, massed his army and advanced in great strength. Negley's division was ordered forward to hold the fortunes of the day that then seemed going against the Union army, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, the most bitter of the whole battle. Both sides massed

their batteries and the air was full of shot and shell, while the infantry displayed great valor. Negley, with his division, resolved to conquer, and charged, driving the enemy before him and capturing a battery. The 18th Ohio took an active and serviceable part in the battle of Chicamauga, and then fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained throughout the siege of that place. On July 27, 1864, Sergeant Searight was promoted to first lieutenant for efficient service and personal bravery in the battles of Stone River and Chicamauga. The regiment, on October 26th, left Chattanooga and returned to Ohio, where it was mustered out of the Federal service at Columbus, on November 9, 1864. In hard marching and terrific fighting Lieutenant Searight had always been foremost, and was frequently complimented for his many soldierly qualities.

Returning to civil life he resumed his trade, and in 1866 removed from Morgan county, Ohio, to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he continued to work for three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the saddlery and harness business for himself, and his venture has proved highly successful. A man of good judgment and years of practical experience, his efforts command that satisfactory measure of success that he has enjoyed for the last quarter of a century.

## FIFTH BRANCH.

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### ALEXANDER SEAWRIGHT.

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Alexander Seawright, the second son and youngest of the five children of William and Anne (Hamilton) Seawright, of Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a minor at the time of his father's death. He was born in 1755, and was honored by having for his guardian, William Hamilton, the grandfather of James Hamilton, the statesman and "Nullifier Governor" of South Carolina, a full account of whom appears in the first part of this volume. He was reared to farming, the common and prevalent occupation of that day, and about 1780, after attaining his majority, went to that part of Augusta county, Virginia, which is now Albemarle, with his brother William and his sister Anne, who had married William Woods. Alexander Seawright was a successful farmer, and a highly esteemed citizen in the Old Dominion, and died suddenly, when in the very prime of manhood. He married Margaretta Logan, who passed away in 1826. To them were born three children:

- I. William, who married Mary Anne Young.
- II. Alexander, wedded Susan Beard.
- III. Margaretta, who married Robert Drury.

I. William Seawright, the eldest child of Alexander and Margaretta (Logan) Seawright, was born in 1790, and

in 1850 removed to Paris, Henry county, Tennessee, where he died November 29, 1854, and where his remains rest in Chapel Hill cemetery. He was a carpenter by trade, a Presbyterian and a whig, and on July 6, 1820, married Mary Anne Young, who was born in 1800, at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, and died October 6, 1855, at Paris, Tennessee. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Huckabout) Young. To William and Mary Anne (Young) Seawright were born nine children, four sons and five daughters:

1. Elizabeth Anne, born August 6, 1821, married on October 24, 1844, Samuel McCutcheon, and died July 12, 1884, her husband having preceded her to the tomb on May 16th of the same year. They had five children: William A., born October 24, 1847; Mary M., July 6, 1849; Samuel R., September 10, 1851; John Young, May 7, 1854; and Phebe Anne, December 4, 1857.

2. William Alexander, born November 18, 1823, and died April 24, 1884. He married Mary F. McCutcheon, and after her death wedded Sarah F. Aaron, who died May 4, 1859. On October 29, 1862, he married Martha A. Jones, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 10, 1845, and by his third marriage had five children: Sarah T., born December 18, 1863; Mary Anne, July 23, 1866; Robert E. Lee, November 24, 1867; William Gray, November 4, 1873; and John Andrew, September 3, 1875.

3. Margaretta, born June 17, 1826, and died in Henry county, Tennessee, June 27, 1884. On September 10, 1853, she wedded William McFadden, born January 27, 1832, and their union was blessed with three children: William F., born November 5, 1854, and on September 19, 1879, married Mary Henderson, by whom he has five children — Luther, born November 25, 1881. William A., December 23, 1883, Clarence, April 26, 1885, Leonard, January 7, 1887, and Harriet, March 9, 1889; Mary Louisa, born Sep-

tember 30, 1856, married George Moore on September 14, 1882, and has two children—James Young, born March 24, 1888, and Lulu May, August 31, 1890; John James, born September 4, 1858, died February 6, 1891, in Graves county, Kentucky, and married, on November 8, 1885, Alice Snow, by whom he had one child—Ethel, born October 31, 1887.

4. Sarah L., born October 21, 1828, and died March 6, 1853. She married Jasper N. Burnett, on April 3, 1851, and had one child—Reuben Richmore, who was born August 2, 1852, and died September 25th of the same year.

5. Mary Jane, born April 2, 1831.

6. Robert Young, born February 7, 1834, and died unmarried December 19, 1860.

7. John Logan, born November 26, 1836, and married Louisa J. Vinson, of Stewart county, Tennessee, on December 22, 1864. They have three children, all born in Stewart county: Margaretta, born January 16, 1872; Eugene Oscar, January 17, 1881; and Rena Young, July 13, 1883.

8. Cynthia Anne, born June 29, 1839, and died January 19, 1851.

9. Francis, born July 29, 1842, and died January 29, 1851.

II. Alexander Seawright, second child and youngest son of Alexander and Margaretta (Logan) Seawright, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1792, and removed in 1826 to Henry county, Tennessee, where he died in 1854. He was a farmer, whig and Presbyterian, and on February 14, 1822, wedded Susan Beard, who was a member of the old and well known Beard family, of Augusta county, Virginia. She was born January 20, 1805, and passed away June 27, 1865. To Alexander and Susan (Beard)

Seawright were born fifteen children—the eldest three in Virginia and the others in Henry county, Tennessee:

1. Joseph Beard, born November 18, 1822, and in 1849 married Elizabeth Jane Gibson, who was born September 7, 1824. They have five children: Theodore, born February 9, 1850; Eldora J., born February 13, 1854, and on September 8, 1875, married W. R. Allen, born February 28, 1831, and has one child—Joseph M., born October 22, 1877; Samuel F., born May 29, 1856, and on October 13, 1878, married Louisa G. Lewis, born February 28, 1856, and has three children—Hafford P., born November 11, 1879, Richard W., April 24, 1885, and Ethel S., November 29, 1890; Joseph D., born August 23, 1860, married, December 27, 1885, Emma E. Collins, born April 1, 1865, and has one child—Susan E., born March 1, 1889; and Elizabeth S., born December 9, 1866, and on March 10, 1889, wedded Randall C. Lemons, born August 1, 1848, and has one child—Hattie E., born January 25, 1890.

2. John Logan, born November 1, 1823, and died unmarried November 28, 1851.

3. Sarah Jane, born in 1825, and died unmarried in 1851.

4. William, born March 25, 1827, and died October 30, 1869. On December 6, 1853, he wedded Susan Beard, who was born September 18, 1827, and died July 5, 1857, leaving one child—Mary S. Ida, born April 27, 1857.

5. Charles, born Christmas, 1828, died unmarried August 11, 1861.

6. Mary Poindexter, born in 1830, and died unmarried March 21, 1877.

7. Richard Thurston, born in 1832, married Esther Sprowl in 1853, and died in 1889. Their children were: Huldah S., William A., John L., Eugenia, Sarah, James B. and Richard.



8. Alexander, jr., born April 15, 1834, and died in the Union service in 1862. His burial place is unknown.

9. James Long, born in 1836, and died June 20, 1884. In 1865 he married T. Cornell, and had one child—Edward, born September 2, 1874.

10. George Washington, born in 1837, wedded Sarah Jane Busby in 1863, and resides at Cedar Bluffs, Johnson county, Illinois. Their children are: James A., Charles C., Jerome T., Sidney B., George F. and Cora.

11. Sidney, born January 6, 1839, and in 1860 married James E. Diggs, who died May 4, 1888. They had four children: William Alexander, born June 6, 1861; Amanda Warren, April 6, 1862; Charles E., November 24, 1864; and Osa, December 27, 1866.

12. Anne, born Christmas, 1841, and in 1865 married Eli Brundridge, who was born in 1830. She died March 10, 1879, leaving five children: George Washington, born June 6, 1866; Walter, February 16, 1868; James A., February 18, 1870; Ruth E., September 7, 1874; and Susan H., February 13, 1877.

13. Fanny, born in 1843, married Thomas Snow in 1863, who was born in 1835, and died February 2, 1873. They had five children: Mary B., born March 27, 1866; Anne, April 2, 1867, died September 30, 1887; Alonzo L., January 6, 1869; Amanda C., April 10, 1870; and Louisa F., September 15, 1872.

14. Amanda Croucher, born November 28, 1845, and on May 13, 1871, married William R. Gossett, who was born May 28, 1841. To their union were born four children: Mary W., born May 31, 1872, died September 29, 1889; William A., September 14, 1874; Charles N., April 27, 1876; and Susan P., January 24, 1877.

15. Thomas Sullivan, born May 28, 1848, and died unmarried June 28, 1869.



III. Margaretta (Seawright) Drury was the only daughter and youngest child of Alexander and Margaretta (Logan) Seawright, and was born in Augusta county, Virginia, prior to the year 1780. She died in Henry county, Tennessee, in 1833. She married Robert Drury, who died in Virginia in 1856, and they had five children :

1. Sarah, of whom we have no account.
  2. Thomas J., who married Nancy Gibson.
  3. Mary, of whom no information could be obtained.
  4. Margaretta, who wedded William Edwards.
  5. Robert, of whom we have no information.
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Several years have been spent in collecting the data for this brief history of the Seawright Family in America, during which time the author has visited different States and conducted an extensive correspondence in quest of information relating to the descendants of William Seawright, of Lampiter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The frontispiece, "The Relief of Derry," Ireland, has been reduced from a large steel engraving, which it cost the author considerable trouble to obtain at Derry, where he had an order placed for nearly two years before he could obtain a copy; although it might be presumed that there would be plenty of copies of the picture, not only at Derry, but throughout the whole of the North of Ireland.

The collection of such a large number of names, dates and facts, as appear in this volume, from so many different sources, has been quite a labor, such as can only be properly estimated by those who have sought to gather up the golden threads of accurate history and correct geneal-

ogy. While all due precaution was taken to avoid errors, and all necessary efforts were made to secure complete lists of the children in each family noticed: yet in some cases only approximate dates could be obtained, and in others but little information secured.

To remedy any errors thus occurring, and to secure fuller and more accurate, as well as additional information for a second edition of this work, the author requests any one finding any error in the book, or possessing any fact of interest not mentioned therein, to address him concerning the same, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

## OTHER SEARIGHT FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In an extensive correspondence of several years, the author of this work, while securing information of his own family, obtained an account of nine other Searight families in the United States, who write their names, Searight, Seawright, and Sewright.

These Searight families all claim English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and locate the last transatlantic home of their ancestors in the North of Ireland, where one of the most important hills of that section of the "Emerald Isle" is known as "Seawright Hill."

A careful research shows that these Searight families have no relationship with the Searight family whose history is traced in this volume, unless their ancestors in the North of Ireland were related to the family of William Searight (founder of the Searight family of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania) in that country.

These nine Searight families are as follows:

- I. Augusta county, Virginia, Seawright family.
- II. Wisconsin Sewright family.
- III. Tennessee Searight family.
- IV. Maryland Searight family.
- V. Indiana Searight family.
- VI. South Carolina Seawright family.
- VII. California Seawright family.
- VIII. Beaver county, Pennsylvania, Sewright family.
- IX. Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, Sewright family.

## I. AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SEAWRIGHT FAMILY.

The founder of this family was George Seawright, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Georgia. He had one son, John Seawright, who came to Virginia, married and reared a family of four children: George and John, now dead; James, who removed from Virginia; and Mrs. Anne Myers. George and John Seawright were in good circumstances, John being worth over thirty thousand dollars, and George nearly that amount. John Seawright left one child, and George had four children.

## II. WISCONSIN SEWRIGHT FAMILY.

The progenitor of this family was Andrew Sewright, who was born at Seawright Hill, county Derry, Ireland, in 1738, and married Hannah McCullough, daughter of Col. John McCullough, of the English army. Col. McCullough was of Scotch lineage, and owned a fine tract of nearly two hundred acres of land in county Derry. Andrew Sewright died in 1839, at one hundred and one years of age, while his uncle, Martin Sewright, lived to be one hundred and three years old.

Martin and Hannah (McCullough) Sewright had three children:

1. Andrew, jr., born May 4, 1813.
2. John, died in infancy.
3. Hannah, married Francis Vance.

Andrew Sewright, jr., married Mary McCullough, and now resides at Whitewater, Wisconsin. Their children are: Elizabeth McCoy; John, born in 1839, served in the late war, and now resides in Minneapolis; Margaret Schrader; Matilda Allen; George; Anne Jane; William; Mary L. Waterman; Emily L. Harris; Andrew; \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. TENNESSEE SEARIGHT FAMILY.

George Searight, of Hendersonville, Tennessee, removed in early life from county Down, Ireland, landing in New Orleans, and coming up the Mississippi, Ohio and Cumberland rivers, settled near Nashville, Tennessee. He was for many years a prominent and successful merchant of Nashville, until his health somewhat failing, and having made considerable money, he concluded to buy a farm, and spend his latter days quietly there. He purchased a farm near Hendersonville, Tennessee, upon which he now resides. Mr. Searight has been one of the most zealous members of the Scotch-Irish Congress since its organization. He is a good representative of the Tennessee Searight family, but is not related to the family whose lineage is traced in this volume, unless the relationship exists back in Ulster. The Searights who live in and around Paris, Tennessee, belong to the fifth branch of the Searight family traced in this volume.

## IV. MARYLAND SEARIGHT FAMILY.

This family was founded in the United States by Ephraim Searight, and his brother, a Searight, who was born in county Down, Ireland, April 30, 1768, and married Catherine Donaldson, in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1796. Ephraim married, became quite wealthy, and left a family of four children, one son and three daughters. The other brother settled in Maryland, where he had eight children, of whom one only is living, the youngest, William P. Searight, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who was born January 3, 1813. He has been a prominent business man of Brownsville, and is a first-class citizen.

## V. INDIANA SEARIGHT FAMILY.

This family was founded by William Beath Searight, who was born at Newry, in county Down, Ireland, and came,

in 1847, to the United States, where he was successively a resident of Cincinnati, the State of Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana. He died at the last named place May 2, 1883. He married Sarah Atkinson, and of their children, one was Gerald Atkinson Searight, of Vincennes. William Beath Searight was mayor of Vincennes. The children of his brother James removed to San Francisco, California.

#### VI. SOUTH CAROLINA SEAWRIGHT FAMILY.

A member of this family is John Seawright, whose father and paternal grandfather were both elders of the Presbyterian church in South Carolina. The grandfather settled in South Carolina during the great Scotch-Irish exodus from Ulster.

#### VII. CALIFORNIA SEAWRIGHT FAMILY.

Besides the descendants of the Indiana family and those of the Seawright family in California, traced in this volume, there are other Seawrights, whose origin is Scotch and Scotch-Irish, and who possess many sterling traits of character, and who came direct to California from the North of Ireland.

#### VIII. ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA, SERIGHT FAMILY.

Like the Beaver county Serights, the members of this family can give but little of their origin or early history, beyond the fact of coming from the eastern part of the country and from the North of Ireland.

#### IX. BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, SERIGHT FAMILY.

This family claims an eastern origin from ancestry whose former home was once in the northern part of Ireland.

## PROVINCE OF ULSTER, IRELAND,

## THE TRANSATLANTIC HOME OF THE SEARIGHTS.

Ireland is divided into the four provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, which again are subdivided into thirty-two counties.

The most northern of these provinces is that of Ulster, which is divided into nine counties: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone.

Some idea of the size of Ulster may be derived from the following table:

| Counties and Cities.        | No. of acres. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Antrim.....                 | 743,881       |
| Belfast Town.....           | 1,872         |
| Carrickfergus District..... | 16,700        |
| Armagh.....                 | 328,076       |
| Cavan.....                  | 477,360       |
| Donegal.....                | 1,193,443     |
| Down.....                   | 611,919       |
| Fermanagh.....              | 457,195       |
| Londonderry.....            | 518,595       |
| Monaghan.....               | 319,757       |
| Tyrone.....                 | 806,640       |
| Total.....                  | 5,475,438     |

County Antrim, in the northeast part of Ulster, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the Irish channel; on the southeast by Belfast lough; on the south by the Lagan river, which separates it from County Down; and on the west by the north part of the river Bann, dividing it from Londonderry, and by Lough Neagh. It is ninth in area, but third in population of the



thirty-two counties of Ireland. Two-thirds of the surface is arable, and one of its mountains, Mt. Trostan, attains a height of nearly two thousand feet, while several parallel ranges extend southwest into the interior of the county, forming the celebrated series of valleys, opening seaward, that are widely known as the "Glens of Antrim." The "Giants' Causeway" is on the north coast: fine salt mines occur at several places, and a small coal field lies near Ballycastle. The population of the county is nearly a half a million, and its church members are largely of the Presbyterian faith. Its original owners, the O'Neils, in 1533, revolted against the British government, but were conquered during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the forfeiture of Shane O'Neil terminated the dominion of his race. The chief town of Antrim is the great sea-port of Belfast, the metropolis of Ulster. It was destroyed in the fourteenth century by Edward Bruce, but was rebuilt, and has been an important town since 1604. Its great linen manufacture dates from 1637. Its other leading industries are cotton weaving, calico printing and iron founding. The northern half of the county of Antrim (called the "Route") was the seat of power of the ancient territory of Dalriada, a word signifying primarily, "the race of Riada:" and secondarily "the country of the race of Riada," *i. e.*, Cairbre Righfada, or "Cairbre of the Long Arm." This Cairbre was a son of a chief or prince of the Scots in Ireland, and himself a warrior of note. He lived in the third century, in the district in the north of Ireland that was named after him, and planted a colony of his Scottish countrymen on the Argyleshire shore of Alba, or Albany, as Scotland was then called. In 506 some of his descendants, led by grandsons of Muinreamhar, passed over to Argyleshire, where they founded a kingdom of "Dalriada in Albany," or "the Scots in Britain." More than twenty kings ruled there before Kenneth McAlpin, in 843, united the kingdoms of the Dalriads and the Picts under one scepter, and

thus became the first king of Albany, that two centuries later began to be known as Scotia, or Scotland.

Queen's College, at Belfast, is a beautiful structure in the Tudor style, and was opened in 1849. The Royal Academical institution was incorporated in 1810, and the Botanical Gardens of the Natural History Society now comprise over seventeen acres of land.

Armagh, a small inland county in Ulster, is bounded on the north by Lough Neagh; on the east by County Down; on the south by County Lough; and on the west by Counties Monaghan and Tyrone. Thirty-two miles long and twenty miles wide, Armagh has a population of nearly two hundred thousand. The surface is hilly in the south, undulating in the center, and in the southwest attains the height of nearly one thousand nine hundred feet in Mt. Slieve Gullion, while the Newry mountains, the Armagh-Breage hills and Mullyash are from one thousand to one thousand five hundred feet in height. The soil is fertile and has been brought to a high state of cultivation in the north, where orchards and farm steadings are numerous. Carboniferous limestone is in the basins of the Blackwater and the Callan, while granite abounds in the mountains of the southeast. The capital of the county is Armagh, a city of ten thousand inhabitants, situated round the base and on the slopes of a gentle eminence, hence its original name, Ard-Magha, "the high field." The Armagh Cathedral, built of red sand stone and cruciform in shape—119 x 184 feet—crowns the central eminence of the city, and is supposed to occupy the site of the cathedral erected by St. Patrick in the fifth century. A gothic Catholic Cathedral is on the principal height to the north of the city, and the primatial palace occupies the southward eminence. The school of theology and literature at Armagh was once the first of its kind in Europe.

Cavan, an inland county, in the south of Ulster, lies in the center of the narrowest part of Ireland, the west end

only eighteen miles from the Atlantic, and the east end twenty miles from the Irish Sea. It is bounded on the north by Counties Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the east by Meath; on the south by West Meath, Longford and Leitrim; and on the northeast by Leitrim. It has an area of seven hundred and forty-six square miles, while emigration has decreased its original population of a quarter of a million in 1841, down to less than two hundred thousand at the present time. The surface is undulating, with bogs and hills in the northwest, while agriculture and linen manufacturing are the chief industries. Three-fourths of the land is arable, and the mountain district affords coal, iron ore, lead and copper. There are many small loughs and mineral springs in County Cavan. The chief towns of the county are: Cavan, Bailieborough and Belturbet. Cavan, the capital and metropolis, is on a branch of the Annalee river, and lies in a rich romantic vale, seventy miles northwest of Dublin.

County Donegal, one of the maritime and historic counties of Ulster and of Ireland, is bounded on the northwest by the Atlantic ocean; on the northeast by the North Channel; on the southeast by counties Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; and the southwest by Donegal bay and the Atlantic ocean. It has a area of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five square miles, one-third of which is arable. Its remarkable coast line of three hundred and ninety-five miles is indented by many deep and wide bays and loughs, some of which are twenty-five miles long and twenty miles broad, while its seaward cliffs rise from five hundred to eight hundred feet above the waters at their base. Many small islands lie off the coast line, but only seventeen of them are inhabited. A small level tract of land extends in the south and southeast, and the remainder of the surface of the county is mountain and moor, with many small lakes, rivers and falls, the whole associated with numerous fairy tales and strange traditions. The mountain

ridges trend northeast and southwest, and the highest elevation of land in the county is Erigal Hill, whose summit is two thousand four hundred and sixty-two feet above sea level. The most valuable minerals of County Donegal are limestone, granite and white marble, while turf fuel is abundant. Agriculture and the manufacture of linen are the principal land employments of the inhabitants, but along the coast are fisheries of sole, plaice, herring and mackerel. The population is over a quarter of a million, and trade is chiefly carried on through the city of Londonderry. County Donegal contains six baronies, eight poor-law unions, and fifty-one parishes. It sends two members to Parliament. It has several small towns, chief of which are: Lifford, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. Lifford is the county town, and Rathmelton is the birthplace of Robert Bonner, of New York city. Donegal is a seaport in the southern part at the mouth of the Eske river. It lies in a rich alluvial valley, surrounded on three sides by softly swelling verdant hills, behind which rise lofty, picturesque mountains. On the river near the city is Donegal Castle, once the property of the O'Donnells, of Tyrconnel, while near it are the ruins of the Franciscan monastery founded by Hugh O'Donnell, in 1474. The south part of County Donegal was called Tyrconnel until 1612. Before that year it was held by the O'Donnells, who, from the twelfth century, were inaugurated as Princes of Tyrconnel, on Down Rock, near Kilmecrenan. Many ruins of forts, religious houses and castles are to be seen in the county, and perhaps the most remarkable ruins are those of the palace of the North-Irish kings, on a hill near Loch Swilly. Close to historic Derry is the coronation stone of the ancient Irish kings, and on the little island of Torry alone are the remains of seven churches, two huge crosses and a round tower. Donegal County also contains many memorials of St. Columba, whose name was once a fireside word in Europe.

Down, a maritime county in the southeast part of Ulster, is bounded on the north by County Antrim and Belfast lough; on the east by the North Channel and Irish Sea; on the south by Dundalk bay and Louth; and on the west by Armagh, Lough Neagh and Antrim. Down has an area of nine hundred and sixty-seven square miles, of which five-sixths are arable. It has a coast line of sixty-seven miles with many small islands lying near it, and the two chief inlets being Belfast and Strangford loughs, the latter of which contains several islands on which are many old castles and abbeys. In the south are the Mourne mountains, while in the east, north and west the surface is undulating and hilly, with beautiful plains and fine meadows along the rivers. Marl beds, five feet in thickness, occur in the morasses and alluvial tracts. The soils are chiefly stony and clayey loams. Down is among the best cultivated of the Irish counties, and has a population almost all Protestant, of English and Scotch descent. Presbyterianism prevails in the towns and the Catholic church has its membership in the mountains. Agriculture and linen manufacturing in all their various branches constitute the chief employment of the people. County Down has many ancient remains, such as raths, cromlechs, round towers, castles and abbeys, which were probably erected when the county was a part of Dalraiaada.

Fermanagh, one of the inland counties of Ulster, is bounded on the north by Tyrone; on the east by Monaghan; on the south by Cavan and Leitrim; and on the northwest by Donegal. It contains seven hundred and fourteen square miles, and has a population of over one hundred thousand. The surface is mostly mountains and hills, and its scenery varies from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The soil in the lowlands is a deep, rich loam, and the minerals include a limited quantity of coal, iron ore and marble. Fermanagh has several lakes and a mild and moist climate. The principal towns are Ennis-

killen, Lisnaskea, and Lowtherstown. The chief antiquities are rude hill forts and some ecclesiastical ruins.

Londonderry (commonly called Derry), in the northern part of Ulster, and one of the maritime counties of Ireland, is bounded on the north by Lough Foyle and the North Channel; on the east by Antrim and Lough Neagh; on the south by Tyrone; and on the west by Donegal. It has an area of eight hundred and ten square miles and a population of nearly two hundred thousand. The leading churches are the Roman Catholic, the established Protestant and the Presbyterian. The surface is irregular. The Atlantic coast line is bold and precipitous, while that of Lough Foyle is an unvarying plain. After the flight of the celebrated Tyrone and O'Donnell, their forfeited lands were granted by the English crown to the corporation of London, who still retain them. The incorporation by charter of this company, in 1619, led to the formation of the county, which was called Londonderry after the corporation, whose management of these lauds is intrusted to a body of twenty-six, who are elected. Farming, linen manufactures and cattle raising are the chief occupations of the people, while salmon fishing on the Bann is carried on most successfully. The chief towns of Londonderry are: Londonderry city, Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady. Magherafelt was once the seat of the powerful sept of O'Loughlin and O'Neil. Londonderry city arose under the shadow of a great monastery founded there in the sixth century by St. Columba. It was pillaged several times by the Danes, and after passing through many changes of fortune, became a part of the escheated territory granted to the London company, who strongly fortified it. The siege of Londonderry, in 1689, is one of the most celebrated events of modern Irish history, and is given in detail in the latter part of this book. The city has some good buildings, and in one part of it a column stands which was



erected to the memory of Rev. George Walker,\* who was governor of Londonderry during its memorable defense against James I.

Monaghan, an inland county of the province of Ulster, is bounded on the north by Tyrone; on the northeast by Armagh and Louth; on the south by Meath; and on the southwest by Fermanagh and Cavan. It has an area of five hundred square miles and a population of over one hundred thousand. The general surface is undulatory. It contains many small and shallow lakes. The soil is varied in character, and like two or three other counties of Ulster will produce all cereal crops except wheat. The county is supplied with good roads, is connected by railways with Dublin, Belfast and Galway. No minerals in paying quantities are to be found. The chief towns are Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Clones and Castle Blayney. Monaghan is situated on the great north line from Dublin to Londonderry, distant from the former seventy-six miles. The town is the center of an active inland trade, and has some public buildings of considerable pretensions.

Tyrone, the great central inland county of Ulster, is bounded on the north by Londonderry; on the east by Lough Neagh and Armagh; on the south by Monaghan and Fermanagh; and on the west by Donegal. Tyrone has an area of one thousand two hundred and sixty square miles, and a population of over a quarter of a million. The surface is generally hilly and often very picturesque, as the county lies between the two great mountain districts which extend through Ulster from east to west. There are several lakes

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\* Rev. George Walker was born of English parents, in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was graduated from the University of Glasgow, and entering the church became rector of Donoughmore. Walker came suddenly into prominence in the siege of Londonderry, where he exhorted the townspeople to fight to the last. He was elected governor of the besieged city, and by fiery sermons and personal daring in leading sorties, held the garrison, although at the point of starvation, to a desperate and successful resistance until aid arrived. He afterwards went to London, where he was warmly received at court, thanked by the House of Commons, created D. D. by Oxford, and Bishop of Derry by the King. Walker could not be induced to take quiet possession of his Bishopric, but would lead a troop of horse in the succeeding campaign in Ireland, where he was killed at the battle of the Boyne.



of which Lough Neagh is the largest. The soil of the plain is a rich loam, and that of the hilly districts sandy or gravelly, while some limestone and granite are found, and small coal fields lie between Dungannon and Stewartstown. The chief towns are Omagh, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, Aghnaeloy, Castlederg and Clogher. Tyrone was known in ancient times as the district of Hy Brinn and Hy Fyachra, and in Celtic days was called Kinel Eogain, or Tir-owen, from whence comes its present name.

In speaking of the high regard in which Ulster was held at one time by the sovereigns of England, it might not be amiss to mention that the province was given a badge\* and king-of-arms.†

In speaking of the present progress of the province of Ulster, Dr. John Hall,‡ of New York, says: "I would like to mention something of the province of Ulster. They are mostly farmers there. The average farm is very small, only about twenty acres; yet the good farmers living there, paying relatively high rents and taxes, are yet so reliant, industrious, painstaking, and so sensitive of the benefits of

\* "Ulster Badge. On the institution of the order of Baronets in England, by James I., a sinister hand, erect, open, and coupéd at the wrist, gules, the armorial ensign of the province of Ulster, was made their distinguishing badge, in respect of the order having been intended for the encouragement of plantations in the province of Ulster. This badge is sometimes borne in a canton, sometimes on an escutcheon, the latter placed either in the fess point or in the middle chief point, so as to interfere as little as possible with the charges of the shield."

† "Ulster King-of-Arms, the king-of-arms or chief heraldic officer of Ireland. A king-of-arms called Ireland existed in the time of Richard II., but the office seems to have fallen into abeyance in the following century. Ulster was created to supply his place by letters-patent of Edward VI. in 1552. Ulster holds his appointment from the crown, and acts under the immediate direction of the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His office is in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle; and the professional staff under him consists of two heralds, four pursuivants, one registrar, and one clerk of records. The records of Ulster's office comprise pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, certificates of their deaths and funerals, and grants of arms. The official arms of Ulster king-of-arms are: Argent, St. George's, cross gules, on a chief of the last a lion passant gardant between a harp and a port cullis or."

‡ Rev. Dr. John Hall, a prominent Presbyterian minister of New York city, and one of the leading pulpit orators and ablest divines of the United States, was born in County Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland. His parents were members of Scottish families that settled in Ulster. Dr. Hall served as Commissioner of Education in Ireland, and is now Chancellor of the University of New York. He is Vice President for New York in the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and a brief sketch of his active and useful life will be found in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," vol. III., page 42.

a good education, that they send their sons to the best schools and colleges that they may be fitted for the best places of influence and responsibility, and do it without any outside aid from any source. And I believe that it is that love of education, accompanied by a sense of independence, which has in some degree contributed to the force and power that have characterized the Scotch-Irish over this continent as it has marked them elsewhere.

“Before sitting down I should like to add a few words. I am now in the twenty-fourth year of my residence in this land, and a citizen for these years of the United States; but I have been going back from year to year on various grounds to the old country, and I should like to tell those here who have some associations or memories with Ulster, that I never saw the province present such a look of prosperity as it did last year. As I have said to you before, it is only one of the four provinces, and to follow largely on the line emphasized by the previous speaker, who used the word “Presbyterian” quite frequently, I will tell you more about Ulster. That province pays forty-six per cent. of the taxes of Ireland. Linen manufactories and other industries have raised this province to the condition in which it stands.

“We have been told many times of the wretched, miserable, starving condition of the Irish people as a whole. I am bound to say that my observations and a careful statement of facts will not bear out the justice of these impressions. There never has been so much money deposited in the savings banks of Ireland as during the past year; there never was so much money in circulation in legitimate ways among the people. I am sorry to say that the amount expended in drink, notwithstanding all we hear of the poverty of the Irish people, is as large as in former years, if not larger; but in industry and widespread education Ireland, I believe, never stood in a better position than she does to-day. And as to those Presby-

terians, to whom reference has been made again and again, the Irish Presbyterian church was never in a better condition, and, notwithstanding all that has been said of the station and poverty of the Irish people, the contributions to Missions and benevolent works are larger, and the fund of the General Assembly stands better to-day than it has in former years. In the willingness of its ministry, the earnestness and the fidelity, I do not believe that Christendom presents a nobler band of men performing ministerial functions than are in the Irish Presbyterian church.

“But I am deeply interested, of course, in the other Protestant church of the land—the Protestant Episcopal church. You know that what was then the ideal of the American Constitution in this regard has been realized by dis-establishment in Ireland, and the Protestant Episcopal church of the land is not weaker, but stronger, because of the work; and the ministers, as a whole, are faithfully and earnestly proclaiming the truth in Christ Jesus. They have many difficulties to encounter, as I know—I have been there enough to know all about it—I was educated in Belfast and lived three years in the province of Connaught. I mention these circumstances to show that I have had opportunity to know Ireland. I was born there and brought up there, and I labored for years in Ulster as a minister. I know the whole land, and I tell you, my brethren, that I am not speaking of American politics, but of something in another land—that what is wanted is not to carry out the policy that has been advanced by one great and distinguished man, but to educate her people, train them, inspire them with the thoughts, purposes and convictions that has made these United States, in the face of difficulties and discouragements what, through the blessing of God Almighty, these United States are to-day.

“There is much more that it would be easy and excellent to say, but time does not permit of any thing further. I thank you for the attention you have given me, and pray

God to bless you, one and all, so that in this great and splendid land the idea our fathers had before them, and for which they fought, struggled and died, may be realized in our generation and the generations to come after us."

Rev. John S. MacIntosh,\* of Philadelphia, in speaking before the Third Scotch-Irish Congress of America, held at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1891, says of the past and present inhabitants of Ulster:

"Often when dwelling in Belfast, that most American, most truly Scotch-Irish, and rapidly progressive of all British towns, have I been asked by eager friends from all parts of this broad land to seek out their kindred and tell of their ancestry. Then I have marked that as the old homestead on the hills, or cross the downs, or midst the moor, was painted forth and the oft-times honorable names and deeds of true Ulster sires and forbears were told the faces of my visitors would flush, their eyes would flash, and out would leap the heart-born words: 'Those were men of whom any heir might be proud, and for whose sakes it is worth while to live honestly and worthily.'

"In true souls of pure chivalry there ever rise mighty longings that the old ancestral shields shall never be sullied with spot, nor suffered to be eaten with the rust of idleness, and that the old banners that have waved over heroes' heads and graves shall never be trailed in the dirt of disgrace, nor furled in foul defeat, nor borne in shameful struggles for godless power. In past years it has been my aim before our National Congress to show how we grew, and whence we came: and to make it plain to my fellow-members that of no mean strain had we our distinctive

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\* Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, D. D., a man of fine ability, a minister of high standing and wide influence, and an impressive and eloquent advocate of right thinking and right living, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was educated in Europe and is the pastor of the historic Tennant church, in Philadelphia. Dr. MacIntosh has always opposed wrong wherever it exists and is highly respected for his integrity, fearlessness and candor. He is Vice-president General and member of the executive committee and life member in the Scotch-Irish Society of America. He has visited Ulster frequently, and having made a careful study of its people, is well qualified to speak of its progress.

start, that the real Scotch-Irishman of actual history and bold achievements began with picked men, Scottish noblemen of high repute, honorable lairds of no small degree, great-brained pioneers, thoughtful and learned clergy, splendid yeomen, shrewd handicraftsmen, and daring soldiers of fortune. And in the face of all the sharp criticisms called forth by my utterance on these points, I boldly restate them as the facts of history and of my own sight and knowledge. Never did a fresh, aggressive race step across the line of the unhistoric into the historic fields with finer and more impulsive blood than our own Brito-Teutonic ancestry of the Lowlands and of Ulster.

“But having made you tread with me the olden pathways of early struggles, and having carried you up the steep ways of our fathers, and having planted you on the broad hill-tops of our to-day’s strength and assured power, I would now take a far outlook and bid you join me as we stretch eager eyes forward and think of what we must be for sake of sires and sons. To-day is the child of yesterday and the father of to-morrow. It behooves us to see what faces, forms, and souls we send down and out into great coming battles for God and man. Freely we have received from our fathers for our strife, let us freely and fully give to those that follow after on the hot-breathed road of human contest.

“In a bright and cultured home in Philadelphia this scene was enacted one sunny September afternoon: An old, worn-out, and brave Confederate officer called to see a somewhat distant relative, the sole representative of a house whose sons and brothers and cousins had all stood and nearly all died in the Federal blue. The old soldier waited for the coming of his never before seen relative. When that young man entered the room, forward with quick, firm step advanced the old leader; then, what none had ever seen in the death-sleet of the hot-fought field, he retreated, and trembled from head to foot. The tears rose



and rolled down the old scarred cheeks; the hand that had gripped the saber in the fierce cavalry rush like a vise shook; and the lips that had lifted high and clear the wild yell of battle quivered as across them came the broken words that told the secret of this strange feeling: 'O God, how like my John!' The living relative gave back the dead and lost. We are the living; the dead have done their noble deeds; but ours it must be to give them back and hand them down, that the coming days may still see what manner of men they were in all holy conversation and all heroic deeds.

"Of the physical and mental I have no fear. Seeing what of build and brawn these successive meetings show, and hearing the great organ tones of my race, and the strong souled utterances, all worthy of the old brains, I know that in manly strength and in clean-cut thought we will hold our own as in the past. Looking over this assembly, and hearing the men and women that gather here, I see the old in the new, the forms and faces that give again the men and matrons of the hoary tales, and recall to me my own oft-seen friends on Lowland moors and Ulster hills. Sweeping my eyes from bar to bench, from pulpit to pew, from press to platform, from busy floors to battling fields, I can multiply the sons and the daughters that are worthy of the days of old in all intellectual activities. But what we have to make sure of is that the moral and the spiritual qualities lying behind our forefathers' brawn and brain and making them as soldiers and scholars, as editors and ecclesiastics, as traders and toilers all they were; that these uplifting and transfiguring moral and spiritual forces shall be handed down by us and made to tell on and form the generations to come."

The principal rivers of Ulster are: the Blackwater and Lagan in the northeast; the Foyle and Bann, to the north; and the Erne to the northwest.

The largest lake in Ireland is Lough Neagh, in Ulster, covering an area of 100,000 acres.

The climate of Ulster is mild and genial through all seasons, and the country is comparatively free from droughts. This advantage of climate, with the great fertility of the soil, gives the province a future prospect of great prosperity.

Ulster has some very beautiful scenery, many spots of historic interest, and numerous churches and towns famed for beauty.

One of the great manufacturing centers of Ireland is at Belfast, whose linen industry gives employment to over thirty thousand women throughout the province.

Ulster formed one of the five ancient divisions of Ireland, and was the seat of the O'Neils, when they were powerful and influential.

County Down was the most permanent seat of English power in Ireland, after it was overrun by DeCourcy and garrisoned by DeLacy. The Antrim coast was occupied by bands of a Celtic race from Scotland and the Isles, while all early efforts of the English to settle in the north and northwest were unsuccessful. Under Elizabeth and James I., the "Planting of Ulster"—a gigantic scheme of enforced colonization—was commenced. Its chief seat was the county of Londonderry, and Celtic squalor gave way to Scotch-Irish and Anglo-Saxon industry and thrift.

A land blessed with a splendid climate and a fertile soil, the Scotch-Irish and English soon made a desert soil to bloom as the rose, and inaugurated an era of prosperity and progress that was rudely crushed by religious persecution by the English authorities.

To-day we are told that a long dreary night of oppression is rapidly drawing toward a day-dawn of renewed prosperity and enlivened commercial enterprise, and that the Ulster of the present gives bright promise for the Ulster of the future.



In County Donegal and around the celebrated city of Londonderry were the homes of the Searights; and a beautiful location they had selected. Lofty mountains hung over beautiful valleys drained by the bright waters of numerous streams, and beyond the charming varieties of rural scenery in the distance was the wide expanse of the ocean. Pleasant homes, meadows green and harvests golden were the possessions of the Searights and other Scotch-Irish families, but all these they gave up rather than to endure religious restriction or dictation, and sought for untrammelled freedom in the wild and forest regions of the new world. "Wherever in some critical and high situation, we behold a man uncommonly intrepid, and resting upon himself, superior to passion and to fear; animated by principle to the contempt of popular opinion, of selfish interest, of dangers or of death, there we are struck with a sense of the sublime. High virtue is the most natural and fertile source of this moral sublimity." And this is but the true picture of the Ulsterman who left a land of beauty, of bounteous harvests and tender memories rather than to sink his manhood and surrender his religious faith.

## SIEGE OF DERRY.

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As several of the transatlantic ancestors of the Seairight family of America were among the active defenders of Derry, in 1689, when it stood its famous siege of one hundred and five days, and as one of them died of exhaustion after the city was relieved, it has been thought not to be out of place to give an account of that great siege in a history of a family that cherishes a justifiable pride in those ancestors who endured starvation and risked death within the walls of Derry.

Two great sieges in Ireland — Catholic Limerick and Protestant Derry — have become historic, and will be handed down to the end of time.

Of the different authors who have written of the sieges of Limerick and Derry, Macaulay has given us the longest account. From his description of them we quote :

“The history of the first siege of Limerick bears, in some respects, a remarkable analogy to the history of the siege of Londonderry. The southern city was, like the northern city, the last asylum of a Church and of a nation. Both places were crowded by fugitives from all parts of Ireland. Both places appeared to men who had made a regular study of the art of war incapable of resisting an enemy. Both were, in the moment of extreme danger, abandoned by those commanders who should have defended them. Lauzun and Tyrconnel deserted Limerick as Cunningham and Lundy had deserted Londonderry. In both cases, religious and patriotic enthusiasm struggled

unassisted against great odds; and in both cases, religious and patriotic enthusiasm did what veteran warriors had pronounced it absurd to attempt.

“The great fastness of Protestantism was a place of more importance. Eighty years before, during the troubles caused by the last struggle of the houses of O’Neil and O’Donnell against the authority of James the First, the ancient city of Derry had been surprised by one of the native chiefs; the inhabitants had been slaughtered, and the houses reduced to ashes. The insurgents were speedily put down and punished; the government resolved to restore the ruined town; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London were invited to assist in the work; and King James the First made over to them in their corporate capacity the ground covered by the ruins of the old Derry, and about six thousand English acres in the neighborhood.

“This country, then uncultivated and uninhabited, is now enriched by industry, embellished by taste, and pleasing even to eyes accustomed to the well tilled fields and stately manor houses of England. A new city soon arose, which on account of its connection with the capital of the empire, was called Londonderry. The buildings covered the summit and slope of a hill which overlooked the broad stream of the Foyle, then whitened by vast flocks of wild swans. On the highest ground stood the Cathedral, a church which, though erected when the secret of Gothic architecture was lost, and though ill qualified to sustain a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages, is not without grace and dignity. Near the Cathedral rose the palace of the Bishop, whose see was one of the most valuable in Ireland. The city was in form nearly an ellipse; and the principal streets formed a cross, the arms of which met in a square called the Diamond. The dwellings were encompassed by a wall of which the whole circumference was little less than a mile. On the bastions

were planted culverins and sakers presented by the wealthy guilds of London to the colony.

“The inhabitants were Protestants of Anglo-Saxon blood. They were indeed not all of one country or of one church; but Englishmen and Scotchmen, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, seem to have generally lived together in friendship, a friendship which is sufficiently explained by their common dislike to the Irish race and to the Popish religion. During the rebellion of 1641, Londonderry had resolutely held out against the native chieftains, and had been repeatedly besieged in vain. Since the Restoration the city had prospered. The Foyle, when the tide was high, brought up ships of large burden to the quay. The fisheries thrived greatly.

“The people of Londonderry shared in the alarm which, toward the close of the year 1688, was general among the Protestants settled in Ireland. It was known that the aboriginal peasantry of the neighborhood were laying in pikes and knives. Priests had been haranguing in a style of which, it must be owned, the Puritan part of the Anglo-Saxon colony had little right to complain, about the slaughter of the Amalekites, and the judgments which Saul had brought on himself by sparing one of the proscribed race.

“While the minds of the citizens were agitated by these reports, news came that a regiment of twelve hundred Papists, commanded by a Papist, Alexander Macdonnell, Earl of Antrim, had received orders from the Lord Deputy to occupy Londonderry, and was already on the march from Coleraine. The consternation was extreme. The corporation had, like the other corporations of Ireland, been remodelled. The magistrates were men of low station and character. Among them was only one person of Anglo-Saxon extraction: and he had turned Papist. In such rulers the inhabitants could place no confidence. The Bishop, Ezekiel Hopkins, resolutely adhered

to the doctrine of non-resistance which he had preached during many years. Antrim was meanwhile drawing nearer and nearer. At length the citizens saw from the walls his troops arrayed on the opposite shore of the Foyle. There was then no bridge; but there was a ferry which kept up a constant communication between the two banks of the river; and by this ferry a detachment from Antrim's regiment crossed. The officers presented themselves at the gate, produced a warrant directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs: and demanded admittance and quarter for his Majesty's soldiers.

“Just at this moment, thirteen young apprentices, most of whom appear, from their names, to have been of Scottish birth or descent, flew to the guard-room, armed themselves, seized the keys of the city, rushed to the Ferry Gate, closed it in the face of the King's officers, and let down the portcullis. James Morrison, a citizen more advanced in years, addressed the intruders from the top of the wall and advised them to be gone. They stood in consultation before the gate till they heard him cry, “Bring a great gun this way.” They then thought it time to get beyond the range of shot. They retreated, reëmbarked, and rejoined their comrades on the other side of the river. The flame had already spread. The whole city was up. The other gates were secured. Sentinels paced the ramparts everywhere. The magazines were opened. Muskets and gunpowder were distributed. Messengers were sent, under cover of the following night, to the Protestant gentlemen of the neighboring counties. The bishop expostulated in vain.

“The Protestants of the neighborhood promptly obeyed the summons of Londonderry. Within forty-eight hours hundreds of horse and foot came by various roads to the city. Antrim, not thinking himself strong enough to risk an attack, or not disposed to take on himself the responsi-

bility of commencing a civil war without further orders, retired with his troops to Coleraine.

“It might have been expected that the resistance of Enniskillen and Londonderry would have irritated Tyreconnel into taking some desperate step. And in truth his savage and imperious temper was at first inflamed by the news almost to madness. But, after wreaking his rage, as usual, on his wig, he became somewhat calmer. Tidings of a very sobering nature had just reached him. The Prince of Orange was marching unopposed to London. James, deserted by his ablest captains and by his nearest relatives, had sent commissioners to treat with the invaders, and had issued writs convoking a Parliament. While the result of the negotiations which were pending in England was uncertain, the Viceroy could not venture to take a bloody revenge on the refractory Protestants of Ireland. He therefore thought it expedient to affect for a time a clemency and moderation which were by no means congenial to his disposition. The task of quieting the Englishry of Ulster was intrusted to William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy. Mountjoy, a brave soldier, an accomplished scholar, a zealous Protestant, and yet a zealous Tory, was one of the very few members of the Established Church who still held office in Ireland. He was Master of the Ordnance in that kingdom, and was colonel of a regiment in which an uncommonly large proportion of the Englishry had been suffered to remain. In Ulster, with which he was peculiarly connected, his name was held in high honor by the colonists. He hastened with his regiment to Londonderry, and was well received there. For it was known that, though he was firmly attached to hereditary monarchy, he was not less firmly attached to the reformed religion. The citizens readily permitted him to leave within their walls a small garrison exclusively composed of Protestants, under the command of his lieutenant colonel, Robert Lundy, who took the title of governor.



“Perceiving that, till the government of England was settled, it would not be in his power to interfere effectually by arms in the affairs of Ireland, William determined to try what effect negotiation would produce. Those who judged after the event pronounced that he had not, on this occasion, shown his usual sagacity. He ought, they said, to have known that it was absurd to expect submission from Tyrconnel. Such, however, was not at the time the opinion of men who had the best means of information, and whose interest was a sufficient pledge for their sincerity. A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the interregnum, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James’s Square. They advised the Prince to try whether the Lord Deputy might not be induced to capitulate on honorable and advantageous terms. In truth, there is strong reason to believe that Tyrconnel really wavered. For, fierce as were his passions, they never made him forgetful of his interest; and he might well doubt whether it were not for his interest, in declining years and health, to retire from business with full indemnity for all past offences, with high rank and with an ample fortune, rather than to stake his life and property on the event of a war against the whole power of England. It is certain that he professed himself willing to yield. He opened a communication with the Prince of Orange, and affected to take counsel with Mountjoy, and with others who, though they had not thrown off their allegiance to James, were yet firmly attached to the Established Church and to the English connection.

“In one quarter, a quarter from which William was justified in expecting the most judicious counsel, there was a strong conviction that the professions of Tyrconnel were sincere. No British statesman had then so high a reputation throughout Europe as Sir William Temple. His diplomatic skill had, twenty years before, arrested the progress of the French power. With the affairs of Ireland, Temple was



supposed to be peculiarly well acquainted. With some hesitation, however, he consented to let his eldest son, John, enter the service of William. During the vacancy of the throne, John Temple was employed in business of high importance, and, on subjects connected with Ireland, his opinion, which might reasonably be supposed to agree with his father's, had great weight. The young politician flattered himself that he had secured the services of an agent eminently qualified to bring the negotiation with Tyrconnel to a prosperous issue.

“This agent was one of a remarkable family which had sprung from a noble Scottish stock, but which had long been settled in Ireland, and which professed the Roman Catholic religion. In the gay crowd which thronged Whitehall during those scandalous years of jubilee which immediately followed the Restoration, the Hamiltons were preëminently conspicuous. The long fair ringlets, the radiant bloom, and the languishing blue eyes of the lovely Elizabeth still charm us on the canvas of Lely. Another brother named Richard had in foreign service gained some military experience. The adventurer had subsequently returned to his native country, had been appointed brigadier-general in the Irish army, and had been sworn of the Irish privy council. When the Dutch invasion was expected he came across Saint George's channel with the troops which Tyrconnel sent to reinforce the royal army. After the flight of James, those troops submitted to the Prince of Orange. Richard Hamilton not only made his own peace with what was now the ruling power, but declared himself confident that, if he were sent to Dublin, he could conduct the negotiation which had been opened there to a happy close. If he failed, he pledged his word to return to London in three weeks. The offers which he was authorized to make to the Roman Catholics, and to the Lord Deputy personally, were most liberal.

“It is not impossible that Hamilton may have really

meant to perform his promise. But when he arrived at Dublin he found that he had undertaken a task which was beyond his power. The hesitation of Tyrconnel, whether genuine or feigned, was at an end. He had found that he had no longer a choice. He had with little difficulty stimulated the ignorant and susceptible Irish to fury. To calm them was beyond his skill. Rumors were abroad that the Viceroy was corresponding with the English; and these rumors had set the nation on fire. The cry of the common people was that, if he dared to sell them for wealth and honors, they would burn the castle and him in it, and would put themselves under the protection of France. It was necessary for him to protest, truly or falsely, that he had never harbored any thought of submission, and that he had pretended to negotiate only for the purpose of gaining time.

“Tyrconnel set himself to prepare for the conflict which had become inevitable, and he was strenuously assisted by the faithless Hamilton. The Irish nation was called to arms; and the call was obeyed with strange promptitude and enthusiasm. Never in modern Europe has there been such a rising up of a whole people. The habits of the Celtic peasant were such that he made no sacrifice in quitting his potato ground for the camp. At every fair and market he had heard that a good time was at hand, that the tyrants who spoke Saxon and lived in slated houses were about to be swept away, and that the land would again belong to its own children. By the peat fires of a hundred thousand cabins had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. The army, which under Ormond, had consisted of only eight regiments, was now increased to forty-eight; and the ranks were soon full to overflowing. It was impossible to find at short notice one-tenth of the number of good officers which was required.

“The spirit of Enniskillen and Londonderry rose higher

and higher to meet the danger. Lundy, who commanded at Londonderry, could not venture to oppose himself to the general sentiment of the citizens and of his own soldiers. He therefore gave in his adhesion to the new government, and signed a declaration by which he bound himself to stand by that government, on pain of being considered a coward and a traitor. A vessel from England soon brought a commission from William and Mary which confirmed him in his office.

“To reduce the Protestants of Ulster to submission before aid could arrive from England, was now the chief object of Tyreconnel. A great force was ordered to move northward, under command of Richard Hamilton. ~

“All Lisburn fled to Antrim; and, as the foes drew nearer, all Lisburn and Antrim together came pouring into Londonderry. Thirty thousand Protestants, of both sexes and of every age, were crowded behind the bulwarks of the City of Refuge. There, at length, on the verge of the ocean, hunted to the last asylum, and baited into a mood in which men may be destroyed, but will not easily be subjugated, the imperial race turned desperately to bay.

“The defences of Londonderry appeared contemptible. The fortifications consisted of a simple wall overgrown with grass and weeds; there was no ditch even before the gates; the drawbridges had long been neglected; the chains were rusty and could scarcely be used; the parapets and towers were built after a fashion which might well move disciples of Vauban to laughter; and these feeble defences were on almost every side commanded by heights. The stock of provisions was small; and the population had been swollen to seven or eight times the ordinary number by a multitude of colonists flying from the rage of the natives.

“Lundy, therefore, from the time when the Irish army entered Ulster, seems to have given up all thought of serious resistance. Meanwhile the enemy drew daily nearer

and nearer; and it was known that James himself was coming to take the command of his forces.

“Just at this moment a glimpse of hope appeared. On the fourteenth of April ships from England anchored in the bay. They had on board two regiments which had been sent, under the command of a colonel named Cunningham, to reinforce the garrison. Cunningham and several of his officers went on shore and conferred with Lundy. Lundy dissuaded them from landing their men. The best thing that the two regiments could do would be to sail back to England. He meant, he said, to withdraw himself privately, and the inhabitants must then try to make good terms for themselves.

“He went through the form of holding a council of war. The meeting broke up. Cunningham and his officers returned to the ships, and made preparations for departing. Meanwhile Lundy privately sent a messenger to the headquarters of the enemy, with assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered on the first summons.

“But as soon as what had passed in the council of war was whispered about the streets, the spirit of the soldiers and citizens swelled up high and fierce against the dastardly and pertidious chief who had betrayed them. A deputation was sent to Cunningham imploring him to assume the command. He excused himself on the plausible ground that his orders were to take directions in all things from the Governor. Meanwhile it was rumored that the persons most in Lundy’s confidence were stealing out of the town one by one. Long after dusk on the evening of the seventeenth it was found that the gates were open and that the keys had disappeared. The officers who made the discovery took on themselves to change the pass-words and to double the guards. The night, however, passed over without any assault.

“After some hours the day broke. The Irish, with James at their head, were now within four miles of the

city. The sentinels who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight. Lundy had given orders that there should be no firing; but his authority was at an end. Two gallant soldiers, Major Henry Baker and Captain Adam Murray, called the people to arms. They were assisted by the eloquence of an aged clergyman, George Walker, Rector of the parish of Donaghmore, who had, with many of his neighbors, taken refuge in Londonderry. The whole of the crowded city was moved by one impulse. Soldiers, gentlemen, yeomen, artisans rushed to the walls and manned the guns. James, who, confident of success, had approached within a hundred yards of the southern gate, was received with a shout of 'No surrender,' and with a fire from the nearest bastion. An officer of his staff fell dead by his side. The King and his attendants made all haste to get out of reach of the cannon balls. Lundy, who was now in imminent danger of being torn limb from limb by those whom he had betrayed, hid himself in an inner chamber. There he lay during the day, and at night, with the generous and politic connivance of Murray and Walker, made his escape in the disguise of a porter.

“And now Londonderry was left destitute of all military and of all civil government. But within was that which had often, in desperate extremities, retrieved the fallen fortunes of nations. Betrayed, deserted, disorganized, unprovided with resources, begirt with enemies, the noble city was still no easy conquest. Whatever an engineer might think of the strength of the ramparts, all that was most intelligent, most courageous, most high-spirited among the Englishry of Leinster and of Northern Ulster was crowded behind them. The number of men capable of bearing arms within the walls was seven thousand; and the whole world could not have furnished seven thousand men better qualified to meet a terrible emergency with clear judgment, dauntless valor, and stubborn patience.



They were all zealous Protestants; and the Protestantism of the majority was tinged with Puritanism. Almost every one of them had been in some measure trained both to military and to political functions. In all ages, men situated as the Anglo-Saxons in Ireland were situated, have had peculiar vices and peculiar virtues, the vices and virtues of masters, as opposed to the vices and virtues of slaves. The member of a dominant race is, in his dealings with the subject race, seldom indeed fraudulent,—for fraud is the resource of the weak,—but imperious, insolent, and cruel. Toward his brethren, on the other hand, his conduct is generally just, kind, and even noble.

· No sooner had the first burst of rage excited by the perfidy of Lundy spent itself than those whom he had betrayed proceeded, with a gravity and prudence worthy of the most renowned senates, to provide for the order and defence of the city. Two governors were elected, Baker and Walker. Baker took the chief military command. Walker's especial business was to preserve internal tranquility, and to dole out supplies from the magazine. The inhabitants capable of bearing arms were distributed into eight regiments. Colonels, captains, and subordinate officers were appointed. In a few hours every man knew his post, and was ready to repair to it as soon as the beat of the drum was heard. Preaching and praying occupied a large part of every day. Eighteen clergymen of the Established Church and seven or eight non-conformist ministers were within the walls. They all exerted themselves indefatigably to rouse and sustain the spirit of the people. Among themselves there was for the time entire harmony. The aspect of the Cathedral was remarkable. Cannon were planted on the summit of the broad tower which has since given place to a tower of different proportions. Ammunition was stored in the vaults. In the choir the liturgy of the Anglican Church was read every morning. Every afternoon the Dissenters crowded to a simpler worship.

“James had waited twenty-four hours, expecting, as it would seem, the performance of Lundy’s promises; and in twenty-four hours the arrangements for the defence of Londonderry were complete. On the evening of the nineteenth of April, a trumpeter came to the southern gate, and asked whether the engagements into which the Governor had entered would be fulfilled. The answer was that the men who guarded these walls had nothing to do with the Governor’s engagements, and were determined to resist to the last.

“On the following day a messenger of higher rank was sent, Claude Hamilton, Lord Strabane, one of the few Roman Catholic peers of Ireland. Murray, who had been appointed to the command of one of the eight regiments into which the garrison was distributed, advanced from the gate to meet the flag of truce; and a short conference was held. Strabane had been authorized to make large promises. The citizens should have a free pardon for all that was past if they would submit to their lawful Sovereign. Murray himself should have a colonel’s commission, and a thousand pounds in money. ‘The men of Londonderry,’ answered Murray, ‘have done nothing that requires a pardon, and own no Sovereign but King William and Queen Mary. It will not be safe for your Lordship to stay longer, or to return on the same errand. Let me have the honor of seeing you through the lines.’

“James had been assured, and had fully expected, that the city would yield as soon as it was known that he was before the walls. Finding himself mistaken, he broke loose from the control of Melfort, and determined to return instantly to Dublin. Rosen accompanied the King. The direction of the siege was intrusted to Maumont. Richard Hamilton was second, and Pusignan third, in command.

“The operations now commenced in earnest. The besiegers began by battering the town. It was soon on fire in several places. Roofs and upper stories of houses fell



in, and crushed the inmates. During a short time the garrison, many of whom had never before seen the effect of a cannonade, seemed to be discomposed by the crash of chimneys, and by the heaps of ruin mingled with disfigured corpses. But familiarity with danger and horror produced in a few hours the natural effect. The spirit of the people rose so high that their chiefs thought it safe to act on the offensive. On the twenty-first of April a sally was made under the command of Murray. The Irish stood their ground resolutely; and a furious and bloody contest took place. Maumont, at the head of a body of cavalry, flew to the place where the fight was raging. He was struck in the head by a musket ball, and fell a corpse. The besiegers lost several other officers, and about two hundred men, before the colonists could be driven in. Murray escaped with difficulty. His horse was killed under him; and he was beset by enemies; but he was able to defend himself till some of his friends made a rush from the gate to his rescue, with old Walker at their head.

“In consequence of the death of Maumont, Hamilton was once more commander of the Irish army. His exploits in that post did not raise his reputation. He was a fine gentleman and a brave soldier; but he had no pretensions to the character of a great general, and had never, in his life, seen a siege. Pusignan had more science and energy. But Pusignan survived Maumont little more than a fortnight. At four in the morning of the sixth of May, the garrison made another sally, took several flags, and killed many of the besiegers. Pusignan, fighting gallantly, was shot through the body. The wound was one which a skillful surgeon might have cured; but there was no such surgeon in the Irish camp; and the communication with Dublin was slow and irregular. The poor Frenchman died, complaining bitterly of the barbarous ignorance and negligence which had shortened his days.

“ May passed away; June arrived; and still London-

derry held out. There had been many sallies and skirmishes with various success; but, on the whole, the advantage had been with the garrison. Several officers of note had been carried prisoners into the city; and two French banners, torn after hard fighting from the besiegers, had been hung as trophies in the chancel of the Cathedral. It seemed that the siege must be turned into a blockade. But before the hope of reducing the town by main force was relinquished, it was determined to make a great effort. The point selected for assault was an outwork called Windmill Hill, which was not far from the southern gate. Religious stimulants were employed to animate the courage of the forlorn hope. Many volunteers bound themselves by oaths to make their way into the works or to perish in the attempt. Captain Butler, son of the Lord Mountgarret, undertook to lead the sworn men to the attack. On the walls the colonists were drawn up in three ranks. The office of those who were behind was to load the muskets of those who were in front. The Irish came on boldly and with a fearful uproar, but after long and hard fighting were driven back. The women of Londonderry were seen amidst the thickest fire serving out water and ammunition to their husbands and brothers. In one place, where the wall was only seven feet high, Butler and some of his sworn men succeeded in reaching the top; but they were all killed or made prisoners. At length, after four hundred of the Irish had fallen, their chiefs ordered a retreat to be sounded.

“Nothing was left but to try the effect of hunger. It was known that the stock of food in the city was but slender. Indeed, it was thought strange that the supplies should have held out so long. Every precaution was now taken against the introduction of provisions. All the avenues leading to the city by land were closely guarded. On the south were encamped along the left bank of the Foyle the horsemen who had followed Lord Galmoy from the

valley of the Barrow. Their chief was of all the Irish captains the most dreaded and the most abhorred by the Protestants. For he had disciplined his men with rare skill and care; and many frightful stories were told of his barbarity and perfidy. Long lines of tents, occupied by the infantry of Butler and O'Neil, of Lord Slane and Lord Gormanstown, by Nugent's Westmeath men, by Eustace's Kildare men, and by Cavanaugh's Kerry men, extended northward until they again approached the water side. The river was fringed with forts and batteries, which no vessel could pass without great peril. After some time it was determined to make the security still more complete by throwing a barricade across the stream, about a mile and a half below the city. Several boats full of stones were sunk. A row of stakes was driven into the bottom of the river. Large pieces of fir wood, strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length, and which was firmly fastened to both shores, by cables a foot thick.

“In the mean time, an expedition which was thought to be sufficient for the relief of Londonderry was dispatched from Liverpool under command of Kirke. The dogged obstinacy with which this man had, in spite of royal solicitations, adhered to his religion, and the part which he had taken in the Revolution, had perhaps entitled him to an amnesty for past crimes. But it is difficult to understand why the Government should have selected for a post of the highest importance an officer who was generally and justly hated, who had never shown eminent talents for war, and who, both in Africa and in England, had notoriously tolerated among his soldiers a licentiousness, not only shocking to humanity, but also incompatible with discipline.

“On the sixteenth of May, Kirke's troops embarked; on the twenty-second they sailed; but contrary winds made the passage slow, and forced the armament to stop long at the Isle of Man. Meanwhile the Protestants of Ulster were

defending themselves with stubborn courage against a great superiority of force. The Enniskilleners had never ceased to wage a vigorous partisan war against the native population. Early in May they marched to encounter a large body of troops from Connaught, who had made an inroad into Donegal. The Irish were speedily routed, and fled to Sligo with the loss of a hundred and twenty men killed and sixty taken. Two small pieces of artillery and several horses fell into the hands of the conquerors. Elated by this success, the Enniskilleners soon invaded the county of Cavan, drove before them fifteen hundred of James's troops, took and destroyed the castle of Ballincarrig, reputed the strongest in that part of the kingdom, and carried off the pikes and muskets of the garrison. The next incursion was into Meath. Three thousand oxen and two thousand sheep were swept away and brought safe to the little island in Lough Erne. These daring exploits spread terror even to the gates of Dublin. Colonel Hugh Sutherland was ordered to march against Enniskillen with a regiment of dragoons and two regiments of foot. He carried with him arms for the native peasantry; and many repaired to his standard. The Enniskilleners did not wait till he came into their neighborhood, but advanced to encounter him. He declined an action, and retreated, leaving his stores at Belturbet under the care of a detachment of three hundred soldiers. The Protestants attacked Belturbet with vigor, made their way into a lofty house which overlooked the town, and thence opened such a fire that in two hours the garrison surrendered. Seven hundred muskets, a great quantity of powder, many horses, many sacks of biscuits, many barrels of meal, were taken, and were sent to Enniskillen. The boats which brought these precious spoils were joyfully welcomed. The fear of hunger was removed. While the aboriginal population had, in many counties, altogether neglected the cultivation of the earth, in the expectation, it should seem, that marauding would prove an inexhausti-

ble resource, the colonists, true to the provident and industrious character of their race, had, in the midst of war, not omitted carefully to till the soil in the neighborhood of their strongholds. The harvest was now not far remote; and, till the harvest, the food taken from the enemy would be amply sufficient.

“Yet in the midst of success and plenty, the Enniskilleners were tortured by a cruel anxiety for Londonderry. They were bound to the defenders of that city, not only by religious and national sympathy, but by common interest. For there could be no doubt that, if Londonderry fell, the whole Irish army would instantly march in irresistible force upon Lough Erne. Yet what could be done? Some brave men were for making a desperate attempt to relieve the besieged city; but the odds were too great. Detachments, however, were sent which infested the rear of the blockading army, cut off supplies, and, on one occasion, carried away the horses of three entire troops of cavalry. Still, the line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. The river was still strictly closed and guarded. Within the walls the distress had become extreme. As early as the eighth of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased; and of horseflesh the supply was scanty. It was necessary to make up the deficiency with tallow; and even tallow was doled out with a parsimonious hand.

“On the fifteenth of June a gleam of hope appeared. The sentinels on the top of the Cathedral saw sails nine miles off in the bay of Lough Foyle. Thirty vessels of different sizes were counted. Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mastheads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. At last a messenger from the fleet eluded the Irish sentinels, dived under the boom, and informed the garrison that Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city.



“ In Londonderry expectation was at the height; but a few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery. Kirke thought it unsafe to make any attempt either by land or by water, on the lines of the besiegers, and retired to the entrance of Lough Foyle, where, during several weeks, he lay inactive.

“ And now the pressure of famine became every day more severe. A strict search was made in all the recesses of all the houses of the city; and some provisions, which had been concealed in cellars by people who had since died or made their escape, were discovered and carried to the magazines. The stock of cannon balls was almost exhausted; and their place was supplied by brickbats coated with lead. Pestilence began, as usual, to make its appearance in the train of hunger. Fifteen officers died of fever in one day. Governor Baker was among those who sank under the disease. His place was supplied by Colonel John Mitchelburne.

“ Meanwhile it was known at Dublin that Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. The alarm was great at the Castle. Even before this news arrived, Avaux had given it as his opinion that Richard Hamilton was unequal to the difficulties of the situation. It had therefore been resolved that Rosen should take the chief command. He was now sent down with all speed.

“ On the nineteenth of June he arrived at the headquarters of the besieging army. At first he attempted to undermine the wall; but his plan was discovered; and he was compelled to abandon it after a sharp fight, in which more than a hundred of his men were slain. Then his fury rose to a strange pitch. He, an old soldier, a Marshal of France in expectancy, trained in the school of the greatest generals, accustomed, during many years, to scientific war, to be baffled by a mob of country gentleman, farmers, shopkeepers, who were protected only by a wall which any good engineer would at once have pronounced untenable!

He raved, he blasphemed in a language of his own, made up of all the dialects spoken from the Baltic to the Atlantic. He would raze the city to the ground; he would spare no living thing; no, not the young girls; not the babies at the breast. As to the leaders, death was too light a punishment for them; he would rack them; he would roast them alive. In his rage he ordered a shell to be flung into the town with a letter containing a horrible menace. He would, he said, gather into one body all the Protestants who had remained at their homes between Charlemont and the sea, old men, women, children, many of them near in blood and affection to the defenders of Londonderry. No protection, whatever might be the authority by which it had been given, should be respected. The multitude thus brought together should be driven under the walls of Londonderry, and should there be starved to death in the sight of their countrymen, their friends, their kinsmen. This was no idle threat. Parties were instantly sent out in all directions to collect victims. At dawn, on the morning of the second of July, hundreds of Protestants, who were charged with no crime, who were incapable of bearing arms, and many of whom had protections granted by James, were dragged to the gates of the city. It was imagined that the piteous sight would quell the spirit of the colonists. But the only effect was to rouse the spirit to still greater energy. An order was immediately put forth that no man should utter the word Surrender on pain of death: and no man uttered that word. Several prisoners of high rank were in the town. Hitherto they had been well treated, and had received as good rations as were measured out to the garrison. They were now closely confined. A gallows was erected on one of the bastions; and a message was conveyed to Rosen, requesting him to send a confessor instantly to prepare his friends for death. The prisoners in great dismay wrote to the savage Livonian, but received no answer. They then addressed themselves to their country-



man, Richard Hamilton. They were willing, they said, to shed their blood for their King; but they thought it hard to die the ignominious death of thieves in consequence of the barbarity of their own companions in arms. Hamilton, though a man of lax principles, was not cruel. He had been disgusted by the inhumanity of Rosen, but, being only second in command, could not venture to express publicly all that he thought. He, however, remonstrated strongly. Some Irish officers felt on this occasion, as it was natural that brave men should feel, and declared, weeping with pity and indignation, that they should never cease to have in their ears the cries of the poor women and children who had been driven at the point of the pike to die of famine between the camp and the city. Rosen persisted during forty-eight hours. In that time many unhappy creatures perished; but Londonderry held out as resolutely as ever; and he saw that his crime was likely to produce nothing but hatred and obloquy. He at length gave way, and suffered the survivors to withdraw. The garrison then took down the gallows which had been erected on the bastion.

“When the tidings of these events reached Dublin, James, though by no means prone to compassion, was startled by an atrocity of which the civil wars of England had furnished no example, and was displeased by learning that protections given by his authority, and guaranteed by his honor, had been publicly declared to be nullities. He complained to the French ambassador, and said, with a warmth which the occasion fully justified, that Rosen was a barbarous Muscovite. Melfort could not refrain from adding that, if Rosen had been an Englishman, he would have been hanged. Avaux was utterly unable to understand this effeminate sensibility. In his opinion, nothing had been done that was at all reprehensible; and he had some difficulty in commanding himself when he heard the King and secretary blame, in strong language, an act of

wholesome severity. In truth, the French ambassador and the French general were well paired. There was a great difference, doubtless, in appearance and manner, between the handsome, graceful, and refined diplomatist, whose dexterity and suavity had been renowned at the most polite courts of Europe, and the military adventurer, whose look and voice reminded all who came near him, that he had been born in a half savage country, that he had risen from the ranks, and that he had once been sentenced to death for marauding. But the heart of the courier was really even more callous than that of the soldier.

“Rosen was recalled to Dublin; and Richard Hamilton was again left in the chief command. He tried gentler means than those which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. One day a great shout was raised by the whole Irish camp. The defenders of Londonderry were soon informed that the army of James was rejoicing on account of the fall of Enniskillen. They were told that they had now no chance of being relieved, and were exhorted to save their lives by capitulating. They consented to negotiate. But what they asked was, that they should be permitted to depart, armed and in military array, by land or by water at their choice. They demanded hostages for the exact fulfillment of these conditions, and insisted that the hostages should be sent on board of the fleet which lay in Lough Foyle. Such — terms Hamilton dare not grant: the Governors would abate nothing; the treaty was broken off; and the conflict recommenced.

“By this time July was far advanced; and the state of the city was, hour by hour, becoming more frightful. The number of the inhabitants had been thinned more by famine and disease than by the fire of the enemy. Yet that fire was sharper and more constant than ever. One of the gates was beaten in; one of the bastions was laid in ruins;

but the breaches made by day were repaired by night with indefatigable activity. Every attack was still repelled. But the fighting men of the garrison were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. Several of them, in the act of striking at the enemy, fell down from mere weakness. A very small quantity of grain remained, and was doled out by mouthfuls. The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger. Dogs, fattened on the blood of the slain who lay unburied round the town, were luxuries which few could afford to purchase. The price of a whelp's paw was five shillings and six pence. Nine horses were still alive, and but barely alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. It was, however, determined to slaughter them for food. The people perished so fast that it was impossible for the survivors to perform the rites of sepulture. There was scarcely a cellar in which some corpse was not decaying. Such was the extremity of distress, that the rats who came to feast in those hideous dens were eagerly hunted and greedily devoured. A small fish, caught in the river, was not to be purchased with money. The only price for which such a treasure could be obtained was some handfuls of oatmeal. Leprosies, such as strange and unwholesome diet engenders, made existence a constant torment. The whole city was poisoned by the stench exhaled from the bodies of the dead and of the half dead. That there should be fits of discontent and insubordination among men enduring such misery was inevitable. At one moment it was suspected that Walker had laid up somewhere a secret store of food, and was reveling in private, while he exhorted others to suffer resolutely for the good cause. His house was strictly examined; his innocence was fully proved; he regained his popularity; and the garrison, with death in near prospect, thronged to the cathedral to hear him preach, drank in his earnest eloquence with delight, and went forth from

the house of God with haggard faces and tottering steps, but with spirit still unsubdued. There were, indeed, some secret plottings. A very few obscure traitors opened communications with the enemy. But it was necessary that all such dealings should be carefully concealed. None dared to utter publicly any words save words of defiance and stubborn resolution. Even in that extremity the general cry was 'No surrender.' And there were not wanting voices which, in low tones, added, 'First the horses and hides; and then the prisoners; and then each other.' It was afterwards related, half in jest, yet not without a horrible mixture of earnest, that a corpulent citizen, whose bulk presented a strange contrast to the skeletons which surrounded him, thought it expedient to conceal himself from the numerous eyes which followed him with cannibal looks whenever he appeared in the streets.

"It was no slight aggravation of the sufferings of the garrison that all this time the English ships were seen far off in Lough Foyle. Communication between the fleet and the city was almost impossible. One diver who had attempted to pass the boom was drowned. Another was hanged. The language of signals was hardly intelligible. On the thirteenth of July, however, a piece of paper sewed up in a cloth button came to Walker's hands. It was a letter from Kirke, and contained assurances of speedy relief. But more than a fortnight of intense misery had since elapsed, and the hearts of the most sanguine were sick with deferred hope. By no art could the provisions which were left be made to hold out two days more.

"Just at this time Kirke received a dispatch from England, which contained positive orders that Londonderry should be relieved. He accordingly determined to make an attempt which, as far as appears, he might have made, with at least an equally fair prospect of success, six weeks earlier.

"Among the merchant ships which had come to Lough

Foyle under his convoy was one called the Mountjoy. The master, Micaiah Browning, a native of Londonderry, had brought from England a large cargo of provisions. He had, it is said, repeatedly remonstrated against the inaction of the armament. He now eagerly volunteered to take the first risk of succoring his fellow-citizens; and his offer was accepted. Andrew Douglas, master of the Phœnix, who had on board a great quantity of meal from Scotland, was willing to share the danger and the honor. The two merchantmen were to be escorted by the Dartmouth frigate of thirty-six guns, commanded by Captain John Leake, afterwards an admiral of great fame.

“It was the thirtieth of July. The sun had just set; the evening sermon in the cathedral was over; and the heart-broken congregation had separated, when the sentinels on the tower saw the sails of three vessels coming up the Foyle. Soon there was a stir in the Irish camp. The besiegers were on the alert for miles along both shores. The ships were in extreme peril, for the river was low, and the only navigable channel ran very near to the left bank, where the headquarters of the enemy had been fixed, and where the batteries were most numerous. Leake performed his duty with a skill and spirit worthy of his noble profession, exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen, and used his guns with great effect. At length the little squadron came to the place of peril. Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. The huge barricade cracked and gave way; but the shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded and stuck in the mud. A yell of triumph rose from the banks; the Irish rushed to their boats, and were preparing to board, but the Dartmouth poured on them a well-directed broadside, which threw them into disorder. Just then the Phœnix dashed at the breach which the Mountjoy had made, and was in a moment within the fence. Meantime the tide was rising fast. The Mountjoy began to move, and soon passed safe through



the broken stakes and floating spars. But her brave master was no more. A shot from one of the batteries had struck him, and he died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was his birthplace, which was his home, and which had just been saved by his courage and self-devotion from the most frightful form of destruction. The night had closed in before the conflict at the boom began, but the flash of the guns was seen, and the noise heard, by the lean and ghastly multitude which covered the walls of the city. When the Mountjoy grounded, and when the shout of triumph rose from the Irish on both sides of the river, the hearts of the besieged died within them. One who endured the unutterable anguish of that moment has told us that they looked fearfully livid in each other's eyes. Even after the barricade had been passed, there was a terrible half hour of suspense. It was ten o'clock before the ships arrived at the quay. The whole population was there to welcome them. A screen made of casks filled with earth was hastily thrown up to protect the landing-place from the batteries on the other side of the river; and then the work of unloading began. First were rolled on shore barrels containing six thousand bushels of meal. Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, fitches of bacon, kegs of butter, sacks of peas and biscuit, ankers of brandy. Not many hours before, half a pound of tallow and three quarters of a pound of salted hide had been weighed out with niggardly care to every fighting man. The ration which each now received was three pounds of flour, two pounds of beef, and a pint of peas. It is easy to imagine with what tears grace was said over the suppers of that evening. There was little sleep on either side of the wall. The bonfires shone bright along the whole circuit of the ramparts. The Irish guns continued to roar all night; and all night the bells of the rescued city made answer to the Irish guns with a peal of joyous defiance. Through the whole of the thirty-first of July the batteries

of the enemy continued to play. But, soon after the sun had again gone down, flames were seen arising from the camp; and, when the first of August dawned, a line of smoking ruins marked the site lately occupied by the huts of the besiegers; and the citizens saw far off the long column of pikes and standards retreating up the left bank of the Foyle toward Strabane.

“So ended this great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isles. It had lasted a hundred and five days. The garrison had been reduced from about seven thousand effective men to about three thousand. The loss of the besiegers can not be precisely ascertained. Walker estimated it at eight thousand men. The recollection of past dangers and privations, and the consciousness of having deserved well of the English nation and of all Protestant churches, swelled the hearts of the town’s people with honest pride. That pride grew stronger when they received from William a letter acknowledging, in the most affectionate language, the debt which he owed to the brave and trusty citizens of his good city. The whole population crowded to the Diamond to hear the royal epistle read.

“Five generations have since passed away; and still the wall of Londonderry is to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. A lofty pillar, rising from a bastion which bore during many weeks the heaviest fire of the enemy, is seen far up and far down the Foyle. On the summit is the statue of Walker, such as when, in the last and most terrible emergency, his eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible. The other, pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English topmasts in the distant bay. Such a monument was well deserved; yet it was scarcely needed; for, in truth, the whole city is to this day a monument of the great deliverance. The wall is carefully preserved; nor would any



plea of health or convenience be held by the inhabitants sufficient to justify the demolition of that sacred inclosure which, in the evil time, gave shelter to their race and their religion. The summit of the ramparts forms a pleasant walk. The bastions have been turned into little gardens. Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old culverins which scattered bricks, cased with lead, among the Irish ranks. One antique gun, the gift of the Fishmongers of London, was distinguished, during the hundred and five memorable days, by the loudness of its report, and still bears the name of Roaring Meg. The cathedral is filled with relics and trophies. In the vestibule is a huge shell, one of many hundreds of shells which were thrown into the city. Over the altar are still seen the French flag-staves, taken by the garrison in a desperate sally. The white ensigns of the House of Bourbon have long been dust: but their place has been supplied by new banners, the work of the fairest hands of Ulster. The anniversary of the day on which the gates were closed, and the anniversary of the day on which the siege was raised, have been down to our own time celebrated by salutes, processions, banquets, and sermons: Lundy has been executed in effigy; and the sword, said by tradition to be that of Maumout, has, on great occasions, been carried in triumph. There is still a Walker Club and a Murray Club. The humble tombs of the Protestant captains have been carefully sought out, repaired and embellished. It is impossible not to respect the sentiment which indicates itself by these tokens. It is a sentiment which belongs to the higher and purer part of human nature, and which adds not a little to the strength of States. A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. 7









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