

THE SAMPSON FAMILY

LILLA BRIGGS SAMPSON



Presented to Mrs. Ina Black

for "The Author";

Lilla Briggs Sampson,

1924.



SAMPSON COAT OF ARMS

THE SAMPSON FAMILY

BY

LILLA BRIGGS SAMPSON

MEMBER MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WILLIAMS & WILKINS CO.

BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

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COMPOSED AND PRINTED AT THE
WAVERLY PRESS
By THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

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TO MY HUSBAND
JOHN LEWIS SAMPSON
THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED
LILLA BRIGGS SAMPSON

INTRODUCTION

It is not intended in this simple history of your branch of the Sampson Family in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to give a complete genealogy. The book is written solely to preserve an account of this distinctive branch of the Sampsons, and purposely there is no intention of including, beyond occasional reference, the New England branch.

Owing to lack of the preservation of family history records, of old Bibles, of family letters, or even of tombstones to mark the graves of many of these pioneers, this story cannot be absolutely complete in every detail.

This book embraces fragments I have collected from personal conversations with those who are living, also an extended correspondence in England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and individual research in the numerous historical and public Libraries of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Washington, D. C.

Added to the above field of study a great deal of time has been spent among the various Court records in the territory outlined above, thereby securing authentic data and important facts through the channels of wills, deeds and property transfers that are not obtainable in any other direction.

This collection has been compiled not only for the benefit of your posterity and future generations, but to keep alive the revered memories of your ancestors.

The following words of Dr. Egle, of Harrisburg, Pa., whose works have been of such great assistance to me, expresses the spirit which impelled me to make these searches for the early Sampsons:

While the descendants of the Puritans and of the Dutch of New York have carefully preserved their family memorials, there has not been, until recently, any effort made by Pennsylvanians, especially those of the Scotch-Irish, toward the compilation of family genealogies. In our own locality few have been prepared. Yet we are glad to learn our families are looking up the records of their ancestry for permanent preservation. This is a duty we all owe to the memory of a revered and pious ancestry—and even though the records may be meagre, there is no one who cannot assist in the performance of this noble work, nor is it too late to begin. Those to come after us will honor the labors thus bestowed even if we do not receive, while living, the reward for well doing.

LILLA BRIGGS SAMPSON.

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SAMPSONS IN ENGLAND

CHAPTER I

The name Sampson is not, as most people infer, from the Hebrew, but according to the author of *Family Names of the United Kingdoms*, is Samson, the son of Sam or Samuel, the "P" being inserted as in "Thompson," for strength and euphony.

The Reverend Henry Barker, M.D., and F.S.A., states that "the name Sampson comes from St. Sampson, a local name in Normandy, France, near Caen." In the *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, by C. W. Beardsley, of Oxford College, London, Mr. Beardsley claims that Sampson, Samson, Sansom, Sansome, Sanson or Sansum, all refer to the same family, and gives several proofs. One of these proofs is six different entries, in six different histories, of six different spellings of the name "Sampson," all referring to the same individual. In my own researches I have found even a greater variety of ways of spelling the name, but will confine myself to one way on this account:—"SAMPSON."

In *Family Names of the United Kingdom*, by M. A. Lower, is given the "Information of John Sampson, Esq." who states that from the Monastery of St. Sampson at Rouen the family of Sampson derive their name.

The first who bore it in England was Ralph de St. Sampson, a brother to Thomas, first Norman Archbishop of York, who, with Ralph, had been educated as the charge of Odo, half-brother of William, The Conqueror. Ralph was also Chaplain to William, and was created "Baron de Donvré" and in 1096 Bishop of Worcester.

Ralph de St. Sampson's son Thomas, (for the canons relating to the celibacy of the clergy were not at this period very closely observed), became Archbishop of York as Thomas II and another son, Richard, was Bishop of Bayeux in France.

From these Ecclesiastee's and their collateral relatives, descended a numerous progeny who varied the orthography of the name of Sansome, Sansonius, Sannsun, Sansone, de St. Sampson, etc., etc. These settled in many counties in England and Scotland.

The Dictionary of National Biography, by Sidney Lee. and *The Priory of Hexham* by the Surtees Society, as well as other writers, tell us more about Ralph de St. Sampson and his brother Thomas.

Ralph and Thomas were born at Donvré near Caen, France, and were the sons of Osbert and Muriel, who were of noble lineage.

The father, Osbert, was also a Priest. Ralph followed William, The Conqueror, to England, was ordained a priest by Archbishop Anselme at Lambeth Palace, and on June 8, 1096, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, at St. Paul's London, his brother, Thomas, Archbishop of York, officiating.

In 1100 Bishop Sampson dedicated the Abbey Church at Gloucester, and he made several gifts to the Monks at Worcester. Bishop Sampson showed his fondness for the secular clergy by establishing them at Westbury, in the room of the Monks, who had held it from the days of Oswald.

Malmesbury blamed Sampson for taking Westbury from the Monks, which had been settled on them so many years.

Bishop Sampson was noted for his learning, was a

conspicuous member of a great clerical family, and according to the old English custom, famous for good housekeeping.

He was married before he took Orders (according to one authority), and he had a son Thomas, who became Archbishop of York as Thomas II, and a son Richard, who became Bishop of Bayeux in France. His daughter, Bruna de St. Sampson, who married Simon Mause, is mentioned in the Battle Abbey Roll as the mother of Joan, who married Alan de Chartés. Their daughter Joan, married William de la Bruère. The Surtees Society mention that it is probable that Bishop Ralph de St. Sampson, had a daughter Isabella de Donvré Sampson, who was the concubine of Robert of Gloucester, and the mother of Robert and Richard, both of whom became priests. Roger became Bishop of Worcester, and Richard Bishop of Bayeux. In a history of the Norman people, Ralph de St. Sampson is said to have accompanied William, The Conqueror, to England in 1066, and that he was from the Lordship of St. Sampson, near Caen, in Normandy. According to *Domesday Book*,

at the time of the Conquest, the possessions of the Church at Worcester consisted of about two thousand acres of uncultivated land, besides some six hundred acres of forest, and half the wood in the King's Forest, with two acres of meadow. This rich establishment was conferred by William, The Conqueror, on Ralph de St. Sampson, who, in the succeeding reign attached the whole to his See by a deed which was confirmed by Henry I.

Bishop Sampson, of Worcester, died at Westbury, May 5, 1112, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral at the bottom of the steps going up into the altar.

Ralph de St. Sampson's brother Thomas, who was Archbishop of York as Thomas I, was born in 1027 and distinguished from his earliest years for the elegance of his taste and his ardour in the pursuit of literary distinction. The schools in his own country were insufficient to satisfy his cravings after knowledge and he sought for additional supplies in Germany and Spain. When he returned to Bayeaux his learning attracted the attention and gained for him the intimacy of Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, half-brother to William, The Conqueror, and a person of commanding influence.

Thomas was made Archbishop of York in 1070 and died at York, November 18, 1100, having been Archbishop for about thirty years. He had been infirm sometime before his death and must have been an old man. He was interred in the Minster at York near his Predecessor, Aldred, with an epitaph in Latin on his tomb which was highly eulogistic; but the See of York owed a deep debt of gratitude to Archbishop Thomas.

I can see him even now, as Malmesbury described him in his later years, the graceful figure retaining even then the spring and energy of youth; the noble presence and the courteous bearing which captivated all; the handsome florid countenance, and his hair as white as the down upon a swan. No one could impugn the purity or correctness of his life.

As to his learning and ability, the Chroniclers are for once unanimous. He brought with him into England the literary stores of three continents. It was his delight to have his clergy around him, to read with them and to argue.

But music was his master passion. He knew it thoroughly and was a composer as well as a singer. He could play upon the organ and was acquainted with its construction.

If he chanced to hear any light or trivial air, he would transpose it with marvellous facility into a hymn. He made chants and services, eschewing especially all soft and effeminate music.

The Bibliography of Normandy by Fuere, mentions Ralph de St. Sampson as Sampson, Baron of Donvré, and adds that the Commune of Donvré gave birth to an illustrious family, Baron Sampson de Donvré, Bishop of Worcester, his brother, Thomas de Donvré, Archbishop of York; Thomas de Donvré II, Archbishop of York as Thomas III; and Richard de Donvré, Bishop of Bayeux. The two latter were sons of the Baron Sampson de Donvré. The prefix "de" in French signifies "of" or "from" Donvré.

We must bear in mind that it was not until the time of the Norman Conquest that surnames began to be adopted; and we can surmise that after Baron Sampson de Donvré settled in England he adopted the name of St. Sampson as a surname using Ralph for the Christian name and thus assumed the name of Ralph de St. Sampson. At least, this is the name he is given by all historians after 1066.

The Memoirs of the Society of Antiquities of Normandy informs us that

Among our more modern Saints, many of our primitive missionaries have given their names as well to families.

Among the names referred to is "Sampson," so this explains why St. Sampson's name was used by this family of Donvré—which was near the monastery of St. Sampson at Rouen. Moreover, Ralph de St. Sampson's father was also a Priest, which was additional reason for his choosing the name of so eminent a saint as Sampson.

There are references in a *History of the Norman People* to Nicholas, William, Christian, Henry and Walter Sampson, living in the years from 1180 to 1195, as being descendants of Ralph de St. Sampson.

A few paragraphs from *The History of William, The Conqueror* will best explain how matters were in England at the time of the Conquest:

By the end of William, the Conqueror's reign, all the greatest estates in England had passed into the hands of Normans and other utter strangers.

A few Englishmen who had won King William's favor kept great estates, and a crowd of Englishmen kept small estates.

In many cases the English owner kept his lands as tenant under a Norman grantee, but every man, Norman or English, held his land by a grant from King William. Gradually, and under cover of law, the highest officers in Church and State were taken from the Englishmen and bestowed on the Normans.

CHAPTER II

In the majority of the books I have consulted for information regarding the earliest history of the Sampson Family, I find them referred to as a "Clerical Family" and of great renown in the Clerical world. Among the most noted was the Abbot of St. Edmund's, in Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England. This was Abbot Sampson, who succeeded Abbot Hugo in 1180. He was born in Tottington, County Norfolk, England, in 1135, the son of poor parents.

In the very complete account of this Abbot by Jocelin de Brakelonde, he refers to the fact that Abbot Sampson was very reticent regarding his relatives, but always made the remark that he was of "gentle birth," when questioned on the subject.

We can hardly be criticised for believing that Abbot Sampson was nearly related to the Bishop of Worcester, and his brother Thomas, Archbishop of York. The dates which mark their lives were not so far apart as to render this impossible—and, remembering also, that there were few of the name of Sampson in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries.

Thomas Arnold, of Oxford, tells us that the Story of Abbot Sampson furnished Carlyle with material for a series of graphic chapters in his *Past and Present*, under the title of *The Ancient Monk*.

I would recommend the reading of these chapters, and also the history of Abbot Sampson by Jocelin de Brake-

londe, which has been translated and published by John Murry, Albemarle Street, London, W. Jocelin de Brakelonde says:

The reader is desired to mark this Monk, a personable man of seven and forty; stout made, stands erect as a pillar, with bushy eyebrows, the eyes of him beaming into you in a really strange way, the face massive, grave, with a very eminent nose; his head almost bald, its auburn remnants of hair and the copious ruddy beard getting slightly streaked with grey. This is Brother Sampson, a man worth looking at.

Other items of interest regarding this most celebrated Abbot, are the following:

Among the Crown lands sold by King Richard I, immediately after his succession, was the Manor of Mildenhall, which Sampson, Abbot of St. Edmunds, (who assisted at the Coronation of King Richard I) bought for a thousand marks.

When all the Shrines of England were being stripped to furnish King Richard's ransom, Abbot Sampson resisted and the Shrine of St. Edmunds remained untouched.

All the land mentioned in Pakenham at the time of the survey, belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds, who was Abbot Sampson. In 1199 Abbot Sampson assigned one-third of the demesnes and tithes in Pakenham to St. Saviour's Hospital.

Abbot Sampson died in 1212, so that he was Abbot of St. Edmunds for thirty-two years, and in that time he made many improvements in the Abbey and won for himself a great name by his steadfast devotion to all that was just and right.

CHAPTER III

Although Ralph de St. Sampson and members of his immediate family were the only ones of the name in England in the latter part of the eleventh, and the early part of the twelfth centuries the records of the thirteenth century show us that the family of Sampsons has grown into large proportions.

There are some manuscripts in existence indicating that efforts had been made to keep a history of this most interesting family. One of these manuscripts is now in the British Museum Library, under the title of *Davy Suffolk Collection*. This devotes some nineteen pages to Sampson genealogy in County Suffolk, and includes some famous branches.

I am indebted to Mr. Donat Sampson of London (who is of the County Clare, Ireland, Sampsons), for some information from this collection. But he advises me that the manuscript is in a very small hand and the writing much faded, so that it would be difficult to decipher it.

According to my study of the family I am inclined to think that these County Suffolk Sampsons went into that County from County York. County York seems to have been the home of most of the very early Sampsons. The Surtees Society mention a family of that name, commencing with Alan Sampson who was Bailiff of the City of York in 1253-1254. His wife was Elizabeth or Constance ————— and they had three sons, Maurice, Matthew and John. John was knighted and styled

“Sir John Sampson,” Knight. He was Mayor of York in the years 1279–1281–1283–1285–1299 and 1300, and Knight of the Shire in 1298.

Sir John was granted the sites of certain wind and water mills at Aberford and Beckhawe, while he and Mary ————— his wife were granted the Manor of Appleton. He died not long after, leaving four sons and a daughter. The daughter, Constance, married Sir John Sutton, of Sutton-in-Holderness. Of the sons, John Sampson was one of the Knights of the Shire in 1298 and was otherwise employed in important public services. In 1282 he and Gilbert de Luda with other citizens of York, loaned King Edward I, 1040 marks.

This John also had summons of service to attend at New Castle-upon-Tyne with horse and arms to march against the Scots. His wife was Agnes ————— and he had his seat at Tonehouse, in Yorkshire, and in the 28th year of the reign of Edward I was Constable of Stirling Castle, which is situated in Scotland, 35 miles North of Edinburg.

Allan's son, William, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, (Lord Sampson) by writs, in December 1209. He also attended with horse and arms a great council appointed to meet at Carlisle. He held lands according to the Testa de Neville at Epereston and Wredeburgh which his ancestors had holden by the service of one Knight's fee.

Another son, Thomas, became Canon of York, was a very wealthy man and much employed in State affairs. Thomas was appointed Canon of St. Peters in York in 1339. Previous to this he was Prebendary of Holme from 1332 to 1339. He is spoken of as a munificent

benefactor to the Church of York and took much interest in the rebuilding of the nave. Another account states that on Trinity Sunday, 1348, he left the sum of twenty pounds to the new Choir "if the work was begun within a year after his decease." The rebuilding of the Choir was not completed until 1400, the great East window being the finest in the world. To the altar of the Trinity newly erected over the Treasury at York, he left an image of the Virgin in Alabaster.

His missal was bequeathed to the High Altar of the Minster, and a set of ornaments to the Altar of St. John the Evangelist. He also gave to the High Altar of the Cathedral at Llandaff, Wales. This Church was first founded by S. S. Dubritius and Teilo, who were such important personages in the life of St. Sampson.

The fourth son, Henry, was joint Lord of Appleton, with Walter de Fauconburgh, and was living in 1338. Henry had a son, Johannes, who married Emmeria, and left a son Robert. Henry was buried in the Conventual Church of St. John the Evangelist at Nun Appleton, according to his request in his will.

All the early records point to the fact of the Sampsons of those days being noted for their connection with the Church and Church affairs.

I will add the following notes I have secured from the very early Patent Rolls, Close Rolls, various Archaeologies and other sources of information:

Henry Sampson, parson of the Church of Eston by Staunford, gave license to a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in Church of all Saints at Eston, for souls of Eleanor, late Queen (Consort of Edward I), Henry Sampson, his father, and Isabella, his Mother.

Master Hugh Sampson presented to the Church of Wyssindon in diocese of Lincoln, 1301, reign of Edward I.

Ralph Sampson, Rector of Church at Eperestone in 1281.

Henry Sampson, presented to Church of St. George of Bartow-on-Trent in 1272.

John Sampson, presented to Church of Buneshal in 1270.

William Sampson presented to the Church of St. Mary Bishophill Senior 1271.

Master Henry Sampson, Parson of the Churches of Walsham, Erpingham, Flete, Earl Sohan, Eston, and Creton, 1295.

Master Henry Sampson, parson of Churches of Fysker-ton, Haryngby and Inglesworth, 1295.

Master Hugh Sampson, Parson of the Churches of Byrkyn and Sandeford 1295.

Thomas Sampson, Parson of the Church of Misterton 1341.

Maurice Sampson, a brother of Sir John of York, and son of Alan, was instituted to the Rectory of Edlinton in 1252.

Henry Sampson, the younger, was appointed to Church of Ingeworth in Diocese of Norwich 1291.

Other notes of these early days are that

Hugh Sampson was appointed by Richard de la Pole, King's Sergeant, as his deputy 1334. Hugh's wife was Constance————— and he died at Southampton in 1336.

John Sampson was witness to a deed of Wulstan, Prior of Church of Worcester in 1336.

Nicholas Sampson was Burgess and merchant of Southampton in 1338.

John Sampson was given a grant for life of the custody of the Castle of Scartheburgh in 1301, with the same salary as his predecessor.

William Sampson was Proctor General in England of

the Abbey of Blankland, and the Abbot of Cokersond in 1294.

Adam Sampson was a citizen and merchant of London in 1273.

John Sampson was granted land by Queen Eleanor, (the Consort of Edward I) in 1279.

John Sampson was keeper of the Exchange of York in 1280.

John, Archbishop of York, nominated John Sampson his attorney for one year.

Hugh Sampson of Stouton was an attorney in 1340.

Nicholas Sampson, the younger, was Bailiff of Southampton in 1341. There was also a Nicholas Sampson, the elder.

Matthew Sampson, who was brother to Sir John of York, and son of Alan, was Bailiff of York in 1288.

A few records from the Close Rolls, in the reign of Henry III, are that

John Sampson received letters from the King asking protection, etc., in 1226.

Thomas Sampson was one of four Justices appointed for the Assizes in Northampton in 1229.

Roger Sampson lived in 1240

John Sampson of Rutland is mentioned as a Knight in 1255.

William Sampson was justice in Stamford County Lincoln in 1251.

Gervase Sampson and John Sampson mentioned as Burgesses of Northampton in 1264.

Henry Sampson purchased land in Holewell, County Lincoln, in 1261.

John Sampson of Winchelsea, County Essex, is one of a list of Barons, in 1266.

It has taken me many months of study and research to collect these scraps of Sampson History, from various

sources; and though to many these brief mentions may seem unnecessary, there may be a few to whom the knowledge gained will be of assistance in tracing their own lineage.

Frequently a date of birth, a marriage, or death leads to great results, so I will add a list from Yorkshire Archaeology:

John Sampson, of Owthorne married Agnes Tennison, of Roos.

Nicholas Sampson married Emote Ibberson of Worrall, in Bradfield.

William Sampson of East Retford married Mary Hawton of City of York in 1746.

Sarah Sampson, of West Stow, Yorkshire, married George Wellbourne, of same place, in 1752.

Edward Sampson, of Wooly, married Anne Maumby of Ledsham in 1739.

Among Yorkshire wills are Agnes Sampson, of Kelke Magna, 1557.

Nicholas Sampson, of Foxhill, in Parish of Ecclesfield, 1566.

Robert Sampson, of Turnstall, 1588.

William Sampson, of Snaith, 1588.

William Sampson, of Burton Agnes, 1560.

John Sampson, of Willhill, 1562.

Thomas Sampson, of Bolton Percy, 1440.

William Sampson, of Appleton-in-Anstey, 1393.

William Sampson, in Farley, 1440.

Richard Sampson, 1505.

John Sampson, of Garton-in-Holderness, 1537.

Richard Sampson, of Hooton, 1536.

Robert Sampson, of Wortley, Leeds Parish, 1545.

Thomas Sampson, of Parlyngton, Aberford Parish, 1526.

William Sampson, of Parlyngton, Aberford Parish, 1551.

William Sampson, of Tunistall-in-Holderness, 1543.

Mr. G. D. Lumb, Honorable Treasurer of the Thoresby Society of Leeds, in County York, has written me a short account of the Sampsons of Parlyngton, County York, who were his ancestors: Henry Sampson, of Aberford, died in 1787, Aged 78. He left a daughter, Mary, who was Mr. Lumb's great grandmother. She died in 1803. Of these Parlyngton Sampsons, these was also Thomas, who made his will in 1526; John, born 1568; William, born 1562; and Edmund, born 1651. Of this same family was Henry Sampson, who emigrated to Pendfield, Monroe County, New York State, in 1800. He had married Jane Clarkson in England in 1777, and they have many descendants in America. Henry is buried at Pendfield, New York.

A short record of the Sampsons of Foxhill, County York, is that John lived there in 1528. He was the father of Henry and Nicholas. Henry's will is dated 1599 and he had a son Henry. Nicholas, whose will was dated 1566, had a daughter Mary, who married a Henry Sampson.

When we reflect that Ralph de St. Sampson, Bishop of Worcester, had a brother Thomas and a son Thomas, who were both Archbishops of York in the years 1068 to 1112, and possible later, we can readily infer that Yorkshire, England, was the home of the earliest Sampsons, and also that the Sampsons mentioned in this chapter could no doubt claim Ralph de St. Sampson as their ancestor.

If there were only a few more records, we might be

able to secure a direct lineage back to our Norman ancestors. I have made a strong effort to find some such history in the various Libraries—and have been fortunate enough to be aided by a French and Latin scholar, Mrs. L. Nelson Nichols, of New York, who searched the earlier histories in the Astor Library. But the records obtained were so meagre there could be no possibility of claiming much in regard to these early Sampsons.

CHAPTER IV

County Suffolk Archaeology and the *Visitations* of County Suffolk, refer to many Sampsons in this County.

In the year 1428, the Manor of Thorington Hall, which was the principal manor of Saxon times, was released by Robert Sampson and his wife Elizabeth. They had held it from the early part of the 15th Century. The Manor of Ryses was vested in Thomas Sampson in the time of Henry VI, who, dying in 1440, it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Sampson, who died about 1483. His son and heir, Sir Thomas Sampson, died January 2, 1511, when this Manor passed to his nephew, Thomas Felton. Also the Playford Estate belonged to this same family of Sampsons. Playford Church was built by Sir George Felbrigg. To him succeeded John Felbrigg, whose daughter and heiress, Margery, marrying Thomas Sampson, Esq., of Brettenham, carried Playford into that family. Thomas Sampson, Esq., and Margery, his wife, are buried at Playford Church. He died in 1439. The Sampsons were not destined to hold Playford long. George Sampson, son and heir of Thomas and Margery, succeeded them and died in 1458.

George Sampson's son and heir died in 1476, leaving two children, a son, Sir Thomas Sampson, Knight. Sir Thomas died without children in 1511, and his sister Margery, who married a Felton, brought the Playford Estate to the Feltons. Nothing more seems to be known of these Sampsons. This property in Playford belonged

at one time to St. Edmund's Abbey, of which Abbot Sampson had charge for 32 years. According to different writers, St. Edmund's Abbey prospered under Abbot Sampson and accumulated a large number of manors.

In the record of Suffolk County for 1327 are the following Sampsons: Galfridus, John, Ralph, Richard, Thomas and William.

Another prominent family of Sampsons, of County Suffolk, were those of Kersey. County Suffolk archaeologists state that "the Sampsons had long been settled in Kersey, even as early as 1382."

Symond Sampson, of Kersey, (son of Robert Sampson) married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hobart, Knight, and was lord of this Manor at the opening of the 16th Century. On his death he was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Sampson, who died in 1508, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Symond Sampson. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Southwell, of Varnam Hall, and, dying in 1563, the Manor went to his eldest son, Robert Sampson, though his youngest son, George, is described as of "Sampson Hall."

Robert Sampson, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, County Northampton, and dying in 1591, the Manor passed to his son and heir, John Sampson, who married Bridgett Clopton, daughter of William Clopton, of Groton. This John Sampson wrote a letter to John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, on January 12, 1629, regarding his son Samuel Sampson joining the New England Colony.

John Sampson's wife, Bridgett Clopton, was a sister to Governor Winthrop's second wife. This letter is published in a volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

On John Sampson's death the Manor passed to his son and heir, John Sampson, but was shortly after acquired by John Thoroughgood, and eventually, after passing through several of these families' hands, Sampson Hall was pulled down in 1824.

John Sampson and Bridgett Clopton had twelve children; Thomas, William, John, Robert, Samuel, Symon, Susan, Sarah, May, Margery, Elizabeth and Bridgett. The daughter Susan, married John Aylmer, third son of the Lord Bishop of London, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Aylmer was knighted and styled Sir John Aylmer, of Rigby, County of Lincoln.

In a record of *The Knights of England*, compiled by William A. Shaw, he gives this note:

On the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, November 4th, 1501, under king Henry VII, Thomas Sampson was knighted.

This is the same Sir Thomas Sampson who owned the Manors of Ryses and Playford.

In connection with the Sampsons of Playford and Kersey, we can also add the Sampsons of Brettenham. The Reverend Charles P. Bethan, in his *History of Brettenham and the Weneve Family*, writes:

The Sampson family were very ancient, of Knights degree, and seated first at Brettenham in Cosford Hundred, and afterward at Playford by marriage with Felbrigg. So far it hath not appeared when the ancient Sampsons first held Brettenham, nor when they ceased to hold it. There were Sampsons in the Samford Hundred in the days of the Peasants Revolt in 1381, and one of them, Thomas Sampson of Harkstead, a man of good social position, was the chief leader in this part of the country.

On June 15, 1381, Thomas put forth a manifesto to the people of Ipswich and the adjoining hundreds, commanding them on pain of death to join his band on the following Sunday morning. His appeal seems to have been responded to with alacrity. Sampson managed for a time to elude the grasp of the law, but at length was captured and condemned to death, was finally pardoned by the King and his goods, which had been forfeited, were restored to him. There was also a John Sampson in Harkstead.

Another account of Brettenham Hall is:

At the beginning of the 15th century, this Manor was vested in William Sampson, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Sampson. The Sampsons had been connected with this place for many generations. As early as the time of Edward II we learn from the Patent Rolls that they had flourished here, for in 1318 we find a commission issued on the complaint of Ralph Sampson, while the Charter Rolls mention William Sampson as granted land in Brettenham in 1247.

Sir Thomas Sampson, of Brettenham, about 1421 married Margery, sole daughter of Sir John Felbrigg, and died in 1439, when the Manor of Brettenham passed into other hands, same as the Manor of Playford.

Through the channel of marriages there seems to have been many connections made with various families in counties both near and remote. Also changes of the homes from one section to another, so that a few notes regarding the Sampsons of Worrall near Sheffield, in County York, are quite correctly given at this point.

Nicholas and Thomas Sampson are the two earliest I have found as of Worrall under the date of 1616.

Nicholas married Emote Taylor, of Worrall, and had six children, of whom a son, Nicholas, married Emote

Ibberson. Only one child is given, a son, William, who married Margaret Sted. William and Margaret had five children, of whom the son William, married Sarah Eyre, of Worrall. One child is given, a daughter, who married John Greaves.

Still another visitation is of County Derby and mentions Symond Sampson, who married Jean Eyre. The children are given as five, of whom George married a daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Weston, County Suffolk. William, the son and heir, married a daughter of Bromley. His son William is spoken of as of County Suffolk, and he married Elizabeth, daughter of Wismon, of County Essex, and they had eight children.

The Sampsons of Binfield, County Berks, seem to have used a "Coat of Arms," which is described in a visitation of Berkshire as a "Gold cross on black ground with escallop shells."

There is much confusion in the records of County Berk Sampsons. In one lineage sent me by Mr. Donat Sampson, of London, from an old manuscript in the British Museum Library, a William Sampson of Asbygall is the first mentioned. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Holnaby. Their son, Sir William Sampson, married Elizabeth, a daughter to John Saye. Two of their sons are mentioned, one Robert, who was Register to King Henry VIII, and married Katherine Mallett.

Robert and Katherine had a son Thomas Sampson, who is recorded as of Binfield, and no doubt the first of the Binfield line.

The second son of Sir William Sampson and Elizabeth Saye, is spoken of in this manuscript as Richard, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Bishop Sampson was educated at Cambridge College, Oxford. Strype in his *Memorials*, gives a lengthy account of this notable Sampson:

Richard Sampson was an inmate of Cardinal Wolsey's family, and Chaplain to him, and his Chancellor in the Diocese of Turonay. Through Wolsey, Sampson was made King's Chaplain and Dean of St. Stephen's which was a foundation laid for many other dignities and places, as well as a Bishopric, which he obtained afterward as our Church Histories show.

And among the rest, he was one of King Henry VIII's Privy Council. He was Dean of Lichfield, St. Paul's and Windsor, and received the royal assent to his election as Bishop of Chichester in 1536, and in 1542 he was translated to Coventry and Lichfield.

As the Bishop of Chichester, he was present at the Baptism of Edward VI and at the Burial of Queen Jane Seymour. He was imprisoned in the Tower through disagreeing with Lord Cromwell on Ecclesiastical matters during 1539-1540 but was eventually released.

Fuller's *Church History* states that "Bishop Sampson was imprisoned because of reports of his corresponding with the Pope." But Fabian, Hall and Stow state that this Bishop was imprisoned for relieving some poor prisoners who had been arrested for denying the King's Supremacy. By this account his Prelate's crime was no more than an incautious charity.

This Richard Sampson was Lord President of Wales in 1523 under King Henry VIII, but was removed by King Edward VI. He preached the Coronation sermon for Queen Mary at Westminster Cathedral, as he was esteemed of all the Bishops the most florid preacher.

Bishop Sampson wrote a notable book against the Pope's Supremacy, which King Henry sent over sea to

the Pope himself, and also to Pole and others, to vindicate himself for taking the Supremacy to himself.

Bishop Sampson died in Queen Mary's reign on September 20, 1554. He was then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and he passed away at his palace at Eccleshall, a fine place situated about fifteen miles from Lichfield, County Stafford.

The Palace is now in ruins, having been demolished in the Civil Wars.

Among Cemetery records in County Suffolk, I find these notes:

In this stone are deposited the remains of Margaret, wife of Thomas Sampson, D.D. of this Parish, Rector of Groton, County Suffolk. She died on the 4th day of November, 1826, in the 60th year of her age.

Also of the Rev. Thomas Sampson, D.D. husband of the above, who departed this life, March 31, 1839, aged 74 years.

From "Monumental Inscriptions" in Halesworth Churchyard, County Suffolk:

William Sampson, died March 17, 1773, aged 56 years.
Bridget, wife of William Sampson, died September 3, 1769, aged 56 years.

CHAPTER V

Although no record is given in Playford of Thomas C. Sampson, the celebrated "Puritan" of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in Strype's *Memorials* he states that

Thomas C. Sampson was born at Playford, in County Suffolk in 1517. He was a fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and educated there. He was made Preacher to the Army under Lord Russell in the reign of Edward VI. He married a niece of Hugh Latimer, and in 1550 he received Holy Orders from Bishop Ridley at Fulham, and was much esteemed by Bishop Ridley and Archbishop Cranmer. When he was examined for Holy Orders he excepted against the apparel, but by Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley he was nevertheless permitted and admitted. He was made Dean of Chichester in the latter part of 1552 and also Rector of All Hallows Church, London, in King Edward's reign.

During Queen Mary's reign in 1553, Sampson fled with many others, by advice of Archbishop Cranmer, and spent sometime in Strasburg, Germany.

During this exile, Sampson assisted in translating the Geneva Bible, and while the several Divines were engaged in this work Queen Mary died, and they returned to London. In 1560, two years after Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, Thomas Sampson was made Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, as he was considered the most learned man in the Island, as well as the most pious, having the universal praise of all men. It is written of him that it might be well doubted whether he were a better man, or a greater linguist, or a completer scholar, or a more absolute Divine. On the 24th of March, 1560, he preached before Queen Elizabeth at Court, and on

April 5, 1561, he preached at Paul's Cross before the Queen. He preached more sermons before Queen Elizabeth than any other Minister of that time.

In 1563 he was requested by the Secretary to conform to the apparel prescribed, but he wrote a letter giving his reasons for not wearing the cap and gown.

Bishop Grindal writes:

The Queen was highly offended with Sampson because he continued incontinent. The refusers of the Orders of the Church were commonly called "Puritans," and Thomas C. Sampson was styled "The Puritan" in Strype's *Life of Bishop Grindal*. A great many letters were written and pages of ecclesiastical history devoted to the wearing of the cap and surplice, to which Thomas Sampson objected. He himself wrote largely on this subject. Another prominent Minister, Humfrey of St. Magdalene, was with Sampson in his views, and they two were mentioned as the chief offenders in the movement against the cap and gown and were called "The Champions of those they styled Puritans."

It seems that Sampson had changed his views, for in Queen Mary's reign, as Rector of All Hallows Church, London, he wrote his parishioners from Strasburg during his exile and exhorted them to submit to the ceremonies, but later, after conversation with Calvin and other Reformers, he changed his judgment. On September 5, 1561, he burned superstitious utensils at Oxford. He was expelled from Christ Church in 1563 for non-conformity, and then Dr. Sampson, (as he was called) was Master of a Hospital in Leicester. His hospital was called Wiggston's College, and it is said that after he was laid aside from doing God's service, that he was of more use privately by governing this College.

In 1573 Thomas Sampson was restrained of his liberty at London by order of Queen Elizabeth, in order that he might be an example of her discipline to the rest. In the latter part of this same year he was taken with numb

palsy on one side, which deprived him of the use of his limbs; but he lived half a score of years afterward with good sense and understanding. He died April 9, 1589, aged 72 years, at Wiggston's Hospital (in the town of Leicester, County Leicester), of which Hospital he was Master. He was buried in the Chapel and a monument erected by his sons John and Nathaniel Sampson.

Thomas Sampson had several children, a daughter, Anne Sampson, who married Henry Ewbanke, of the City of Durham, in County Durham. Henry Ewbanke was one of the Prebendes living in Durham in 1615.

The Ewbankes of Durham had a Coat of Arms and a crest.

Nathaniel, one of the sons of Thomas, was Canon of Scotland, County Lincoln, from 1607 until his death in 1611. His daughter was the second wife of the Rt. Rev. Edward King, Bishop of Elphin and Nathaniel's mother was a niece of Bishop Latimer." It is also supposed that Thomas Sampson, a pretender to poetry, was a son of the Dean.

Still another prominent family of Sampson living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were the Sampsons of County Gloucester.

John Sampson, as appeared by copy of a Court Roll dated in 1572, was father of John Sampson, who married Joan ————. They had five children: Edward, Mary, Joan, Margaret and Elizabeth. Edward, his heir, married Mary, daughter of Rev. Ralph Green, of Olverton, County Gloucester, and they had four children: Edward Ralph, John and Mary.

John, his heir, married Martha, daughter of John Burcombe, Esq., of Old Sodbury, County Gloucester, and had two children, Edward and John.

John died a bachelor, and Edward married the only daughter and heiress of Edward Long, Esq., of Olverton, County Gloucester. This Edward purchased Henbury Audelett, in 1627, which is mentioned as a very beautiful estate. Edward and Mary had two children, John and Martha. Martha died unmarried and John succeeded.

John, of Inst., County Gloucester, married Mary, eldest daughter of Nicholas Hicks, Esq., an alderman of the City of Bristol, County Gloucester. They had three children: John, Edward, and Mary. Mr. Sampson who was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1726, was succeeded by his only surviving son Edward Sampson, Esq., of Henbury, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Salperton, County Gloucester, and had four children: John, Edward, Mary and Catherine. Mr. Sampson served the office for Gloucestershire in 1778. He was succeeded at his decease by his elder son, John Sampson, Esq., of Henbury, who died unmarried in 1830, and was succeeded by his only brother Edward Sampson, Esq., of Henbury.

This branch of Sampsons, according to Burke's Genealogy, bore Arms. This Sampson Coat of Arms is Arg. a cross moline gu—between four escallop shells S. A. Crest—a dragon head erased, collared arg. Motto—*Pejus letho flagitium*—which translated means "Disgrace is worse than death."

A more extended account of the Sampson Arms is: Henbury, County Gloucester, England. Derived from John Sampson, time of Elizabeth, See Burke (Sir Bernard). (Ulster King of Arms). General Armory, London 1884. Page 894.

Per bend of (gold) and gules (red) a cross flory between

two scallops in bend dexter, right, and as many (or) billets in head sinister (left) all counter changed.

Crest—a fret (or) thereon a wiverns head, erased gules, collared and semie (strewn or sprinkled with) billets (flat oblong squares) gold.

Motto—Pejus letho flagitium.

I am indebted to Mrs. Harriet Taylor, who is in charge of the Genealogical Department of the Newberry Library in Chicago, for the symbolism of this Coat of Arms, Mrs. Taylor having studied Heraldry in London, and is one of our most competent authorities on this subject.

SYMBOLISM

The shield divided per bend signifies division by a line from dexter or right chief to sinister base. (The right is from the standpoint of bearer of the shield behind it.)

The or (gold) means intrinsic worth or character.

The gules (red) is typical of zeal or great energy.

The cross flory denotes that the destiny of the first bearer of the Arms was affected by the religious wars.

The escallop or shell is a very old and honorable emblem indicating a pilgrimage, as in the Crusades.

The billets (documents or letters) indicate justice.

I find very few references to any of the name of Sampson in the records of County Cornwall.

The most I have learned of Cornwall Sampsons has come to my knowledge in correspondence with various Sampsons in America, who advised me of their ancestors as being from County Cornwall.

One branch comes from Drym, in the Parish of Crowan, near Cambrene. Of this line is the celebrated evangelist, William Sampson, who is styled "The Cornishman on

Fire." Mr. Sampson is noted as being one of the most successful evangelists; and his many missions have been reported as being wonderfully enthusiastic. He has a brother, John Sampson, living at Cadboro Bay, Victoria, British Columbia. Their father was William Sampson, of Drym, their grandfather, William of Drym, and their great grandfather Richard Sampson—but they do not know the birthplace of Richard.

Another line is that of a Mr. James Sampson, of Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, who traces his ancestry to County Cornwall.

Mr. Sampson has been a member of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference since 1874. His father was Thomas, and his mother Joan Allen of Illogan Parish, County Cornwall. His grandfather was James Sampson, who had three sons: James Hale, John, and Thomas, already mentioned.

James Hale Sampson was educated at Oxford for the Priesthood in the Church of England. And was eventually Rector of an influential parish in Somerset. James Hale married a Miss Croft—an heiress, who forfeited her fortune if she changed her name. So James Hale Sampson assumed the name of Croft instead of Sampson.

John, the other son of James Sampson, died on a return trip from Mexico to Cornwall, and left all his property (some \$175,000) to his fiancée.

Still another branch of the Sampson family in County Cornwall is represented in America by Mr. Charles C. Sampson, of the Illinois Steel Company, Joliet, Ill. His grandfather was Thomas Sampson, of Goldsithney, near "Lands End," County Cornwall, who married Mary Gundrey in 1836.

Thomas was a coal miner and worked near Marazion. He also preached on a regular Wesleyan Methodist Circuit in Penzance.

Mr. Charles Sampson surmises that his grandfather was one of the "local" preachers who assisted the regular pastor of that circuit.

Thomas sailed for America in 1848 and his wife and eight children followed in 1849. The eight children were: Jane Gundrey, Samuel Vernon, Lydia, William Gundrey, Thomas, Ezekiel, Gideon Gundrey, John Wesley.

Evidently they located in Pennsylvania on their arrival in America, for John Wesley, the father of Charles C. was born in Huntingdon, Pa., in 1851, but his parents moved to Iowa by wagon, about the year 1853, when John Wesley was two years old. They located near Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa. Five of the brothers served in the Civil War.

Mr. H. O. Sampson, Principal of the School of Agriculture, of the International Correspondence Schools, in Scranton, Pa., is the grandson of a Thomas Sampson who came to America in 1847. This is possibly the same family as that of Charles of Joliet, Ill.

Other records obtained from different histories state that Richard Sampson was Archdeacon of Cornwall 1516-17.

Robert Sampson, of County Cornwall, was Rector of Landerevednack in Cornwall in 1622.

Thomas Sampson, a son of Peter Sampson, of Liskeard, County Cornwall, was Vicar of Tynardreth, 1677, and of St. Wenn 1680.

A Martin Sampson was a son of Richard Sampson, of Grylls, County Cornwall.

This little sketch of County Cornwall Sampsons carries out the saying that the "Sampsons were a Clerical Family."

From *Lyson's Magna Britannia*, I have secured the following account of the Sampsons in County Devon.

In the Parish Church at Yardbury, County Devon there are monuments of several of the family of Sampson: George Sampson, Gentleman, 1610; John Sampson, Esq., 1696; Thomas Sampson, Esq., 1700.

Sir Walter Erle sold the estate of the Manor of Whitford, in Colyton, County Devon, to the Sampson family, and it is now the property of their descendant, Samuel Sampson, Esq. This family has been settled in England for more than two centuries. They are supposed to have come from Somersetshire. Mr. Samuel Sampson has estates in that county which have long been in the family. The grandfather of Mr. Samuel Sampson married the heiress of Braddick.

Two other Sampsons of note of the 17th Century were

Robert Sampson, who was Vice-Admiral and owner of the ship "Alexandria," which was hired for service of State of One hundred and Thirty Pounds a month. In 1652, Robert Sampson commanded the Briar attending on the Army in Scotland. In the summer of 1659 he was with the fleet off Elsinore and continued serving after the Restoration, and in 1664 was appointed Rear Admiral of the White Squadron commanded by Prince Rupert. Robert Sampson was killed in a battle off Lowestoft on the coast of County Suffolk, June 3, 1665. A grant of Five Hundred Pounds was ordered paid his widow, Mary Sampson.

Richard Sampson was educated at Bristol, County Somerset, for the Christian Ministry, by a Mr. Thomas, an ejected non-conformist Baptist Minister. Mr. Sampson moved to Exeter in 1692 and attended the Assembly in London as their Minister. He died in 1716, and was

noted for his literary attainments. He also had a most remarkable memory. It is written that Sir Isaac Newton had a great respect for Mr. Sampson and made many remarks about his wonderful memory.

In County Nottingham, still another family of Sampsons had some celebrated members. Of these was William Sampson, the Poet and Dramatist. He was born in South Leverton, near Retford, in County Nottingham, in 1590, and figured with Thomas and Henry as among the humbler owners of land in that section. He married Helen, daughter of Geoffrey Vicars, and they had two sons, Henry and William.

Henry, the oldest of these sons of William and Helen, was born in 1629 at South Leverton. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and paid especial attention to the study of Hebrew and New Testament Greek, and collected a library rich in critical editions of the Scriptures. In 1650 he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Framingham, in County Suffolk, was never ordained, but acquired repute as a preacher, and founded an independent congregation at Framingham, which is now Unitarian. Later in life he became an antiquarian, and afterwards turning to medicine he studied at Padua and Leyden, where he graduated July 12, 1668. He died July 23, 1700, and was buried at Clayworth, County Nottingham, of which place his brother William was Rector. Henry was twice married, but had no children.

William, brother of Henry, was also educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became the Rector of Clayworth, County Nottingham.

In Bailey's *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, he states that a

John Sampson, of South Leverton, in his will dated 1641, granted to eight trustees certain school buildings

and a yearly rent charge of Twenty Pounds out of an estate for the maintenance of a master to teach poor children of the Parish of South Leverton to read and write.

Another item of "Nottinghamshire," is that

Elizabeth Sampson, sole daughter and heir of John Sampson, of Breason, in Derbyshire, and sole granddaughter and heir of John Sampson, of Newby in Yorkshire, married Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny, in Nottinghamshire.

According to Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, the Sampson family is mentioned as a very ancient one in that county. Sir William Sampson (the Baron or Lord Sampson referred to earlier in this history) owned lands at Epereston, County Nottingham, in the reign of Henry I.

In Burke's Peerage,

John Sampson, of South Leverton, County Nottingham, where his family resided in the time of Queen Elizabeth, left a son, Gilbert Sampson, of South Leverton, who was born December 9, 1651, and died September 6, 1747. He also left a son, Thomas Sampson, of South Leverton, born 1715, and died 1801. His son, Thomas Sampson, of Benningham Grange, County Nottingham, was born at South Leverton, May 28, 1753, and married Elizabeth Sutton de Gariencies, Jan. 7, 1795 and died November 1844, aged 92 years, leaving her a son, Lieu't Col. William Henry Sampson, late of the 59th Regiment and Rifle Brigade.

Lieu't Col. William Henry Sampson, was born March 14, 1799, and married a daughter of Lawrence Richardson, of Brentwood, County Essex, and had by her an only

child, Dudley Thomas Heaton Sampson, who was born Feb. 6, 1841, and died April 26, 1886. He was Lieut. Col. of late 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

He married Mary, only child of William Jolland, of Buxshalls Park, County Sussex, and had two children, Dudley de Garencies Jolland Sampson, born May 24, 1882, and who died Oct. 14, 1899, and Noel Carleton Sampson, 2nd Lieu't Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. He was born December 25, 1883. In "County Families of the United Kingdom" Lieu't Dudley Sampson was formerly of Her Majesty's Indian Land forces, and Bengal Lancers, and also a Justice of the Peace for County Sussex.

Other Sampsons of County Nottingham were a Sampson who married Helen Stacy, sister of John Stacy, of Battlefield. They had two sons, Thomas and Alexander. Thomas, who lived in South Leverton, married Margaret, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Stow, of Hildstrow-in-Holderness in 1665. To them were born two daughters.

Alexander, brother of Thomas, was of East Retford, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Aldam, at Warmsworth in 1665. They had three children, Thomas, Mary and Ellen Sampson.

Edmunde Sampson lived in Morgate, County Nottingham, in 1558; Robert lived in South Leverton in 1562, and John in North Collingham in 1557.

In Brown Willis *History of the United Parliamentary Abbots and conventual Cathedral Churches* is mention of Sampson, Abbot of St. Bennets, Holme County Norfolk. He was Abbot from 1229-1237.

Among the records in the Parish Church of Wallasey St. Hilary, County Chester are the following:

Births

Ellen Sampson, 1574.

Ellen Sampson, daughter of Henry was christened 1576.

Margaret Sampson, daughter of William was christened 1576.

Elizabeth Sampson, daughter of William was christened 1578.

John Sampson, son of William was christened 1579.

Ralph Sampson, son of Henry was christened 1579.

Jane Sampson, christened 1581.

Anne Sampson, christened 1583.

Thomas Sampson, christened 1586.

Elizabeth Sampson, christened 1590.

Marriages

Elizabeth Sampson married Henry Monily 1574.

Ralph Sampson married Margaret Dobbe 1596.

Burials

Ellen Sampson 1574.

John Sampson 1581.

Anne Sampson 1584.

Elizabeth Sampson 1585.

Henry Sampson 1590.

Margaret Sampson 1590.

In the records of Upton County Chester are:

Henry Sampson 1600.

Ann Sampson 1618.

John Sampson 1618.

Jane Sampson 1618.

Robert Sampson ———.

Alice Sampson 1669.

This no doubt refers to the fact that these Sampsons were living in these years.

CHAPTER VI

The Sampsons have been well-styled a "Clerical" family, as about every branch has produced Archbishops, Bishops, Rectors and Ministers. In the Surrey County records, the Rev. Thomas Sampson of Wandsworth Parish was curate in that parish, and also Chaplain to a volunteer company raised there in the Rebellion of 1845. He was afterwards Minister of Hammersmith, and had two livings in Sussex given him by Lord High Chancellor Bathurst. He married Mary Brown in Chelsea College Chapel and they had nine children: Mary A., Thomas W., William W., Elizabeth, George, Jane, Christopher, Charles and George Frederick John. "The Godfathers of this last child, George Frederick John, were H. R. H. George, Prince of Wales, and the Rt. Hon. Earl John, of Bute; while the Godmother was Her Grace, the good Duchess of Somerset." The Rev. Thomas Sampson lived to be more than 80 years old and had a great-grandson called Herbert Charles Wynn Sampson, to whom fell the old family Bible from which this record of the Rev. Thomas's children was taken. In a record of deaths and christenings of this same Wandsworth Parish, I find the names of 31 Sampsons between the years 1623 and 1755. In Peter-sham, County Surrey, there was also a Rev. Thos. Sampson who was a D.D., F.R.S. and F.S.A. He had six sons: William, Henry, John, Daniel, Lewis and James.

William, the oldest of these sons, was educated at Oxford and ordained as a Deacon by Henry Bathuret,

Bishop of Norwich, Dec. 19, 1813. He left England in April 1817 and came to Grimsby, Ontario, Canada, where he was the first Rector. He married Maria E. Nellis, of Grimsby, in 1817, and died in 1822, as the result of accident, leaving three children.

Henry, another son of the Rev. Thomas Sampson, of Petersham, was also a Minister. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was Vicar of Credham, County Kent, and Rector of High Halstrow, County Kent, until his death at his residence, No. 28 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, London, Nov. 10, 1884. He had married Elizabeth Corbett and they had a daughter Julia who died unmarried in 1841.

James, also a son of the Rev. Sampson of Petersham, was a student of the Middle Temple, and called to the Bar in 1838. Daniel and Lewis were also professional men, while John went to New South Wales and died there.

Some interesting memoranda from County Dorset of some much beloved Sampsons are the following:

In Weston, County Dorset, is buried John Sampson, Rector of the Church of Buckhorn, and upon a flat stone in the chancel is this inscription: "John Sampson, Rector, here doth rest in Christ. Divine, Physician, and Anagrammist. He was baptized May 12, 1626; he died June 18, 1715; was buried June 20, 1715, aged 90.

Against the west wall of the Church in Osborne, Dorset County, on a blue stone, is this inscription:

Near this place lieth interred John Sampson and his beloved wife, and John, their son, with Grace, his wife, who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1688, 1690, 1691.

These were all lovely in their life,
 A neighbour, friend, husband, wife.
 In love they lived, in hope they dyed.
 Through Chirst for to be gloryfied.

JOHANNES SAMPSON.

The rest is defaced.

In the Church at Thornford, Dorset County, against the north wall of the tower, is a plain neat monument of white marble erected by John Sampson to the memory of his father. Near this place are deposited the remains of Robert Sampson, Clerk and Rector of this Parish 26 years. He died May 1, 1770, aged 54 years. Also of Sarah, his wife, who died April 28, 1785, aged 72.

On another monument of white marble:

Sacred to the memory of Rev. John Sampson, Rector of this parish 34 years, who died Jan. 5, 1810, aged 64 years; of Elizabeth, his wife, who died July 18, 1847, aged 82 years; of Sarah, their daughter, who died May 4, 1810, aged 18 years; of Charles, their son, Lieut. Royal Marines, who died in Island of Trinidad, Dec. 23, 1817, aged 22; of Robert, their son, who died at Farnham, Oct. 31, 1862, aged 72 years. On a brass beneath: For they are dead and their life is hid with God.

In the Church at Long Bridge, Dorset County, is this monumental tablet:

To the memory of Thomas Sampson, of Kingston Russell, born Feb. 26, 1800, died Oct. 8, 1864, and of his son George Wood Sampson, born May 26, 1830, and died March 16, 1861.

The lands at West Shilbington, 311 acres, belonged to Thomas Sampson, Esq., of Kingston Russell, by whose

grandfather they were purchased of the Earl of Pembroke in the year 1809.

A few notes from the Kent Archaeological Society are:

In 1442, Peter Sampson, of Hook, County Hertford, willed land in Westfield to Harry Compton, to keep the Feast of St. Michael.

Among the gentry of Kent County in the time of Henry VII is John Sampson.

Among soldiers enrolled in 1627 were Nicholas Sampson, William Sampson, and Jeremy Sampson.

In St. Martin's Hundred, County Kent, is Robert Sampson.

An Anthony Sampson, of Thornleigh Parish, wills his wife, Abigail, in 1589.

A Thomas Sampson lived in Southampton, Hampshire County, whose wife was Dyonesia, also a Hugh Sampson in the same town. In the Historical Manuscript Commission, I find some records of Sampsons not yet mentioned. There was a John Sampson in Hardenasse and mention of a John Sampson in 1279 who was called "de Yham."

In a History of Devon County, I accidently stumbled of the following:

In the Parish Church at Colyton, County Devon, are several monuments to the family of Sampsons. One to George Sampson, Esq., 1696, and Thomas Sampson, 1700.

There are several record of deaths of the Sampson family, who, for generations occupied an influential position at Colyton, County Devon. They include George Sampson, 1610, Thomas Sampson, 1700, and his wife and son Thomas. John Sampson, 1780, and his wife, 1764. Anne, their daughter, 1749. Samuel of Chard, their son, Dec. 1788. Mary, their daughter, wife of John Callard, Esq., of Ford Stockland, 1803, aged 82. John Sampson, Esq., March 1796, aged 76. Thomas

Sampson, 1856, aged 71 years. Frances Anna, his wife, of same year. The arms of Sampson are: Argent, a cross moline, azure.

Also John Sampson, Esq., of Polsloe Road, Exeter, County Devon, owned the Manor of Itton.

In the register of Halesowen Church, County Worcester, William Sampson was baptized in 1579, a son of William Sampson. In Aldenham, County Hertford, the Manor of Wall Hall was granted to William Sampson, Yeoman, for 70 years.

A John Sampson was Vicar of Rushden in 1346 and was succeeded by his son, Ralph Sampson, in 1361.

A Mr. Sampson, Rector of Ripley gives these two records: In this stone are deposited the remains of Margaret wife of Thomas Sampson, D.D., of this Parish, Rector of Groton, County Suffolk,

Also of the Reverend Thomas Sampson, D.D., husband of the above, who departed this life March 31, 1839, aged 74 years.

CHAPTER VII

I will close this *History of the Sampsons in England* with a few references to those who lived, or were educated at Oxford, and will also add a collection of numerous notes of the Sampson Family in many counties in England.

In taking up so much space with these records of marriages, deaths and other brief mention, I feel that I may assist others who, like myself, have searched far and wide for matter to aid them in tracing the history of their immediate family.

From *Oxford City Documents* by J. E. R. Rogers, we learn that John Sampson was a juror in 1303, and in 1380 Thomas Sampson and his wife Isabella and servant Alice were residents of Oxford City.

On a gravestone at Oxford is this inscription: "This is Dr. Sampson's Vault."

James Sampson was a citizen of Oxford in 1561, and John in 1570. These took oaths of citizenship. One of the Sampsons, occupying a prominent position in Oxford College, was Henry, who was Principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1430. Provost of Oriel College in 1449. At one time Proctor and connected with Bedell Hall.

In 1454 he was made Bishop of Worcester. This same Henry Sampson gave several MSS. to Oriel College and of especial value was Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History written in Latin, and 500 years old.

Henry Sampson was Prebendary of Wells in 1736.

In *Fenland's Notes and Queries* I find a few more Church notes:

The Advowson of the Rectory was sold by the Corporation of Boston, County Lincoln, and purchased by Alexander Sampson. Sampson was presented in 1718 and died in 1736;

John Sampson of Eyldyeclu, in 1461 bequeathed 3s. 4d. for a trental of St. Gregory's to be celebrated.

Henry Sampson was Rector of the Church of Creeton in the reign of Henry III.

Roger Sampson was presented with the Advowson of the Church of Easton in 1299.

John Sampson, of Criths, was of Kings College. Vice-Provost of his College. He accepted the College living of Kingwood, County Hants, but died before presentation. He became D.D. in 1516.

In April 1890 the Rev. R. N. Sampson was Head Master of Hawkshead Grammar School, Lancaster, England.

From a book called *General Gleanings in England*, I quote some Wills:

Sir Thomas Foot, of West Clandon, County Surrey, Knight and Baronet, in his will proved 1687, give "To my cousin, the Widow Sampson, and her daughter, Mary Sampson, and Robert, son of my cousin Sampson. . . ."

Edmund Duckett Sampson, of St. Olaves, Southwark, County Surrey (hat band maker), wills in 1620 to "His Mother, Dorothy Sampson, widow, and a sister Dene Sampson, also a brother Edward Sampson."

Katherine Sampson, in diocese of Bath of Wells, proved 1627, wills to "Cousins John, Susan and Mary Sampson, and three sisters, Jeanne, Jane and Edith Sampson, and to a daughter of her brother William." The overseers to be Richard Sampson and Thomas Norris, and she also incorporates in the will that "Brother Henry Sampson oweth me 26 pounds. . . ."

John Sampson, of Memburie, County Devon, made his will appointing his sister Bridgett Marnord, executrix. It was opposed by John Longe, son of a sister, and Anne

Holwell, Thomasine Lippincott and Catherine Harvey, all sisters of the deceased, July 1620.

Some members of the bar of Sampson family were Capt. Francis Robert Wynn Sampson, called to the bar 1880, second son of George Sampson, of London. A student of the Middle Temple.

James Sampson, student of the Middle Temple, called to the bar 1838. Seventh son of the Rev. Thomas Sampson, of Wandsworth, Surrey.

Samuel Arthur Sampson, LL.D. student of Lincoln's Inn, called to the bar 1875, only son of Samuel Sampson, of Hendon, County Middlesex. Born 1850, married Nina, a daughter of Fred S. Hull.

Louis Sampson, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford, student of Middle Temple, called to the bar 1868, eldest son of Louis Sampson, Esq. of London. Married in 1865 Frances Anne, daughter of Admiral John L. Stokes, of Scotchwell.

Matthew Sampson, eldest son of Alexander Sampson, of Shirbeck, County Lincoln, admitted to Gray's Inn 1738.

Nathaniel Sampson, of Leicester, Gentleman, admitted to Gray's Inn, 1626; a son of Thomas Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

Robert Sampson, admitted to Gray's Inn, 1555.

William Sampson, son of William Sampson of South Leverton, Gentleman, admitted to Gray's Inn, 1662.

MARRIAGES

MARIA SAMPSON, daughter of Richard Sampson of London, married Thomas Paramour, in 1619. He was Mayor of Canterbury, in Kent, and lived near Hordwiche.

MARGARET SAMPSON, daughter and co-heir of George Sampson, of Sampson's Hall, Kersey, County Suffolk, married Francis Colby, of Harkstead, County Suffolk.

ALICE SAMPSON married John Goodman, of Chester, County Chester.

BETHSEBA SAMPSON married Hercules Michel, of Bodwin, 1621.

————— SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of George Sampson, married Sir John Crofts, of West Stow, County Suffolk.

ISABELLA SAMPSON, daughter of John Sampson, of Adderly, County Salop, married Thomas Fyfe, of Spoonley, afterwards of Wedacre, County Lancaster.

ALICE SAMPSON, daughter of ————— Sampson, married John Goodman of Rushdon, County Hertford, in 1500.

MARY SAMPSON, daughter of ————— Sampson, of London, married Wingfield Molesworth, of London, in 1613.

EDWARD SAMPSON married Ellen ————— of St. Andrew, Holborn, London.

SUSAN SAMPSON, daughter of George Sampson, of Harkstead, County Suffolk, married John Elmer of Risby, Lincoln County, in 1592.

MARIA SAMPSON, daughter of Robert Sampson, of Kersey, County Suffolk, married Lesley Cave, of Horspoole Grange, in Parish of Thornton, County Leicester, in 1619.

THOMAS SAMPSON, of County Leicester, married Maria Everard.

MARTHA SAMPSON, daughter of Humphrey Sampson, of St. Mary's Axe, London, married Paul Collins, of St. Martins in the Field, London, November 28, 1690.

THOMAS SAMPSON, Esq., of Moore Hall, Battle, County Sussex, son of the late ——— Sampson, Esq., of Moore Hall, married Julia, youngest daughter of Victor de Mercie, Esq., of Brook St., London, and had a son, the Rev. Gerald Victor Sampson, born at Winfield, 1865. He was a curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

TURNER or THOMAS SAMPSON, of St. Clement, Danes, County Middlesex, married Mary Smith, October 24, 1679.

ELEANOR SAMPSON, daughter of Henry Sampson, of St. Anns, Black Friars, London, married John Strackerly, January 30, 1691.

THOMAS SAMPSON, of London, married Catherine Waltham, daughter of George Waltham of Brenton, County Devon.

JOHN SAMPSON, of St. Bride's London, son of John Sampson, of St. Bride's, married Elizabeth Bowles, of St. Bride's, May 26, 1663.

JOHN SAMPSON, of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, married Elizabeth Greene, January 29, 1667.

JOHN SAMPSON, of St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate, London, November 5, 1666, married Mary Beauchamp, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London.

EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, County Gloucester, married Mary Long, November 24, 1684.

JOHN SAMPSON, of St. Mary Magalen, Milk St., London, married Elizabeth Humfreys, March 4, 1681.

SYMOND SAMPSON, of Kersey, County Suffolk, married Elizabeth Southwell of Barham in 1561.

AGNES SAMPSON, of Hughley, County Bucks, married Robert Bulstrode of Upton, County Bulstrode.

———— SAMPSON, married William Lathron, of Shipworshire, County Essex.

THOMAS SAMPSON, of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, married Abigail Boyce, September 28, 1663.

ANTONIO SAMPSON, of Nutts, in the Isle of Sheppy, County Kent, married Abigail Hale.

DOROTHEA SAMPSON, daughter of Johannes Sampson, of Spelmanden, Gondhurst, Kent County, married Johannes Brookes, of Kent County.

SAMUEL SAMPSON, of Stepney, Middlesex County, married Marina Cobb, August 14, 1688.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, of All Hallows, Barking, London, daughter of Thomas Sampson, late of same place, Yeoman, married John Nash, 1596.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, of Pencombe, Hereford County, married Thomas Pitt of Pencombe, Hereford County, Gentleman, in 1672.

GRACE SAMPSON, of St. Magnus, London, married John Newlands, of Orsett, Essex County, in 1573.

REV. CHARLES SAMPSON, Rector of Ripley, Yorkshire, and Llansannan, Denbighshire, Wales, married Mary Anne, daughter of Stephen John, Esq., of Trewince, County Cornwall. They had a son, Charles Johns Sampson, Esq., of Tower House, Carnarvon, Wales. Mr. Charles Johns Sampson is a Justice of the Peace and D.L. for County Carnarvon, and a commissioner of Income, Land and Assessed Taxes. His oldest son is Rev. Desmond Henry Wynn Sampson.

————— SAMPSON, only daughter of John Sampson, of County Leicester worth 10,000 pounds, married————— Ayres, of County Northampton.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, of All Hallows, Barking, London, daughter of Robert Sampson, Esq., late of Kersey, County

Suffolk, married George Drywoode, Rector of South Wokington, County Essex.

JANE SAMPSON, of South Wokington, County Essex, married Clement Callthorpe, of St. Michael, Basishaw, 1578.

MARY SAMPSON, age 19, daughter of John Sampson, of St. Martin in the Fields, London, Gentleman, married Charles Couchman, of St. James in the Fields, London.

JOHN SAMPSON, married Mary Askewe, June 21, 1563.

PHILIP SAMPSON, Esq., of County Hereford, married a Miss Wade, heiress to 14,000 pounds.

MISS SAMPSON, heiress to 14,000 pounds, married Henry Johnson, Esq.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of Henry Sampson, of Holm Lacy, County Hereford, married John Hereford, of Prior's Court. She had a son, John Hereford, who inherited Holm Lacy, in right of his mother.

EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, County Gloucester, married Mary, a daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Salperton, County Gloucester.

ELEANOR SAMPSON, daughter of John Sampson, Esq., married Sir William Jenney, Knight of Knodisham, County Suffolk, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in 1477.

EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, County Gloucester, married Joanne Daubenny, daughter of George Daubenny, of Redlands, County Gloucester, in 1807.

BARBARA SAMPSON married John Poynter.

BARBARA SAMPSON, daughter of Arch Deacon Edward Sampson, of Cork, Ireland, married Henry Pilkington, Esq., of Tore Abbey.

EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, County Gloucester, only son of Edward Sampson, married Belinda, daughter of Benjamin Way, in 1840. He was High Sheriff of Bristol in 1847.

REBECCA SAMPSON married Peter Greenwell, Esq., of Broomshields, in the reign of Henry VII.

KATHERINE SAMPSON, daughter of George Sampson, of Playford, County Suffolk, married Nicholas Leventhorpe, of Hertfield, County Essex, 1628.

ALICE SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of William Sampson, Vice-Marshall of Callis, married Francis Wilford, of Norrington, County Kent, 1558.

BRIDGETT SAMPSON, daughter of John Sampson, of Sampson's Hall, in Kersey, County Suffolk, married Thomas Cudmore, of Kebredon, County Essex, in 1634.

GEORGE SAMPSON, of County Somerset, married Elizabeth Hill.

AMPHELIS SAMPSON, daughter of Sir William Sampson, Lord of Preston, County Nottingham, married Sir Gervase Clifton, Knight. Sir Gervase, after the death of his father, was Lord of the same manor and Warden of the same Castle.

JUDITH SAMPSON, daughter of William Sampson, Minister of Swavesey, in County Cambridge, married Thomas Fowle, of Overton, County Hants.

A daughter of SAMPSON, of London, married Thomas Garth.

MARGARET SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of Adam Sampson, of Cotton Sup le Wold, in County Warwick, married William Dixwell, of Tengreth, County Bedford.

MARY SAMPSON, married Walter Fites, son of John Fites, of Fitesford, County Devon.

JOHN PIGGOTT SAMPSON married Jane Fordham, 1857. Is buried at Great Chester, County Essex.

MARIA SAMPSON, daughter of Capt. Peter Sampson, H.E.I.C.S. of County Hereford, married Joseph Toulurin.

ABRAHAM SAMPSON, of South Leverton, had a daughter who married Francis Hawksworth, Gentleman.

ELLEN SAMPSON married Ralph Carr 1567.

———— SAMPSON married Mary Ward Plant, only child of Benjamin Plant, of Sheffield Moor.

HELEN SAMPSON, daughter of Nicholas Sampson, of Foxhill, County York, married Stephen Bright.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, of Brampton, County Cumberland, married Elizabeth Wyld.

WILLIAM SAMPSON of Brampton, County Cumberland, married Elizabeth Wyld.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, of London, married Joan Locke.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, daughter of George Sampson, Esq., of Harkstead, County Suffolk, married John St. Paul, of Campsall, County York, living 1585.

A SAMPSON married a daughter of the House of Camock.

NICHOLAS SAMPSON married Alice Chalres, of Hagworthingham, 1667.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, married Robert Cawdron, of Great Hale, in 1600.

JANE SAMPSON, daughter of Thomas Sampson, married Samuel Culverwell, of Cherry Burton, County York. Buried at Scotter, 1635.

RICHARD SAMPSON, of Ireland, married Susan, daughter of Roger Lemyng, of Barnetby, at Caistor, 1609.

ANNE SAMPSON, married Anthony Guerard, of Market Rasen, 1682, at Wragby, County Lincoln.

ALICE SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of William

Sampson, of Gainsborough, County Lincoln, married Sir Wm. Thorold, Bart., who succeeded his cousin in 1717.

RICHARD SAMPSON, of County Salop, married Alecia, daughter of Richard Pincell in 1623.

MARY SAMPSON, of Portsea, County Hampton, in 1782 married James Wilson, of H.M.S. "Carnatic."

JAMES SAMPSON, of County Hampshire, witness to marriage of Mary Ann Sampson, to James Lethieullier of H.M.S. "Orion" in 1795.

MARTHA SAMPSON, of Portsea County Hampshire, married George Ellyett of Portsea, 1783.

MARTHA SAMPSON of Alverstoke, County Hampshire, married Samuel Frost in 1746, of H. M. Fireship "Pluto."

SUSANNA SAMPSON, of Andover, County Hampshire, married Joseph Chapman, of Odiham, Hampshire County.

MARY ANN SAMPSON, daughter of John Brook-Sampson and Sarah, of St. Mary's Exeter, married Peter Dickson of All Saints, Southampton, in 1824.

———— SAMPSON married Innocent Castle, of Olney, County Bucks, in 1634.

WILLIAM SAMPSON married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Thornhill, of Mareham-le-Fen, in 1740.

ELIZABETH SAMPSON, daughter and heiress of John Sampson, Esq., of Breaston in Derbyshire, and granddaughter of John Sampson, Esq., of Hewby, in Yorkshire, Alderman of London, married Thomas Parkyns of Bunny, County Nottingham, 2nd Baronet.

———— SAMPSON, married Juliana Jenken, of Burwash, County Sussex. This was Sampson of Withersham.

ANTHONY SAMPSON of Notts, in County Kent, married Abigail Hales, daughter of Humphrey Hales, Esq., of "The Dungen."

MARY SAMPSON, of Chester-le-Street, County Durham, married Ralph Blakiston, of Chester-le-Street.

WILLIAM SAMPSON married Elizabeth, daughter of John Saye.

AGNES SAMPSON, co-heir of her brother John Sampson, married Richard Colton, of Trenance, in St. Columb Minor, County Devon.

HENRY SAMPSON, of Plymouth, County Devon, married Thomasine Inkepenca, daughter of Roger Inkepenca, of County Berks.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of Henry and Thomasine Sampson, married a daughter of ————— Gorges, of Plymouth, County Devon.

RICARDA SAMPSON, a granddaughter of Henry and Thomasine Sampson, married first William Hywish, and second Sir Thomas Fichet.

OTHER RECORDS OF SAMPSONS

JOHN SAMPSON, of Steep, County Hampshire, in 1768 witness to a marriage in Portsea.

THOMAS SAMPSON, of Upway, County Dorset, had a daughter Hannah.

HENRY SAMPSON, of Brunswick House, Bowden, County Chester, had a daughter Alice.

JOHN SAMPSON, and Katherine, his wife, in 1421 owned a portion of the Manor of Willishams.

LUKE SAMPSON, lived in 1339, reign of Edward III.

RICHARD SAMPSON, and Richard and John, his sons, lived in 1341, reign of Edward III.

ROBERT SAMPSON, son of Robert Sampson, of Sherbourne, County Dorset, father of John, 1763, and of Robert next.

ROBERT SAMPSON, son of Robert Sampson, of Fontwell, County Dorset, Clergyman, brother of John, 1763.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, son of Thomas Sampson, of Wandsworth, County Surrey, Doctor.

HENRY SAMPSON, son of Henry of Bruton, County Somerset. Rector of Croscomb, Somerset, 1723-1750. Canon of Wells 1736-1773. Vicar of Milton Cleveden, County Somerset, 1745-1773, and Vicar of Sherbourne, County Dorset, 1750-1753. His son Henry, also Rector of Croscombe and Sulton, County Somerset, until his death 1801.

JOHN SAMPSON, of Southants, Vicar of Blewbury, County Bucks, 1629.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of John Sampson, of Charlton, County Gloucester.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of John Sampson, of Brewham, County Somerset, Rector of North Cheriton, County Somerset.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of John Sampson, of Kersey, County Suffolk, student of Inner Temple, 1671. Of "Sampson's Hall," County Suffolk, buried in Temple Church, May, 1674.

BROOK SAMPSON, fifth son of Benjamin Sampson, of Leeds.

CHARLES HENRY SAMPSON, son of James Sampson, of St. Georges, Hanover Square, Westminster.

CHARLES HENRY, M. A., first son of Charles Stoke Sampson, of Bedminster, County Somerset.

REV. DESMOND HENRY WYNN SAMPSON, first son of Charles John Sampson, of Carnarvon, Wales.

EDWARD SAMPSON, only son of Edward Sampson of Henbury. High Sheriff of Bristol, 1847.

REV. EDWARD FRANCIS SAMPSON, first son of Edward of Bristol.

REV. GERALD VICTOR, first son of Thomas Sampson, born at Ninfield, County Sussex, 1864.

ROBERT SAMPSON, of County Cornwall, Rector of Christ St. Michael, County Devon, and Landewednack, Cornwall 1622.

SAMUEL SAMPSON, son of John of Bruton, County Somerset.

THOMAS SAMPSON, of County Leicester.

THOMAS SAMPSON, son and heir of John Sampson, of Colyton, Devon.

THOMAS SAMPSON, son of Peter Sampson, of Liskeard, County Cornwall, Vicar of Tynardreth, 1677, and of St. Wenn, County Cornwall, 1680. (There is also a record of a Martin Sampson in Liskeard.)

THOMAS SAMPSON, son of Richard Sampson, of Gryls, County Cornwall.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, Secular Chaplain 1532-1533.

WILLIAM SAMPSON of Whitchurch, County Dorset.

Records of an ALEXANDER SAMPSON in Exon.

NATHANIEL SAMPSON of London, Clergyman, (son of Thomas, Dean of Christ Church), was Canon of Southwell in 1607 and until his death in 1611).

REV. EDWARD FRANK SAMPSON, first son of Edward Sampson, Gentleman.

REV. GERALD VICTOR SAMPSON, first son of Thomas of Moor Hall, Battle, County Sussex. Was Curate of St. Barnabas.

HENRY SAMPSON, first son of Henry Sampson, student in the Middle Temple.

JOHN SAMPSON, of the Inner Temple, was buried, "in the Round" on August 4, 1674.

THOMAS SAMPSON, was Dean of Chichester, 1552.

RICHARD SAMPSON was Archdeacon of Cornwall in 1516-1517.

THOMAS SAMPSON, S.T.P., was Prebendary of London 1570 to 1589.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, A.M., was Prebendary of Clifton, 1672. He died 1703 and was buried at Clayworth, County Nottingham.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, a baker in East Greenwich, makes his will in favor of his son Edmund, 1569.

From a list in the "Alumni Oxonesius" of students at Oxford, I have copied a list of Sampsons:

WILLIAM FREDERICK SAMPSON, only son of George Sampson, of Salisbury, County Wilts.

GAVIN HAMILTON SAMPSON, son of Andrew Gibb Sampson, of Altrincham, County Cheshire, Gentleman.

EDWARD SAMPSON, second son of Lewis Sampson, of Paddington, County Middlesex. Perpetual Curate of Pike Ridware, County Stafford, 1873-4. Vicar of Brereton, County Stafford, 1874.

HERBERT SAMPSON, first son of Henry Sampson, of Manchester.

LOUIS SAMPSON, first son of Louis Sampson, of London.

WALTER MARK SAMPSON, second son of Henry Sampson, of Fallowfield, County Lancaster.

EDWARD SAMPSON, Vicar of Framfield, County Sussex, 1611, and of Kingsclere, County Hants, 1617.

EDWARD SAMPSON, son of Edward Sampson of Kingsclere, County Hants.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of John Sampson, of Henbury, County Gloucester.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of Henry Sampson, of Bruton, County Somerset, Clergyman.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of Robert Sampson, of Thornford, County Devon, Clergyman. John was Vicar of Bailing, County Wilts, in 1773, and a brother of Robert, 1762.

JOHN SAMPSON, son of Edward Sampson, of Henbury, County Gloucester. John, father of Edward, 1829.

JOHN CURRAN SAMPSON, son of William Sampson, of Belfast, Ireland. This William is the "United Irishman" who later fled to America and lived and died in New York City.

JOSHUA SAMPSON, son of Joshua, of Retford, County Nottingham.

SAMPSONS IN SCOTLAND

CHAPTER I

As I have stated earlier in this history, the Normans who came over with William, The Conqueror, were given estates in both England and Scotland.

Whether the Sampsons were among those who were given estates at that period in Scotland, I have not been able to learn from any of my various lines of reading or from any of the family with whom I have corresponded.

In the *Scottish Antiquary*, edited by the Rev. A.W. Cornelius Hallem, M.A., I found this inquiry:

As I have enough matter for a complete history of the Sampson family (in whichever way the name might be spelled), I beg leave to ask through your columns for any information of the Scotch Sampsons your subscribers may have in order that no fact of importance may be overlooked.

THOMAS SAMPSON,
56 Avenell Road,
Highbury, London, W.

The reply, also published in a later copy of the *Scottish Antiquary*, is as follows:

In a list of twenty-seven Sampson marriages, I find only one connected with Scotland.

Lieut. Thomas Sampson, of the 59th Regiment, killed at Java in 1811, married in 1809 Martha, youngest daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Baronet of Cousland, and sister of the 8th and 9th Earl of Stair. Martha is not mentioned among Sir John Dalrymple's children;

in Dugdale's Peerage, vol. II, p. 523, Burke adds: She died in 1863.

DAVID DOUGLAS,
Edinburg, Scotland.

I wrote the editor of the *Scottish Antiquary* to the address given in their magazine, and received word from publishers in Glasgow that the pamphlet was out of existence. I feel that if such good authorities are unable to trace Scottish Sampsons when living in Edinburg, where it would naturally be easy to find many records of the early history of Scotland, I should not feel disappointed at my inability to trace ancestors in that locality.

The very earliest mention I have secured of a Sampson in Scotland in that "the See of Brechin (which is in Forfar County) was founded by David I (King of Scotland) in 1150," and that "Sampson was Bishop of Brechin in 1180."

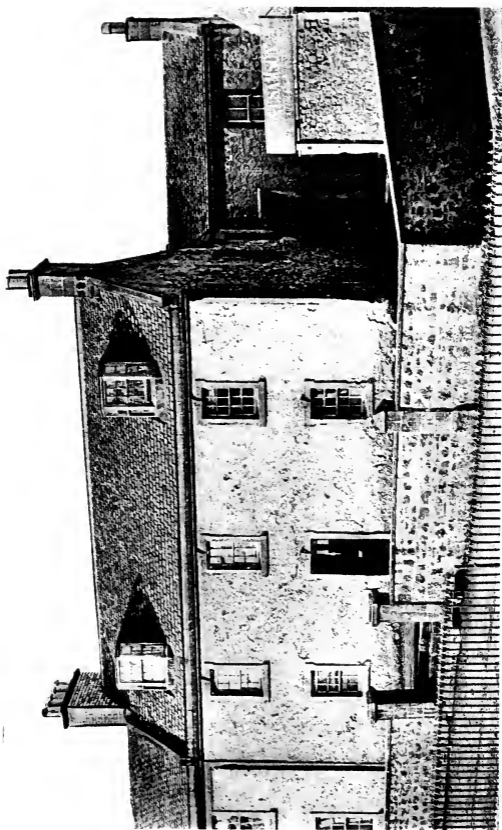
I have searched volumes of ecclesiastical history, and find absolutely nothing concerning this Bishop—nothing save the mere record that he was Bishop.

From *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland* I copied this most interesting note:

In the Parish Churchyard at Kilmarnock is interred Thomas Sampson, an early friend of the poet Burns, and on whom he composed "Tom Sampson's Elegy."

Sampson was a prosperous seedsman and an estimable, kindhearted man. On his tombstone, a plain slab set in the west end of the Church, is the following:

Thomas Sampson died the 12th day of December, 1795, aged 72 years.



THOMAS SAMPSON'S HOME IN KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

“Tom Sampson’s weel worn clay here lies,
 Ye canting zealots, spare him,
 If honest worth in heaven arise,
 Ye’ll mend, or ye’ll win near him.”

BURNS.

Thomas Sampson was from the village of Riccarton, near Kilmarnock, and in another record of this same elegy, he is called “Tom Sampson, the Worthy Old Sportsman.” I wrote Riccarton and received a letter from Mary Ann Shedden, postmistress of that village, stating that Tom Sampson had a son, Tom. This son married and left a son and daughters, all of whom married. One daughter went to Melbourne, Australia, and one married a MacLaren and went to Liverpool to reside. Tom Sampson also had sons, William and John, and a daughter Jane.

The following clipping from the *Kilmarnock Standard* of August 26, 1911, is most interesting:

THE TOMBS OF THE SAMSONS

Laigh Kirk Burying-Ground.

THOMAS SAMSON

Died 12th December, 1795

Aged 72 years.

Tam Samson’s weel worn clay here lies,
 Ye canting zealots spare him;
 If honest worth in heaven arise,
 Ye’ll mend, or ye’ll win near him.

His Spouse

And their descendants and relations

Buried within this railing;

William Samson, their eldest son,

John Samson, their second son
 also
 D'arcy Lang, Spouse of
 Thomas Samson, their youngest son,
 also
 D'arcy, Jessie and Gilbert
 Their children.

This stone is erected by
 Thomas Samson
 Nursery and Seedsman, Kilmarnock,
 In Grateful
 Remember of his respected Father,
 And Family, and of
 Thomas, his eldest son, who died in the
 Island of St. Croix.
 The said Thomas Samson, who died at
 Burnside, Kilmarnock,
 24 Sept., 1856, in his 79 year.

IN THE HIGH CHURCH BURYING-GROUND

In Memory of
 Mary Samson, spouse of Benjamin Smith,
 Merchant, Kilmarnock,
 Who died 25 June, 1829.
 This stone is erected by Thomas Samson,
 Nursery and Seed Merchant, Kilmarnock,
 In grateful remembrance of his
 Sister, Jean Samson,
 Spouse of Matthew Milne, Seed Merchant,
 Kilmarnock.
 And daughter of Burns's Tam Samson,
 Who died 30 Jany., 1872,
 Aged 90 years.

IN FENWICK CHURCHYARD

In Memory of
Jane Samson, wife of James Hunter Picken,
And
Daughter of Thomas Samson,
Kilmarnock,
Who died in 1870, aged 59 years.
Also
James Hunter Picken, who died 1878,
Aged 72 years.

I also wrote Perth, Scotland, and from the Sanderman Library, in Perth, I received a letter informing me of two Sampsons living in Perth still; a Mrs. Harriet Sampson and her son Bertram. Mrs. Harriet Sampson (to whom I wrote), kindly sent me a note in which she stated that her husband came from Robertown, near Leeds, County York, and his father's family belonged to Yorkshire. That she had lived in Perth forty years and had never heard of anyone else of the name in Perth.

There is, however, an "Anne Sampson" mentioned in a volume of "Americans of Royal descent" which gives a pedigree from King Robert the Bruce, of the Macalester family in which occurs this marriage—Charles Macalester to Anne Sampson, of Perth. They came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where Mr. Macalester became a most successful merchant, and built and ran his own ships between this country and England. They raised a large family of children and a number of their descendants are living today in different parts of the United States. Anne Sampson Macalester was written of as being a most exemplary mother and fine specimen of womanhood.

There is a boat running today on the Potomac River

called the "Charles Macalester," named after the Scotch Macalester who married Anne Sampson.

In a register of testaments in Glasgow are the following Sampsons, showing you there must have been quite a few families of that name located there:

George Sampson in Auchenlick Mill, 1682.

George Sampson in Auchenlick Mill, 1781.

James Sampson in Auchenlick Mill, 1682.

James, son of James Sampson, deceased in Speirstown, Parish of Ochiltree, 1672.

John Sampson in Byre of Barquhairrie, Parish of Galston, 1672.

Christopher Sampson, in Cottertown of Benschi, Parish of Kirriemuir, 1614.

James Sampson, in Craw Nest of Glen of Ogilvie.

David Sampson in Hauch of Phinsarin, and Isabel Baxter, his spouse, 1663.

Jean Sampson, 1668.

John Sampson, in Coltown of Blerrifeddene, Parish of Fermerine, and Isabel Wacker, his spouse, 1613.

Thomas Sampson of Braidwood, Parish of Innerweik.

Margaret Sampson, 1657.

Thomas Sampson in Braidwood.

Archibald Sampson in the Netherbow, Parish of Rescobi, 1607.

Barthelmo Sampson in Nethermaine of Chirnesyde.

James Sampson in Swanstonlaw, 1667.

John Sampson, Newbigging, 1665.

Thomas Sampson in Lyntown-Brigg, Parish of Prestonkirk, constable of Haddington 1609.

Francis Sampson.

There is mention of a John Sampson in 1297 in King Edward's reign as living in Berwick. A John Sampson of England, in the 26th year of King Edward's reign, was constable of Stirling Castle, 35 miles from Edinburgh.

John Sampson is witness to the baptism of a child, September 8, 1743, in the old regiment, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Murray, in the Marlborough campaigns.

Adam Sampson was taken prisoner in 1651 by Major Scot and his party at Drumlanerwick, Scotland.

There is mention of a David Sampson of Glamis Castle in 1684.

In a list of marriages in Edinburg records are the following Sampsons:

James Sampson married Margaret Whyte, 1671.

Janet Sampson married Katherine Knox, 1606.

John Sampson married Catherine Bird, 1610.

John Sampson, son of John Sampson, married Catherine Mayn, 1699.

William Sampson married Bessie Lowthaine, 1625.

My convictions, in view of the study I have made of the Sampson family, are fully established on one point, that the Sampsons of Western Pennsylvania were the Scotch Sampsons who went to Ireland, rather than the English Sampsons who also took up land in Ireland about the same date. Nearly all the Sampson family in Western Pennsylvania (as well as the large branch who are descendants of Joseph, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio) are Presbyterians. The Scotch who crossed the sea and settled in Ulster were also Presbyterians, while most of the English who took up large estates in Ireland adhered to either the Catholic or the Episcopal Church.

A Mr. Ralph Sampson (one of the descendants of the Ulster Sampsons) who now lives in Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, advises me he is confident his family went into Ireland from Scotland.

In a volume of Ulster Archaeology, I find that the Scotch came to Ireland mostly from Mull of Galloway, which lies near Donaghadee in County Down, and the Mull of Kintyre, which points to Ballycastle and Fairhead in Antrim. In the latter case the sea passage is reduced to about fifteen miles, and in the former is about twenty miles, a fact which is of great importance at any time, but was of a vast deal more then.

Sir William Brereton states that in 1685 about ten thousand persons have within ten years left the country wherein they lived, which was between Aberdeen and Inverness, and are gone to Ireland.

I will also quote from J. H. Burton's History:

It would be useless to attempt to discover the causes or the exact times of the immigrations of the Scotch to Ulster.

The Irish history of the period is signally indistinct and confused and there was no more to fix attention in the progress of the migration than that people of kindred race sailed over narrow seas and mingled with each other.

So close was their intercourse that we hear of Highlanders summoned from Kintyre by signal fires on the opposite coast of Ulster. In the Irish annals and state papers the newcomers are called Scots.

Another most interesting article from the pen of Michael McDonough on this Ulster Irishman in *Irish Life and Character*:

How long has he been in Ulster and how did he get there? In the closing years of Elizabeth's reign the Celtic chiefs of Ulster rose in revolt. After a long and bloody struggle they were defeated, driven from the country or hanged, and their vast territories were confiscated to the crown.

Only 20 miles of sea divide Ulster from Scotland. It was this geographical fact, perhaps, which suggested to

James I (who had become king just after the final overthrow of the rebellious Celtic chieftans) the idea of planting the confiscated estates mainly with Scottish agriculturists.

Many English were also sent over but the vast bulk of the settlers were Presbyterian Lowland Scots. And there, in that northwestern corner of Ireland, their descendants have since lived and thrived, constituting for close on three hundred years a separate race with a different creed, different social manners and habits of thought, and a different utterance from the original inhabitants of the country.

There are nine counties in the Province of Ulster: Antrim, Down, Armagh, Derry, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Monaghan and Cavan.

The Scotch and English settlers penetrated into all these counties, but they concentrated themselves mainly in the first five, the nearest to their original homes. The Ulster Irishman is proud of the fact that his ancestors fought behind the walls of Derry at Enniskellen and on the Banks of the Boyne for the Prince of Orange. And on the 12th of July the anniversary of the Battles of Boyne and Aughrim, the two engagements in Ireland which decided the issue of the Revolution of 1690 and placed William of Orange securely on the throne, he takes down his old fowling piece which hangs over the mantle shelf, and donning his Orange regalia—for of course he is a member of the Loyal Orange Institution—he marches in the Orange procession with bands and banners through the neighboring town or village.

The Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., has made a number of speeches on this subject and in an eloquent historical address at the Scotch Irish Congress at Columbia, Tenn., 1889, on "The Scotch and Scotch-Irish," said:

If we be not the very peculiar people, we Scotch-Irish are a most peculiar people, who have ever left our own

broad, distinct mark wherever we have come. We have our distinctive marks, and like ourselves, they are strong and stubborn. The typical face, the typical mode of thought, the typical habits of work, tough faiths, unyielding grit, granite hardness, close-mouthed self-repression, clear firm speech when the truth is to be told; God-fearing honesty, loyalty to friends, defiant of death, conscience, and knee-bending only to God; these are our marks. And they meet you and greet you in the hills of Tennessee and Georgia; you may trace them down the valleys of Virginia and Pennsylvania, cross the prairies of the West, and the savannas of the South; you may plow the seas to find them in the Western Bays of Sligo, and beneath the butting rocks of Donegal, thence you may follow them to the maiden walls of Derry, and among the winding banks of the Silvery Bann—onward you may trace them to the rolling hills of Down and the busy shores of Antrim. And sailing over the narrow lough you will face them in our forefathers' collier homes, and gray keeps of Galloway, Dumfries, of the Ayreshire hills and the Grampian slopes. These racial marks are birth marks, and birth marks are indelible.

In another address of the Rev. John S. MacIntosh on "The Making of the Ulsterman" in Pittsburgh in 1890 he tells us:

I have drawn very largely in this study on the labors of two friends of former years, but more largely have I drawn upon my own personal watch and study of this Ulster-folk in their homes, their markets, and their Churches. From Derry to Down I have lived with them. The Scotch settlers in Ulster were a picked class, (as he proves from official and state papers). The Scottishman came with better manifest character, they are better accompanied and attended than even the English settlers. Just as to these Western Shores came the stronger souls, the more daring and select, so to Ulster came the picked men to be Britain's favored colonists.

A family of Samsons lived on "Demlaw Farm," the last of whom, a Miss Samson, died in the Spring of 1910, 80 years old.

While searching for connections in Pennsylvania, I had some correspondence with one or two Sampsons whose ancestors came directly from Scotland, and I will add their family tree, or as much of it as I have been able to secure: (See Chart 1.)

Mr. Charles Samson, of Kirriemuir, Forfar County, Scotland, also assisted me as much as he was able to collect regarding his family, and his line is as follows: (See Chart 2.)

Through Mrs. Hugh Samson, of Riccarton County, Ayrshire, I gained a short record: (See Chart 3.)

A John Samson lived at Ochiltree, near Cumnock. His widow leased the coal fields at Shewalton, from Lord Glasgow. They had two children, Charles and Alexander, both dead, but the widows are living—Mrs. Charles Samson, at Laurel Bank, County Ayrshire, and Mrs. Alexander, at Park Terrace in the same section. I wrote to both and received most indifferent replies, and a decided refusal to give any information concerning the Samson ancestors.

The tree of the noted "Tam Samson" of Kilmarnock is as follows: (See Chart 4.)

A list of the Samsons now living in Kilmarnock and Riccarton, furnished me by the General Post Office at Edinburgh, is:

Mr. James Samson, No. 1 Barbadoes Road.

Mr. James Samson, No. 52 Old St., Riccarton.

Mr. James Samson, No. 24 Loanhead St.

CHART 1

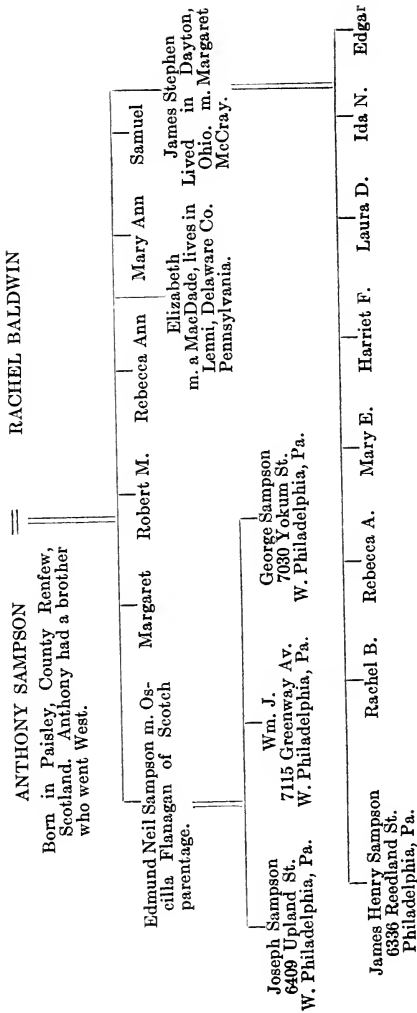


CHART 2

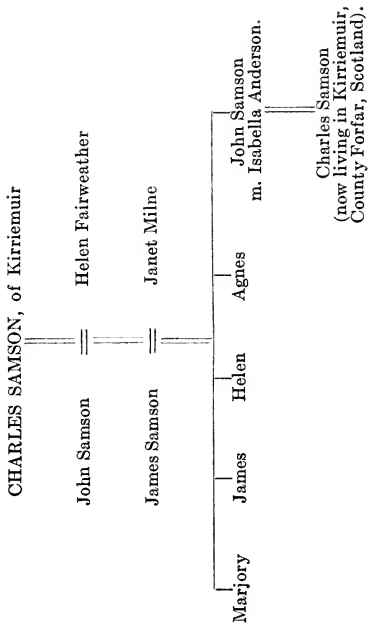
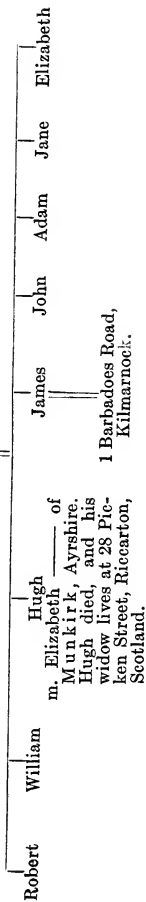


CHART 3

WILLIAM SAMPSON, b. 1806
at Ochiltree, County Ayrshire,
Scotland.



Mr. James Samson, No. 11 N. Hamilton St.

Mr. William Samson, No. 7 Picken St., Riccarton.

Mr. William Samson, No. 86 Hill St.

Mr. William Samson, No. 20 Langland St.

Mrs. Hugh Samson, No. 28 Picken St., Riccarton.

In tracing a family of Sampsons in Virginia through some members of the family now living in Richmond, Va., I learned that their ancestors came from Dumfermline, County Fife, Scotland, but I will give an account of this family under "Sampsons in Virginia." This branch spell the name with the "P", while the line in Counties Forfar and Ayrshire, Scotland, use the old Bible spelling.

It would have been a great satisfaction to have been able to state definitely where the Ulster Sampsons came from in Scotland, and if this sketch is read throughout the various sections, where it will be distributed, some reader may be able to give the long sought and desired information.

SAMPSONS IN IRELAND



CHAPTER I

Mr. James R. Sampson, of Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa., who is a descendant of the Sampsons of County Tyrone, Ireland, gave a most interesting and instructive address at a "Sampson Re-union" held in the year 1909. This "Re-union" is held annually by the members of the Sampson family whose ancestors lived in Ulster, Ireland.

Address of J. R. Sampson, at Sampson Re-union, held at Smythe Park, Mansfield, Pa. September 3, 1909.

My friends, it is not my purpose at this time to give you much of a history of the different families of Sampsons, but of the class of men they came from.

In the year 1700 there was a Scotch colony in and about Ulster, and it is a fact that they were a part of the same who came to this country in the year of the Londonderry siege. The colonists were so successful in their woolen industries that the English manufacturers became alarmed and secured legislation that almost crushed this industry in Ireland. It is said that 20,000 Protestants at that time, because of this, left Ulster for America. Then came the Act of 1704, aiming to compel all to conform to the Established Church. An Act of which Froude says "If they intend to live as freemen, speaking no lies and professing openly the creed of the Reformation they must seek a country where the long arm of the Prelacy was still too short to reach them." During the first half of the eighteenth century Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh and Down were emptied of Protestant inhabitants who were of more value than all the California gold mines. In 1718 the tide of emigration began to swell into great proportions. By 1727 it averaged over 5000 a year.

There was a famine in 1740, and for some years the number who left Ireland grew to 12,000 a year, but the greatest number leaving in a short period was in 1772, on the eve of the American Revolution when the Irish landlords raised the rents for improvements made by their tenants and evicted thousands who were unable or unwilling to meet the raise. Thirty thousand are said to have crossed over at that time. We have graphic pictures of the emigration fever in Ulster, the crowded ships constantly leaving Belfast, for two months tossing on the Atlantic and the frequent arrival of ships at Philadelphia and Charleston.

For a little while Ulster Protestants sought Boston, others sought other parts of New England. The only New England member of Washington's cabinet, Secretary of War Henry Knox, came of this stock, as did General John Stark, who with the Green Mountain Boys, sixty of them from Londonderry, won many battles.

It is said these Protestant immigrants brought from Ulster to New England the potato. Some of the New Englanders procured a few of these potatoes and planted them in their gardens according to instructions, but pronounced the little balls found on the top of the stalks rather innutritious food. They found in plowing their gardens in the spring that they had boiled the wrong end of the vegetable.

But by far the largest stream of emigration entered the United States at Philadelphia. From 1727 through to the Revolutionary War, many turned aside into New Jersey, but a famous Scotch Irish Quaker Pennsylvania governor directed the main stream west in the state to battle on the frontier with the Indians. They crossed the Allegheny Mountains to the headwaters of the Ohio; they followed its valleys south as far as the mountains extended; they settled West Virginia and west North Carolina, and met there another stream of Ulster immigration coming in from Charleston. They found their way from these main lines over all the United States.

They gave the free school system to New Jersey and Kentucky, and for nearly a century taught most classical schools south of New York. Of the descendants of the Scotch colony in Ulster, probably there are now in America thousands to every one still living in North Ireland.

It is surprising to find how largely the Scotch Irish influence dominated in founding the Presbyterian church in the United States. France bred John Calvin the restorer of Presbyterianism, but the Presbyterianism of the United States was moulded largely by the Scotch Irish pioneers. It is true what a modern historian of the Presbyterian church says, that with the first emigration of the Scotch Irish to America came the Presbyterian Church to stay. The man more than any other who was a foundation layer of the Presbyterian church in this country, was Francis Makennie, born in Ulster and educated at Glasgow University. In Maryland on the narrow neck of land between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic—a year or two before Londonderry's siege—he founded the first Presbyterian church in this country in 1729. One of the great movements in the Christian church was that under Whitfield but the leading spirit outside of Whitfield was Gilbert, a tenant from Ulster. His father had come over from Ireland with three minister's sons and became the first great educator of the Presbyterian church, founding the log college out of which grew Princeton College.

Before 1738, the organization of the first Synod, it was found that forty of ninety-four enrolled ministers had come from Ireland or Scotland. Nor was it only the Presbyterian church that profited by this immigration. Probably not more than one-third of the Scotch-Irish element is now allied with the Presbyterian church. By them the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and the Disciple churches have been greatly strengthened.

Alexander Campbell, most active in founding the great Disciple church, came himself from Ulster. These early comers were not like many of the later immigrants, they were not poor peasants but most of them fairly well

to do, and a large proportion of them well educated. A historian says of them that they were probably the best educated of the English race. They were rugged in their convictions, men set in their ways and severe in their judgments, but they suffered much for their faith, loved God, prized His Bible, clung to the privilege of worshipping together freely, and practiced liberty and equality. They were accustomed to republicanism and representative government in their church system. But their greatest service was that of helping shape the thirteen colonies into an independent republic.

A modern historian has written, it is no longer sufficient to enumerate only Puritan and Quaker in the building of our nation, it is now recognized that the Scotch-Irish of Ulster contributed not less than any of these to the make up of the young nation. Scotch-Irish have been the backbone of new nationality, by them independence was first advocated. Just a little before the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina in convention at Charlotte had adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration. It read "We do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country and hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government." The Declaration of Independence itself, as we have it to-day is in the hand-writing of a Scotch-Irishman, Charles Thompson, then Secretary of Congress, was first printed by another, Captain Dunlap, and was first publicly read to the people by another, Captain Nixon.

There were none who furnished more soldiers in proportion to their numbers than the Ulstermen. It was Patrick Henry, leading his fellow Scotch-Irish in Virginia in the Revolutionary War who said, "Give me Liberty or give me death." They gave New York her first Governor, George Clinton, who served twenty-one years. Irish

blood is credited to eight presidents: Jackson, Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Johnson, Harrison, Arthur and McKinley. Now, my friends, such is the history of the men who came from Ulster Scotch-Irish.

Another tribute to the Scots of Ulster, as well as the Scots of Scotland, is from the address given by the late Ambassador Whitelaw Reid before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Scot and Ulster Scot in America." Ambassador Reid inferred in this address that these two branches of Scots "deserved more credit for the making of America than any other race of people—that there would have been no United States without them." The first general impression that the Scots and Irish Scots really made America was, of course, slightly wrong, but it was the result of the way in which Mr. Whitelaw Reid emphasized the importance of this particular race in the great crisis in the history of this country. (From *Daily News*, Chicago, Ill.)

Lord Roseberry, who was in the chair, followed Ambassador Reid in an address in which he remarked that in his opinion the Ulster branch of the Scottish race was the toughest, the most dominant and the most irresistible race that at present existed in the world. (From *Daily News*, Chicago, Ill.)

George Bancroft of New England has stated that:

the first voice raised publicly in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England or the Dutch of New York, or the Planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and when the Declaration of Independence came it summed up the conclusions to which the Scots and Ulster Scots had been leading for years.

There are several families of these Scotch-Irish settlers in Ulster by the name of Sampson. They scattered through the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, while many of the younger element of these Sampsons emigrated to America.

My information concerning these families was gained by the courtesy and kindness of one family living in Pomeroy, County Tyrone, whose given names are Martha, William and George. Martha and George live at "Limehill," Pomeroy, and William at "The Diamond," Pomeroy.

By means of quite an extensive correspondence with this family of Sampsons, I learned the tradition handed down from their great-great-grandfather was as follows:

Four brothers of the name of Sampson, settled in Ballyloughlin near Cookstown, County Tyrone. Where these brothers came from cannot be learned. Their names were James, Ralph, George and Thomas.

James, who was the younger of the four, was the head of this branch now living in Pomeroy. Little is known of Ralph, or practically nothing. I discovered a will in a list of wills sent me from Dublin and had it copied. He writes himself as of Derryloran, Ballyloughlin. His wife was Mary ————— and the will was made in 1792. The children mentioned are Robert, John, Eleanor, who married Thomas Dreining, William, Ralph, Mary, who married John Adams, James, Thomas and George.

The records in the old church at Cookstown were burned when the church was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and some of the descendants of these Sampsons living in Philadelphia, America, who made a pilgrimage to Cookstown to look up the records of their ancestors, were much disappointed in finding nothing to reward their efforts.



OLD HOME OF SAMPSONS IN IRELAND BUILT OVER 200 YEARS AGO

Some one of the Sampson family with whom I have corresponded in Ireland made mention of the warm friendship existing between a family of the name of Adams and the Sampsons. Ralph's daughter, Mary, married John Adams, while another account mentions a John Sampson as marrying Mary Adams. This John, with his wife, eventually came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. I am fully convinced that this John Sampson, who married Mary Adams, was also a son of Ralph, and that these marriages occurred very near together, as is frequently the case where a brother and a sister of one family are united by marriage to a brother and sister of another family. If this inference of mine should chance to be correct (and the dates will also allow of it), then the four brothers, John who married Mary Adams, William, Thomas and James, all of whom came to America and settled in Western Pennsylvania, were sons of Ralph Sampson of "Derryloran," Ballyloughlin, County Tyrone Ireland. The history of these four brothers will be found under "Sampsons in Pennsylvania and Ohio."

Absolutely lost, or buried where we can find no trace, is the story of Thomas, one of the first four of this quartette of brothers of Ballyloughlin. I have never found a clue in all my searching.

George, another of the four, is supposed to have gone into County Londonderry and settled near Magherafelt, and as the most of this line lived, and a number still live in County Derry, I will add a chart as far as I have been able to trace these Sampsons: (See Chart 5.)

James, the youngest of these four brothers, married and lived in Ballyloughlin, near Cookstown. There

CHART 5

Four brothers, of Ballyloughlin,
near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland.

JAMES RALPH GEORGE THOMAS
youngest. d. 1802

Ellen

Ralph
lived in Mabouy, nr.
Cookstown. m. Susan
McAllister.

James
lived in Mabouy, Co.
Derry. m. McMurry.

Robert
came to Boston, U. S. A.,
and never heard from.

John
came to Boston; never
heard from.

Arthur

m. Nancy Faulkner.

Thomas

Mary Ann
came to America.

George
came to America.

William John
of Drogheda,
County Dublin.

William
dead.

Isabella
dead.

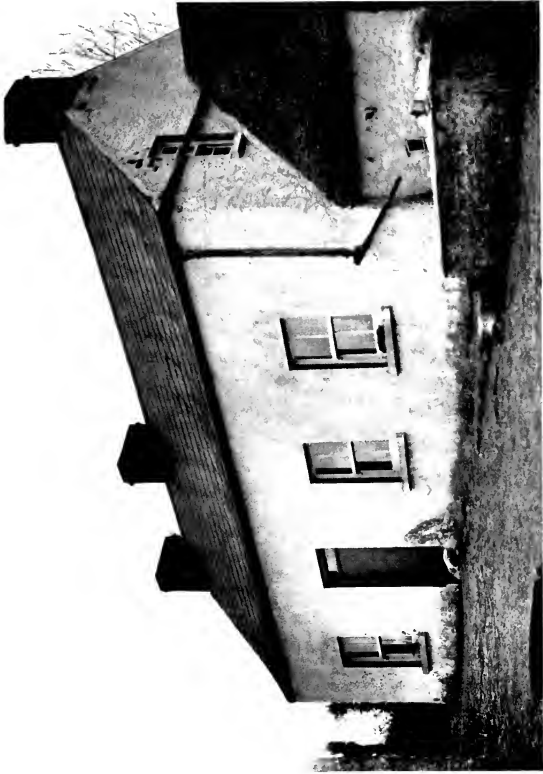
Elizabeth
dead.

Susan
blind.

Robert
dead.

James
lives in Mabouy with his
sister, Mrs. Dale.

Annie
m. James Dale; lives
near Cookstown, Ire-
land.



ANOTHER VIEW OF OLD HOME OF SAMPSONS IN IRELAND BUILT OVER 200 YEARS AGO

were seven of his children according to the records of his descendants. Such a large percentage came to America and settled in Pennsylvania that I will place their charts among "Sampsons in Pennsylvania and Ohio."

James was the great-great-grandfather of the Martha, William and George now living in Pomeroy, County Tyrone Ireland. Martha came to America in 1912 and located with a cousin in Somerville, Mass., in order to study nursing in Boston and qualify for a "Trained Nurse." But she was recalled to Ireland in a short time by the serious illness of one of her brothers.

CHAPTER II

The Scotch-Irish Sampsons were not the only branch of this family to settle in Ireland. Another line went into Ireland from England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of whom the head seems to have been a John Sampson.

Burke, in his interesting *Families and their Vicissitudes* writes:

Sometime after the quenching of the great rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, more than half a million acres in the north of Ireland were at the disposal of the English Crown, hence arose in 1610 the plantation of Ulster with English and Scotch settlers, who were generally soldiers of fortune, professional adventurers or cadets of good families. Many of them found their way into County Donegal, and these may be divided into two kinds viz: those who arrived on the suppression of O'Donnell's rebellion at the end of Elizabeth's reign, and those who settled under James I in 1610.

The former were almost all of English descent, whereas the latter were Scotch.

In Donegal the chief families of English descent were the Gores, the Brookes, the Harts, and the Sampsons, still extant in military descendants. Also the Wrays, of Castle Wray, and Ards. Sampson, Brooke, and Hart alone brought to Ireland one hundred halbediers at their own expense to aid the Queen.

John Sampson, the head of this branch, had a vast tract of wild mountain range lying on the sea and now comprehending Horn Head and Ards.

Anna Sampson, a daughter of John Sampson, married William Wray, and migrated into the very depths of the

Northern Donegal Highlands, where he purchased the wild romantic and beautiful estate of Ards, probably from his wife's family, who sometime afterward, in 1700, sold the promontory Horn Head, with its glorious sea cliffs and sublime views.

I am indebted to the Honorable William Jackson Pigott, of Manor House, Dundrum, County Down, and to Mrs. Amy Gem, of Oving Manor, Oving, Chichester England, for much data regarding these families of Sampsons. Both Mr. Pigott and Mrs. Gem are connections. According to this "Pedigree" (which some of my correspondents have informed me is doubtful), John Sampson, who settled in County Donegal, Ireland, temp. Queen Elizabeth was descended from David, Senior Duke of Normandy, and the first of these two Normandy Sampsons to come into England was Sir Harlovin Sampson, who was one of the 629 Chiefs who fought in the Battle of Hastings under William the Conqueror.

CHAPTER III

There were a number of distinguished Sampsons in this line. One of them was, William Sampson, the "United Irishman." He was exiled from Ireland and came to New York in 1806, where he became well-known as a prominent member of the bar for some years previous to his death. He was associated with Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. McEwin and Wolff Tone, in Ireland, and McGee in his History of Ireland says:

Emmet, MacEwin, Sampson and the family of Tone were all reunited in New York, where the many changes and distractions of a great metropolitan community have not even yet obliterated the memories of their virtues, their talents and their accomplishments. William Sampson became on his arrival in New York legal adviser to Jerome Bonaparte. He is spoken of as being a Barrister of fine attainments, great humour and unconquerable buoyancy of mind.

William married and had two children, a son John Curran, and a daughter who married a son of Wolff Tone. He died in 1836. His brother John Sampson, also came to America, and in 1765 was one of the Councillors for Governor Arthur Dobbs, of North Carolina. This same Governor Dobbs was of Scotch-Irish descent, coming from County Antrim in Ireland, where he held the office of High Sheriff and was a member of the Irish Parliament.

John Sampson continued to serve as Councillor under Governor Tryon, and in the history of North Carolina, which I read in the old State Library at Annapolis, Mary-

land, I find continued references to the Honorable John Sampson.

In 1784 Sampson County in North Carolina was formed from Duplin County, and named Sampson in compliment to the Honorable John. William and John also had a brother Michael Sampson, who came to America and married for his second wife a daughter of Judge Frederick Jones, of South Carolina. These three children, William, John and Michael, were sons of Arthur Sampson, who was Vicar of Lambeg and Rector of Kilrea, in Ireland. In a genealogy of one of the "Jones Families" I found the record of Michael Sampson married to Jane Jones, a daughter of Frederick Jones, judge of the admiralty of Port Brunswick, South Carolina. They had four children: Mary Ann married Sam. R. Jocelyn, Lucy married ———— Strong, Jane married Dr. Henry Walker, James married Margaret Walker and moved west.

CHAPTER IV

A History of the Hart Family, published by Mitchell, Hughes and Clark, of 140 Wardour Street, London, 1907, gives the "tree" of this John Sampson, of County Donegal, Ireland, with notes from Mrs. French, the last of the North of Ireland Sampsons.

Three of the mistakes that have been explained to me as in this "Pedigree" are 1st: There never was a David, Senior Duke of Normandy; 2d: The only Sampson to follow the Conqueror was Ralph de St. Sampson, as I have already written in "Sampsons of England;" 3d: Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester and Lichfield, belonged to a different branch, and his ancestry is also given under my "Sampsons in England."

The pedigree, however, about which there is some dispute, is as follows: (See Charts 6 and 7.)

CHAPTER V

It is very evident that the earliest Sampsons to leave England for Ireland were those who espoused the cause of "Richard le Clare, 2d Earl of Pembroke," who was called "Strongbow." This Richard lived in Bristol, England and was a cousin of Henry II. At the time of the Prince of Leinster's offer of the hand of his daughter Eva, and her dower of the Kingdom of Leinster to any Nobleman who would assist him in recovering his kingdom which he had lost, "Strongbow" obtained permission of Henry II to take an army into Ireland. "Strongbow" won in this conquest, which occurred in the years 1166 to 1168. He went into Ireland with 200 Knights and 1000 other troops.

Through a correspondence with Mr. Donat Sampson, of London, and Father Patrick Sampson, of St. Patricks, Athenry, County Galway, Ireland, I learn that the Munster branch of Sampsons in Ireland were supposed to have accompanied Richard le Clare or "Strongbow." This would be a much earlier date than that of the John Sampson who took up an estate in County Donegal, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; also far in advance of the Scotch Sampsons who emigrated to Ulster during the tide in 1610 to 1670. "Strongbow" was born in 1148, conquered in Ireland in 1166 to 1168, and died in 1176. Ralph de St. Sampson died in 1112.

Remembering there could not have been many families of the name of Sampson in England between the period

of Ralph's death in 1112 and the wars of "Strongbow" in 1166, we must infer that the Sampsons who followed "Strongbow" were not unlikely to be descendants of Ralph, Bishop of Worcester, and Thomas, Archbishop of York. This line of Sampsons adhered to the Catholic faith, and in a letter received from Father Cornelius Sampson, of Buckingham, Iowa—a descendant (of these Sampsons), he tells some valuable history regarding his branch of the family. I will quote his own words from his letter written to me in February, 1911:

As a boy I happened to copy a sketch written some forty years ago by one, William Sampson (A Christian Brother) who had access to documents at Kingston Castle, Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland. From the sketch I learn that about the year 1686 a Lieutenant John Sampson, from Dunmanway, County Cork, was commissioned together with a Captain Butler, by the Governor of Munster, to take command of a body of troops to defend the important pass or strategic position of Galbally. This Captain Butler was a member of the Dunboyne family and a kin to the 1st Duke of Ormond, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Charles II (sketch).

At this time Sir John Cantwell lived at his castle in Galbally. Sir John had extensive holdings in the vale of Aherlow, in Castle Connell in the County of Clare (sketch).

Being of a hospitable disposition, Sir John frequently had the above named officers as his guests. After a while his elder daughter, Margaret, became the bride of John Sampson, whilst the younger daughter, Catherine, became the wife of Captain Butler.

Butler and Sampson were fighting for James II, and it was from his party that Cantwell received his title. The Masseys also belonged to the Jacobin party but turned to the other side when William and Mary were in power and as reward for their weakness, or worldly wisdom,

were given the Cantwell estates in Aherlow and Castleconnell when Cantwell refused to desert James II and the Catholic faith. Rather than leave his castle to the Masseys, Cantwell, upon getting 24 hours to consider, burned it to the ground and fled to Castleconnell (near Limerick). His stay at Castleconnell was short, as the Masseys and their new allies soon appeared and took possession there also. From Castleconnell Sir John fled to Scariff, County Clare, accompanied in his wanderings and persecutions by his son-in-law, John Sampson. Butler returned to his friends in Kilkenny when Cantwell was deprived of his estates. This would be about the year 1690.

The Cantwells were descended from a progenitor who went to Ireland with "Strong-bow." As to the Sampsons, tradition differs, and as the writer of the sketch never met any of the family of John from Dunmanway, he did not know what information they possessed, though he seems to have thought that they came originally from Scotland. Quite a few think they also were descendants of followers of "Strong-bow."

Sir John Cantwell, his daughter and son-in-law, Sampson, died in Clare, but at their request were buried in the old cemetery at Galbally (on the border between Limerick and Tipperary). The children of Sampson remained in Clare—except one of the oldest (if not the very oldest), named also John, who in time went to Mitchelstown, County Cork, with his cousin, Dr. Butler afterwards Archbishop of Cashel. This Dr. Butler was the son of George Butler and Catherine King, daughter of Lord John King, of Mitchelstown. George Butler was the son of Captain Butler and Catherine Cantwell and so a first cousin to John Sampson.

From this John Sampson are descended the Sampson families now scattered through the counties of Limerick, Tipperary and the North-East part of the County of Cork. They now live as tenants on the lands formerly owned by their own kith and kin and from which they were

banished because of their fidelity to their religion and to James II.

Though I grew to manhood in Galbally and often saw the resting place of Cantwell and Sampson, I never heard anything of the Clare branch except that there was such a thing. It seems strange that as the first named John and his immediate descendants lost all trace and knowledge of the Dunmanway branch, that the same should happen between the descendants of the second John and their Clare relatives. Some forty or fifty years ago there were some of the Dunmanway branch in the city of Cork. One was a lumber merchant and one married to a Mr. Beamish (one of the Brewers). Their names were mentioned in the sketch but the writer merely heard of them. There may be several of them in that part of Ireland and they may know more about the family of Lieutenant John.

CHAPTER VI

Hoping that I might secure more information that would throw light on the earlier history of this line of Sampsons, I wrote to various parties in County Cork, with no satisfactory result.

A thorough search through all the histories of Ireland fails to give any trace of these "Sampsons of Dunmanway, County Cork." However, I will add some of the "tree" in which work I was greatly assisted by a Mr. John Sampson, of Paterson, New Jersey, who traces his ancestry back to Lieut. John Sampson.

According to all the authorities I have consulted, one thing is conceded, that Lieut. John Sampson, of Dunmanway, and later of Galbally, is the first Sampson of this line concerning whom authentic history is known. Another grave in the old Galbally Cemetery is also marked "John Sampson, Died 1727." A note in the sketch written by Father William Sampson, the Christian Brother of Clonmer, County Tipperary, speaks of a John Sampson of the town of Galbally who died in 1727 and who, during his life, had been devoted to the interests of Charles I.

Another interesting item in this sketch of Father William's is that the remains of Lieut. John Sampson and his wife, Margaret Cantwell, are interred "near the site of the ancient altar" in Galbally.

The inscription on John Sampson's tombstone runs thus, in bas-relief:

I. H. S.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Sampson
who died ye 17 day of September, 1742.

Aged 85 years, and that of his wife,
Margaret Sampson alias Cantwell, who
died ye year 1743, Aged 57 years.

R. I. P.

Commencing with Lieut. John Sampson, who fled into County Clare with his father-in-law, Sir John Cantwell, the relatives advise me of several children, of Lieut. John's. Among them were Robert, William and Simon, who eventually settled in County Limerick. Others remained in County Clare and from them branches out another "tree" of Sampsons, called "The County Clare Sampsons." One, Sir John Sampson, went to Mitchelstown, County Cork, and later settled on a farm near Brigown Church, so is called John Sampson, of Brigown. He married and had six children. A series of charts will best explain this numerous family. (See Charts 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.)

CHART 9

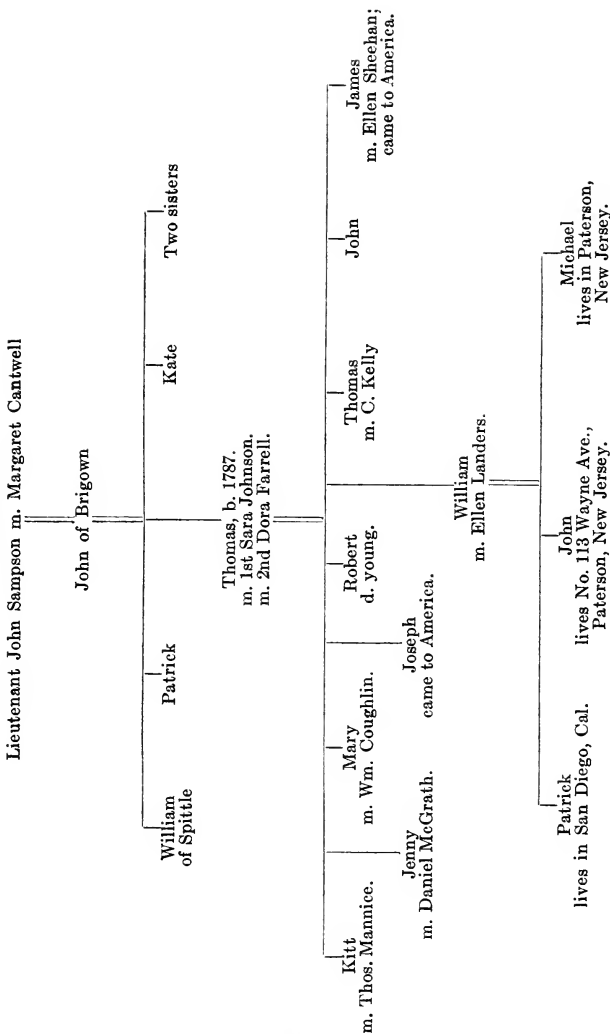


CHART 10

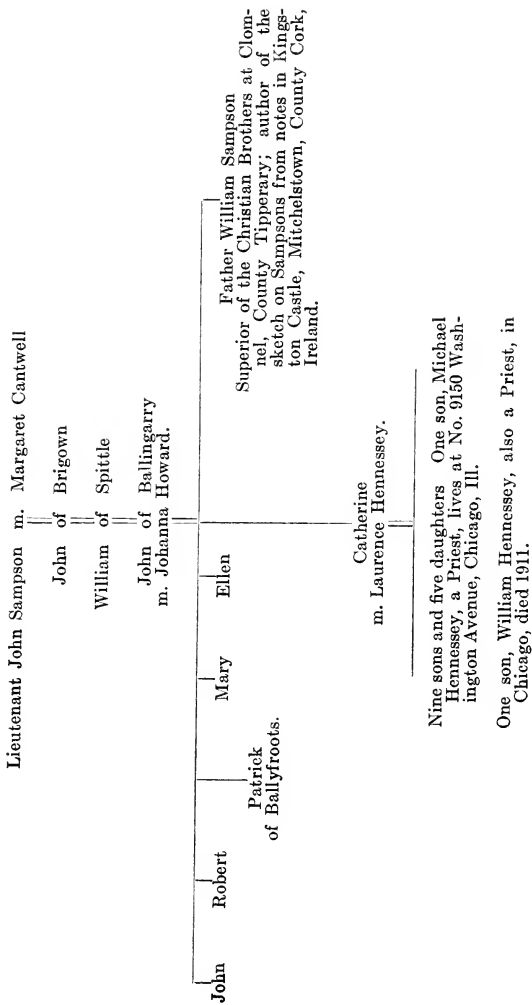


CHART II

Lieutenant John Sampson m. Margaret Cantwell

John of Brigown

William of Spittle

Robert of Carrick-on-Roche
m. Catherine Hennessey.

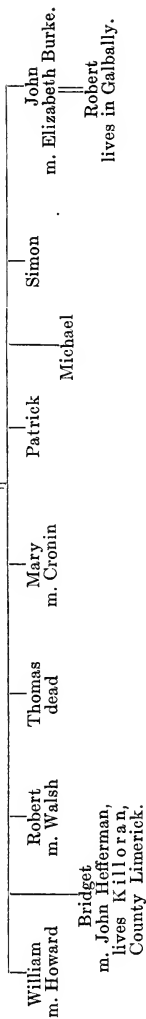
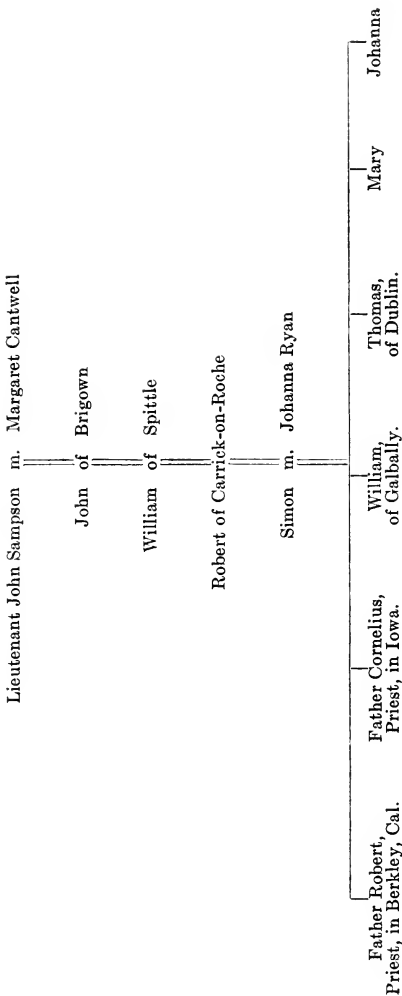


CHART 12



CHAPTER VII

These five charts serve to show, in a degree, the extent to which this branch increased and spread into different sections of the country. There are some attractive bits of history connected with these Sampsons in Munster. Munster includes the countries of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary and Cork, in all of which countries different members of the Sampson family seem to have settled. One of the County Clare branch is said to have married a brother of the celebrated Patrick Sarsfield. In this line is a son called Sarsfield Sampson; also a son of Mary Sampson, who married Patrick Naish, is named Sarsfield Naish.

Father Patrick Sampson, of Athenry, County Galway, in one of his letters, tells me there is a place near Castle Connell, in County Kilkenny, called "Sampson's Court." This must be the same "Sampson's Court" spoken of as near Ballyragget, the seat of the Butlers, so warmly associated with the Sampsons at this date. This "Sampson's Court" was once a fine mansion, but is now in ruins. It appears that the Sampsons of this vicinity lost nearly all their possessions under Cromwell, and after the fall of Limerick.

According to one tradition, Lieut. John Sampson, of Dunmanway, was at one time a Magistrate in that town, previous to his joining the army.

The Sampsons were once a strong family in County Kilkenny, which helps to prove they came into Ireland with "Strongbow," as his adherents numbered many

families of this county which was also his home. Among his followers were the Fitzgeralds, Butlers, Barrys and Cogans.

Father Patrick Sampson also expresses clearly why Lieut. John Sampson fled into County Clare. I will quote his own words, written in a letter to me.

It is probable he left Galbally and Aherlow to defend Limerick with Sarsfield; and when the Treaty of Limerick was violated about 1695, and when the penal laws deprived Catholics of land, liberty and education, Lieut. Sampson fled for safety to the east of Clare, in which flight he was accompanied by his father-in-law, Sir John Cantwell. The Cantwells also owned large estates near Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, and in the Vale of Aherlow.

Father Patrick, in one of his communications, refers to the connection of the Sampson family with the famous Sarsfield and is impressed with the idea that he, at one time, heard that memorials, as well as the wedding ring of this noted Patrick Sarsfield, was in the possession of some of the Sampsons of County Clare. I have tried in vain to secure any authentic account of these relationships and friendships. The "Vale of Aherlow," in County Kilkenny, is described as a most beautiful spot, and the Sampsons living there were called "the Sampsons of the Glen," as they had lived there for generations. This all fits in with the tradition that Sampsons came from England with "Strongbow" in 1166, settled in County Kilkenny and afterward, about the early 1600's, went into County Cork, locating at Dunmanway.

The brothers of John Sampson of Brigown, who remained in County Clare, seem to have formed a district

line; and their descendants are not aware where their relationship or connection with Lieut. John or John of Brigown begins.

Mrs. Dr. Francis Sampson, of Scarrif, County Clare, kindly sent me a copy of their family "tree," and I am much indebted to her, as well as to Mr. Donat Sampson, of No. 11 Powis Square, Bayswater, London, W.

The County Clare chart also is headed with a John Sampson, born 1770. My theory is that this John was the son of a brother of John of Brigown. We have to be guided largely by dates in searches among these old records. (See Charts 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.)

A Richard Sampson of Cork, Ireland had a son, Rev. Edward Sampson born in Cork in 1685. From 1726 to 1727 he was Rector of St. Pauls, Cork and Vicar of Dunboyne and Kilbride County, Meath. He resigned in 1728 and became Archdeacon of Ahaboe and died in 1734. His wife was Clotilda Barbara Lisle, and they had four children, Edward Sampson, Alice Sampson, Anne Sampson and Barbara Sampson who married Henry Pilkington of Tore Abbey. This is no doubt a branch of this same family who lived in Dunmanway, not far from Cork.

CHART 13

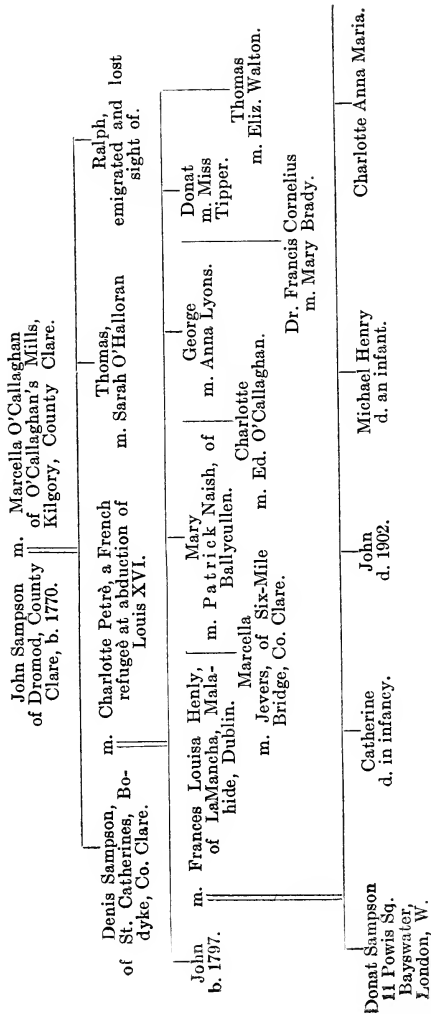


CHART 14

John Sampson m. Marcella O'Callaghan
b. 1778.

Denis Sampson m. Charlotte Petré

George, of St. Catherine's m. Anna M. daughter of Lyons,
and Castle Connell, Co. of Croome House, County
Clare. b. 1812. Limerick.

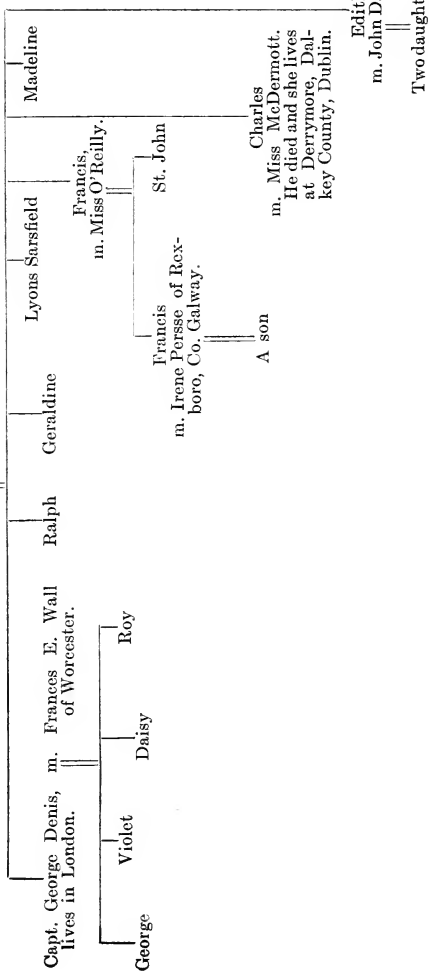


CHART 15

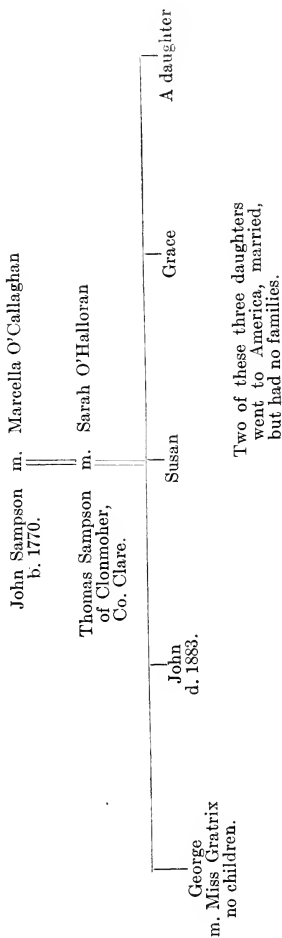
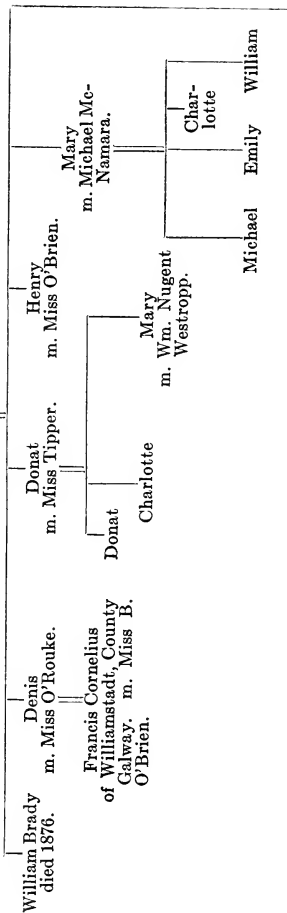


CHART 16

John Sampson m. Marcella O'Callaghan
 b. 1770 ||
 Denis Sampson m. Charlotte Petré
 Dr. Francis Cornelius Sampson m. Mary Brady
 practiced in Dublin. ||



Dr. Francis Cornelius, of Scariff, County Clare. m. Constance O'Connell, of Kilgory, Co. Clare.

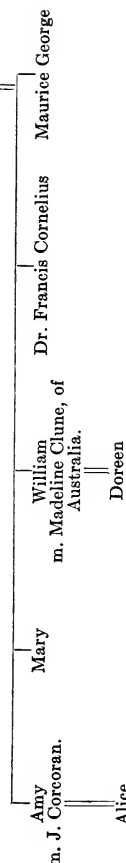
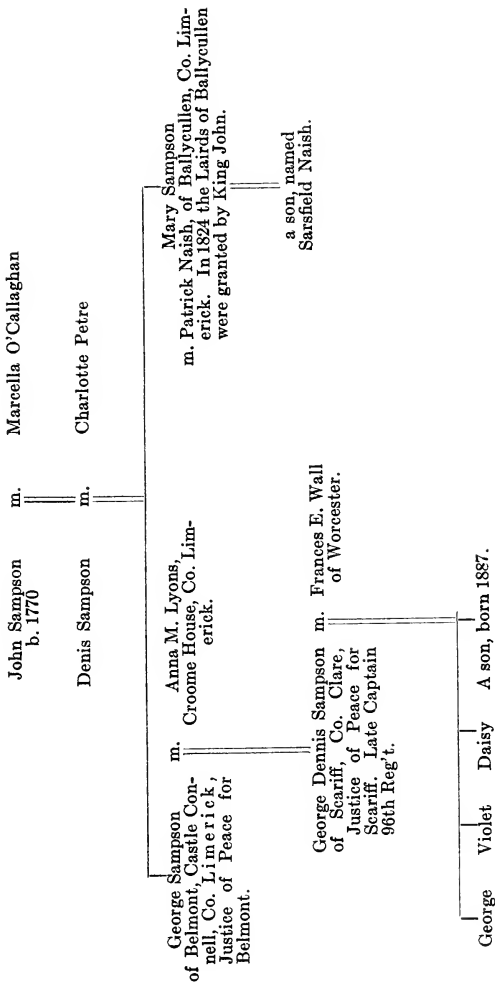


CHART 17



CHAPTER VIII

My work in this little book on Sampson History would have been much more satisfactory could I but have connected the different families of Sampsons in Ulster.

The members of the family in Ireland all state that the County Tyrone and County Londonderry Sampsons are related—as they quaintly express in Ireland—they are “friends;” they seldom, if ever, use the term “relation.”

In tracing the line of the late Admiral William Thomas Sampson, I secured a very large tree of this family whose history seems to start in Tobermore, County Londonderry—County Londonderry is, by all the natives, called “County Derry,” and as this is a much shorter word I will use it.

If you will look at a complete map of Ulster, you will notice that Cookstown, Magherafelt, Moneymore and Tobermore (in the two countries of Tyrone and Derry), lie within a short distance of each other.

As I have already stated, George, one of the four Sampson Brothers of Ballyloughlin, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, moved over into Magherafelt, County Derry, so that we could easily imagine that Thomas, another of the four brothers, might have settled in Tobermore, County Derry.

The Admiral Sampson line is headed by Thomas Sampson, of Kileronaghan, Tobermore, County Derry. I secured a copy of his will from Dublin, which he made

in 1750. He was married to Sarah Clark and had four children.

This Thomas had a brother John, of whom there is no record. My theory, after much study, is that there were instead of "four brothers" settled in Ballyloughlin, a number of them, and that John, the brother of Thomas of Kileronaghan is also the brother of James, George and Ralph of Ballyloughlin, and also the same John who came to America previous to 1760—and died in 1800.

Dates are a great assistance in making these connections, and the dates in this case would allow of my inference being a correct one. Thomas Sampson, of Kileronaghan also had a son Thomas of Drumbellahagan, Tobermore, who lived to be over a hundred years old. He married Elizabeth ————— and eleven children were born to them.

One of these was James Sampson, who married Hannah Walker. These were the parents of Admiral William Thomas Sampson.

This history has been secured by the searching of records and also by the courtesy of Miss Margaret Sampson, of Killyberry, Castle Dawson, County Derry, who lives with her father, Thomas Sampson in Killyberry, an own cousin to Admiral Sampson.

The following charts will give the various branches of this family: (Charts 18, 19, 20 and 21.)

From my various correspondents in Ulster and other portions of Ireland, as well as America, I have accumulated a record of several families of that section, all living near each other, and surely must be some connection between them.

CHART 18

THOMAS SAMPSON of Kileronaghan, Tobermore, County Derry, married SARAH CLARK. Died 1750. Had a brother by name of John.

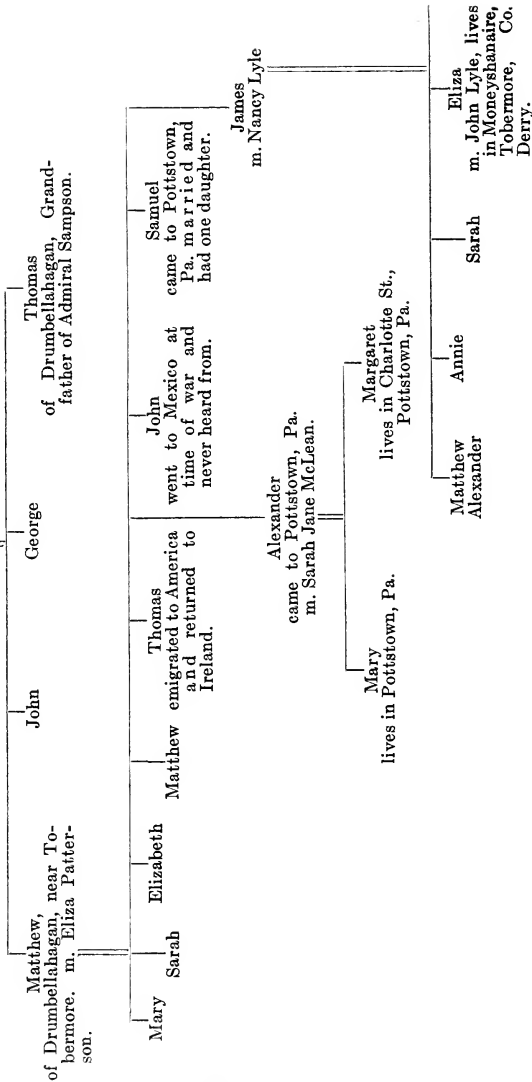
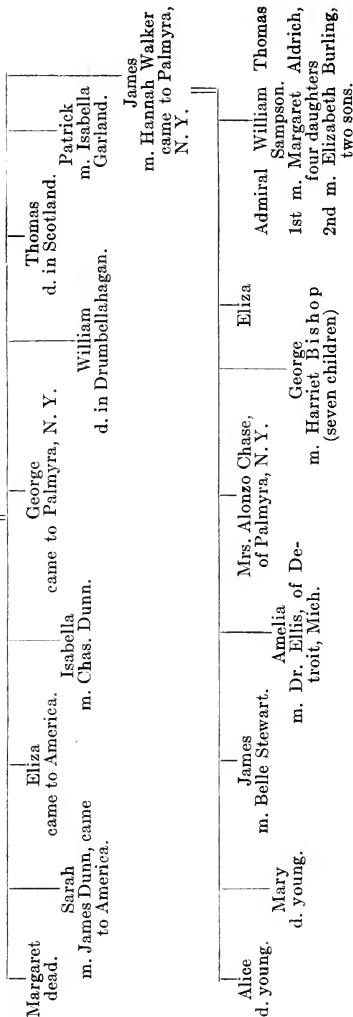


CHART 20

THOMAS SAMPSON, of Kileronaghan, Tobermore, County Derry. m. Sarah Clark. Died 1750.

THOMAS, of Drumbellahagan, Tobermore, County Derry. Lived to be over 100 years old. m. Elizabeth _____. Died 1858.



The relationship, however, has been lost, and I can only add the following charts hoping some one of the name may chance to read this history who can explain the connecting links:

In a letter from Patrick Sampson, of Slane, County Meath, Ireland, he gives the information, as far as he knows, of his people.

Patrick's son James, of No. 251 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, New York, also adds that there is very little of their family ancestry known. The first of this line known to Patrick Sampson, of Slane, was his grandfather, John Sampson, who married Margaret Hogg. They had a son James, who was married three times, the last wife being Mary Mooney, who had five children.

James and his wife lived in Drogheda, County Meath, and the five children were:

- (1) John, who emigrated to America in 1856.
- (2) Mary, who emigrated to America and was never heard from.
- (3) James, who died.
- (4) Robert, who died.
- (5) Patrick, of Slane, County Meath.

James, son of Patrick, living in Brooklyn, has seven children: Mary S., Augustine P., Robert, Margaret C., Theresa, Agnes B., John J.

Another incomplete branch is that given me by Margaret Sampson, of Killyberry, and her uncle, George Sampson, of Leitrim, in County Derry.

The first of this line is Jonathan Sampson, who married Margaret Campbell, and had four children: Lotta, Marguerite, John and William.

William was twice married, first to Miss Pepper, by whom

he had two children: Thomas, and John, who emigrated to America in 1872. The second wife was Ellen McCool, and she bore nine children:

- (1) Robert, who lives in Colorado, America.
- (2) Nancy, who lives in Huntington, Pa., U. S. A.
- (3) Margaret.
- (4) Jennie, who married Mr. Pickett.
- (5) Mary Ann, who married Thomas Sampson, of Killyberry, spoken of in previous pages (I understand they did not consider there was any relationship).
- (6) Sarah, who married John Sloss.
- (7) George, living in Leitrim, County Derry.
- (8) William.
- (9) Margaret, who married James Gardiner, and lives in Queensland, South Africa.

Through correspondence with a Mrs. Louisa Sampson (widow of a James Sampson), who lives in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., I have learned of two others of the name of Sampson in Tobermore, County Derry—two brothers, named William and James.

William emigrated to America, and eventually settled in Lancaster, Pa. He married and had six children: James, Samuel, George, William, Robert and Margaret, the only daughter, who married a McClure. She has been communicated with and knows nothing of her ancestors.

The other brother, James, of Tobermore, County Derry, married Ann Clark and had seven children:

- (1) James, who died in 1900 and whose widow lives at No. 4332 Boone Street, Roxborough, Pa.
- (2) George, who emigrated to America in 1847 and died in 1895.

(3) Thomas, who died in Chicago.

(4) Samuel, who died in 1906.

(5) William, who died in 1896.

(6) Eliza, who died in 1897.

(7) Ann, who married L. Caldwell in Chicago, and had two children: Sampson Caldwell, dead; Annie Caldwell, dead.

Two small "trees" of the Sampson Family in Ulster show a resemblance, but I can find no definite information as to any relationship.

One is of a William Sampson, who lived in Gortagilly, County Derry. William, also had a brother Abraham. William married Mary Maguire and they had four children: Mary Ann, Hugh, Eliza and Jonathan.

(1) Mary Ann married Anthony McVeigh and had a daughter, Ann McVeigh, who married T. Gormley, of Belfast. Mrs. Gormley is still living at 23 Jennymount Terrace, York Road, Belfast, Ireland. Mrs. Gormley wrote me making inquiries regarding her uncle, Hugh Sampson, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, U. S. A. They had heard he had died leaving quite a property and no heirs. However, he had married and had two children: Mary Ann, and Jonathan.

The only Sampson of the name of Hugh that I have heard of in America was

(2) Hugh Sampson, of Bedford, Bedford County, Pa. He is mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives as owning property in Bedford, Pa. I even made a trip to Bedford and examined the records in the Court House, but found nothing relating to Sampsons.

(3) Eliza.

(4) Jonathan, born near Ballygurk, County Tyrone.

He was called Dr. Sampson because of being a veterinarian, and later in life lived at Coagh, County Tyrone. Jonathan was twice married, 1st to a Miss Doughy, and 2nd to a Miss Simmons. The children by the first wife were: William, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth.

The second wife had six children, Gabriel, Rebecca, George, Alexander, Robert and Jonathan, of Urble Coagh, County Tyrone. By correspondence with Jonathan, of Urble Coagh, I learned of his family.

Among other wills I secured in Dublin was one of William Sampson, of Gortagilly, who died in 1811, and whose wife was Mary _____.

William had two brothers, Thomas, of Gortagilly, and John, of Knockokielt. This is proved by John's will, as he makes his brothers William and Thomas, of Gortagilly, guardians of his two children, Ebenezer and Elizabeth.

William, of Gortagilly, who made his will in 1811, had seven children, This branch is best explained by a chart: (See Chart 22.)

Through correspondence with General Archibald Johnston Sampson of Phoenix Arizona and his brother Hon. Francis Sampson of the Missouri Historical Society of Columbia, Missouri, I am advised of their branch of the "Sampson Family," which according to their records is also of County Tyrone, Ireland, and the same line as that of William, the United Irishman.

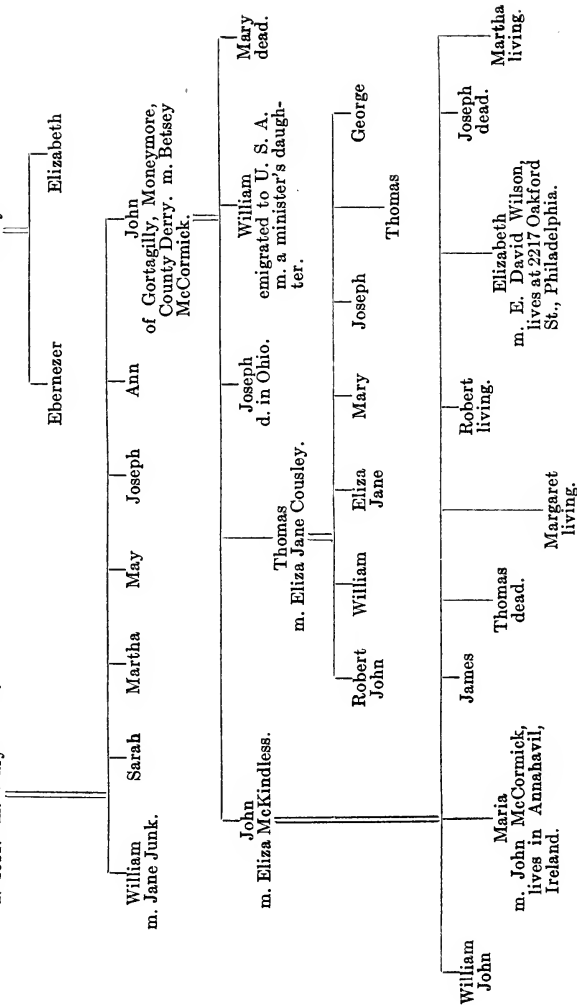
Tradition that has been handed down to them is that there were four brothers went from Scotland into Ireland about the year 1650.

Two settled in the North of Ireland and two in the South. Of the two who settled in the south one evidently

WILLIAM SAMPSON
of Gortagilly, County Derry,
d. 1811. m. Mary _____.

BROTHER THOMAS
of Gortagilly.

BROTHER JOHN
of Knockokiel, County
Derry.



located in County Tyrone, and one in Dublin. The first of Archibald and Francis Sampson's ancestors of whom they have definite mention was Charles Sampson, who was born in Clogher, County Tyrone in 1730, and died there between the years 1808 and 1815. He was said to be a man of prominence and held the position of foreman of the grand jury. His associations with the gentry made extravagances that eventually improverished his estate. He married Elizabeth Blayney of the celebrated Lord Blayney family, prominent in County Monaghan where they had a seat at Castle Blayney.

This connection, judging from dates was probably about the time of the ninth Lord Blayney, who was born 1720 and died in 1775. His name was Cadwallader and he succeeded his brother Charles Talbot, the eighth Lord Blayney. Charles Talbot Blayney took religious orders, and was associated with the diocese of Clogher, in County Tyrone. He married an Elizabeth Mahon a daughter of Nicholas Mahon and Eleanor Blayney, who was a daughter also of Henry Vincent, the fifth Lord Blayney. Cadwallader's wife was Elizabeth Tipping. The repetition of the name Elizabeth at this period leads me to infer it was one of the daughters of either Charles Talbot or Cadwallader Blayney who married Charles Sampson of Clogher. Charles Sampson and Elizabeth Blayney had six children the names of two only being known by the descendants now living. These two were John and Charles. Charles was the youngest, went into the army and fought in the battle of Waterloo. John the oldest child of Charles and Elizabeth was born in Clogher about 1761. He married Sarah Gibson, daughter of Francis Gibson, also of County Tyrone.

John with his sons Francis and William came to America about the year 1820. William remained in New York, while the father John with his son Francis located in Harrison County, Ohio.

Francis married Margaret Evans and to them were born the two sons Archibald J. and Francis A.

General Archibald Johnston Sampson, son of Francis and Margaret Sampson, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 21, 1839. He graduated at Mt. Union College in Ohio in 1861, and in the Cleveland Law School in 1866. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War as private and became Captain. He married Kate I. Turner in Cadiz, Ohio, September 18, 1866, (died in Denver, 1886); 2d, Frances S. Wood of Joliet, Illinois, March 19, 1891. He practiced law at Sedalia, Missouri, 1865-1873, Canon City and Denver, Colorado, 1873-1893, and Phoenix, Arizona after 1893. He was nominated for United States Consul at Palestine, 1873, but declined; elected Attorney General of Colorado, 1876-79; Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, 1889-93; Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, 1897-1907, being the first person for over sixty years, living in a territory to receive a diplomatic appointment. He is a Republican and is a Past Department Commander of the G. A. R. His residence is in Phoenix, Arizona.

Francis Asbury Sampson born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 6, 1842. Son of Francis and Margaret Evans. College of the City of New York, A. B. in 1865 and A.M. in 1868. Law School of the University of the City of New York, LL.B. in 1868. Married Harriette Maiden Lacey of Cincinnati, July 23, 1869. Vice-President of the Missouri Trust Company of Sedalia, Missouri,

for twenty years. Secretary and Librarian State Historical Society of Missouri, 1901—. To it he donated some 17,000 publications.

In politics a Republican. Member of Methodist Church. Member of the American Historical Association and of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and first President of the latter. Of College fraternities he is a Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. Author of pamphlets on natural history and historical subjects. Editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*. Address Columbia, Missouri.

The children of Francis A. Sampson and Mrs. Harriet Maiden Lacy are:

(1) Leroy Vernon, born January 13, 1871; died June 29, 1879.

(2) Mary Isabel, born May 4, 1875; married Z. T. Miller and has one son, Lloyd Miller.

(3) Francis Lacey, born July 29, 1882; married Mabel Douglas July 20, 1907.

The children of Gen. Archibald J. Sampson and Kate F. Turner are:

(1) Margaret Alice, born September 30, 1867; married Alfred W. Chamberlin in 1887. Mr. Chamberlin died October 10, 1904. No children.

(2) Lucie Bingham, born June 20, 1869; married Frances M. Livermore December 30, 1896. No children.

(3) Archibald Jaynes, born December 12, 1872; married Elizabeth Gallagher July 31, 1907. Archibald and Elizabeth have three children, two girls and a boy.

SAMPSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

On the Greensburg Pike, some eight miles east of Pittsburgh, Pa., which was the old road from Fort Pitt to Philadelphia, there is standing today an old dead walnut tree which marked one corner of the boundary line of John Sampson's farm over one hundred and twenty years ago.

This John Sampson, supposed to have come from Ballyloughlin, County Tyrone, Ireland, was the father of Joseph Sampson, who emigrated to Columbia, Hamilton County, Ohio; and from all I can learn must have been one of the first of the name, if not absolutely the first Sampson to make a home in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania.

This John Sampson was also one of the so-called Scotch-Irish who had fled from Scotland to Ireland because of the persecution of the Catholics; and had emigrated from Ireland to America because of increased taxation, and the imposition of the landed proprietors.

In *A History of the Scotch-Irish*, by Hanna, we are told that these Scotch people for a hundred years or more after 1600, settled with their wives and families in Ulster, in the North of Ireland, whence their descendants for a hundred years after 1700, having long suffered under the burden of civil and religious oppression imposed by commercial greed and despotic Ecclesiastics, sought a more promising home in America.

Also to quote from *The Scotch-Irish in Western Pennsylvania*, by Hon. John Dalzell.

When the estates of the rebels in Ireland (in the first decade of the 17th century) passed into the hands of the Crown, there passed into Governmental control some eight hundred thousand acres, constituting the province of Ulster. Here came the Scotchman as colonist and pioneer; here he came to better his condition; it was the best of Scotchmen that invaded Ulster, and here begins the history of the Scotch-Irishman.

When the Scotchman went to Ulster he took with him his individuality and his religion; he was a John Knox Presbyterian.

The first great emigration from Ulster to Pennsylvania was from 1717 to 1750. At this time, under the benign sway of the toleration act of 1689, religious persecution had ceased in Great Britain. But the long leases which the land holders had granted upon the original colonization expired, and they took advantage of the prosperity which had attended the labors of the colonists and their descendants to advance the rents to such high prices as to be ruinous to many of the tenantry.

Having heard of the better land across the sea, where they could be their own landlords, where tithes were unknown and taxes light, they at once determined to seek homes there.

Swank, in his *Progressive Pennsylvania* states that

We do not hear of any large emigration of Scotch-Irish to Pennsylvania until 1710, about which year large numbers began to arrive. Between 1720 and 1730, eighteen Presbyterian congregations were organized in Pennsylvania. There was a great wave of Scotch-Irish immigration to Pennsylvania in the years immediately preceding the Revolution. The Scotch-Irish became the leaders in the settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

From a history of Pennsylvania by Sydney George Fisher, we find another account of these pioneers, many of whom were your ancestors.

The Scotch-Irish were Scotch and English people who had gone to Ireland to take up the estates of Irish rebels confiscated under Queen Elizabeth and James I. This same James I, who was King of Scotland as James VI, encouraged his Presbyterian subjects to emigrate to Ireland and occupy the confiscated lands. Toward the middle of the 17th Century the confiscation of Irish lands by Cromwell increased the emigration.

These Scotch and English emigrants took long leases and began to make these lands blossom like a garden. They were, however, soon put to a severe test by the persecution of Charles I, who, on succeeding to the English throne on James' death in 1625, attempted to force the Presbyterians to conform to the Church of England. Then many emigrated to America, especially when the long lease on which they held the Irish land began to expire.

There is no family record of when John Sampson came to Pennsylvania but I have found one indication that he was living in Western Pennsylvania as early as 1760. In volume second of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, I find this important information:

From record of men, women and children not belonging to the Army, and living at Fort Pitt about 1760, are the names of James and Margaret Sampson.

These are either two of John Sampson's children or his wife, Margaret, and son James.

Fort Pitt was built almost on the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers unite to form the Ohio, and was only eight miles west from the farm of John Sampson. In those days the ravages of the Indians frequently compelled all the inhabitants to flee to the forts for protection, and these forts were usually kept guarded by a sufficient force of soldiers for safety. Fort

Pitt was built in 1759-1760 and had two powder magazines under ground built with heavy timber and covered with tarred cloth and earth. As late as 1773 Richard Penn advised a small garrison be kept at Fort Pitt as a protection from the Indians. We have no way of learning by what road or from which direction John Sampson came to Western Pennsylvania. Writers on this subject say that

Emigrants came in two currents, one from Eastern Pennsylvania by way of Cumberland Valley, Fulton and Bedford Counties and the Youghiogheny River; and the other via the Potomac and Monongahela Rivers.

Neither have we any knowledge of how many of John Sampson's family were with him when he emigrated from Ireland; nor any record as to when he took up this land eight miles east of Pittsburgh. The only history we can take our observations from are the records embraced in the numerous volumes of the *Pennsylvania Archives* and the court records in the Westmoreland County court house at Greensburgh, Pa. In both the *Pennsylvania Archives* and the *Court Records*, John Sampson's name appears in the first volumes, which is a verification of the idea that he was among the earliest Sampsons to locate in this section. The most of the warrentees of land were taken up from 1779 to 1792 by the various Sampsons—and these warrantees embraced some 3500 acres. From "Minutes of Board of Property," the board orders that Capt. Thompson shall inquire into Wilkins location of John Sampson who furnished it, and endeavor to find the tree referred to as also the trees on two other tracts. This I mentioned in commencing my story is undoubtedly one of the trees here referred to and this land is now in

Wilksburg, a town formed east of Pittsburgh, named from the Wilkins referred to in the minutes. Another reference to John Sampson, from the History of Westmoreland County by Geo. D. Albert:

In 1773 upon petition of sundry of the inhabitants of County Westmoreland for better roads from Fort Pitt to the town of Bedford, the court appointed six men to view said road and lay out the same.

One of these six men was John Sampson.

The will of John Sampson is in Volume I of the *Greensburg Court Records*. These early court records are the ones preserved from the old and first court house established in Westmoreland County at Hannastown in 1769. This town was destroyed by the Indians on Saturday, July 13, 1782, but the court records were preserved. The people who were at work in the fields were warned of the approach of the Indians and fled to the Block House and on their way took the court records from the log court house into the block house, so they were saved. And the new court house was erected at Greensburg three miles south of Hannastown, where, in January 1787, the Westmoreland County Court commenced its sessions.

I doubt if the most vivid imagination can picture the hardships and terrors of those early days in Western Pennsylvania. Even the roads as late as 1786 were the paths of the Redskins traversed by traders, indians and emigrants from the east. The houses were built of logs, some of which are standing today in some sections. The numerous Indians and the depredations they committed forced many of the men who were old enough, to belong to "The Rangers," a body who could be called

upon to fight the Indians at any hour, day or night. Among these "Rangers on the Frontiers," as they were called, were a number of Sampsons. In G. D. Albert's History of Westmoreland County is this record:

Thomas Sampson and William Sampson were Rangers on the Frontiers belonging to Capt. Moses Carsons' Company, July 9, 1776 to August 9, 1776, also Thomas Sampson, Sr., and Thomas Sampson were Rangers on the Frontiers in Capt. Morton's Company.

Nearly every farm boasted its own still in these pioneer days and I was told by one of the old residents, whose home is opposite the old farm of John Sampson, that there was a spring and a still near that spring on the John Sampson farm. The explanation is given by the Pennsylvania Archives is this:

Grain was abundantly produced, but there was no market. Trade down the Ohio, despite its danger, had then no outlet, the lower Mississippi being in the hands of the Spanish. The freight on a barrel of flour to Philadelphia was as much as it would bring in the market. "Wheat," says the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, "was so plentiful and of so little value that it was a common practice to grind that of the best quality and feed it to the cattle, while rye, corn and barley would bring no price as food for man or beast. The only way left for the inhabitants to obtain a little money to buy salt, iron and other articles necessary in carrying on their farming operations was by distilling their grain and reducing it into a more portable form and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky, (then rapidly filling up), and affording a market for that article."

CHAPTER II

This farm of John Sampson's was very extensive and in a rolling country. It lay at the top of quite a hill commanding a most beautiful view over the valley. To the north about two miles was the Presbyterian Church and graveyard. The Church was called "Beulah" and is the oldest in Western Pennsylvania and although we have no proof we must naturally conclude that John Sampson and his family lie buried in this old churchyard cemetery. There are no monuments to mark their resting place—there are no records in the church of bodies that were buried here in those pioneer days. Some of the oldest graves were marked with boards at the head and foot and others have an ordinary three cornered stone such as you could pick up in the fields, to show there is a grave on that spot. A Miss Martha Graham (a granddaughter of the pastor who preached in this little church some 41 years) told me they had ceased to bury in the old part of the cemetery, for in excavating for new graves they would come upon evidence of other bodies having been interred in the same place. A little old book of records kept by Miss Graham's grandfather since 1804 gave the name of Polly Sampson as uniting with the church. In a deed at the court house in Greensburg I find a signature of Mary (called Polly) Sampson. This record of Polly Sampson uniting with Beulah Church would indicate that the family were affiliated with this old Church, and makes the conviction still stronger that the little

cemetery adjoining was the burial place of the earliest Sampsons of that section. This Mary Sampson is mentioned as a daughter in John Sampson's will.

The will of John Sampsons, made January 27, 1800, and witnessed February 3, 1800, is a very important will, as it is (with a deed of which I also give a copy) the connecting link between the Joseph Sampson, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and his father, John Sampson, of Westmoreland County, Pa.

Will of John Sampson.

January 27, 1800.

Executors: { JOHN IRVINE
and
JEREMIAH MURRAY

I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Sampson, Ten Pounds to be paid to him when my youngest children came of age according to law. Then I give and bequeath to my daughter, Margaret Sampson, Twenty Pounds, to be paid to her, or her heirs, at the same time of the youngest children coming of age. Then I give and bequeath to my son, Joseph Sampson, Twenty Pounds, to be paid at the time above mentioned. Then I give and bequeath to my son James Sampson, Twenty Pounds, to be paid as above. Then I give and bequeath to my daughter, Sarah Sampson, Five Pounds per year for four years after my decease, the first Five Pounds to be paid one year after my decease, paid to her and so to be paid regularly till she gets Twenty Pounds. My son George has a horse and a steer and my daughter Mary has a heifer that is at their own disposal, as they are their own property. I also desire that all my stock of creatures be sold at public sale except two horses and three cows to be kept on the place, the remainder to be sold to pay funeral charges and personal debts. The plantation to

remain in the possession of the widow and children, that is, under her jurisdiction until they all be of age according to law, with two ploughs and tacklin, a harrow wagon and log chain with collars and other harness for four horses and the household furniture also to remain with them. For which time my son Charlie is to have the place or parcel of land adjoining Geo. McWilliams, Francis McFarlan, James Berry and the home place, and to extend as far as the run between the two improvements to improve and cultivate as he sees cause and to have the full benefits thereof without molestation until the last heir be of lawful age, and then all the lands that I possess to be sold to the best possible advantage and the amount thereof equally divided between my wife Margaret Sampson, my sons Charles and George, and my daughters Mary and Sarah, and my sons John, William and Robert, and my daughter Jane. Each and every one of them to have an equal share except the money to pay the first legacies which none of that is to come off my wife and widow, but she is to have her full part, and the legatees money first mentioned to be taken off the last mentioned equal shares part. In witness hereunto I set my hand and seal the day and year above written:

JOHN SAMPSON.

Sign, Sealed and
Acknowledged in
the presence of us:
RICHARD NASH,
ADAM THEW.

February 3, 1800.

Suit of Joseph Sampson, of Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, 1817.

John Sampson, late of Westmoreland County in State of Pennsylvania, deceased, by his last will and testament in writing did give and bequeath one JOSEPH SAMPSON, of the County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, a legacy of Twenty Pounds, the currency of the

said State of Pennsylvania to be paid to me at the time my sister Jane arrived at the age of 21 years. And of the said will made and constituted Jeremiah Murray, of said County of Westmoreland, Executor, as in and by the said will may appear.

Now know ye that the said Joseph Sampson have made, ordained and appointed William Sampson, of the aforesaid County of Westmoreland, his true and lawful attorney for me and my name, to ask, demand and receive, sue for and recover of and therefore the said Jeremiah Murray the legacy of Twenty Pounds with all due interest due thereon, given and bequeathed to me by the said Joseph Sampson by the said will of the said John Sampson as aforesaid and upon receipt thereof or payment to him my said Attorney shall lawfully do in the premises. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 16th day of Sept. 1817.

JOSEPH SAMPSON.

In the presence of

JOHN F. AYRES,

BENIJAH AYRES,

State of Ohio, Hamilton County.

Be it remembered Joseph Sampson, the within grantor, personally appeared before me, Benijah Ayres, one of the Justices of the Peace for Sycamore Township, and acknowledged the signing of the within attorney to be his hand and seal his voluntary act and deed for the use and purpose therein mentioned. In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and affixed my seal, 16th day of September, 1817.

BENIJAH AYRES.

Hamilton County,

State of Ohio.

I, JOHN GANO, of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Hamilton, aforesaid, do hereby certify that Benijah Ayres, Esq., before whome the above



JOSEPH SAMPSON'S HOME, SILVERTON, OHIO

and foregoing acknowledgement appears to have been made, is at the time thereof one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace within and for the County of Hamilton, aforesaid, duly elected, commissioned and sworn into office, and that full faith and credit are due and ought to be given to all his official acts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of out said Common Court of Pleas at Cincinnati, this 9th of September, 1817.

Another important deed made in 1816 of John Sampson's heirs to Jeremiah Murray:

Between Charles Sampson and Margaret, his wife; George Sampson and Margaret, his wife; and William Sampson and Jane, his wife; Thomas Grumly and Mary, his wife (called "Polly" Sampson); John, Robert, Jane and Sarah Sampson. Land in Franklin Township, Westmoreland County, bounded by land of George McWilliams, and land of John Irvine, and land of Adam Thew and land of James Sampson. Also lands of John Cavert and Jeremiah Murray.

This deed shows that Charles, George, William and Mary had been married at some date previous to 1816. This will of John Sampson gives us his wife as named Margaret, and twelve children, Thomas, Margaret, Joseph, James, Sarah, George, Mary, Charles, John, William, Robert and Jane.

CHAPTER III

Of these twelve children, Joseph is the only one whose history we can be absolutely sure of. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1768. One of the traditions of the neighborhood in this section where Joseph was born is the story of his being stolen by the Indians. Some say he was going on horseback to salt the cows, was surprised by the Indians and while urging his horse in the effort to escape, the animal fell, pinioning Joseph under him, and the Indians caught him easily.

Another version is that Joseph was on foot, on the same errand, and when the Indians surprised him, he ran and stumbled into the wild grape vines, which grew so profusely in that region, and so Joseph was captured. Joseph's son James has written an interesting letter giving some account of his father, as follows:

MR. JOHN CALDWELL,

Dear Sir: I promised that I would give you a history of my life as a pioneer. To give you a full detail I shall be under the necessity of commencing with my father, Joseph Sampson.

He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in the year 1768. When ten years of age he was taken prisoner by the Indians (a scouting war party) and taken to Niagara Falls, Canada, and held for five years. He was adopted into a family who had no children and his squaw mother thought he could outbrave any of the Indian boys both in fighting and foot racing. Their great pleasure was in the practice of bow and arrow, in which he was an expert. Five years after his capture, his father heard he was in Montreal and went there and recognised his son.



JOSEPH SAMPSON'S GRAVE IN PLEASANT RIDGE CEMETERY, NEAR
CINCINNATI, OHIO

He was soon after sold to a British Officer by the Indians for \$12.50 and a little later exchanged as a prisoner of war at Montreal and sent home.

I will here state what he saw the first night after his capture, when a boy of ten. The party travelled nearly all that night and the next day. In the evening they halted and struck camp. Another party of Indians came into their camp with one of his neighbor women as a prisoner and a host of scalps hanging from their waists. These Indians had fallen on a school and murdered the entire school.

He was well acquainted with all the tricks and strategy of the Indians, which fitted him to come to the West in Indian times. He was married to Elizabeth McClelland in 1790, and in 1792 emigrated West with Capt. Flinn on a flat boat and settled at Columbia in Turkey Bottom, landing at Columbia, May 12, 1792. On the way down the Ohio at the mouth of Grave Creek about midnight one night they were hailed from the shore by a woman (no doubt a prisoner of the Indians) who wanted them to land and take her aboard. Some of the crew were for landing and taking her on board. My father objected and told them that it was an Indian Camp, and he told them "shoot off a gun and you will see the fire soon extinguished." They did so and the fire was at once put out. So they continued on their way to Columbia, where my father settled and lived for six years.

He was one who cared not for the Indians. He was the first man who came to relieve Griffin after he was shot and scalped—got him on a horse and brought him into Columbia. In 1798 he moved from Columbia to McFarlan's Station (now Pleasant Ridge). He settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of William Wood, and lived there four years, when he leased the farm owned by Mr. Kincaid, near Pleasant Ridge, living here seven years. Then he purchased the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph Sampson, Jr. Here he built a two-story hewed log house in 1803, and replaced this by a brick house in 1834, and died in 1848.

CHAPTER IV

Joseph Sampson was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth McClelland, was born November 8, 1829. She bore him seven children. The second wife was Mary Patmore, whom he married September 2, 1830. She was born November 4, 1798, and outlived her husband, spending her last days with her grandson, Joseph Sampson, in Lockland, Ohio.

The seven children of Joseph and Elizabeth were John M., James, Agnes, Margaret, Margaret Bond, Martha McClelland, Mary Harkness, and William.

No. 1—JOHN M. SAMPSON, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born November 13, 1792, and died July 5, 1849. He is buried in the little churchyard cemetery in Ross-moyne, Ohio. His wife was Margaret, called Patsy, and they had four children, Kitty, Jane, Polly Ann, and Elizabeth. Polly Ann married Clark Radabough. Elizabeth married John Lough and had three children, Martha, Josephine and Ollie. Ollie married Harry Emerson.

No. 2—JAMES SAMPSON, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born February 5, 1794, and died December 18, 1878. He was three times married; the first wife was Agnes Cromwell, by whom he had six children: Joseph, John C. Mary R., Eliza McClelland, William, and Jesse. The second wife was Eleanor Viley Day, who bore him three children, Isaac, Margaret Little, and Amy Viley. The third wife was Martha Patmore. The following obituary is sent me by her oldest child Mrs. Anna Morgan.



GRAVE OF JOSEPH SAMPSON'S WIFE, ELIZABETH McCLELLAND,
PLEASANT RIDGE CEMETERY, NEAR
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Martha A. Patmore was born November 12, 1828 at Montgomery, Ohio, on the site of the present residence of Mr. Isaac Todd, and died at her home in Silverton, Ohio, October 12, 1910. Her ancestors (the Fetter family on her mother's side) were the first settlers at Montgomery, Ohio, naming the village from the county from which they originally came in the East.

Martha Patmore and James Sampson were married in 1847, and she was survived by these three children, three grandchildren, and one great grandchild. The children were—David L., Anna M., and Caroline. By the three marriages of Mr. James Sampson, there were fourteen children, seven step grandchildren, six great step grandchildren and eight great great step grandchildren.

In the same year of her marriage, Martha Patmore Sampson united with the Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church where she remained a member until 1888. When she was released to the Silverton Church as one of the charter members. The same quiet devoted motherhood that was significant of her life, marked her passing from this world with her loved ones near her.

The balance of this letter written by James Sampson to Mr. Caldwell gives some account of his own life.

I now come to my own experiences as a pioneer. I was born February 5, 1794, in the town of Columbia. I was told by my parents that at the time I was born the Indians were around the house. When I was four years old my father moved to McFarlan's Station (now Pleasant Ridge.) While we lived there I went with my father to Cincinnati. It was in the Spring when the mud was knee deep in the streets. There were no pavements in the city and we went to market on horseback and went from house to house to sell our produce. Our store where we sold our corn-meal and flour was to Black Sandy the Baker. There were only three or four stores in Cincinnati at this time and property was cheap. My father was offered four acres of land where the court

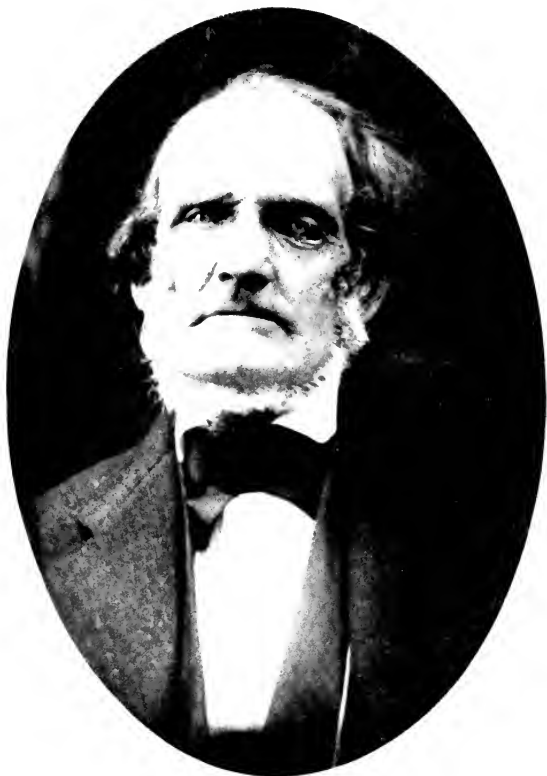
house now stands for one yoke of oxen, but he declined to take it. I well recollect the time when we lived on wild meat, corn bread, and hominy—what we called sluts hominy. Salt was scarce—four dollars a bushel. We lived five years at Mr. Woods' place in Pleasant Ridge, and seven on Mr. Kincaid's and then bought near Mr. Kennedy's which is now called Silverton.

From a sketch of James Sampson's life:

Here James Sampson made his home until he was married in 1816, when he bought the farm upon which he lived till he died December 14, 1877, living there more than fifty-six years. During the many years following the war of 1812, when all male citizens of proper age were required to do duty, he was an active military man, as is evinced by his rising rapidly from orderly sergeant to that of Brigadier General. Among the few remaining pioneers of those days he is still known as Col. Sampson. Later in life he was elected Justice of the Peace and by the present generation is known as Squire Sampson. Squire Sampson has been a faithful and consistent member of the Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church since the year 1819, and at the time of his death was by far the oldest living native resident of Hamilton County, Ohio.

He well remembered the time when he rode on the logs dragged by his father Joseph, for the first structure with yoke of oxen, nearly eighty years before. When that log church was torn down to give place to a brick structure, he took the contract for brick and plastering for \$90.00, \$15.00 of which he donated on subscription.

During a greater part of the 58 years he was a member of the church, he occupied the position in official relation as chorister, trustee or clerk. He was buried in Pleasant Ridge cemetery just back of the church, one of the oldest cemeteries of the County, and he remembered the first grave dug in this cemetery. There is a memorial window to James Sampson in this church.



JAMES SAMPSON

CHAPTER V

Of James Sampson's children, Mary R., daughter of James and Agnes, was the oldest. She was born April 20th, 1817, and married to Jacob Felter, August 31, 1841. She died October 31, 1897 and is buried in the old Purviance Cemetery in Huntington County, Indiana, with four of her children. Six children were born to Jacob and Mary, five of them passing away early in life.

Agnes Felter, born November 27, 1842, died August 25, 1879.

Jasper Felter, born November 23, 1845, died February 8, 1864.

Margaret Felter, born July 9, 1849, died December 26, 1850.

James Felter, born October 25, 1851, but no record of his death.

Harriet Felter, born March 25, 1855, and no record of her death.

Franklin Felter, the youngest child of Jacob and Mary Sampson.

Franklin Felter was born March 29, 1865 and married to Edna Belle Simons, July 7, 1887, and lives in Huntington, Indiana. He purchased in 1911 the "Globe Clothing Store," one of the largest business institutions in Huntington. His home is one of the old mansions with extensive grounds, which he is beautifying and making one of the ideal residences of that section.

Eliza McClelland Sampson, the next oldest child of James and Agnes, was born October 9, 1819. She married Clark Brecount and had four children: Wilson, (who was killed in the Civil War) James, Lorena, and Mary Jane. Eliza Brecount is buried in Pleasant Ridge Cemetery in the lot with her father, James Sampson.

Her daughter, Mary Jane Brecount, who was born October 24, 1846, married T. N. Clark, September 3, 1867, and is living in Scotch Lebanon, Ohio. She had eight children; Pearl, Edward W., J. Ellis, Emma B., Vina Mary, Arista B., Hawley N., and William P.

Lorena Brecount, daughter of Eliza and Clark, was born March 10, 1849. She married Josiah E. Clark, October 7, 1874. To them was born five children: Albert Carey, Charley, Jesse Pierson, Minnie B., and Edith L.

Albert Carey Clark, born September 13, 1878, was married to Matilda Biehl, March 22, 1902. They have one child, Eleanor A.

Edith L. Clark, born December 14, 1885, was married to Albert E. Dawson, April 7, 1910.

Charley Clark, born March 17, 1881, died April 24, 1881.



OLD HOME OF JAMES SAMPSON, SILVERTON, OHIO

CHAPTER VI

Joseph Sampson, the oldest son of James and Agnes, was named for his grandfather, Joseph, who came from Pennsylvania. He was born June 4, 1821, and brought up on his father's farm in Silverton, Hamilton County, Ohio, and followed in his father's footsteps in the business of mason and brick contractor. He was twice married, his first wife, Lucinda Baxter (to whom he was united January 6, 1847), bore him two children, Albert and Mary.

Mary Sampson was born November 4, 1847, and died September 23, 1853. She is buried by her mother Lucinda (who died December 6, 1850) in Pleasant Ridge Cemetery.

Albert Sampson, son of Joseph and Lucinda, was born October 31, 1849, and married to Mary J. Victor. They had one child, Thomas Sampson, who was born December 13, 1877. Albert died December 19, 1893, and is buried in his father's lot in Reading Cemetery.

Thomas Sampson married Mary A. Gideon, and they live in North Eaton, Ohio. They have one child, Joseph, born November 3, 1907.

Joseph Sampson married for his second wife, Mrs. Jane Oliver Doty, March 6, 1853. More than three quarters of their married life was spent in the village of Lockland, Ohio. Jane Sampson passed away two years before her husband Joseph, and both are buried in the Reading Cemetery. Jane was a member of the Christian Church in Carthage, Ohio, from her sixteenth year, and it was said of her that she was known by every man, woman and child in the village; was loyal to her Church and

friends, and ever ready to lend a helping hand. She was born near Sharonville, Ohio, April 13, 1822, and died May 4, 1889, just as the clock chimed the midnight hour. Joseph followed her April 22, 1901, and of him it was written that the village lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens. He was familiarly called "Uncle Joe," as his wife was called "Aunt Jane" by old and young alike. Joseph was in his eightieth year and had been a contractor and builder for sixty years in the community and the Miami Valley. He was a life-time member of the Christian Church; he was a corporal in Company "E," 138th Infantry, and a member of the A. W. Graves Post of the G. A. R.

Joseph and Jane had one son, John Lewis Sampson, named for his mother's uncle and cousin, John Lewis Oliver. He was born in Carthage, Ohio, May 23, 1854, but his parents moved to Lockland, Ohio, when he was a small boy. He has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy B. Olden, of Lockland, whom he married December 7, 1876. To them were born four children: Joseph Gano, May O., Laura B., and a son who died at birth.

Joseph Gano was born March 5, 1878, and died March 12, 1878. May O., born February 18, 1879, was married to Herbert A. Sibbet, December 26, 1889, and has three children: Anna M., Laura B., and Nancy. They live in Los Angeles, California.

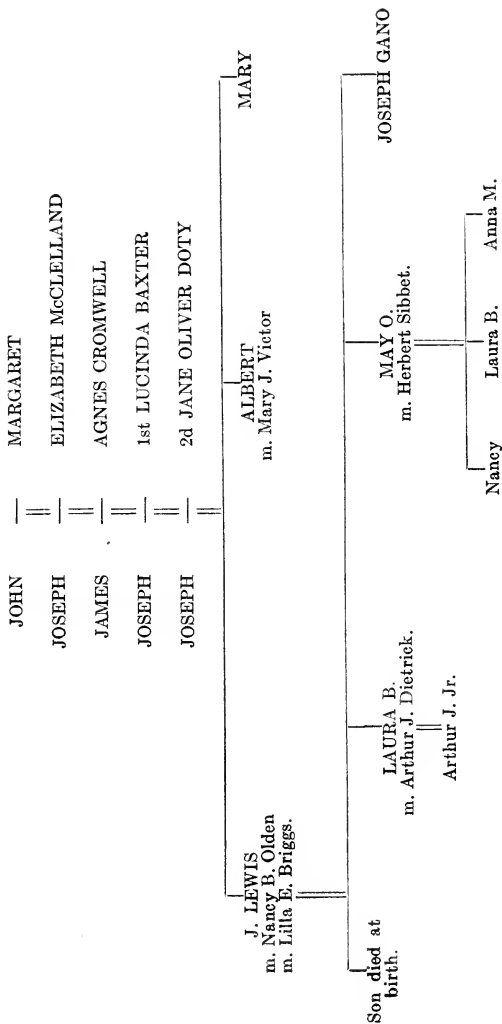
Laura B., born October 31, 1880, married Arthur J. Dietrick, May 26, 1906, and has one son, Arthur J., Jr. They also live in California.

J. Lewis Sampson married for his second wife, June 1, 1897, Lilla E. Briggs, of New York City, New York. (See Chart 23.)



J. LEWIS SAMPSON

CHART 23



J. LEWIS SAMPSON RETIRES FROM PAPER TRADE TO BECOME CHESAPEAKE BAY FARMER

Somewhere in this wide world the sun may be shining, somewhere men may be happy and gay, but this is not true of the paper trade in the Middle West, for J. Lewis Sampson has retired and gone "from our midst." A whole souled, genial, jolly good fellow has quit the paper trade, and nothing seems so bright as before, when his smiling countenance was here; but what is our loss will be the gain of another section of the country.

J. Lewis Sampson has quit the trade, and has left for his new home on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland, and will henceforth be a farmer. A farmer of oysters, and quail, and other wild game. He tells me that he had already tamed his wild game to act according to the ability of the hunter; that is, if the sportsman is a good shot, to fly very fast, but if the hunter be a novice, then to fly slowly, so that the gunner may have some chance of getting his bird. Mr. Sampson also has his oysters trained so that when he whistles they will walk out of the water, carrying their half shells on their backs.

There is, possibly, no man better known in the trade than this same gentleman, he having spent more than a quarter of a century in the trade. His first paper trade connection was with the Tytus-Gardner Paper Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Ohio, as manager of sales, one of the pioneer mills in the West in the wrapping and bag business. From 1902 to 1904 he was Chicago representative of the International Paper Company, handling manilas, wrappings and specialties.

In 1904 he opened an office in Chicago as sales manager for the Fletcher Paper Company, of Alpena, Mich., and has served in this capacity until the present time.

Some time ago he bought a plantation of 500 acres in Maryland, near the coast of the Chesapeake Bay, at a point about 40 miles southeast of Washington, on the Patuxent River. One hundred acres of this plantation

is in virgin forest, which is said to abound in wild game and specially good hunting. There will be a boat landing for his friends on their way by water from Baltimore.

Mr. Sampson is one of the oldest, in service, of the men traveling in the trade, and I am sure there never was a more popular man that represented any branch of the industry.

We may be a little envious of the good time he will have while we must continue to work, but we all wish him every good thing in this world, and many, many long years to enjoy his new home and new possession.—
From *The Paper Mill* of April 2, 1912.

OBITUARY WRITTEN BY MR. SAMPSON'S COUSIN, MRS.
LAWRENCE SLABACK OF SILVERTON, OHIO

J. LEWIS SAMPSON, descendant of John Sampson, who came from Ireland to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and of his son Joseph who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1792.

The deceased was the son of Joseph and Jane Oliver Sampson, and was born in Lockland, Ohio, in the year 1854.

He was one of three children, none of whom survive him.

In early boyhood he united with the Christian Church of Carthage, Ohio.

In young manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Olden, to which union were born four children, two of whom survive him; Mrs. May O. Sibbet and Mrs. Laura B. Dietrick, both of Los Angeles, California.

There are also three grand-daughters and one grandson. While the daughters were but children the wife and mother passed away.

After some years Mr. Sampson married Miss Lilla Briggs of New York State, who survives him.

Mr. Sampson was widely known in the business world, having been actively engaged in the paper business for many years, until April 2, 1912, when he retired to his new plantation home, Sampson's Harbor, St. Mary's County, Maryland, where he and his wife planned to spend the best of their years.

Friday morning, March 14th, Mr. Sampson was *suddenly* called home.

A man of happy disposition, ever ready with a bit of humor and a smile always, and a kindly word for all; of most generous heart, and ever ready helpful hand. A loving memory to those who knew and loved him.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

For tho' from out the bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to meet my pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar.



PLEASANT RIDGE CHURCH AND CEMETERY, NEAR
CINCINNATI, OHIO

CHAPTER VII

John C. Sampson, the next oldest child of James and Agnes, was born October 28, 1823, and died July 5, 1828.

William Sampson, the next son of James and Agnes, was born December 19, 1825, and married to Sarah B. Perryman, November 22, 1848. To them were born eleven children:

(1) James Sampson, the oldest son of William and Sarah, was born May 7, 1850, and married to Elnora Friend, January 15, 1873. They have had four children: Cora, Jennie, Grace and Flo.

Cora, who was born March 17, 1874, died August 27, 1892.

Jennie M., born August 12, 1878, married Walter Williamson, November 21, 1900, and they reside in Larned, Kans. They have three children: Monroe, Charles and Floyd.

Grace, born August 27, 1882, married John Pardee, July 26, 1904, and lives in Mattoon, Illinois.

Flo was born September 29, 1890 and lives with her parents in Mattoon, Illinois.

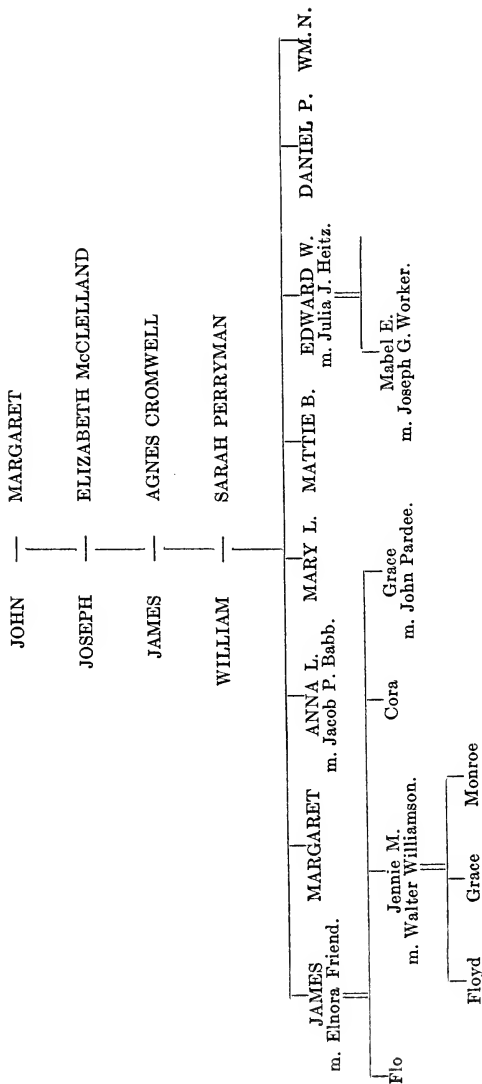
Since writing the above, James Sampson has been called to his long home. With his wife he attended the funeral services of Martha Patmore Sampson in Silverton, Ohio, October, 1910. A year later in October, 1911, he too was summoned. James Sampson was instantly killed in the cab of his engine, on the Big Four R. R., when nearing his home in Mattoon, Ill., one afternoon,

about four p.m. The accident occurred through a collision at a crossing not far from Mattoon, and James Sampson's engine was turned completely over, crushing him underneath. He was born in Silverton, Ohio, but when three years of age his parents moved to Shelbyville, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the Civil War, being a member of Company "G," 143 Illinois Volunteers. He enlisted May 13, 1864; was mustered in at Mattoon, June 11, and honorably discharged September 25, 1864. He served under Col. D. C. Smith and Capt. Webster.

While on picket duty he was struck in the left hand by a minnie ball and was confined in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks for twenty-six days.

He entered the employ of the Big Four R. R., July 28, 1880, and was in their service as engineer at the time of his death. He was promoted to position of engineer, February 11, 1884, and spent fourteen years in the passenger service, twelve of which were on the fast runs. Mr. Sampson always had the highest esteem for his fireman and was greatly beloved by men who worked under him as well as by the railroad boys in general. He was kindhearted ever, firm in his convictions and a true friend. When quite a young man, the dread disease cholera held the city of Shelbyville in its grasp; and Mr. Sampson was one of those who day and night helped to care for the stricken and the dead; many times being called to lay beneath the sod its victims. He was buried in the family lot at Mattoon, Illinois, by the side of his oldest daughter, Cora. (See Chart 24.)

CHART 24



(2) Margaret P. Sampson, daughter of William and Sarah, was born August 10, 1852, and died November 19, 1853.

(3) William N. Sampson, a son of William and Sarah, was born October 2, 1854, and died October 4, 1855.

(4) Daniel P. Sampson, a son of William and Sarah, was born March 5, 1857, and died September 6, 1858.

(5) Edward W. Sampson, a son of William and Sarah, was born March 20, 1858 and married to Julia J. Heitz, October 4, 1881. They have one daughter, Mabel E., who was born November 1, 1882, and married to Joseph Garfield Worker, May 20, 1909. Edward W. Sampson is a resident of Urbana, Illinois.

(6) Mattie B. Sampson, daughter of William and Sarah, was born August 4, 1860, and died August 17, 1860.

(7) Anna L. Sampson, daughter of William and Sarah, was born October 12, 1862, and married to Jacob P. Babb, November 22, 1887. They lived in Mattoon, Ill., and Mr. Babb passed away November 9, 1908, most sincerely loved and mourned by all who knew him. The following obituary was published in one of the Mattoon papers.

Jacob Pinckney Babb was born in Osage County, Mo., April 30, 1857. While young, his parents moved to Cole County, Mo., about ten miles from Jefferson City and settled on a farm where Mr. Babb grew to manhood. He entered the photographic studio of M. D. Winnings in Jefferson City and through personal effort, untiring energy, and that thoroughness, which marked every effort of his life, he became an expert in photography.

He eventually opened a studio in Shelbyville, Ill., and there met Miss Anna L. Sampson to whom he was united in marriage on November 22, 1887. In 1892 Mr. Babb

moved to Mattoon, Ill., and there continued his successful business of photography. He was a man of sterling integrity and bright, sunny disposition, which won for him the love and esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Babb passed away December 9, 1908, in Eureka Springs, Ark., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. For many years Mr. Babb was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he lived his religion day in and day out.

At the time of his death, he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Mattoon, Ill., which position he had held for twelve years. He was also a member of the Men's League and an active member of the Usher's Association and with one exception, the oldest usher in the church.

Mr. Babb was a member of Mattoon Lodge No. 260, A.F. and A.M.—Palestine Lodge No. 46. Knights of Pythias—Mattoon Lodge No. 260. I. O. O. F.—a charter member of Mattoon Lodge No. 495. B. P. O. E. Also, a member of the Woodmen of America and of Elect Lady Chapter No. 40. O. E. S.

The funeral was held in the first Presbyterian Church, December 13, at 2 p.m., and the church was most beautifully decorated in palms and flowers. The sermon preached by his pastor and friend, Rev. Edward M. Martine, was eloquent and most fitting and the tribute paid to Mr. Babb was one that his life merited and one that will linger in the memory of those who heard it.

Jesse Sampson, son of James and Agnes, was born May 14, 1829. His disappeared from home when a boy and has never been heard from since.

Isaac Sampson, the son of James and his second wife Eleanor Viley Day, married Sarah Thornhill and had three children—Frank, Jerry and Ollie.

Margaret Little Sampson, daughter of James and

Eleanor, married M. Hall, and had three children—Ada, Emma and Carrie. Mr. Hall was through the Civil War, and after the war, they lived in Olney, Ill. Eventually they moved South. Mr. Hall died at Jackson, La., and Margaret Sampson, his wife, was a victim of yellow fever at Tangipahoa, La.

Ada, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, married a Farborough, and had seven children, and lives in Aquilla, Hill County, Texas.

Emma married a George, and lives in Kentwood, La., and has four children.

Amy Viley Sampson, daughter of James and Eleanor, married M. Martin.



DAVID L. SAMPSON, SILVERTON, OHIO

CHAPTER VIII

Anna M. Sampson, daughter of James and Martha Patmore, his third wife, was born July 12, 1848, and married to James S. Morgan, April 14, 1872. They had two children, one who died in infancy, and Jean, born January 31, 1881. Jean married William Shoemaker and lives in Cincinnati. James S. Morgan was born April 15, 1844 and died August 30, 1880. He is buried in Pleasant Ridge Cemetery.

Mrs. Morgan has always lived in Silverton and made a home for her mother, Martha Patmore Sampson, near the old home where she was born.

David L. Sampson, son of James and Martha, was born October 30, 1850, and married to Emma Kennedy, February 26, 1879. He has always lived in the old home where he was born in Silverton, Ohio, but will soon remove to another home on the main road in Silverton. Mr. Sampson is President of the Hamilton County Fair Association, as well as Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and carries on farming interests. He is devoted to his horses and dogs and like many of the Sampsons a good hunter.

Caroline Sampson, daughter of James and Martha, was born November 29, 1854, and married to Harvey Durham, October 8, 1878. They have two children—Ollie and Blanche. Ollie married Lawrence Slaback, October 10, 1904 and has one child, Dorothy Alice Slaback.

Blanche, who was born July 31, 1888, lives at home on the farm near Newton, Ohio.

(3) Margaret Bond Sampson, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born December 18, 1799. She married David Little, March 28, 1822, and died November 21, 1875. Family history states that David Little and his wife, Margaret Sampson are buried in the Purviance Cemetery in Jefferson Township, Ind. This cemetery was part of the David Little Farm and was given by him to the Commissioners of Huntington Co., Indiana, for burial purposes forever and ever. There were no children born to David and Margaret.

(4) Agnes Sampson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born May 13, 1796, and died November 15, 1837. She married Jacob Swallow and had eight children. Isaac, Eliza M., Mary S., Eremina C., David B., John S., Margaret A., and Martha.

Isaac Swallow born 1816, married Elizabeth Rinehart and had six children; Jacob, John, Martha, Kate, Isaac and Minnie.

Eliza M. Swallow born 1821, married William Williamson and had six children: John, Jacob, Percy, Mary, Alice and Nancy Jane.

Mary S. Swallow born 1823, married Samuel Percy and had five children: Joseph, Frank, Laura, Ella and Samuel.

Eremina C. Swallow born 1825, married Elias Miller and had three children: Mary, Clifford and Frank.

David B. Swallow born 1827, died 1835.

John S. Swallow born 1830, died 1833.

Margaret A. Swallow, born 1832, died 1835.

Martha Swallow born 1834.



MARTHA PATMORE SAMPSON

FOUR GENERATIONS OF SAMPSONS

OLLIE DURHAM SLABACK
(Granddaughter)

CAROLINE SAMPSON DURHAM
(Her daughter)

DOROTHY ALICE SLABACK
(Great-granddaughter)

(5) Mary Harkness Sampson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born October 8, 1882, and married William Ireland. To them were born three children—David Ireland, Sampson Ireland and John P. Ireland.

Mary Sampson Ireland died March 15, 1832, and is buried in the old cemetery at New Paris, Ohio.

David Ireland, son of William and Mary, died in Yates Center, Iowa.

Sampson Ireland, son of William and Mary, married and had one daughter, who is Mrs. Clate Templar, of Muncie, Ind.

John P. Ireland, son of William and Mary, married Nancy Hopper, and had nine children.

(6) Martha McClelland Sampson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born February 22, 1801, and died December 25, 1832. She married Jesse Pierson, and had three children: William, Rebecca and Eliza.

William Pierson, son of Martha and Jesse, was born June 5, 1828, and was twice married. His first wife was Amelia Jones, whom he married September 5, 1850. His second wife was Margaret Weller, whom he married March 5, 1862. Of these marriages were born eleven children: Eliza, Belinda E., Charles E., Eugene M., Mary A.,—L., Frank, Ennes P., Ella, George M., and Orton.

Rebecca Pierson, daughter of Martha and Jesse, was twice married, first to Aaron Buxton, and second to S. A. Bell. Harriet, Marietta and Oro were the children of these marriages.

Eliza Pierson, daughter of Martha and Jesse, was born August 27, 1828, and married Samuel Hanimel, February 20, 1856. They had three children, Jesse P., John and Frank.

(7) William Sampson, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born July 25, 1804, and married to Catherine Graham, January 28, 1832. Catherine Graham was born May 1, 1807, and died August 16, 1875. William died March 3, 1888.

William and Catherine Sampson had eight children, the oldest Martha, born June 26, 1833, and died August 19, 1908. She was married to Josiah Gaston and had three children: William S., James and Albert M.

Albert M. married Florence Mattingly and had three children: Robert, James and Eva.

Elizabeth Sampson, the second child of William and Catherine, was born February 15, 1835, and died May 25, 1882. She married George Williamson and had two children: Walter M., and Lucius S.

Walter M. Williamson, married Eliza Shumard, and had three children: Albert M., George W., and Theodosia.

Lucius S. Williamson married Constance Gattle, and had two children: Emerson C., and Ethel E.

James Sampson, the third child of William and Catherine, was born March 15, 1837, and died December 20, 1866. He married Ellen Klick, and had no children and is buried in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mary Ellen Sampson, fourth child of William and Catherine, was born December 5, 1839, and died February 25, 1898. She married John Magee and had five children—Edward, John F., David, William and Catherine. Catherine married Jackson Lloyd.

David Little Sampson and Margaret Little Sampson, twin children of William and Catherine, were born April 17, 1841. David L. married Lucy Hale and had one son,

John M., who married Mary Campbell and has a daughter Oma. David L. died February 2, 1908.

Margaret L. Sampson married John Riker and had one daughter, Ella May, who was born July 19, 1870. She married James Peterson.

John Howard, the seventh child of William and Catherine, was born November 14, 1843, and died December 12, 1809. He married Mary J. Bope, and they had one son, Philip E.

Phoebe Freeman Sampson, the eighth child of William and Catherine, was born April 8, 1846, and is living with her sister Margaret and husband, on the Riker farm in Oxford, Ohio.

This completes the history of the Ohio Sampsons, who descended from the Joseph Sampson who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1792. So we will now return to our Pennsylvania cousins.

CHAPTER IX

Of the twelve children of John Sampson, who lived on the Greensburg Pike, I have not been able to secure any data absolutely correct, outside of Joseph. John Sampson's will mentions a son George, and in the deed of 1816 mentioned in a previous chapter, George's wife was called Margaret, so that according to this deed he must have been married as early as 1816.

From one member of another branch of Sampsons living in Westmoreland County, I have definite knowledge that his aunt Margaret Sampson married a George Sampson.

In the records of Washington County and also from one of the descendants of George Sampson in Kentucky, I learned that George Sampson, of Canonsburg, Pa., had a wife, Margaret Sampson. Other points seem to bear out my impression that this is George, the son of John, so I will give the data regarding George next to that of Joseph.

George Sampson, of Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., came to America when a child. He followed the business of a cabinet maker and died in Cannonsburg in 1835. His wife Margaret came to America, from Ireland, with her parents in 1796 and they landed at Wilmington, Delaware. Her parents were James Sampson and Mary Margaret, which is all we can learn of her mother's name. James and his family lived on a farm in Westmoreland County between the Monongahela and Youghioghney Rivers, near a town called Webster; while George's par-

ents also lived in Westmoreland County a few miles to the northeast. In the will of James Sampson (Margaret's father) he mentions his son-in-law, George Sampson.

George and Margaret Sampson, of Canonsburg, had seven children: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, John, James, and Letherman.

James and Letherman went to the Sandwich Islands and died there.

John lived in West Middletown, Washington County, Pa., and died there in 1882, leaving two children: Elizabeth and Caroline.

Caroline married Samuel Marks, and is still living in West Middleton, Pa.

William Sampson, son of George and Margaret, was born January 21, 1818, at Canonsburg, Pa., He was at one time in the Law firm of Gazley, Goin and Sampson, of Louisville, Ky. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate. In June 1860, he was appointed by Gov. Bramlette to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge Bullett. He was Chief Justice nine months, dying while in office, February 5, 1866. He married Virginia Gilpin, who passed away April 10, 1864. To them were born four children: John R., Ida, Margaret and Virginia.

Virginia married J. Z. Wheat, and lives in San Antonio, Texas.

Margaret married a Neal, and had one daughter, now Mrs. J. Frank Smith, of Dallas, Texas.

John R., the only son, has been twice married. His first wife, Bettie Cravens, bore him six children; James R., Margaret L., William, John E., Richard J., and Bernard C. She died July 31, 1898, and he married on January 6, 1904, Susie Edwards, who has had two children,

Mary V., and Felix M. John R., is a prominent attorney in Middlesboro, Ky.

John Sampson, whose farm lay on the Greensburg Pike and whose history I have already written, had a near neighbor by the name of Thomas Sampson, whose farm also bordered on this same Greensburg Pike.

After several years of a most thorough search I am no nearer the solution of the relationship between this John Sampson and Thomas Sampson, both living on farms so very near each other and both raising families having the same given names. Much would indicate they were of the same branch of Sampsons. But with the assistance of court records and wills, as also the data given me by the descendants, I have proved there were four brothers of the name of Sampson who came from Ballyloughlin, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland: William, Thomas of the Greensburg Pike, James and John. Of these brothers, two served in the Revolutionary War. William was in the famous battle of the Brandywine, as well as many other battles. He kept at one time "The Black Horse Tavern," near Webster, and was living there when his daughter Sarah, married Benjamin Bezell.

In the 10th volume of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, under "Notes of Travel," by William Henry, is the following notice of "Black Horse Tavern:"

At Sampson's we had tolerably good accommodations. Sampson's was in the forks, between the Monongahela and Youghioghenny Rivers, a little more than half way between Williamsport and Robbstown, (which is now called West Newton).

William Sampson married Dorcas Neal, a sister of the Mary Neal Beazell, who married his nephew, also a William Sampson.

The father of Mary and Dorcas Neal was Matthew Neal, a pioneer of the Monongahela Valley, who settled at Long Run and was killed by the Indians.

William and Dorcas had two sons and six daughters. The two sons were John and William. William married Jane Beazell and had five children: Rebecca, John, Benjamin, Matthew, and William, who married——— and whose daughter, Hattie Sampson, married Thomas Guy, and lives in Youngstown, O. The six daughters of William and Dorcas were:

Sarah, who married Benjamin Beazell.

Dorcas, who married Jesse Stoneman.

Mary, who married Sam Devore.

Jane, who married a Monteith.

Margaret and Rachell, of whom I have found no record as to their marriages.

William died in 1809 and is no doubt buried in the cemetery of the Old Stone Fells Church, near Webster, Pa. This church was built by Benjamin Beazell (who married William's daughter, Sarah Sampson) and one of the Fells family who donated the land.

The noted Methodist preacher, Rev. James G. Sansom (no doubt a connection of the Sampson family) preached in this church at one time. Benjamin Beazell also built the first house in the town of Webster, which was occupied by and known as the "Rev. James G. Sansom Mansion."

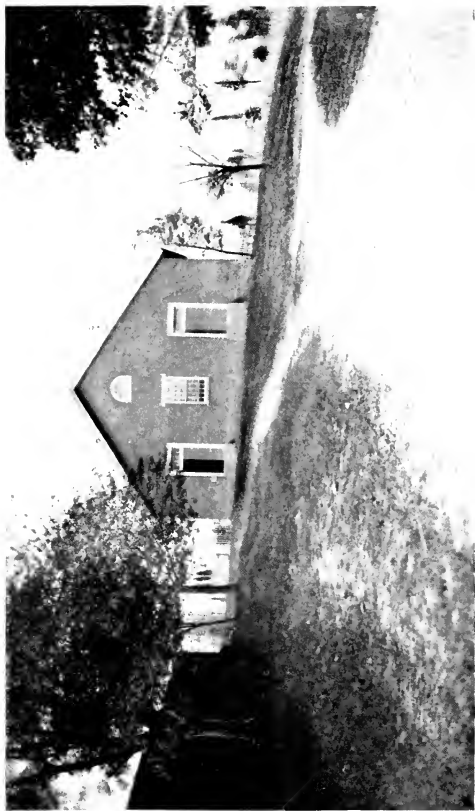
Thomas Sampson, a brother of William also served in the Revolutionary War.

There is no record obtainable of the date of Thomas

Sampson's birth, but he lived in a log house on the old Greensburg Pike, where he owned a farm of 333½ acres. He died in this log house in August 1833 and his wife followed him two weeks later. Thomas had many experiences with the Indians. One story told of him is that he was sent ahead of a party of men who were out trying to find some Indians who had been committing depredations in the neighborhood. They came to a place where there were high rocks on an old Indian trail, and Thomas, not wishing to take time to walk around these rocks, caught hold of a birch and swung himself around over the rocks, landing in the midst of some Indians who were eating their lunch among these same rocks. Thomas yelled and whooped so that it frightened the Indians into thinking it was a whole party of soldiers after them and they scattered without attacking Thomas. His name is mentioned in the *Pennsylvania Archives* both in connection with "Rangers on the Frontiers" and "Soldiers of the Revolution." He is referred to in the 6th Series of the *Pennsylvania Archives*, volume III, page 1389, under Return of Militia Officers of County Westmoreland, "Third Battalion, Third in Command." Also in *Pennsylvania Archives*, Volume II, on the "Pay Roll of Capt. Moses Carson's Company of Westmoreland County to range on the Frontiers, July 9, 1776 to August 9, 1776."

Under "Miscellaneous Officers," "Depreciation Pay Rolls," he is again mentioned and under "Soldiers of the Revolution of Westmoreland County," as Thomas Sampson, Private. This was no doubt before he had been advanced in the ranks.

Thomas Sampson married a Duff, and had nine children: John, James, Thomas, Alexander, David, Elizabeth,



OLD BEULAH CHURCH, NEAR WILKINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Mary, William and Margaret. He is buried in Old Beulah Cemetery, but no one knows the exact place where he lies. The following beautiful tribute from the *Pittsburgh Despatch* of May 24, 1886, is the only monument to his memory:

When the Western Pennsylvania's loyal sons and daughters next stop for a moment from the whirl of life to renew that most beautiful custom of modern days, decorating the graves of the Nation's dead, each heart should turn to a little, half-deserted, burial ground that years and years ago became history through the dead of heroes of an extinct band of men. Crowning a range of hills that overlooks fertile valleys and fields, some miles east of Wilkesburg, is Beulah Church and its humble last resting place, where sleep scores of men and women who long since paid the last great debt.

Within the limits of the rude enclosure rest the ashes of four generations of soldiers. When the leaves of the Judgment Book are unfolded old Beulah's church yard will furnish ten warriors of the Revolution, three of the War of 1812, two of the Mexican War, and over twenty of the late rebellion for the final reckoning. Some of them have been out of the strife for over three-quarters of a century, resting there with birds and trees and flowers through the summers, and disturbed by no harsher sounds than moaning winds during the winter. Beulah Church is probably the oldest in Western Pennsylvania—it was built by rugged yeoman sometime after 1750; its early history is lost in the mist of years. Among the soldiers of the Sampson family, who are buried in Beulah Cemetery, Major Thomas Sampson, of Revolutionary fame, awaits the trumpet call in an unmarked grave. Three generations of the family, headed by Major Sampson, were represented on fields of strife, but his only monument consists of a good name. John Sampson, a son of Major Sampson, took part in the war of 1812; he was born in 1785 and died in 1859. Coming down to the late war the names of many

brave young men who went forth to battle for their country and returned in coffins, are to be found in Beulah; among these were George Washington Sampson, a grandson of Major Sampson; also Thomas Sampson, Company C—63 P. V. Other old family names are scattered through the peaceful shades of Beulah, making it one of the most noted spots in the county.

Of the nine children of Thomas Sampson and ——— Duff, I find extended records of only three. David, born December 13, 1800, married in Kentucky and had five children: William, Thomas, Stewart, Margaret and Theodosia. David returned to Westmoreland County from Kentucky and died December 31, 1864. No doubt, he, too is buried in Beulah.

Margaret, born September 21, 1797, married Stewart Thompson, and has one son, Stewart S. D. Thompsom, living at Princess Anne, Maryland. Margaret died July 9, 1868, and is also buried at Beulah, with a stone to mark her resting place.

James was born August 15, 1786, and no record of his death.

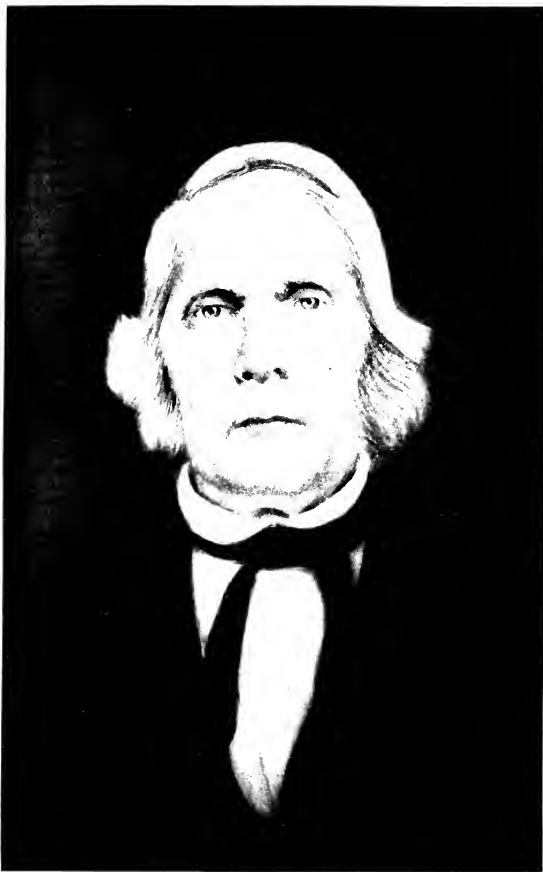
Thomas, born September 6, 1787, died December 2, 1846.

Alexander, born September 21, 1789, died February 4, 1832.

Elizabeth, born September 21, 1789, a twin to Alexander, died September 10, 1797.

Mary, born March 30, 1792, died 1795, and no record of death.

John was born April 20, 1785, the oldest of the nine children, and lived, after his marriage, in a log house on the old General Forbes road, where all his children



THOMAS SAMPSON, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

were born and where he died. He served in the War of 1812 and is mentioned in the tribute to the soldiers from the *Pittsburg Despatch* I have already given. He married Jane Damspter, and they had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: John, Thomas, George W., Eliza J., Mary M., and Sarah.

Thomas and George Washington both served in the Civil War, and George was killed. They are both buried in Beulah and also honored in the tribute to the Nation's dead in the Pittsburg paper.

Mary M., married Alexander Mulnix, and they had seven children.

Eliza Jane married John Harrison, and had seven children.

David H., married Jane Beale.

Margaret J., married Joseph G. Beale,

John Edmund married Willis Garver.

Alice M., married H. H. Wray.

James married Leulla Alexander.

Frank J., married Jennie McCabe.

Anna E., unmarried.

James and Luella had four children: George, Alexander, Annie Wray, Donald, and Joseph Shea.

John, son of John and Jane Dampster, was born May 13, 1832, in the old log house in the Forbes Road. He married Kate A. Duff, February 6, 1862, who died ———. John is 6 feet 2 inches in height, and his youngest son Harold, is also 6 feet tall. They are both great lovers of hunting and take a hunting trip every fall, the father usually going to Maine. He has a fine moose head mounted that he shot in one of these trips to Maine, and also a beautiful white deer's head.

John and Kate Duff had nine children, one, Frank H., died in infancy, but the other eight are all living. Seven are married and six are living in the Frankstown Road with their families. These seven married children have twenty-seven children, and all have taken their Christmas dinner in the old home as regularly as Christmas comes. Christmas of 1912 was the last happy reunion with the father and grandfather of this most united family, for in February 1912 he was taken to his well earned rest; loved and mourned by all his family, and everyone who ever met him. John Sampson was a typical gentleman of the old school and a Christian in every sense of the word. His children are:

George, born May 16, 1863, who married Lizzie Finley, and have Wallace, Warren, Winifred, Evelyn, and Marjorie.

Albert L., born July 25, 1867, married Annie Hormel, and have Belle, Kenneth, Esther, Beulah, Glen, Oren, and Duff.

James D., born June 26, 1869, married Kate Watson, and have Olive, Irene, John, Paul, James and Bessie.

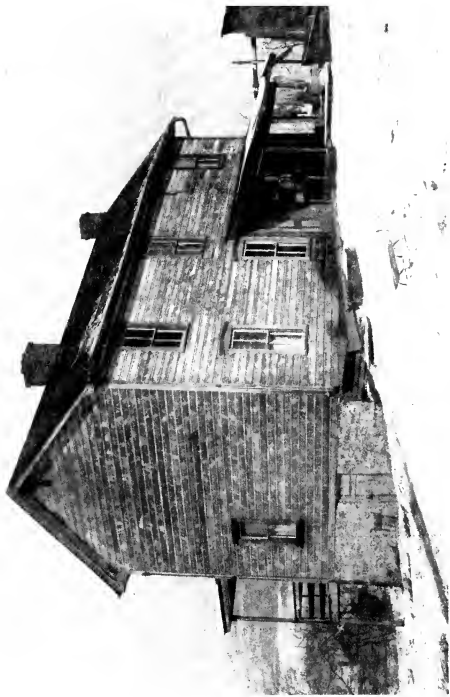
Jennie, born June 7, 1871, married J. E. Wilson, and have Clarence and Harry Ellis.

Harry E., born September 20, 1873, married Corene Taylor, and have Stanley, Florence, and Vernon.

Annie Belle, born November 8, 1875, married Harvey Beswarrick, and have Clifford, Clinton, Catherine, and Harry.

John Howard, born November 20, 1883, married Bessie Watson, and had one child, Margaret.

Lizzie S., born October 11, 1864, lived at home with her father, who died in his 81st year and was more active than many men at 50.



SAMPSON HOME IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas, son of John and Jane Dampster, married Martha Vantine, and had three children: John, Arthur M., and Anna M. Thomas was very fond of music and played the violin well. This love of music was inherited by his son Arthur, who was the possessor of a fine violin fully one hundred years old, which was destroyed when his home burned to the ground several years ago.

Arthur M., married Grace Foster, and has four children. He lives on the Frankstown Road.

John E., married Phoebe Trees, and they also live on the Frankstown Road. He conducts a grocery store which is located very near his home.

Anna M., married Henderson Elliot, and they have four children.

James Sampson, brother of William and Thomas, came from Ireland in 1796. His son, John, had come over in 1788 and sent back for his father, James. John, who, according to the date of his birth was only two years old when he came from Ireland to America, may have accompanied one of his uncles.

There are such instances as Henry Sampson, who was one of the "Mayflower" passengers, came with his uncle Edward Tilley, and, according to history, other members of his family came later.

James Sampson settled near Brush Creek, in Westmoreland County. His wife was Mary Margaret Crook. James died August 20, 1831, and his wife died March 10, 1832. To them were born seven children: John, James, William, Margaret, Thomas, Sarah, and Samuel.

Margaret Sampson, daughter of James and Mary, I have already given an account of as the wife of George Sampson, of Canonsburg, in Washington County.

Sarah Sampson, daughter of James and Mary, married David Bell.

John Sampson, son of James and Mary, was born in Ireland, February 12, 1778, and, as I have already stated, came to Pennsylvania in 1788. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary McGavitt, whom he married March 24, 1809, and by whom he had five children: Dorcas, Thomas, Nancy Jane, Margaret, and James.

Of these five children James died in 1831 and Margaret in 1836.

Dorcas Sampson, daughter of John and Mary, married a Stoneman and had two children: John and Dorcas.

Nancy Jane Sampson, the daughter of John and Mary, married Merry Montgomery.

James Sampson, the son of John and Mary, was twice married, first to Maria Boise, and second to Mrs. F. Carothers. There were three children: Lavina, Mary Jane, and Simeon.

Simeon Sampson married Maria Strumel and had four children: Thomas, Hattie, Elizabeth, and May.

Mary McGavitt died September 17, 1826, and John was married to Lavina Lightburn, September 25, 1828. They had four children: Elizabeth, born September 21, 1829; Benjamin L., born March 16, 1832; Cornelia, born June 5, 1833, and Sarah L., born August 12, 1836.

Elizabeth, the oldest, married William Boyd, of Allegheny, and died leaving no children.

Cornelia died.

Sarah is living in West Newton, Pa.

Benjamin married Harriet Reed, October 26, 1871, and they are still living in West Newton, Pa., where he conducts a mill on the Youghiogheny River. Benjamin

is 78 years old and had been running this mill 20 years, July 1909. He is a most active man, with fine intellect and a wonderful memory. The family are all Presbyterians and attend the Presbyterian Church across the river from where they live.

Benjamin Sampson and Harriet had seven children, four of whom died in infancy.

William R., born March 26, 1874, married Bess Cunningham, and has one child, William C. They also live in West Newton.

John B., born January 29, 1877, married Eva Smith, and they have three children: Helen, Evelyn, and Sarah.

Margaret, born October 8, 1875, married John B. Hart, and has three children: Harriet, George, and Paul B.

John Sampson died March 21, 1858, and is buried in the West Newton Cemetery, as are other members of this family.

William Sampson, the son of James and Mary Margaret, was born in 1765 and married a widow, Mary Neal Beazell, a sister to Dorcas Neal, the wife of his uncle William. In the year 1812 William Sampson moved to Horse Shoe Bottom, Carrol Township, Washington County, where he successfully followed farming and distillery business. At the time of his death in 1815 he owned 200 acres of land, part of which he purchased for twelve dollars an acre. In his day, grain was cut with a sickle and he was famed far and near for his dexterous handling of that primitive implement, and for the amount of wheat, barley, oats or grass he could cut in a day.

William and Mary had four children: Harvey, Thomas, Dorcas and James.

Harvey Sampson, son of William and Mary, died unmarried about 1841.

Dorcas Sampson, daughter of William and Mary, was born September 22, 1804, and died February 3, 1847. She was married to Elijah Teeple, June 1, 1841; was his second wife, and to them were born two sons: John and James Harvey. John died in infancy, and James Harvey married and has two children and grandchildren. He is now 67 years of age and lives with his wife in Monongahela, Pa.

Mrs. James Harvey Teeple writes of Dorcas Sampson that

she was a beautiful woman, fair, with blue eyes and golden-bronze hair. That she was as good as she was beautiful; a devout Christian, perfect wife and mother, and loved and respected by all who knew her.

James Sampson, a son of William and Mary, was born in Westmoreland County in 1806. He married Mary Grant in 1840, who was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca Grant, and a connection of the Ulysses S. Grant family.

James and Mary had nine children, two of whom died in infancy: Harriet R., Harvey James, William T., John Grant, Mary Catherine, Margaret Jane, and Ada Ethel.

James Sampson came to Washington County in 1812, the family settling in Horse Shoe Bottom, Carrol Township, now near the present towns of Donora and Eldora. His father, William Sampson, died when he was but twelve years old, and the management of the farm devolved upon him. He grew up to be a worthy man, possessing the qualities necessary to overcome the difficulties with which the early settler was beset.

A history of Washington County, Pa., gives this description:

The Sampson family are among the most influential and wealthy citizens of Carrol Township. James Sampson a patriarchal son of the Keystone State, is a retired agriculturist and in his younger days a typical follower of Nimrod. He took great pride in being the owner of the fleetest pack of fox hounds in his section. Many a time, after doing a hard day's work on the farm, he would spend almost an entire night with his faithful dogs.

In a paper written by Mrs. Mary Grant Riggs, at a re-union in Eldora, she writes that

Through James Sampson always resided on the farm, he was a reader and a thinker. His instinctive uprightness in his dealings with his fellow men mark him worthy of the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors.

His daughter, Mrs. Weddell, of Monongahela, told me that when hunting he could locate every dog by the sound of their baying, and in consequence he always followed the dogs he knew were the best hunters.

In a conversation with a Mr. Evans, of McKeesport, Pa., he told me that his people owned an extra fine fox hound, and when "Uncle Jimmie" (as everyone called him) went hunting, he would always come or send for that special hound. Mr. Evans also stated, that when foxes became scarce, the hunters would burn an old ham bone, then tie a rope to it, and one of the party would drag it about the country, keeping the dogs locked up, but soon as enough territory was covered they would loose the dogs and the hunt began.

James Sampson carried on a distillery for twenty years in connection with farming, and at his death owned

1250 acres of land, and frequently had as many as a thousand head of cattle. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican and voted with that party from the date of its foundation. His daughter, Mrs. Weddell, spoke of his having a mania for accumulating land, and in a talk with Dr. Van Voochies, the author of the book called *Old Monongahela*, who was a lifelong friend of the Sampson family, he told this of Mr. James Sampson:

One bright Sunday morning, Dr. Van Voochies met him as he was walking about his farm, looking very down-cast. When Dr. Van Voochies asked him the cause of his depression, he replied that he could weep to think that he did not own all the land he could see.

He was President of the Peoples Bank of Monongahela for 22 years. James Sampson passed away at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Tuman, in 1892, his wife having died in 1888.

Harriet Sampson, a daughter of James and Mary, was twice married; first, to Thomas Reeves, by whom she had two daughters: Mary and Lena. Her second husband was Joseph Tuman, and they reside in Charleroi, on the Monongahela River, not far from the City of Monongahela.

Mary Catherine Sampson, daughter of James and Mary, married Captain Jenkins, and had two children: Mary and Virginia.

Margaret Jane Sampson, daughter of James and Mary, married Mr. T. J. Weddell, and lives in Monongahela, Pa. They have three children: James, Jessie and Mary.

Ada Ethel Sampson, daughter of James and Mary, married Charles Roe Dallas, of Pittsburgh, September 29, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas still live in Pittsburgh.

I am much indebted to Mrs. Dallas and Mrs. Weddell, also to Dr. Van Voochies, of Belle Vernon, Pa., for points of interest relative to the Sampson family of the Monongahela River.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas had four children: James Roe, born January 18, 1882, Sarah A., born February 14, 1886, Charles Roe, born December 4, 1888, and Ada Grant, born February 25, 1893. Charles Roe, Jr., died February 1, 1893, and Sarah A., died January 1, 1905. James Roe Dallas married Anne Rinehart, March 9, 1909, and Ada Grant lives at home.

William Sampson, a son of James and Mary, married Lucretia Welch, and has five children: Mary B., Sarah J., John W., Lucretia V., and William K.

Harvey James Sampson, a son of James and Mary, married Jennie B. Yorty, and has six children.

John G. Sampson, a son of James and Mary, married Mary V. Williams, and they have five children: Mary G., William H., James G., Helen M., and Alice M. V. The history of Washington County gives this account of John G.:

He was a very progressive and enterprising citizen, and politically affiliated with the Republican party. He owns 276 acres of the best land in Carroll Township and breeds some of the finest horses in Washington County. He lives in the old James Sampson home.

John Sampson, a brother to Thomas, William and James, also from near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, somewhere about the year 1793. He sailed from Derry, in Ireland, landed at Wilmington, Delaware, and settled in Westmoreland County after a visit to his brother, William, who lived near Webster, at what was

called "The Forks of Gaugh." He had married in Ireland Mary Adams, the daughter of a Presbyterian Minister, and they and their children took this long tedious trip to America. The voyage was a very rough one; they were blown a long distance out of their course, which made the journey a much longer and a more tedious one. John and Mary Sampson had six children: Thomas, Margaret, Sarah, William, Nancy and John.

John Sampson, the son of John and Mary, was born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, December 25, 1788. He was only about five years old when he came with his parents to America, and his father died when he was about ten years old, on their farm in Westmoreland County. John Sampson eventually located in that portion of Pittsburgh, in those days called Manchester. He was most successful in business, owning white lead works, plough foundry, and lumber yards. The latter years of his life were passed in a mansion on the Ohio River, and he is buried in the beautiful Uniondale Cemetery, in Allegheny. His grave lies on a hill which commands a delightful view of the river and city. He married Letitia Lecky, of Martinsburg, Va., and to them were born five children: Robert L., Mary, Benson Adams, Margaret A., and Letitia Jane.

Robert L., the oldest, married Ellen Hughey, and had one daughter, Ellen Letitia, who married Joseph M. Lippincott, of Pittsburgh.

Mary, who was born February 17, 1817, married John Hohrbach, and died March 13, 1864. They had six children: Letitia L., Luther Wolsey, Margaret B., John B., Sarah S., and Robert L.



SAMPSON HOME IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Benson A., was born October 20, 1818, and died August 24, 1872.

Margaret A., married Andrew Jackson Stuart, and had one daughter, Jane Letitia, who married Dr. Edward S. Lawrence, and they have three children: Dr. J. Stuart, Edward S., and John Sampson.

Mrs. A. J. Stuart resides in Philadelphia with her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence, and to them I am indebted for this branch of the Sampson history. When Mrs. Stuart and her daughter were abroad they visited this village of Ballyloughlin, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, but found the old records had been destroyed by fire, and they could locate no one who remembered the Sampsons. But in the village cemetery they found gravestones with the names of Sampsons.

Of the other children of John Sampson and Mary Adams, Nancy married a McKee, Sarah married William Manown, Margaret died young, and William went to Ohio.

Thomas, born in 1794, settled on a farm at Long River, Allegheny County. He was married to Anne Coon and they had nine children. Thomas was a manufacturer of sickles as well as a farmer and also conducted a flouring mill. The point where this mill stood is still called "Sampsons Mills" and is on the electric line running from McKeesport to Irwin. The old log mill has fallen to pieces and only a mill stone lying on the bank of the little stream is left to show where the old mill stood. The miller's old log house, however, is still standing and in a good state of preservation. Sampsons Mills is mentioned in some of the present histories as a point which Washington passed on his march from Virginia. Thomas

Sampson was a zealous member of the Long Run Presbyterian Church and died on his farm at Long Run in 1844. He is buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church.

Mary Anne Sampson, daughter of Thomas and Anne, married Oliver Evans.

Susanna Sampson, daughter of Thomas and Anne, married James Neal.

Letitia Sampson, daughter of Thomas and Anne, married John Foster.

I have no account of James H., John, or Margaret, children of Thomas and Anne.

Adam C. Sampson, son of Thomas and Anne, was born February 15, 1828, in Allegheny County, near McKeesport. He was three times married and had nine children, several dying in infancy. After his first marriage he came to Monongahela to reside. *The History of Washington County* states that

Mr. Sampson was a progressive citizen, a typical self-made man and no one in the country enjoyed higher respect and esteem. He was the first President of the Peoples Savings Bank of Monongahela, and was one of the active, solid, business men of the place. In religion he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a member of the Republican Party.

Some Pennsylvania Sampsons, living in Lawrence County, I had hoped to connect with those of Westmoreland and Washington Counties, but even with the assistance of records, personal conversations and correspondence, I have failed to do so.

Mr. T. A. Sampson, attorney, of Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, advises me that his great-great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to America and located in Beaver



OLD MILL HOME AT SAMPSON'S MILLS, NEAR MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

County, Pennsylvania, south of Beaver Falls, on a stream known as Racoon Creek, and lived there until his death. There is no certainty as to whether his name was John or Thomas, and no record of his wife's name. He had five children, but I only have the history of three: Margaret, John, and Thomas W.

Margaret married a Zeuver, and had a daughter.

John married Mary Irvine, of Pittsburgh, who came from Ireland. John died in 1866, aged 87 years, and left four children: Elizabeth, Joseph, John and Irvine. John had moved to Lawrence County and purchased 600 acres of land about half way between New Castle and Mercer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Of the three children, Elizabeth married a Walker; John, born in 1812, married and had three children: Alice, Martha and James R.

Joseph was born in 1820 and died in 1861. He married Margaret S. Banks and had six children: Andrew T., Elizabeth, Mary, John, Stuart S., and James B.

Elizabeth married Mahard Neal and lives in New Castle, Pa.

John died in Colorado.

Mary married Eckles, and lives in Washington, D.C.

Stuart S., married, and lives in New Castle, Pennsylvania.

James B., lives in Lawrence County, also.

Andrew T., lives in Lawrence County and has four children: Joseph, living in New Castle; Edgar, living in Pittsburgh; Eugene, and T. A., both living in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Irvine Sampson, son of John and Mary Irvine, married Sarah E. Taylor, and had eleven children: John Calvin, member of Company "F," 100th Regiment of Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers, of famous records (he was killed in the Civil War), Emeline, Thomas, Ellen E., Sarah Adah, Olive, Anna, Mary, William T., Albert I., and Thomas J.

Thomas Whiteside Sampson, youngest son of the Beaver County Sampson, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, which proves that his father was married in Ireland, coming to America, and that this branch of the Sampson family came from County Armagh.

Thomas Whiteside was a graduate of Meadsville College, Meadsville, Pennsylvania. He married Amanda Schoyer and was at one time in the drug business in Chicago, Illinois, but eventually located in Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he followed the profession of a doctor and died there in 1872, leaving three children. The children are: Nellie A., William S., and Frank B., all living in Pittsburgh. I am indebted to William S., and Frank B., for the above account. Also to Mr. T. A. Sampson, of Mercer, for most of the history of the Lawrence County Sampsons. Mr. William Sampson, of Pittsburgh, advised me that his father, Thomas Whiteside, often spoke of an estate in Ireland on which there was a race track. Mr. Irvine Sampson, in his will, bequeathes an Irish sovereign to his daughter, Emma F. Sampson.

The similarity of Christian names in this family of Sampsons of Lawrence County with those of the families of John, of the Greensburgh Pike, and the four brothers: William, Thomas, James and John, who settled on the Monongahela and Youghioghney Rivers, impels me to believe they are related. If this Sampson ancestor of this line who located on Racoon Creek in Beaver County was named Thomas (which one of his descendants inferred

was the case), he could be a brother to John of the Greensburgh Pike. I have a copy of the will of Thomas Sampson, made in 1795, of Caredarh, County Armagh. He wills to his wife Agnes, his two children John and Kit and makes a Ralph Sampson and Andrew Sampson, his executors.

Located in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, are a large number of Sampsons who claim as their ancestor James, the youngest of the four brothers, who settled in Ballyloughlin, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland.

This family of Sampsons have instituted and kept the good custom of assembling together at some point in Tioga County once a year (usually in August) for a "re-union of the Sampson Family of Tioga County." I have been unfortunate in not being able to attend any of these gatherings since learning of the existence of these Sampsons.

I am indebted to Mr. James R. Sampson, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas J. Bowen, also of Wellsboro; Mrs. M. J. Wheaton, of Covington, Pennsylvania; and Robert Kelly, of Covington, for information regarding their immediate families and ancestors. Also much is due Miss Mary Anne Hutchinson, of Houtzdale, Pennsylvania for assistance in tracing different members of the family.

The following charts will best give the various branches of these Sampsons: (See Charts 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.)

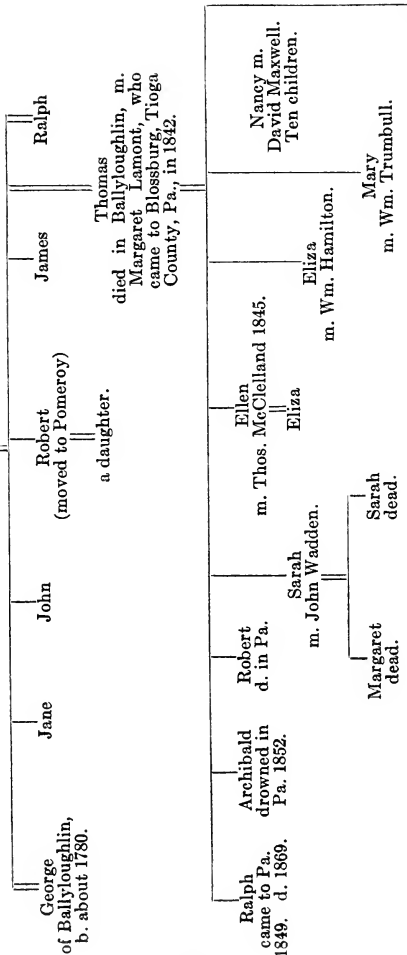
CHART 25

Ralph

James
youngest of four brothers
of Ballyloughlin.

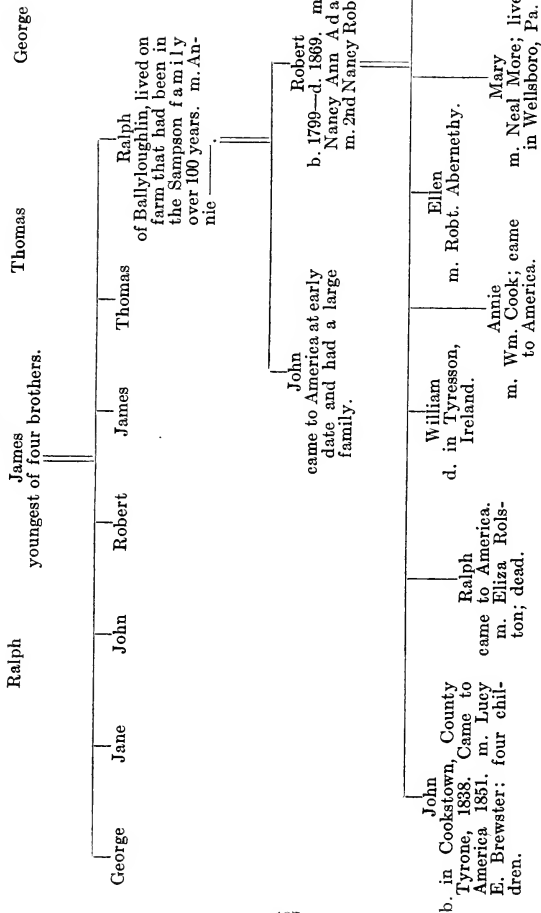
Thomas

George

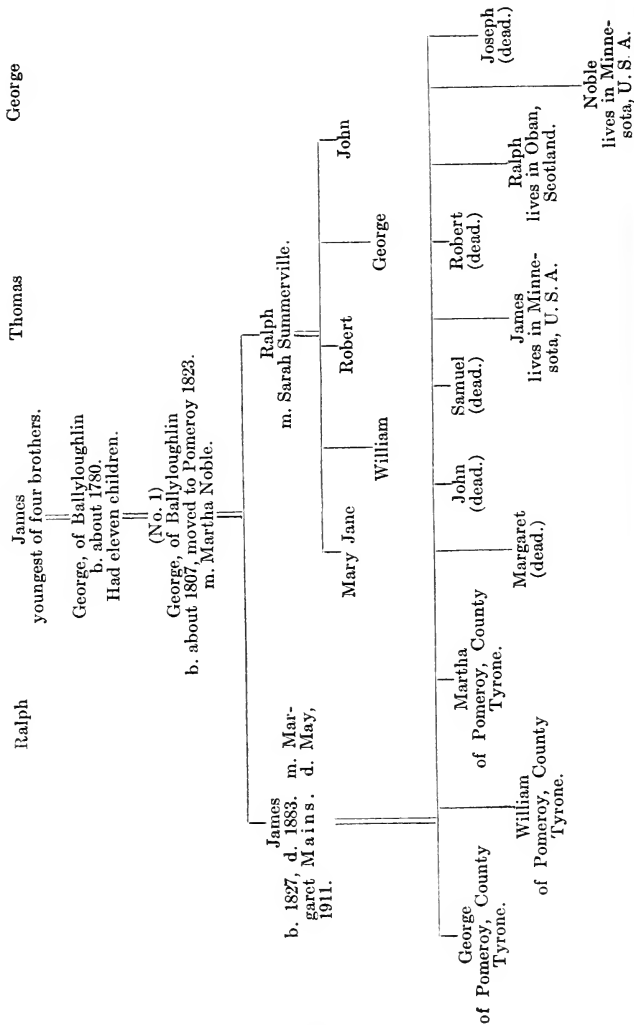


Margaret
m. James Boils
in Ireland; six
children live
in Buffalo,
N. Y.

CHART 26



James R. unmarried; lives in Wellsboro, Pa.



Ralph James Thomas George
 youngest of four brothers.

George, of Ballyloughlin
 b. about 1780.
 Had eleven children (1 to 5).

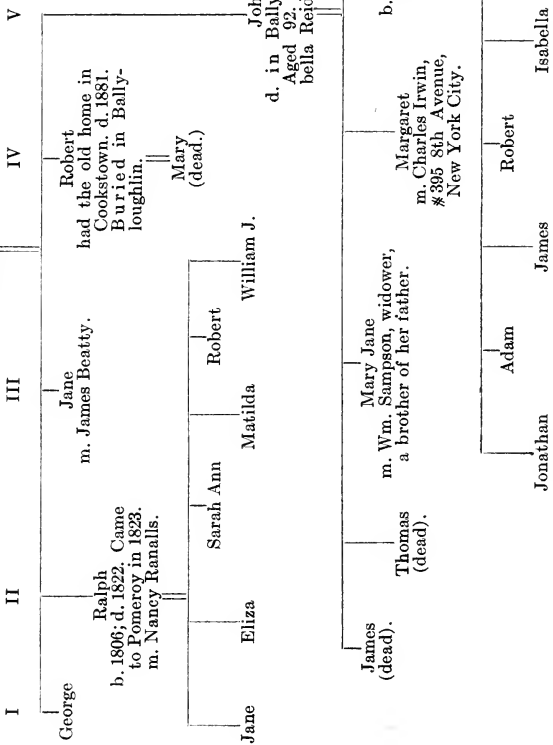
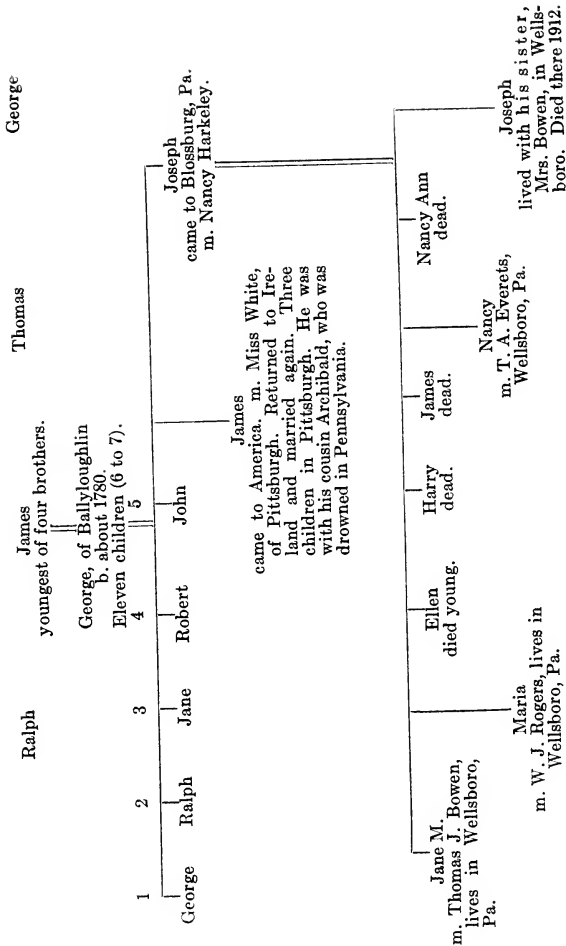


CHART 29

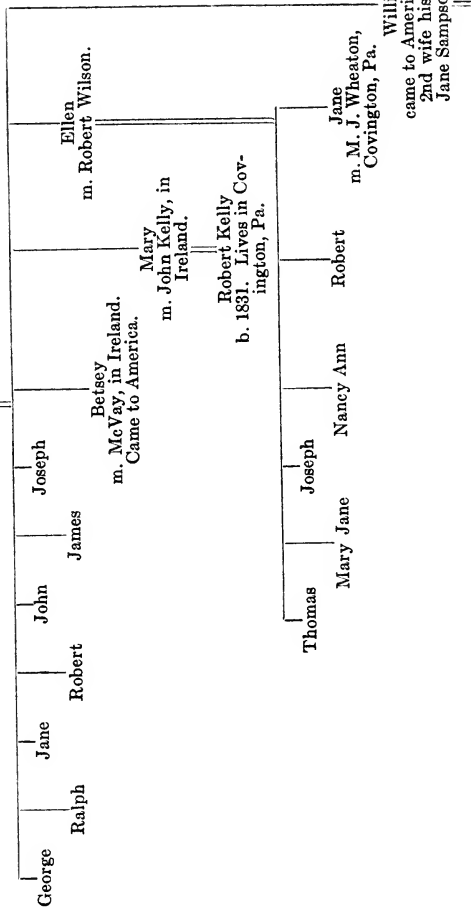


George

Thomas

James
youngest of four brothers.
George, of Ballyloughlin
b. about 1780.
Eleven children.

Ralph



Robert James George Anna Jane Eliza William Thomas Archibald John Ellen S. Margaret

I will add two more branches of the Sampson Family here in America which I have secured through correspondence.

I have never been able to connect the following with any other lines. (See Chart 31.)

This information was given me by Mr. William H. Sampson of Grand Island, Nebraska and Miss Nellie Sampson of Greenview, Illinois.

Quite an extensive branch of the Sampsons now scattered through many states, claim as their head a Jacob Sampson from Sheffield, England.

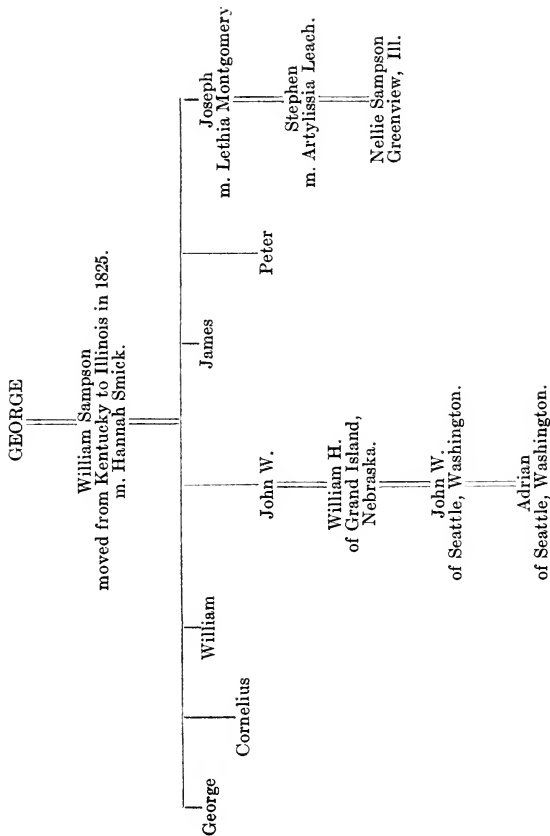
There were three brothers born in Sheffield: Jacob, Abraham and Isaac; triplets born in 1752.

This family of Sampsons had for years been associated with the famous cutlery industry in Sheffield, and there are today some of this line still connected with the cutlery business at Sheffield and vicinity.

But various letters and inquiries on my part have failed to secure any definite information. The "Master Cutler" of Cutler's Hall in Sheffield advised me that Sampsons had been connected with these interests back many years; but the descendants seem to have left Sheffield.

Of these three brothers Jacob, Abraham and Isaac, Jacob came to America when 23 years old, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a citizen of the United States in 1801 or 1802. He married Martha Freeland, and eventually moved to Maysville, Kentucky where he died in 1822.

CHART 31



Jacob Sampson and Martha Freeland had three sons.

(1) John Sampson, born 1776, died 1868.

(2) Francis Freeland Sampson, born 1783, died 1855.

(3) Tench Tilghman Sampson, born 1792, died 1841.

John, the first son of Jacob Sampson and Martha Freeland married Rebecca Findell and they had seven children:

(1) Jacob Carleton Sampson, born 1808.

(2) Maria Louisa Sampson, born 1811.

(3) Dariandis Sampson, born 1813.

(4) Amanda Sampson, born 1813.

(5) Consul Sampson, born 1818.

(6) Zanetta Sampson, born 1821.

(7) Gurnsey Sampson, born 1824.

Jacob Carleton Sampson the first son of John Sampson and Rebecca Findell married Delano Clark and they had eleven children:

(1) John Sampson.

(2) William Sampson.

(3) A daughter died.

(4) Mary Anne Sampson.

(5) Darius Sampson.

(6) Melvin Mortimer Sampson who married Virginia Edna Terry and lives in Petersburg, Illinois. They have a daughter, Lotta Sampson, who teaches in Illinois.

(7) Josephine Sampson.

(8) Laura Sampson.

(9) Lute Sampson.

(10) Kirt Sampson.

(11) Emma Sampson.

Amanda Sampson, the fourth Child of John Sampson and Rebecca Findell, married Buford Clark and to them were born ten children:

- (1) Presley H. Clark, born 1838.
- (2) William F. Clark, born 1840.
- (3) Thomas J. Clark, born 1842.
- (4) Louisa Clark, born 1843.
- (5) Anderson O. Clark, born 1846.
- (6) Mary E. Clark, born 1848.
- (7) James A. Clark, born 1851.
- (8) Julia A. Clark, born 1854.
- (9) Henry E. Clark, born 1857.
- (10) Robert A. Clark, born 1860.

Gurnsey Sampson, the seventh child of John Sampson and Rachel Findell, married Mary Jane Brown and they had three children: Charles, James and Nellie. Gurnsey Sampson died near Batavia, Iowa, about the year 1874.

Francis Freeland Sampson, the second son of Jacob Sampson and Martha Freeland, married Matilda Baxter and to them were born ten children:

- (1) Jacob F. Sampson, born 1803.
- (4) Robina Sampson, born 1804.
- (3) Francis W. Sampson, born 1805.
- (4) Martha Ann Sampson, ————
- (5) Caroline Matilda Sampson, born 1811.
- (6) Junius Mortimer Sampson, born 1813.
- (7) John Augustus Sampson, born 1815, died 1826.
- (8) Victor N. Sampson, born 1818.
- (9) Angeline Sampson, born 1820, died 1871.
- (10) Orestes Sampson, born 1823, died 1894.

Jacob F. Sampson, the son of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married and had four children: Caroline L., Susan May, Virginia and Emma.

Carolina Matilda Sampson, a daughter of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married Nathaniel Foster and had two children:

(1) Martha Ann, born 1830.

(2) Emma W., born 1850 and who married for her first husband James Pitney, and for her second husband Edward Hann. Mrs. Hann has given me some information regarding her family. She lives in Kansas City, Kansas.

Junius Mortimer Sampson, the sixth child of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married Elizabeth _____ and had nine children:

(1) Laura Amanda Sampson, born 1839, married Jason Hann.

(2) Francis Henry Sampson, born 1841, died 1861.

(3) Charles Elgin Sampson, born 1843, died 1870.

(4) William Mortimer Sampson, born 1844.

(5) Mary Matilda Sampson, born 1845, married Coleman Turner.

(6) Victor Adolphus Sampson, born 1849, died 1900.

(7) George Rogers Sampson, born 1853.

(8) Edward McClure Sampson, born 1855.

(9) Lillie Augustus Sampson, born 1859, married Lee Hammel.

Victor U. Sampson, eighth child of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, was twice married. The name of the first wife is not given. The second wife was Josephine Addings.

The children of the first wife were Orestes S., Tench Tilghman, Mary, Martha, Amy and Eoline Grace.

The children of the second wife were:

William P. Sampson, born 1870.

Charles F. Sampson, born 1873.

Carrie Myrtle Sampson, born 1879, died 1883.

Angeline Sampson, the ninth child of Francis Freeland

Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married John Peake and had four children:

William Henry Peake, born 1846.

James H. Peake, born 1848.

Francis F. Peake, born 1853.

Harry Clay Lincoln Peake, born 1860.

Orestes Sampson, the tenth child of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married Jane Colson in 1855 and had five children. He lived on the old Sampson farm in Petersburg, Illinois, but later moved to Nebraska.

His children were:

(1) Adaline Sampson, born 1856, died 1906, married Isaac Jones.

(2) Cordelia Sampson, born 1857.

(3) Matilda Jane Sampson, born 1859, married J. P. Reesor.

(4) Jacob Francis Sampson, born 1861, married Lucy B. Bower.

(5) Mary Ellen Sampson, born 1863, married George W. Holoway.

Matilda J. Sampson, daughter of Orestes Sampson and Jane Colson, who married J. P. Reesor had two children, Leslie Reesor and Lola Reesor.

Mary Jane Sampson, daughter of Orestes Sampson and Jane Colson, married George W. Holoway and has five children.

(1) Carrie Jane Holoway, born 1892.

(2) Mandie May Holoway, born 1895.

(3) Dollie Bryan Holoway, born 1898.

(4) George LeRoy Holoway, born 1901.

(5) Mary Francis G. Holoway, born 1905.

It is to Mrs. George W. Holoway that I am indebted

for all these memoranda, or at least the major portion of them. She is the daughter of Orestes Sampson and the great-grand-daughter of the Jacob Sampson who came from Sheffield, England and settled in Baltimore.

Mrs. Holoway lives in Tryon, Nebraska.

Jacob Freeland Sampson, a son of Orestes Sampson and Jane Colson, married and had five children, Orestes Mortimer, Florence, Lela Gladys, Homer and McKinley.

Tench Tilghman Sampson, the third son of Jacob Sampson and Martha Freeland, married Rebecca M. Wells, and had one child, Martha Freeland Sampson, born 1816, died 1847.

She married Rawley Doolittle and had two children, Mary, born 1843 and Martha, born 1846.

Mary married John D. Handberry and had seven children:

Martha married Ketchum S. Conklin and had five children.

Mary Handberry and Martha Conklin had a court decree showing they were the only living heirs at the time of the death of Tench Tilghman Sampson.

Junius Mortimer Sampson, the sixth son of Francis Freeland Sampson and Matilda Baxter, married and had a son, William Mortimer Sampson, who is now living in Waynesville, Illinois, and who has rendered me some assistance in securing data for this sketch.

William Mortimer Sampson, of Waynesville, Illinois, has six children: Francis Henry, Charles E., Rodgers. Edward M., Laura A., and Mary M.

I will add some records of Sampsons who lived in Maryland that I found in the State Library at Annapolis, Maryland, and the Maryland Historical Society Library

in Baltimore, Maryland. These notes show there were quite a few of the name of Sampson in the early history of Maryland. I have been unable to locate the descendants, excepting in the instance of Mrs. Geo. Holoway of Tyron, Nebraska, and William Sampson of Waynesville, Illinois.

This data may assist others who are searching for family "Trees."

Thomas Sampson owned land on Bush River. (This river is near Baltimore.)

Richard R. Sampson of Baltimore was vestryman in the old St. Pauls Church in Patapsco Hundred in 1692.

In the Baltimore Court House I found the will of Richard R. Sampson made December 6, 1714, which is no doubt that of this same Richard, vestryman of St. Pauls.

He bequeathed land called "Ardins Adventure" on south side of Back River as by patent. He also willed to a daughter Constance, and bequeathed property called "Sampson's Addition" adjoining "Ardins Adventure" to his son John Sampson.

Another will in the Baltimore Court House is that of Isaac Sampson made in 1836. He wills to his daughter Sarah, daughter Susannah Sampson Rutledge, daughter Mary Sampson Collett and son, David Sampson.

In the State House at Annapolis I found the wills of Jeremiah Sampson, 1717, and Edward Sampson.

In Mounts *Family Genealogy* a reference is made to Sarah Sampson, a daughter of Robert Sampson, employing Mr. James Monatt of South River, Anne Arundel County, as her attorney in 1717.

In records of Anne Arundel County is mention of Francis Sampson purchasing "Savage's Mill" and marry-

ing a Mrs. Alexander Warfield, who had two sons, John W., and Brice Warfield.

Records from the St. John's Parish Books in the Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland:

Elizabeth Sampson married John Hays, 1808.

Isaac Sampson married Mary Ristone, 1747.

Ruth Sampson married Edward Bond, 1767.

Benjamin Sampson married Jemima Standeford, 1766.

Esther Sampson married Thos. Hambleton, 1753.

Elinor Sampson married Benj. Wyle, 1755.

Emmanuel Sampson married Sarah Roger, 1760.

Ruth Sampson, daughter of Isaac Sampson and Mary Ristone, born 1748.

Richard Sampson, son of Isaac Sampson and Mary Ristone, born 1750.

Richard Sampson married Ann Wyle, 1758.

Ruth Sampson married Charles Cole, 1748.

Sarah Sampson married Abel Wyle, 1758.

Records from St. James' Parish Books in the Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland:

Abraham, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Sampson, born 1798.

Anna, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Sampson, born 1803.

Elijah, son of Elijah and Elizabeth Sampson, born 1799.

Elijah, son of ——— and Mary Sampson, born 1788.

Rachel, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Sampson, born 1805.

Margaret, daughter of Emmanuel and Mary Sampson, born 1789.

Aquila Sampson married Mary Emlowe, 1790.

Nancy Sampson married Henry Emlowe, 1790.

Thomas Sampson, son of Nicholas and Mary Sampson, born 1792.

David Sampson, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Sampson, born 1784.

Ruth Sampson, daughter of Richard and Rachel Sampson, born 1789.

Records from St. Paul's Parish Books in Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland:

Francis Sampson married Matilda Baxter.

Henry Sampson married Anna Kins.

Ann Sampson married Philip Cardiman, 1735.

Constance Sampson married Jacob Rowles, 1727.

Jacob Sampson's nephew, buried 1790.

Tench Tilghman Sampson, son of Jacob Sampson, and Martha Freeland, born, 1792.

Mary Sampson married John Green, 1720.

Richard Sampson married Ann Emby, 1734.

Richard Sampson died, 1734.

SAMPSONS IN VIRGINIA

CHAPTER I

For a number of years I have searched far and wide in America hoping to trace others of the children of John Sampson, of Greensburg Pike. The only four of his twelve children of whom I can find any descendants being Joseph of Ohio, George of Pennsylvania, James of Kentucky and William of Illinois.¹

During these years I found many of the name of Sampson in Virginia, and so commenced a thorough search among the records, which brought to my knowledge some very interesting history of these Virginia Sampsons.

The earliest mention is of a Capt. John Sampson who made fine voyages with Sir Francis Drake, of London.

In May, 1586, Capt. John Sampson was with Sir Francis Drake on the voyage to Virginia. It was on this trip they took St. Augustine, in Florida, from the Spaniards,

¹I have already given data relating to the families of Joseph of Ohio and George of Pennsylvania, sons of John Sampson of Pennsylvania. The only reference I find to his son James of Kentucky is in an old letter lately found from James of Kentucky to his brother William of Westmoreland County, Pa., in which James requests William to collect money due him from their father's estate.

In 1825 a William Sampson moved from Kentucky to Illinois. Dates would indicate that this William was a son of James of Kentucky.

All that I have learned of William of Westmoreland Co., Pa. (a brother to Joseph, George and James) is contained in these letters addressed to him by his brothers Joseph of Ohio, and James of Kentucky.

pillaged and burned the town. Only a few miles from St. Augustine there is today a village called Sampson, which may have received its name at this early date from Capt. John Sampson.

They continued their voyage up the coast and arrived off the English settlement at Roanoke, June 8, 1586, and in January 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh granted the privilege of planting a colony in Virginia to a number of men. Among them was this Capt. or Coln. John Sampson. He evidently lived a great portion of his life in the Parish of St. James on Barbados Island,

In Julian Corbett's books *English Men of Action* and *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, I find several references to this Captain Sampson, who according to Corbett, was one of Carleills aides-de-camps and a young Irish officer who had served long and with distinction under Carleill. Captain Sampson was sent to join Sir Francis Drake in 1585 by Carleill.

In the volume of Julian Corbett's *Drake and the Tudor Navy*, Capt. John Sampson is spoken of as "The gallant Sampson," and he was promoted to be Drake's Lieutenant Colonel. By sending to Mr. Edwin FitzPatrick of Barbados., honorary and corresponding member to the H. G. S. of Boston, Massachusetts. I secured a copy of the will of John Sampson, a nephew of the celebrated Capt. John Sampson who voyaged with Sir Francis Drake.

I herewith give a partial copy of this will and some other records.

1703. Will of John Sampson, Planter, Barbados. My eldest son John to heir of the Lands, Negroes, etc., in the Island of Barbados, lately fallen to me by the death of

my Uncle Coll. John Sampson—To my wife Elizabeth—To my daughter Mary—To my sister Martha Sampson Withers—To my brother Nathaniel Sampson—To my brother Peter Sampson—I appoint my son Francis Sampson to be my heir of my Plantation Slaves, etc., in Antigua.—To my youngest son William Sampson.—Trustees in Antigua Peter Sampson.

Marriages

1650, Frances Sampson to Richard Perryman.

1665, Susanna Sampson to Lambert Huba.

1667, Peter Sampson to Mary Armsdale.

1669, Elizabeth Sampson to John Lowery.

1691, Madame Susanna Sampson to Wm. Thomas Sadlier.

Burials

1691, Bartholomew Sampson (mariner).

1697, Edward Sampson.

The Francis Sampson, son of John, mentioned in this will is without doubt the same Francis, who patented land in Goochland County, Virginia in 1725, and was the first of a very extensive family of Sampsons in Virginia.

In a very complete and interesting book entitled *Americans of Gentle Birth*, a number of references are made to this family of Sampsons.

Francis had a son, Stephen Sampson, Sr., who married Mary Woodson, a daughter of Sanborne Woodson of Huguenot descent. Stephen was a commissioned captain of militia in Goochland County in the reign of George I, which would be in the year 1714. Stephen, Sir., had two sons, Stephen, Jr., and Charles. Stephen Jr. was born in 1729, and was vestryman in a church in Goochland County in 1744. He married and had three children, of whom I

find some account. Molly married William Poor in 1770 and had eight children.

Robert married Agnes Poor, and they had five children: Virginia, William, Martha, Stephen and Agnes.

Richard, Sr., married Anne Curd, November 7, 1771, and had several children. Of these J. Price Sampson married Jannetta Rogers, and had five children: Edward, Susan, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Thornton Thomas.

Thornton Thomas married a sister of Major Booth, and had four children: Thornton T., Joseph, William, and George W.

Thornton Thomas, Jr., married a Forrester, and had three children: Frank K., Booker, and Thornton III, all now living in Miskimon, Northumberland County, Virginia. Mr. Frank K. Sampson gave me their immediate relatives:

George W., married Roxy Ann Curd in 1784, and had two children: William Roscoe, and Arabella Booth. Arabella Booth married a Beane, and is now living with her son, R. H. Beane, at Sampson's Wharf, Northumberland County, Virginia. Mr. Beane wrote me regarding his family.

Richard Sampson, Jr., son of Richard, Sr., and Ann Curd, was a farmer in Goochland County. He was born about 1772, married Mary Rogers, and died at the age of 90 years. He was noted as being one of the most successful farmers of his day.

Richard and Anne Curd had four children: Jennetta, who married a Woods, John, Josephine, who married a Walker, and the Rev. Dr. Francis S. Sampson, who was born in 1814 at Dovers Mills, in Goochland County. He was married to Caroline Dudley and died in 1854. The Rev. Dr.

Francis Sampson was Professor of Oriental Literature in Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. Four of Dr. Sampson's children grew to maturity: Mary Baldwin, who married John James Dupuy, M.D., of the Confederate Army, in 1865, Alice Merle, who married Charles Baskerville in 1865; Thornton Rogers, who was born in 1852 and became an honored Missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church to the Kingdom of Greece. He married Ella Royster, of Memphis, Tennessee in 1878. He is now President of Austin Theological Presbyterian Seminary, in Austin, Texas. John R., was born at Hampdon, Sydney, in Prince Edward County, in 1850. He married Eliza Ann Woods, and they had four children: Edgar Woods, Marie Dudley, Anne Russell, Merle De Aubigne.

John R. Sampson was "Professor" and owner of Pantops Academy, near Charlottesville, in Albermarle County, for twenty years, and proved himself to be one of the foremost educators of youth in the United States. He died about 1907.

We will retrace our steps to Stephen Sampson, Senior's son Charles, who married Anne Porter, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Porter, and Elizabeth Dutois, of Huguenot descent, and from the Huguenot colony at Manikin in Goochland County.

Charles and Anne had two children: Archibald and Elizabeth Barbara. Archibald was sent back to England to be educated and on his return he had with him two of the first race horses brought to America, "Magic" and "Kitty Fisher." They never quite lost the rolling motion acquired on board ship in their long sea voyage, and the family tradition is that the restless children of the family of that and succeeding generation were gently repre-

manded by saying "Whoa! Magic"—"Whoa! Kitty Fisher." He died unmarried.

Elizabeth Barbara Sampson, daughter of Charles and Anne, was born in 1768 and married to Capt. George Robards in 1785. Capt. George Robards had a fine record in the Revolutionary War. This couple had fourteen children and one of the descendants, John Lewis Robards, is Vice-President of the Missouri Sons of American Revolution, at Hannibal, Missouri.

From other sources I find the following marriages and lists of children. These are no doubt members of the above families, but I have been unable prove to the connections:

Robert Sampson married Ann Bagneer. Their eleven children were: William, Ann Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Robinette, Martha C., Louisiana, Robert H., Laura T. Melinda, Virginia, and Augustina.

Martha Sampson married a Smith and had four children.

Archibald Sampson, son of Richard, Sr., married in 1837 Amanda Carpenter, a daughter of George Carpenter, whose father, John, founded in 1799 Carpenter's Fort in Kentucky. Archibald Sampson was commissioned by Governor Desha in 1825 in the 5th Kentucky Regiment, which looks as though he had taken up his residence in Kentucky.

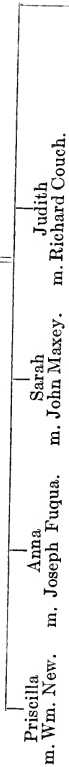
Elizabeth Ann Sampson married David Royster and they had seven children, one named Sampson Royster.

Ann Sampson married a Thatcher, and had three children. Following are the charts of this line: (See Charts 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.)

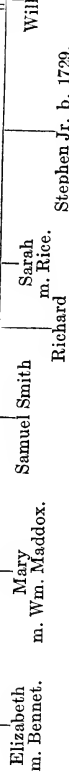
CHART 32

JOHN SAMPSON, of Barbados
m. Elizabeth _____.

FRANCIS SAMPSON m. Bridgett B _____ d. 1644.
Patented land in Goochland
County, Virginia, in 1725.



Stephen, Sr., of Douglas
Parish, m. Mary Woodson,
of Huguenot descent,
Capt. of Militia in Gooch-
land County, Va., in reign
of Geo. I, 1714. Died 1768.



Stephen Jr. b. 1729.
Vestryman in
Church in Gooch-
land Co. in 1744.

Eliz. Barbara, b.
1768. m. Capt.
George Robards
in 1785.

Archibald
d. unmarried.

CHART 33

JOHN SAMPSON of Barbados
m. Elizabeth _____.

FRANCIS SAMPSON
m. Bridgett B_____
d. 1744.

STEPHEN, Sr.
m. Mary Woodson
d. 1768.

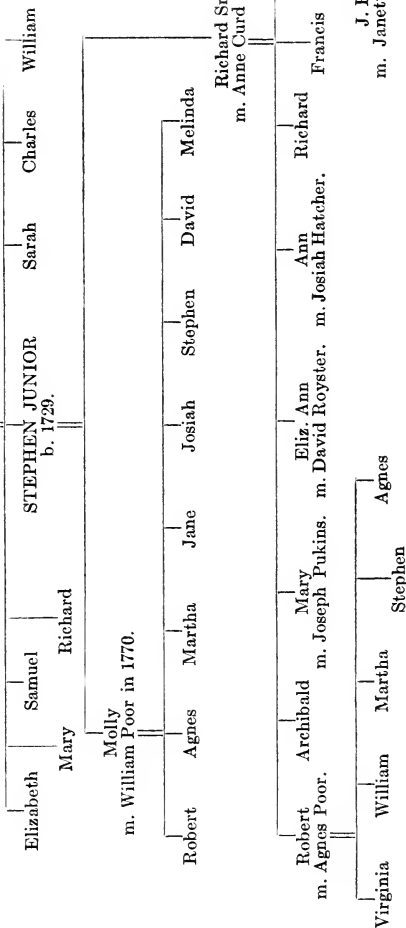


CHART 34

JOHN SAMPSON of Barbados
m. Elizabeth _____.

FRANCIS SAMPSON
m. Bridgett B_____
d. 1744.

STEPHEN SENIOR
m. Mary Woodson.
d. 1768.

STEPHEN JUNIOR
b. 1729.

RICHARD SENIOR
m. Anne Curd 1771.

Robert _____ Elizabeth _____ Richard, Jr. _____ Ann _____ Francis S.

J. Price
m. Janetta Rogers.

Margaret _____ Elizabeth _____
m. Micajah Clark. m. Montaprise

Thornton Thomas
m. sister of Major
Booth.

George W. _____ William _____
b. 1784. m. Roxy Ann b. 1782.

William Junior

Arabella Booth _____ William Roscoe
m. R. H. Beane, Samp- went to Illinois about
sons Wharf, Va. 1871.

Thornton _____ Bookers _____
Thornton (all of Miskimon, Va.)

CHART 35

JOHN SAMPSON of Barbados
m. Elizabeth _____.

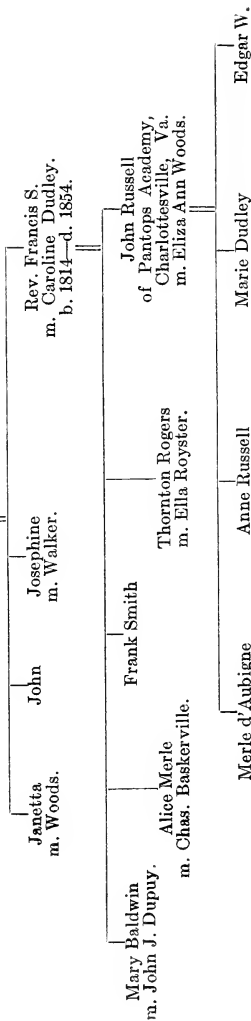
FRANCIS SAMPSON
m. Bridgett B. _____.
d. 1744.

STEPHEN SENIOR
m. Mary Woodson.
d. 1768.

STEPHEN JUNIOR
b. 1729.

RICHARD SENIOR
m. Anne Curd 1771.

RICHARD JUNIOR
Farmer in Goochland County, Va.
b. about 1774. d. aged 90 years.
m. Mary Rogers.



JOHN SAMPSON of Barbados
m. Elizabeth _____

FRANCIS SAMPSON

STEPHEN SENIOR

STEPHEN JUNIOR

RICHARD SENIOR

Robert J. Price Archibald Amanda Carpenter, of Kentucky. Richard Jr. Mary Elizabeth A. Ann Francis S. m. Eliza Jane Smith.

Edwin Mary Eliza m. H. Harris. Julia S. m. Joseph Wren. Emily Jane m. John T. Sublett. Francis Jefferson m. Sarah M. Shiflett.

Martha Ann John Price m. Susie M. Bass. Willis Anderson m. Lena Anderson. Frank H.

Henrietta E. m. Ra. Branch. Richard Winston John Price m. Susie M. Bass. Bertha D.

Francis Jefferson m. Mary E. Cooley, 403 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. John Price Willow Harvey Mary Ann Etta H. m. H. Horton, Utica, N. Y. Susie Cabell m. Dr. E. F. Fener, Henderson, N. C. Carter W. m. K. Hutchinson, South Richmond.

Still another family of Sampsons who settled in Virginia and whose ancestry is uncertain was that of William, who came from England to Halifax County, Parish of Antrim, who made a will in 1793. In this will he bequeaths to his wife, Jinney; a daughter Martha, who married John Moore; Mary, who married a Twidwell; Elizabeth, who married a Snowdy; and Judith; also one son Francis.

Francis married Catherine ————— and had children. Her will mentions Stephen and Dennis Morgan. Some of the relatives advised me that Stephen had two brothers who were in the War in 1812, and in the battle of New Orleans under Jackson. One brother was killed and one never heard from. But as the mother, Catherine, made her will in 1838 and mentions two sons, she must have known the whereabouts of the one who was supposed to have disappeared.

Stephen was born about 1775. He married Sarah Sims and moved from Virginia to Tennessee. Stephen died about 1850. Stephen and Sarah had four children: Robert, Johnson, Coleman Sims and Stephen II.

Stephen Sampson, II, married Katherine Dawson and had three children:

(1) Mary J., who married Fisher, and lives in Lancaster, Tennessee.

(2) Titus, who lives in Carthage, Tennessee.

(3) T. J., who lives in Glasgow, Kentucky.

John, son of Stephen and Sarah, married Susanna Snoddy, and had seven children.

(1) Thomas Jefferson, born 1845, married Mary Susan West.

(2) Samuel Davis, born 1843, died 1843.

(3) James Wilburn, born 1841, died 1863. Fought in the Confederate Army.

(4) Stephen Robertson, born 1839, died 1846.

(5) Lucy Ann, born 1839, died 1903.

(6) George Washington, born 1836, died 1902. Fought in Civil War.

(7) Benjamin Franklin, born 1834, died 1891.

Thomas Jefferson, who married Mary Susan West, lives in Red Boiling Springs, Macon County, Tennessee.

Coleman Sims Sampson, son of Stephen and Sarah, was born in 1810 and married Polly Skelton. His son, Dr. Coleman Sims Sampson, is still living in Rome, Smith County, Tennessee. Dr. Sampson is now in his 73rd year and has been practicing medicine the last fifty-three years. He also served his town four years in the State legislature. Much of this record has been given me by Dr. Sampson.

Nancy, a daughter of Stephen and Sarah, married William Dawson; and another daughter, Drucella, married Thomas Ligon.

The two following notes show also that the Sampsons were early interested in Virginia:

The Ship "Furtherance," of 180 tons, Mr. Sampson, master, with 80 passengers, left England in June, 1622, for Virginia.

Also:

The ship "Sampson" arrived in Virginia, April 22, 1619, with 50 emigrants, who settled on Ward's Creek.

The *Virginia Magazine*, as well as *The William and Mary Quarterly*, have a number of references to members of the Sampson family. In the *College Quarterly* they give two Indians, named John and Thomas Sampson, as

enrolled among their students in 1754. As early as 1673 a Thomas Sampson is mentioned as assisting in Appraising an estate in James City County.

In Henrico County, John Sampson married Mary Beauchamp, whose family was of St. Giles without Cripplegate, in London. Her brother, John Beauchamp, a merchant in London, wills land both in England and Virginia to her.

In Isle of Wight County lived James Sampson, whose will is published in the *College Quarterly*. He had three children: a son, James, and two daughters. Some of the descendants are still living in Virginia.

James Sampson's will indicates an old English gentleman; he wills his "Silver bowles and silver wine cuppes," also "silver spoones with nobbs at the ends" to different children. To one of his sons-in-law he bequeathes "a blew silk sash and a coasting coat, together with a pair of buck shoes that have silver buckles on them."

In James City County, Thomas Sampson was granted 202 acres of land, near a branch of Coxes Swamp, April 10, 1666. This is no doubt the same Thomas who appraised the Wigginson estate in 1673.

There is record of a Davis Sampson being appointed an Ensign in 1798; of a Joseph Sampson in Lancaster County; a John Sampson in Orange County in 1785; of two John Sampsons in Gloucester County in 1783-1784.

There is a town named Sampson in Augusta County, Virginia, and in correspondence with the Postmaster, Mr. Alexander Yancy Sampson, I secured the following history. His grandfather was William Sampson, who married a Sarah Sampson. He died aged 97 years, and

had five children: Bluford Marshall, Franklin, Peachie, Virginia and Marie.

Bluford Marshall Sampson, son of William and Sarah, married Jennette Peterfish. He died in 1892, aged 81 years. His children were Layton Milton, S. Elizabeth, Margaret A., Joseph B., Mary Ann, and Alexander Yancy.

Layton Milton Sampson, son of Bluford and Jennetta, married Sarah R. Humphreys, and has eight children: Alice, Cora, Lillie, John A., Mollie, Nettie, Walter, and Howard, who is in the U. S. Army.

Alexander Yancy Sampson, son of Richard and Jennetta, married Mary Jane McAusland, and had six children: Perry Lee, William Yancy, David Glenn, Charles Alexander, Hugh Bluford, and Joseph Franklin.

Mr. Alexander Y. Sampson, has been a merchant at Harriston, Augusta County, Virginia for 28 years. He had the post office of Sampson established and managed it until it was discontinued in 1910 and removed to Harriston only a few miles distant. Mr. Alexander Sampson thinks his grandfather, William, came from Scotland to this country. William settled first in Green County, then moved to Albemarle County and finally located in Augusta County, where he died.

A most interesting note in the *William and Mary College Quarterly* is that "Old Stephen Sampson, of St. James, Northam Parish, and Sarah Johnson, were married in September 1753." Their children were:

Sarah born 1757.

Elizabeth born 1759.

Ann born 1763.

William born 1765.

Jean born 1768.

Stephen born 1769.

James J. born 1772.

Another note states "Stephen Sampson was buried, their old, very honest Grandfather, in 1773."

Another note states that Stephen Sampson, a boy, was taken from the Otter as prisoner of war in 1776, which must have been "Old Stephen's" son, born 1769.

Northumberland County gives a George Sampson in Sampson in 1784; Joseph in 1782; William, and William Jr., in 1782. There is still a town in Northumberland County called Sampsons Wharf, and a number of the Sampson descendants are living there. Mr. R. H. Beane, whose mother was a Sampson, is Postmaster of Sampson's Wharf.

At a town called "Burgess Store," in the same county, is a James Sampson, and at Miskimon there are three Sampson brothers: Frank K., Thornton, and Booker.

In Caroline County, Jenny Sampson married Fred Bourne, February 1, 1796.

Philip Sampson was Captain of the Virginia Continental Regiment, March 1777.

John Sampson, of Caroline County, was a soldier in 1758.

Richard Sampson, of Charlotte County, was Corporal in 1st Virginia Regiment, February 7, 1780.

There were two John Sampsons in Rappahannock County, one as early as 1678.

Also, a record of the ship "Mary," of London, sailing from Virginia in July 1705, in command of Master Jeremy Sampson.

Still another family of Sampsons of importance in Virginia is that one whose ancestors lived in County Fife, Scotland.

George Sampson the first known of this line was born in Dumfermline in 1763 and died in 1804. He married Euphemia Lessels Gray in 1797, and there are records of three children.

(1) Alexander who came to Richmond, Virginia, and died unmarried.

(2) John, who was a member of Parliament in Scotland. He married Janet Stewart. They had four children: John, Charles, George and Euphemia.

Euphemia married a Reid. George is still living in Dumfermline, aged 85. He married Mary Ann Scotland and they had two sons: John aged 48, and Robert age 44. Robert lives at 58 Victoria Street, Dumfermline, and to him I am indebted for many of these notes.

(3) George Lessels Sampson, son of George and Euphemia, was born in Newton-of-Kircaldy in 1798. He came to New York City, when nineteen years of age, and later settled in Richmond Virginia.,

He married, first, Jane Graves and second, Martha Watson. The children were:

(1) George Graves Sampson, who married Miss King and had a daughter, Graves Euphemia Sampson.

(2) Virginia C. Sampson who died.

(3) Euphemia Sampson who married Thomas A. Haley of Louisville, Kentucky.

(4) Norman D. Sampson who married Rosalie Aylett. Miss Aylett was a direct descendant of the celebrated Patrick Henry of Virginia.

(5) Alfred Sampson married Miss Green.

(6) Henry L. Sampson.

(7) Laura Sampson married Adrian Van Sinderen.

(8) Edwin D. Sampson married Mary Isabella Rutherford, they had four children:

(1) Edwin Dewitt Sampson, the author.

(2) Marion D. Sampson.

(3) Isabel Sampson.

(4) Edwin D. Sampson of Richmond, Virginia, who has materially assisted me in this account of his ancestors.

A short account of some Virginia Sampsons is that of a John Sampson of Culpeper, Culpeper County, who made his will in 1778. His wife was Mary ————— and they had four children.

(1) William, who was born in 1761 in Culpeper. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Married Sallie Coleman in 1784 and eventually moved to Harrison County, Kentucky and later to Franklin County.

(2) Joseph Sampson born in Culpeper, Virginia in 1762. Served in the Revolutionary War. He married Polly Coleman in 1784.

(3) Thomas Sampson.

(4) Rhoda Sampson married Martin Barnes in 1787.

Another short record is of a Samuel Sampson who was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland in 1797. Married Ann Thompson and died in Philadelphia in 1879.

Three children are given:

(1) Orlando F., who married Sarah Jane Koseman. Their son James Iler Sampson lives in Philadelphia.

(2) Mary Sampson.

(3) James Sampson born 1832, married a Duffy in 1855. They had six children, Elizabeth, Sallie, Caroline, James, Mary and Samuel.

Samuel married Ida M. Saunders and moved to Roanoke, Virginia where he died in 1913. The children are, Clark, Albert W., William, Edward, Ernest, Vivian and Ethel.

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