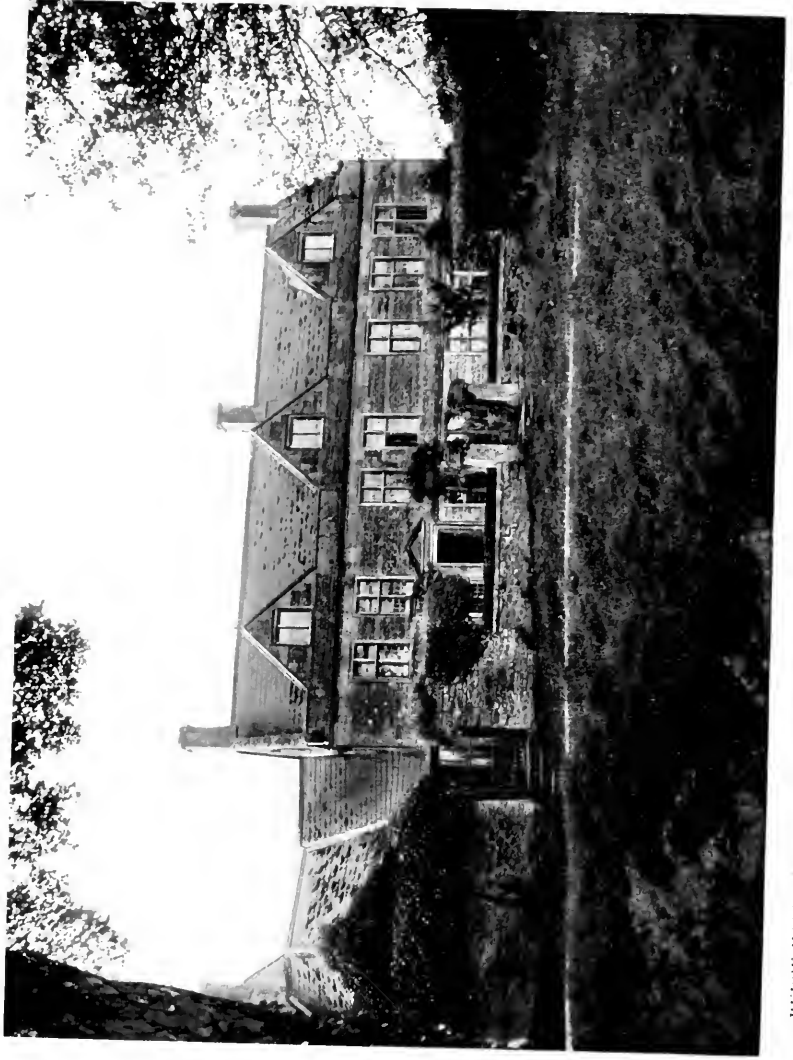


The Tree Family
AND ITS CONNECTIONS
in England and America

*Two hundred copies of this book
have been printed from the type*



RUDGE HALL, NEAR BECKINGTON, CO. SOMERSET, ENGLAND, THE ANCIENT SEAT OF THE TREE FAMILY

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE

AND ITS CONNECTIONS
in England and America

EDITED BY
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, LL.B.

Author of "Memoranda Relating to the Ancestry and Family of Honorable Levi P. Morton," "Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," "Genealogy of Harry Alden Richardson," "History of the Bringhurst Family, with Notes on the Clarkson, DePeyster, and Boude Families," "Chronicles of the Yerkes Family with Notes on the Leech and Rutter Families," "History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia," "History of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia," and Editor of "The Journal of the Reverend Silas Constant," and "Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families."

"To know of one's fathers that they were virtuous and brave, is to help much in the preservation of virtue and fortitude in ourselves."

HOWARD M. JENKINS

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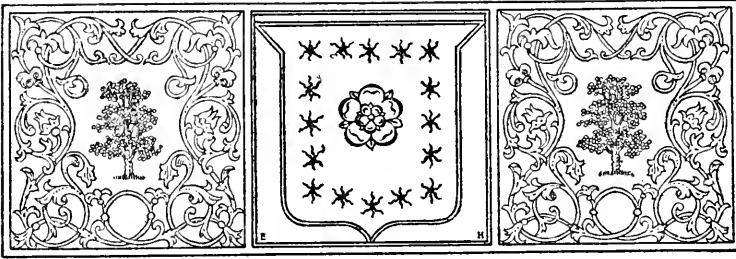
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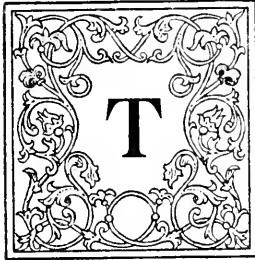
This volume is chiefly composed of material furnished me by members of the Tree Family.

J. G. L.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND



THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND



THE surname, or, as frequently written sirename, began to be generally adopted in England about the time of the Norman Conquest. But the origin of a particular addition to the christian name, though it immediately concerns every man who feels an honest pride in being recognized as of his father's race, is sometimes difficult to trace and is often indeterminate. Among the surnames that almost defy derivation, few are more perplexing to localize or classify than that of Tree. It may be simply a contribution from the face of nature, or, it may find a parent-stem in the Norman Treise, which had representatives of highly respectable station in Cornwall in the sixteenth century; or, with the thirteenth century perfix atte, implying residence, if not possession, as atte tree—which was at the river and not at the tree—it may find a survival

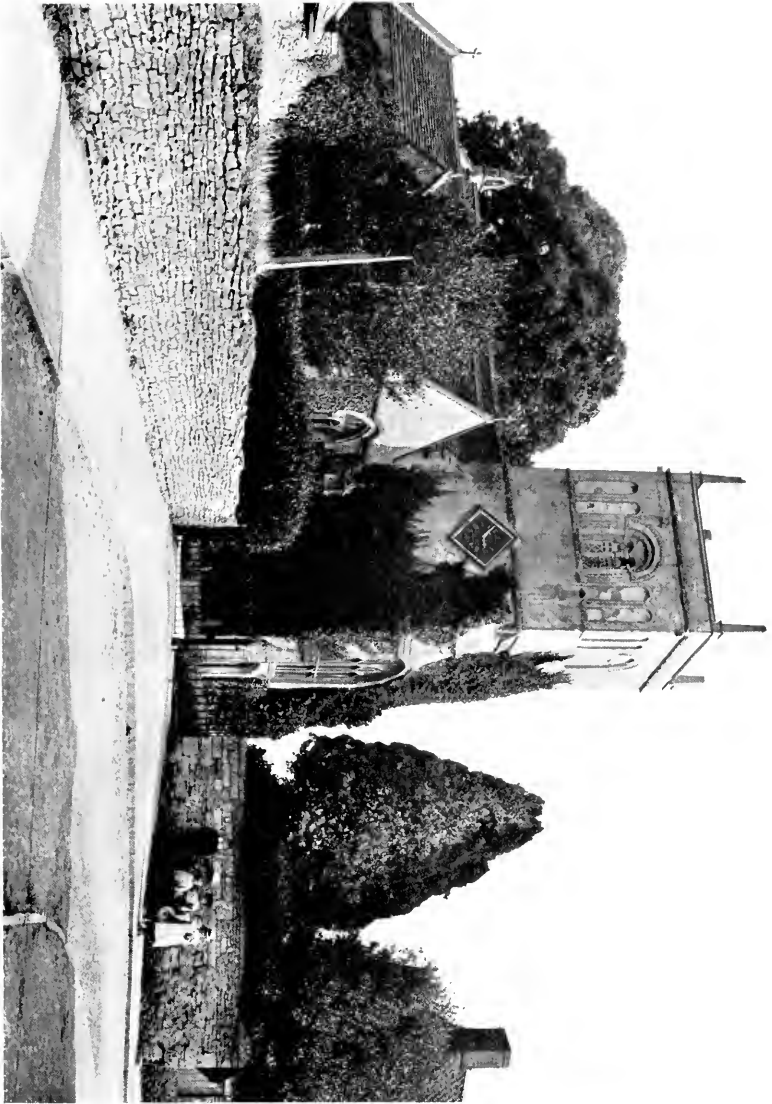
THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

of the Anglo-Saxon, along with such names as Atte Bridge, Atte Stile, Atte Well, Atte Water. With the lapse of time *atte*, like the Norman *de*, was in many cases dropped, as the persons using it lost their estates, or changed their place of residence, but, removing into various parts of the country as fancy or necessity, pleasure or duty, might suggest, transmitted the distinctive feature of the patronymic as an inheritance of a remote and otherwise unknown ancestry.

Difficult as the Tree surname may be to classify, it can be localized practically to Somersetshire where the family enjoyed for several centuries the ownership of extensive landed estates. It is found in that shire in the Parish of Beckington as early at least as the reign of Henry the Eighth; and in deeds, wills, or other documents, recorded or filed in the public archives, in which the names of its male members appear, they are, in the main, styled gentlemen, in accordance with the custom prevailing in English conveyancing, even down to the present period, of identifying the parties to solemn instruments by the occupation pursued or the social position held by them. And, it may be added, the Trees seem to have exercised the influence, socially and otherwise, which ordinarily pertains to the life of an English country gentleman.*

Rudge Hall, situated in the little hamlet of Rudge,

* The coat armour of the Tree family is thus given in Burke's General Armory: Ar. a rose within an orle of estoiles gu. *Crest*—an oak tree fruited ppr.



THE CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY, AT BERKINGTON, CO. SOMERSET, ENGLAND

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

about a mile east of the village of Beckington, constituted the family residence of the Trees of Somersetshire, certainly as far back as the reign of Charles the Second. The house, or Hall as it was, and still is, called, which belonged to and was always occupied by some of the family, was rebuilt about the beginning of the Eighteenth Century by one of its members of that epoch. It is a solid and large stone structure. The property was finally sold about 1870, and is no longer in the possession of the family.

Beckington itself is a parish or village on the high road from Frome to Bath, three miles north-east from Frome and ten miles south-east of Bath. It contains the church of St. Gregory,—an ancient building of stone in the transition style. The tower is of Norman date, and the front, a fine example of the same period. On the north side of the chancel are three recumbent effigies, and there are also brasses to John St. Maur, ob. 1485, and Elizabeth (Darrel) his wife, ancestors of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset, and to John Compton, merchant, ob. 1510 and Elizabeth his wife. In the north aisle is an inscribed slab with bust, to Samuel Danyell, a historical poet and for some time poet-laureate, who was interred here in October, 1619. The church has three hundred sittings. The register dates from 1559, and contains an entry that Charles the Second passed here after the battle of Worcester, September 3rd, 1651. The living is a manorial rectory with that of Standerwick annexed, worth eight hundred

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

pounds per annum, besides residence and seventy-two acres of glebe land. Beckington was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth, and was the birth place of Thomas de Beckington, a plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with France and who was Bishop of Bath and Wells (1443-1465).

Beckington Castle and the Manor House are specimen mansions of early date. Seymours Court, about half a mile east, and now a farm house, was the seat of Sir Thomas Seymour, who married Queen Catharine Parr, widow of Henry the Eighth. Baron Seymour was the brother of the Protector Somerset, by whose order he was executed for high treason 10 March, 1548.

It was not until the 27th year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, that is to say, 1536, that the British Parliament enacted the law requiring all marriages, baptisms, and burials throughout the kingdom to be recorded in registers kept for that purpose by the parish churches. Before that time, such facts were usually found entered, if anywhere, in family papers, or became traditions handed down from generation to generation in the family. In connection with the promulgation of the Registry Act, it is interesting to find that one of the first clergy to give effect to the same, was the Reverend Robert Tree, Rector of the Parish of Westerfield, in the Archdeanory of Suffolk, evidence of which fact is found in the following introductory note in the "Register Booke" of the Parish:

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

“The Register Booke for Westerfield of Marriages, Christning & Burialls.

M. That whereas it hath pleased the King's Grace *to* command evry pson Vicar or Curatt shall keep one Booke or Register to inscrib all the Names of such psons as shal be maryed christned or Buryed wth in theer prsh for ther time & in like manner evry one succeeding to observe & keep the same forme & manr according as the King's Injunction maketh mencion—Wherefor be it knowen to evy man that the eight day of March in the xxxist yeare of the Reigne of King Henry the eight this booke was made for the Church of Westerfield & here is inscribed all the names of such psons as hereto hath byn Christned maryed & buryed in the forsaid church.

p. me ROBERT J. TREE,
Rector.”

The first entry concerning the Tree family made in the registers of the Church of St. Gregory before mentioned, is that of the marriage of John Davis and Selina Tree, May 25th, 1562, which is not long after the period that registers began to be kept. The first entry of a burial is that of William Tree, March 1, 1573, while the first baptism registered, is that of John Tree, October 29, 1561. The following are the entries found on these registers:

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

MARRIAGES.

- 1562, May 25, John Davis and Selina Tree.
1566, July 18, John Parsons and Margaret Tree.
1567, November 24, John Tree and Alice Russell.
1583, November 8, Alexander Jordan and Johanna Tree.
1640, November 2, Thomas Knight and Elizabeth Tree,
by Mr. John Farwell, parson of Laverton.
1757, Banns, Samuel Stafford and Ann Tree.
1758, December 25, James Sloper and Ann Tree.
1760, January 17, Robert Payton and Elizabeth Tree.
1770, April 16, James Read and Mary Tree.
1771, April 22, James Humphreys and Susanna Tree.
1801, July 14, Charles Chislett and Anne Tree.

BAPTISMS.

- 1561, October 29, John Tree.
1583, April 20, Alisia Tree.
1584, February 11, *Lambert Tree*.
1589, March 5, William Tree.
1592, August 19, Maria Tree.
1609, February 18, Margaret Tree, daughter of John Tree.
1613, January 3, William Tree, son of John Tree.
1614, September 28, John Tree, son of John Tree.
1615, ——— ———, Augustus Tree, son of John Tree.
1616, May 10, Richard Tree, son of John Tree.
1617 November 23, John Tree, son of John Tree.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

- 1619, November 1, Alice Tree, daughter of John Tree.
1622, February 14, Elizabeth Tree, daughter of John Tree.
1624, September 19, Mary Tree, daughter of John Tree.
1642, September 4, William, son of John Tree.
1651, May 8, *Lambert*, son of John and Mary Tree.
1654, April 12, James, son of John and Elizabeth Tree.
1709, October 13, Susanna, daughter of James and Susanna Tree.
1711, December 23, James, son of James and Susanna Tree.
1715, September 25, John, son of James and Jane Tree.
1717, April 23, Simon, son of James and Jane Tree.
1719, June 30, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Jane Tree.
1726, September 16, *Lambert*, son of James and Jane Tree.
1735, April 15, *Lambert*, son of Simon and Ann Tree.
1736, December 23, Simon, son of Simon and Ann Tree.
1737, November 6, James, son of Simon and Ann Tree.
1739, March 29, Ann, daughter of Simon and Hannah Tree.
1739, March 29, Elizabeth, daughter of Simon and Hannah Tree.
1741, November 12, Betty, daughter of Simon and Hannah Tree.
1741, December 25, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Tree.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

- 1743, August 12, Ann, daughter of Simon and Ann Tree.
1744 July 7, John, son of John and Ann Tree.
1744, July 8, John, son of Thomas and Mary Tree.
1753, September 12, Mary, daughter of Simon and Elinor Tree.
1770, August 22, Elizabeth Ballard, daughter of William and Elizabeth Tree.
1778, August 17, Susannah, daughter of *Lambert* and Ruth Tree.
1781, April 15, Ann, daughter of *Lambert* and Ruth Tree.

BURIALS.

- 1573, March 1, William Tree.
1581, June 6, John Tree.
1586, May 13, John Tree's child unbaptized.
1589, December 19, William Tree.
1591, September 4, Mary Tree.
1607, May 30, John Tree.
1610, June 24, Johán Try.
1614, September 29, John Tre, son of John Tre.
1622, November 14, Margaret Tree, daughter of John Tree.
1630, January 23, Alice, wife of John Tree.
1657, October 11, Ann, wife of John Trye the elder.
1661, November 1, John Tree, the elder.
1685, September 24, Elizabeth, wife of John Tree.
1686, April 15, John Tree.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

- 1687, September 24, Elizabeth, wife of John Tree.
September 27, Catharine Bourne made affidavit that she was buried in woollen only.
- 1688, April 15, John Tree. April 20, Susanna Broadrib made affidavit that he was buried in woollen only.
- 1712, January 17, Susanna, wife of James Tree.
- 1714, July 3, Mr. James Tree's two infants.
- 1729, December 3, James Tree.
- 1732, October 8, *Lambert*, son of James and Jone Tree.
- 1737, November 10, James, son of Simon and Ann Tree.
- 1739, May 11, Barbara, wife of John Tree.
- 1741, April 4, Joan Tree, widow.
- 1744, July 7, Ann, wife of John Tree.
- 1745, February 11, Simon Tree.
- 1746, February 23, Ann, wife of Simon Tree.
- 1759, November 15, Widow Tree.
- 1761, December 29, Mr. Simon Tree.
- 1787, October 10, Elizabeth Tree.
- 1788, February 12, Hannah Tree.
- 1790, October 5, Mrs. Tree.
- 1803 May 7, *Mr. Lambert Tree*.

During the period of the Revolution in England, and for some years following, many of the churches were either closed altogether, or were taken possession of by the Cromwellians and used for secular purposes, which accounts for the lack of chronological sequence of entries in many of the church registers.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

In addition to the foregoing entries in the registers of the parish church at Beckington, two Tree family bibles (dated respectively 1650 and 1682, and at this time in the possession of Mrs. M. A. Olive of Bath, England, a great granddaughter of *Lambert Tree* of Beckington) contain a number of interesting entries. The first is that which records the birth of Elizabeth Tree in the year 1658 in the parish of Beckington. The second is that of the marriage of Simon Tree to Elizabeth Hippen, no dates being given. Then follow entries of the birth of issue resulting from the latter marriage, as follows: Mary, born 1693; Elizabeth born 1697; Susanna, born 1699; Simon (who is recorded as second son) born 1701.

The last named Simon, second son of Simon and Elizabeth (nee Hippen) Tree, lived at Rudge, and was married twice (as is recorded in the family bible), first, to Anne, daughter of James Collins, of the parish of Dunmington, co Somerset, gentleman, by which marriage there were three children, namely: *Lambert Tree*, born in 1734; William Tree, born in 1736, and Elizabeth Tree, born in 1741. The second marriage of Simon Tree was to Eleanor Band, and took place at Bath Abbey, 1 May, 1749. By her, he had one child, Mary Tree, born in 1755.

Lambert Tree, son of Simon Tree by his wife Anne Collins is recorded in one of these bibles as having by Ruth his wife, two daughters: Susanna Tree, born in 1778, and Ann Tree, born in 1781. He continued



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY AT BEPTON, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

to occupy Rudge Hall after the death of his father, from whom, under his will, the son succeeded to the title of the property. Susanna Tree, the eldest daughter, married John Pearce, and died without issue; Anne Tree, the other daughter, married Charles Chislett, of Warminster co. Wilts, and by him had the following children, as appears from the bible entries: Anne Tree Chislett, born 1802; Susan Tree Chislett, born in 1804; Jane Tree Chislett, born in 1805; Lambert Tree Chislett, born in 1808, and Maria Tree Chislett, born in 1810. Of these children, Anne Tree Chislett and Lambert Tree Chislett never married; and while their sisters Susan and Maria married, they left no issue. Jane Tree Chislett married John Sturgis, and had by him six children.

William Tree, second son of Simon Tree by his wife Anne Collins, went to reside upon his estate near Upton-Scudamore, co. Wilts, where the Tree family had large landed interests. He married twice. By the first wife, he had a daughter who died young, and there is no mention in the bible of issue by the second marriage.

The village of Upton-Scudamore, near which William Tree resided, is about five miles from Beckington. It contains an extremely interesting church of Gothic or early English style of architecture, dating back to the twelfth century, with a baptismal font said to be of the period of Alfred the Great. The walls are covered with tablets commemorating the decease of parish-

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

ioners of note, several bearing names of persons who have intermarried with the Trees of Somersetshire.

The church books record that William Tree was present at Parish meetings from 1776 to 1800, and that his grand-nephew and the grandson of Lambert Tree of Rudge Hall, Lambert Tree Chislett, served as churchwarden in 1838-9. The parish register contains the following entries referring to the Tree family:

BURIALS.

- 1801, February 4, William Tree Esq. in the 65th year of his age.
- 1846, June 3d, Lambert Tree Chislett, aged 37.
- 1848, Maria Tree Pearce, aged 38.
- 1850, Susanna Tree Pearce of Rudge, aged 71.

MARRIAGES.

- 1801, July 9th, John Pearce and Susanna Tree.
- 1832, June 9th, Thomas Sturgis and Susan Tree Chislett.
- 1832, June 9th, John Sturgis and Jane Tree Chislett.
- 1839, Robert Taylor and Susan Tree Sturgis, widow, daughter of Charles Chislett.
- 1846, Isaac Goodwin Pearce and Maria Tree Chislett.

Aside from the entries in the Tree family bibles, it appears from old deeds, transcripts of wills and other documents, now in the possession of a member of the

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

family, that the first Simon Tree, he who married Elizabeth Hippen in 1658, had two brothers, named respectively, James and Lambert, and that their father's name was John Tree. It further appears from the same documents that James Tree had three sons named respectively, James, John and Simon. Lambert Tree, the other brother, seems not to have married. He went to London from his native parish of Beckington when very young, and engaged in trade. He was successful, and during his life, besides acquiring a fortune, he was elected in 1703, master of one of the liveried companies of London, in which office he served some years. This was then, as it is now, considered a high honor for a citizen of London. His residence in that city was in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, where he died, August, 1738, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. By his will, made in 1736, and on file among the archives of Somerset House, he mentions his nephews, James, John, and Simon, as the sons of his late brother James Tree, to each of whom he gave certain parcels of landed property in Somersetshire, and to the last named nephew, Simon Tree, the residue of his estate, real and personal.

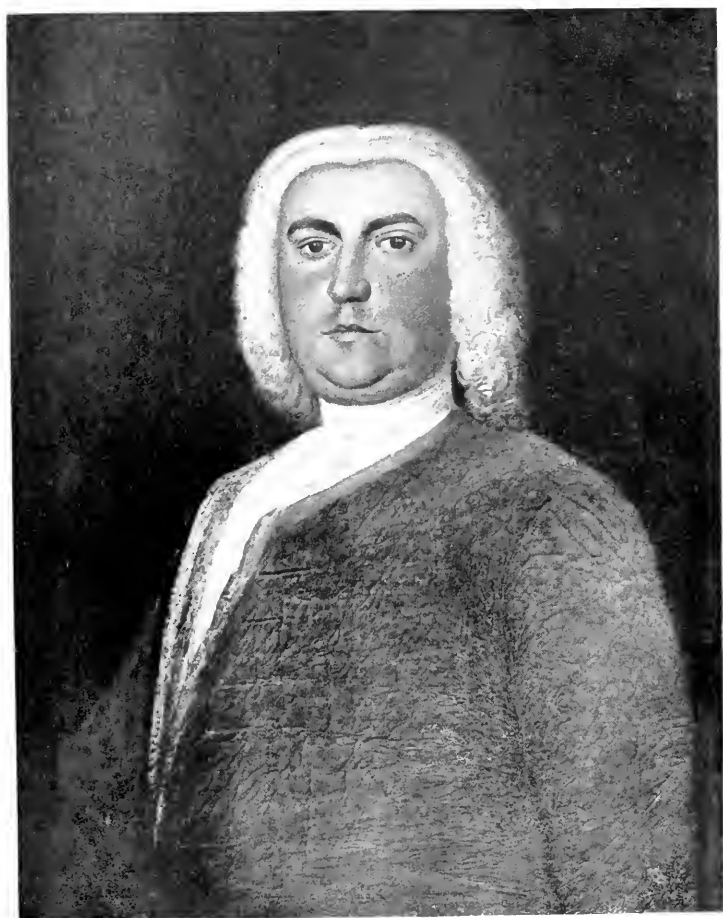
Mrs. M. A. Olive, now residing at Bath, England, is a daughter of Jane Tree Chislett by her marriage with John Sturgis of Warminster, co. Wilts. The mother of Jane was Anne Tree, daughter of Lambert Tree of Rudge Hall, and wife of Charles Chislett of Wilts. Mrs. Olive possesses four portraits of life

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

size, painted in oil, one representing her great-great-grandfather, Simon Tree, the other three being those of his wife, Anne, and their two sons, Lambert and William when they were children of about three and five years respectively. The illustrations herewith interleaved are copies of such portraits. Besides the portraits and the two family bibles mentioned, she possesses other relics of the Tree family, including several silver spoons and a silver tobacco box, which belonged to the Lambert Tree who resided at London as before mentioned. The lid of the box bears the family arms, and on the bottom is engraved "L T. 1709."

The Trees of England were chiefly localized to Somerset, Wilts, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex and Kent counties, but it is believed that they had their beginning in Somerset, from whence branches of the family spread into the other counties above named. Some of its members seem to have reached London and its vicinity from the family nest in Somerset, as early as the seventeenth century, and this is not a matter of surprise, as London was then, as it has since continued to be, the great political, commercial and social maelstrom of England, drawing and continuing to draw many of the ambitious and adventurous among her people, from every district in the kingdom.

It is to be remembered also that in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, Bristol, Plymouth, and other places along the south and east coasts constituted the chief ports of



SIMON TREE, 2ND, BORN 1701

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

the kingdom, and that the young men born and reared in the counties such as Somerset, Sussex, Suffolk, Kent and Gloucester, which bordered upon, or were near the British channel, naturally took to the sea and pursued the calling of mariners, which in those days of sailing ships, was surrounded by a glamour, and possessed a fascination for the young and adventurous that it does not in the later days of steam navigation.

The harbours of Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Ipswich, were at that period crowded with ships sailing to remote parts of the world, and especially to America, which was just then exciting intense interest as a country *de l'avenir*. Members of the Tree family were, in all probability, influenced by the prevailing taste and ambition of the young men of their day and generation.

While the Tree family seems to have had its chief habitat in Somersetshire, and to have had a continuous residence there for over four hundred years, it is found to have had representatives in various parts of England.

William Trees, of co. Norfolk, died in 1494, when his will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Richard Trees, of London, gent, died in London in 1537, leaving a will.

Nicholas Tree inherited thirty-three shillings four pence, under the will of James Mortymer, of Sandford, Devonshire, dated 19 October, 1558.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

Richard, son of Richard Tree, was baptized, 17 November, 1616, at St. James Church, Clerkenwell, London, the records of which note the burial of Richard, son of John Tree, 23 February, the same year.

William Tree, of Hawkhurst, co. Kent, and Frances Nash were married, 6 April, 1597.

Laurence Tree, of Brede, Sussex, died in 1631, when his will was proved by his brother, Richard Tree.

John Tree, of Brighton, Sussex, died in 1638, as appears from the record of administration on his estate that year.

Roger Tree, of Northamptonshire, executed his will, 6 July, 1637.

Simon Tree, born 1657, is buried in the graveyard at Hempstead, where a stone marks his grave, upon which, as noted in "John Hacketts select epitaphs of illustrious persons," is inscribed the following: "Underneath where you see There lies the body of Simon Tree Who departed this life August 12, 1722, in the 64th year of his age."

Thomas Tree, of Birchington, co. Kent, and Mariam Locker, were married, 1 June, 1670.

Edward Tree, of London, and Mary Prior, were married 20 June, 1650.

John Tree, of London, and Jane Bailey, were married, 5 April, 1664, and had at least the following children, whose baptisms are recorded in the register of



ANN TREE, WIFE OF SIMON TREE, 280

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

St. James Church, Clerkenwell, as follows: Edward, baptized January 16th, 1665; Robert, baptized September 1st, 1668; Ann, baptized June 30th, 1673; Isaac, baptized February 5th, 1677, and Rebecca, baptized March 20th, 1683.

John Tree, mariner, of Shadwell, married, 9 December, 1695, at St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, London, Susanna Emmery.

Catharine Tree married Peter Vandenstein, 25 August, 1718.

The marriage, baptismal, and burial registers of the parish church at Marden in the county of Kent, contain many entries of the name of Tree from about 1729 to a comparatively recent period.

Eliza Tree married John Barnaby of London, 2 October, 1758.

Boyce Tree, of Mile End, died 24 December, 1780, as noted in *Historical Register Chronicle*, volume 30.

John Tree married Elizabeth Walker, 3 December, 1790.

Anna Maria Tree, of London, (1820-1862), married James Bradshaw, Member of Parliament for Coventry. She was a sister of Ellen Tree, the eminent actress who subsequently married Charles Kean.

The registry of the Arch-deaconry of Suffolk shows the solemnization of the marriage, October 17th, 1718, of Lambert Tree of Suffolk, mariner and Mary Rawlings of Walton in the parish church of Walton in

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

Suffolk, according to the rites and ceremonies of the established church.

Conformably with the law prevailing at the period, Lambert Tree filed a bond with the arch-deaconry when the marriage license was issued to him, the condition of which reads as follows:

“The condition of this obligation is such that if hereafter there shall not appear any lawful Lett or Impediment by reason of any pre-contract, consanguinity, affinity or any other lawful means, whatsoever; but that ye above bounden LAMBERT TREE of Walton singleman and MARY RAWLINGS of ye same singlewoman may lawfully solemnize marriage together, and in the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for man and wife according to the laws in that behalf provided. And moreover if there be not at this present time any action, suit, plaint, quarrel or demand moved or depending before any judge ecclesiastical or temporal for or concerning any such lawful impediment between the said parties; nor that either of them be of any better estate or degree than to the judge at the granting of the license is suggested and shall also indemnify and save harmless the above named George Raymond and all other his officer and minister of granting this license.

And lastly, that the said marriage shall be openly solemnized in the church of Walton in the license specified between the hours appointed in the constitutions ecclesiastical confirmed and according to the form of



LAMBERT TREE. B. 1734, SON OF SIMON TREE, 280

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the Book of Common Prayer now by law established.
That then this obligation to be void or else to stand in
full force and virtue.

Lambert  Tree

It appears from the entries in the registers of the parish church of Beckington and the bibles of the Trees of Somerset, that the names of Lambert and John amongst the males, and those of Jane, Mary and Margaret amongst the females, were handed down through each successive generation for hundreds of years. A like disposition to preserve the same names in the family in America can be observed ever since the marriage at Philadelphia, in 1763, of Lambert Tree, sea captain, and Margaret Donaldson. They named their two sons, John and Lambert, respectively, and after John Tree grew up, and married Rebecca Karn, they too selected the same names for two of their sons. Their descendants in turn have continued the name of Lambert until it has passed through five generations in America. The female names have been handed down in like manner. These facts seem to furnish incontrovertible evidence of the connection of the Tree with the family of the same name having its habitat in Somerset for centuries.

THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS AND WILLS EXECUTED BY OR TO MEMBERS OF THE TREE FAMILY IN ENGLAND.*

Indenture made 20th September in the twentieth year of reign of Charles II., anno. dom. 1680, between John Aske of (illegible) County of Wilts and Symon Tree of Rudge in the Parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, conveys land formerly occupied by John Tree father of the said Symon Tree—on a loan for a year.

Indenture of lease made in the 7th year of the reign of William III. A. D. 1695 between John Methuen, Lord of the Liberty and Manor of Beckington, in the County of Somerset and John Tree of Rudge, of certain lands at Rudge.

Indenture made 9th of April 9th year William III. A. D. 1697 between John Methuen of Bishops Canigs in the County of Wilts, Esquire, of the one part and Robert Westcott of Rudge &c lease of certain property in Beckington afterwards owned by the Tree family.

Indenture 3rd of April. 1st year of Queen Anne, 1702 between William Phillips of Rudge and John Powell

* The original deeds which are written on parchment, many of them in early English, are now in the possession of the Honorable Lambert Tree of Chicago. They constitute very interesting specimens of the conveyancing of the period, including a Fine and a Recovery.



WILLIAM TREE, B. 1736, SECOND SON OF SIMON TREE, 286

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of Somerset County, grant of a thousand years of certain lands in Beckington parish, to Powell, which property came later into the possession and ownership of Simon Tree.

Agreement dated October 6th 1702 between John Jeffs and William Sainsbury for and on behalf of the Hon. John Methuen of the one part, and Simon Tree of the City of Westminster of the other part, to convey to the said Simon Tree certain property described at Rudge, parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, before 1st of January ensuing for a consideration of £20 in hand to be paid by the said Simon Tree on the ensealing and delivery of deed.

Indenture made 4th May in the 2nd year Anne A. D. 1703 between the Hon. John Methuen Esq. Lord Chancellor of Ireland of the one part and Simon Tree of the "Citty" of Westminster and Elizabeth his wife of the other part—leases certain properties at Rudge.

Indenture made the 5th day of May in the second year of the reign of Anne A. D. 1703 between the Rt. Hon. John Methuen Esq. Lord Chancellor of Ireland of the one part and Simon Tree of the "Sitty" of Westminster and Elizabeth his wife of the other part—conveys Clifford House, three fulling mills and other property in Beckington parish to said Simon and Elizabeth for a consideration of £870.

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Bond from Richard Solwood to Thomas Salter and Simon Tree (in the Latin language) agreeing to pay them £20—on the 21st June 1720—Bond dated 20th day of January 1719.

Power of Attorney from J. Howell Heard, Ensign in the Lord Mackarr Regiment of foot in the Kingdom of Ireland, Greeting: States that whereas John Heard late of St. James in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, did by his last will dated 31st October 1711 appoint Thomas Salter of Westminster and Simon Tree of St. James, Gentleman, Executors and that they took upon them the burden and execution thereof and have paid debts and legacies of considerable value, and whereas said Thomas Salter and Simon Tree have filed a bill in the High Court of Chancery asking their discharge as Executors &c and whereas all is satisfactory &c, &c., he appoints Captain John Brooks attorney for him &c., &c, to assent to discharge of said Salter and Tree &c, dated 4th December 1721.

Power of Attorney from Lambert Tree of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, to his nephew Simon Tree of Beckington County of Somerset—authorizing him to collect rents debts &c, &c. dated and sealed 11th October 7th year of George II., 1733.

Indenture made 1733 the 19th year of George II. between Simon Tree of Rudge etc Gentleman and

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James Collins Gentleman, of Rudge, and William Godfrey of Paddington Middlesex County Gentleman. Lease for a year of property in parish of Beckington.

Indenture tripartite made 10th day of July 1733 and 7th year of George II., between Simon Tree of Rudge etc Gentleman, James Collins of Dunmington, County Somerset second part and William Godfrey of Paddington etc Gentleman and Anne Collins spinster, daughter of the said James Collins of the third part, marriage settlement, in consideration of £700 paid to said Simon Tree as marriage portion, he settles certain lands on Anne Collins for her use and use of heirs of their joint bodies &c. &c.

Indenture dated 1733 and 7th year of George II., between Simon Tree of Rudge &c Gentleman, of the first part, and James Collins of the parish of Dunmington in the County of Somerset, Gentleman, and William Godfrey of Paddington in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, of the other part—Conveys certain messuages formerly owned and occupied by John Tree late Grandfather of said Simon Tree but now in the possession of the said Simon Tree, and other property on a loan for a year.

At the Court of the Rector of Beckington held 14th March 10th year of George III., A.D.1736, comes Simon Tree and took of the Lord according to the custom of

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the said Manor the reversion of one messuage or tenement situate and being near the cross in Beckington (land and premises described) to pay a yearly rent of 3/- and for a heriot when it shall be open the sum of 4/- and pays the Lord for a fine £30 Document.

Power of Attorney dated 20th August 1738 from Thomas Cradock Executor of the will of Lambert Tree of Westminster to Simon Tree recites that the will devises to his, Lambert Tree's nephew, James Tree, son of his brother James Tree then deceased in fee simple, his farm at Haywood in the parish of Westbury in the County of Wilts. To his nephews John Tree and Simon Tree the other part of the farm at Haywood held by Lord Abingdon on three lives, and to his nephew Simon Tree the son of his late brother Simon Tree deceased, the residue of his personal estate.

Indemnity Bond of £200 to save harmless from wife's dower from same to same dated May 29th 1740 in 13th year of "our sovereign Lord George II., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the Faith and so forth."

Deed of Indenture dated 2nd May 1740 and in the 13th year of George II., between William Phillips of Rudge, parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset Cordwainer, of the first part and Simon Tree of Rudge

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aforesaid, Gentleman, of the other part—in consideration of 141 pounds, conveys certain closes therein or described.

Deed dated May 25th 1740—Same to same of certain other properties.

Receipt of release from William W. Throsher of Rhode in the County of Somerset to Simon Tree for a legacy of £300 paid him under the will of Lambert Tree late of the parish of St. Anns in the Liberty of Westminster in the county of Middlesex made 28th of April 1736. This document states that said Lambert Tree made Simon Tree son of the testator's late brother Simon Tree deceased, residuary legatee and appointed Thomas Cradock of the parish of St. Martin's Executor of his will. That the said Lambert Tree died August 8th, 1738. That said executor Thomas Cradock proved the will in the prerogative Court of Canterbury. Receipt or release of William Throsher dated 7th May 1740.

Indenture made 16th April in the 19th year of the reign of George II. A. D. 1746 between Simon Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the county of Somerset, Gentleman, of the one part and Samuel Singer of Clifford Mill in the same parish, Fuller, of the other part—leases Clifford Mill &c for ten years at an annual rent of £52—and takes &c. &c.

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Release of Dower from Mrs. Eleanor Tree, widow of Simon Tree to Mr. Lambert Tree—Dated January 15th 1762.

Eleanor Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, Widow of Simon Tree late of the same place and parish, Gentleman, deceased, to William Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington aforesaid, Gentleman, son of the said Simon Tree by his first wife Ann Tree, deceased—Release of dower in certain lands in the parishes of Berkeley, Beckington and Standerwick in the said county of Somerset.

Indenture of Lease made 24th December 1775 and in the 15th year of the reign of George III., between Lambert Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, Gentleman, of the one part, and John Halliday of Cloford in the same County, Yeoman, of the other part—leases for term of years properties in Parish of Beckington.

Indenture tripartite made 23rd September 1766 and the 6th year of George III., between Lambert Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, Gentleman (eldest son of Simon Tree late of Rudge aforesaid Gentleman, deceased, by Ann his wife, also deceased who was daughter of James Collins late of the parish of Dunmington in the same county, Gentleman, deceased), of the first part, Samuel Trap-

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stott Cliffords Inn, London, Gentleman, of the second part, and Stephen Skurray of Beckington aforesaid, Gentleman, of the third part, by which Lambert conveys and releases certain lands of the Manor of Beckington in order to cut off estate tail, and suffer a recovery for the purpose of getting an absolute title thereto.

Indenture of Lease dated November 19, 1781 22nd year of George III. between Lambert Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, Gentleman, eldest son and heir at law of Simon Tree late of Rudge aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased and James Coringe Troke of Westbury in the County of Wilts, Plumber and Glazier, of the other part—leases certain premises therein described.

Articles of Agreement dated 11th September 1787 between Lambert Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington in the County of Somerset, Gentleman, of the one part, and Robert Blunt of Froom-Selwood in the said County, Clothier of the other part. Lambert Tree agrees to sell Blunt certain land in Somerset for £11,000.

Receipt of William Tree given to Lambert Tree for £50 paid him, being a legacy under his father's, Simon Tree's will—Receipt dated July 19th 1762.

Receipt from Elinor Tree to Lambert for payment of legacy of £50 under will of Simon Tree.

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The will of James Tree of Rudge within the Parish of Beckington, Somerset County, Gentleman, dated December 1728—Proved March 20, 1730 in the Prerogative court of Canterbury, gives to his wife Joan, and her heirs forever, certain landed property described and certain other estates adjoining that of the Earl of Abingdon in or near Rudge, for life and also his household goods and plate.

To his son, James Tree, certain messuages at Hart-tree, County Somerset.

To his daughter Susanna, certain other described properties in Somerset and £2440.

To his son, Lambert, certain estate at Rudge therein described to hold at his age of 21.

To his son, Simon, he gives a certain estate therein described in Rudge and Standerwick.

To his daughter, Elizabeth, he gives £1200 at her age of 21.

To his son, John, £1100 at his age of 21.

Will of Lambert Tree who died in Westminster Parish Aug. 8, 1738. Will made April 28, 1736—Proved Aug. 21, 1738. Devises the bulk of his estate, which included extensive landed properties in Somerset, to his sister Joan Tree; to his cousin Elizabeth Tree daughter of James Tree; to Simon Tree, son of his late brother, Simon, and James Tree, son of his brother James Tree. This Lambert Tree died a bachelor.

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The Wells District Probate Registry show a number of wills and administrations of members of the Tree family.

The will of Simon Tree of Rudge in the parish of Beckington, Gentleman, dated Nov. 27, 1761. Gives to his son, Lambert Tree, his house at Rudge, also his house at Beckington called "Cliffords" also his houses in Beckington called "Wereatts" and "Phillips"—directs that said Lambert shall pay to Elizabeth Tree, the daughter of said Simon by his first wife Ann Tree, the sum of six hundred pounds when she is twenty-one.

To his son, William, he gives all his messuages in the parish of Berkley, Beckington and Standerwick, which some years before said Simon purchased of Alexander Hilman.

To his wife Eleanor Tree, a certain property in Norton St. Philip called "Hosiers."

To Mary Tree, daughter by his present wife, a certain property which he holds through the Earl of Abingdon.

This will was proved February 6, 1762.

The will of ANNA TREE of Rudge in the Parish of Beckington, Widow—dated January 13, 1788.

To her son-in-law, Samuel Stafford of Dilton's March in the Parish of Westbury, Wilts, she gives the

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property in Rudge which she recently purchased in fee of Mr. John Biggs and Edward Eyter Esq.

To her daughter, Susanna Humphries, the dwelling house at Rudge which she lately bought of Mr. John Tree, and after the decease of said daughter, to her grand-son James Humphries and his heirs forever.

To her said daughter Susanna Humphries and her grand-son James Payton, all the leasehold estate at Rudge which she holds under the Earl of Abingdon and her other leasehold estate being in Frierns field at Rudge which she holds by a lease from the master of St. Magdalen Hospital at Holloway in the City of Bath; these estates being chargeable with an annuity of £8 which she gives to her daughter Elizabeth Carter, wife of William Carter.

To her daughter, Ann Stafford, wife of the said Samuel Stafford, one clear annuity of £5, payable from her said leasehold estates.

To her grand-children, viz:—Ann Dyer, Susanna Stafford, John Stafford, Samuel Stafford, James Stafford, Simon Stafford, James Payton, Joseph Carter, James Humphries, William Humphries and Susanna Humphries, £10 apiece.

Residue of Estate to her three daughters, Ann Stafford, Elizabeth Carter and Susanna Humphries. She appoints her son-in-law, Samuel Stafford and her grand-son James Payton her executors. Will proved March 1st, 1788.

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The following administrations and guardianships are from Wells District Probate Registry:

Estate of Eleanor Tree, of Beckington, June 4, 1763. Administration to Richard Tomlin and Mary his wife, guardians to Mary Tree aged above 7 years, only child of Simon Tree and the said Eleanor.

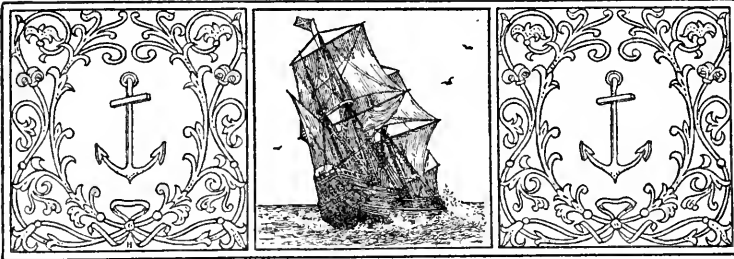
Estate of Eleanor Tree of Beckington, 13th March 1775. James Reed, Gentleman, husband of Mary Reed, formerly Tree. The guardianship of the said Mary has now expired by reason of her full age.

Estate of Elizabeth Tree of Beckington, 13 October 1787. Administration to Lambert Tree, Gentleman, lawful brother and one of the next of kin of Elizabeth Tree late of Beckington, Spinster.

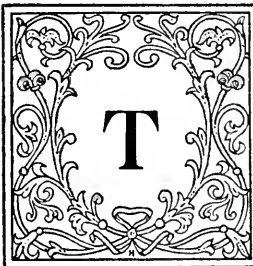
The birth register at Somerset House from 1898 to 1903 shows 106 of the name of Tree recorded, which means according to the ordinary methods of calculation, that there are rather more than 600 persons of the name now living in England (1907). There is a good number in Devon and Somerset, chiefly around Tiverton and Wellington. There are also some in and about London.

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THE surname Tree is found at various points in America during the colonial period. The first of the name to arrive there was Richard Tree, who, with his son John, aged twelve years, was a passenger in the ship "George," which arrived at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1621.*

He settled on a plantation at Blue Point,† near Jamestown, but seems to have removed later to Hogg Island, Northampton County, from which place he was chosen a member of the Virginia Assembly in 1629, and again in 1632, serving in the General assemblies which met in those years.‡ His colleague from the same county in 1629, was John Chew, the ancestor of the Chew families of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

* Hotten's List, page 227.

† Ibid, page 272.

‡ Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia, i, 179,338.

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The name is next met with in New England, in the person of another Richard Tree, who came to Massachusetts before 1667, in which year he was on garrison duty at Dover, New Hampshire, and was of Lynn, Massachusetts, two years later, when he married at that place, Joanna Rogers. Others of the name, later found in New England, are: John Tree, who had a son of the same name baptized at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in March, 1705; Thomas Tree, who was a member of the foot company of Hull, Massachusetts, in 1759, and Captain Francis Tree, a master-mariner, who was of Boston as early as 12 December, 1762, on which day a son Francis was born to him by his wife Bridget, two other children, Susanna and Philip, being also born to them there; Richard Tree, who was a justice of the peace at Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1757, and Lavinia Tree, who married at that place three years later, John Love.

The Tree name is also met with in Maryland in the person of John Tree, who resided in Cecil County, where his will was admitted to probate in 1753, and in the person of Thomas Tree, who served in the Continental Army, as a member of the Fourth Maryland regiment.

Captain LAMBERT TREE is the first of the Tree family in Pennsylvania. He was a prominent sea-captain, and commanded a number of vessels, some of which he owned, sailing from Philadelphia to European and other ports between the years 1762 and 1776.

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The records of the Custom House at Philadelphia covered by this period, show Captain Tree to have been in command of

The Sloop "Duke of York" 1762, sailing between Lisbon and Philadelphia;

The Schooner "Mollie," 1764, sailing to European ports;

The Schooner "Charming Sallie," 1765, sailing between Philadelphia and Salem, Massachusetts;

The Schooner "Eliphet and Mary," 1765, from Philadelphia to North Carolina;

The Brig "Nancy," 1776, from Philadelphia to Madeira;

The Sloop "Peggie," 1768, from Philadelphia to North Carolina, and

The Schooner "Dove," sailing to Jamaica and other West Indian ports.

Captain Tree resided in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, which locality was the home of most of the leading sea-captains of his day in that city. His name appears on the tax list of 1774, when he was noted as having one servant, and was taxed four pounds. He also figures as one of the founders of an unique club, which exists up to the present time (1907) and regularly holds its quarterly meetings at Philadelphia, in Carpenter's Hall, of Revolutionary fame. On the 4th day of July, 1765, just eleven years before the Declaration of Independence, Lambert Tree, together with a number of other sea-captains,

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met in Philadelphia and organized what they first called by the title of "Captains of Ships' Charitable Club," but which was changed some years afterward to the "Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children," under which name it has ever since performed the charitable purposes of its organization. Articles of agreement were drawn up at the meeting referred to, and duly subscribed by its founders, most of whom, as it turned out, were soon to play a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary struggle, while many later members of the Club became almost equally distinguished in their country's history.

The Continental Congress and the Executive Government of the United States, being obliged to look to the Merchant Marine for competent men to command their fighting ships in the Revolution, and in the troubles with France in 1798; in the wars with the Barbary States, and in the second War with Great Britain in 1812, turned eagerly to this little charitable club of sea-captains, for many of its commanders. Some there were indeed among its members, whose ardor did not permit them to await the organization of a Navy by Congress, and who either took command of private cruisers, or fought in the land-forces of the rebellious colonies. Among the members who entered the land-forces were Captains John Barry and Lambert Tree, the former serving ashore for a short period before he assumed command of a ship of war, and the

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latter being killed in one of the early engagements of the first year of the war while in command of an artillery company.

Among the members having command of continental ships of war during the Revolution, were Captains John Barry, Richard Dale, William Hallock, James Robinson, Elisha Warner, James Young, William Allen, John Cox, George Nicholson, and Isaiah Robinson. The most distinguished, perhaps, among all these, if it is permissible to make distinctions where all were gallant officers and won lasting laurels in the course of the discharge of their duty, may be named Captain John Barry, who had first the brig "Lexington" of 16 guns, and afterwards the ship "Raleigh" of 30 guns, and whose achievements, while in command of these two vessels, made him a prominent figure among the naval heroes of the period; and Captain Lambert Wickes, who gave the greatest promise of a brilliant career, but which was unfortunately cut short by the foundering of his ship during the War. He it was, who commanded the brig "Reprisal" of 16 guns, which was the first United States war vessel to appear in European waters. He carried Dr. Benjamin Franklin to France, and took along with him at the same time into the French port of Havre, fourteen prizes which he captured on the voyage, in the Bay of Biscay. Another member of this Club so founded by Lambert Tree and other captains, was Richard Dale, who, if he had never done anything else would have

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rendered his name immortal by his association with Captain John Paul Jones as his lieutenant and second in command, in the famous sea-fight off Flamborough Head between the "Bonhomme Richard" (42 guns) and the British frigate "Serapis" (50 guns), which terminated in the surrender of the British ship. Richard Dale was a brilliant officer, and subsequently rose to the rank of Commodore.

Other members of the Club who commanded ships and distinguished themselves in later wars, were Captains Stephen Decatur, William Bainbridge, John Rogers, James Cooper, John Carson, Thomas Anderson, William Barnes, John Cochran, Thomas Burrows, Gerard Byrne, William Davis, Joseph H. Dill, and William Fleming.

Stephen Decatur was in command of the ship "Delaware" (20 guns) at the time of the French troubles, and had the honor of capturing the French vessel of war "La Croyable" after an engagement off the Delaware capes. He also commanded the "Philadelphia" (36 guns) and received the thanks of Congress, as well as being presented with a sword in 1804, for attacking and capturing a Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns.

William Bainbridge received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for his services while in command of the "Constitution" (44 guns) for capturing the British frigate "Java," in 1813, after a brave and skillful combat.

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Finally, another man, through whose princely endowments to the City of Philadelphia her sons for several generations have enjoyed immeasurable benefits, was enrolled among the members of the Club. That man was Captain Stephen Girard, who entered the organization in 1788. He amassed during his life an immense fortune, which in the end he distributed in a manner to contribute to the well-being and advancement of his fellowmen.

Thus it will be seen that this little charitable Club, founded by Lambert Tree and other captains, on the 4th of July, 1765, became the veritable nursery of the American Navy

Prior to and during the Revolution, Pennsylvania, also, turned to its Merchant Marine for military and naval commanders and found such among those enrolled in the membership of the noted Club in question. Of those in service prior to the Revolution, were Captains John Sibbald, Samuel Mifflin, and Thomas Leech.

Captain John Sibbald, one of the founders, was the first Pennsylvanian to win naval honors. In the summer of 1739, on the eve of the declaration of war by England against Spain, Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania issued letters of marque to the sloop "George," the first privateer fitted out and sailing from Philadelphia. The "George" carried 10 guns and 10 swivels, under the command of William Axon, Captain Sibbald being his lieutenant. Shortly after the vessel sailed

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on her first voyage the command fell to Sibbald, who, returning with the "George" the next year, was presented with a sword, in recognition of his gallant services. On his second voyage he covered himself with glory, and made many valuable captures. In 1743, a new and larger ship, the "Wilmington," with 150 men, and armed with 24 carriage and 24 swivel guns, was fitted out at Philadelphia, and placed under Captain Sibbald's command; and in 1757, he was given command of the "Pennsylvania," a war vessel fitted out by the Province of Pennsylvania for coastwise defence, and generally known as the "Province Ship." At the outbreak of the Revolution he was still living at Philadelphia, but was then too old to enter active service.

Captain Samuel Mifflin, also a founder of the Club, was given command in 1755, of the "Battery" constructed on the water front of Philadelphia. Most of the sea-captains of his day armed their ships with heavy guns for defence against the attack of pirates, and it is conjectured that Captain Mifflin had had experience in such direction, and so was selected to direct the artillery of the "Battery." He became one of the leading citizens of Philadelphia. During the Revolution, he was in command of an artillery regiment, and was tendered, but declined, appointment as commodore of the Pennsylvania Navy.

Captain Thomas Leech joined the Club in 1769. As early as 1753 he was in command of vessels

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sailing from Philadelphia. During the following year, while on a passage from the Island of Jamaica, his ship was captured by a French man-of-war, and he was carried to Port au Prince and imprisoned there. On 8 June, 1757, he was commissioned second-lieutenant of the Province man-of-war "Pennsylvania," commanded by Captain John Sibbald, as before mentioned, and two years later, when Captain Sibbald resigned his command, Captain Leech was chosen to succeed him, upon the recommendation of the latter. About the time the War of Independence was begun, Captain Leech retired from the sea, and in 1776 he was chosen by Congress one of the signers of four millions of the bills of credit issued by order of that body, and in December of the same year he was appointed by the Council of Safety "to take charge of the sick soldiers in and near the City." Captain Leech was a son of Honorable Thomas Leech, an eminent Philadelphian, and one of the committee who procured for Pennsylvania the famous "Independence Bell."

The most important State naval force organized during the Revolution, was the one formed by Pennsylvania, known as the Pennsylvania Navy. During its existence it had five commanders, four of whom,—Captains Thomas Reed, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Davidson, and John Hazelwood,—were cotemporaries of Captain Tree in the Club mentioned.

Captain Thomas Read, brother of George Read, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was com-

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missioned 23 October, 1775, Captain of the Montgomery, the flag ship of the Pennsylvania Navy, and from that time until 13 January, 1776, he was in command of the fleet. For some time after the latter date he was second in command, until 7 June, 1776, when he resigned, to enter the Continental service. While in the State service, he led the fleet in the noted fight on the Delaware, May, 1776, with the British war ships, "Roebuck" and "Liverpool." Upon entering the Continental Navy he was placed in command of the frigate "George Washington," one of the largest vessels in the Navy. At the battle of Trenton he was in command of an artillery company, composed of men from his own ship.

Captain Andrew Caldwell, the second commander of the Pennsylvania Navy, was the first to bear the title of Commodore, being appointed such, 13 January, 1776, resigning the same on account of ill health, 25 May following. He later became a member of the Council of Safety, and of the State Naval Board. From 1778 until 1782 he was one of the wardens of the port of Philadelphia.

Captain Samuel Davidson, the third commander, and the second commodore, at the organization of the Navy was commissioned captain, and given command of the "Warren." In March, 1776, he was transferred to the "Arnold Battery," which he commanded in the fight on the Delaware, May, 1776. On 15 June, the same year, he was promoted commodore, retaining this posi-

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tion until 27 August following. In 1779 and 1780 he was on the sea, commanding armed ships, sailing under letters of marque from the Continental government.

Captain John Hazlewood, the last commander, was appointed in 1775 to command the fire vessels attached to the Pennsylvania Navy; was made second in command of the Navy, 1 October, 1776, and promoted commodore, 6 September, 1777. He was in command of the fleet throughout the many engagements which took place on the Delaware during the period the British were in possession of Philadelphia. By a vote of Congress, 4 November, 1777, Commodore Hazlewood was honored with a sword for his gallant conduct in the action of 22 and 23 October, in which the British lost two of their war ships, the *Augusta* and *Merlin*.

Among others of Captain Lambert Tree's associates in the Club, who engaged in either the military or naval service in the war for Independence, the following may be mentioned: Captains Charles Alexander, John Ashmead, Charles Biddle, William Budden, Joseph Blewer, John Burrows, Henry Dougherty, Richard Eyre, Paul Cox, Nathaniel Galt, George Geddes, William Greenway, Alexander Henderson, Thomas Houston, Robert Hardie, Blathwait Jones, Robert Knox, Peter Long, Benjamin Loxley, James Montgomery, Thomas Moore, Isaac Roach, William Richards, Jeremiah Simmons, and Joseph Stiles.

Captain Charles Alexander, entered the Pennsyl-

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vania Navy as commander of the "Bull Dog," in July, 1775; was transferred to the "Chatham" in October following; resigned, 12 April, 1776, to enter the Continental service, becoming captain of the frigate "Delaware," with 24 guns, and ranking ten among the captains of the Continental Navy.

Captain John Ashmead commanded the Continental brig "Eagle," with which he made several voyages to the East Indies, to procure munitions of war for the Continental government.

Captain Joseph Blewer was a member of the Provincial Convention which met at Carpenter's Hall, in June, 1776; also of the Council of Safety in the same year, and of the Naval Board of Pennsylvania, in 1777. He subsequently became one of the wardens of the port of Philadelphia. His son was taken prisoner in the battle of Germantown.

Captain William Budden, while in the naval service of the Continental Congress was taken prisoner by the British ship "Liverpool," and was subsequently exchanged, by special vote of Congress, for an officer of the British Navy.

Captain Charles Biddle, of the distinguished Philadelphia family of his surname, had a notable experience as commander of privateers during the Revolution. In 1785 he was chosen vice president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, a position which corresponds to the present lieutenant-governorship. At the time he was chosen, Benjamin

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Franklin was chosen president of the Council. Captain Biddle was a brother of the gallant hero of the United States Navy,—Captain Nicholas Biddle,—who lost his life at the blowing up of the frigate “Randolph,” in the engagement with the British ship “Yarmouth,” 7 March, 1778, in Charlestown harbor, South Carolina. He was also the father of the eminent Nicholas Biddle, president of the Bank of the United States. Captain Biddle’s “Autobiography,” published a few years ago, is one of the most interesting works of its kind that has ever appeared in print.

Captain John Burrows was in very active service as the commander of privateers, sailing under letters of marque from Congress. In 1779 he commanded the brig “Hibernia,” 35 men and 11 guns; in 1780, the sloop “Industry,” 15 men and 6 guns; in 1781, the brig “Schuylkill,” 35 men and 8 guns, and in 1782, the schooner “Don Quixote,” 16 men and 8 guns.

Captain Paul Cox served as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of Philadelphia militia under Colonel Sharp Delany, and also in the same capacity under Colonel William Bradford. In 1778 he was chosen by Congress one of the signers of the Continental bills of credit.

Captain Henry Dougherty was appointed captain of the “Experiment,” of the Pennsylvania Navy, 17 July, 1775; was transferred two weeks later to the “Washington,” and in October, 1776, to the “Mont-

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gomery," the flag ship of the fleet; resigning his commission, 14 May, 1777.

Captain Richard Eyre, entered the Pennsylvania Navy in September, 1775, as captain of the "Chatham," was transferred, 1 October, 1776, to the "Delaware," with which vessel he was sent to Toms River, New Jersey, in February, 1777, to protect the Continental Salt Works at that point. In the following July, under orders of the Naval Board of Pennsylvania, he joined the Continental fleet under Captain Isaiah Robinson, sent by Congress "on a secret expedition."

Captain Nathaniel Galt was placed in command of the "Argus," in April, 1777; was taken prisoner in January, 1778, and retired from the navy in 1780.

Captain George Geddes was in command of the Continental privateer "Hope," in 1779; of the brig "Holker," in 1781, capturing many prizes; and of the ship "Congress," later the same year. This ship carried 200 men and 24 guns, and while Captain Geddes was in command he performed one of the most gallant feats of the war, in the capture of the British sloop-of-war "Savage," in an engagement which lasted two hours, off Charleston, South Carolina.

Captain William Greenway was appointed to command the "Hornet" of the Pennsylvania Navy, 4 July, 1777, having previously commanded the "Vulture" of the same fleet.

Captain Robert Hardie was commissioned captain

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of the "Terror," of the same Navy, 27 March, 1776, and was transferred to the "Burke," 8 August, 1777.

Captain Thomas Houston was first-lieutenant of the "Franklin" of the Pennsylvania Navy from 2 September, 1775, until 11 March, 1776, when he became captain of the "Warren."

Captain Alexander Henderson became captain of the "Bull Dog," 2 October, 1775, and was transferred to the "Dickinson," 1 October, 1776.

Captain Blathwait Jones was appointed, 15 February, 1777, chief-engineer for building the fortifications at Billingsport, New Jersey, ordered by Congress, and was given the "Pay Rank and Rations of a Lieut. Colonel."

Captain Robert Knox commanded one of the Philadelphia battalions of militia, and was also one of the justices of the courts of Philadelphia.

Captain Peter Long was the Quarter Master of the Pennsylvania Navy from its organization until 21 May, 1776.

Captain Benjamin Loxley commanded a company of artillery in 1775, and the next year was engaged in the manufacture of cannon for the army.

Captain James Montgomery was appointed to command the "Ranger," of the Pennsylvania Navy, 31 August, 1775, and was transferred to the "Chatham," 29 May, 1776, resigned this command, 1 August following, to accept an appointment in the Continental service.

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Captain Thomas Moore was made commander of the "Hancock," of the Pennsylvania Navy, 10 October, 1775. In August, 1777, he was placed in command of five vessels of the Navy, and was sent by the Naval Board to re-inforce the Continental Navy, upon request of the Continental Naval Board.

Captain William Richards was appointed commissary of the Pennsylvania Naval Board, 9 May, 1776, having previously rendered important service on committees in furthering the war.

Captain Isaac Roach was commissioned second lieutenant of the "Hancock," in the Pennsylvania Navy, 27 October, 1775; promoted first lieutenant of the "Franklin," 16 February, 1776; and captain of the "Congress," 28 September the same year. In April, 1777, he was transferred to the command of the "Delaware."

Captain Jeremiah Simmons was commissioned first lieutenant of the "Warren," 19 September, 1775; became first lieutenant of an artillery company in the Philadelphia militia, 24 February, 1776, and on 1 October, 1776, was appointed captain of the "Arnold," of the Pennsylvania Navy.

Captain Joseph Stiles was commissary of Military Stores at Philadelphia, and in 1778 was chosen a Port Warden.

Captain Lambert Tree who, by his early death was prevented the opportunity of winning laurels on the sea during the Revolution, left surviving him a

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widow and two sons. He married at Philadelphia, 26 March, 1764, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, the widow of Gustavus Hamilton, and daughter of William and Margaret Donaldson, of Darby near Philadelphia. William Donaldson was one of the substantial citizens of Darby, where he appears to have resided as early as 1719. He held a number of public offices, and was a landed proprietor; Boone Island, opposite Philadelphia, being one of his possessions, a portion of which he conveyed to James Rouse in 1757. By his wife Margaret he had a number of sons and daughters, including son Arthur Donaldson, a noted man in his day, who was a ship-builder, civil-engineer, and an inventor, and a man of large affairs and great public spirit.

Previous to the Revolutionary War the wharfage accommodations of Philadelphia had become much impaired by the accumulation of mud, and Arthur Donaldson invented a dredging machine for cleaning and deepening docks, a description of which was given in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History for 1875. A committee of the American Philosophical Society, appointed to examine the machine at work, recommended an award to the builder of one hundred pounds for his ingenuity. In 1785 he was granted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania the exclusive privilege for a term of years, of making and using in the Delaware river this machine for cleaning docks. It was called "The Hippopotamus." He was also the inventor of a

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balance lock, and his inventive abilities secured for him an offer from Robert Fulton of a partnership in his steamboat scheme.*

Mr. Donaldson rendered valuable service to the cause of the patriots in the Revolutionary contest. On the request of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, he built and sunk the famous "Cheveaux de Frieze" in the Delaware river at Mud Island below Philadelphia, to obstruct the advance of the British by that route upon the city. The following are some of the minutes of the Council of Safety on the subject, found in the Colonial records of Pennsylvania:

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Committee of Safety,
Philad'a, 13th March, 1776.

Present:

John Nixon,† Chairman,
James Biddle,
Owen Biddle,
Robert Whyte,
George Clymer,

* Scharff and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, page 2338.

† Colonel John Nixon was the first to read to the public the Declaration of Independence.

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Thomas Wharton, jun'r,
Samuel Howell,
Daniel Roberdeau,

* * * * *

Resolved, That Arthur Donaldson be employed to launch the Cheveaux-de-Frieze built at Gloucester, and that he be fully authorized to procure anything for the purpose, hire persons under him, on the best and cheapest terms, and that he draw on this Board for the expense.

In Committee of Safety,
Phila., 26th of March, 1776.

Present:

John Nixon, Chairman,
Owen Biddle,
Jno. Cadwalader,
Alex'r Wilcocks,
Thomas Wharton, jun'r,
Daniel Roberdeau,
Samuel Howell,
James Biddle,

* * * * *

Resolved, That Mr. O. Biddle and Mr. Clymer employ *Arthur Donaldson* to build two piers to sink, for fixing the Boom for obstructing the navigation of the passage at Fort Island.

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In Committee of Safety,
Phil., 6th Apr., 1776.

Present: Geo. Clymer,* Chairman,
 James Mease,
 Owen Biddle,
 Sam'l Howell,
 Alex'r Wilcocks,
 James Biddle,
 Sam'l Morris, jun'r,
 Dan'l Roberdeau.

* * * * *

Resolved, That Capt. Rice and Mr. *A. Donaldson* be desired immediately to construct two Chevaux de Frize, for the purpose of stopping the passage between the Cheveaux de Frize now sunk, and that they be made in such form that they may float, when properly loaded for sinking.

In Committee of Safety,
Phila., 16th July, 1776.

Present: Owen Biddle, Chairman,
 George Clymer,
 Samuel Howell,
 Robert Morris,
 Thomas Wharton, jun'r,

* George Clymer was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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James Biddle,
Alex'r Wilcocks,
James Mease.

* * * * *

Resolved, That Mr. Thomas Penrose and Mr. *Arthur Donaldson* be requested, and they are hereby authorized to fix the two Piers at their proper stations in the line of the upper Cheveaux de Frize, near Fort Island, and also to fasten the Boom thereto.

In Council of Safety,
Sept. 21st, 1776

Present: Thomas Wharton, jun'r President,
Samuel Morris, sen'r,
Henry Keppele, jun'r,
James Cannon,
Francis Gurney,
Fred Kuhl,
George Gray,
John Bull,
Timothy Matlack,
John Weitzel,
Joseph Blewer,
John Hubley.

* * * * *

Resolved, That Capt. Wm. Brown * be appointed

* Captain William Brown was a member of the "Captains of Ship's Charitable Club."

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Commander of the Floating Battery now building by Mr. *Arthur Donaldson*.

Ordered, That Capt. Wm. Brown do raise men for the Floating Battery now building by Mr. *Arthur Donaldson*.

In the construction of the floating batteries and Cheveaux de Frize it appears that Arthur Donaldson most effectively executed his work. Leake in his "Life and Times of John Lamb," p. 192, inserts a letter written by Gen. H. Knox to Col. John Lamb, in which he says that "the enemy have not yet been able to raise the Chevauz de Frize at Mud Island."

It also is recorded in the published journals of Col. James Montresor and his son, Capt. John Montresor, two able and energetic officers of the Engineer Corps of Great Britain from 1757 to 1778, that several attacks were made at the point in the Delaware known as Mud Island, and that the floating batteries near Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1777, poured upon the British a very heavy cannonade.

Philadelphia was evacuated by the British June 18, 1778, and Arthur Donaldson's services were in 1784, after the close of the War, again called into requisition to remove the floating batteries and other obstructions which he had constructed in 1776 by order of the Committee of Safety.

The following are some of the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council on the subject, as found in the Pennsylvania Colonial records:

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MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Council met, Phil., Mon., May 3rd, 1784.

Present:

His Excellency John Dickinson Esq., President,
The Hon. James Irvine,
George Wall, junior,
John McDowell,
Sebastian Levan,
Stephen Balliott,
Samuel John Atlee,
Esquires.

* * * * *

The following orders were drawn on the treasurer,
to wit:

In favor of Levi Hollingsworth and *Arthur Donaldson*, for eleven hundred pounds to be by them applied in removing or destroying the Cheveaux de Frize in the river Delaware, to be paid out of the duties which have arisen by the late Impost laws, according to resolution of the General Assembly dated the twenty-fourth day of Sept., 1783.

* * * * *

Articles of agreement for removing or destroying the Cheveaux de Frize in the river Delaware, were this day signed by his Excellency the President, in behalf of the Commonwealth, on the one part, and by *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth, on the other part. And at the same time a bond was executed by the said

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Arthur Donaldson and Levi Hollingsworth, for their faithful performance of the said agreement.

MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Council met, Phil., Wed., May 26th, 1784.

Present:

His Excellency John Dickinson Esq., President,
The Hon. James Ewing Esq., Vice-president,
James Irvine,
John McDowell,
Stephen Balliott,
Samuel John Atlee,
John Boyd,
Esquires.

Ordered, That the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia be directed to deliver to Messieurs *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth, the vessel purchased by them for the purpose of removing the Cheveaux de frize, and such of her materials as may be judged necessary to enable the said *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth to prosecute their plan for removing or destroying the Cheveaux de frize.

MINUTES OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Council met,

Phil., Wed., Oct. 27th, 1784.

Present:

His Excellency John Dickinson Esq., President,
The Hon. James Irvine,

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John McDowell,
John Boyd,
John Neville,
Stephen Balliott, and
Richard McCallister,
Esquires.

* * * * *

A certificate from the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, of the twenty-sixth instant, respecting the removal of the Cheveaux de frize, was received and read, and is as follows, to wit:

Port of Philadelphia,
Warden's Office,
October 26th, 1784.

We do certify that Messrs. Levi Hollingsworth and *Arthur Donaldson*, have not only removed the destroyed forty-nine Cheveaux de frize, but from the reports, employed in sweeping the bed of the river in the neighborhood of Mud Island and Billingsport, we have reason to believe that they also removed all the frames that were obstructions, and that the navigation in both the eastern and western channel is rendered perfectly safe.

Francis Gurney,
Nathaniel Falconer,
Samuel Caldwell,
John Hazlewood,
George Ord,
Joseph Bullock.

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Upon which it was

Ordered, That a letter be written to Messieurs *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth, in the following words, viz.:

In Council, Phil., Oct. 27th, 1784.

Gentlemen:—The certificate of the Wardens of the Port gives us great satisfaction, and we have drawn an order for the payment of the ballance due to you.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of expressing, upon this occasion, our sense of the attention and ingenuity exerted in removing the Cheveaux de frize, and of the very great service thereby rendered to our fellow citizens.

I am with much respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

Messrs. *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth.

Ordered, That the foregoing certificate from the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, and letter to Messieurs *Arthur Donaldson* and Levi Hollingsworth be published.

Arthur Donaldson, on the 15th of September, 1763, married Elizabeth Kaighn, who was a member of the prominent family of the Susmans in New Jersey.

In the Philadelphia directory of 1795 appears the name of "Arthur Donaldson, Gentleman, South Sec-

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ond street, East Side, No. 183, between Spruce and Pine.”

Fac-simile of the autograph of Arthur Donaldson, as witness to the will of his nephew, Weston Clark.

A fac-simile of a handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Donaldson". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. The first letter "A" is large and loops around the "D". The name "Donaldson" is written in a fluid, connected cursive style. A horizontal line is drawn under the entire signature.

Andrew Donaldson, another son of William and Margaret Donaldson of Darby, was also a ship-builder as well as a sea-captain. He married Eleanor Toy, 1762.

William Donaldson was a third son. He married December 31, 1770, Sarah Griscomb, the fourth daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscomb. Her sister, commonly known in history as "Betsy Ross," made the first American flag. Margaret Donaldson, the daughter of William and Sarah Griscomb Donaldson, was born on Queen Street, Philadelphia, 10 January, 1776; married Joseph Boggs in 1794, and died, at the advanced age of 106 years. One of the daughters of William and Margaret Donaldson of Darby, named Eleanor, married William Fullerton, in 1765. He was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. Ann Donaldson, another daughter, married James Clark, a well-known and wealthy citizen of the same city, 10 February, 1764, and their son, Weston Clark, by his will dated 10 April, 1786. devised a large estate including a handsome bequest to his "aunt"

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Margaret Tree. Mary was still another daughter of William and Margaret Donaldson. She married James Brown of Philadelphia, 22 January, 1763.

Margaret Donaldson, as heretofore stated, was a widow at the time of her marriage to Captain Lambert Tree, having been married four years previously, that is, on the 2 February 1760, to Gustavus Hamilton, of Philadelphia, who died shortly afterwards. There was no issue from the first marriage. By the second marriage, to Captain Tree, there were two children, John and Lambert.

After fourteen years of widowhood, Margaret Donaldson Tree married for the third time, becoming the wife of Nicholas Van Wickle, of New Jersey, then a widower and father of Judge Jacob J. Van Wickle. There was no issue from the last marriage. She died on the 21st of August, 1802, and in a letter written to her son Lambert the next day by the Rev. John Croes, rector of Christ church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and afterward bishop of that State, he announced her death in the following terms:

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 22, 1802.

Sir:

I have the mournful and unpleasant task to inform you of the death of your mother, Mrs. Margaret Van Wickle, who died last evening at her residence at Mr. Nickolas Van Wickle's about seven o'clock. Her death was sudden. About ten minutes before, she was

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sitting in the entry nearly as well as usual. Feeling some pain in her head, she went into a contiguous room and laid herself on a bed and in a few minutes expired. I saw her corpse this day about ten o'clock, which was to be interred at two. It was very much changed. It ought to be a great consolation to you and those connected with you, and should moderate your grief, that she was a pious, exemplary Christian; and supported a singularly good character among her extensive acquaintance.

I write this at the request of Mr. Jacob Van Wickle, who had not time to write before I left his house. My own want of time obliges me to be thus brief.

Hoping that this melancholy event may have a proper and salutary effect upon the minds of her children, and that it may finally produce in them the peaceable fruits of righteousness, I subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CROES,

Rector, Christ Church,

New Brunswick, N. J.

To Mr. Lambert Tree,
Care of Mr. Dowers,
Philadelphia.

Captain JOHN TREE, the eldest son of Captain Lambert Tree by his wife Margaret Donaldson, was born at Philadelphia, 11 February, 1772, and was baptized at the First Presbyterian Church in that city, 17 May

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following. He inherited the proclivities of his father, and adopted his calling as a mariner. In due course of time he also became a captain, and commanded numerous ships sailing out of the port of Philadelphia. On 20 June, 1794, he married at the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Rebecca, daughter of Adam Karn, which fact is shown by the records of that church, and by the following certificate of marriage given by the minister performing the ceremony:

“This certifies whom it may concern that Mr. John Tree and Miss Rebecca Karn, both of the City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, were legally joined together in the holy bands of matrimony on the 20th of June, A.D. 1794, by me,

THOMAS USTICK, V.D.M.”

Mrs. Tree was connected with the well-known Breintnall family of Philadelphia, which had its origin in David Breintnall, a Quaker merchant, who came to Pennsylvania from England, in 1683, and was the father of Joseph Breintnall, Esq., one of the founders, with Benjamin Franklin, of the historic “Junto,” in 1727, and the High Sheriff of Philadelphia, in 1735, 1736, and 1737. Captain Tree died at Philadelphia, *circa*, 1814, and Mrs. Tree died at Washington, D. C., 12 July, 1850.

The children of Captain John Tree by his wife Rebecca Karn, were:

- i. JOHN TREE, who died in infancy.

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- ii. LAMBERT TREE, born 14 October, 1799; died 19 December, 1881; married Laura Matilda Burrows. (See page 69.)
- iii. MARGARET TREE; married Augustus H. Osborne, Esquire, a cotton merchant of New Orleans, Louisiana. She died many years ago, and no issue now survives her.
- iv. ANN JANE BREINTNALL TREE; married at Philadelphia, 8 June, 1822, Peter France Gai, a native of Italy, and a merchant at Philadelphia. He died a few years after marriage, leaving two children. She married some years later, General William Patton, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, whom she survived, dying at the age of eighty-three years.
- v. MARY TREE; married William M. Tileston, Esquire, a merchant of New York. Mr. Tileston was a brother of Thomas Tileston, a partner of the noted firm of Spofford & Tileston, ship owners and shipping merchants of New York. A number of children were the result of the marriage. Frances, the oldest daughter, married Robert B. Potter, a brother of Clarkson and Bishop Henry Potter of New York. Mr. Potter was a lawyer of distinction, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, entered the army and rose to the rank of major-general. Mrs. Potter died young but left a daughter who married James L.

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Breeze, of New York. Meta, another daughter of Mary Tree by Mr. Tileston, is the wife of Edward D. Pearsall, Esquire, of the same city. There were four sons, only one of whom Thomas Tileston, Esquire, survives. Of the sons, two of them, Thomas and Arthur, entered the army, and served with distinction throughout the Civil War. Thomas, at the end of the war, was a captain of infantry, and Arthur, a major in a cavalry-regiment. Thomas married, Mary, daughter of Charles Jefferson Hendee, of Boston, Massachusetts, and sister of Admiral George Hendee, of the United States Navy.

vi. ARTHUR DONALDSON TREE. (See page 82.)

LAMBERT TREE, the second son of Captain Lambert Tree, resided in Philadelphia, where he died in 1839. He was a manufacturer of sails and other vessel equipments. He had large sail lofts, and did an extensive business. On his retirement to private life, he took with him a substantial fortune. He married Elizabeth Evans. His will, dated 25 February, 1835, and proved at Philadelphia, 12 December, 1839, names nine children. His daughter Ellen married John Edward Kendall, of Washington, a nephew of Amos Kendall, who was a publicist and statesman of national reputation in his day, and Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Martin Van Buren. John Blake Kendall, the only surviving child of the marriage of John Ed-

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ward Kendall and Ellen Tree, is a merchant, and resides at Washington, D. C. Another daughter, Elizabeth Tree, married George Grant, a merchant of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant Thomas, with her husband and children, of whom there are two sons, now reside at Philadelphia.

LAMBERT TREE, Esquire, the second son of Captain John Tree, and grandson of Captain Lambert Tree, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 14 October, 1799, and died at Washington, D. C., 19 December, 1881. When twenty-one years old he removed from his native city to Washington, where he took up his residence, remaining there until his death. In a paper read by him at the meeting of the "Oldest Inhabitants' Association," of Washington, held 7 April, 1880, he gives an interesting account of his journey from Philadelphia to the Capital of the country, and his impressions of its appearance at the time of his arrival there. Among other things he says:

"I departed from Philadelphia at one o'clock P.M., November 1st, 1820, by steamer to New Castle, Delaware; from thence by stage to Frenchtown, and from there to Baltimore by steamer, arriving at the latter place at seven A.M. On the morning of November 2, I left Baltimore by stage at eight A.M., arriving at Washington at seven P.M. of the same day. Thus 59 years ago I traveled thirty hours to make a distance which I have often since made in four to five hours.

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The city as seen at this time from the parapet of the Capitol presented to the eye a view of open fields, with here and there a house or small cluster of houses. The Capitol itself was in a most dilapidated condition, the result of the occupation of the city by the British in 1814. The streets were country roads, and sidewalks were not common.

“On the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, from 1st to 6th street, was a graveled footpath. Tiber creek was crossed by a small bridge protected by a hand rail to keep pedestrians from falling in. The south side of the avenue, now lined with business houses and hotels, was then only flanked by the canal, which at 3d street emptied into Tiber creek. The sidewalk on the north side of the Avenue from 6th to 7th street, was paved with brick; from 7th to 9th street on the north side, with gravel walk, and from 9th to 10th street, a brick pavement; from 10th to 14th street, a gravel walk, and from 14th to 15th, a pavement; from there to Georgetown, a gravel walk. F street northwest was then deemed the boundary of the city, and almost all the ground beyond that point was occupied by fields of corn or wheat, or, when not under cultivation, overgrown with scrub oak and briar bushes. The Island, or South Washington, had but few residences, the larger part of the land being under cultivation; and I have often heard in that section the negroes singing while engaged in shocking corn or stripping tobacco. Capitol Hill was almost as sparsely

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settled as the Island. The population at the time was between 12,000 and 15,000.”

Soon after his arrival in Washington, Lambert Tree entered the postal service of the Government, in which he remained sixty years continuously, and was for some time assistant postmaster of the Capital City. He married at that city, 13 February, 1823, Laura Matilda Burrows, born at Washington, 4 July, 1804; died there, 3 July, 1860. She was a daughter of Joseph Burrows by his wife Sarah Jeffers. Her father was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a functionary of the Federal Government at Philadelphia. When the Capital was removed in 1800 to Washington, he came with it, being still in the public service.

Joseph Burrows, like the Donaldsons and Trees, also belonged to colonial and Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, John Burrows, is said to have emigrated from England at an early period, and soon afterwards settled in the vicinity of what is now Rahway, New Jersey. His father, also named John Burrows, was born at Rahway in 1719, and on 11 March, 1753, married, Lois, daughter of the Reverend Nathaniel Hubbell.* By this marriage there were five sons, all born in New Jersey. Before the Revolution-

* Mr. Hubbell was graduated at Yale College in 1723; became a Presbyterian clergyman; was the first pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian church, Morris County, New Jersey, and preached for some years at Rahway, in that state. He died in Lebanon, Hunterdon County, same state, in 1761.

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ary War, John Burrows removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and at the opening of that struggle, he and his five sons joined the side of the patriots. One of the sons was taken prisoner by the British while serving in the army, and was confined in a military prison in New York, where he died. Another fell while fighting under General Baron De Kalb, and a third, who had entered the navy, was with Captain Nicholas Biddle on board the Randolph, which was blown up in the fight with H.M.S. Yarmouth, when every soul on board perished. The remaining sons, Nathaniel Burrows, born 4 February, 1756, and John Burrows, born 15 May, 1760, survived the war, and late in life were in receipt of pensions from the United States, on account of their Revolutionary services.

John Burrows, some years after the close of the war, removed to Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He possessed all the sturdy qualities of the American of those days, and was a man most highly respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens. He held at different times amongst other positions, those of justice of the peace, county commissioner, State senator, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the courts, and major-general of the Ninth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia.

At the age of seventy-seven, General Burrows, at the request of his children, grandchildren, and great-

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grandchildren, wrote a brief but very interesting sketch of his life. In telling the story of his participation in the Revolution, he writes:

“When the news that the British had landed on Long Island came, my four brothers and myself joined the militia, and when our tour expired, we joined the “Flying Camp,” and were with the army on Long Island at the time of the retreat. Two of my brothers were taken at Fort Washington, and the rest of us returned with the remnant of the retreating army to Pennsylvania, the British being close on our heels all the way until we crossed the Delaware.

“General Washington lay about two weeks at my father’s house opposite Trenton, then removed to Newtown, the county seat of Bucks, from which place he marched with his little army on Christmas morning 1776 and crossed the Delaware that night nine miles above Trenton. I crossed with him and assisted in the taking of the Hessians the next morning. The prisoners were conveyed across the river, and we remained in Jersey until that day week, the 2d of January, and marched that night at twelve o’clock up the Bandpink Creek and arrived at Stoney Brook, about one mile from Princeton, at sunrise. In ascending the hill to the town to the right of the main road there was an extensive thorn hedge, and when we got pretty near to it the whole British force that lay at Princeton, concealing themselves in ambush behind the hedge, rose and fired. The Philadelphia militia were in front,

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and gave way, but were rallied again by Gens. Cadwalader and Mifflin. After the enemy were driven from the hedge, there being but one gate in the hedge to pass through in order to pursue them, Gen. Mercer in advance with a small party was first through the gate. The enemy observing it, rushed back to the charge and bayoneted the General and 12 others before they could be relieved. Part of the army moved swiftly to the right around the hedge, and got ahead of part of the enemy and captured 500 of them.

“While we were collecting our dead and wounded the advance of the main British army that we had left in the night at Trenton fired on some men that were sent to cut the bridge down over Stoney Brook. We now moved on with our prisoners. The British forded Stoney Brook and pursued us. We were again fired on, cutting the bridge down at Kingston, three miles from Princeton. After pursuing our corps for some six or seven miles on the road to Brunswick we turned off the main road to elude the pursuit of the enemy and halted at Pluckenin for refreshments, where we interred the dead with honors of war and had the wounds of the wounded dressed.

“From this place I returned home, and after staying a short time to rest I returned and joined the army at Morristown as an express rider at \$40 per month. Our army lay this summer, 1777, in Jersey. We had several skirmishes with the enemy. At one of them Gen. Sterling’s division composing Maxwell’s and

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Conoway's brigades, was severely handled at Short Hills, a few miles from Brunswick.

“When the British appeared in the Chesapeake we crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania. The British landed at the head of Elk River and marched for Philadelphia. We met them at Brandywine Creek at a place called Chad's Ford, and a battle ensued between the hostile armies, the result of which is well known, though some trifling errors are committed and incidents omitted in history that might be interesting to many at this stage, and which I find to be the case in every battle that I was in during the War.

“After the battle our army retreated and was pursued by the British through different parts of Chester County, but had no fighting except at the Paoli with Gen. Wayne's brigade, after which the British steered their course for Philadelphia and stationed a part of their army at Germantown, and Gen. Washington encamped at a place called The Trap, about 25 miles from Philadelphia.

“Gen. Washington soon perceived the evils of suffering the enemy to keep possession of the country as well as the city, and the advantage they had in their depredations upon the inhabitants and in supplying themselves with every necessary they wanted. He was determined to deprive them of that advantage and accordingly moved from Trap with his whole force and attacked them at Germantown, driving them more than a mile, when two circumstances occurred to im-

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pede our onward course. The enemy filled a strong stone house with soldiers, with two field pieces, which we ineffectually tried to get possession of; and the other was that Gen. Stevens of Virginia, laid back on the left wing of the army. Cornwallis arriving in the meantime with the whole British force from the city, we were compelled to retreat, and the enemy pursued us for several miles. The move had however the desired effect, for it confined them to the city thereafter.

“We lay then about two weeks at White Marsh, 15 miles from Philadelphia, then crossed the Schuylkill and lay a few days on the hills near the Gulph Mills, and then went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

“About two weeks before we left Valley Forge I was at home at my father’s on furlough, and while I was there the British sent a gunboat with 500 or 600 men up the Delaware, evidently with the special purpose of burning the valuable buildings belonging to Col. Joseph Kirkbride, an active and zealous Whig. The gunboat ran aground on a bar in the river. I fell in with a company of the artillery that belonged in Trenton, and we went as near to the gunboat as we could on the Jersey shore and fired into her the whole time she lay aground, and she fired her 32-pounder at us until the tide raised and floated her off, when she steered her course down the river.

“The land troops after they had burned up the

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entire buildings of Col. Kirkbride, consisting of a fine dwelling-house, a barn, glass house, and outbuildings of every description, marched by land for Bristol, where they embarked again for Philadelphia. We crossed the river to pursue them. I stopped with two others of the company to view the ruins of Kirkbride's buildings, and my stopping there enabled me to prevent the destruction of other buildings equally valuable as Kirkbride's belonging to Thomas Roche, a violent Tory. Kirkbride and he lived about a quarter of a mile apart on the bank of the river opposite Bordentown. They were both rich, and had large possessions. While viewing the ruins we observed a British soldier lying drunk with wine from Kirkbride's cellar, and while securing him I saw a skiff coming across the river and a man rowing it without a hat, appearing to be in great haste. I observed to the two men who stopped with me, that I thought he was bent on mischief,—that his object was to burn Roche's buildings by way of retaliation.

“As soon as the boat struck the shore he jumped out with a bottle of oakum under his arm and made towards Roche's. I observed to the men with me that we must not suffer it to be done. They replied “Let him burn up the damned Tory.” I however prevailed upon them to go with me to Roche's, and we prevented him from executing his purpose. Roche and the family were very much alarmed, and one of the daughters fainted. Roche rolled out a quarter of a cask of wine

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to us. The fellow swore he would go back and get a force strong enough. He did go back to Bordentown, and came back with two more besides himself. We still prevented and deterred them from performing the act, stayed there all night until a guard of men was procured to protect him, and his property saved. This act of mine in riper years has given me satisfaction.

“I returned to Valley Forge, and when it was known that the British were about to leave Philadelphia and go by land through Jersey to New York we left Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware and came up with the enemy at Monmouth, where during the action my horse fell dead under me, and Gen. Washington presented me with another very good one, and when I informed him that I wished to leave the army he gave me a certificate of my good behavior while with him. During 14 months that I was with him in this capacity I was a member of his household, except when I conveyed his despatches, and witnessed much of the great, the good, the prudent and the virtuous man that it would be vanity in me to attempt with my feeble pen to describe with any hope of doing justice to his character.

“From Monmouth I returned home and things not looking very comfortable there I concluded to come to Trenton. Having lost nothing of my military spirit and zeal for the cause of my country, I joined a volunteer company of artillery that I had been with in

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firing at the British gunboat, and was out with the company every summer during the four years I resided in Trenton, and one winter's campaign. During one of these summers I was at the battle of Springfield in Jersey, and this was the seventh battle I was in during the war, besides several skirmishes, one of which I have just related."

John Burrows, the father of General John Burrows last mentioned, married four times. After the death of his first wife, Lois Hubbell, he married, 30 April, 1776, Sarah Morgan, widow, daughter of Josiah Wood;* and the only issue of this marriage was Joseph Burrows, the father of Laura Matilda Burrows, wife of Lambert Tree. After the death of Sarah Morgan, he married, 26 March, 1779, Sarah Roberts, widow, daughter of Jabeth Wood. The issue of this third marriage was one son, Charles Burrows. On the death of the third wife, he married, 6 December, 1803, Elizabeth McGhee, widow, daughter of John Newman, and by her had two sons, Charles and Samuel. He died at Washington City, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and was buried in the churchyard of the Rock Creek Church, near the church itself, which is an interesting edifice of the colonial period.

Joseph Burrows, the father of the wife of Lambert Tree, married, 16 December, 1787, Sarah Jeffers, and

* Josiah Wood, of Falls Township, Bucks County, made his will 24 March, 1764, in which he names his daughter, Sarah Morgan.

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by her had six children, as follows: Sarah, Susan, Catharine, Mary Ann, Laura Matilda, and Joseph. They all married except Susan. He survived his wife many years, and died at Washington, 16 January, 1837, at the age of seventy.

A few years after he established his residence at Washington, following the custom of most of the heads of families who had the means to do so, he purchased two young negroes, named respectively "Jerry" and "Lucy," who were carefully reared in his family and concerning whom the following entries appear in his family bible under the head of births, amongst the other family entries.

"Jerry (Black boy) was born June 1804, bought of Mr. Haggis July 1811."

"Lucy (Black girl) was born September 21st, 1806, bought of Mr. Plummer Walters August 14, 1812."

Both of these slaves he subsequently emancipated. For Jerry, after he grew up, he also procured an appointment as messenger in the Post Office Department, which position he filled up to his death at an advanced age. Jerry married and left issue. Lucy, the black girl, also married and became the mother of a large family of children. Both of them were most estimable persons of excellent character, and many of their descendants are doubtless still residing in Washington. Although their freedom was given to them by Joseph Burrows while they were quite young, they, throughout their lives, considered themselves as a part

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of his family. They expected to be present at the family weddings and christenings, and carriages were always provided for them and their children at Burrows' funerals, while they never failed to offer Christmas greetings and receive their share of presents. These visits at Christmas tide, they kept up throughout the lives of the children of Joseph Burrows, and the wife of Lambert Tree was always "Miss Laura" and "the Lady Bountiful" to them and their children, while "Dr. Joe Burrows" brought their children into the world and attended them in all their ailments.

Joseph Burrows, the younger, was one of the first graduates of the Columbian College at Washington, now known as the Columbian or George Washington University, and of which his father, Joseph Burrows, was one of the founders. He subsequently studied medicine and became one of the most eminent physicians of Washington. He died May 30th, 1889, at the age of eighty-two. He married Katherine Z. Ironside, of New York, 9th September, 1841.

Lambert Tree, by his wife, Laura Matilda Burrows, had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The other five, were:

- i. JOSEPH B. TREE, born 18 January, 1828; married, 14 February, 1850, Frances, daughter of Benjamin Evans, Esquire, and was blessed with children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. During most of his active life, and until his retirement, he was associated with the Western Union

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Telegraph Company, as an important official of that corporation. One of his two sons, Lambert, died in infancy, and the other, Joseph, as he was approaching manhood. His eldest daughter, Mary, married Adam Grey, Esquire, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has a numerous family. His youngest daughter, Eleanor, recently married Hilliard Russel, Esquire, of Virginia.

- ii. LAMBERT TREE, born 29 November, 1832; [seep. 84].
- iii. CHARLES MORGAN TREE, born 15 July, 1845. He was graduated from Georgetown College, studied medicine, and became a physician. He was a bright light in his profession at Washington, which place he chose as the field of his professional labors, but died in the prime of life, while on the road to high position in his calling. He never married.
- iv. ELLEN FULLERTON TREE.
- v. JENNIE TREE; married, 21 July, 1864, Franklin Rives, son of John C. Rives, who was a partner of the elder Francis P. Blair* in the conduct of the Congressional Globe at Washington.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR DONALDSON TREE, the youngest son of Captain John Tree by his wife Rebecca Karn, was appointed by President Polk, second-lieutenant of

* Francis P. Blair was the father of Honorable Montgomery Blair, Post-Master-General of the United States under President Lincoln, and General Frank P. Blair, a distinguished officer of the army in the Civil War.

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the Second regiment of Dragoons, United States Army. This command, now designated as the Second Cavalry, was organized just before the outbreak of the Florida War, and its brilliant and glorious record, from that time to the present, makes it one of the most historic regiments in the army. In the Mexican War it was alternately with the columns of General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott, and saw much severe fighting in Mexico, as it did in all the Indian outbreaks on the frontier, and throughout the Civil War. Lieutenant Tree was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Cherubusco, 20 August, 1847, and was severely wounded in the battle of El Molino del Rey. Major Edwin V. Sumner, of the Second Dragoons, officially reports the conduct of his command in the latter action, in the following words :

“My command consisted of the two troops of the 2d Dragoons, one troop of the 3d Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant C. A. Williams, and Capt. Ruff’s company of mounted riflemen; in all about 270 men. My orders were to take the position on the left of our line, to hold in check the enemy’s cavalry, and to give a blow to their horse or not as opportunity should offer. In taking up my position I was compelled to pass within pistol shot of a large body of the enemy, who were protected by a ditch on my left, which it was impossible to cross until I got close to their line, and I could not pause at that moment, as a

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very large body of the enemy's cavalry was advancing toward the left of our line. After passing through this fire and crossing a ravine I found my command in line facing the enemy's cavalry. . . . My loss in passing their line of fire was very severe, viz: five officers and 33 soldiers wounded and 7 soldiers killed; 27 horses killed and 77 wounded. Capt. Ker second dragoons, 1st Lieut. Walker, of the Rifles, and 2d Lieuts. Smith and Tree of the 2d dragoons, and 2d Lieut. Williams of the 3d dragoons, were wounded.

“My officers and men maintained their character for steadiness and confidence throughout the action.”

After the close of the Mexican War, Lieutenant Tree saw extended service on the frontier; was in many expeditions against the Indians, including the very important one in 1855, commanded by Brevet-Brigadier-General Harney against the Sioux; 11 October, 1851, Lieutenant Tree was promoted first lieutenant in the Second Dragoons. He never married, and died 2 February, 1857, at Fort Riley, where he was stationed. A handsome monument marks his grave in the military cemetery at that post.

Honorable LAMBERT TREE, the second son of Lambert Tree by his wife Laura Matilda Burrows, was born at Washington, D. C., 29 November, 1832. He studied law; was graduated LL.B., at the University of Virginia in 1855, and was admitted to the bar the same year at Washington. Soon after his admission,

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he removed to Chicago, Illinois, to engage there in practice in his profession, and has continued to reside in that city since his arrival, 12 February, 1856. In 1864 he was elected and served a term as president of the Chicago Law Institute. In 1870 he was elected a judge of the Circuit Court, and on the expiration of his term was re-elected. In 1885 he received the Democratic vote in the joint session of the General Assembly of Illinois for United States Senator, but was finally defeated by one vote by General John A. Logan, the Republican candidate. Later the same year, he was appointed by President Cleveland, United States Minister to Belgium, and represented his country at that post until his transfer two years later to St. Petersburg as Minister to Russia. In 1889 he himself requested his own recall. In January, 1891, President Harrison nominated Judge Tree, and the Senate confirmed him as one of the American members of the International Monetary Conference which sat in Washington in the winter and spring of 1891-92. He took an active part in the debates and formulated the resolution finally adopted by the Conference.

Judge Tree was one of those for whom ballots were cast for nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, in the National Democratic Convention in 1892. He has always lived a very active life, and is a director or trustee in numerous institutions, public and private. Among others, he is associated with the Newbury Library as a life trustee, and with the

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Chicago Historical Society as one of its vice-presidents. He is an incorporator of the National American Red Cross, and organized the Illinois branch of that Society, of which he is a vice-president. He was for several years president of the Historical State Library of Illinois, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France; grand officer of the Belgian National Order of Leopold, and a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Chicago Edison Company, and other corporations. He has besides found time for literary work, and is the author of numerous magazine and newspaper articles on a variety of subjects of public interest.

On 24 November, 1859, Judge Tree married Anna Josephine Magie, daughter of Haines H. Magie, Esquire, one of the founders of Chicago, who settled there in 1832. Mr. Magie was a native of New Jersey, and a younger brother of the Reverend Dr. David Magie, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who presided over the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for more than half a century, and was for many years and until his death, a trustee of Princeton University. Mrs. Tree's first cousin, Honorable William H. Magie, has been for many years Chancellor of New Jersey, and was previously Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. Mrs. Tree died 8 October, 1903. There were two children born of the marriage of Lambert Tree and Anna Josephine Magie:

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- i. JAMES MANDEVILLE CARLISLE TREE, born at Paris, France, 5 December, 1861; died in infancy.
- ii. ARTHUR MAGIE TREE, born at Chicago, Illinois, 1 July, 1863; married, 1 January, 1891, Ethel Field, daughter of Marshall Field, Esquire. Three children were born of this marriage:
 - i. LAMBERT TREE; died in infancy.
 - ii. GLADYS TREE; died in infancy.
- iii. ARTHUR RONALD LAMBERT FIELD TREE, born 26 September, 1897.

APPENDIX

LIST OF NAMES OF MEMBERS BELONGING TO THE
SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR AND DIS-
TRESSED MASTERS OF SHIPS, THEIR WIDOWS
AND CHILDREN. FROM 1765 TO 1812.

NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY	NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY
APPOWEN, SAMUEL.....	July 1765	BRIDGES, GEORGE.....	July 1766
ASHMORE, ANDREW.....	July 1765	BURROWS, ARTHUR.....	July 1766
ATKINSON, GEORGE.....	July 1765	BOLITHO, JOHN, SR.....	July 1767
ALEXANDER, CHARLES.....	October 1765	BARRY, JOHN.....	January 1769
ASHMEAD, JOHN.....	July 1766	BIDDLE, CHARLES....	January 1769
ALIBONE, WILLIAM.....	July 1766	BINGLEY, EDWARD... ..	January 1770
ALLISON, ASHLEY.....	October 1766	BUTLER, JOHN.....	January 1770
ALBERSON, RICKLOFF.....	October 1766	BODKIN, NICHOLAS... ..	January 1771
ANDERSON, JOHN.....	July 1767	BARBER, WILLIAM.....	April 1771
ADAMS, ROBERT.....	October 1767	BROWN, WILLIAM.....	April 1771
ADAMSON, WILLIAM.....	April 1770	BETHEL, ROBERT.....	January 1772
ANDERSON, JAMES.....	April 1771	BREWSTER, PETER....	October 1773
ALLEN, WILLIAM.....	October 1772	BUCKLEY, RICHARD.....	November 1773
ALL, ISAAC.....	July 1776	BARRY, PATRICK.....	April 1774
ANGUS, JOHN.....	January 1779	BUNNER GEORGE.....	April 1774
ANDERSON, THOMAS....	October 1787	BUDDEN, RICHARD.....	July 1776
ATKINS, PHILIP.....	April 1794	BELL, THOMAS.....	October 1776
ANDAULLE, ANTHONY....	April 1796	BREWSTER, WILLIAM... ..	April 1781
ARMSTRONG, JOHN....	October 1796	BURROWS, JOHN, JR....	April 1782
ALCORN, MICHAEL.....	January 1797	BARNEY, JOSHUA.....	October 1782
ARNOLD, ANDREW.....	April 1797	BURROWS, EDWARD.....	April 1786
ARNOLD, THOMAS.....	July 1798	BRICE, JOHN.....	July 1786
ALFTON, JOHN.....	January 1804	BELL, WILLIAM.....	October 1786
BOWES, HUGH.....	July 1765	BAKER, THOMAS.....	October 1786
BROWN, JOSEPH.....	July 1765	BLAIR, WILLIAM.....	January 1790
BUDDEN, WILLIAM.....	July 1765	BELCHER, WILLIAM.....	April 1793
BURROWS, JOHN, SR....	July 1765	BOYS, ELIAS.....	July 1793
BUNTING, SAMUEL.....	July 1765	BURKE, MICHAEL.....	July 1794
BASTON, THOMAS.....	July 1765	BEAKS, JOSEPH.....	April 1794
BARNES, WILLIAM.....	July 1765	BREWTON, DANIEL....	October 1794
BLAIR, JAMES.....	January 1766	BYRNE, GERALD.....	July 1795
BROWN, PATRICK.....	January 1766	BAIRD, WILLIAM.....	July 1795
BLEWER, JOSEPH.....	April 1766	BAILE, ROBERT.....	July 1796
BOON, WILLIAM.....	July 1766	BAINBRIDGE, WM....	October 1796

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NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY	NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY
BELL, WILLIAM	January 1797	CARSON, ROBERT	April 1771
BOWEN, EZRA	October 1797	CRAWFORD, SAMUEL	April 1771
BENNERS, JACOB	January 1799	COOPER, JAMES	April 1771
BOYD, JOHN	January 1800	COCHRAN, JAMES	October 1771
BURKE, JAMES	January 1801	CATON, GEORGE	May 1772
BIOREN, BENJAMIN	April 1801	CASTLE, JOY	January 1773
BARRY, JOHN, JR.	April 1801	COX, JOHN, JR.	January 1773
BROWN, DAVID	July 1801	COX, PAUL	July 1773
BREVOOR, JOHN C.	July 1802	CRAIG, JOHN	October 1774
BARRY, EDWARD	January 1803	CLIFTON, JAMES	April 1775
BLACKISTON, JOHN	January 1803	COPPER, NORRIS	October 1776
BROWN, HANS	July 1803	COLLINS, ROBERT	January 1777
BROWN, THOMAS	October 1803	CASSAN, SAMUEL	April 1782
BROWN, MICHAEL	October 1804	CRISTEY, JOHN	July 1782
BARDEN, LEVI	January 1807	CAIN, ALEXANDER	July 1782
BURROWS, THOMAS	April 1809	COX, JOHN	July 1782
BUNCE, WILLIAM	July 1810	CURWEN, GEORGE	October 1782
BINGHAM, PETER	April 1812	COLLINS, MARK	October 1782
BELL, PETER	April 1812	CLARKSON, MATT, JR.	April 1786
CRATHORNE, JONATHAN	July 1765	COCHRAN, JOHN	January 1788
CALENDER, THOMAS	July 1765	CASSIN, JOHN	July 1791
JAMES CRAIG	July 1765	CLOUSER, CHRISTOPHER	April 1792
COOPER, NATHANIEL	July 1765	CARHART, WILLIAM	January 1793
COURSER, JOHN	July 1765	CLARK, WILLIAM	January 1794
CATON, JAMES	April 1766	CONNEL, GEORGE	April 1794
CAMPBELL, JOHN	April 1766	CAMPBELL, JOHN	July 1794
CALDWELL, ANDREW	April 1766	CANNON, JOHN	January 1795
COXE, JOHN, SR.	April 1766	COWPERTHWAIT, HEWL	April 1795
CATON, ISAAC	April 1766	CULVER, WILLIAM	April 1795
COBOURN, JAMES	April 1766	COX, JOHN	January 1796
CARLISLE, WILLIAM	April 1766	CUSHING, CALEB	July 1796
CARMAN, BENJAMIN	October 1767	CHARNOCK, JOHN	July 1796
COOK, JAMES	October 1768	CORRIN, JOHN	October 1796
CUNNINGHAM, GUSTAVUS	July 1769	CHARLTON, ROBERT	January 1797
CORREY, SAMUEL	October 1769	CHURCH, SILVANUS	July 1797
CHEVERS, WILLIAM	January 1770	CALLENDER, R. JAS	July 1797
COVELL, SAMUEL	January 1770	CATHCART, JAMES L.	October 1797
CONNER, TERENCE	October 1770	COX, WILLIAM	January 1798

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NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY	NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY
CLARK, ROBERT.....	April 1798	DILL, JOSEPH H.....	April 1793
CLARK, JOHN.....	April 1798	DONOHUE, THOMAS.....	July 1799
CRANE, ROGER.....	October 1800	DEVEREAU, JOHN.....	July 1800
CALVERT, NATHANIEL	January 1801	DOVE, JOHN.....	October 1800
CASSIN, WILLIAM.....	January 1801	DAVIS, GEORGE.....	April 1801
CRESSWELL, SAMUEL.....	July 1802	DALY, JOHN.....	October 1801
COOPER, JAMES.....	July 1802	DAVIS, JOSEPH.....	July 1802
CARSON, JOHN.....	January 1803	DIXON, GEORGE.....	July 1802
CULLEN, THOMAS.....	January 1807	DELAVEAU, WILLIAM.....	July 1802
COURSE, MATTHIAS....	October 1811	DOUGHERTY, MARTIN D...	July 1804
CASSAN, SAMUEL.....	October 1812	DANDELLOT, HENRY....	October 1804
DADY, PATRICK.....	July 1765	DONNALDSON, AND.....	July 1805
DOWELL, WILLIAM.....	July 1765	DONNALDSON, ED. M..	October 1806
DUPLESSE, JOHN.....	July 1765	DONAVAN, JOHN.....	July 1808
DONALD, NATHANIEL....	July 1765	ERVIN, JAMES.....	July 1765
DAVIDSON, MUNGO.....	July 1765	EASTWICK, THOMAS.....	July 1765
DAVIDSON, JOHN.....	April 1766	EVE, OSWALD.....	January 1766
DOUGHERTY, HENRY....	April 1866	EYRES, RICHARD.....	January 1768
DENNIS, PATRICK.....	April 1766	EMLLEN, CALEB.....	October 1770
DUNN, HENRY.....	January 1767	EARLE, JOHN.....	August 1778
DAVIS, WILLIAM.....	January 1768	ERVIN, GEORGE.....	January 1790
DEVONSHIRE, SAMUEL ...	April 1768	EARL, CALEB.....	April 1792
DAVIDSON, SAMUEL.....	April 1768	EDGAR, WILLIAM.....	January 1793
DUNCAN, JAMES.....	July 1768	ELDRIDGE, PHINEAS....	July 1794
DAVIS, EPHRAIM.....	October 1773	EWING, JAMES.....	July 1795
DOWMAN, THOMAS.....	April 1775	ELLIOT, FRANCIS.....	July 1796
DOAN, EPHRAIM.....	July 1780	EDWARDS, JAMES.....	July 1796
DECATUR, STEPHEN.....	July 1782	ETHRENSTROM, A. F..	January 1797
DALE, RICHARD.....	July 1784	EDWARDS, JOHN.....	January 1799
DAVIS, WILLIAM.....	July 1788	ERRICKSON, CHRIS'N....	July 1802
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM..	January 1791	EVANS, DAVID.....	October 1804
DRYBURG, JAMES....	January 1793	ELLIOT, JOHN.....	October 1811
DAVIDSON, CHARLES...	January 1795	FALCONER, NATHANIEL	October 1765
DUER, WILLIAM.....	July 1795	FARIS, FRANCIS.....	October 1765
DAWKINS, JOHN.....	October 1795	FALKNER, LESTER....	October 1765
DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER	October 1795	FORD, JOHN.....	October 1765
DUMPHY, JAMES.....	January 1797	FORTEN, GEORGE.....	April 1766
DAWSON, JOHN.....	April 1797	FLINT, THOMAS.....	April 1766

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NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY	NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY
FERGUSON, ROBERT...	October 1767	GREEN, HENRY.....	July 1799
FERGUSON, CHARLES.....	April 1768	GRIFFIS, JOHN.....	July 1799
FLINN, PATRICK.....	July 1774	GRAFTON, WOODBRIDGE...	Jan. 1800
FORESTER, GERALD...	December 1780	GOULD, JOHN.....	April 1800
FLEMING, JOHN.....	July 1789	GUTTERSON, JOHN.....	July 1800
FOULK, CASPER.....	January 1791	GREBBEN, PATRICK.....	July 1800
FENOUR, GEORGE.....	July 1791	GALLOWAY, JOSEPH...	October 1800
FOSTER, SILAS.....	January 1792	GIBSON, WILLIAM.....	October 1801
FRANKFORD, JOHN...	January 1792	GRIFFIN, MOSES.....	July 1803
FOWLER, NATHANIEL....	July 1793	GARDNER, ROBERT C....	July 1803
FARRADY, JOHN.....	October 1796	GARDNER, EDWARD C.	January 1804
FLETCHER, JOHN.....	October 1800	GAMBLE, JOSEPH.....	January 1807
FULLERTON, WILLIAM.	October 1800	GIRDEN, JAMES.....	January 1807
FISHER, HANS, HANSON...	Oct. 1807	GOWING, JOHN.....	October 1807
FERGUSON, JOHN L.....	April 1810	GRAVES, JOHN.....	October 1807
FLEMING, WILLIAM....	October 1812	GARWOOD, RICHARD...	October 1807
GOODMAN, WALTER...	October 1765	GREEN, JAMES.....	April 1808
GREENWAY, WILLIAM....	Oct. 1765	GRANT, JOSEPH.....	July 1810
GREEN, JOHN.....	October 1765	HARRISON, HENRY.....	July 1765
GREGORY, DAVID.....	July 1766	HEYSHAM, WILLIAM.....	July 1765
GIBBENS, JAMES.....	July 1766	HUTCHINS, ZACHAR'H..	October 1765
GILBERT, GEORGE.....	July 1766	HOBERT, ENOCH.....	October 1765
GOOLEY, ATHONY.....	July 1766	HARPER, JOHN.....	October 1765
GAMBLE, WILLIAM.....	April 1768	HENDERSON, ROBERT.	October 1765
GILL, ROBERT.....	Oct. 1768	HARDCASTLE, WM.....	October 1765
GALT, NATHANIEL.....	July 1769	HARDY, ROBERT.....	October 1765
GARRIGUES, JAMES.....	July 1770	HARVEY, SIMPSON....	October 1765
GENSELL, JOHN.....	November 1773	HAZLEWOOD, JOHN....	January 1766
GEDDES, GEORGE.....	July 1775	HATTON, THOMAS....	January 1766
GRIFFIN, MOSES.....	April 1783	HENDERSON, ALEX.....	April 1766
GIRARD, STEPHEN.....	October 1788	HARKINS, JEREMIAH....	July 1766
GARDNER, NATHANIEL...	July 1789	HOOD, SEYMOUR.....	January 1767
GAMBLE, JAMES.....	April 1792	HAWK, SAMUEL.....	January 1767
GREEN, RUFUS.....	April 1792	HOUSTON, GEORGE....	January 1767
GREEN, RUFUS.....	April 1792	HAMILTON, ALEX.....	August 1769
GRICE, FRANCIS.....	July 1794	HANCE, JACOB.....	October 1769
GARDNER, JOHN.....	October 1794	HAMMET, FRANCIS....	January 1770
GREEN, JOHN, JR.....	July 1796	HARR, JOHN.....	July 1772

LIST OF MEMBERS

NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY	NAMES	TIME OF ENTRY
HYMAN, WM.....	July 1773	HUGHES, HUMPHRY.....	April 1803
HOUSTON, THOMAS....	October 1773	HENDY, WILLIAM.....	January 1806
HAMILTON, GEORGE...	October 1773	HOLBROOK, BENJAMIN....	Oct. 1809
HAWKINS, WILLIAM.....	Dec. 1773	HAWKS, WILLIAM.....	April 1812
HUNN, JOHN.....	January 1774	JOSIAH, EMANUEL.....	October 1765
HARROW, DAVID.....	May 1774	JACKSON, THOMAS.....	October 1765
HALLOCK, WILLIAM.....	May 1774	JENKINS, CHARLES....	October 1765
HOWELL, SAMUEL, JR....	July 1780	JOHNSON, JAMES.....	July 1766
HARRIS, ROBERT.....	October 1781	JONES, HENRY.....	July 1766
HAWKINS, HENRY.....	April 1782	Joy, DANIEL.....	January 1767
HARDING, DAVID.....	October 1791	JONES, BLATHWAITE..	January 1767
HATHAWAY, CALEB....	October 1791	JACKSON, MATTHEW ..	January 1768
HAMPTON, WILLIAM ..	January 1793	JOHNSON, GEORGE....	January 1768
HORTON, THOMAS.....	January 1794	INKSON, RICHARD.....	October 1776
HODGE, JAMES.....	January 1794	JACKSON, RICHARD...	October 1776
HUBBLE, SAMUEL.....	July 1794	JONES, CHARLES.....	January 1780
HESS, WILLIAM.....	July 1794	JOSIAH, JAMES.....	July 1782
HODGE, JOHN.....	October 1794	JONES, WILLIAM.....	January 1788
HOLT, SAMUEL.....	October 1794	JONES, HERBERT.....	April 1794
HOWARD, AZEL.....	July 1795	JONES, LLOYD.....	October 1795
HOLLAND, JOHN.....	July 1795	JOHNSON, JOSEPH.....	July 1796
HOUSTON, BENJAMIN..	January 1795	JUSTICE, JOHN.....	July 1796
HOARE, JAMES.....	April 1795	JONES, EDWARD.....	July 1798
HENRY, JACOB.....	April 1795	JACOB, JAMES.....	July 1800
HARDIE DAVID.....	July 1795	JOHNSON, CHARLES...	October 1800
HENDERSON, THOMAS....	July 1795	JERVIS, JOSEPH J....	October 1812
HYLANDER, JACOB....	January 1797	KENNEDY, JOHN.....	October 1765
HASTIE, GEORGE.....	January 1797	KERR, WALTER.....	October 1765
HUGHES, JAMES.....	January 1797	KID, WILLIAM.....	October 1765
HAYES, PATRICK.....	April 1797	KNOX, ROBERT.....	October 1765
HODGSON, JOHN, B.....	July 1797	KATTER, ALEXANDER..	October 1765
HENDERSON, THOMAS....	Oct. 1797	KERLIN, WILLIAM.....	July 1766
HUBBER, ISAAC.....	January 1799	KEAS, WILLIAM.....	January 1768
HENDERSON, WILLIAM...	July 1799	KEITH, WILLIAM.....	January 1773
HUNT, EDWARD.....	January 1801	KNOX, FRANCIS.....	July 1782
HEWIT, THOMAS.....	January 1802	KEALER, WILLIAM....	October 1782
HARDIE, CHARLES.....	October 1802	KELLY, JOHN.....	October 1782
HIDELIUS, ANDREW...	January 1803	(withdrawn)	

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KEEN, ROGER.....	October 1782	LAKE, WILLIAM.....	January 1795
KERLIN, JOHN.....	October 1782	LOUNDES, JOHN.....	January 1795
KERBY, CHARLES....	January 1788	LEWIS, SAMUEL.....	January 1796
KING, JAMES.....	October 1789	LEE CHRISTOPHER.....	July 1796
KITTS, JOHN.....	January 1790	LYNE, JOHN.....	January 1797
KINNES, GEORGE....	January 1794	LONG, JAMES.....	January 1798
KEEN, JONAS Wm ...	January 1795	LILLIBRIDGE, THOMAS.	October 1799
KING, WILLIAM.....	July 1795	LOGAN, JOHN.....	October 1799
KING, MICHAEL.....	July 1795	LELAR, HENRY.....	April 1800
KNOX, ROBERT.....	April 1797	LANCASTER, JOHN ...	January 1806
KELLY, EDWARD.....	July 1799	LUCET, ALEXANDER.....	April 1809
KENNEDY, HENRY H....	July 1800	MIFFLIN, SAMUEL.....	July 1765
KIRKBRIDE, RICHARD....	July 1800	MEASE, JOHN.....	July 1765
KILBY, TURPIN.....	January 1802	MORRISON, GEORGE....	July 1765
KENNY, DANIEL.....	January 1803	MORRELL, WILLIAM....	July 1765
KITCHEN, ROBERT....	January 1807	MILLER, JAMES.....	October 1765
KNOWLES, Wm. B....	October 1807	MARSHALL, WILLIAM..	October 1765
KENYON, HENRY.....	October 1809	MURRAY, JOHN.....	October 1765
LISLE, HENRY.....	July 1765	McCLELLAND, JOHN...	October 1765
LYON, CHARLES.....	October 1765	MILLER, MAGNUS.....	October 1765
LONG, PETER.....	October 1765	McGEE, ALEXANDER..	October 1765
LAKE, THOMAS.....	October 1765	MOORE, RALPH.....	January 1767
LOCKTON, JOHN.....	October 1767	MOORE, THOMAS.....	January 1767
LEVINGSTONE, JOHN ..	October 1767	MULLOWNY, JOHN ...	January 1767
LEVINE, JOHN.....	March 1798	MONTGOMERY, JONATHAN	Jan. 1767
LEECH, THOMAS.....	October 1769	McCULLOUGH, Wm.....	April 1768
LAWRENCE, WILLIAM....	April 1771	MARTIN, SAMUEL....	January 1770
LAKE, JAMES.....	July 1771	MAY, ANDREW.....	January 1770
LOXLEY, BENJAMIN...	October 1771	MURDOCK, THOMAS....	January 1770
LOWANCE, JOHN.....	October 1772	McCULLOUGH, DAVID...	April 1771
(withdrawn)		MONTGOMERY, JAMES....	May 1771
LOGAN, DAVID.....	April 1776	MULLIT JOHN.....	May 1772
LYON, PHILIP.....	October 1781	McCULLOUGH, Wm.....	June 1773
LAWYER, MATTHEW...	August 1782	MONTGOMERY, ROBERT..	July 1773
(withdrawn)		MARTIN, JAMES.....	October 1773
LOUGHEAD, ROBERT...	October 1784	MOORE, WILLIAM...	December 1773
LYLE, WILLIAM.....	January 1786	MILLER, WILLIAM. .	September 1774
LATIMER, JOHN.....	January 1794	MONRO, NATHANIEL....	May 1775

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McPHERSON, JOHN	January 1779	NICHOLSON, GEORGE	October 1765
McNATCHTANE, JOHN	April 1781	NUTTLE, SAMUEL	October 1767
McKEEVER, JOHN	October 1781	NEWTON, DOWNHAM	January 1770
McCARTY, JOHN	January 1784	NELSON, THOMAS	July 1771
MILES, JAMES	April 1791	NORRIS, THOMAS	January 1794
MASON, THOMAS	January 1792	NOBLE, STEWART C.	April 1796
McPHERSON, DANIEL	July 1792	NORRIS, HOWES	January 1799
McCALMONT, GEORGE	October 1792	NICHOLS, WOODBURN	January 1800
MORETON, GEORGE	January 1793	NAILER, SAMUEL	July 1802
McALESTER, CHARLES	January 1793	OSMAN, JOHN	January 1768
MORRIS, ELIHUE E.	April 1793	ORD, GEORGE	July 1768
McCORMICK, JOHN	January 1794	OSBOURNE, PETER	October 1769
MOREY, LEWIS	April 1794	OGILVIE, ALEXANDER	October 1791
(withdrawn)		OSWALD, ANDREW	April 1798
McKEEVER, JAMES	April 1794	O'CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER	Jan. 1798
MERCER, ROBERT	July 1794	OAKFORD, AARON	April 1802
MUNN, JOHN	July 1794	OTTO, DANIEL B.	October 1807
MEANY, JOHN	October 1794	OGLE, WILLIAM	October 1807
MILLER, WILLIAM, JR.	January 1795	OELLERS, JAMES P.	July 1808
MULLOWNEY, JOHN	January 1795	PEEL, BENJAMIN	January 1766
McCOLLUM, JOHN	January 1795	PATTERSON, ROBERT	July 1766
MIDLEN, WALTER	April 1795	POTTS, JOSEPH	July 1766
MONTEITH, BENJAMIN	July 1795	POWELL, THOMAS	October 1767
MEASE, ROBERT	July 1795	PETER, JAMES	January 1700
MORGAN, THOMAS	July 1795	PARKER, PETER	October 1776
MARSHALL, JOHN	July 1795	PALMER, THOMAS	April 1782
MARINER, JOHN	October 1795	POTTS, CHARLES	January 1794
MAFFETT, JAMES	October 1796	PERRY, WILLIAM	April 1794
MORSE, GEORGE W.	October 1796	PEDEN, JOHN	October 1794
MUDEY, PETER F.	July 1799	PETERSON, JACOB	October 1794
McCALL, ROBERT	January 1800	PRICE, GEORGE	October 1796
McLEVIN, MILES	July 1801	PEIRCE, SAMUEL	January 1797
McKUTCHEN, SAMUEL	January 1803	PENNISTON, RICHARD	January 1799
MEAD, EDWARD	July 1803	PILE, SAMUEL	July 1800
McFARLAN, JOHN C.	January 1806	PARSON, STEPHEN	July 1800
MYERS, JOHN	January 1806	PORTER, JEHU	July 1802
McKIBBIN, WILLIAM	July 1809	PATTERSON, JOHN A.	July 1806
McKEEVER, JOHN, JR.	October 1809	PHILLIPS, WILLIAM	October 1806

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REEVE, PETER.....	July 1765	REYNEGAN, F. W. V.....	April 1806
RICHARDSON, JOSEPH..	October 1765	RISBROUGH, JOHN.....	April 1806
RANKIN, GEORGE.....	October 1765	ROBINSON, JOSEPH.....	April 1806
ROSS, JOHN.....	October 1765	ROBINSON, GEORGE.....	July 1810
RAWLES, BENJAMIN...	October 1765	RAY, THOMAS.....	October 1811
RICHARDS, BURNETT..	October 1765	STEDMAN, CHARLES.....	July 1765
RICHARDS, WILLIAM..	January 1766	SIBBALD, JOHN.....	October 1765
RODGERS, THOMAS.....	April 1766	STILES, JOSEPH.....	October 1765
REECE, DANIEL.....	July 1766	SUTTON, WOLMAN.....	October 1765
RICHE, THOMAS.....	January 1767	SAGE, ALEXANDER....	October 1765
ROBINSON, JAMES....	January 1767	SPARKS, J.....	October 1765
ROBINSON, JOHN.....	January 1767	(withdrawn)	
RUSSEL, JAMES.....	January 1767	STOUT, JOSEPH.....	January 1766
REED, THOMAS.....	April 1768	STEEL, JAMES.....	January 1766
ROBINSON, JAMES....	October 1769	SPAIN, EDWARD.....	April 1766
ROBINSON, JAMES.....	April 1771	SPENCE, PETER.....	July 1766
ROBINSON, ISALAH ...	October 1776	STEPHENSON, GEORGE...	July 1766
ROACH, ISAAC.....	April 1782	SIMMONS, LEESON....	January 1767
ROBINSON, JOHN JR...	October 1784	STILES, HENRY.....	January 1767
RESIDE, ROBERT.....	January 1790	SIMPSON, WILLIAM.....	April 1767
RASER, BERNARD.....	April 1791	SHAW, JOSHUA.....	October 1767
ROW, EDWARD.....	April 1793	STONE, WILLIAM....	October 1767
RICE, EDWARD.....	April 1793	SHROWDY, WILLIAM.....	July 1768
RODGERS, JOHN.....	April 1793	SMITH, SAMUEL.....	July 1768
ROBERTSON, ROBERT...	July 1794	SMITH, CHARLES.....	January 1770
ROSITER, JOHN.....	July 1794	STEWART, JAMES.....	January 1770
RUSSEL, TIMOTHY....	October 1794	SCOTT, JOHN.....	July 1770
ROSS, DAVID.....	January 1795	SHIELDS, JOHN.....	October 1770
ROBERTSON, JOHN.....	July 1796	SOWDER, JOHN.....	May 1771
RICHARDS, WILLIAM...	April 1799	SHEWELL, ROBERT...	January 1773
REMINGTON, JOHN P....	July 1799	STUART, CHARLES.....	July 1773
RICARD, JOHN.....	April 1800	SUTTON, JAMES.....	October 1773
REILY, JOHN.....	October 1800	STEVENS, WILLIAM...	October 1775
REYNOLDS, JOSEPH...	October 1801	SIMMONS, JEREM'H....	July 1781
REMMINGTON, I.....	January 1802	STRONG, MATTHEW...	October 1781
RAMSDALE, CHARLES...	July 1804	STEPHENS, WALTER....	July 1782
RUSSEL, STEPHEN....	October 1804	STEEL, THOMAS.....	October 1782
RAY, NATHANIEL.....	July 1805	SLOVER, JAMES.....	July 1784

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STEWARD, AARON.....	April 1790	TINGEY, THOMAS.....	October 1786
STOBO, JACOB.....	January 1791	TATEM, JEREMIAH.....	July 1791
STOCKLEY, AYERS.....	July 1792	THOMAS, HUGH.....	April 1792
STEPHENS, HENRY.....	April 1794	THOMPSON, JOHN.....	July 1793
SMITH, ROBERT.....	July 1794	TERRIS, JOHN.....	July 1793
SULLIVAN, JOHN.....	October 1794	TILLINGHAST, DAN'L..	January 1794
SHALLCROSS, WILLIAM...	July 1795	THORTON, JOHN S....	January 1796
SMITH, GEORGE F.....	July 1795	THOMPSON, JOHN, JR....	July 1796
SMALE, WILLIAM.....	January 1796	TREMILS, JOHN.....	July 1796
SNELL, JAMES.....	January 1796	THOMAS, ALEXANDER..	October 1800
SUTOR, JOHN.....	January 1796	TATE, ROBERT.....	April 1801
SKELLY, THOMAS.....	April 1796	TOBY, SIMEON.....	October 1801
SMITH, JOHN.....	April 1797	THACKARA, SAMUEL...	October 1802
SHEARER, JOHN.....	July 1798	THOMPSON, ROBERT....	July 1804
STOKES, WILLIAM.....	April 1799	TAYLOR, BANKSON....	October 1805
SENKY, ANTHONY.....	July 1800	TAYLOR, JAMES.....	July 1806
SPENCE, JAMES S.....	January 1802	TURNER, JOHN, JR....	July 1807
SUTER, PETER.....	April 1803	THOMPSON, ROBT. JR....	April 1808
SELBY, JAMES.....	July 1805	TAYLOR, GEORGE.....	January 1810
SINGLETON, JOS. Y....	January 1806	TUTTLE, ANDREW.....	July 1811
SILLIMAN, ISAAC.....	October 1806	THOMAS, JOSEPH.....	July 1811
SAVIN, SAMUEL.....	July 1807	TAGGART, THOMAS.....	July 1811
SINGLETON, SAMUEL...	October 1807	VOLANS, JOSEPH.....	January 1763
SERRILL, JAMES.....	January 1808	VALLANCE, NICHOLAS...	July 1772
SPOFFORD, JACOB....	October 1811	VICARY, JOHN.....	November 1775
SNELL, BENJAMIN....	January 1812	VANSICE, JOSEPH....	January 1783
SPEER, JOHN.....	April 1812	VENEMAN, JOHN, SR....	Oct. 1790
TREE, LAMBERT.....	October 1765	VENEMAN, JOHN, JR....	Oct. 1796
TAYLOR, RICHARD....	October 1765	VICARY, WILLIAM....	October 1797
TUCKER, CORNELIUS...	October 1765	VOLANS, SAMUEL.....	October 1799
THOMSON, GEORGE....	October 1765	VEACOCK SAMUEL S...	October 1801
TURBOT, BENJAMIN...	October 1765	WILSON, JAMES.....	October 1765
TAYLOR, JAMES.....	January 1766	WEST, CHARLES.....	October 1765
TAYLOR, JOHN.....	October 1767	WASDELL, WILLIAM...	January 1766
TIMMONS, WILKINS...	January 1767	WALL, GURNEY.....	January 1766
THOMPSON, GEORGE...	October 1770	WHITE, ROBERT.....	July 1767
TAYLOR, JOHN.....	April 1774	WOOD, SAMUEL.....	July 1767

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WILSON, JOHN.....	October 1768	WOOD, RICHARD.....	October 1795
WADE, ANDREW.....	January 1769	WILLIAMS, WM. D....	October 1796
WILLIAMS, SAMUEL....	January 1769	WHELAN, JOHN.....	April 1798
WEEKS, LAMBERT.....	July 1770	WARE, DAVID.....	April 1799
WELCH, JOHN.....	October 1770	WILKEY, THOMAS.....	January 1800
WHITE, TOWNSEND, JR.	October 1770	WHITEHEAD, WM.....	January 1801
WILSON, ROBERT.....	January 1772	WILLIAMSON, ROBERT	January 1802
WALLACE, THOS. E....	October 1772	WALLINGTON, EDWARD...	July 1803
WILSON, SAMUEL.....	April 1774	WINSLOW, ELMAH W....	July 1803
WARDEN, JAMES.....	April 1775	WHILDIN, DANIEL.....	July 1804
WARNER, ELISHA.....	October 1785	WILLIAMS, JOHN.....	July 1806
WHITE, HENRY.....	April 1786	WATKINS, SAM'L P....	October 1806
WALSH, JOHN.....	April 1786	WILSON, PHILIP, JR...	January 1807
WHARTON, JAMES.....	July 1791	WING, JACOB.....	July 1808
WILLIAMS, HARDING....	April 1792	WADE, JOHN T.....	April 1810
WEBB, THOMAS.....	April 1792	WARNACK, JACOB A....	April 1812
WHARTON, LLOYD....	January 1793	YOUNG, JAMES.....	October 1765
WATTS, GEORGE.....	April 1793	YORKE, EDWARD.....	October 1765
WEEKS, BENJAMIN....	January 1794	YOUNG, SAMUEL.....	October 1766
WILLS, THOMAS.....	January 1794	YOUNG, PETER.....	October 1768
WILSON, ROBERT M....	January 1794	YARD, EDWARD.....	July 1795
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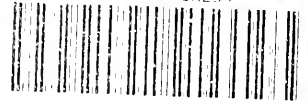
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