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SOME

ALLIED FAMILIES

OF

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE

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[No. 5]

THE STOUT FAMILY

OF

DELAWARE:

WITH

The Story of Penelope Stout.

Compiled and Published

by

THOMAS HALE STREETS

OWNER

WESLEY BENNER CRAIG

DAUGHTER

MURIEL CRAIG GILLY

#3 HILLCREST ROAD,

FAIR HAVEN, N.J.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1915



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PREFACE.

“THE STORY OF PENELOPE STOUT” is a fit introduction to any history of the Stout family; in fact, it would not be complete without it. This story was published privately several years ago as a *brochure*, when I first began the study of the Stout Family of Delaware, and became interested in its antecedents. It is republished here with additions and alterations. I have been at considerable pains in verifying the legend by official contemporary documents and by local history, and find that it agrees more with facts than is usually the case with family traditions.

The Stout Family of Delaware is properly one of the series of “Allied Families,” inasmuch as most of those in Delaware, of recent years, were descendants of Mary Griffin.

THOMAS HALE STREETS,  
Medical Director, U. S. Navy, Retired.

WYNCOTE, PA., 14TH MAY, 1915.



## THE STORY OF PENELOPE STOUT.

The story of Penelope Stout—one of those thrilling stories of capture by and of rescue from the Indians, which were so often associated with the early settlements of our country—has been preserved in the memory of her numerous offspring, wherever found, for more than two hundred and fifty years. It reads more like romance than reality. The marriage of Penelope Stout serves as a date for the beginning of Dutch and English history in East Jersey, and no account of the first settlement of Monmouth county would be complete with her story left out. I propose to show that much of the legend is capable of verification by the undisputed events of history and by the records of the county courts.

Probably the earliest historian to refer to the story was Samuel Smith, in his "History of the Colony of Nova Cæsaria, or New Jersey," published in 1765. Another version, said to have been written about 1790, is given in Benedict's "History of the Baptists." There is a third account by Nathan Stout, entitled, "A Small Genealogical Account of the Family called Stout." At the conclusion of his narrative the writer says: "I now close this history, which I began in the seventy-third year of my age. I have ended it in the seventy-fifth, and my name is Nathan Stout, the fifth son of John Stout, who was the first son of James Stout, who was the first son of David Stout, who was

the seventh son of Richard." The history was begun in 1821, and was completed in 1823. Nathan Stout states that he was born in 1748. He died in 1826.<sup>1</sup>

Of the more modern writers, Ellis, in his "History of Monmouth County," and later Salter, in his "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties," give the story more or less prominence. The former characterizes it—to the great indignation of the Stout descendants—as a romance. It is, however, too well authenticated by the truths of history to be viewed altogether in such a light. Mellick incorporated it in his "Story of an Old Farm," and it forms one of Frank Stockton's "Stories of New Jersey."

Smith begins his narrative in the following manner: "While New York was in possession of the Dutch, about the time of the Indian war in New England, a Dutch ship, coming from Amsterdam, was stranded on Sandy Hook." Now the only Indian war which occurred in New England while the Dutch were in possession of New York, was the Pequod war, which began in 1636 and ended in 1637, and resulted in the almost complete destruction of that tribe. So severe was the lesson taught the Indians by that war that peace continued between them and the white settlers for nearly forty years, or until King Philip's war in 1671. The Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the English in 1664. The date of the stranding of the

<sup>1</sup>Nathan Stout was commissioned captain in the Second Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, 1 May, 1776. (See Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, N. J.; also, Roster of Captain Nathan Stout's Company.)

vessel therefore, according to Smith, seems fixed to the time of the Pequod war, or about 1640.

Benedict's account says that Penelope Stout "was born at Amsterdam, about the year 1602; her father's name was Vanprincis; she and her first husband (whose name is not known) sailed for New York (then New Amsterdam) about 1620; the vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook." There is an error in these dates of about twenty years, as I shall try to prove later.

The story from this source goes on to relate that all the shipwrecked people were safely landed from the stranded ship. But Penelope's husband, who had been sick for most of the voyage, was taken so ill after getting on shore that he could not travel with the rest. He was hurt in the wreck and could not march. The others were so afraid of the Indians that they would not stay with him until he recovered, but hastened away to New Amsterdam, promising to send relief to him as soon as they should arrive. The wife alone remained behind with her husband.

Nathan Stout says: "The passengers from the ship were all butchered by the Indians after they had gotten ashore, all save Penelope Princes." The couple were left on the beach (Benedict says: "They tarried in the woods"), and the others "had not been long gone, before a company of Indians coming down to the water side, discovered them [Penelope and her husband], . . . and hastening to the spot, soon killed the man, and cut and mangled the woman in such a manner that they left her for dead" (Smith), and afterwards stripped them of their clothing. The wife's

“skull was fractured, and her left shoulder so hacked, that she could never use that arm like the other; she was also cut across the abdomen, so that the bowels protruded; these she kept in with her hands.”

After the Indians were gone, the wife revived and crawled into a hollow tree, or log, where she remained for several days (one account says she remained there for shelter seven days), subsisting on whatever she could find to eat. The Indians had left some fire on the beach, and this she kept burning for warmth. At length two Indians, an old man and a young one, came to the shore and saw her. Nathan Stout says an Indian who was passing that way with a dog discovered her. In the words of Benedict: “She saw a deer passing by with some arrows sticking in it, and soon after two Indians appeared, whom she was glad to see, in hope they would put her out of her misery.” The Indians, as she afterwards learned, disputed what should be done with her. The old man wished to keep her alive; whilst the younger wanted to kill her. The former had his way, and, taking her on his back, carried her to a place near where Middletown now stands, and dressed her wounds and soon healed them.

After this, Benedict says, he conveyed her to New Amsterdam and made a present of her to her countrymen. Nathan Stout says he sold her to the Dutch at New Amsterdam. But another account, which is more in keeping with the character of the Indians, as we know it, says the Dutch at New Amsterdam, hearing of a white woman being among the Indians, con-



cluded who she must be, and some of them went to her relief. They did not have occasion to rescue her by force, as the old Indian gave her the choice of going or staying, and of course she went.

Thus far I have quoted the different versions of the legend. As confirmatory evidence of the time when these events were happening, I will cite from Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietors." He says: "In East Jersey the greatest harmony prevailed [between the Dutch and the Indians] until, by misconduct of the colonist, the anger of the natives was aroused. In 1640, an expedition fitted out against those on the Raritan caused the maltreatment of some of the leading chiefs and led the following year to retaliatory measures upon the settlers of Staten Island, who were killed, and their plantations broken up." Peace was not restored until 1644. The troubles then existing between the Dutch and Indians would account, therefore, for the sudden and murderous attack on the shipwrecked people on Sandy Hook. The facts of history, thus far, seem to agree very well with the story.

It is said that in New Amsterdam, whither she had gone after her rescue, Penelope Van Princes became acquainted with Richard Stout and soon afterwards married him. "She was now in her twenty-second year and he in his fortieth." If the date of her birth, as given in Benedict's history, is correct, her marriage took place in 1624. As Richard Stout was then in his fortieth year, he would have been born in 1584. But as his will, which is recorded in Trenton, is dated 9 June,

1703, and was probated 23 October, 1705, this age is probably wrong, as well as the date of his marriage in 1624. If it be assumed, however—as in the stranding of the vessel on Sandy Hook—that there is a same error of about twenty years in the date of their marriage, it would have taken place about 1644. We shall have corroboration of this in the time when the two oldest children came of age. In fact, there seems to run through the whole story an error of antedating of about twenty years.

After their marriage the career of this couple was associated more or less intimately with the settlement of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Smith tells us that a while after marrying they lived together at Middletown, among other Dutch families. On the authority of Nathan Stout we learn that, “immediately after her marriage with Richard Stout, they crossed the Bay and settled Middletown, and this was in 1648. There were then but six white families, including the Stouts, in the settlement.” This statement of Nathan Stout has caused some dissension as to the actual time when Middletown was first settled.

Richard Stout's name is found among the patentees to whom Governor Kieft issued, 19 December, 1645, the patent for the settlement at Gravesend, Long Island. (“New York Genealogical and Historical Record,” 1885, volume 16, page 102.) Thompson, in his “History of Long Island,” gives a list of the inhabitants and “probable freeholders” of Gravesend in 1656, and among them is the name of Richard Stout. Salter says that “in 1657 Richard Stout seems to have

been one of the largest land owners in Gravesend" (page 356).

On 25 January, 1664, the year of the surrender of New Amsterdam to the British, Richard Stout and others purchased land at Navesink of the Indian sachem Popomora, and in April, 1666, Colonel Nicolls, the "Governor under his royal highness, the Duke of York, of all the territories in America," confirmed this purchase, and granted a patent of the whole of Monmouth and a great part of Middlesex counties unto Richard Stout and associates, who were "some of the Inhabitants of Gravesend upon Long Island." ("New Jersey Archives," volume 1, page 44.) It has been said that the first local government to be established in East Jersey was organized under this grant of Governor Nicolls. (Joel Parker in "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," second series, volume 3, page 19.) Smith expresses some doubt as to there being English and Dutch settlers in those parts at an earlier date than 1669. A discrepancy of twenty years is also to be noted here between the legend and the records.

In regard to an earlier settlement than that which took place in Monmouth county under the patent granted by Governor Nicolls, it has been claimed that Penelope Stout induced her husband to sail across the bay to visit her preserver and other Indian friends, and it is presumed that on such occasions they were accompanied by some of their white friends, and that about 1648, he and four or five other heads of families settled where Middletown now is. It is supposed they

remained there only four or five years, being forced to leave by the breaking out of hostilities between the Dutch and Indians. "This corresponds very nearly to the time of the fearful Indian uprising in New York in 1655." (Salter's "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties.") Smith says the settlers were not forced to abandon their homes, but that their stay there was permanent. He states: "The old Indian [Penelope's preserver] used frequently to visit her; at one of his visits she observed him to be more pensive than common, and sitting down he gave three heavy sighs; after the last she thought herself at liberty to ask him what was the matter? He told her he had something to tell her in friendship, though at the risk of his own life, which was, that the Indians were that night to kill all the whites, and advised her to go off to New Amsterdam; she asked him how she could get off? He told her he had provided a canoe at a place—which he named. Being gone from her, she sent for her husband out of the field, and discovered the matter to him, who, not believing it, she told him the old man *never deceived* her, and that she with the children would go; accordingly going to the place appointed, they found the canoe and paddled off. When they were gone, the husband began to consider the thing, and sending for five or six of his neighbors, they set upon their guard. About midnight they heard the dismal warwhoop; presently came up a company of Indians; they first expostulated, and then told them if they persisted in their bloody designs, they would sell their lives very dear. Arguments prevailed, the Indians

desisted, and entered into a league of peace, which was kept without violation."

In this uncertainty my effort shall be to show at what time the settlers moved across the Bay into East Jersey. In the office of the Surveyor-General at Perth Amboy are preserved the warrants for the land obtained under the Monmouth Patent. The date of record is 1675. Richard Stout's name heads the list of claimants. It reads as follows:

"Here begins the Rights of Land due according to Concessions:

"Richard Stout, of Middletown, brings for his rights for himself, his wife, and two sons, John and Richard, 120 acres each, 480 acres. Item. For his sons and daughters that are to come of age since the year 1667, viz.: James, Peter, Mary, Alice, and Sarah, each 60 acres, 300 acres. Total, 780 acres."

It will be observed from the above that John and Richard were the only children that had come of age in the year 1667, and that Jonathan, David and Benjamin are not even mentioned.<sup>2</sup> After reading this record why should there be any doubt that the settlement of Middletown was begun in 1667? I had none until I received a letter from Dr. William H. Mitchell,

<sup>2</sup> In Richard Stout's will the sons are named first, followed by the daughters, in the same order in which they are given in the Concession, with this difference: Peter is not mentioned in the will, for the reason that he predeceased his father by a short interval of time; and Jonathan, David and Benjamin are not mentioned in the Concession, from which it may be inferred they were unborn at that date.

of Bayonne, N. J., dated 14 May, 1913, telling me that he had found in the original town-books of Gravesend, Long Island, that Pennellopey Prince [thus he wrote it] was a witness in a suit for slander between Ambrose London and Thomas Aplegate, September 12, 1648; and that it was the only time her name is mentioned in the town-books. If this is Penelope Vanprincis, as seems probable, she must have married before this date to have had sons of age in 1667.

In the allotment of town lots in Middletown, recorded 30 December, 1667, John Stout was among those who received them. His name is included in the list of first settlers, and he is put down as coming from Long Island. All accounts agree that he was the oldest child. Salter states that he was married 12 January, 1671. The probable date of his birth was in the year 1643 or 1644, which agrees with the conclusion arrived at from the other events.<sup>3</sup>

Leaving out of consideration the confusing dates of the Gravesend town-books, the sequence of events here narrated follows, with sufficient accuracy, contemporaneous history and the official records to make the following recapitulation seem probable: The vessel was stranded on Sandy Hook about 1640, or near

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Mitchell further states in his letter to me that the town records of Gravesend records the marriage of Mary Stout and James Bowne at Gravesend, 26 December, 1665, at which date she was sixteen years old, coming of age (eighteen) in 1667, having been born in 1649. He would also have her the oldest child of her parents; in which he is evidently in error. The Concession says she came of age after 1667.

the close of the Pequod war in New England, at which time the Indians were hostile in the Dutch colony; they were married in either New Amsterdam or Gravesend (probably the latter) between 1640 and 1644; lived at Gravesend, Long Island,<sup>4</sup> where Richard Stout was a prominent land-owner as late as 1657; in 1667 they moved across the Lower Bay into Monmouth county, New Jersey, at which time two of their children were of age and three were yet unborn.

We are informed that Penelope Stout had ten children—seven sons and three daughters—that she lived to be 110 years old, and that before dying “she saw her offspring multiplied into 502 in 88 years.” The date of her death is given in the year 1712. The “88 years” of her offspring are reckoned from 1624, the year of her supposed marriage, and the years of her life from the year of her supposed birth in 1602. Counting from the latter date, she would have been sixty-seven years old when her son David was born in 1669. She would have been truly a wonderful woman to have borne children for a period of forty-five years after her marriage. No medical man, it is safe to say, ever knew of such a case. Let twenty years, however, be deducted from her supposed age, and she would have been forty-

<sup>4</sup> It is recorded that on “October 13th, 1643, Richard Aestin, Ambrose Love and Richard Stout made declaration that the crew of the Seven Stars and of the privateer, landed at the farm of Anthony Jansen, of Salee, in the Bay, and took off 200 pumpkins, and would have carried away a lot of hogs from Coney Island had they not learned that they belonged to Lady Moody.” (Calendar of New York Historical Manuscript.)

seven years old when David was born, and ninety when she died; in which case her remarkable achievement in child-bearing would no longer be a cause for wonderment.

Richard Stout was the son of John Stout, of Nottinghamshire, England. It is related of him that he left home because of parental interference in an affair of love with a young woman who was considered below him in the social scale. He enlisted on a man-of-war, where he served seven years, receiving his discharge at New Amsterdam, where his vessel happened to be when his term of enlistment expired.

On the authority of Salter (than whom it is claimed no man was better informed in the local history of Monmouth county), Richard Stout was the most prominent of the founders of the new colony at Middletown. In the winter of 1667 he was appointed to assist in laying out the lots; in 1669 he was one of the so-called overseers. He took an active interest in the public affairs of the new settlement, and his name is frequently mentioned in the annals of Freehold. Such mental and physical activity would hardly have existed in a man who was born in 1584. Even if he were married in 1644, when in his fortieth year, he would have been 100 years old between 1703 and 1705, dates of signing and probating of his will. But no claim has been made in any account of him that he attained great longevity. It may therefore be conceded that the figures relating to his age are as unreliable as are those relating to the age of his wife. There is always a tendency to exaggerate the age of old persons.



This completes the STORY OF PENELOPE STOUT. I shall now have to do only with the descendants of Benjamin, the son of Richard and Penelope, who moved southward into Delaware and became the progenitor of the STOUTS of that State.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Besides the above-mentioned Benjamin and his descendants, the records disclose that there were others of the family name among the early settlers of Delaware, who may have left descendants of the name.

The first in time is John Stout, who bought land 18 May, 1708. The deed recites that he was "of the township of Freehold, county of Monmouth, and province of East New Jersey." The land which he bought was on the north side of "Dragon Swamp," in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county. He sold this tract in 1726. He bought and sold other lands; but after the year 1726, he disappears from the records of New Castle county, leaving no trace of family or connection. He signed the Confession of Faith of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church of Pencader hundred in 1719.

Another was Samuel Stout, who purchased land near Dragon Run in 1720 and sold it in 1721. His wife's name was Margaret.

"Elizabeth Stoute" signed the marriage certificate of William ffarson and Rachel Veal, at Duck Creek Friends' Meeting, 25-4-1719.

## BENJAMIN, SON OF RICHARD.

BENJAMIN STOUT (Richard), born probably about 1671; died in 1732; married, (1), MARY —, (2), AGNES —.

In determining the order of birth of Benjamin among the sons of Richard and Penelope Stout, I have not been guided by Nathan Stout, but have preferred to follow the order given in the concessions of land at Middletown and in the will of Richard Stout as recorded at Trenton. These documents agree and are at variance with the narrative of Nathan Stout.

The order according to the concessions is: John, Richard, James, Peter, Mary, Alice and Sarah; and according to the will: John, Richard, James, Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Mary, Alse (Alice) and Sarah. Peter, having died in 1704, is not mentioned in the will. It should be understood that the sons and daughters are named each in their separate order of birth. The order of birth and names given by Nathan Stout are: John, Richard, Jonathan, Peter, James, Benjamin, David, Deliverance, Sarah and Penelope. Deliverance and Penelope were not names of daughters of the first Richard. Nathan Stout also gives these as names of daughters of the second Richard. Mary has been called the first-born, but on what authority I do not know.

It will be conceded, I think, that if Jonathan, David and Benjamin, or any one of them, had been living at the time of the concession at Middletown, 30 December, 1667, their names would have been put down to swell the aggregate of acres; consequently, it may be assumed that none of them was born at that time. And as they were all born subsequent to that date, Jonathan could not have preceded James and Peter in the order of birth, as Nathan Stout gives it. If 1669 be accepted as the year when David was born—and it is given on the good authority of Nathan Stout, whose descendant he was—Benjamin, the youngest child, was probably born about 1671.

Nathan Stout says of him: "I now introduce Benjamin, the sixth son" (the seventh, according to the will). "He moved to Pennsylvania, and it was said from there to the state of Delaware, and from there to Maryland. It is agreed on all the information I have been able to obtain that he married and raised a large family of children, and that he followed the seas a great part of his life, as also did a son. But I have no personal knowledge of any of his family."

I am convinced from my investigations into the history of the Delaware family that Nathan Stout has confused Benjamin with Joseph, the son of James, the son of Richard. Concerning the latter he says: "He moved to Pennsylvania, and soon after to Philadelphia, where he raised a considerable family. He followed the sea, and lived in good reputation. The last knowledge I had of his family was in the year 1779. He then had a son Joseph who was a Captain of a

vessel, and in good circumstances and well reputed as a man and officer.”

An examination of the “Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775” (“*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*,” 1901), discloses that the only Stout visiting that port between the dates mentioned, either as master or owner of a vessel, was one bearing the name of Joseph, as will be seen in the following quotations:

“1750, Oct. 1, Brig Delby, Joseph Stout, master. Henry Elves, Joseph Stout, John Parrat, all of Phila., owners. Built in Phila. Tons 40.”

“1754, July 25. Ship John and Mary, Joseph Stout, master. James Child, of Phila., owner. Built in Phila. Tons 150.”

“1765, Dec. 13. Brig’t Lucia paquet, Joseph Stout, master. Owners (merchants of the island of Jamaica and Philadelphia). Tons 100.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Stout, junior, “a Captain of a vessel and in good circumstances and well reputed as a man and officer,” married Mary Keen, and a daughter of this marriage, Margaret Stout, born in 1764, died 25 December, 1795, married William Macpherson (his first wife), of the Revolutionary army, and later of the “Macpherson’s Blues.” General Macpherson called his country seat, near Philadelphia, “Stouton,” afterwards known as Macpherson’s Park. William Macpherson was the younger brother of John Macpherson, junior, who was killed with Montgomery in the assault on Quebec. William was an officer in the British army until the Revolution, when he resigned his commission and espoused the cause of the Colonies. They were sons of John MacPherson (the name is spelled with a capital P), a Scotchman, who appears on the ship registers of Philadelphia as master of a vessel at the same time as Joseph Stout, senior, was sailing in and out of that port before the

There is no evidence that either Benjamin Stout or any of his sons ever "followed the seas."

In 1690, Richard Stout and wife, Penelope, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, conveyed to son Benjamin—after their death—all the tract and plantation whereon they then lived,<sup>2</sup> on Hop river. (Salter's

Revolution. It is probable that it was this community of interests that brought the families together. John MacPherson was a privateersman, and, it is said, brought back great wealth from the wars with France and Spain. In 1762, he built the house known as Mount Pleasant (later the residence of Benedict Arnold) in East Fairmount Park, near the Columbia Avenue entrance. He sold it to Arnold in 1779.

The first Stout whose name is carried on the Navy List of the United States is Joseph Stout, Lieutenant, 3 July, 1798, discharged 6 July, 1801, under the Peace Establishment Act. He was probably the father of Margaret Macpherson; and is probably identical with the person referred to in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," volume 23, page 52, as Lieutenant Joseph Stout, R. N.; also with the following "Joseph Stout, a sea Captain in the merchant service, afterwards a lieutenant in the British service." (Frank Willing Leach, in Philadelphia *North American*, 30 August, 1908, "Keen Family"; and 23 August, 1908, "Macpherson Family.")

<sup>2</sup>It was a custom much observed among the early Welsh settlers for the youngest son to inherit the "dwelling plantation." It was opposed to the law of primogeniture; but would seem to be a natural course for things to take. The elder sons were portioned off and separated from the parent stem as they came of age; the youngest stayed at home to look after the parents in their old age. The same custom prevailed among the Mongols. Says Jeremiah Curtin, writing of the sons and descendants of the great Mongol Kublai Kahn, "the older sons received portions as they came to maturity; his father's house and all that belonged to it fell to the youngest always." ("History of the Mongols," page 142.)

"History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties.") 1690, Aug. 30. Richard Stout, sr., of Middletown to his son Benjamin Stout, "for the Joynture of my Loving wife, Penelope," for a lot at Romanis, or Hop River, Monmouth co. s. w. said river; n. w. David Stout; n. e. John Wilson; s. e. Peter Stout; also  $6\frac{2}{3}$  a. of a meadow at Conesconk, adjoining Peter Stout. 1690, Aug. 30. Deed. Richard Stout, senior, and wife, Penelope, to their son Benjamin Stout, all of Middletown, for a plantation at Romanis, or Hop River, s. w. said river; n. w. David Stout; n. e. Wilson's; s. e. Peter Stout's land; also  $6\frac{2}{3}$  a. of meadow at Conesconk. (New Jersey Archives. 1st series, vol. XXI.) Richard Stout also bequeathed to his son Benjamin one mare and colt "for keeping my cattle last year" (1702).

In 1710 Benjamin Stout was High Sheriff of Monmouth county. After this date he seems to have dropped out of Monmouth county records. (Salter's and Beekman's "Old Times in Old Monmouth.") That he left New Jersey about this time and went to Pennsylvania and afterwards to Delaware there is no dispute. The earliest date associated with his name in Delaware—discoverable in the imperfect records of New Castle county—is 1715.

7 February, 1727, Benjamin Stout, of New Castle county, conveyed land, situated northeast of George's creek, purchased by him from Abel Dod, 17 January, 1715 (H-1-248). This deed is signed by Benjamin Stout and Agnes Stout. The conveyance of 1715 from Abel Dod has not been discovered, nor any deed older than this one, where he was probably of Monmouth

county, New Jersey. Thus there is an interval of five years in this period of his life unaccounted for. It has already been shown that there was a John Stout, formerly of Monmouth county, New Jersey, who bought land in 1708, and lived in that portion of Delaware where Benjamin Stout afterwards settled.

On 6 September, 1721, Benjamin Stout, senior, of George's creek, and county of New Castle upon Delaware, yeoman, in consideration of fatherly love, good will and affection, conveyed to his "son and heir" Charles Stout and to his son Benjamin Stout, junior, of the same place, to each, 140 acres of land on the "Maryland Road that goes to Bohemia." (G-1-246 and 248.) He signed these deeds alone. In another conveyance these properties are further located at the intersection of the "Maryland Road"<sup>3</sup> with the "King's Road." (I-1-415.)

It is said that he was twice married, "the first time probably in New Jersey before he went to Pennsylvania." The Delaware records seem to confirm this statement, as he was apparently not married in 1721 and had a wife (Agnes) in 1727. In my opinion the deed-ing of the properties to his grown-up sons was a prelude to his second marriage. He first lived on George's creek, but whether in St. George's or Red Lion hundred the records do not show.<sup>4</sup> His land was apparently

<sup>3</sup> This is the oldest road in St. George's hundred, and ran from Bohemia Manor to Appoquinimink. It was laid out in 1660. It is long since closed. (Conrad.)

<sup>4</sup> George's creek forms the boundary between Red Lion and St. George's hundreds, and its waters were utilized in the construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal.

in both hundreds. It will be recollected that John Stout, of Freehold, also lived in Red Lion hundred.

When Benjamin Stout moved down into Appoquinimink hundred the records do not disclose. But on 16 February, 1735, Agnes Stout, widow and relict of Benjamin Stout, late of Appoquinimink hundred, deceased, and executrix of said Benjamin Stout, and Jacob Stout, son and executor, petitioned the Orphans' Court, held 18 November, 1735, for authority to sell the dwelling plantation of Benjamin Stout, deceased, containing 185 acres, and situate in Appoquinimink hundred, on Blackbird creek. (K-1-453.) The petition recites that the said Benjamin Stout being seized of a tract on Blackbird creek, in Appoquinimink hundred, made a will bearing date 25 April, 1732[4], wherein he gave to the aforesaid Jacob Stout, his son, all his estate, real and personal. As Benjamin Stout at the time of his death did not leave sufficient personal property to pay his debts, the order was granted and the property sold at public vendue for 110 pounds and 10 shillings, to Elias Naudain, mariner, of St. George's hundred. The conveyance was signed by Agnes Stout and Jacob Stout.

#### WILL OF BENJAMIN STOUT.

April the 25, 1734. This being my last will and testament I being in a low condition butt in parfat knowlge of, I desire that I bee desently burryed and for my worldly goods I give and bequave to my son Jacob Stout all I have riell and passral and it is my desier that my loving wife should have her living in



the astat during her natural life and this being my last will and tistment and dissanolle all other wills be for this and that my wife may administer with my son as witness my hand and seell.

BENJ<sup>E</sup> STOUT

Witness: Benjamin Stout  
 Johannes Jaquett  
           his  
 Francis Shears  
           mark

Probated 10 June, 1734. Jurat Johannes Jaquet and Francis Shears.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN STOUT AND MARY —:

- (2) I. Charles Stout, born —; died —.  
 22 November, 1728, Charles Stout, of St. George's hundred, farmer, sold to John Goforth, 140 acres of land on the Maryland Road that led to Bohemia, the land that had been conveyed to him by his father by deed of gift, 6 September, 1721. (I-1-20.) The county records convey no information of him after this date.
- (3) II. Benjamin Stout, born —; died in 1740; married Elizabeth Lewis.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN STOUT AND AGNES —:

- (4) III. Jacob Stout, born —; died in 1795; married —.

## SECOND GENERATION.

(3) BENJAMIN STOUT (Benjamin, 1, Richard), born —; died in 1740; married ELIZABETH LEWIS, born 25th 11th month, 1696, died —; daughter of John Lewis and Sarah Price (daughter of Philip Price), and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Lewis, of Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup>

Our knowledge of Benjamin Stout is very fragmentary. Until the death of his father he usually signed his name "Benjamin Stout, junior." In 1731, he was of Red Lion hundred and was styled "yeoman." At that date he sold a portion of the tract conveyed to him by his father in 1721, on the Maryland Road

<sup>1</sup> John Lewis, of Haverford, and Sarah Price, of Marion, were married 11th 1st month, 1696.\* Their children were: Elizabeth, born as above, Philip, born 27th 7ber, 1698, Stephen, born 4th 3rd month, 1700, Josiah, born 8th 4th month, 1704. (Radnor Records.)

Will of Philip Price, of Marion, signed 11 December, 1719, probated 22 November, 1720, mentions among his granddaughters, "children of John Lewis, of New Castle, Delaware county," Elizabeth Stout.

Josiah Lewis, of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, left one-half of his movable property—after the death of his brother Philip—to his "cousin Peter Stout." In the event of his brother dying, Peter Stout is made joint executor with his wife Mary Lewis. A legacy of ten pounds is left to "cousin Immanuel Stout." The will is signed 2 April, 1761. It was a common usage in those times to call nephews and nieces "cousins."

“that goes to Bohemia.” This tract was bounded on one side by the King’s Highway (I-1-415). In 1734, he dropped the “junior” from his signature. He was still of Red Lion hundred when he and Elizabeth, his wife, sold, at that date (1734), the remainder of the 140 acres on the Maryland Road to John Goforth, of the same hundred, tanner, for one hundred and fifty pounds (K-1-246).

It is probable that he moved down into Appoquinimink hundred shortly after his father’s death. 15 May, 1735, Daniel Reynold conveyed to him a tract of land in Kent county. He is then called of that county. 16 March, 1740, letters of administration upon his estate in Kent county were granted to Elizabeth Stout (S-1-31). In a deed, dated 11 August, 1743, between several parties on one part and Elizabeth Stout on the other, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Stout, late of Kent county, it is stated that said Benjamin died after 7 March, 1740.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN STOUT AND ELIZABETH

LEWIS:

- (5) I. Peter Stout, born —; died in 1764; married Rebecca —.
- (6) II. Emanuel Stout, born —; died in 1781; married, (1), Luraney Owen, (2), Mary Griffin.

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(4) JACOB STOUT (Benjamin, 1, Richard), born —; died in 1795; married —, probably dead in 1795, as no mention is made of her in his will.

Some confusion has arisen in the history of this Jacob Stout—who was known to his contemporaries as Jacob Stout, senior—in consequence of there being another of the same name contemporaneous with him, namely, Jacob Stout, son of Emanuel, who was designated Jacob Stout, junior. This is illustrated by the following excerpt from Scharf's "History of Delaware": "The title to the land on which the State-House stands was vested, March 29, 1775, in Caesar Rodney, Charles Ridgely, Samuel Chew, William Killen and Jacob Stout, and their survivors and heirs, and that at the time of this act the survivor of them all being Jacob Stout, who died in 1855, and who was the son of Jacob, the original trustee," etc. (Volume II, page 1034.) Now there can be no question that the Jacob Stout who died in 1855 was the son of Emanuel, and he could not have been one of those in whom the title to the land was vested in 1775, because at that date he was only eleven years old; while the elder Jacob Stout was a man active in the affairs of that period.

The same writer is the authority for the statement that the ancestors of the family settled at Leipsic before 1700. In describing that town he says: "In the old records there is a conveyance of a tract of land called the 'Weald,' by Edward Boesll to James and George Gano and Jacob Stout, April 30, 1723." This conveyance should read Edward Bounnell and Ruth, his wife, to James and George Gano and Jacob Stout, April 30, 1743.

In 1742, Jacob Stout was of Appoquinimink hun-

dred, for in that year (29 December) he purchased of Alexander Dean and Hester, his wife, 156 acres of land on the northwest branch of Duck creek, and he is so called in the deed (N-1-481). But the family had been gradually working its way down the state from George's creek. Its progress southward was finally stayed at Dover; its landed interest was finally centered in the country about Leipsic, in Little Creek hundred.

Jacob Stout was an ardent partisan of the Colonies during the Revolutionary struggle. He was one of a committee of thirteen appointed by the freeholders and other inhabitants of Kent county, assembled at Dover, 20 July, 1774, to consider sundry acts of the British parliament, imposing duties and taxes on the Colonies, and closing the port of Boston. This meeting declared that George Third was their lawful sovereign; that the closing of the port of Boston was unconstitutional; recommended a congress of the Colonies to obtain a redress of grievances; raised money for the relief of the poor of Boston; and agreed to have no trade intercourse with others that refused to agree to the same, until the act of parliament was repealed in respect to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

At an election held in the several hundreds, 14 July, 1775, he was made a member of the Committee of Inspection for Kent county. He was a member of the state constitutional convention which met at New Castle in August and September, 1776, for the purpose of "ordaining and declaring the future form of govern-

ment of that State." There was drawn up at that time a "Declaration of Rights." In 1777 and 1778 he was a member of the House of Assembly. On 29 October, 1777, he signed the report and resolution to raise and arm 600 militia for the protection and defence of the State. He was chosen a member from Kent county to the State House of Representatives, at an election held 22 October, 1784. This shows a varied and active interest in the political life of the times.

The will of Jacob Stout, senior, of Little Creek hundred, yeoman, is dated 2 March 1795; probated 30 April, 1795. He devised all his property to his son Benjamin, who is the only child mentioned in the will.

CHILDREN OF JACOB STOUT AND — — —:

- (7) I. Benjamin Stout, born —; died in 1806; married, (1), Margaret Hamm, (2), Rebecca —.

### THIRD GENERATION.

(5) PETER STOUT (Benjamin, 3, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died in 1764; married REBECCA —; she married, secondly, Jabez Jenkins.

Peter Stout witnessed the will of George Griffin, of Duck Creek, 10 September, 1751, and he signed the marriage certificate of Fenwick Fisher and Mary Holliday, 19th 8th month, 1756. Letters of administration upon the estate of Peter Stout were granted to Rebecca, his widow, 10 March, 1764, he dying intestate (K-1-341).

At the Little Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 28th 12th month, 1771, "Rebeckah (wife of Jabez Jenkins) appeared here with the concurrence of Murtherkill Preparative Meeting and requests for herself and two children (to witt), Ruth and Rebeckah Stout, to be taken under the care and notice of Friends; wherefore, this Meeting appoints Ezekiel Cowgill and John Cowgill to accompany the women Friends in a visit to them and report their sense and satisfaction concerning the request and report thereof to our next meeting." This evidently refers to the admission of the widow (now the wife of Jabez Jenkins, a Quaker) and children as members into the Society of Friends. Rebecca Jenkins, widow, of Kent county, manumitted her slaves, 4th 7th month, 1776. Ruth Register was a witness to the manumission.

## CHILDREN OF PETER STOUT AND REBECCA —:—

- (8) I. Ruth Stout, born —; died —; married,  
 (1), Robert Register, (2), Thomas Corse.
- (9) II. Rebecca Stout, born —; died —; married,  
 (1), — Corse, (2), James Millis.
- 

(6) EMANUEL STOUT (Benjamin, 3, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died in 1781; married, (1), 9 November, 1747 (date of marriage license) LURANEY OWEN, (2), MARY GRIFFIN, born —, died in 1806, daughter of William Griffin and Eleanor —. For the descent of Mary Griffin see the genealogy of the GRIFFIN FAMILY.

18 June, 1750, Emanuel Stout and Lurana, his wife (who was Lurana Owen), Lewis Owen, John Owen, Stephen Owen, and Peter Brynberg,<sup>1</sup> of Kent county, sold to Charles Hudson, 237 acres of land in Thoroughfare Neck, a part of a tract granted to John Taylor, 2d 10th month, 1684, by James Claypoole and Robert Turner, commissioners, being to the north and west of the northwest branch of Duck creek. Her signature was "Luranny Stout" (S-1-153).

19 February, 1752, Peter Stout and Immanuel Stout, both of Kent county, bought of John Anderson and Ann, his wife, land in Appoquinimink hundred, adjoining Duck Creek Mill (Q-1-587). In May, 1750, Emanuel Stout first bought land in Kent county.

Concerning his marriage with Mary Griffin, of

<sup>1</sup>Peter Brynberg was one of the owners of the *Delaware Gazette* in 1791.



Appoquinimink hundred, Elizabeth Stout (Griffin) Rees, writing to her son, says: "Emanuel Stout, my great-grandfather . . . married my grandfather [David] Griffin's sister [Mary], and David Griffin married Emanuel Stout's daughter [Hannah]." Of Jacob Stout (son of Emanuel Stout and Mary Griffin) she says that he was her father's [Jacob Stout Griffin's] "first cousin and half uncle"—her father being the son of David Griffin and Hannah Stout. In another letter she again writes of this relationship, the occasion being the death of "Aunt Ann Denny, my grandmother's sister [half-sister] . . . the youngest daughter [an error] of Emanuel Stout . . . who married Mary Griffin, daughter of William Griffin; and David Griffin [her grandfather] married Emanuel Stout's daughter Hannah, who was my grandmother, this making her [Ann Denny] first cousin and half aunt to my father." I have quoted freely from this correspondence because of the statement I have seen that Hannah Stout was Emanuel Stout's sister, as well as to explain the relationship, which is somewhat involved and which I have tried to make plainer by the use of brackets.

In 1756, Emanuel conveyed a part of a tract called "The Range" to Lewis Gano. It is probable that the Stouts were at that time permanently settled in their future home at Leipsic. He was a member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for Kent county in 1775, of which his uncle Jacob Stout was a member. His first wife was dead in 1756, as he signed the above deed alone.

He died intestate, and letters of administration upon his estate were granted to Mary, his widow, 25 April, 1781 (L-1-228), at which time all his children by his last marriage were minors, as, on 26 February, 1783, they were committed by the Orphans' Court to the guardianship of their mother, at which time Rebecca, Martha, Peter, Nancy and Lydia were under fourteen years of age.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Stout, who died intestate, were granted to Peter Stout, who gave bond with Jacob Stout, 3 December, 1806 (O-1-139).

CHILDREN OF EMANUEL STOUT AND LURANEY OWEN:

- (10) I. Hannah Stout, born —; died in 1799; married David Griffin.
- (11) II. Elizabeth Stout, born —; died —; married Samuel Freeman.

CHILDREN OF EMANUEL STOUT AND MARY GRIFFIN:

- (12) III. Jacob Stout, born in 1764; died 28 November, 1855; married Angelica Killen.
- (13) IV. Sarah Stout, born 6 January, 1767; died 30 December, 1852; married, (1), Jacob Emerson, (2), Daniel Cowgill.
- (14) V. Rebecca Stout, born —; died —; married William Ruth.
- (15) VI. Martha Stout, born 22 April, 1771; died 21 September, 1845; married John Cowgill.

- (16) VII. Peter Stout, born 30 June, 1775; died in 1811; married Frances Middleton.
- (17) VIII. Ann Stout, born 1 January, 1778; died 5 January, 1882; married William Denny.
- (18) IX. Lydia Stout, born 30 May, 1780; died 2 February, 1868; married Robert Register.

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This is the first of the births and deaths I have been able to obtain from family records, and some of them show great longevity, even exceeding that of their famous ancestress, Penelope Stout.

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(7) BENJAMIN STOUT (Jacob, 4, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died in 1806; married, (1), MARGARET HAMM, daughter of John and Susanna Hamm;<sup>2</sup> (2), REBECCA —.

<sup>2</sup> Susanna Hamm, widow of John Hamm, executed a will 9 February, 1801, probated 25 February, 1801. She mentions children: Charles, John, Ann, Alexander, Susanna, Benjamin, Mary and Lurania; also a daughter Margaret Stout, wife of Benjamin Stout, and their daughter Susanna Stout. Dr. John Hamm and Charles Hamm were appointed executors. Witnesses: Elizabeth Freeman and Ben. Stout.

In the "Biographical and Genealogical History of Delaware," volume 1, page 742, it is stated that John Hamm married Susanna Stout, and that their children were: John, Charles, Alexander, Benjamin F., Susanna, Lorena, Margaret and Mary.

Mrs. Francis Shunk Brown (*née* Lizzie Hamm) writes me that the records of the Hamm family were destroyed many years ago in a fire, and that all the information she has was derived from an elder sister, since dead. She says: "My great-

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN STOUT AND MARGARET  
HAMM AND REBECCA —:

- (19) I. Susanna Stout, born —; died —.  
 (20) II. Sarah Stout, born —; died —; married  
 — Steel.  
 (21) III. Thomas Stout, born —; died —.  
 (22) IV. James Stout, born —; died in 1815.  
 Letters of administration on the estate  
 of James Stout were granted to William  
 Hukill, 29 March, 1815.

Benjamin Stout's will, dated 6 October, 1806, probated 27 November, 1806, divides his dwelling plantation of 310 acres, on the north side of Wilson's Branch, in Little Creek hundred, into three equal parts, one each going to his widow Rebecca, daughter Susan and daughter Sarah Steel, sons Thomas and James are mentioned as then being in New York City, apprenticed. Cousin Peter Stout and wife Rebecca are appointed executors. His signature of "Ben Stout" was witnessed by James Harper and Jacob Stout. No further information of this family has been found.

grandfather was John Hamm, who married Susannah Stout. Their son Dr. Benjamin F. Hamm married Ann Pleasanton, who were my grandparents." This is the source probably whence the information was obtained for the publication mentioned above. I am unable to say whose daughter was Susanna Stout of the family tradition, and whether or not she was the Susanna Hamm, of the will.

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

(8) RUTH STOUT (Peter, 5, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died prior to 1792<sup>1</sup>; married (1), 1st 3rd month, 1775, ROBERT REGISTER, born —, died in 1784; (2), 27th 3rd month, 1788, THOMAS CORSE, of Queen Anne county, Maryland, son of William and Rebecca Corse.

The marriage of Ruth Stout and the births of her children by her first husband were obtained from the records of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Duck Creek. It is recorded at the meeting held, 28th 1st month, 1775, that, "Robert Register, from Third Haven, and Ruth Stout appeared here and declared their intentions of marriage with each other, this being the first time." On 25th 2nd month, 1775, they appeared before the meeting again, held at Little Creek, and declared their intentions the second time. At the meeting held at Duck Creek 25th 3rd month, 1775, it was recorded that "one of the Friends appointed to oversee the marriage of Robert Register and Rebeckah Stout [this is a palpable error] reports they were there . . . and has brought the certificate to be recorded." Robert Register, of Little Creek hun-

<sup>1</sup> Ruth Stout, daughter of Peter Stout, deceased, who intermarried with Robert Register, both now dead (15 June, 1792). (Proceedings in Orphans' Court, at Dover.)

dred, manumitted his slaves, 11th 6th month, 1776, and Rebecca Stout was a witness to the proceeding.

Jacob Stout, jr., Beth. Stout and Ann Stout signed the marriage certificate of Ruth Register, widow of Robert Register (who died in 1784), and Thomas Corse. Soon after this second marriage Ruth Corse removed from Delaware. At a Monthly Meeting held at Little Creek, 24th 5th month, 1788, it is recorded that, "Women Friends inform that Ruth Corse requests our Certificate for herself and Children, viz., Rebecca and Sarah Register, to join them in Cecil Monthly Meeting."

#### CHILDREN OF RUTH STOUT AND ROBERT REGISTER

(it is not known that there were any children  
by the second marriage):

- (23) I. Peter Register, born 7th 5th month, 1776.
- (24) II. Rebecca Register, born 10th 6th month, 1779; died —; married William Levick.
- (25) III. Sarah Register, born 30th 3rd month, 1782.

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(9) REBECCA STOUT (Peter, 5, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married, (1), — CORSE, (2), JAMES MILLIS.

It is recorded in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Little Creek, 28th 2nd month, 1780, that: "Women Friends also desire our assistance in treating with Rebecca Corse (late Stoutt)

and Elizabeth Enloe (late Crispin) for outgoing in marriage with men not of our Society by the assistance of Priests." It is learned from proceedings in Orphans' Court, at Dover, that "Peter Stout, of Little Creek hundred, died, leaving two children, namely, Rebecca, now wife of James Millis, and Ruth, who intermarried with Robert Register, both now dead (15 June, 1792). It would appear from these that Rebecca Stout was twice married. What children she may have had is unknown.

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(10) HANNAH STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died in 1799; married DAVID GRIFFIN, born —, died in 1786, son of William and Eleanor Griffin, of Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county.

CHILDREN OF HANNAH STOUT AND DAVID GRIFFIN:

- (26) I. Martha Griffin, born —.
- (27) II. Jacob Stout Griffin, born 30 November, 1776; died 20 February, 1851; married, (1), Rebecca Bracken, (2), Priscilla Rees.
- (28) III. Sarah Griffin, born —; died in 1802.
- (29) IV. Eleanor Griffin, born —; died in 1846; married Benjamin Blackiston (his second wife).

For the continuation of this Griffin family see the GRIFFIN GENEALOGY.

(11) ELIZABETH STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married SAMUEL FREEMAN.

Sarah Griffin (28), of Appoquinimink hundred, in her will, dated 7 April, 1802, probated 14 May, 1802, left a sum of money in trust for her Aunt Elizabeth Freeman. As her father had no sisters who married Freeman, this aunt must have been the mother's sister. The records disclose an Elizabeth Freeman at that time, the wife of Samuel Freeman, of Kent county. 7 May, 1784, Samuel Freeman and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Mary Stout, widow, of Kent county, a tract of land, one of the bounds of which extended "to a corner of Hannah Griffin's." This appears to have been made in the settlement of the estate of Emanuel Stout.

12 March, 1805, letters of administration were granted on the estate of Samuel Freeman to Elizabeth Freeman, widow and proper administratrix. Elizabeth Freeman, widow, signed her will 10 January, 1854, probated 14 February, 1854, leaving all her property to Margaret Sherwood, wife of John Sherwood. If this is Elizabeth Stout, wife of Samuel Freeman, and daughter of Emanuel Stout and Lurany Owen—as it seems probable—she must have lived to be more than one hundred years old, older probably than her half-sister, Ann Denny, who died aged 104 years. She evidently left no children to inherit her property. Her mother, Lurany Stout, married in 1747, died between 1750 and 1756.



(12) JACOB STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born in 1764, near Leipsic, Little Creek hundred; died 28 November, 1855; married ANGELICA KILLEN, born in 1765 (?), died 17 February, 1827, in the sixty-third year of her age. She was the daughter of William Killen, chancellor of Delaware.

13th 6th mo., 1793, Mary Stoute, Jacob Stout, Jr., Nancy Stout and Lydia Stout signed the marriage certificate of Sarah Emerson, widow. In the *Delaware Gazette and Eastern Shore Advertiser*, of 7 June, 1794, is published a roster of the Delaware State Militia, and Jacob Stout was captain of 7th Company, 4th Regiment. The same year a notice appears in the paper that Jacob Stout would receive subscriptions for it at "Fast Landing," which was the name formerly applied to Leipsic, implying that the land there was above the reach of high tide, and not subject to overflow.

Jacob Stout was elected a member of the State house of representatives from Kent county in 1812 and 1813, and a State senator from the same county in 1816 and 1819. At the session of the General Assembly in 1818, he was chosen Speaker of the Senate.

At the election held in November, 1819, Henry Molleston was elected Governor, but died before January of the following year, when he would have taken the oath of office. In his stead, Jacob Stout, by virtue of his office as Speaker of the Senate, became the twenty-first Governor of Delaware. He performed the duties of this office from January, 1820, till January, 1821.

In 1822, he was appointed by Governor Collins a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy made by the death of Judge Warner. He served the court for several years. Nor did he escape the envenomed shafts of his political enemies. We are ever prone to believe that the past was better than the present, that the press was then conducted on a higher moral level; but when we get down to facts the modern newspapers have not displayed more bitter animosity and painful personalities than were leveled at Jacob Stout by an opposition paper on the occasion of his appointment to this judgeship. He was accused of being "utterly destitute of political principles," and his appointment was characterized as "an outrage against the common voice of the people." There is nothing in the life of Jacob Stout to justify this brutal attack on him in the editorial columns of the *Delaware Gazette*, of January 25, 1822.

He was a leading business man in the community, and for many years was a director of the Commercial Bank of Delaware, at Smyrna, and from 1844 till 1847, he was the president (the second to hold the office) of the bank. He was a very energetic man when in the prime of his life, and an exceedingly successful, enterprising and progressive farmer, taking the greatest pride in the improvement of the many farms which he owned. His constant endeavor was to bring them to a high state of cultivation. "It is said that he would always reside on the poorest farm he had in order that he might be the better able to improve it. He believed in planting trees, and it is

said that there are trees now standing in Leipsic that were set out by his own hands. Perhaps the greatest enterprise he ever attempted was that in which he and Thomas Clayton were jointly and equally interested, and which had for its object the reclaiming of a large tract of marsh land known as 'Kent Island.' They had such faith in the success of the undertaking that they erected immense banks, dykes and gates as barriers against the sea, and expended each a very large amount of money in the work; but all their efforts came to naught, for a great storm soon followed, and swept away the works they had constructed at such enormous cost, and their money and labor were entirely lost."<sup>2</sup>

Scharf relates (see "History of Delaware") that on the 2 February, 1818, "Judge Jacob Stout and Chief Justice Thomas Clayton obtained an act from the General Assembly granting them Kent Island, in Little Creek hundred, upon condition that they would reclaim it. Dykes were erected and canals cut, and after five years of labor and expenditures of 40,000 dollars, the land was in excellent condition for tillage; but in 1830 a strong easterly storm swept every thing before it and reduced the island to its original condition of marsh land." (Page 1116.)

In 1816, Jacob Stout is recorded as one of the largest land-owners in Little Creek hundred, being in possession of 935 acres. He operated a large tannery

<sup>2</sup> "Governors from Kent County." By James Pennewill. (Addresses delivered at the formal Presentation of the Portraits of the Governors of Delaware to the State, Thursday, May 26, 1898, State Capitol, Dover, Delaware.)

at Dover, in 1818, whilst he was Governor, situated on the north side of North street. He cut Leipsic, or Little Duck, creek through to the Delaware bay, across Bombay Hook island, thus reducing the distance materially to deep water—Little Duck creek formerly emptying into Duck creek. He was active in road-building. In 1830 he planned and built a road from Smyrna to Bombay Hook Light House, and in 1824, in conjunction with Thomas Clayton he laid out the road from Leipsic to Severson's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The house in which he lived was on the tract called "White Hall," and was built in 1756, by Thomas McElroy. On the grave-stone in the Presbyterian church-yard, at Dover, where Governor Stout was buried, is the following legend: "Jacob Stout died November, 1855, aged 91 years. Governor of the State, 1820. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1822. Wife, Angelica, daughter of Chancellor Killen."

CHILDREN OF JACOB STOUT AND ANGELICA KILLEN:

- (30) I. William Stout, born ——; died young.  
 (31) II. Sarah Ann Stout, born in 1796; died ——;  
 married Caleb H. Sipple, son of Moses Sipple. In 1837 he was Secretary of the Farmers' Bank of Dover. No issue.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> On the 5th of January, 1848, Caleb H. Sipple, of Dover, Delaware, to Sally Ann, daughter of Judge J. Stout, of Raymond's Neck, Kent County, Del. (From *The Delaware Gazette*.) An earlier marriage notice appeared in the *Delaware Gazette and American Advertiser* of the 24th of March, 1832, which, but for the different middle initial letter, would seem to indicate an earlier marriage: "15 March, 1832, George Y. Fisher to Sally S. Stout, both of Dover, Delaware."

- (32) III. Henry Stout, born in 1800; died in 1865; married Sophia J. von Fleckenstein.
- (33) IV. Mary Stout, born —; died —; married John Reed.
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(13) SARAH STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 6 January, 1767; died 30 December, 1852; married, (1), in 1785, JACOB EMERSON, born 2 June, 1751 (o.s.), died 1 July, 1789, son of Govey and Sarah Emerson; (2), 13th 6th month, 1793, at Little Creek Meeting of Friends, DANIEL COWGILL, born 13th 5th month, 1754, died in 1818, son of Ezekiel and Mary Cowgill.

Sarah Cowgill was a noted preacher of the Society of Friends, and an active abolitionist. She endowed the White Oak school for colored children, and charged the cost of its maintenance on the farm now owned by Peter Lowber. (Scharf's "History of Delaware," page 1120.) She left no issue by either husband.

"Memorial of Camden Monthly Meeting of Friends, concerning Sarah Cowgill." (Read at Camden Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Little Creek, the 13th of Second Month, 1854.)

"She was the daughter of Emanuel and Mary Stout, and was born at Fast Landing, now the village of Leipsic, Kent Co., Delaware, the sixth day of the first month, in the year 1764.<sup>4</sup> Her parents were exemplary

<sup>4</sup> This date is plainly an error, as it is the year of birth of her brother Jacob Stout. It is also seen to be a mistake by referring to the following obituary notices. (From *The Delaware Gazette*,

members of the Presbyterian Society. At an early age her mind became impressed with a feeling of religious obligation, and as she yielded to the manifestations of light, her spiritual strength was increased almost without knowing by what name to call the sacred influences that had led her on step by step.

"She was much beloved and her company sought after by her youthful companions.

"About her eighteenth year she was married to Jacob Emerson, a member of the Society of Friends. She continued her connection with the Presbyterians; enjoyed her religious meetings and seemed fully satisfied with the faith and ceremonies of that people, while her husband continued to attend the meetings of Friends. They lived together in great harmony, but in a few years he was removed from her by death. After this event, the remembrance that she had never been to meeting with her husband caused much serious reflections, and she wondered why it had been so. He

11 January, 1853.) "In Little Creek, on Thursday last [6 January], Mrs. Sarah Cowgill, in the 89th year of her age. She has been a public friend for some 50 years." A few lines lower down in the same issue appears a second, and evidently a corrected, notice: "At her residence, near Dover, Del., on the 30th of December, last, Mrs. Sarah Cowgill, in the 86th year of her age." (From *The Delaware Republican*, 13 January, 1853.) "At her residence, near Dover, Del., on the 30th day of December, 1852, Sarah Cowgill, in the 86th year of her age. She was long a member of the Society of Friends, and was distinguished by her holy life, her countless charities and sweet amenity of manner in public and social intercourse. Her life of great usefulness on earth has met its reward in Heaven."

had made but little profession of religion, and she felt there must have been some great inducement for his going to a small meeting where there was neither singing, vocal prayer nor preaching. She, therefore, resolved to go to their meeting, at least for once.

“Soon after taking her seat, she found the undisturbed stillness of the place had a salutary effect upon her feelings, and acknowledged it was good for her to be there. This experience prompted her to go again, and in doing so she was solemnly impressed with the belief that it was the right place for her.

“Her Presbyterian friends manifested much concern for her spiritual welfare in her thus absenting herself from their meetings, and departing, as they considered, from the true Christian faith. During the various interviews they had on this interesting subject, the kindest feelings were maintained and their social intercourse remained unbroken.

“Her first widowhood continued for several years. She supported herself principally by the labor of her own hands, was constant in attendance of Friends' meeting and was received into membership with them in the year 1790. In 1793 she married Daniel Cowgill, a member of Little Creek Meeting. Their marriage was productive of much happiness. Their means were sufficient to have procured for them many indulgences considered desirable by the world; yet from conscientious motives they often practised self-denial, by which they were enabled to exercise the gifts of benevolence and charity. Their amiable dispositions, added to their social virtues, made their pleasant home

the centre of attraction for a large circle of friends. It was a place to which the love of God and the neighbor was felt to abound; the door being open to the rich and poor, the wise and simple; many of whom availed themselves of the bountiful supply of good things, both spiritual and temporal, that were judiciously and freely offered.

“She was appointed to the station of an elder in 1797, and holding fast the profession of her faith without varying, became in 1804 an approved minister. She possessed an active mind, a retentive memory, quick perception and ability for close reasoning. Notwithstanding these qualifications, her religious communications were generally brief and addressed to the hearts rather than to the heads of her auditors. She travelled in the cause of truth in various directions. . . .

“She kept on the first day of the week an afternoon school for colored children.”

The remainder of this long memorial may be summarized as follows:—She always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the colored race, and exerted herself in their behalf. Her second husband died in the year 1818, after a marriage life of more than a quarter of a century. An eloquent prayer was found among her papers after her death, which she had composed and written a short time after her second widowhood. Her health greatly declined during the last few years of her life, but she would not seek medical advice, leaving it, as she said, in the hands of the Lord. She continued to go to meeting, and preached acceptably. In 1852 she attended meeting for the last time. Al-



though grown extremely feeble, she refused all stimulants during her illness, on account of her temperance principles. She died 30th of Twelfth month, 1852, in the 89th [86th] year of her age, and was buried at Little Creek.<sup>5</sup>

In her early youth she became interested in the evils of slavery, and having inherited a small negro from a "near relative" [from William Griffin, her grandfather, who bequeathed to his "grand daughter Sarah Stout a Negro Boy called Hack"], she determined to make his condition as easy as possible, and to give him his freedom as soon as she was able. She taught him to read the Bible, and to knit stockings for his bare feet. (From *The Friends' Intelligencer*, 1855.)

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(14) REBECCA STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married, prior to 27 March, 1788, WILLIAM RUTH, born —, died in 1822.

The will of William Ruth, of Little Creek hundred, signed 20 January, 1822, probated 13 May, 1822, mentions wife and children (as given below), brother-in-law, Jacob Stout and nephew Ezekiel Cowgill. He divided a large estate among his six children, and set apart a plot of ground for a permanent family burying-

<sup>5</sup> "A tract of four acres, now owned by T. K. Taylor, near Leipsic, was sold, 19 Nov., 1757, to Jonathan Osborne. Forty square feet of this was reserved as a grave-yard, where Emmanuel Stout's daughter [Sarah] is buried." (Scharf's "History of Delaware," volume 2, page 1118.)

place. He was one of the large land-owners of Little Creek hundred in 1816. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace 2 January, 1811, and again 6 January, 1816.

CHILDREN OF REBECCA STOUT AND WILLIAM RUTH:

- (34) I. Lydia Maria Ruth, born —; died —; married David Fleetwood.  
 (35) II. James Ruth, born —.  
 (36) III. William Ruth, born —.  
 (37) IV. Samuel Ruth, born —.  
 (38) V. Peter Stout Ruth, born —.  
 (39) VI. Rebecca Stout Ruth, born —.

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(15) MARTHA STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 22nd 4th month, 1771; died 21st 8th month, 1845; married, 11 November, 1791, JOHN COWGILL, born 25th 6th month, 1768, died 7 February, 1833, son of John Cowgill and Mary Worrell.

The marriage license of John Cowgill and Martha Stout is on file at Wilmington, Delaware, and is dated 10 November, 1791. John Cogal (probably John Cowgill, son of Henry, known as John Cowgill, junior, of Little Creek) and William Ruth signed his marriage bond; and Mary Stout was witness, who could have been no other than Martha Stout's mother.

In the Minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Duck Creek, under date of 6th 10th month, 1792, a complaint is made against John Cowgill for "marrying out." In the minutes of the same meeting, held 8th 12th month, 1798, appears the following: "Martha

Cowgill, wife of John Cowgill, with three children, viz.: Ezekiel, Jacob and Daniel, requests to be received into membership." John Cowgill evidently had made his peace with the meeting before this date.

## CHILDREN OF MARTHA STOUT AND JOHN COWGILL:

- (40) I. Ezekiel Cowgill, born 12 September, 1792; died February, 1881; married Sarah Gordon Millechops.
- (41) II. Jacob Cowgill, born 15 August, 1794; died 15 September, 1800.
- (42) III. Henry Cowgill, born 18 August, 1796; died 21 September, 1797.
- (43) IV. Daniel Cowgill, born 18 May, 1798; died 20 November, 1799.
- (44) V. Charles Cowgill, born 27 April, 1800; died 3 August, 1854; married, (1), Ann Lea Cowgill, (2), Mary Clymer Palmer.
- (45) VI. James Cowgill, born 9 March, 1802; died 17 February, 1879; married Effie Southworth Walworth.
- (46) VII. Sarah Cowgill, born 22 March, 1804; died 11 April, 1804.
- (47) VIII. Mary Cowgill, born 10 February, 1806; died 15 February, 1868; married, 1834, Warren Walworth.
- (48) IX. William Cowgill, born 7 March, 1808; died November, 1875; married Hannah Pleasanton.
- (49) X. Daniel Cowgill, born 4 March, 1810; died 15 February, 1811.

(W. B. CRAIG)  
OWNER

- (50) XI. Angelica Stout Cowgill, born 22 December, 1811; died 20 April, 1897; married Henry Cowgill.
- (51) XII. Elizabeth Cowgill, born 4 September, 1814; died 1 November, 1814.

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(16) PETER STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 30 June, 1775, at Fast Landing (now Leipsic), Kent county, Delaware; died in January, 1811; married, 2 October, 1795, FRANCES MIDDLETON, born 17 June, 1778, daughter of Thomas Middleton (died 11 September, 1785), Philadelphia, Pa.

The will of Peter Stout, signed 10th, 1st mo., 1811, probated 29 January, 1811, names son Thomas; sisters, Mary Clark, Martha Cowgill, Rebecca Ruth, Ann Denny and Lydia Stout; brother Jacob Stout and William Denny, executors. Witnesses:—Daniel Cowgill, Sarah Cowgill and William Denny. (Will Book O, pp. 228 and 234.)

Peter Stout was a tanner, as is seen in an agreement between Peter Stout, tanner, and Frances, his wife, and Jacob Stout, farmer, 10 August, 1797. In a conveyance made 7 December, 1803, a tract is located in Murderkill hundred, Kent county, on the road to Dover from St. Jones' bridge, north of Peter Stout's brick tan-house.

CHILDREN OF PETER STOUT AND FRANCES MIDDLETON:

- (52) I. Joseph Cannon Stout, born 8 February, 1797; died 8 October, 1797.

- (53) II. Thomas Middleton Stout, born 7 January, 1799; died 30 June, 1829; married Eliza M. Hayes.
- (54) III. Juliana Stout, born 27 October, 1801; died 6 November, 1802.
- (55) IV. Peter Stout, born 6 September, 1803; died 25 July, 1804.
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(17) ANN STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born at Leipsic, Kent county, 1 January, 1778; died 5 January, 1882; married, 10 October, 1797, WILLIAM DENNY, born 28 February, 1760, died 17 February, 1816, son of Christopher and Hester Denny, and grandson of Philip Denny.<sup>6</sup> This was his

<sup>6</sup>The authority for the statement that he was the grandson of Philip Denny is Scharf's "History of Delaware," which, however, is not always a good authority. It is there stated (page 1094, vol. 2) that Philip Denny conveyed by deed of gift, dated 12 August, 1741, a tract of land called "Pearman's Choice," to his sons John and Christopher, who on 8 May, 1765, made a division of the property. It is furthermore stated there that a portion of this tract afterwards came into the possession of George W. Cummins, who married the granddaughter of Philip Denny; which is a mistake, as she was the granddaughter of Christopher Denny and great-granddaughter of Philip Denny. This statement of Scharf's receives corroboration from William Denny's will, inasmuch as an "uncle John Denny" is there mentioned.

Evan Jones in his will signed 21 March, 1721, bequeathed his dwelling and plantation, part of a tract called "Benefield," to George Martin and Philip Denny for thirty years, in partnership, and to their heirs for a further period of ninety years. George Martin died, leaving a son George, who with Philip

second marriage, his first wife being Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Thomas Collins, one time governor of Delaware, who built and lived at Belmont Hall, near Smyrna. He had the distinction of being the Colonel of the Delaware Militia which Washington ordered to report to him at Morristown for immediate service. When they reached headquarters their term of enlistment had already expired, and they marched home again. (See the GRIFFIN GENEALOGY, page 76.)<sup>7</sup>

Denny, son of Philip, Sr., possessed the land. George Martin died without heirs, and Philip Denny left seven children, of whom Francis and Philip were administrators of his estate. It may be inferred from this that George Martin and Philip Denny married daughters of Evan Jones. This land afterwards was in possession of William Denny, of Dover, probably son of Francis.

Christopher Denny was born November, 1718, and died 9 March, 1783. He had children, besides William (above), Christopher, born 14 February, 1762, died 11 April, 1784; Hester, who married — Deaton; and Nancy, who married — Walker. Christopher Denny in his will, signed 26 February, 1783, and probated at Dover, 26 April, 1783, mentions children of his daughters, but calls only one by name; namely, Elizabeth Deaton.

<sup>7</sup> The children of William Denny and Elizabeth Collins were:

1. Mary Denny, born 6 August, 1786; married — McDowell.
2. Sarah Collins Denny, born 16 May, 1788; died 25 May, 1792.
3. George Denny, born 16 August, 1790; died 15 September, 1792.
4. Henry Denny, born 28 July, 1793; died 30 October, 1796.
5. Collins Denny, born 28 August, 1795; married 17th 7th mo., 1817, Ann Sinclair, daughter of Samuel Sinclair and Ann Kennett, of Kennett Town. The Friends' records contain the births of two children of this marriage, namely, Mary Sinclair Denny and Elizabeth Collins Denny.

William Denny and Elizabeth Collins were married 25 August, 1785, and she died 26 October, 1796.

William Denny was a prominent farmer of Kent county, Delaware, and was living at the time of his death in Pennsylvania, whither he had removed about 1814. He signed his will as "of New Garden Township,<sup>8</sup> Chester Co., Pa.," and it was probated at Westchester, Pa., 26 February, 1816. He devised his lands in New Garden township to his children by his first wife, namely, Collins Denny and Mary McDowel; and his lands in Duck Creek hundred, where his holdings were greater, to his children by his second wife. He mentions land bought there from the children of his uncle John Denny. He was buried at his former residence in Kent county, near Smyrna.

The following incident in the life of Ann Denny is related by Marion Harland in her "More Colonial Homesteads." It is there stated "that she and many other children gathered in Wilmington to greet General Washington, as he passed through to his first inauguration [at New York] as President of the United States. When the great man came opposite to her, attracted by that sweetness of expression which was always hers, he stooped, took her in his arms, and kissed her." A portrait of her in Quaker apparel is in Miss Harland's book. Although born to a Presbyterian family, she, and some of her sisters, came under the influence of their Quaker neighbors, and became members of the Society of Friends.

After the death of her husband, Ann Denny moved from New Garden township to Wilmington, Del., for

<sup>8</sup> A township along the Delaware boundary, in the southeastern corner of the county.

the purpose of educating her children. After a residence there of four years she went to her home in Kent county, Del., where she built the house at "Woodlawn," the name of her home near Smyrna. She lived there with her unmarried daughter Sarah until 1851, when she moved again to Wilmington, where she remained, this time, only a few years, moving to Philadelphia, with her daughter Sarah, where they lived until Sarah's death in 1864. After this event Ann Denny went to live with her son-in-law George W. Cummins at "Woodlawn," and lived there until her death. Her wanderings may be traced in the records of the Wilmington Monthly Meeting of Friends, where she was received and dismissed to other meetings on certificates. It is recorded there in 1851 that Samuel Denny is "unheard of for many years and supposed to be dead," which, however, was not the case. Evelina Maria and William Denny were "disowned" (*i. e.*, dropped from membership), presumably for "marrying out," that is, to one not a Quaker.

The following account of her death is taken from *The Daily Gazette*, of Wilmington, Delaware, of Saturday, 7 of January, 1882:—

"Mrs. Denny, of late years, had enjoyed unusual good health, despite her advanced age, and was able to read without glasses and to talk intelligently upon the events of the past. Her memory was remarkable, and up to the time of her death she could recall occurrences of her far-distant girlhood with unvarying correctness. She was born on New Year's Day, 1778 right in the midst of the American revolution, and there-



fore was an eye-witness of all the stirring events that have marked the history of the Federal Government. For the past twenty years her birthday has been the occasion of a family reunion, when all her descendants would gather under the family roof ["Woodlawn," the home of her daughter Evelina Maria Cummins, with whom she lived], while the people of Smyrna and Kent county joined in great numbers in wishing 'Aunty' Denny many happy returns of the day. In fact her birthday was always a 'red letter' day in the neighborhood. The reunion was held on Sunday last [1 January, 1882], as usual, at which time the old lady was in her usual good health, serene and happy, and conversed, with her usual vivacity, with the many relatives and friends who called. The next day, in some unforeseen manner, she contracted a cold, which despite the best attention of loving friends and the most skilful medical attention, turned to pneumonia and proved fatal."

Many of the facts preceding this account taken from the *Gazette*, as well as much of what follows, is condensed from an article written by the Rev. W. B. Gordon, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of Smyrna, dated 10 January, 1882, and published in the *Smyrna Times*.

Ann Denny was a most remarkable woman in every sense of the word—remarkable for her physical constitution, which enabled her to attain such great age with strength but little diminished; more remarkable for the vigor of her mind, which she retained unimpaired to the last moment of her life, and her memory being

clear as to events of each successive year that had rolled over her; and most remarkable of all for her sweetness of disposition and lovely Christian character. None of the family at "Woodlawn"—children, grandchildren, or servants—ever received from her a harsh word, or an unkind look, and her love for the Master was as pure and trustful as that of a little child for its mother. She said to her daughter a short time before her death: "I am trying to wait patiently for the summons, only afraid I may become impatient." The "impatience" never came, and when the "summons" did, all felt sure she was "ready."

The principal factor in longevity is believed to be inheritance. The extreme old age of Ann Denny may therefore be attributed to her long-lived Dutch ancestress Penelope Stout. Something, however, may have been inherited through the Griffin blood, for an uncle of that blood—Charles Griffin, brother of Mary Stout—reached the age of ninety-seven years and eight months in Western Pennsylvania, whither he removed from Delaware. Dates are wanting for the preceding generations, but this generation showed a remarkable tendency to longevity, as a reference to their ages will show.

Jacob, died in his 90th year.

Sarah, died in her 86th year.

Rebecca (date of birth and death unknown).

Martha, died in her 75th year.

Peter, died in his 46th year.

Ann, died aged 104 years.

Lydia, died in her 88th year.

## CHILDREN OF ANN STOUT AND WILLIAM DENNY:

- (56) I. Edward Denny, born 10 July, 1798; died 24 June, 1799.
- (57) II. Daniel Cowgill Denny, born 22 December, 1799; died 19 October, 1810.
- (58) III. Elizabeth Denny, born 30 October, 1802; died 23 May, 1872; married Richard R. Thompson.
- (59) IV. Charles Griffin Denny, born 29 August, 1804; died 23 December, 1887; married Sarah Maria Jaques.
- (60) V. Sarah Denny, born 8 March, 1806; died 5 February, 1864; unmarried.
- (61) VI. Evelina Maria Denny, born 30 April, 1808; died 14 June, 1896; married George W. Cummins.
- (62) VII. William S. Denny, born 22 April, 1810; died 2 September, 1879, at Los Angeles, California. There is no middle letter in his birth record; but his death record contains an S.
- (63) VIII. Samuel Denny, born 17 April, 1813; died 2 November, 1885. In the records of the Wilmington Friends' Meeting, there is a memorandum, made 6 mo. 15th, 1876, "of some long-absent members." He is there said to be absent over 30 years, and when last heard from was residing in an interior county of Illinois. He lived in Missouri.
- (64) IX. Daniel Cowgill Denny, born 15 February, 1815; died 15 April, 1857.

(18) LYDIA STOUT (Emanuel, 6, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 30 May, 1780; died 2 February, 1868; married, 17 August, 1815, ROBERT REGISTER (his second wife), of Little Creek hundred, born in 1777, died 22 September, 1827, son of John and Esther Register, of Talbot county, Maryland.

Lydia Register died in Philadelphia, at the home of her daughter Malvina R. Martin, where she was living, and, on the authority of her grandson, Judge J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, she "enjoyed excellent health to the day of her death."

CHILDREN OF LYDIA STOUT AND ROBERT REGISTER:

- (65) I. Robert Register, born 21 March, 1817.  
 (66) II. Malvina Register, born 18 November, 1818; died 7 June, 1896; married Jonathan Willis Martin.  
 (67) III. Sarah Register, born 31 January, 1820; died 5 November, 1825.  
 (68) IV. Samuel Register, born 15 May, 1822.

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THE COWGILL CONNECTION.

As there have been several marriage connections between the Stouts and the Cowgills, and as the Cowgill descendants of Martha Stout are numerous, I shall here give a brief account of the Cowgill family.

Among those arriving in Pennsylvania on the "Welcome" in 1682, were "Ellin Cougill, widdow and her children"; at least, this is claimed, and it is probable

that the claim is a good one. It is said that the number of those who came over with William Penn on the "Welcome" were about one hundred, but no authentic list of them has been preserved. This is the expressed opinion of members of the Pennsylvania Historical Society who have investigated the subject.

On the 7th of the 4th month, 1682, the Settle Monthly Meeting signed a certificate of removal for the following persons, members of the Society of Friends at that place:<sup>9</sup>

"Cuthbert Hayhurst [afterwards written Hearst] wife and family, Nicholas Walne, wife and three children, Thom: Wriglesworth and Alice, his wife, Thom: Walmsly, Elizabeth his wife, and Tho: Croasdill, Agnes his wife and six children, Tho: Stackhouse, his wife, Ellin Cowgill, widdow and her children, and Will<sup>m</sup> Hayhurst." It is claimed that all these were passengers on the "Welcome." If they were, they probably formed one-third, or more of the entire number. Although the number of children accompanying Cuthbert Hayhurst and Ellen Cowgill are not given, it is known, approximately, how many the latter had after her arrival. They all settled in Bucks county, on the Neshaminy creek, at Middletown. In fact, traces of almost all of them are found in the early Bucks county wills. It is there learned that William Hayhurst [Hearst] was the son of Cuthbert and Mary [Hearst] Hayhurst. Ellen Cowgill's children, as

<sup>9</sup> Settle is in the extreme western part of Yorkshire, situated on the Ribble, not far from the border of Lancashire. It is in a very picturesque country.

identified from the records of the Middletown (Neshaminy) Meeting, and from the "Minutes of the Board of Property"—from lands granted to them—were Jane, John, Ralph, Edmund and Jennet. Thus the honor of descending from ancestors who came over with the Proprietor, falls to the lot of comparatively few families, and of some of them it is difficult to prove.

John Cowgill, the progenitor of the Delaware branch, married, (1), 8th month, 19th, 1693, Bridget Crosdell, both of "Neshamina," in Middletown, Bucks county. Their children were, Elizabeth, born 24th 6th month, 1694; Thomas, born 21st, 4th month, 1696; John, born 8th 5th month, 1698; Ellin, born 14th 10th month, 1700. Bridget Cowgill, wife, died 26th 2nd month, 1701, and John Cowgill married, (2), 1703-4, Rachel Baker, the widow of Job Bunting. The Buntings were of Darby, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pa.

The children by the second marriage were, Rachel, born 3rd 3rd month, 1706; Mary, born 23rd 11th month, 1707; Ebenezer, born 19th 10th month, 1709; Eleazer,<sup>10</sup> born 21st 1st month, 1710. No record has been found in Delaware of any child by the second marriage, nor of Ellin, by the first wife—she married Thomas Brown of Nottingham.

<sup>10</sup> On the 24th of 4th month, 1761, Little Britain Preparative Meeting "informs that Elisha Cowgill, son of Eleazer, an apprentice lad, with his master, had been at work at the Fort at Pittsburg, in the king's service." He was disowned in consequence. (Bi-centennial Memorial of "Brick-Meeting House.")

A warrant, dated 26th 3rd month, 1715, was signed to John Cowgill, of the county of New Castle, for the resurvey of a tract of land in a fork of Appoquinimink Creek; and on 1st 5th month, 1715-16, John Cowgill desired the grant of about 100 acres of vacant land, near his other tract in New Castle county, where he had planted a tan-yard. On the 10th, 3rd month, 1718, John Cowgill, having erected a tan-yard on a branch of "Black Bird's Creek," in New Castle county, desired another 100 acres on rent.

It appears from these extracts from the land records that John Cowgill removed to Delaware, to the lower portion of New Castle county, probably about 1713 or 1714. The records of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting show the marriage of Elizabeth Cowgill, daughter of John Cowgill, of Duck Creek in New Castle, and William Brown, son of William Brown, of Nottingham, county Chester, upon Delaware, married 1st 10th month, 1715. It is known that the two sons, Thomas and John accompanied the father to Delaware. These married sisters, daughters of Joshua Clayton, of Little Creek hundred, who was a son of Joshua Clayton, the first settler of that name in Delaware.

The children of Thomas Cowgill and Sarah Clayton were Thomas, Ezekiel and Jane. Ezekiel married Mary, . . . and had Elizabeth and Daniel. The last named, born 13th 5th month, 1754, died 1818, married, 13th 6th mo. 1793, Sarah Stout (widow Emerson). See No. 13.

At the time of the marriage of John Cowgill and Lydia Clayton in 1720, he was called "of Kent county."

The sons of John Cowgill and Lydia Clayton are given as John, Clayton and Henry.<sup>11</sup> The following are recorded in the records of the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting as the daughters of John Cowgill, of Kent county: Sarah Cowgill, married, 23rd 12th month, 1742, John Register, son of Robert, of Talbot county, Maryland; Elizabeth Cowgill, married, 18th 3rd month, 1743, Francis Neall, jr. Joshua Clayton, in his will, mentions three other granddaughters, namely, Jean Smith—daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cowgill, and wife of Daniel Smith—Lydia Durborough and Eunice Osbourne, wife of Jonathan Osbourne. No further consideration will be given to any of the children of John and Lydia Cowgill, except to John who married Mary Worrell, daughter of Joseph Worrell and Mary Barratt. Their children were Lydia, born 20th 7th mo., 1759, died young; Mary, born 13th 5th mo., 1761, married William Corbit; Elizabeth, born 11th 10th mo., 1763, died young; Clayton, born 13th 2nd mo., 1767, died young; John, born 25th 6th mo., 1768, married Martha Stout; Sarah, born 21st 1st mo., 1771; Joseph, born 8th 11th mo., 1773; Worrell, born in 1777, married Elizabeth Wilson.

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#### THE MARTYRDOM OF JOHN COWGILL.

There was without doubt much disaffection and lukewarmness to the cause of the colonies in the

<sup>11</sup> Cowgill's Corners, near Little Creek Landing, took its name from Henry Cowgill, who married Elizabeth Osbourne. (Scharf's "History of Delaware.")



middle and lower portions of Delaware during the Revolutionary War. This might be predicated from the peaceful character of a large class of its settlers, namely, Quakers. Evidence of this disaffection has been given in the second number of this series.

John Cowgill obtained from his neighbors the title of the "Quaker Martyr of Little Creek," and I am able to give the full particulars how it came to be bestowed upon him, in consequence of his refusal to accept continental money in payment of debt.

I have extracted the following from the "American Archives," 4th series, vol. 4, page 564:

"IN COMMITTEE, DOVER,

"January 4, 1776,

"*Resolved*, That the keeping up the credit of the Continental currency is essential to support the United Colonies in their virtuous opposition to ministerial oppression, and that the refusing to take the said currency, in payment of debts, &c., will tend to depreciate the value of the same.

"*Resolved*, That it appears to this Committee, by the confession of John Cowgill, a residenter of *Little Creek* Hundred, in this County, that he has refused, and, from conscience, shall refuse, to take said Continental money in discharge of debts, or for other purposes, when tendered to him.

"*Therefore unanimously Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the aforesaid John Cowgill is, by such his conduct, an enemy to his coun-

try, and ought to be treated as such by every friend of American liberty; and that they ought to have no further dealings with him.

“*Signed* by order of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for Kent County on Delaware.”

“THOMAS RODNEY,  
*Chairman.*”

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Those composing the Committee of Inspection and Observation for Kent County in 1775 were, Caesar Rodney, William Meredith, John Dill, James Moor, James Tilton, John Banning, William Killen, Vincent Lookerman, Benedict Brice, Benjamin Coombe, Nathaniel Luff, John Clark, John Davis, Rynear Williams, Elijah Morris, Belitha Laws, Benjamin Clark, William Cullen, William Cahoon, Edward Rees, Isaac Carty, Thomas Skillington, Silas Snow, Ezekiel Needham, William Jordan, James Sterling, James Wells, Jacob Stout, John Bell, Emanuel Stout, Risden Bishop, Joshua Gordon, John Gordon, Vincent Lookerman, Jun., Jonathan Caldwell, Thomas Rodney. (“American Archives,” 1775, 4th series, volume 3, page 132.)

At a meeting held at Duck Creek, 6th mo., 27th, 1778, “an account of the sufferings of John Cowgill for refusing Continental Currency was given, read, approved and sent to the Quarterly Meeting Committee.”

The following correspondence gives the family account of the affair:

“SMYRNA, 7-11-1824.

“ESTEEMED FRIEND

“SAMUEL R. FISHER:—

“As thee requested me some time past to give thee an account of the sufferings of my father during the Revolutionary War, I reflected on the subject and found I could not give a satisfactory statement, being very young at the time, therefore I addressed a letter to my sister Mary Corbit (who is considerably older than myself) informing her of thy request and desired her to write to me and give me a statement of the particulars as far as she could recollect them. She has done so, and the following is a true copy of her letter.”

“Thy friend,

JOHN COWGILL.”

(who married Martha Stout)

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“MY DEAR BROTHER:—

“I hope thee will excuse me for not having before now complied with thy request to give thee an account of the particulars, so far as my memory serves me, of the sufferings our dear father underwent during the Revolutionary War.

“I will now endeavor to state the leading facts as they occur to me. Many interesting particulars are lost in the great lapse of time, which might have been preserved had they been taken down years back and handed down, as they ought to have been, entire, as a bright example not only to our children, but to

others. The cause of his persecution was, as thee knows, the faithful testimony which he considered it was his duty to bear against war in all its branches, and his consequent refusal to accept or deal in continental money, which he believed to be a war measure. This became publically known, it is probable, on his requesting one of his tenants to pay his rent in specie. Soon after this he was arrested and taken before the Assembly at Dover, and charged with traitorous conduct in refusing to deal in continental money, as on its free circulation depended in great measure the successful prosecution of the war, and that for such an offense he was threatened with a heavy fine, which if he submitted to and paid, he should receive protection, or otherwise he would be declared a *traitor* and left to the mercy of an exasperated people, many of whom were then assembled in Dover. On his declining to take part at all to encourage war in any case, he was dismissed, and on his coming out was not molested by the mob, but suffered quietly to walk down the street.

“His horse which had been taken was returned him, and he afterward expressed, that he never had his mind more favored than at this time, with a full confirmation that he was in the strict line of his duty, thus in bearing testimony against war, even at the risk of his life and property.

“For some time after this he remained at home undisturbed, except that his cattle, sheep and grain were occasionally taken off, but no personal violence offered, till going to Meeting on a fifth day, mother

and I being in the chaise, and my father on horseback with one of my little brothers behind him, we were met by a man in regimentals who turned and rode on with him about half a mile, where they were met by a party of armed men. When mother and myself came up, my father was surrounded and a prisoner. The child was taken from behind him, and he was ordered to dismount and get into a cart which they had brought to carry him to Dover. By this time a number of Friends had come up on their way to Meeting. The officer commanded the music to play and the party to march forward. We followed on behind as far as the Meeting House, when my father called out and bid us farewell, and they continued on towards Dover. A paper was pinned to his back, on which something was written in large letters, which I have now forgotten.

“The calm and composed frame of mind in which he was under all these dangerous circumstances led the Captain to suppose he was insensible of his situation, for ordering the cart to stop just before entering the town he addressed my father in these words: ‘Mr. Cowgill you are not aware of the danger you are in!’ To which my father replied: ‘I fear not them that can kill the body, and after that have no more power that they can do; but I fear Him who after he hath killed the body, hath all power.’

“After driving thro’ the principal streets in Dover, followed by the mob, they arrived at what was called the ‘Liberty Pole,’ where it was publically proclaimed that there was no protection for him, that all persons

were forewarned at their peril to have no dealings with him. Even the miller was threatened with the destruction of his mill if he ground for his family, and the school-master forbid receiving his children at school. After this he was allowed to depart, and many Friends returned with him to his home. When we went to bed at night we did not know what would be the issue before morning, and in this way we lived for several years, but through mercy were favored with protection from a Superior Power.

“I will mention a circumstance as related to a friend of ours long after the war, by one of the party that took my father, and which furnishes a striking proof even from the mouths of his enemies, of the power a good man often has over his persecutors amidst the greatest dangers.

“The roads at the time were wet and muddy, and my father seeing this person walking near the cart, in the most kind manner observed: ‘Thee had better get up and sit with me, as the walking is wet and I am fearful thee will take cold.’

“The unaffected anxiety with which it was spoken, the time and occasion, all conspired to make a lasting impression on his mind, and as he stated, he never had regretted any act of his life more than being concerned in this affair against one of the best of men, and that no power on earth could ever induce him to do the like again.”

## FIFTH GENERATION.

(24) REBECCA REGISTER (Ruth, 8, Peter, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 10th 6th mo., 1779; died —; married, 16 January, 1800, WILLIAM LEVICK (his first wife), born 5 November, 1778, died —, son of William Levick and Susanna Manlove, daughter of Mark Manlove.

In the minute-book of the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, under date of the 7th 4th month, 1792, it is recorded: "Women Friends handed in a Certificate for Rebecca Register, a minor, from Cecil Monthly Meeting, dated 3rd month, 17th, 1792, recommending her to our care, which was read and received." And also the following, under the date of 7th 12th month, 1799: "William Levick, Jr., and Rebecca Register (by the approbation of Little Creek Preparative Meeting) appeared here and declared their intention of marriage . . . to which the young man is directed to procure the consent of his father, his mother being present and consenting."

Susanna M. Griffin, born in 1800, daughter of Jabez Griffin and Sarah Levick, writing 18th 6th month, 1882, says: "I have a sampler worked by Lydia Stout in 1773. She married a Register, and was grandmother to uncle William Levick's first wife." This is quoted to illustrate how unreliable family tradition is when handed down by oral testimony. The facts are prob-

ably as follows: Lydia Stout, who married Robert Register, was not born until 1780, she therefore could not have worked the sampler in 1773. It was probably Ruth Stout, who married a Robert Register in 1775, and who was the mother (not grandmother) of "uncle William Levick's first wife," who worked the sampler.

I have no record of any children born of this marriage.

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(32) HENRY STOUT (Jacob, 12, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born in 1800; died 25 February, 1865; married SOPHIA J. VON FLECTENSTEIN, born in 1813, in Würzburg, Bavaria, died 17 November, 1900, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Stout was graduated at Princeton in 1823 and was awarded an honorary oration for scholarship, which was delivered at the annual commencement. (See "Academic Honors in Princeton University, 1748-1902.")

He was admitted to the bar of Dover in 1826, and removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he practiced successfully for a number of years. He afterwards returned to Dover, and died there of apoplexy, on the "Redman" farm, near Leipsic, aged 65 years.

While living in Baltimore he assisted in a codification of the laws of Maryland, and was made an associate judge there by a special enactment of the state legislature. His cotemporaries at the bar speak of him as possessed of a remarkable legal memory. His



mind was a storehouse of decisions of the courts, and it is said of him, that he could readily, when questioned upon a legal point, refer from memory to numerous decisions, giving the reports in which they could be found, and, in many instances, giving the page itself. Legal papers drawn by him were models of ingenuity and skill. His opinion in law was seldom ever questioned, and was always held in the highest estimation by his brethren of the bar. (J. Thomas Scharf's "History of Delaware, 1609-1888." 2 vol. Philadelphia, Pa. See page 579, volume I, "The Bench and Bar.")

The following account of his wife is from an obituary notice of her death in *The Delawarean*, Dover, 21 November, 1900:—

"She was the daughter of a royal official, who occupied a situation of importance under King Max of Bavaria, and belonged to an old aristocratic family who date their ancestry back to the 12th century, as set forth in a Latin extract taken from the Royal Archives of Munich, whose genuine character is guaranteed by the seal of the American consul, Franklin Webster, at Munich, in the year 1862. The barons of Fleckenstein were well-known in Germany, Alsace and Lorraine, and have furnished many illustrious additions to the army and church."

She was a woman of great mental endowments, and was possessed of remarkable energy. She spoke, besides her mother tongue, French and English fluently, and had a fair knowledge of Italian. She had traveled extensively in Europe and in this country, and, al-

though having spent nearly fifty years of her life in America, she still sighed for the customs and mode of living of her native land.

CHILDREN OF HENRY STOUT AND SOPHIA J. VON  
FLECTENSTEIN:

- (69) I. Henry W. Stout, born —; died —; married Emma Roeder.  
(70) II. Emanuel Jacob Stout, born —; married Laura M. Bauman.

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(33) MARY STOUT (Jacob, 12, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married JOHN REED. Their marriage license is dated 19 February, 1823. John Reed was dead 2 August, 1848, when his daughter Angelica married. She was then called daughter of the "late John Reed, of Dover."

Scharf calls John Reed "one of the most thrifty and energetic merchants of Dover." He was a native of Mispillion hundred, and was descended from John Reed who settled in the county about 1700. John Reed, merchant, came to Dover in 1825. In 1831 he erected a large brick store, now occupied by the First National Bank. The same year he built the Capitol Hotel. He purchased the hotel property in 1829. A tavern had been kept on that site from early times. He soon became the first merchant in Dover, and owned vessels that sailed from Leipsic. He was also a large land-owner in different parts of the county. (Scharf.)

## CHILDREN OF MARY STOUT AND JOHN REED:

- (71) I. Angelica Killen Reed, born —; died —; married John A. Nicholson.
- (72) II. Elizabeth Baynard Reed, born —; died —; married Daniel Cowgill (No. 73).
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(40) EZEKIEL COWGILL (Martha, 15, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 12 September, 1792; died February, 1881; married, 1823, SARAH GORDON MILLECHOPS, born about 1800, died September, 1886, daughter of James Millechops<sup>1</sup> and Leah Pettigrew of Milford, Delaware, and granddaughter of John Pettigrew and Ann McNeall, of Virginia. John Pettigrew was an emigrant from Scotland, and a soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

## CHILDREN OF EZEKIEL COWGILL AND SARAH GORDON MILLECHOPS:

- (73) I. Daniel Cowgill, born —; died —; married Elizabeth Baynard Reed (No. 72).
- (74) II. Lavinia Cowgill, born —; died —; married Everton Eager.
- (75) III. John Cowgill, born —.
- (76) IV. Virginia Cowgill, born 19 May, 1835; married John Kemp Bartlett.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *Millechamps*. The early French names acquired curious phonetic spelling in Delaware. As an example of this I will quote one from the Friends' records, namely, *Chicken*, the French, *Chiquen*, being placed after it, in brackets, in the records.

(44) CHARLES COWGILL (Martha, 15, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 27 April, 1800, in Duck Creek, Kent county, Delaware; died there 3 August, 1854; married, (1), 18 January, 1827, at Little Creek, Delaware, ANN LEA COWGILL, born in Kent county, 6 August, 1809, died at Duck Creek, 18 January, 1831, daughter of John Cowgill and Mary Ann Corbit; (2), 18th 4th mo., 1833, MARY CLYMER PALMER, born in 1808, died 6 July, 1874, daughter of Levick Palmer, of Dover hundred, and Elizabeth Clymer. Charles Cowgill and Ann Lea Cowgill were second cousins.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES COWGILL AND ANN LEA  
COWGILL:

- (77) I. John Lea Cowgill, born 18 July, 1829; died at Titusville, Pa., 11 May, 1885; married Lydia P. Wilson.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES COWGILL AND MARY C. PALMER:

- (78) II. Levick Palmer Cowgill, born —, of Camden, Delaware.
- (79) III. Elizabeth Cowgill, born —; married Robert Nickerson.
- (80) IV. William Cowgill, born —, of Washington, D. C.
- (81) V. Jacob Stout Cowgill, born 17 April, 1840; married Martha Stout Cowgill (No. 94).
- (82) VI. Effie Anna Cowgill, born 14 October, 1842; died 9 January, 1895.

- (83) VII. Charles Orvilla Cowgill, born 12 April, 1845; died 17 February, 1847.<sup>2</sup>
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(45) JAMES COWGILL (Martha, 15, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 9 March, 1802; died at Dover, 17 February, 1879; married, 1825, EFFIE SOUTHWORTH WALWORTH, born at Rome, New York, in 1804.

CHILDREN OF JAMES COWGILL AND EFFIE S. WALWORTH:

- (84) I. Albert Cowgill, born ——.   
(85) II. Mary Cowgill, born ——.   
(86) III. Effie Ann Cowgill, born ——.   
(87) IV. Clara Cowgill, born in 1834; died 9 July, 1855 (at which time she was the only daughter of James and Effie Cowgill).

James Cowgill and son were merchants in Dover, and dealt in drugs, hardware and wall-paper.

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(48) WILLIAM COWGILL (Martha, 15, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 7 March, 1808; died November, 1875; married, 30 April, 1833, HANNAH PLEASANTON, both of Kent county, Delaware.

<sup>2</sup> The children of Charles Cowgill are from "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea, 1503-1906." By James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea. Philadelphia, Pa., 1906.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM COWGILL AND HANNAH  
PLEASANTON:

- (88) I. John Cowgill, born ——.  
 (89) II. Daniel Cowgill, born ——; died young.  
 (90) III. Louisa Cowgill, born ——.  
 (91) IV. Daniel, born ——.
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(50) ANGELICA STOUT COWGILL (Martha, 15, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 22 December, 1811, at Duck Creek; died 20 April, 1897, near Dover; married at Smyrna, Delaware, 22 May, 1833, HENRY COWGILL, born 4 April, 1812, in Chester, Pa., died 27 October, 1881, at Willow Grove (Woodside), son of John Cowgill and Mary Ann Corbit.

The same relationship existed here as in the marriage between Charles Cowgill and Ann Lea Cowgill. John Cowgill, the father, moved from Pennsylvania into Delaware in 1815. He was a son of Henry Cowgill, and to distinguish him from his uncle, the "Quaker Martyr," he was called "John Cowgill, junior," and to differentiate him from his first cousin John Cowgill ("Duck Creek John"), the husband of Martha Stout, he was known as "Little Creek John."

CHILDREN OF ANGELICA STOUT COWGILL AND  
HENRY COWGILL:

- (92) I. John Henry Clayton Cowgill, born 1 January, 1834; died 27 October, 1868, without issue.

- (93) II. Charles Cowgill, born 22 July, 1836; died —; married Lucretia M. Phillips.
- (94) III. Martha Stout Cowgill, born 18 June, 1838; died —; married Jacob Stout Cowgill (No. 81), which see.
- (95) IV. Edward Davis Cowgill, born 31 August, 1840; died 23 July, 1866, without issue. He was a soldier in the Sixth Regiment, Delaware militia, during the Civil War.
- (96) V. Ezekiel Cowgill, born 21 November, 1842; married Sarah E. Caulk.
- (97) VI. George Fox Cowgill, born 24 September, 1845; died 21 August, 1847.
- (98) VII. Florence Cowgill, born 6 November, 1852; died 9 September, 1854.

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(53) THOMAS MIDDLETON STOUT (Peter, 16, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 7 January, 1799; died 30 June, 1829; married, 14 December, 1819, at Little Creek, by the Rev. John Durborough, ELIZA M. HAYES, born 19 February, 1803, daughter of Manlove Hayes<sup>3</sup> and Mary Laws.

<sup>3</sup> Manlove Hayes, born 10 May, 1769, died 9 July, 1849, was son of Richard Hayes (died in 1796), who married, 29 March, 1766, Priscilla Polk, born 15 November, 1742, daughter of Charles Polk (born 14 March, 1703, died 18 August, 1784), who married, 8 July, 1736, Patience Manlove (born 24 September, 1711, died 13 September, 1776).

Richard (above) was son of Nathaniel Hayes (died in 1786) and Elizabeth Carlisle, and grandson of Richard Hayes (died in 1773) and Dolly Manlove.

Manlove Hayes married three times. His first wife was Zipporah Laws (born in 1774, married in 1792 and died 8 July,

Thomas M. Stout was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. The same year he was elected a member of the Delaware Medical Society. At a meeting of the society, held 10 May, 1825, he was treasurer. (*Delaware Gazette*, 13 May, 1825.) In the same year he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket as a representative from Kent county. Letters of administration were granted on his estate in Philadelphia, 9 July, 1829, to Eliza M. Stout. The sureties were Gouverneur Emerson, physician, and Daniel Laws, druggist.

The widow married, secondly, 26 March, 1835, William F. Boone (Judge Boone), of Philadelphia, Pa.

1800); his second wife was Mary Laws (died 15 July, 1803, married 24 March, 1801), sister of Zipporah Laws, and both daughters of Belitha and Sarah Laws; his third wife was Ann, widow of Jonathan Emerson (she born 23 September, 1772, married 14 May, 1814).

Children by first wife:

Alexander L. Hayes (Judge Hayes, of Lancaster, Pa.), born 7 March, 1793, died 13 July, 1875.

Mary Hayes, born 8 March, 1795, died February, 1818, married William Kirkley Lockwood, son of John Lockwood and Ann Kirkley, and grandson of Richard Lockwood, member of Delaware Council and Financial Agent of Delaware.

John Manlove Hayes, born 14 September, 1797, died 7 April, 1798.

Sarah Ann Hayes, born 6 September, 1799.

Children by second wife:

Eliza M. Hayes, married Thomas M. Stout (above).

Children by third wife:

Harriet Hayes, born 17 March, 1815.

Manlove Hayes, born 5 May, 1817.

Charles Hayes, born 28 March, 1820.



CHILDREN OF THOMAS M. STOUT AND ELIZA M. HAYES:

- (99) I. Alexander Stout, born 27 October, 1820; in Philadelphia; died 13 September, 1822, at Troy Farm, near Dover.
- (100) II. Anna Maria Stout, born 20 December, 1822, at Dover; died 29 May, 1823, at Troy Farm.
- (101) III. Peter Francis Stout, born 9 October, 1826; died September, 1874; married Elizabeth Musgrave.

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(58) ELIZABETH DENNY (Ann, 17, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 30 October, 1802; died 23 May, 1872; married, 13 December, 1826, RICHARD R. THOMPSON,<sup>4</sup> of Philadelphia, son of Richard Thompson, and Hannah, his wife, of Rawden, county York, England, born in 1800, died 10-2-1856.

<sup>4</sup> 13 December, 1826, at Friends' Meeting House, Smyrna, Richard R. Thompson, of Philadelphia, to Elizabeth R. Denny, daughter of the late William Denny, of Smyrna. (From a Delaware paper.)

The marriage is recorded in the Friends' records as follows:

Richard R. Thompson, of Philadelphia, son of Richard Thompson, of Rauden, county York, England, and Hannah, his wife, and Elizabeth S. Denny, daughter of William Denny, of Smyrna, deceased, and Ann, his wife, married at Smyrna Meeting 13th 12th mo., 1826. Witnesses:—Ann Denny, Sarah Cowgill, Sarah Denny, Evelina Maria Denny, Charles Denny, William S. Denny, and Sally Ann Stout.

In both of these notices Elizabeth Denny is given a middle letter in her name, which is not in the family record.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH DENNY AND RICHARD R.  
THOMPSON:

- (102) I. Helen Denny Thompson, born —; died —; married, (1), — Johnson, (2), Albert Conro.
- (103) II. Mary Thompson, born —; died —.
- (104) III. Horace Thompson, born in 1829; died in 1859.
- (105) IV. Emily Thompson, born —; died —; married Rev. — Carpenter (his second wife).
- (106) V. Louisa Thompson, born —; died —; married — Smith.
- (107) VI. Harry Thompson, born —; died —.

This family resided for a while in Wilmington, Delaware, and in the Northern District of Philadelphia. Horace was transferred by certificate to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 3-10-1853. The girls all forfeited their membership in the Friends' Society; Helen, 12-5-1850; Emily, 9-9-1852; and Mary and Louisa, 5-10-1855. (Records of the Wilmington Monthly Meeting of Friends.)

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(59) CHARLES GRIFFIN DENNY (Ann, 17, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 29 August, 1804; died 23 December, 1887; married Sarah Maria Jaques.

Among the long-absent members of the Wilmington Monthly Meeting was Charles G. Denny, "absent

over 30 years. Resided in Milwaukee. Now (1877) in Texas."

CHILDREN OF CHARLES G. DENNY AND SARAH  
MARIA JAQUES.

- (108) I. Edward Denny, born 29 March, 1829; died 5 April, 1882.
- (109) II. Gideon Jaques Denny, born 15 July, 1830; died 7 October, 1886; unmarried.
- (110) III. Martha Ann Denny, born 17 September, 1832; died 13 October, 1832.
- (111) IV. Henry Denny, born 20 November, 1833; died 19 October, 1899; married Harriet Smith.
- (112) V. Martha Ann Denny, born 22 August, 1836; died 1 July, 1914; married D. B. Smith.
- (113) VI. Alfred Denny, born 16 March, 1839; died 26 June, 1912; unmarried.
- (114) VII. Oswald Denny, born 17 September, 1841; died 12 January, 1851.
- (115) VIII. Galena Denny, born 29 July, 1844; married William Pennell.
- (116) IX. Lizzie Denny, born 17 May, 1847; died 10 January, 1856.
- (117) X. Clara Denny, born 29 April, 1853; died 2 December, 1906; unmarried.

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(61) EVELINA MARIA DENNY (Ann, 17, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 30 April, 1808; died 14 June, 1896; married, 8 June, 1837, GEORGE

WILSON CUMMINS,<sup>5</sup> born 18 January, 1809, died 23 January, 1891, son of John Cummins and Susan Wilson.

The origin of the Cummins family is traced to John Cummins, Lord of Badenoch, Regent of Scotland, about the time of Edward I, of England. The emigrant was Timothy Cummins, born in Scotland about 1689, who came to Maryland in the early part of the 18th century, under Lord Baltimore's patent, and settled on the Eastern Shore, at Oxford, in Talbot county, at the mouth of the Tred Avon river. His son Daniel moved to Delaware. He was a signer from Kent county of the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

The emigrant and his descendants were members of the Established Church of England, and later of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. It is said that Daniel Cummins was the chief founder of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Smyrna. This first stood near the old settlement on Duck Creek, but was later removed to Smyrna, as the trade shifted to that place, about a mile distant southward on the State Road, where that road was intersected by another road coming from Maryland to the Landing on Duck Creek, at the head of navigation. The place was known as Duck Creek Cross Roads before it took the name of Smyrna.

John Cummins, son of Daniel and Frances Cum-

<sup>5</sup> 8 June, 1837, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Bishop Onderdonk, George W. Cummins to Evelina M. Denny, daughter of William Denny, deceased. (From a Delaware newspaper.)

mins, born 7 April, 1777, died 29 July, 1833, married, 17 June, 1806, Susan Wilson,<sup>6</sup> was the leading merchant of Smyrna.

George W. Cummins, at the close of his educational career—which was obtained in Smyrna and Wilmington—began his business education as a clerk in the mercantile house of his father. He was later taken into partnership, and at the death of his father assumed sole charge of the business. He afterwards associated with him as partner his brother David James Cummins. Besides doing an extensive local trade, they bought largely of grain and other products of the country and shipped in their own vessels to the northern markets.

About 1859 he retired from business, and thenceforth lived on his country estate of "Woodlawn," about one mile south of Smyrna, and devoted his energies to farming and raising of fruits. In 1856 and 1857 he represented the county in the state legislature, having been elected thereto on the Democratic ticket; and he was chosen by his colleagues Speaker of the House of Representatives. But most of the offices which he held were of a business character. In 1868 he was made president of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company, an office which he held until 1886. He was a director of the Bank of Smyrna, and for many years a director of the Farmers' Bank, at Dover.

<sup>6</sup>Susan Wilson, of Kent county, Maryland, was descended from Anthony Morris, the second mayor of Philadelphia. See "The Morris Family," by Robert C. Moon.

CHILDREN OF EVELINA M. DENNY AND GEORGE W.  
CUMMINS:

- (118) I. George W. Cummins, born 1 May, 1838; died 14 July, 1894; married, 28 January, 1868, Annie Coombe Clements, born 4 July, 1844, died 15 December, 1912, daughter of James Roe Clements and Catherine Beaton Coombe, his wife, of Smyrna. No issue.
- (119) II. Sarah Ann Cummins, born 3 July, 1839; died 10 April, 1905; unmarried.
- (120) III. Louisa A. Cummins, born 20 December, 1840; died 24 January, 1909; unmarried.
- (121) IV. John Wilson Cummins, born 22 March, 1842; died 10 November, 1846.
- (122) V. Charles Cummins, born 17 July, 1844; died 26 October, 1846.
- (123) VI. Walter Cummins, born 30 October, 1846; married, 29 April, 1908, in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, Ontario, by the Rector Canon Welch, Susanna May Daniels (widow Smith), daughter of James Daniels and Eliza Ramesbottom, his wife, both of London, Ontario.
- (124) VII. Florence Cummins, born 26 January, 1849; died 22 June, 1851.
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(66) MALVINA REGISTER (Lydia, 18, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 18 November,

1818; died 7 June, 1896; married, 23 November, 1848, JONATHAN WILLIS MARTIN.<sup>7</sup>

CHILDREN OF MALVINA REGISTER AND JONATHAN  
WILLIS MARTIN:

- (125) I. James Martin, born —; married Mary Stout Cowgill (No. 131).
- (126) II. Jonathan Willis Martin, born 29 May, 1856; married Elizabeth Cornelius Price.
- (127) III. Edward Martin, born in 1860; married Anna Rebecca Withers.

<sup>7</sup> Philadelphia, Pa., 23 November, 1848, at Friends' Meeting House on Green Street, J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, to Malvina, daughter of Robert Register, deceased, late of Delaware. (Delaware newspaper.)

## SIXTH GENERATION.

(69) HENRY W. STOUT (Henry, 32, Jacob, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married EMMA ROEDER, of Baltimore, Maryland.

CHILDREN OF HENRY W. STOUT AND EMMA ROEDER:

(128) I. Harry K. Stout, born —.

(129) II. Herbert C. Stout, born —.

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(70) EMANUEL JACOB STOUT (Henry, 32, Jacob, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born in 1856; married 10 September, 1912, LAURA M. BAUMAN.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Stout graduated from the New York University (Medical Department, University Medical College), New York City, in 1878. This was afterwards the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has been for a number of years lecturer on skin diseases at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

<sup>1</sup>“Dr. Emanuel J. Stout, a lecturer at Jefferson College, and Miss Laura M. Bauman were married last night at the physician’s home, 1401 Oxford Street, by the Rev. F. M. Gray, of Mount Carmel Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Stout was formerly a resident of Delaware, and his wife lived in Mahanoy City.” (Philadelphia newspaper.)



(71) ANGELICA KILLEN REED (Mary, 33, Jacob, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married, 2 August, 1848, JOHN A. NICHOLSON, born 17 November, 1827, in Laurel, Delaware, died —, son of Jacob Cannon Nicholson and Susan Fauntleroy Quarles, of Virginia.

John A. Nicholson entered as a student of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1843, and after completing the collegiate course there took up the study of law under Martin W. Bates, of Dover, in 1847, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Ross superintendent of the public schools of Kent county. He was elected on the Democratic ticket a representative to Congress from Delaware in the thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses. During his first term he served on the Committee of Public Expenditures, and on the Special Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and during his second term on the Committee of Appropriations. (Lanman's "Biographical Annals.") In the notice of his marriage, published in the *Delaware Gazette*, he is called "of Baltimore, Maryland."

CHILDREN OF ANGELICA REED AND JOHN A. NICHOLSON:

(130) I. John Reed Nicholson, born 19 May, 1849; married Isabella Hayes Hager.

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(72) ELIZABETH BAYNARD REED (Mary, 33, Jacob, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; died —; married DANIEL COWGILL (No. 73), son of Ezekiel Cowgill and Sarah Gordon Millechops.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH B. REED AND DANIEL  
COWGILL:

- (131) I. Mary Stout Cowgill, born —; married James Martin (No. 125).
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(73) DANIEL COWGILL (Ezekiel, 40, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; married ELIZABETH BAYNARD REED (No. 72, above, which see).

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(76) VIRGINIA COWGILL (Ezekiel, 40, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), 19 May, 1835, near Dover; married 12 October, 1858, in Philadelphia, Pa., JOHN KEMP BARTLETT, born 5 May, 1832, in New York, N. Y., died 15 July, 1899, in Baltimore, Md., son of John Bartlett (born 28 March, 1805) and Sarah Paschell Kemp (born 2 March, 1806), both of Easton, Maryland.

After his marriage in 1858, John K. Bartlett moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, and in 1876 he settled in Baltimore. He was an oil producer.

CHILDREN OF VIRGINIA COWGILL AND JOHN K.  
BARTLETT:

- (132) I. John Bartlett, born 15 March, 1861; died 27 October, 1862.

- (133) II. John Kemp Bartlett, born 9 August, 1863; married Mary Garrett Dixon.
- (134) III. Horace Bartlett, born 19 March, 1865; died 8 September, 1868.
- (135) IV. Helen Conkling Bartlett, born 21 October, 1866.
- (136) V. Howard Bartlett, born 4 July, 1869.
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(77) JOHN LEA COWGILL (Charles, 44, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 18 July, 1829; died at Titusville, Pa., 11 May, 1885; married, at Hockessin, Delaware, 4 April, 1855, LYDIA P. WILSON, born at Hockessin, 15 August, 1828, daughter of David Wilson and Sarah Hadley.

CHILDREN OF JOHN LEA COWGILL AND LYDIA P.  
WILSON:

- (137) I. Clara Lea Cowgill, born at Wilmington, Del., 22 June, 1857; unmarried.
- (138) II. Anna Lea Cowgill, born at Wilmington, Del., 29 March, 1859; died at West Chester, Pa., 7 April, 1862.
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(81) JACOB STOUT COWGILL (Charles, 44, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 14 April, 1840, at Duck Creek, Del.; died 6 September, 1912; married in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 December, 1871, MARTHA STOUT COWGILL (No. 94), born 18 June, 1838, daughter of Henry Cowgill and Angelica Stout Cowgill (No. 50).

This branch of the Cowgill family shows an unusual tendency to consanguineous marriages. Here it is a marriage of first cousins, who were themselves the offspring of second cousins. Jacob Stout Cowgill received a business education at Fairbank's Business College, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a farmer, and resided on his estate called "Byfield," near Dover. In the obituary notice of his death it is stated that he was of a very retiring disposition, but very much liked by his acquaintances. He was buried in the Friends' burying ground, Little Creek.

CHILDREN OF JACOB STOUT COWGILL AND MARTHA  
STOUT COWGILL:

- (139) I. Angelica Stout Cowgill, born 6 June, 1874,  
at "Byfield," unmarried.
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(93) CHARLES COWGILL (Angelica Stout, 50, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 22 June, 1836, at Willow Grove, Delaware; died —; married 27 August, 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa., LUCRETIA M. PHILLIPS, born 14 August, 1842, in New Castle, Del., daughter of Calvin Phillips and Jane Johnson.

Charles Cowgill was a soldier in the Civil War, serving four years in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Antietam and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he had reached the grade of captain by promotion in the lower grades.

## CHILDREN OF CHARLES COWGILL AND LUCRETIA

## M. PHILLIPS:

- (140) I. Calvin Phillips Cowgill, born 16 July, 1874, at Franklin, Pa.; married, 6 June, 1901, at Dover, Del., Elizabeth Hasbrouck Eager, born, 25 October, 1878, in Brown county, New York, daughter of Everton Eager and Lavinia Cowgill (No. 74).
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(96) EZEKIEL COWGILL (Angelica Stout, 50, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 21 November, 1842; married, 24 January, 1865, SARAH ELIZABETH CAULK, born 20 October, 1847, in Sussex county, Delaware, daughter of John S. Caulk and Mary Berry.

Ezekiel Cowgill is a farmer, living in Kent county, Del. He grows and ships large quantities of fruits. He was a soldier in the Sixth Regiment of the Delaware State Militia, which was employed in guarding bridges during Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He served for nine months.

## CHILDREN OF EZEKIEL COWGILL AND SARAH E.

## CAULK:

- (141) I. Angelica Cowgill, born —; died young.  
(142) II. John Cowgill, born in 1869; died young.  
(143) III. Mary Berry Cowgill, born in 1873; married John Arnold Bernard.

(101) PETER FRANCIS STOUT (Thomas Middleton, 53, Peter, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 9 October, 1826, near Dover; died September, 1874; married ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE.

Peter Francis Stout was matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the Department of Arts and Sciences, in 1841, and left in the first freshman year. He was a musician and a composer, and some of the popular melodies of his day were of his composition. He was vice-consul of Nicaragua, under his stepfather, William F. Boone, and after his return home, he published a book, of which the following is the title page:

/ Nicaragua: / Past, Present and Future; / a Description of / Its Inhabitants, Customs, Mines, Minerals, Early / History, Modern Fillibusterism, Proposed / Inter-Oceanic Canal and / Manifest Destiny. / By Peter F. Stout, Esq. / Late Vice Consul. / *Bella Nicaragua! El Paraiso de las Indias.* / Philadelphia: / John E. Potter, 617 Sansom Street. / 1859. /

Peter F. Stout was found drowned in the Schuylkill river, after having been absent from his home for several days. The day of his death is unknown. He was interred in the Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, on the 17 September, 1874.

CHILDREN OF PETER FRANCIS STOUT AND ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE:

(144) I. Thomas Sartori Stout, born 4 April, 1854; died 22 March, 1905; married Adelaide Viola Mellick.

- (145) II. William Boone Stout, born —; died —; unmarried.
- (146) III. Maud Stout, born —; married Albert S. Elwell, of Bridgeton, N. J.

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(115) GALENA DENNY (Charles Griffin, 59, Ann, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 29 July, 1844; married WILLIAM PENNELL, born 29 May, 1840; died 22 October, 1909.

CHILDREN OF GALENA DENNY AND WILLIAM  
PENNELL:

- (147) I. Sarah D. Pennell, married, in 1888, Charles C. Southwell.
- (148) II. Elizabeth J. Pennell, married Charles W. Kruger.
- (149) III. Martha Eyre Pennell, married Frank D. Rock.
- (150) IV. Clara Lee Pennell, married, in 1903, Charles D. Collins.
- (151) V. Galena Pennell, married Louis Strothman.

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(125) JAMES MARTIN (Malvina, 66, Lydia, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born —; married MARY STOUT COWGILL (No. 124), daughter of Daniel Cowgill (No. 73) and Elizabeth Baynard Reed (No. 72).

James Martin was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1875. He first practised his profession in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to Dover, Delaware.

CHILDREN OF JAMES MARTIN AND MARY STOUT  
COWGILL:

(152) I. Mary Stout Martin, born —.

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(126) JONATHAN WILLIS MARTIN (Malvina, 66, Lydia, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 29 May, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pa.; married in January, 1886, ELIZABETH CORNELIUS PRICE, born —, daughter of John Sergeant Price and Sallie A. Baker, and granddaughter of Eli Kirk Price and Anne Embree, all of Philadelphia.

J. Willis Martin was graduated in law at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, and afterwards studied in the law office of J. Sergeant Price, with whom he became associated in the practise of his profession. After the death of J. Sergeant Price, the law business was carried on with his brother-in-law, Eli K. Price. This partnership continued until Judge Martin was elevated to the bench in 1901, as president judge of the No. 5 Court of Common Pleas. He was elected November, 1901, for the term expiring 1912, and was re-elected as a Republican nominee at the ensuing election.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN WILLIS MARTIN AND ELIZABETH C. PRICE:

(153) I. Sergeant Price Martin, born —.

(154) II. Marion Willis Martin, born —; married Edward P. Rivinus, of Chestnut Hill.

(155) III. Elizabeth Gwen Martin, born —.



(127) EDWARD MARTIN (Malvina, 66, Lydia, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born in 1860; married, 1887, ANNE REBECCA WITHERS, born —, daughter of Hanson L. Withers and Rebecca E. Price, and granddaughter of Eli Kirk Price and Anne Embree.

Edward Martin was graduated at Swarthmore College in 1878, and received his A.M. degree from the same in 1882. He received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He was made clinical professor of surgery at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1902, and held the same position at the University of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1910. While instructor in clinical surgery he published his work on "Surgical Diagnosis." In 1903 he was appointed Director of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia, which office he resigned during Mayor Weaver's administration in 1906. In 1910 he was given the John Rea Barton professorship of surgery in the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. A portrait of him was painted for the University Medical School by Henry R. Rittenberg.

## SEVENTH GENERATION.

(130) JOHN REED NICHOLSON (Angelica Killen, 71, Mary, Jacob, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 19 May, 1849, in Dover, Delaware; married, June, 1884, ISABELLA HAYES HAGER, born —, granddaughter of Judge Alexander L. Hayes, of Lancaster, Pa. (See page 80.)

John R. Nicholson is a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1870. He was graduated at the Columbia College Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He practised law in New York until 1876, when he returned to Delaware and began the exercise of his profession in Dover.

In 1892 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, which office he held until 1895, when he resigned to accept the highest judicial position within the gift of the state, namely, the office of Chancellor.

### CHILDREN OF JOHN R. NICHOLSON AND ISABELLA H. HAGER:

(156) I. Ellen Hayes Nicholson, born —.

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(133) JOHN KEMP BARTLETT (Virginia, 76, Ezekiel, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 9 August, 1863, in Leavenworth, Kan.; married, 4 April, 1888, at Baltimore, Md., MARY GARRETT

DIXON, born 20 March, 1864, in Talbot county, Md., daughter of Robert Bartlett Dixon (born 22 August, 1834, near Easton, Md.) and Sarah Amanda Amoss (born 3 September, 1836, in Harford county, Md.).

John Kemp Bartlett is a lawyer, graduated in law at the University of Maryland. Residence: 2100 Mt. Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland.

CHILDREN OF JOHN KEMP BARTLETT AND MARY  
GARRETT DIXON:

- (157) I. Robert Dixon Bartlett, born 19 February, 1889.  
(158) II. John Kemp Bartlett, born 2 November, 1890.  
(159) III. Virginia Bartlett, born 27 March, 1892.  
(160) IV. Mary Garrett Bartlett, born 29 May, 1893.  
(161) V. Francis Gilpin Bartlett, born 9 October, 1898.  
(162) VI. James Dixon Bartlett, born 11 January, 1904.

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(143) MARY BERRY COWGILL (Ezekiel, 96, Angelica Stout, Martha, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 9 August, 1873, at Woodside, Del.; married, 18 October, 1893, JOHN ARNOLD BARNARD, born 26 September, 1872, at Magnolia, Del., son of Daniel P. Barnard and Anna Matilda Cross. Residence: Woodside, Kent county, Del.

CHILDREN OF MARY BERRY COWGILL AND JOHN A.  
BARNARD:

- (163) I. Ezekiel Cowgill Barnard, born 27 December, 1895.  
(164) II. John Arnold Barnard, born 4 January, 1899.
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(144) THOMAS SARTORI STOUT (Peter Francis, 101, Thomas Middleton, Peter, Emanuel, Benjamin, Benjamin, Richard), born 4 April, 1854; died 22 March, 1905; married ADELAIDE VIOLA MELLICK.

Thomas S. Stout was born in Philadelphia, and died at Mohawk, Lake county, Florida, whither he had gone in search of health. He was suffering from kidney disease. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the office of the City Solicitor. He had been connected with the city government for nineteen years, and was an authority on the municipal laws. He was widely and well known in Masonic and Republican circles. In 1885 he was elected secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, and served three years in that capacity. He was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was prominently identified with Masonic lodges. (From Philadelphia papers of 23 March, 1905.)

CHILDREN OF THOMAS S. STOUT AND ADELAIDE V.  
MELLICK:

- (165) I. Edna Fisher Stout, born —; married Arthur Chase Staples.

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WESLEY DENNER CRAIG

↓  
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- MARY ELIZABETH SIDDONS (NEE STOUT)  
BORN 1835  
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1814













