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Greetings;

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COLONIAL FAMILIES

— OF —

PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania

EDITOR:

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D.

VOLUME I

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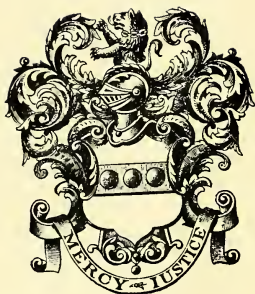
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INTRODUCTORY 1136273

The present work, "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," presents in the aggregate an amount of genealogical and personal information unequalled by any kindred publication. Indeed, no similar work concerning Philadelphia families has ever before been presented.

Numerous voluminous histories of Philadelphia have presented in fullness the political, social and material conditions, from the earliest times. In this work are contained chronicles of the people who have made Philadelphia what it is. These records are presented in a series of independent genealogical and personal narratives relating to lineal family heads, and the most conspicuous representatives down to the present generation, thus giving it a distinct personal interest. These ends have been conscientiously and faithfully conserved through the assistance of those who have long pursued genealogical studies with intelligence and enthusiasm, with John W. Jordan, LL. D., as supervising editor. Much assistance was rendered by Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Miss Leach, Oliver Hough, Warren S. Ely, and others.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Arms of Penn

Colonial Families

PENN FAMILY

Though everything relating to the life and works of William Penn, is, and always will be of intense interest to the people of the great Commonwealth and city which he founded, it is of course impossible, in a work devoted especially to the history of such Colonial families as have living descendants still resident in or near his city, to give anything like an adequate account of the Great Founder and his part in the founding of the Colony of Pennsylvania on the bed rock of personal liberty in the matter of conscience. Volumes have already been devoted to that purpose, and the many phases of his life, character, aims and attainments, and their influence in, and bearing on the founding and development of the institutions of a free and enlightened people, will prove a fruitful and interesting theme for future historians, so long as such institutions survive. It will be our purpose, therefore, after giving such account of the origin and ancestry of the family as is known, to devote our attention more especially to that branch of the family who have living descendants in America.

The family of Penn was doubtless originally Welsh; the name itself is distinctly of Welsh origin, and a word in common use in that language, signifying a head, or highland. Penn himself is said to have stated that he was of Welsh origin, and that one of his ancestors had come from Wales into England. This ancestor, John Tudor, "lived upon the top of a hill or mountain in Wales"; and was generally called John Penmunrith, or "John on the top of a hill," hence ultimately John Penn. The arms borne by William Penn the Founder; Argent on a fesse sable three plates, are according to an old manuscript prepared by a member of the Penn family of Worcestershire, those of "the main stem of the family". This manuscript continues: "As for our beginning I own it to proceed from the Britons, our estates lying amongst them, and in the Marches of the same, which anciently belonged to the Penn-House, before that it was divided and scattered by many branches into several counties."

These arms were likewise borne by the Penns of Penn in Bucks, and by the Penne family of Shropshire, on the border of Wales, as shown, in the case of the former, in the Herald's Visitation of Bucks, 1575-1634; and in that of the latter, the Visitation of Shropshire, 1564-1620. The pedigree of the Shropshire family extending over fifteen generations given in the Herald's manuscript, begins with Sir William Penne, Knight Lord of Bryn, who married Joan, daughter of Ririd Voel, of Lodfoll, and "bristles with Welsh names" throughout, the whole record being thoroughly Welsh.

The Penns of Penn, county of Bucks, before referred to, had also among their family several distinctly Welsh names. It is from this family that William Penn the Founder descended, as shown by the inscription on the tomb of his

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father, Admiral Sir William Penn, "of the Penns of Penn-Lodge, county of Wilts, and those Penns of Penn in the county of Bucks." Granville Penn, in his "Memorials" of the Admiral, says, "Relation of kindred was always mutually claimed and acknowledged between the family of Sir William Penn and the Penns of Penn in Bucks, now represented by Earl Howe; but the genealogical connection does not appear of record." This is, of course, owing to the fact that the records of Mintye, the home of the immediate ancestors of the Founder, do not commence until after the Restoration.

We must therefore begin the known ancestry of William Penn, with his great-great-grandfather, William Penn, of Mintye and Penn's Lodge, county of Wilts. Little is known of his life, but to quote from an old letter, "He lived in a genteel ancient House", viz: Penn's Lodge, and was of enough consequence to be buried before the altar of the church at Mintye, and there is a tablet to his memory in the same church. He died March 12, 1591-2, and his will, proved in 1592, is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It has been printed in full in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. xiv, p. 58. The parish of Mintye, though politically in the county of Gloucester, was completely environed by Wiltshire, Penn's Lodge, was near Mintye, on the edge of Braden Forest, and a letter written by John Georges, M. P., to Sir William Penn, under date of January 27, 1665-6, urges the Admiral to purchase the ancestral lands at Mintye, "which were your ancestors, the Penns, for many generations, worth about £100 per annum, with a genteel ancient house upon it." The will of William Penn, of Penn's Lodge, dated May 1, 1590, shows that his son William was deceased at that date, and was survived by his wife Margaret and six children; George, Giles, William, Marie, Sara and Susanna.

WILLIAM PENN, the second, of Penn's Lodge, as shown by the letter of John Georges, above quoted, was placed by his father with Christopher Georges, a great-uncle of the writer of the letter, then a counsellor-at-law, "to be bred up by him, and with whom he lived many years as his chief clerk, till he married him to one of his sister Ann Georges's daughters by Mr. John Rastall, then one of the aldermen of Gloucester." As shown by the will of his father, he died prior to May 1, 1590.

Of the six children of William and Margaret (Rastall) Penn, we have but little data, further than what pertains to Giles, the second son, and father of Admiral Sir William Penn. George, the eldest son, succeeded to the estates of his grandfather, at Mintye, and had a son William; and Susanna, the youngest child, is said to have married Richard Cusse, of Wooton Bassett, in Wilts, in 1633, though the record of that marriage in the diocesan office at Salisbury may refer to a daughter of George.

GILES PENN, second son of William and Margaret (Rastall) Penn, married November 5, 1600, Joan Gilbert, of the Gilberts, of York. He became a captain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards was for many years a consul for the English trade in the Mediterranean, to which position he was appointed about 1635. He desired a commission as Vice-Admiral to lead an expedition against the corsairs of Morocco who were preying on the English trade vessels, but the impending civil war prevented his appointment. Capt. Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn, are known to have had at least four children: two sons; George, born 1601, died 1664, and the Admiral; and two daughters: Rachel, baptized at St. Mary, Radcliffe,



Admiral

Wm Penn

February 24, 1607, and Eleanor, who died November 24, 1612. There must have been at least another daughter, as Admiral Penn, in his will mentions his "nephews James and John Bradshaw and William and George Markham," of whom William Markham, first cousin to the Founder, was for many years his Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. It is of course possible that Rachel Penn, above mentioned, may have been twice married, and have been the mother of all the "nephews" above named.

George Penn, eldest son of Giles and Joan, born 1601, was brought up to "Commerce", and Granville Penn tells us, "became an opulent merchant, in Spain." He resided many years in Seville, and having grown rich and being a Protestant, was pounced upon by the Spanish Inquisition in 1643 as a heretic, despoiled of all his estate, cast into prison, where for years he was subjected to torture and flagellation, and finally placed upon the rack for four days, until in his agonies he renounced the Protestant faith, whereupon he was taken through the streets of Seville to a church where his confession and sentence was proclaimed "in the sight of thousands." His property was confiscated; his wife, a Flemish woman, was divorced from him and ordered to marry a Spaniard, and he himself was expelled from Spain and told that if he either renounced the Romish faith or returned to Spain he would be burned at the stake. On his return to England he petitioned Cromwell, then Protector, for redress against the Kingdom of Spain for his wrongs. After the Restoration, Charles II. appointed him envoy to reside at the Court of the King of Spain in order to get satisfaction for his "sufferings, loss and damage", but he was prevented from going by his sudden death on July 31, 1664.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM PENN, father of the Founder, was probably the youngest of the children of Capt. Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn, having been born at Bristol, England, in 1621, (twenty years after the birth of his brother George), and was baptized in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, April 23, 1621. He was educated by his father "with great care, under his own eye, for the sea service; causing him to be well grounded in all its branches practical and scientific, as is shown by sundry elementary and tabular documents, nautical journals, draughts of lands, observations and calculations, which still survive." He served with his father as a boy "in various mercantile voyages to the northern seas and to the Mediterranean, became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and thenceforward passed the whole of his active life in that service" under the Parliament, the Protector, and Charles II. after the Restoration, his services in the latter behalf being the foundation of the claim of his distinguished son the consummation of which was the grant to him of the Province of Pennsylvania. He became a captain in 1644 and admiral in 1655, under Cromwell, for the expedition against Spanish America. His life can best be summed up in his epitaph over his tomb in Saint Mary's Church, Radcliffe, Bristol, which is as follows:

"To the just Memory of S^rWill^m Penn, Kt. and sometime General: born at Bristol, An. 1621: Son of Captain Giles Penn, severall yeares Consul for y^eEnglish in y^eMediterranean; of the Penns of Penns Lodge in y^e County of Wilts, And those Penns of Penn in y^eC. of Bucks; and by his Mother from the Gilberts of y^e County of Somerset, Originally from Yorkshire; Addicted from his Youth to Maritime Affairs; he was made Captain at the yeares of 21; Rear-Admiral of Ireland at 23;

Vice-Admiral of Ireland at 25; Admiral of the Straights at 29; Vice-Admiral of England at 31, and General in the first Dutch Warres, at 32. Whence retiring in An. 1655 he was chosen a Parliament man for the Town of Weymouth, 1660; made Commissioner of the Admiralty and Navy; Governor of the Town and Fort of King-sail; Vice-Admiral of Munster, and a Member of that Provincial Counsell; and in Anno 1664, was chosen Great Captain Commander under his Royal Highnesse in y^e Signall and most evidently successful fight against the Dutch Fleet.

Thus, He took leave of the Sea, his old Element; But continued still his other employs till 1669; at what time, through Bodely Infirmities (contracted by y^e Care and fatigue of Publique Affairs)

He withdrew,

Prepared and made for his End; and with a gentle and Even Gale, in much peace, arrived and anchored in his Last and Best Port, at Wansted in y^e County of Essex, ye 16 Sept. 1670, Being then but 49 and 4 months old. To Whose Name and merit his surviving Lady hath erected this remembrance."

The Admiral married, January 6, 1643-4, Margaret, wid. of Nicholas van der Schuren, and daughter of John Jasper, his friend and colleague, Captain William Crispin, marrying her sister Anne Jasper. Lady Margaret Penn was buried March 4, 1681-2, in the church at Walthamstow, Essex.

Sir William and Margaret (Jasper) Penn had issue:—

WILLIAM PENN, Founder of Pennsylvania, b. Oct. 14, 1644; d. July 30, 1718; m. (first) Gulielma Maria Springett; (second) Hannah Callowhill;

Margaret, b 1651, d. Dec., 1718; m. Feb. 14, 1666-7, Anthony Lowther, Esq., of Maske, Yorkshire, who d. 1692, and bur. at Walthamstow, Essex, where a monument is erected in his memory. They had issue:—

Margaret Lowther, b. Feb. 8, 1667-8; m. Benj. Poole; a daughter, Mary Poole, married Richard Nichols, and had a daughter, Margareta Nichols, who married Henry George Herbert, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Sir William Lowther, created baronet 1697; m. Catharine Preston, and had issue:

Sir Thomas Lowther, m. Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, dau. of Duke of Devonshire; had son William, who d. unm., 1756;

Anthony Lowther was member Parliament for Appleby, 1678-79. A letter from Hannah Penn, second wife of William Penn, to Rebecca Blackfan, at Pennsbury, Pa., mentions her "cousin John Lowther" as married and having one child, a daughter; who he was, does not appear from the "Penn Pedigree."

Richard Penn d. 1673, unm.

WILLIAM PENN, the Founder of Pennsylvania, was born in the parish of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, October 14, 1644, and was baptized at Allhallows Church, Barking, (London) October 23, 1644. Within a few weeks of his birth, his father sailed as captain of the "Fellowship," in the Parliament's navy, and his wife and child took up their home at Wansted, Essex, a suburb of London, where the Admiral and his family made their home during the greater part of his life. Young Penn received an excellent classical education at private schools and under tutors at home, and on October 26, 1660, was entered as a "gentleman commoner" at the University of Oxford, (Christ Church). His stay at the University however lasted less than two years; having attended a meeting of the Society of Friends, where Thomas Loe, formerly of Oxford University, preached, he was strongly impressed with the simplicity and purity of the faith of that sect, and with a number of fellow students refused to attend the divine

services at the University or to wear the gown of a student; he was finally expelled from the University for insubordination. After two years spent in travel and study in France and Italy he began the study of law at Lincoln's Inn, February 7, 1664-5. At about the same time he was presented at Court, and attending his father in command of the fleet operating against the Dutch, was sent by the "Great Captain Commander" with despatches to the King. In the autumn of 1665 his father sent him to Ireland, where he was received at the court of the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, and remained about two years, serving under the Duke at the siege of Carrickfergus, in May, 1666. It was there that the "portrait in armor", of which the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a copy, was painted. In Ireland he again attended meetings of Friends addressed by Thomas Loe, and became finally convinced in the doctrines, and on September 3, 1667, suffered his first arrest for his religious convictions, and was thereafter actively identified with the Friends and presently began to write and speak in their behalf. His "Sandy Foundation Shaken" was published in 1668, and he suffered imprisonment in the Tower therefore. He was later imprisoned at Newgate and in Wheeler street, London, for his activity in Friends' affairs.

At the death of his father, William Penn became possessed of a goodly estate amounting to at least £1500 per annum. He married, April 4, 1672, at "a publick Assembly of the People of the Lord" at King's, Charle-wood, in the county of Hertford, Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, (1620-1644) by his wife Mary Proude, (1624-82) daughter of Sir John Proude, by his wife Anne Fagge. At the time of her marriage Gulielma Maria Springett was residing with her stepfather, Isaac Pennington, who had married the widow Springett. After his marriage William Penn and his family resided for about five years in Basing House, Rickmansworth, in the county of Hertford, near the line of the county of Bucks, removing to Worminghurst, Sussex, a property inherited by his wife, in 1677, where he continued to reside until 1697, after his second marriage. In that year he removed to Bristol, and seems to have had his principal residence until 1710, when he removed to Ruscombe Manor, in Berks, near Twyford, now on the Great Western railway, where he died, July 30, 1718.

Of the four years spent in Pennsylvania by the Founder, in two periods of nearly equal length, the major part was doubtless spent in the city of Philadelphia, laid out by his direction prior to his first arrival, though his Pennsylvania home was ostensibly at Pennsbury, Bucks county, from early in the year 1683.

For several months after his arrival in Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," October 28, 1682, Penn seems to have made his home at Chester, later residing in Philadelphia and at Pennsbury, until his return to England in August, 1684. In his second visit to his province of Pennsylvania, arriving in Philadelphia, December 3, 1699, he was accompanied by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, and their eldest child, John Penn, was born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1699-1700. This visit extended to September, 1701, and almost his last official act in Pennsylvania was the signing of the charter of incorporation of the city of Philadelphia. From the date of the grant of the province to him, February 24, 1680-1, to his death thirty-seven years later, practically his whole time and energy was devoted to her interests, and his great regret was that he was prevented from spending the greater part of his time in his beloved province.

Gulielma Maria, first wife of William Penn, died at Hoddeston, county of Hertford, February 23, 1693-4, at the age of fifty years, and he married (second) at the Friends' Meeting in Bristol, November 11, 1695, Hannah Callowhill, born at Bristol, England, April 18, 1664, died December 20, 1726. She was a daughter of Thomas Callowhill, of Bristol, linen draper, by his wife Hannah Hollister, daughter of Dennis Hollister, an eminent merchant of Bristol, England, and an early convert to the principles of Friends.

William Penn and his first wife Gulielma Maria Springett had issue:—

Gulielma Maria, b. at Rickmansworth, Herts, Jan. 23, 1672-3, d. there, March 17, 1673-4; William Penn, b. Feb. 28, 1673-4, at Rickmansworth, d. there May 15, 1674;

Mary (or Margaret), twin with William, d. Feb. 24, 1674-5;

Springett Penn, b. at Walthamstow, Jan. 23, 1675, d. at Lewes, on the south coast of England, where he had been taken by his father with the hope of saving his life, April 10, 1696;

Letitia Penn, b. at Worminghurst, Sussex, March 6, 1678; bur. at Jordans, April 6, 1746; m. Aug. 20, 1702, William Aubrey, of London, who was bur. at Jordans, May 23, 1731; no issue; lands granted to Letitia in Pa.; she bequeathed to Christian Gulielma (Penn) Gaskell, daughter of her nephew, William Penn (3d) of whom hereafter;

WILLIAM PENN JR., b. at Worminghurst, March 14, 1680, d. June 23, 1720; m. Mary Jones, of whom presently;

Gulielma Maria Penn, b. at Worminghurst, Nov. 17, 1685, d. at Hammersmith, Middlesex, Nov. 20, 1689;

By his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, William Penn had issue:—

John Penn, "the American", b. Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1699-1700, d. unm. at Hitcham, county Bucks, England, Oct. 25, 1746; under father's will and "a deed of appointment" thereunder by mother, he became vested in one-half of the Proprietary estate in Pennsylvania; the Three Lower Counties and "elsewhere in Pennsylvania." He came to Pennsylvania in Sept., 1734, with his sister, Margaret Freame, and her husband and was ceremoniously received at Philadelphia, Sept. 29th, remaining a year, he gained the esteem of the people of Pennsylvania. He returned to England in Sept., 1735, to attend the litigation with Lord Baltimore over the Maryland boundary and never returned to America. An extract from the *Oxford Flying Weekly Journal*, Nov. 1, 1746, has this obituary notice of him:

"On Tuesday night last, being the 25th of Oct., after a long and painful illness, which was borne with the greatest fortitude, resignation, and cheerfulness, died at Hitcham, in the county of Bucks, John Penn, Esq., the eldest of the surviving sons of William Penn, Esq., late Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania; a gentleman who from his strict justice and integrity, the greatness of his mind, his universal benevolence to all mankind, and his many other amiable qualities, was a worthy successor to his great father. In his life he was highly esteemed by all who knew him and in his death generally lamented. He dying without issue his estate in Pennsylvania descended to his next brother Thomas Penn, Esq., who for many years resided in that Province for carrying on the settlement thereof, upon the foundation which was laid by their father."

Thomas Penn, b. at Bristol, Eng., March 9, 1701-2, d. 1775; was joint proprietor with brothers John and Richard, and at death of former inherited life-right in the one-half interest held by John; gave more attention to Proprietary affairs than either of his brothers; came to Pennsylvania in Aug., 1732, and remained until 1741, when he returned to England, and never again revisited the Province, though his letters show his intention to do so soon after his return, but business engagements prevented from time to time. He was an energetic, prudent, capable man of somewhat colder temperament than his brothers.

Thomas Penn m. Aug. 22, 1751, Lady Juliana Fermor, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Pomphret, of a family of great social distinction in Northamptonshire, that had the honor of knighthood as early as 1586, baronetcy 1641, and peerage 1692.

Of the eight children of Thomas Penn and Lady Juliana, five died in childhood; one, Juliana, b. May 19, 1753, m. William Baker, Esq. of Bafordbury, Herts, and had one child, Juliana Baker, who m. Jan. 18, 1803, John Fawcett Herbert Rawlins Esq., but died without issue, Sept. 11, 1849, at Gunters Grove, Stoke Courcy, Somersetshire.

The three remaining children of Thomas Penn, were,

John Penn, b. Feb. 23, 1760, d. unm. June 21, 1834; graduated at Cambridge, 1779; after coming into his inheritance travelled extensively in Europe; was a liberal patron of art, "something of a poet, an idealist and reformer." He came to Pennsylvania in 1783, and resided for five years, having a city house at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and erected a small mansion which he called "Solitude," on the west bank of the Schuylkill, now in the Zoological Garden. He returned to England in 1788, and erected a handsome residence at Stoke; was Sheriff of Bucks, 1798; member of Parliament, 1802; Royal Gov. of Island of Portland in Dorset, from 1805 for many years, and was Lieut. Col. of First Troop, First Regiment Royal Bucks Yeomanry. He was the author of a number of literary works, and Cambridge University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1811.

Granville Penn, the Memorialist, was b. Dec. 9, 1761, and d. Sept. 28, 1844; he matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, Nov. 11, 1780; later entered the civil service and became assistant chief clerk in War Dept.; he m. June 24, 1791, Isabella, eldest daughter of General Gordon Forbes, colonel of 29th Regiment of Foot, of the family of Forbes of Skillater, in Aberdeenshire, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Benjamin Sullivan Esq., of Cork, Ireland. On his marriage, Granville Penn settled in London, and occupied his leisure with literary labors, the result of which is the several substantial volumes which form one of the chief sources of knowledge and information in reference to the Penn family. He was a justiciary of Buckinghamshire, after his succession to the extensive estates there at the death of his elder brother John. He died at Stoke, Sept. 28, 1844, almost precisely two centuries after the birth of his grandfather, the Founder.

Granville and Isabella (Forbes) Penn, had issue: nine children of whom only one married, and she left no issue.

Granville John Penn, second and eldest surviving son, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and became a barrister-at-law; was a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Bucks; he twice visited Pennsylvania, in 1852 and again in 1857; presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a large wampum belt presented to the Founder at the "Great Treaty of 1683" by the Indian Chiefs. He died unm. March 29, 1867.

Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, second surviving son of Granville and Isabella, graduated at Christ Church College, and took orders in the Established Church of England. At his death, Sept. 10, 1869, he was the last male descendant of William Penn, the Founder, bearing the name of Penn, and the entail of the Proprietary estate passed to his Aunt Sophia, wife of Archbishop Stuart, of whom presently.

Sophia Penn, only married child of Granville, became the wife of Sir William Maynard Gomm, Field Marshall, K. C. B., an officer of high distinction in the English military service, but d. without issue in 1827.

Sophia Margaretta, b. Dec. 25, 1764, was the last of the children of Thomas and Lady Juliana (Fermoy) Penn; she m., in 1796, William Stuart, subsequently Archbishop of Armagh, Established Church, and Primate of that church in Ireland. He was a son of John, third Earl of Bute, a famous figure in English politics, an early associate and adviser of George III, and for several years his Prime Minister, by his wife, daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Mrs. Stuart d. April 29, 1847, having survived her husband, the Archbishop, twenty-five years. She was survived by three of her four children, two of whom have living issue, the sole representatives of William Penn, the founder, by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill.

Mary Juliana Stuart, eldest child of the Archbishop by his wife Sophia Margaretta Penn, b. May, 1797, d. July 11, 1866; m. Feb. 28, 1815, Thomas Knox, Viscount Northland, later second Earl of Ranfurly, of Dungannon Park, county Tyrone, Ireland, by whom she had three sons and five daughters, the eldest of whom, Thomas, third Earl of Ranfurly, b. Nov. 13, 1816, d. May 20, 1858; m. Oct. 10, 1848, Harriet, daughter of James Rimington, of Broomhead Hall, county York, and his oldest son, fourth Earl of Ranfurly, was killed in a hunting expedition in Abyssinia, 1875, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Uchter John Mark Knox, fifth Earl of Ranfurly, b. Aug. 14, 1856, who still survives. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; was Lord-in-waiting to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1895-7; Governor of New Zealand, 1897-1904; is Knight of Justice of Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England; K. C. M. G., 1897; G. C. M. G., 1901; P. C. 1905. He m. in 1880, Hon. Constance Elizabeth Caulfield, daughter of the Seventh Viscount Charlemont, and has issue, a daughter, Lady Constance Harriet Stuart Knox, m. in 1905, Maj. Evelyn Miles Gaskell.

William Stuart, eldest son of the Archbishop by his wife, Sophia Margaretta Penn, b. Oct. 31, 1798, d. July 7, 1874. He was educated at St. John's College,

Cambridge; was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, and High-Sheriff in 1846; was a member of Parliament for Armagh, 1820-26, and for Bedfordshire, 1830-34. His seat was Aldenham Abbey, near Watford, Herts. On the death of Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn in 1869, he became "tenant in tail general" to all the entailed Penn property in Pennsylvania, and in 1870 "barred the entail" and confirmed all the Penn conveyances previously made in Pennsylvania. He devised his estate to his son,

Col. William Stewart, b. March 7, 1825, d. Dec. 21, 1893, member of Parliament for Bedfordshire, 1854-7, and 1859-68; Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. He m. Sept. 13, 1859, Katharine, eldest daughter of John Armitage Nicholson Esq., of Belrath, county Meath, Ireland, who d. Oct. 16, 1881.

Their son, William Dugald Stewart Esq., of Tempford Hall, county of Bedford, b. Oct. 18, 1860. Magistrate, late Captain in Kings Royal Rifle Corps, is present representative of the Stuart line of the Penn family. He has in his possession a "Portrait in Armor" of William Penn. He m. July 11, 1893, Melli-cent H. C., eldest daughter of Capt. G. W. Bulkely Hughes, J. P.

Hannah Margaritta Penn, third child of William Penn and Hannah Callowhill, b. at Bristol, England, July 30, 1703, d. there, in Feb. or March, 1707-8.

Margaret Penn, fourth child, b. at Bristol, England, Nov. 7, 1704, d. Feb., 1750-1; m. 1727, Thomas Freame, and had issue: Thomas, d. 1746, and Philadelphia Hannah Freame, b. in Philadelphia in 1740, who m. Thomas Dawson, Viscount Cremorne, and had two children who died in infancy; Margaret Freame and her husband came to Philadelphia with her brother, John Penn, in 1734, and resided in Pennsylvania for a number of years.

RICHARD PENN, b. at Bristol, England, Jan. 17, 1705-6, d. 1771; m. Hannah Lardner; of whom presently.

Dennis Penn, b. at Ealing, Middlesex, England, Feb. 26, 1706-7, d. unm. Feb. 6, 1722-3.

Hannah Penn, b. in Ludgate Parish, London, Sept. 5, 1708, d. at Kensington, Jan. 24, 1708-9.

RICHARD PENN, youngest son of the Founder, who lived to mature years, was born at Bristol, England, at the home of his maternal grandparents, Thomas and Hannah Callowhill, January 17, 1705-6. He was apprenticed when a young man to the mercantile business in London, and seems to have resided there some considerable part of his life, though soon after his marriage he appears to have made his principal residence at Stanwell, Middlesex, a suburb of London. He married, in 1728, Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Lardner, of Gracechurch street, London, and Woodford, Epping Forest, Essex, and a sister to Lynford Lardner, who came to Pennsylvania in 1740 and was Receiver General, Keeper of the Great Seal, etc. Richard Penn was joint Proprietary of Pennsylvania with his brothers John and Thomas, but took much less interest in the affairs of the Province than either of them. Richard Penn died February 4, 1771, and was buried at Stoke Poges. His widow Hannah, survived him until April 20, 1785.

Richard and Hannah (Lardner) Penn had issue:—

John Penn, b. July 14, 1729, d. in Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1795, having spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania, since his arrival in 1752. He married when a school-boy, Grace, daughter of James Cox, of London, much to the displeasure of his relatives, especially his uncle, Thomas Penn; after four or five years spent in studying at Geneva and in traveling on the continent with his uncle he came to Pennsylvania, in Nov., 1752, and directly afterwards was made a member of Provincial Council, and filled other positions under the Proprietaries until the fall of 1755, when he returned to England, returning in Oct., 1763, with a commission from his uncle and father as Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, dated June 18, 1763. He was twice re-commissioned for three years each, and served as Governor of Pennsylvania continuously until his return to England, after the death of his father, May 6, 1771. His brother Richard succeeded him as Governor, Oct. 16, 1771, and served until John's return with a new commission as Governor, Aug. 30, 1773. He retained the position of Governor until the collapse of the Proprietary government in the Revolution, being the last of the Proprietary Governors. His first wife having died March 17, 1760, he married, May 31, 1766, Anne, eldest daughter of Hon. William Allen, Chief Justice of Penn-



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Rich^d. Penn

sylvania, by his wife, Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Andrew Hamilton, the distinguished Attorney of the Penn family, and sister to Governor James Hamilton, of Bush Hill.

After his marriage to Miss Allen, John Penn made his city residence on the west side of Third street, in the house built for Col. Byrd, of Westover, but on his final return to Pennsylvania in 1773, he purchased an estate of 142 acres on west side of the Schuylkill, erected thereon a mansion, and called his place "Lansdowne," now included in Fairmount Park. Here he resided the greater part of the later years of his life, though he had a town house on Pine street between Second and Third, from which he was bur. in 1795. He had no issue by either marriage.

Hannah Penn, b. about 1731, was bur. at Stoke Poges, Oct. 2, 1791; m. July 19, 1774, James Clayton, who d. in Jan., 1790, without issue.

RICHARD PENN, Gov. of Pennsylvania, Oct. 16, 1771, to Aug. 30, 1773, when he was superseded by his brother John, was b. in 1735, and d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, May 27, 1811. He came to Philadelphia with his brother John in Oct., 1763, and was made a member of Provincial Council, Jan. 12, 1764. He was the first President of the Jockey Club of Philadelphia, organized in 1766, and presided over that organization until 1769, when he returned to England, returning with his commission as Governor in Oct., 1771. He m. at Christ Church, May 21, 1772, Mary Masters, of Philadelphia, and took up his residence in the fine mansion on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, erected by Mary (Lawrence) Masters, the bride's mother, and conveyed to the bride two days before the wedding. The house, one of the finest in Philadelphia, was the residence of Gen. Howe during the British occupancy of the city, by Arnold after Howe's departure, and later by Holker, French Consul, and subsequently by Robert Morris, Gen. Washington being entertained there during the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and it became his presidential residence in 1790-7. The original house, however, was burned in 1780, and was rebuilt by Robert Morris. In April, 1775, Richard Penn purchased the Pell Hall estate, on which Girard College now stands, and like his Market street house, it was also burned during his ownership.

Richard Penn went to England with his family in the summer of 1775, carrying with him the petition of the Continental Congress, called the "Olive Branch", drawn up by John Dickinson, and when it was under consideration in the House of Lords, was interrogated as to the condition of the American Colonies. He continued to reside in England, and was a member of Parliament for Applyby, Westmoreland, 1784-90; for Haslemere, Surrey, 1790-96; and for the borough of Lancaster, 1796-1802, and again elected for Haslemere, in 1806. He came to Philadelphia with some members of his family and resided at 210 Chestnut street for about a year in 1808. He d. in Surrey, May 27, 1811. His widow survived him eighteen years, dying Aug. 16, 1829.

William Penn, b. 1747, d. Feb. 4, 1760.

Richard and Mary (Masters) Penn had issue:—

William Penn, b. in England, June 23, 1776, d. there Sept. 17, 1845. He came to Philadelphia with his parents in 1808, and remained in Pennsylvania for many years, living for a time in Dauphin county, and later in Easton, Northampton county. He m. Aug. 7, 1809, Catharine Balabrega, of Philadelphia, but so far as known left no issue. He was a man of "trancendent abilities, an excellent classical scholar, and possessed of a wonderful memory, which he displayed by an extraordinary power of quotation in conversation. * * * When he chose he could transfix the minds of those with whom he associated with the depth of his research and splendid talents. He mixed with the highest ranks of society and was courted by every company. There was probably no elevation attainable which he might not have reached." (*Gentleman's Magazine*).

Hannah Penn, d. unm. at Richmond, Surrey, England, July 16, 1856; she accompanied her parents on the visit to Philadelphia in 1808.

Richard Penn, b. 1783, d. at Richmond, Surrey, April 21, 1863; was many years a trusted and useful official of the Colonial Department of the English government; was elected Fellow of Royal Society, Nov. 18, 1824; his portrait by E. W. Eddis was engraved in 1834 by M. Ganci. He was never married.

Mary Penn, b. April 11, 1785, d. March 26, 1863; m. in 1821, Samuel Paynter Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, J. P. for Surrey and Middlesex, and High Sheriff for Surrey, 1838, d. March 26, 1844; she had no issue.

Daughter d. in inf., June 17, 1790.

We now return to the elder line of the descendants of William Penn, the Founder, descendants of which still reside in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PENN JR., only son of the Founder, by his first wife, Gulielma Maria Springett, who lived to mature years, married and left issue; was born at Worminghurst, in Sussex, his mother's estate, March 14, 1680-1, ten days after the grant of the Province of Pennsylvania to his father by Charles II. His mother died when he was less than thirteen years of age, and his father married Hannah Callowhill, a little over twenty months later. Of his childhood, education and youth little is known. He married, January 11, 1698-9, when less than eighteen years of age, at a meeting of the religious Society of Friends, at Bristol, England, Mary Jones, four years his senior, daughter of Charles Jones Jr., of Bristol, merchant, by his wife Martha Wathers, and granddaughter of Charles and Ann Jones, of Redcliffe street, Bristol, who were among the early Friends of that city; Charles Jones' name appearing among those mentioned by Besse, in his "Sufferings of Quakers", as early as 1663, and later.

William Penn Jr., did not accompany his father on his second visit to Pennsylvania in 1699, his young wife preferring to remain in England, and his first visit to his father's Province was in February, 1703-4, when he accompanied Lieut. Gov. John Evans. This visit was the result of a long cherished plan of his father, that his son might get acquainted with the new country as well as acquire a mode of living more in keeping with his income, he having developed extravagant tastes in England. In a letter to Logan, the father earnestly recommended his son to the society of Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill and Isaac Norris, in whom he had the greatest confidence. The society of the young and dissolute Lieutenant Governor, however, proved disastrous, and young Penn was even more extravagant in Pennsylvania than in England, and finally broke with the Quakers altogether. He sold his Manor of Williamstadt, on the Schuylkill, including the site of Norristown, to Isaac Norris, and in November took passage on the "Jersey" for England. While here he officiated as a member of Provincial Council, and the good friends of his father doubtless did their best to reconcile him to a life in the Colony. A portion of his time was spent at Pennsbury, Penn's Manor, in Bucks county, but during the greater part of the time he and James Logan, his father's secretary, kept bachelor's hall, in William Clark's newly built house, on Chestnut street at the southwest corner of Third street, where later Gov. Evans joined them. Prior to coming to Pennsylvania, William Penn Jr. and his family had resided at Worminghurst, which he had inherited from his mother, and on his return he again took up his residence there, but becoming involved in debt sold it in 1707. From this date he seems to have led a somewhat roving life, part of his time being doubtless spent on the Irish estates inherited from his grandfather, Admiral Sir William Penn, and some part of it certainly spent in France. After 1712 his wife and children spent the greater part of the time with their step-grandmother, Hannah Penn, at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, where William Penn, the elder, and his family made their home from 1710 until after the death of the Founder in 1718.

William Penn Jr. had expected to succeed his father as Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and was much chagrined at the provisions of his father's last will, executed in 1712. He even took measures to obstruct the proving of the will and sent instructions to Governor Keith to call the Council and Assembly together to have him proclaimed Proprietor and Governor, but later acquiesced

in the provisions of the will. He survived his father but two years, dying June 23, 1720, either in the north of France or in Liege, Belgium, the place of his death being a matter of dispute. His wife survived him thirteen years, dying about December 1, and was buried December 5, 1733.

Issue of William Penn Jr., by Mary Jones, his wife:—

Gulielma Maria, b. Nov. 10, 1699, at Worminghurst, d. Jan. 17, 1739-40, "the Beauty", and "Sweet Girl", so often mentioned in her grandfather's letters. She m. (first) "early in life" Aubrey, son of Rees and Martha (Awbrey) Thomas, of Merion, Pa., and nephew of William Aubrey who had married her aunt, Letitia Penn. He did not long survive his marriage and left one son, William Penn Thomas, d. unm. 1742. Gulielma Maria (Penn) Thomas m. (second) Charles, son of George and grandson of Judge Thomas Fell, of Swarthmore, whose widow became the wife of George Fox; and had issue:

Robert Edward Fell, of St. Martin's in the Fields; bap. Nov. 29, 1726; Captain of Marines, 1756, later Lieutenant Colonel in the English Army; d. 1787, unm. and without issue.

Mary Margaretta Fell, bap. Aug. 23, 1724; m. John Barron; residing in Leeds, England, May 26, 1750, when she writes to Thomas Penn; said to have left no issue.

Gulielma Maria Frances Fell, bap. Aug. 10, 1725; m. John Newcomb: in a letter to Thomas Penn, dated Oct. 22, 1750, Newcomb, announces birth of "fine little boy", who by his "dear little woman's particular desire" has been named Thomas Penn Newcomb. A former letter had referred to "our little girl". It has been commonly assumed that this line of the descendants of William Penn, the Founder, has become extinct.

John Newcomb, husband of Gulielma Maria Frances, was a clergyman of the Established Church, and at the date of the marriage vicar of Leire, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire. They had issue, Gulielma Maria; Susanna Margaretta; Philadelphia, who m. Thomas Brookholding, John Springett, and William Hawkins Newcomb.

Springett Penn Fell died without issue.

Springett Penn, b. Feb. 10, 1700-1, at Worminghurst, was the "little Saracen" so lovingly alluded to in his grandfather's letters. He spent much of his time after arriving at manhood on the Penn estates in Ireland, and d. unm. at Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1730-1. He instituted Chancery proceedings over the will of his grandfather, the Founder, and while his suit was still pending, joined Hannah Penn, his step-grandmother, in the appointment of Patrick Gordon as Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in 1725. At the meeting of the Provincial Council of the Province, held at Philadelphia, June 22, 1726, the commission of Major Gordon, "from Springett Penn Esq., with the assent of Hannah Penn, and his Majesty's royal approbation thereof" was produced and read, and "was forthwith published at the Court House." This was his sole connection with the Province of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PENN (3d) was b. at Worminghurst, March 21, 1702-3, and through his first marriage was the ancestor of the Penn-Gaskell family.

WILLIAM PENN (3d) spent his childhood and youth under the care of his mother and step-grandmother. He was seventeen at the death of his father in 1720, and from that time for several years spent most of his time in Ireland. On the death of his elder brother, Springett Penn, in 1731, he inherited the remaining estates of the elder line of the Penn family, of which he then became the eldest male heir. These included the estate of Shanagarry, granted to his great-grandfather, Admiral Sir William Penn, by the Protector in 1660, and an estate known as the "Rocks" in Sussex, a remnant of the estate of his grandmother, Gulielma Maria Springett, whose whole possessions of course descended in the elder line. Through the break with the Friends in Philadelphia by his father, William Penn Jr., the family seem to have entirely withdrawn from the Society, but on the approach of his marriage, William Penn united himself with the Society and was married under the care of "the people of God

called Quakers, in Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, according to the good order used amongst them" * * * "on the 7th day of the month called December in the year 1732," to Christian Forbes, daughter of Alexander Forbes, of London, merchant, and Jane his wife, a daughter of Robert Barclay, of Ury, the author of the famous Quaker book, the "Apology", and through him a descendant of the royal family of Stuarts; Robert Barclay's mother, the wife of Col. David Barclay, of Ury, (who served under Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years' War) was Lady Catherine Gordon, a daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, second son of the Earl of Sutherland, and a cousin of James VI. of Scotland, later James I., of England. Through this marriage of Col. David Barclay to Lady Catharine Gordon, their descendants trace their ancestry through all the English Kings back from Richard II. to King Alfred.

The father of Alexander Forbes was John Forbes, of Auchorties, near Aberdeen, Scotland. Ury, the home of the Barclays, being an adjoining estate, the two families were closely associated, and both joined in the Quaker movement that invaded Scotland in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and the heads of both families suffered imprisonment at Aberdeen and were otherwise persecuted for their religious faith. The life and works of Robert Barclay, of Ury, and his association with the colonization of New Jersey is too well known to need repetition in giving an account of his descendants through the Penn family.

The married life of William Penn (3d) with his first wife was pathetically brief, as she died November 1, 1733, within a year of her marriage, and soon after the birth of her daughter, Christiana Gulielma Penn, and at the early age of eighteen years. She was buried among the Penn family at Jordans. In a sketch of her in "Piety Promoted", her religious character is highly extolled.

William Penn (3d) married (second), December 7, 1736, Ann Vaux, daughter of Isaac Vaux, of London, and thereafter lived principally in Ireland, chiefly at the ancestral estate of Shanagarry, where he died February 6, 1746-7. He had by his second wife a son, Springett Penn, born at Cork, Ireland, March 1, 1737-8, died at Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1766, unmarried, being the last survivor of the name descended from Gulielma Maria Springett.

The widow, Ann (Vaux) Penn, to whom Springett had devised his estate, married (second) Alexander Durdin, and on her death bed willed to him the half of the Shanagarry estate devised to her by her son. A great deal of litigation followed between Durdin, (and later his heirs) and Christiana Gulielma Penn-Gaskell, daughter of William Penn (2d), by his first marriage.

CHRISTIANA GULIELMA PENN, only child of William Penn (3d), by his first wife, Christiana Forbes, and after the death of her half-brother, Springett Penn, the only surviving representative of the elder line of the descendants of William Penn, the Founder, was born October 22, 1733, and was brought up in the family of her maternal grandfather, Alexander Forbes, at Dowgate Hill, their London Home, and at Auchorties, Scotland, the ancestral estate of the Forbes family. Her father, William Penn (3d), seems also to have resided with his father-in-law until he contracted his second marriage with Ann Vaux, after which he resided in Ireland. Alexander Forbes died May 25, 1740, but Christiana Gulielma Penn continued to reside with the family until her marriage in 1761 to Peter Gaskell, of Bath, and Ingersley Hall, Macclesfield, Cheshire, England.

PETER GASKELL was brought up in the family of his kinsman, the Earl of



Christiana Penn



Powis and Herbert, (his father having died when he was young, was buried at Presbury Church, near Macclesfield). He was a connection of the Gaskell family of Beaumont Hall, Lancaster, Kiddington Hall, Oxfordshire, and the Gaskells of Rolf's Hold, in Bucks, as shown by the arms he bore, viz: Three bars engrailed vert, in chief of a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr. between two trefoils slipped of the second; crest, a sinister arm embowed with an anchor with cable, sable. Motto, over "Spes". These arms, quartered with those of the Penn family, accompanied the engraving of the portrait of William Penn in armour, inscribed to Peter Penn-Gaskell, grandson of Peter Gaskell, above mentioned, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in 1877.

Christiana Gulielma Penn inherited from her father a one-half interest in the Shanagarry estate in Ireland, that had descended from Admiral Sir William Penn, though it was involved in litigation for a period of forty years, between her and her heirs, and those of Alexander Durdin, the second husband of her stepmother, Ann (Vaux) Penn, the final decree to possess that and the other Irish estates involved, being obtained by her son, Thomas Penn-Gaskell, of Shanagarry. Mrs. Gaskell also inherited valuable lands and lots in and around Philadelphia, from her great-aunt, Letitia Aubrey, including the old Manor of Mount Joy and Fagg's Manor, the latter being a grant of 10,000 acres to Sir John Fagg, from whom it descended to her. It lay partly in Chester county and partly in New Castle county. A great part of this was sold prior to her marriage to Peter Gaskell by virtue of a power of attorney from her to William Peters and Richard Hockley, dated March 5, 1755. She likewise inherited considerable entailed estate in Philadelphia and elsewhere, from her father, her uncle, Springett Penn, and the Fell-Thomas branch of the family, being the sole surviving heir of the elder branch of the Founder's family. In 1774 proceedings were begun to effect a common recovery in order to dock the entail, and considerable litigation ensued which continued until her death.

Christiana Gulielma (Penn) Gaskell died at her house in Thornbaugh street, Bedford square, London, England, March 24, 1803, at the age of sixty-nine years, having survived her husband, Peter Gaskell, eighteen years. There are two portraits of Christiana Gulielma Penn-Gaskell, one in the possession of Alexander Penn-Gaskell, of London, and the other in possession of her great-great-granddaughter, Christiana Gulielma Penn-Gaskell Hall, of Philadelphia.

Peter Gaskell and Christiana Gulielma Penn had issue:—

Thomas Penn Gaskell, b. 1762, eldest son, inherited the Irish estates and those in Pennsylvania. He m. in 1794, Lady Diana Sackville, daughter of the Dowager Countess of Glandore, who lived but a few years, and their only child died in infancy. He therefore died without issue, and his estates descended to his younger brother, Peter Penn-Gaskell, of Shanagarry. A contemporary obituary notice says, "Died at his house in Fitz William Square, Dublin, on the 10th of October, 1823, aged 61, Thomas Penn-Gaskell of Shanagarry in the county of Cork, Esq. This gentleman was the heir-general of the celebrated legislator William Penn. * * * His estate in the county of Cork Mr. Gaskell inherited by lineal succession from his illustrious ancestor Admiral Sir William Penn. * * * After being engaged for 40 years in a suit in the Irish chancery and expending upwards of £20,000. he obtained a decree to possess his estates. He married, in the year 1794 a daughter of the Dowager Countess of Glandore, who lived but a few years and had one son who died an infant".

PETER PENN-GASKELL, b. 1763, d. July 16, 1831; m. Elizabeth Edwards; of whom presently.

Alexander Forbes Gaskell, who d. s. p.

William Gaskell, of London, England, later known as Penn-Gaskell, married; children:

William Penn-Gaskell, of London, b. Feb. 20, 1808; m. and had ten children, the youngest of whom, George Penn-Gaskell, resided in 1898, at No. 12 Nicoll road, Willesden, S. W. London.
 Elizabeth Penn-Gaskell, d. s. p.
 Jane Gaskell, d. s. p.

PETER PENN-GASKELL, second son of Peter Gaskell and Christiana Gulielma Penn, born at Bath, England, 1763, came to Pennsylvania after the death of his father in 1785, and resided at "Ashwood" near Villanova, Delaware county, after 1796, in which year he purchased the estate there which remained in the family until 1888, when it was sold by Col. Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, U. S. A., to whom it had been devised by his aunt, Eliza Penn-Gaskell, to Dr. J. M. DaCosta. On May 31, 1824, Peter Penn-Gaskell obtained a "Royal License" to assume the additional surname of his mother, Penn. At the death of his brother, Thomas Penn-Gaskell, he inherited Shanagarry and the other Irish estates. He died at "Ashwood", July 16, 1831.

Peter Penn-Gaskell married, in 1793, at St. David's, Radnor, Elizabeth Edwards, born 1772, daughter of Nathan Edwards, of Radnor, Delaware county, who survived him but three years, dying July 19, 1834. In her will she directs that three thousand dollars be expended in erecting tombstones over her husband, herself and her children in the Lower Merion burial ground (back of Bryn Mawr College).

Issue of Peter and Elizabeth (Edwards) Penn-Gaskell:—

William Penn-Gaskell, b. 1794, d. unm. October 12, 1817.

Thomas Penn-Gaskell, "of Shanagarry", referred to in Burke's "Landed Gentry", edition of 1879, as "of Ballymaloe, County Cork, Ireland, and Penn Hall, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, born 1796." He was married Dec. 22, 1825, by Right Rev. Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to Mary, daughter of George Blair McClenachan. He d. at his home "Penn Lodge" in Lower Merion, near Philadelphia, Sunday morning, Oct. 18, 1846, in his 52d year, and was buried in his vault at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chestnut, where his wife, who died December 21, 1867, is also buried. A portrait of Thomas Penn-Gaskell, by the artist Henry Inman, is in possession of his grand-niece, Gulielma Penn-Gaskell Hall.

Eliza Penn-Gaskell, b. 1798, d. unm. at "Ashwood", where she had always resided, Nov. 23, 1865. By her will she devised "Ashwood" to her nephew, Col. Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall.

Alexander Forbes Penn-Gaskell, d. unm. at "Ashwood" Sept. 8, 1829, "aged 29".

PETER PENN-GASKELL JR., b. April 3, 1803, d. April 6, 1866; m. Louisa Adelaide Heath; of whom presently.

CHRISTIANA GULIELMA PENN-GASKELL, b. 1806, d. March 29, 1830; married William Von Swartzbreck Hall; of whom later.

Jane Penn-Gaskell, b. 1808, d. unm. July 7, 1852, bur. at Lower Merion Baptist Church, beside her parents.

Isaac Penn-Gaskell, b. 1810, named in Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" as "Dr. Isaac Penn-Gaskell, of Paris", d. unm. Oct. 24, 1842. His will bearing date the day previous to his death was probated May 16, 1845, though letters of administration had previously been granted to his eldest brother, Thomas Penn-Gaskell, who in withdrawing them states his "belief of the mental incapacity of the decedent to make a will remains unaltered."

PETER PENN-GASKELL, "of Shanagarry in the county of Cork, Ireland, and 1613 Chestnut street, in the City of Philadelphia," as he styles himself in his will, was born at "Ashwood", Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1803. At the



Peter Penn Gaskill



death of his brother Thomas in 1846, he became the eldest male representative of the elder line of the descendants of William Penn, the Founder, and as such inherited the Irish estate of Shanagarry, which at his death in Philadelphia, April 6, 1866, he devised to his eldest son William, and default of issue of him to his other son Peter Penn-Gaskell, 2d, to whom it descended. He married, February 15, 1825, Louise Adelaide Heath, daughter of Charles P. and Esther (Keely) Heath, and a descendant, through her mother, from Capt. Anthony Wayne, grandfather of Gen. Anthony Wayne of the Revolution, the latter being a first cousin to her great-grandmother, Esther Wayne.

Louisa Adelaide (Heath) Penn-Gaskell survived her husband twelve years. Her will dated at London, June 29, 1869, gives her residence as "of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, but now residing at Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London". Three codicils were later added, the last on March 27, 1877, and it was proven in Philadelphia, July 30, 1878.

Issue of Peter Penn-Gaskell and Louisa Adelaide Heath:—

Elizabeth Penn-Gaskell, b. 1823, d. 1869; m. Samuel Ruff Skillern, M. D., of Huntsville, Ala., later of Philadelphia, a nephew of the famous international beauty and wit, Madame Claude Le Verre, of Mobile, Ala. Their only surviving child was,

Penn-Gaskell Skillern, b. at Columbia, S. C., April 29, 1856, educated at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, Andover Academy and Pennsylvania Military Academy. He entered the Medical Department of Univ. Pa., and received his medical degree in 1877, and has since practiced his profession in Philadelphia, at 241 South Thirteenth street.

Dr. Penn-Gaskell Skillern m. (first) Oct. 17, 1878, Anna, daughter of Robert Ralston Dorsey, of Philadelphia, by his wife Anna, who d. Oct. 8, 1900. He m. (second) June 25, 1903, Theodocia Hendrickson Hartman, daughter of Joseph and Theodocia (Imlay) Hartman. By his first wife Dr. Skillern had issue: Violet Skillern, b. Nov. 13, 1879; Penn-Gaskell Skillern Jr., b. March 26, 1882.

Louella Skillern, the other child of Dr. Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Penn-Gaskell) Skillern, d. aged three years.

Louisa Penn-Gaskell, d. 1853, without issue; m. May 15, 1845, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, William Gerald Fitzgerald, of Ireland.

Mary Gulielma Penn-Gaskell, d. in childhood.

Gulielma Penn-Gaskell, d. unm. in 1852.

Hetty Penn-Gaskell, d. unm.

Mary Penn-Gaskell, d. Aug. 22, 1877; m. in 1855, Dr. Isaac T. Coates, of Chester county, Pa., who d. June 23, 1883; they had issue, one child, Harold Penn-Gaskell Coates, m. ——— Jarvis, of Philadelphia.

William Penn-Gaskell, born 1836, died December 6, 1865; entered the U. S. service, August 9, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of an Independent Company of Acting Engineers recruited under authority of the War Department; was promoted to First Lieutenant, December 16, 1862, and to Captain, March 30, 1863, and after serving with great credit was discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 5, 1864. He died December 6, 1865, after a lingering and distressing illness of consumption. An obituary notice in a New Orleans newspaper of January 13, 1866, says he died surrounded by every member of his family, father, mother, brother and sisters and that his scholastic attainments for one so young were very great, being well versed in science, metaphysics, history, romance and poetry, "possessed of a modest and retiring character, yet when his sweet voice was heard dignity of speech, good sense and social eloquence accompanied it. He would have been the heir of Shanagarry, both as eldest male heir and devisee of his father's will, but died before his father.

Jane Penn-Gaskell, married Washington Irving, U. S. N., a nephew of the famous author whose name he bore. She died without issue in 1863.

Emily Penn-Gaskell, married, in 1864, John Paul Quinn, M. D., Surgeon U. S. N., and had issue—Granville Penn-Gaskell Quinn, born 1871, died 1893.

Peter Penn-Gaskell, born October 24, 1843, succeeded to Shanagarry and the other Irish estates on the death of his father in 1866, and was the owner thereof until his death in 1905. He was educated at Heidelberg, and returning to America, entered the United States Army, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of First Regiment New Jersey Cavalry, April 7, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant, November 7, 1862, and to Captain, October 23, 1863. He resigned the latter commission February 3, 1864, to become Major of the Second Battalion Louisiana Cavalry, in which position he served until September 7, 1864. After succeeding to the Irish estates in 1866, he went to Europe, and July 6, 1869, was married to Mary Kathleen, eldest daughter of Charles Edward Stubbs, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, London. Soon after his marriage, Peter Penn-Gaskell and his wife made a visit to the United States, but he lived almost entirely abroad until his death, mostly in London, where his mother resided with him for some years.

In 1877 the Historical Society of Pennsylvania inscribed to Peter Penn-Gaskell the engraving after the painting of William Penn in armour. Accompanying this engraving are the arms of Penn-Gaskell of Shanagarry, which as described by Burke, are:—

Quarterly: 1st and 4th or., three bars engrailed vert. in chief a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr. between two trefoils slipped of the second, for Gaskell, (being practically the arms born by the Gaskells of Beaumont Hall, Lancashire, Kiddington Hall, Oxford, and those of Rolfe's Hold, in Bucks.) 2d and 3d, the arms of Penn, viz:—arg. on a fesse sable three plates a canton, gu. there on a crown, ppr. representing the royal crown of Charles II.; crests: for Gaskell, a sinister arm embowed with an anchor erect with cable, sable; motto-over "Spes"; of Penn, A demi-lion arg. gorged with a collar sa. charged with three plates; motto-over, "Pennsylvania."

Peter Penn-Gaskell and Mary Kathleen Stubbs, had issue: William Penn-Gaskell, unm., Winifred Penn-Gaskell, unm., Percy Penn-Gaskell, unm.

CHRISTIANA GULIELMA PENN-GASKELL, second daughter of Peter Penn-Gaskell (1st), by his wife Elizabeth Edwards, born at "Ashwood"; Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, married, January 2, 1827, William Von Swartzbreck Hall, born at Wavertree, Lancashire, England, in 1799. He was the second son of Richard Hall of Wavertree, a prominent Liverpool merchant and vessel owner, extensively engaged in the South American and West Indian trade, and also interested in the "Straffordshire Potteries", the management of a branch of which, brought William Von S. Hall, his son, to America, in 1826.

William Von Swartzbreck Hall's mother was Elizabeth Von Swartzbreck, of whom her son, Dr. Edward Hall, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, wrote in his diary in 1823: "Our mother's family was originally German; our great-grandfather, by name Edward Von Swartzbreck, was the first that settled in England. He came over with his cousin, Arnold Yost Von Keppell, in the reign of William III. Keppell was created Earl of Albermarle, and his descendant now sits in the House of Lords, and is third cousin to our mother. Edward Von Swartzbreck married Ann Gaunt, of Singleton, Lancashire (Von Keppell



Christiana Guilielma Penn Gaskill



HALL ARMS.

had been made Viscount of Bury, near Singleton), descended from John of Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln. Their son, James Von Swartzbreck, married Alicia Porter, and was father of Elizabeth Von Swartzbreck, who married Richard Hall, of 'Small House', Broughton, Yorkshire, in 1796. James Von Swartzbreck had four brothers who suffered on the scaffold for abetting Charles Stuart, 'the Pretender', during the uprising in Lancashire."

The American branch of the Hall family has been of Gargrave, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, since the latter part of 1500, where it was established by John Hall, son of Robert Hall, of "Leventhorpe" (an estate five miles east of Leeds, York). The pedigree of Robert Hall, of "Leventhorpe", which traces back through the Leventhorpe family, from 1531, was compiled by "Beckwith" from deeds, wills, and parish records. From 1531 to 1700, Hall of Leventhorpe is contained in Dugdale's visitation of Yorkshire, edited by Foster. The Skipton and Gargrave branch of the family is mentioned in the Herald's visitation of London, 1568, and Foster has continued the East Lieling branch to its living representative, Maj.-Gen. Hall-Plumber, of the English army.

The first mention of the family in the Herald's book states that "Robert Hall married the heiress of Sir John Leventhorpe in 1394," and founded the family of the Halls of Leventhorpe.

A claim made by the Skipton and Gargrave branch of the family, but not proved to date, makes Robert Hall, married 1394, the great-grandson of Sir Francis de Halle, of Halle, in the Tyrol, who entered the service of Edward III. of England. His pedigree, as passed by the Herald's College in 1545 (see visitation Shropshire Hall of North Hall), shows Francis de Halle to have been one of twenty-one children, issue of Albert I. (Hapsburg), Emperor of Austria, died 1303, whose descent is traced to 760 A. D. and Elizabeth, Countess of Halle, died 1313, (see Robinson's "Royal Pedigrees," and Coxe's "House of Austria.") Probability, at least, is leant to the Hapsburg claim by the most possible origin of the Hall arms, as will be seen from the following pedigree of Hall of Northall.

SIR FRANCIS DE HALLE, of Halle, in the Tyrol, son of Albert I. of Austria, and Elizabeth, Countess of Halle, entered the service of Edward III. of England, and was joint marshal with Sir Walter Manny of the army of "the good Duke of Lancaster," in the war in Guienne, in 1544; was one of the heroes of Poitiers with the Black Prince; 40th Knight of the Garter; Governor of Calais, etc., etc. (Froissart's Chronology.) He married Blanche, daughter of Robert de Artois, of Richmond, North Riding of Yorkshire, and had issue:

ROBERT HALLE, a Knight in the Westminster Roll, reign of Richard II; m. Maria, sole heiress of Robert A. Ketfield, Knight de Orleton (or Moreton?), of county Hereford, and had issue:—

HENRY HALL, Master of the Horse under Richard II., and Governor of Ross in Ireland. (His brothers were: Francis, John and Alexander, of county Hereford). He married Margaretha, daughter of John de Eureux, and had issue:—

ROBERT HALL, who is claimed to have married the heiress of Sir John Leventhorpe, in 1394.

Sir Francis de Halle's arms, as placed on his Garter Stall in Westminster, show the Dragon of Halle, etc. His son, Robert Hall, married into the A. Ketfield de Orleton (or Moreton) family, whose arms were: Argent, a fess, between two greyhounds, courant, sable, and may have been adopted by him.

Henry Hall, his son, was Governor of Ross, in the south of Ireland, which had recently been taken by the English. The badge of Ross is a greyhound and stag, courant, since the English occupation, and may have originated with its first governor.

Robert Hall (claimed son of Henry) bore arms of Leventhorpe: Argent, a fess, between two greyhounds, courant sable—crest; on a chapeau, gules, turned up argent, a greyhound, sejant, ermine. Motto: *Quo fata vocant* (where ever Fate may call). There is a painting of these arms in the Swillington Parish Church, near the estate of Leventhorpe, dating from the sixteenth century, which has the word "Haste" written over the crest. The motto would seem an appropriate one for an adventurer such as Francis de Halle appears to have been. The arms of Leventhorpe were: Argent, a fess, between three fleur-de-lis.

While Henry Hall was Governor of Ross and "Master of the Horse" to Richard II., John Leventhorpe was also high in favor with that monarch. In fact, both families were very prominent prior to the Reformation. They were of those Yorkshire and Lancaster families who retained their Catholicism and remained faithful to the House of Stuart, and suffered much in consequence.

Sir John Leventhorpe, a cadet of the family, whose heiress Robert Hall married in 1394, is stated to have come from "Leventhorpe Hall," near Swillington, West Riding of Yorkshire, in the fifteenth year of Richard II. (1392), and settled at Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire (it will be remembered that the North Hall pedigree states that Henry Hall, Governor of Ross, had brothers: Francis, John, and Alexander, of Hereford, or Hertford?), where the family have left many interesting monuments in neighboring churches. Sir John Leventhorpe represented his shire in several parliaments, and was one of the executors of the will of Henry V., and held several other offices of honor. He died in 1433, leaving issue. He was granted freedom to hunt in all the King's lands in Hertfordshire and Essex, also "fair markets" in the principal Hertfordshire towns, and permission to embark or inclose four hundred and eighty acres of land, forming part of the town of Sawbridgeworth.

The descendants of Robert Hall, of Leventhorpe, were equally fortunate, and became one of the most prominent families in the country. In 1394 none but ducal families were allowed to use a "chapeau" in their crests, and the heralds of the present day consider it a great honor. The "Leventhorpe Arms" are found quartered with others in a number of churches of Southern Yorkshire. Whitkirk Church, in particular, contains a large memorial window erected by a member of the family in the sixteenth century.

The county of York has been represented in Parliament by the following members of the family: In the reign of Queen Mary, 1553, by Robert Hall once; in Elizabeth's reign, 1562, by Ralph Hall twice, and by Henry Hall once. The following have been Lords Mayor of York, at that time the second city in the kingdom: in the reign of Henry VIII., John Hall and Robert Hall, the latter being again Lord Mayor in Queen Mary's reign; Henry Hall, Lord Mayor in Elizabeth's reign, and again in James I's reign.

From records in the possession of the Gargrave and Skipton branch of the family, it is known that Robert Hall, of Leventhorpe, died in 1565; had issue, among others, John Hall, died 1611, who was possessed of estates on the south bank of the river Aire, midway between Skipton and Gargrave, known severally

as "Cuppy Plantation", "Small House", "Hall's Close", and "Hall Field", all in the parish of Broughton, about seventeen miles from "Leventhorpe Hall." John Hall was succeeded by Roger Hall, Sr., born 1635, died 1720, who had issue, among others, John Hall, Jr., born 1671, died 1717, who had, among others, Henry Hall, born 1698, died 1762. This Henry Hall "came into the family Estates when he was 19 years of age" * * * "through gambling and other means he lost all the family property except a part known as "Hall's Close", about one mile north of the village of Broughton, which he left to his son John Hall, born 1734, died 1807, who was compelled by misfortunes to part with it. "Hall's Close" was worth £2300 per annum in 1827.

John Hall of "Cuppy House" had issue, among others, his second son,

RICHARD HALL, who removed to Wavertree, Lancashire, when a young man, and became a prominent merchant and ship owner of Liverpool, carrying on an extensive trade with South American and West Indian ports. He married, as before stated, Elizabeth Von Swartzbreck, like himself of ancient German ancestry. The pedigree of the Gargrave branch of the Hall family shows intermarriages with several prominent families of York and Lancashire.

Richard and Elizabeth (Von Swartzbreck) Hall had issue:—

James Hall, of Liverpool, succeeded his father, and d. Sept. 2, 1850;

WILLIAM VON SWARTZBRECK HALL, of whom presently;

Richard Hall Jr., of "Caernarvon Hall", county Essex, b. April 21, 1800; m. April 25, 1831, Frances, daughter of Dr. John Latham, who was Court Physician and Dean of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; their only surviving son is John Oswald Hall, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine, where he went to take charge of his uncle James's shipping interests. He is a well known collector of orchids, and has a large country seat near Buenos Ayres; he is interested in charitable affairs and has erected a church on his estate.

John Hall, a planter in Venezuela, who had sons, John and Edward, at college in England, in 1879.

Edward Von Swartzbreck Hall, b. May 13, 1804, d. July 30, 1881; was youngest resident physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; was member of Royal College of Surgeons, and corresponding member of a number of English medical societies; was a prolific writer, especially in the field of vital statistics, and on the management of hospitals. (See "Catalogue Phila. College of Physicians"). He m. June, 1831, Mary Latham, sister to his brother Richard's wife, and she being threatened with consumption, he removed to Hobart Town, Tasmania, where he resided until his death, July 31, 1881; he was sixteen years on the Tasmania medical staff of the Imperial government; was Health Commissioner at Hobart, member of the Board of Charities, etc., until his death. He was author of "Climate and Vital Statistics of Tasmania", "Epidemic Diseases of Tasmania", "Medical Topography and Vital Statistics of Hobart Town", etc. His later years were spent in philanthropic work, and in collecting different translations of the Bible. His book, "Who translated the Bible", is considered a standard work. He is survived by one son, Leventhorpe Hall, in the British Civil Service, and four daughters, one of whom, Anastasia Hall, is an authoress of considerable merit.

Henry Hall, b. March 11, 1807; was ordained a priest, June 5, 1830, and a number of his sermons have been published in various Roman Catholic journals; d. at Louth, Lincolnshire, England, July 9, 1878.

Alicia Hall, married Capt. May.

John Hall, D. D., a first cousin of the above mentioned family, was "The Priest of Macclesfield", who founded St. Albans and a number of Roman Catholic chapels. Another relative, Rev. William Hall, was Vicar of Gawsthorpe, Cheshire. He was an uncle to William Latham.

WILLIAM VON SWARTZBRECK HALL, second son of Richard Hall, of Liverpool, and his wife Elizabeth Von Swartzbreck, born 1799, came to America in 1824, as

his father's business representative, in connection with the pottery and shipping business. Through the marriage of his brothers to the two daughters of Dr. John Latham, and his own distant relationship with the Latham family, who were settled near the Gaskells of Macclesfield, in Cheshire, and were on intimate terms with them, as is shown by letters from Alexander Forbes and William Gaskell, Mr. Hall was introduced to the family of Peter Penn Gaskell, of "Ashwood", on his arrival in Pennsylvania, and January 2, 1827, as before stated, he married Peter Penn-Gaskell's daughter, Christiana Gulielma at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Right Rev. Bishop William White performing the ceremony. William Von Swartzbreck Hall had received a liberal education, and was a portrait painter of no mean ability, and followed his profession with success, until his death, September 26, 1862. He is buried at Lower Merion. Mrs. Hall died March 29, 1830, at the age of twenty-four years.

Issue of William Von Swartzbreck and Christiana Gulielma (Penn-Gaskell) Hall:—

William Penn-Gaskell Hall, b. Nov. 26, 1827, d. unm. May 2, 1862; was student at Univ. Pa., College Dept., 1842-43, and Medical Dept., 1844-46; devoted much time to literary and scientific studies; was author of a number of poems published in the *Bizarre* and newspapers of the day; most of his life was spent in foreign travel;
 PETER PENN-GASKELL HALL, of whom presently.

PETER PENN-GASKELL HALL, of "Ashwood" and 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, second son of William Von Swartzbreck Hall by his wife Christiana Gulielma Penn-Gaskell, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1830, died February 1, 1905. He studied at Dr. Crawford's School and under tutors abroad, and entered Princeton University, and on his graduation took up the study of law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the United States, and May 31, 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to First Lieutenant, August 25, 1861; was with the Army of the Potomac throughout the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, and participated in the various battles in the advance of the army upon Richmond, Virginia. On November 6, 1863, he was commissioned Major, and appointed Paymaster of Volunteers, serving in that capacity until November 15, 1865. At the close of the Civil War he entered the regular army, and January 17, 1867, was appointed Paymaster, with rank of Major, and continued in that position until July 2, 1891, when he was honorably retired after thirty years' service. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. At the time of his decease he was President of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia and other clubs.

Colonel Hall married (first) December 24, 1861, Annie M., daughter of Philip and Sarah (Deihle) Mixsell, of Easton, Pennsylvania; granddaughter of Philip Mixsell, of Easton, Pennsylvania, born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1777, died in Easton, July 26, 1870; and great-granddaughter of Philip Mixsaël, born in Conestoga township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1731, died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1817. The latter was a nephew of Jacob Mixsell, of

Leacock township, Lancaster county, who came from Germany in the ship "Mortonhouse", which arrived at Philadelphia, August 24, 1728.

Philip Mixsell (2d) (1770-1870) married, April, 1804, Mary Wagner, born April 30, 1786, died February 26, 1856, daughter of Daniel and Eve (Opp) Wagner, of Easton, and granddaughter of Judge David Wagner, by his wife Susanna Umstead, born February 2, 1734, died April 22, 1819, daughter of John Umstead, of Skippack, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, and his wife Deborah. John Umsted, who died in December, 1759, was a son of John Umsted, who died at Skippack, December 31, 1747, and grandson of Hans Peter Umsted, or Umstat, who with Barbara his wife and three children—John; Eve (married Hendrick Pannebecker), and Anna Margaretta—came from Crefeld, on the Rhine, arriving in Philadelphia, October 12, 1685, in the "Francis and Dorothy", settled in Germantown. John Umsted and Hendrick Pannebecker, his brother-in-law, were among the pioneer settlers on the Skippack. Annie Hall, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1869, and September 13, 1871, Colonel Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall married (second), at San Antonio, Texas, her sister, Amelia Mixsell.

Issue of Major Penn-Gaskell and Annie M. (Mixsell) Hall:—

Christiana Gulielma, b. at "Ashwood" April 19, 1863; unm.; living at 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, 1909.

Eliza Hall Penn-Gaskell, b. at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1865; m. July 1, 1892, Henry James Hancock, of the Philadelphia Bar, son of George W. and Elizabeth (James) Hancock, and 8th in descent from John Hancock, one of the Proprietors of New Jersey, through Judge William Hancock, of Hancock's Bridge, Salem Co., N. J., killed in his house by Col. Mawhood's Tory raiders, 1778; 7th in descent from Marmaduke Coate, of Wivelscomb, Somersetshire, who was in Wadham College, Oxford, with William Penn, and later his secretary in Pennsylvania; 8th in descent from Nathaniel Allen, one of Penn's Commissioners; 7th in descent from James West, one of the earliest grantees of land in Philadelphia, and first ship-builder there; also descended from many early settlers in New England, and on maternal side descended from Morgan James, of Narbeth, Wales; Evan ap Thomas, of Laufkeven, Wales; Capt. John Seaman, of Hempstead, Long Island; of Giles Knight, and his wife Mary English, of Horsley, Gloucestershire, who came over in the "Welcome" with William Penn; and eighth in descent from Robert Lloyd and Lowry Jones, his wife, an account of whose descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes; Henry J. and Eliza (Hall) Hancock, had issue:—

Jean Barclay Hancock, b. March 24, 1893.

Edward Von Swartzbreck Hall, b. "Ashwood," Jan., 1867, d. at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan., 1869.

Amelia Mixsell Hall, b. Vicksburg, Miss., Jan., 1869, d. at Holly Springs, Miss., May, 1869.

Issue of Major Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, and his second wife, Amelia Mixsell:—

WILLIAM PENN-GASKELL HALL, b. January 16, 1873; of whom presently;

Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, b. in New York City, March 14, 1875; living at 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, unm. in 1909;

Amelia Penn-Gaskell Hall, b. in New York City, Feb. 9, 1877; m. Dec. 10, 1902, Richard Philip McGarrn, of Grandview Farms, Lancaster county, Pa., at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, by Archbishop Ryan; they have issue, Bernard Penn-Gaskell McGarrn, b. at "Grandview," Nov. 20, 1903.

Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall, of New London township, Chester county, Pa., b. at "Ashwood," Delaware county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1878; educated at Forsythe School, Philadelphia; m. at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 21, 1901, Mary Eloise Fulton, of Philadelphia, of the family of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame; they had issue:—

Mary Eloise Hall, b. at 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1902;

Amelia Hall, born at 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1905.

WILLIAM PENN-GASKELL HALL, of 1118 Spruce street, Philadelphia, and "Leventhorpe", Chester county, Pennsylvania, eldest son of Colonel Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, by his second wife, Amelia Mixsell, was born at San Antonio, Texas, January 16, 1873. He was educated at Dr. Ferris' and the Forsythe Schools, in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Racquet Club, of the Society of Colonial Wars, Colonial Society, etc. He was married at St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. David M. Steel, December 8, 1904, to Caroline Hare Davis, daughter of Sussex Delaware Davis Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and his wife. Mary Fleming Hare, on account of whose ancestry in England and America is given in these volumes.

Issue of William Penn-Gaskell, and Caroline Hare (Davis) Hall:—

Mary Fleeming Hare Hal' b. at 1118 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1905;
William Leventhorpe Penn-Gaskell Hall, b. at Atlantic City, N. J., October 9, 1908.



LOGAN ARMS.

LOGAN FAMILY

JAMES LOGAN, William Penn's Secretary, confidential friend and adviser, as well as of his sons and grandsons, and for nearly half a century the factotum of the Colonial government of Pennsylvania, and one of its most prominent officials, Provincial Councillor, Judge, Assemblyman, Surveyor General, and at times all of these and more; came of an ancient and honorable family of Scotland, and is thought to have been a grandson or great-grandson of Logan of Restalrigg, who in the year 1600 conspired with the Earl of Gowrie to kidnap James VI. of Scotland, later James I. of England, for which complicity, discovered after his death, his estate was confiscated and "his name, memory, and dignity abolished; his arms cancelled, so that his posterity be excluded from any offices, honors, lands, tenements, etc."

The Barony of Restalrigg, Scotland, originally was vested in the Leith family, and in the reign of Robert the Bruce came into the Logan family by the marriage of an heiress of the Leiths with a Logan. Sir Robert Logan, of this family, accompanied Sir James Douglas on his way to the Holy Land with the heart of their royal master Bruce, and with Douglas was slain by the Saracens, in Andalusia, Spain, in 1330.

In 1398 Robert Logan, of Restalrigg, who married a daughter of Robert II., of Scotland, and was Admiral of Scotland, etc., bore the coat-of-arms granted to the family in commemoration of the heroic services and death of Sir Robert Logan, before mentioned, viz.: "Three passion nails piercing a man's heart."

Sir Robert Logan, son of the Admiral, married Geilless, daughter of the fourth Lord Seton, and a descendant, another Sir Robert Logan, married about 1650, Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray. Another Logan of Restalrigg, in the sixteenth century, married Elizabeth, daughter of David Magill, of Cranston-riddel, King's Advocate; and the attainted Logan of Restalrigg married a daughter of Patrick Home, of Fastcastle, in Berwickshire. They had at least four sons—Robert, who succeeded his father as Laird of Restalrigg, and was summoned to answer his father's treason; George; John, and Archibald.

PATRICK LOGAN, the father of James, of Pennsylvania, was born in East Lothia, Scotland, and is said to have been a son of George and grandson of Logan of Restalrigg. He graduated with the degree of M. A. from the University of Edinburgh, and became a clergyman of the Established Church, but becoming a convert to Quakerism, in March, 1671, he removed to Lurgan, county Armagh, Ireland, and had charge of a Latin school there until the landing of William of Orange in 1689, when he removed with his family to Edinburgh, and soon after to Bristol, England, where he took charge of a Latin school under the care of Friends. He had married while in Scotland, Isabel, daughter of James Hume, a younger son of the House of St. Leonard's in the south of Scotland, by his wife Bethia Dundas, sister to the Laird of Dundas, of Didiston, about eight miles from Edinburgh, and a descendant of Lord Panmure. James Logan says, "The Earl of Murray assisted my grandfather to carry off my grandmother."

William Logan, eldest son of Patrick and Isabel (Hume) Logan, became an eminent physician at Bristol, England, and his nephew, William Logan, son of James of Philadelphia, was sent to his uncle by his parents at the age of twelve years and was educated under his supervision. At the death of the uncle, his nephew and namesake received under his will a legacy of considerable estate.

JAMES LOGAN was born at Lurgan, Ireland, October 20, 1674, and was educated in his father's school there, acquiring a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew before he was thirteen years of age. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to a linen draper in Dublin, but he writes in his autobiography, "the Prince of Orange landing before I was bound, (tho I served my Master for 6 Months) in the Winter of 1688, I went down to my Parents, and the wars in Ireland coming on, in the Spring I went over to Edinburgh with my mother, after which my father soon followed, who being out of employment, repaired to London & was there gladly received by our friends, Deputies to the General Meeting from Bristol in that city, as their School Master for the Latin language, and I followed him the next year." Patrick Logan returned to Ireland in 1693, leaving James in charge of the school. He retained his position there, continuing his studies until 1697, when he engaged in the shipping trade between Dublin and Bristol. His father died in 1702, and his mother married again "out of Meeting", and in 1717, again a widow, came to Pennsylvania and lived with her son until her death, January 17, 1722. Logan, when invited by William Penn to become his Secretary and accompany him to Pennsylvania, had in prospect a successful business career. The promise and prospects of material advancement in the new country, however, induced him to accept the offer, and he sailed with "The Founder" and his family in the "Canterbury," for Pennsylvania, September 9, 1699.

James Logan was born and reared a Quaker, and held to that faith through life; but, aristocratic by birth and tendency, ambitious and courageous by nature, and always tenacious of his rights, the stricter tenets of the faith of his sect had little hold on his outward life; particularly was this so in reference to the defence of inherent rights and liberties by force if necessary. These traits, which marked his whole after career, were thus early made manifest to his distinguished patron before their arrival in America. The vessel in which they were passengers being attacked by pirates, Logan took an active part in its defense, while Penn, the great apostle of peace, retired "below". After the pirates had been driven off and Penn reappeared, he reproved Logan for engaging in force of arms. Logan, with characteristic bluntness, entered into no lengthy defence of what he considered a perfectly natural action, but contented himself with inquiring of his patron and master, since he did not wish that he should take part in the sanguinary struggle, "Why then did you not order me down too?"

They arrived in Philadelphia in the early part of December, 1699, and Logan took up his residence in the family of William Penn, in Anthony Morris' "slate-roof house", on Second street, and remained there after Penn had returned to England two years later. Penn at once made him Secretary of the Governor's Council, and when about to depart for England made him also his Commissioner of Property and Receiver General, and he thereafter had principal charge of the

making of titles to lands, and the collection of quit rents, and had a general supervision of the vast business interests of Penn and his family in America. He gained and held the confidence of the Founder, and that of his heirs and successors in the proprietary interests, and his recommendations, as to the policy of government, the selection of members of Council, and other high officials, even the Deputy or Lieutenant Governors of the Province, as well as in all matters pertaining to the proprietary interests, had great weight as abundantly evidenced in the correspondence with Penn and his family.

Logan became a voting member of the Governor's Council, April 21, 1702, and after the arrival of Lieutenant Governor John Evans was formally qualified as a member, February 8, 1703-4; and he continued an active and often a dominant member of that body until his voluntary retirement, May 29, 1747, and during nearly two years, after the retirement of Gov. Patrick Gordon, August 4, 1736, to June 1, 1738, as President and senior member of Council, he was acting Chief Executive of the Province.

At the time that Logan became an acting member of Council and assumed the administration of the business affairs of the Proprietary, troubles were crowding about his great patron on both sides of the ocean. He was involved in various disputes with the Crown, and had quarreled with the settlers on the question of quit rents, large arrearages of which remained unpaid, and Logan's insistence on a perhaps too rigid enforcement of his master's rights and perquisites, further aggravated the trouble with the anti-proprietary party, and on him as the confidential clerk and devout friend of Penn devolved cares too manifold for his youthful shoulders. By nature and inheritance an aristocrat, he resented the pretensions of the democratic element in the Assembly, always too ready to ignore the prerogatives of the Proprietary, and his haughty manner and want of diplomacy embroiled him in a quarrel between the young and dissolute Governor Evans and the Assembly, which culminated in the articles of impeachment against him, exhibited February 26, 1706-7, charging him with inserting in the Governor's commissions, clauses contrary to the Royal Charter. He was also charged with holding two incompatible offices, of Surveyor General, which he had held since its vacation by the death of Edward Pennington in 1702, and that of Clerk of the Council. The Governor notified the Assembly that he could find no warrant under his commission or the Royal Charter, to conduct a trial of impeachment, and Logan having sent to the Assembly a specific answer to the several charges separately, the Assembly still clamored for an impeachment. Logan petitioned the Governor and Council to permit the Assembly to present their charges, but since the Governor declined to act in a judicial capacity at the trial the controversy continued with much bitterness for over two years, Governor John Evans having in the meantime been superseded by Colonel Charles Gookin. The controversy was more in the nature of a contest between David Lloyd, Speaker of the Assembly and the leader of the anti-proprietary party, and James Logan as the direct representative of the Proprietary. Lloyd having issued addresses abusing and maligning Logan, he replied with some spirit, the Assembly on November 25, 1709, issued an order to Peter Evans, High Sheriff of Philadelphia, to take Logan into custody and confine him within the county jail "& him therein safely to detain & keep until he shall willingly make his submission to the satisfaction of this House &c."

Evans communicating with the Governor was directed by him, "that you suffer not the said James Logan to be in anywise molested by virtue of any order, or pretended order of Assembly whatsoever; and in case any of the said Assembly or others under pretense of any authority derived from them, shall attempt to molest or attach the said James Logan in his person, I do hereby Command you to oppose such attachment; &c."

Logan had been long making preparation to sail for England, having about concluded his arrangements when the attachment was issued and soon after sailed. He remained abroad for over two years, and on the eve of his return to Pennsylvania, under date of November 30, 1711, was commissioned by the trustees to whom William Penn had made over all his interests in Pennsylvania, as their Commissioner of Property and Receiver General.

To these trustees, Henry Gouldney and Sylvanus Grove, he writes from "Spithead, 19th 10mo. 1711," after beginning his journey homeward, urging them to use their utmost endeavors to have Penn execute "a good substantial will, such as may be seen to the honor of his name after he is gone wch. is not yet done." He arrived in Philadelphia, March 11, 1711-12, and at once resumed his seat in the Provincial Council and the duties of Clerk, as well as the many other duties in the interest of the Proprietary. In a letter to Hannah Penn, under date of April 27, 1716, he recommended the appointment of Sir William Keith as Governor to succeed Gookin, and he arrived and assumed his duties, May 31, 1717, from which date Logan relinquished the duties of clerk to his deputies, Ralph Asheton and George Barclay. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, October 17, 1717, and as Mayor of the city, October 2, 1722. He and Governor Keith did not get along very smoothly after the first few years of the latter's governorship, for the reason that Keith began to ignore the recommendations of Council and the interests of the Proprietaries to propitiate certain wealthy and influential members of the anti-Proprietary party, whose interests and friendship he thought it to his personal interest to cultivate, and Logan always true to his trust as the representative of the family, resented any abrogation of these rights or interests. The breach widened and on May 20, 1723, Keith appointed his private secretary, Patrick Baird, Secretary of Council, to succeed Logan. On his retirement from the active work of Secretary of the Council in 1717, Logan engaged extensively in mercantile business and in the Indian trade. He had always been on intimate terms with the leading Indian chiefs and had negotiated many important treaties with them in the Proprietaries' interest, almost from the time of his arrival in Pennsylvania. He always retained the friendship of the Indians, and it was their custom to pay him periodical visits, late in his life, while residing at "Stenton", where he frequently entertained large numbers of them, as many as three and four hundred of them being hospitably entertained at "Stenton" for days at a time.

On the expiration of his term of office as mayor of Philadelphia, he again went abroad, and as a result of his conference with Hannah Penn, and the trustees of the Penn estate, Keith was withdrawn and Patrick Gordon was commissioned Deputy Governor, June 22, 1726, with instructions to immediately re-instate James Logan as Secretary of Council, and to "be ruled by him." Gordon also named him, on August 25, 1726, as one of the Justices of Phila-

delphia county, and he was recommissioned September 2, 1727, and became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

On August 25, 1731, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the unanimous recommendation of Council, to succeed his old adversary, David Lloyd, who had recently died. He filled this position until August 9, 1739, with marked ability. A volume of his decisions and charges to juries was published in England in 1736.

On the death of Governor Patrick Gordon, in August, 1736, James Logan as senior member of Council, became its President, and as such filled the position of Chief Executive of the Province until the arrival of George Thomas, the next Deputy Governor, June 1, 1738, Logan having been offered the position of Deputy Governor, but declining. His two years administration of the affairs of the Province as Chief Executive were marked by the Border War, resulting from the dispute over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It was at Logan's urgent request to be relieved from the burden of the government of the Province, that George Thomas was sent to take the position of Deputy Governor. Down to this time his untiring industry had been taxed to the utmost by the cares of many offices, he having for many years been the general factotum of the government, bringing to bear upon its multifarious affairs all the force of his intellectual and business capacity. His correspondence with the Penn family, covering a period of nearly forty years, during which he had been actively employed in their interest and during the greater part of which he had been the most prominent figure in the government, are a mine of historical information, and reveal his marvelous industry, carefulness in all the details of the business, and an intellectual breadth and capacity for business that demand the admiration of posterity. An amateur in every act he was called to perform, when he undertook the work on the departure of Penn in 1701, having no private means, he espoused the cause of the then much abused founder of the Province, and undertook the herculean task of protecting and husbanding his interests and those of his family, against the opposition of some of the most prominent and influential men in the Colony, and for years carried the heavy burden of clerk, agent, book-keeper, steward, Surveyor and Receiver General, Councillor, and later Judge and Governor.

In the midst of all this business and official activity, he found time for reading and the most exhaustive researches in the realms of science, letters, history and languages. Nearly all his business letters abroad contained orders for books, and he carried on an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned men of Europe, and there was no topic of science or literature that he was not qualified to discuss with the most learned scholars of his time. He sometimes indited a lively Greek "Ode to a friend", and often his letters were indited in the Latin tongue.

He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Linnaeus, who, in compliment to the botanical knowledge transmitted to him by Logan, named for him an order of herbs and shrubs "Loganiaceae", containing thirty genera in over three hundred and fifty species. He was a close student of scientific phenomena and contributed a number of papers, now in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, on the result of his scientific observations

on lightning; "Apparent increase of the magnitude of the Sun and Moon near the horizon", "Davis' Quadrant", "Experimenta et Meletemata circa Planarium Generationem", etc. He published Latin essays on reproduction in plants, and the aberration of light, translated Cato's "Distich", and Cicero's "De Senectute" and issued many other works many of which still remain in manuscript.

With his withdrawal from the governorship in 1738, he retired almost entirely from public business and passed the remainder of his days at "Stenton", his country seat near Germantown, erected in 1728, on a plantation of five hundred acres. The mansion house, raised on the very day his son James was born, is still to be seen on an eminence a short distance east of Wayne Junction, and is still owned by his descendants.

This picturesque and dignified old mansion is rich in historic associations, and is one of the finest specimens of Colonial architecture. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames have recently restored it, and under their guardianship it is open to the public. It is built of variegated brick, two stories, surmounted by a pyramidal shaped roof, pierced by dormer windows, and is approached by a long avenue of grand old sycamore trees. The Colonial doorway is reached by three curious circular stone steps firmly clasped together with iron. The doorway opens into a great hall, paved with brick and wainscoted in white to the ceiling, with an open fireplace on the right, and a stately double staircase ascends through an archway in the rear. On either side are lofty rooms also wainscoted in white. Over the large fireplace in the room to the left is an ornamental iron back plate inscribed "J. L. 1728." In another room some of the original blue and white Dutch tiles, in grotesque pattern, still adorn the fireplace.

One of the most attractive rooms in the house is the library, where the illustrious book-loving statesman and scholar spent most of his time during his declining years. It is a fine room, recently taking up half of the front of the house, on the second story, and once contained the finest collection of books of any private library in Colonial America, later presented by the collector to the city of Philadelphia, through the medium of the Loganian Library, founded by him, and later merged with the Philadelphia Library. The ancient house, so long inhabited by the Logan family, is full of interest to the lover of the oldtime. From cellar to garret there are all sorts of quaint nooks and corners, and leading from the cellar to the stables is a long underground passage, which is the subject of many a strange legend. No longer surrounded by its ample estate, "Stenton" at this time presents a pathetic appearance, as to surroundings. Within a few hundred yards of the mansion on the south and west terminate the rows of brick houses and intervening streets—the built up portion of the city of Philadelphia once miles away—on the northwest overshadowed by the elevated tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, at Wayne Junction, and beyond, to the north and east, encompassed by the irregular gradings and elevations of new streets and buildings of a great city which in its onward march of expansion has leaped over this little oasis of faded Colonial grandeur and pushed for miles beyond, leaving "Stenton", the old home of the departed statesman with only a pathetic semblance of its departed grandeur and magnificence.

James Logan, at the time he settled at "Stenton", had acquired a fortune

in commerce, in trade with the Indians, and by the purchase and sale of desirable tracts of land in all parts of the Colony, which his position as Surveyor General gave him opportunity of securing. He was therefore able to live in princely style, and entertain with a free-hearted hospitality. For more than a century "Stenton" as the home of the Logan family was the resort of notable and distinguished persons of the Colonies and from abroad, and its mistresses were among the most accomplished women of their time.

James Logan voluntarily retired from the Provincial Council, May 29, 1747, having taken little part in its deliberations for several years previously. He died at "Stenton", December 31, 1751, and was buried at the Friends' Burying Ground, in Philadelphia.

James Logan married, at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, December 9, 1714, Sarah Read, daughter of Charles Read, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, by his second wife, Amy (Child) Stanton, widow of Edward Stanton, and a half-sister of Charles Read, the Provincial Councillor.

Amy Child, "of Hertford, in the County of Hertford, Spinster", by lease and release, dated January 24 and 25, 1681, purchased of William Penn five hundred acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. After her purchase she married Edward Stanton, who obtained a warrant of survey for the said five hundred acres of land, dated 9mo. (November) 1686, and it was surveyed in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Edward Stanton died, and Amy was married to her second husband, Charles Read, at Middletown Monthly Meeting, in Bucks county, September 23, 1690. He joined her in a conveyance of the Solebury plantation to John Scarborough, December 19, 1698, and the resurvey to Scarborough, with the information above noted, is mentioned in the Minutes of the Commissioners of Property, under date of May 19, 1702. Amy Child was probably of the same family as Henry Child, of Coleshill, Amer-sham, county Hertford, who purchased one thousand five hundred acres of William Penn, at about the same date, and came to Pennsylvania, but later returned to England, leaving here a son, Cephas Child, who has numerous descendants in Bucks county, Philadelphia, and elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

Charles Read, father of Mrs. Logan, was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Philadelphia, under the Charter of 1701, and represented Philadelphia in the Assembly in 1704. Charles Read, the Councillor, is said to have been a son of a former marriage, while Sarah Logan and Rachel Pemberton were the daughters of Amy (Child) Stanton, the second wife.

James Logan had many years prior to his marriage been an ardent suitor for the hand of Anne Shippen, the beautiful daughter of Edward Shippen, but she rejected his suit and married Thomas Story, Logan's colleague in the Board of Property, with whom he seems to have had considerable controversy, as evidenced by his correspondence with Penn, probably owing largely to their rivalry for the hand of Anne Shippen. Under date of 11mo. 16, 1704-5, Penn writes Logan, "I am anxiously grieved for thy unhappy love for thy sake and my own, for T. S., and thy discord has been for no service here any more than there; and some say that come thence that thy amours have so altered or influenced thee that thou art grown touchy and apt to give rough and short answers, which many call haughty. I make no judgment, but caution thee, as in former letters, to let truth preside and bear impertinence as patiently as

thou canst." Logan in his reply 3mo. 17, 1705, represents himself as very much abused and maligned by Thomas Story, whom he says, "in the middle of a pleasant discourse broke out into such a Thunder as if he carried ye whole magazine of anathemas in his breast, and so continued for 5months his blow at Meetings." After further explanation of their differences he concludes, "I am sorry I spent so much paper on it & therefore shall close ye subject when I have added that I wish he had some more Honour to season his religion, it would keep much ye sweeter."

Issue of James and Sarah (Reed) Logan:—

Sarah; b. Dec. 9, 1715, d. Dec. 13, 1744; m. Isaac Norris;
James;

WILLIAM, b. July 14, 1718, of whom presently;

HANNAH, b. Feb. 21, 1719-20, d. Dec. 18, 1761; m. John Smith, of whom later;

Rachel, d. young;

Charles, d. young;

James Logan Jr., b. Dec., 1728, d. Sept. 25, 1803; resided in Philadelphia; was surviving trustee of Loganian Library, and as such agreed with directors of Library Company of Philadelphia, for union of the two collections, and in 1792 secured an Act of Assembly vesting the collections of the Loganian Library in the directors of the Library Company and in himself and two associates to be by him appointed, who with said directors were to hold the same in trust for the uses and purposes of the Library. At the death of the said James Logan Jr. the next heir male of his father, resident within seven miles of Philadelphia was to succeed him as trustee, always preferring issue of eldest son in male line to that of the female line; with power to fill vacancies, etc. Under date of Dec. 5, 1743, Richard Hockley writes:—"Mr. Logan has given the Corporation (of Philadelphia City) his lot opposite the Governor's Garden & books to the value of 1000£ & intends a building 60 feet front to put the books in, for the use of the city." The Library then placed at the service of the public was the beginning of the Loganian Library. The building referred to by Mr. Hockley was constructed, but the deed therefore was afterwards withdrawn and cancelled by the elder Logan, who contemplated placing the trust on different terms, but he died before accomplishing his object. Under his will certain funds were set apart for the permanent support of the Library, among which were the proceeds of a permanent ground rent secured on 500 acres of land in Solebury township, Bucks county, known as the Great Spring Tract which the Library still receives. He m. Sarah Armitt, but left no issue.

WILLIAM LOGAN, second son of James Logan, born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1718, at the age of twelve years was sent to England to be educated under the care of his uncle and namesake, Dr. William Logan, a prominent and wealthy physician of Bristol, England, and remained there until he arrived at manhood. On his return to Philadelphia, he engaged in the mercantile trade with his father, and was made attorney of the Penn family on the death of Andrew Hamilton in 1741. He was actively engaged in trade until the death of his father in 1751, when becoming the owner of "Stenton" he took up his residence there and devoted himself to agriculture.

He was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia, October 4, 1743, and remained a member of that body until the municipal government of the city was suspended by the Revolution in 1776. When his father on May 29, 1747, sent word to the Governor's Council that he no longer considered himself a member of that body, William Logan was immediately called to take his place, and he continued a member of Council until his death on October 28, 1776. He was a far stricter Quaker than his father, and was always actively opposed to war on any pretext. He voted against the proposition to Council

to pay for Indian scalps, on April 6, 1756, and against the declaration of war four days later.

With his cousin, Israel Pemberton, and others, he formed the Peace Association, and offered to go at his own expense to the Delaware Indians to persuade them to lay down their arms and enter into a treaty of peace. Sir William Johnston, Governor of New York, being already negotiating a peace with them, the argument of the Peace Association carried considerable weight, and William Logan was one of the delegates to the Conference with the Indians at Easton, when peace was declared.

William Logan cared less for literary and scientific pursuits than his father. He was an extensive traveller and left a Journal of some of his rambles, notably that of a visit to Georgia. With his brother James and sister, Hannah Smith, he on August 28, 1754, deeded library property, designed by his father for the use of the people of Philadelphia, to a board of trustees, consisting of himself, his brother James, Israel Pemberton Jr., his first cousin, William Allen, Richard Peters and Benjamin Franklin; William Logan acting as librarian until his death. He also bequeathed to the library thirteen hundred volumes bequeathed to him by his uncle, Dr. William Logan, of Bristol, England, with the provision that such as were duplicates of what the library already contained, should be given to the Philadelphia Library.

Conscientiously opposed to war, and deeply attached to the Penn family whom he had long represented in America, William Logan naturally held aloof from active part in the revolutionary struggle, and like many others of his ilk, was often an object of suspicion, and had he lived until the British threatened Philadelphia, would doubtless have been arrested and subjected to considerable annoyance as were many other wealthy and influential men of his class. He lived quietly at "Stenton" during the inception of the national struggle, and attended the meetings of Provincial Council long after the battle of Lexington.

Like his father, he was a great friend of the Indians, travelled among them frequently without an armed escort, even in days when Indian atrocities had alarmed the whole frontier; and frequently entertained large delegations of the aborigines at "Stenton". He lived a life of activity and good deeds, thoroughly consistent with his religious belief. He died at "Stenton", October 29, 1776, and was buried at the Friends' Burying Ground. He married, March 24, 1740, Hannah Emlen, daughter of George Emlen, born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1722, died at "Stenton", January 30, 1777.

Issue of William and Hannah (Emlen) Logan:—

Sarah, d. young;

James, d. young;

William, b. 1747; studied medicine, graduating at Univ. Edinburgh, 1770; d. in Philadelphia, January 17, 1772, in his twenty-fifth year; m. Sarah, dau. of Dr. Portsmouth, who d. March, 1797;

Sarah, b. Jan. 6, 1751; m. Thomas Fisher;

GEORGE, b. Sept. 9, 1753, m. Deborah Norris (See Norris Family); of whom presently;

Charles, d. in Virginia, 1794; married at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, July 8, 1779,

Mary Pleasants, and had issue:—

James Logan, merchant of Philadelphia; lost at sea; will probated April 29, 1805; d. s. p.;

Sarah Pleasants Logan, m. Dr. James Carter, of Prince Edward county, Va.;

Maria Virginia Logan, m. (first) Robert Woodson, a Virginia lawyer; (second)

William F. Carter, of Virginia;

Harriet M. Logan, m. (first) John St. John, of Virginia; (second) David Howard;
 Juliana Logan, m. Neil McCloud, merchant, of Virginia;
 Charles Franklin, b. Jan. 3, 1793; m. Sarah W. Robeson, daughter of Jonathan Robeson, of Philadelphia, and had issue:—
 James Logan, d. s. p. Dec. 19, 1866;
 Charles;
 Sally Robeson Logan, d. April 6, 1877; m. James S. Newbold, of Philadelphia, broker.

GEORGE LOGAN, son of William and Hannah (Emlen) Logan, and who survived his parents, was born at "Stenton", September 9, 1753. He is said to have been the last Pennsylvania Quaker to attain eminence in public life, and the only strict member of the Society of Friends that ever sat in the United States Senate.

When a boy George Logan was sent to school in Worcester, England. His father destined him for a mercantile career, and on his return from abroad he was placed in the counting house of John Reynolds, an eminent merchant and shipper of foreign goods in Philadelphia. He, however, soon decided to study medicine, and after the death of his father, entered the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated in 1779, and then crossing to the continent, spent some time perfecting himself for his profession in Paris, where he was kindly received and introduced by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then Minister to the French Court. From the distinguished philosopher and patriot he possibly imbibed the democratic principles that marked his subsequent career, and which he certainly did not inherit from his austere and aristocratic grandsire. He returned to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1780, and finding the old family home, "Stenton", laid waste by the Revolutionary war, bought the interest therein of his brother and sister, and turning his attention to its restoration and improvement, took up his home there and devoted himself for some years to agriculture. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and two contributions to their "Transactions" published in 1797, on "Experiments in Gypsum" and "Rotation of Crops", show that he had become a scientific and practical farmer. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1785, and regularly re-elected for the next three years. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and warmly espoused the cause and doctrines of the Democratic party. He was again elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature as the nominee of that party in 1795, and re-elected the following year. Like his father, an ardent advocate of peace, he went to France in June, 1798, in an effort, on his own responsibility, to prevent a war between that country and the United States. Landing at Hamburg, he met Lafayette, who enabled him to make his way to Paris, where he arrived on August 7, 1798. Learning from the United States Consul General, that President Adams' Commissioners had left without accomplishing their mission, and that all negotiations were at an end, and that an embargo had been laid on all American shipping in the ports of France, and many American seamen confined as prisoners, he presented to Tallyrand his letter of introduction from Thomas Jefferson, and made a strenuous effort for the relief of his countrymen. Finding the minister obdurate, he obtained an introduction to Citizen Merlin, one of the Directory, and securing a footing of warm friendship with him was able through him to save

the property of a number of persons from confiscation, and secured the release of a number of the imprisoned seamen. His interference was resented by the Federalist officials, and on his return in 1799, as the bearer of despatches from the Consul General, he found them duplicated before his arrival, and the Federalist majority in Congress passed in that year an act later known as the "Logan Act", forbidding any private citizen to take any part in diplomacy, or to treat with a foreign country, without the authority of the government. He was re-elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1799, and in 1801 was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Peter Muhlenberg, serving out the full term which expired March 4, 1807. In 1810 he again went abroad on a mission of peace, this time in an effort to prevent the second war with Great Britain, which followed in 1812. He died at "Stenton", April 9, 1821, in his sixty-eighth year.

George Logan married, September 6, 1781, Deborah Norris, born October 19, 1761, died at "Stenton", February 2, 1839. She was the second child and eldest daughter of Charles and Mary (Parker) Norris and was the "Debby Norris" to whom Sally Wister indited her "Journal". She was an exceedingly handsome and gifted woman, and as the mistress of "Stenton" "drew around her the most eminent and illustrious men and women of the then leading city of the young Republic," as well as distinguished visitors and diplomats from abroad. President George Washington was frequently entertained there while Philadelphia was the seat of the national government, and here Citizen Genet met and dined with the prominent men of this country, and intrigued to secure their support of the struggling French Republic.

Issue of Dr. George and Deborah (Norris) Logan:—

ALBANUS CHARLES, of whom presently;
Gustavus George, b. Oct. 6, 1786, d. Aug. 20, 1800;
Algernon Sydney, d. s. p. at "Stenton", Dec. 10, 1835.

ALBANUS CHARLES LOGAN, eldest son of Dr. George and Deborah (Debby) (Norris) Logan, born at "Stenton", November 22, 1783, was also a physician. He succeeded his father as Trustee of the Loganian Library. He died February 10, 1854. He married his second cousin, Maria Dickinson, born November 6, 1783, died 1854, daughter of John and Mary (Norris) Dickinson, and granddaughter of Isaac Norris, and his wife Sarah Logan, daughter of James Logan, the famous secretary. Her paternal ancestry, as well as that of her husband's mother, "Debby" Norris, is given elsewhere in these volumes, under the title of the "Norris Family."

Issue of Albanus Charles and Maria (Dickinson) Logan:—

Mary Norris Logan, d. unm. October 3, 1886.
Sarah Elizabeth Logan, b. Nov. 6, 1812, d. March 18, 1859; m. Oct. 10, 1833, Thomas Forrest Betton, M. D., of Germantown, d. May 24, 1875.
GUSTAVUS GEORGE LOGAN, b. May 15, 1815; of whom presently.
JOHN DICKINSON LOGAN, b. June 21, 1817; of whom presently.

GUSTAVUS GEORGE LOGAN, eldest son of Albanus Charles and Maria (Dickinson) Logan, born at "Stenton", May 15, 1815, as eldest male representative of James Logan, the Provincial Councillor, was Trustee of the Loganian Library

until his death, December 17, 1876. He married, October 29, 1846, Anna Armatt, daughter of William and Jane Caroline Armatt, of "Loudon," Philadelphia county.

Issue of Gustavus George and Anna (Armatt) Logan:—

Dickinson Norris Logan, b. Oct. 5, 1848, d. Jan. 28, 1851.

Albanus Charles Logan, b. Sept. 19, 1850, the present owner of "Stenton" with his sister Maria Dickinson Logan, and eldest male representative of the great secretary.

William Armatt Logan, b. Dec. 1, 1852, d. March 31, 1859.

Fannie Armatt Logan, b. Oct. 14, 1854.

Maria Dickinson Logan, b. May 30, 1854.

Jane Caroline Armatt Logan, b. Sept. 22, 1859.

JOHN DICKINSON LOGAN, second son of Albanus Charles and Maria (Dickinson) Logan, born at "Stenton", June 21, 1817, graduated from Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and lived first at "Somerville", later at Baltimore, Maryland, where he died April 25, 1881. He married, April 28, 1846, Susan Wister, of the well-known Wister family of Germantown, an account of which is given elsewhere in these volumes, three or four members of which intermarried with the Logan family.

ALGERNON SYDNEY LOGAN, son of John Dickinson and Susan (Wister) Logan, born May 17, 1747, married, November 4, 1873, Mary Wynne Wister, born February 2, 1847, daughter of William Wynne and Hannah (Lewis) Wister, and they reside at "Somerville". They had issue, one son,

Robert Restalrigg Logan, b. Dec. 3, 1874, who m. June 6, 1898, Sara Wetherill, and had issue:

Deborah Logan Wetherill, b. Feb. 16, 1900.

HANNAH LOGAN, second daughter of James Logan, the distinguished Provincial Secretary, born February 21, 1719-20, and named in honor of Hannah Penn, the second wife of her father's honored patron, married, December 7, 1748, John Smith, then a wealthy and prominent young merchant of Philadelphia, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Their courtship as gleaned from the diary of John Smith, is the subject of a delightful book, entitled "Hannah Logan's Courtship", recently published, which gives us the best picture of Colonial life in Philadelphia to be found in our later day literature. The introduction to the diary opens with an account of the visit to "Stenton", June 1, 1744, of the Indian Commissioners from Virginia, on their way to meet the Iroquois chieftans at Lancaster to negotiate a treaty, and quotes from the Journal of William Black, the Secretary of the Commission, published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*; and the merry young Secretary thus describes his impressions of Hannah Logan, "At last the Tea Table was set and one of his daughters presented herself in Order to fill out the Fashionable Warm Water; I was really very much surprised at the appearance of so Charming a Woman, in a place where the seeming moroseness and Goutified Father's Appearance Promised no such Beauty, tho' it must be allowed the Man seem'd to have some Remains of a handsome enough person, and a Completion beyond his years.

"But to return to the Lady, I declare I burnt my Lips more than once, being quite thoughtless of the warmth of my Tea, entirely lost in Contemplating her Beauties. She was tall and slender, but Exactly well shap'd, her Features Per-

fect and Complexion, tho' a little the whitest, yet her countenance had something in it extremely Sweet. Her eyes press'd a very great softness, denoting a compos'd Temper and Serenity of Mind. Her Manner was Grave and Reserv'd and to be short, she had a Sort of Majesty in her Person and Agreeableness in her Behavior, which at once Surprised and Charmed the Beholders."

On her removal to Burlington, New Jersey, with her husband in the year 1756, Hannah (Logan) Smith, entered the ministry of the Society of Friends and conformed to the "meek and lowly" habits she conceived to be consistent with her professions, refusing to ride as formerly in her "four wheeled Chaise, with Driver & horses," and travelled to and from the meetings where she ministered on horseback. She died at Burlington, January 15, 1762, at the age of forty-two years. Her husband writes of her: "In the relation of Child, Wife and Mother, she was tenderly and anxiously careful to fill her place."

John Smith was born at Burlington, New Jersey, March 20, 1722, and was the second son of the Honourable Richard Smith Jr. by his wife Abigail Rapier or Raper, daughter of Thomas Raper, who was born at Sindorsby, near Thursk, Yorkshire, and came to New Jersey in 1681, where he married Abigail Perkins, daughter of William and Mary Perkins, who in 1677 came from Seilby, in one of the first English vessels that came up the river Delaware; the father dying at sea, and the mother settling with her family at Burlington.

The "Burlington Smiths" from whom John Smith descended were of a Quaker family of the name that had been residents of Bramham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, since the sixteenth century. Richard Smith, the great-grandfather of John, was baptized at Bramham in 1626, and was a son of Richard Smith of Bramham, born 1593, died 1647, the first ancestor of the family of whom we have any record. Richard (2) was educated for the Law. He joined the Friends when a young man, and in 1660 was with five hundred other Quakers imprisoned in York Castle. He was the author of a tract called "A Christian Directory." He was married in 1653, before Alderman Paul Peale, of York, to Anne Yeates, daughter of William Yeates, a Quaker resident of Albrough. She was also imprisoned in York Castle in 1688, the year of her husband's decease. Richard Smith was one of the first purchasers with William Penn and Edward Byllinge of the West Jersey lands, and his eldest son John came over in 1677 to look after it. The other sons, Daniel, Joseph, Emanuel, Samuel and Richard following later.

Samuel Smith, the grandfather of John Smith, first above mentioned, was a son of Richard and Anne (Yeates) Smith, and was born at Bramham, Yorkshire, in 1672, and in 1694 emigrated to New Jersey and settled at Burlington, where he became prominent in local and Provincial affairs, serving in the Provincial Assembly. He married Elizabeth Lovett, daughter of Edmond Lovett, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and had one son Richard Smith Jr. and a daughter Mary, who married Joseph Noble, a son of Abel Noble of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Richard Smith Jr., born in Burlington in 1699, was a prominent member of Burlington Friends' Meeting, and a prosperous merchant, being extensively engaged in the West India trade, and owning a number of vessels, some of which were built at his own shipyard at Burlington. His extensive wharves were at Green Bank, where he received grain, lumber, and other products of New Jer-

sey for shipment to the West Indies in exchange for sugar, rum, molasses and other products of those isles. He erected in 1720, shortly after his marriage to Abigail Raper, a spacious town house, on Main street, Burlington, not far from the river, and also owned a country seat, near Green Hill, once the seat of Governor Samuel Jennings. He was for nearly twenty years a member of New Jersey Assembly, and was held in high respect by the prominent men of the Province. According to James Alexander, one of the Councillors of New Jersey, Governor Belcher relied chiefly on his counsel in state affairs, and he was "by much the Man of the best Sense and Interest in the Assembly." His eldest son was Samuel Smith, (1720-1776) the historian, member of Provincial Assembly and Council, and with his brother John, and Charles Read the Custodian of the seal and acting Governor during the absence in England of Governor William Franklin, and subsequently Provincial Treasurer. His "History of New Jersey", issued in 1765, is still the standard history of the state during Colonial times. He was also in a sense the first historian of Pennsylvania, as the final compiler of the "History of the Quakers in Pennsylvania", authorized by Philadelphia yearly meeting from which Proude and later historians drew largely in compiling their works. He was further associated with Pennsylvania by his marriage with Jane Kirkbride, in 1741, daughter of Joseph Kirkbride, one of the largest land owners and most prominent men of Bucks county.

William Lovett Smith, third son of Richard and Abigail (Raper) Smith, born 1726, died 1798, was early in life also a West India merchant, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits, near Burlington, naming his estate "Bramham" after the ancestral estate in England. He married, in 1749, Mary Doughty, daughter of Daniel and Amy Doughty.

Richard Smith, youngest brother of John, first mentioned, and the fourth son of Richard and Abigail (Raper) Smith, born 1735, died 1803; studied law in the office of Joseph Galloway at Philadelphia, and practiced there and in New Jersey. He took an active part in political affairs and was Recorder of Burlington county, Assemblyman and Provincial Treasurer of New Jersey. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was elected to represent his state in the Continental Congress, and became its first Secretary, his portrait appearing in Molleson's painting, "The First Prayer in Congress". He devoted much time to literary pursuits. He married Elizabeth Rodman, daughter of John Rodman, and resided at his seat called "Bramham Hall". He died at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1803, while on a tour of the southern states.

John Smith began his diary before referred to, in 1736, when a youth of fourteen, residing at his father's house in Burlington, and continued it with a few interruptions for fourteen years. He removed to Philadelphia in 1743, and his notes of everyday life in the metropolis of the American Colonies for the next nine years present a clear picture of Colonial life at that time among the wealthy and governing class to which he belonged and with whom he was in daily and intimate association, presenting an interesting personal view of nearly every one of consequence in the Province at that time, as well as of many notable visitors, and records many interesting and important events.

John Smith had just attained his majority when in 1743 he located in Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile and shipping trade, in which he was very successful, and being a man of wealth, education and refinement enjoyed

the best society of the aristocratic Quaker City, and belonged to the most exclusive social organizations. In 1746 he purchased a fine country seat at Point-n-point, on the Delaware above Philadelphia, on which was a fine brick mansion, and employing a gardener devoted much time to its beautification and in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He was intimate with John Bartram, the great American botanist, and the leading scholars and scientists of the day, and gave much time to reading and literary pursuits. He published in 1747 a little book entitled. "The Doctrine of Christianity, As held by the People Called Quakers, Vindicated: In Answer to Gilbert Tennent's Sermon on the Lawfulness of War."

In 1746 he was one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Contributionship, one of the first insurance companies in the country, and in 1751 helped to found the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a trustee of the Philadelphia Library Company, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and took a prominent part in the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting of Friends, of which he served for a time as clerk. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1750, and re-elected in 1751 and 1752, and his diary shows that he was in almost constant attendance and took an active part in its deliberations. His courtship of Hannah Logan began almost with his first appearance in Philadelphia and ended with their marriage five years later. Isaac Norris, who had married Hannah's elder sister Sarah, many years Speaker of Assembly and referred to by James Logan as the "most learned man in Philadelphia", went to his father-in-law and sought the hand of Hannah for his younger brother Charles, and was very much offended when John Smith carried off the prize, refusing to attend the wedding or to hold further communication with the Smiths.

John and Hannah (Logan) Smith resided in Philadelphia until 1756, when John gave up trade and removed with his family to Burlington, taking up their residence in the house erected by his father in 1729. He continued to take active interest in public affairs, and in 1757 was a subscriber to the "New Jersey Association for Helping the Indians". On December 15, 1753, he was appointed a member of the King's Council for New Jersey. In 1761 he was named as one of the Commissioners to try pirates, and in 1768, with his brother Samuel and Charles Read, was commissioned to take charge of the Seals of the Province of New Jersey, during the absence of Governor William Franklin in England. He died at Burlington, March 16, 1771, in his forty-ninth year.

Robert Proude, the historian, says of John Smith, "He was engaging, open, friendly and undesigning in his address and behavior: of a cheerful and benevolent disposition, well skilled in the laws of his country: and very ready, generous and serviceable in giving his advice and assistance. In his religious character he exhibited an excellent example of true practical Christianity, free from affectation and narrowness of mind. He was in several relations one of the best of neighbors and men."

Issue of John and Hannah (Logan) Smith:—

Sarah Logan Smith, b. Aug. 29, 1749, d. April 23, 1769; m. May 9, 1768, William Dillwyn, of Philadelphia, later of Higham Lodge, county Middlesex, England, and had issue:

Susannah Dillwyn, b. March 3, 1769, d. s. p., Nov. 24, 1819; m. April 16, 1795, Samuel Emlen, of Philadelphia.

James Smith, b. Oct. 15, 1750, d. in Philadelphia, 1833; m. Jan. 13, 1772, Esther Hewlings, daughter of William Hewlings, of Burlington; was for many years a merchant of Burlington county, New Jersey. They had issue:

Hannah Smith, b. Nov. 26, 1773; m. Dec. 11, 1794, Henry S. Drinker, of Philadelphia.

Sarah Logan Smith, b. Sept. 28, 1778, m. Hugh Roberts, of Philadelphia.

John J. Smith, b. July 26, 1780; m. Nov. 6, 1805, Mary Roberts, daughter of George; lived in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Smith, d. young.

William Smith, d. young.

James Smith, d. young.

Charles Logan Smith, b. March 16, 1787, d. May 14, 1811.

Abigail Bowne Smith, b. Dec. 2, 1788; m. Feb. 18, 1813, John Drinker.

Elizabeth Smith, b. August 25, 1790; m. Mordecai Lewis, of Philadelphia.

Susannah Dillwyn Smith, b. March 5, 1792; m. Samuel Allinson, of New Jersey.

James Logan Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1793; m. (first) Elizabeth Alden; (second) Mary Couper, daughter of Dr. James Couper; settled at New Castle, Del.

Hannah Smith, b. Oct. 29, 1753; m. Jan., 1780, John Coxe, of "Oxmeade", Burlington county, N. J.; had a daughter, Hannah Coxe, m. George Davis, M. D., of Ostego, N. Y.

JOHN SMITH, of Green Hill, b. Nov. 2, 1761, d. April 18, 1803; m. April 8, 1784, Gulielma Maria Morris, of whom presently.

JOHN SMITH JR., youngest son of John and Hannah (Logan) Smith, lived at "Green Hill", the country seat established by his grandfather, Hon. Richard Smith, in Burlington county, New Jersey. He married Gulielma Maria Morris, born 1766, died 1826, daughter of William Morris, by his wife Margaret Hill, daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, of the island of Madeira, by his wife Deborah Moore. The children of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith were therefore descended from at least five Provincial Councillors, viz: Thomas Lloyd, first President of Penn's Council; James Logan, both acting Governors of Pennsylvania; Anthony Morris, of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and Richard Smith and John Smith, of the Governor's Council of New Jersey. Among their ancestors were also nearly twice that number who served in the Provincial Assemblies and held high positions in the Provincial affairs of the two Provinces.

Issue of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith:—

Henry Hill Smith, d. young.

Margaret Hill Smith, m. Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Del.

Richard M. Smith, b. June 27, 1788; became the owner of "West Hill", Burlington county, on the death of his cousin, Susannah (Dillwyn) Emlen, in 1819, and d. there Feb. 11, 1826; m. Susanna Collins, daughter of Isaac Collins, the celebrated printer of Trenton, N. J.

Rachel Smith, b. May 26, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1839; m. George Stewardson, a Philadelphia merchant, had issue.

Milcah Martha Smith, d. young.

JOHN JAY SMITH, b. June 16, 1798; m. Rachel C. Pearsall, of whom presently.

Morris Smith, b. Aug. 29, 1801, d. March 28, 1832; m. Caroline M., dau. of Robert Smith, of Abington, Montgomery county, Pa., and was the father of Richard Morris Smith, of Philadelphia, author of the "Burlington Smiths"; m. Anna Kaighn.

JOHN JAY SMITH, son of John and Gulielma Maria (Morris) Smith, born June 16, 1798, was for many years Librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian libraries, and lived a life of literary activity, being the author of a number of books, papers and addresses, among which were, "A summer's Jaunt Across the Water", Philadelphia, 1846, two volumes: "American Historical and Literary Curiosities", and various letters, biographical sketches, etc. He was for a time



Mr. Jay Smith



Lloyd P. Smith

conductor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, *Saturday Bulletin*, *Daily Express*, *Littell's Museum*, and *Walsh's National Gazette*. He also edited "Letters of Dr. Richard Hill", the "Recollections of John Jay Smith", and a number of other works of merit. He resided at "Ivy Lodge" in Philadelphia county, where he died September 23, 1881. He married Rachel C. Pearsall, daughter of Robert Pearsall, of Flushing, Long Island.

Issue of John Jay and Rachel C. (Pearsall) Smith:—

LYOYD PEARSALL SMITH, b. 1822, d. 1886; succeeded his father as librarian, and was for some years conductor of *Lippincott's Magazine*; m. Hannah E. Jones, daughter of Isaac C. Jones, and a descendant of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councilor.

Albanus Smith, b. Sept. 30, 1823, d. March 29, 1842, while a student at the U. of Pa.

Robert Pearsall Smith, m. Hannah Whittall, dau. of John Whittall, a Philadelphia chemist, and now a resident of Oxford, England, her husband being deceased; she was for some years a prominent speaker in Philadelphia and elsewhere on religious and social subjects, and is the author of "Frank, The Record of a Happy Life", "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life", "Bible Readings on Progressive Development of Truth in the Old Testament", "John M. Whittall, The Record of his Life", and a number of other works; Robert Pearsall was also the author of a number of books, one of which was "Account of the Union Meeting for the Promotion of Scriptural Holiness, August 29, to September 7, 1874".

Guilielma Maria Smith, d. young.

Horace John Smith, b. in Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1832; was educated at the U. of Pa.; engaged in importation of china and pottery; in 1865, being in poor health, engaged in farming at George's Hill, Philadelphia; was actively interested in the agricultural department of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; in that year went to California; during years 1883-97, he travelled extensively in Europe; in 1897 took up his residence at Mosely, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where he resided until his death, May 19, 1906; he, however, maintained an active interest in the affairs of his native country and was for many years an active advocate of the establishment of a postal savings bank system in the United States. He m. Oct. 8, 1857, Margaret Longstreth, daughter of William and Mary (Bringhurst) Longstreth, of Philadelphia, and they had four children.

Elizabeth Pearsall Smith, now residing at "Ivy Lodge", Philadelphia, who edited "Recollections of John Jay Smith", and presented to the Philadelphia-Loganian Library some 4000 papers of her father, John Jay Smith.

Rachel Collins Pearsall, wife of John Jay Smith, and mother of the above named children, was a daughter of Robert Pearsall, of Flushing, Long Island, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Collins, of Burlington, and his wife Rachel Budd, an account of whose ancestry is given elsewhere in these volumes.

LLOYD FAMILY

THOMAS LLOYD, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, 1684-88, and 1690-93, though a consistent member of the Society of Friends and a typical representative of that good old Quaker stock of solid respectability and sterling worth without the ostentation of pomp and display, whose home life lent such a peculiar charm to social life of the City of Brotherly Love, in Colonial days, was nevertheless of Royal descent, and traced his ancestry on both maternal and paternal lines back to Edward I., of England, and on more remote paternal lines back through a long line of princes of ancient Britain. The surname of Lloyd had its original with Owen, son of Ievan Teg, otherwise, "Evan the handsome", whose family had owned and occupied Dolobran, Wales, since 1496, and like all the old Welsh families traced its ancestry back to the Dark Ages. Owen Lloyd married Katherine Vaughn, and his brother, David Lloyd, of Dolobran, married Eva, daughter of David Goch Esq., and David Lloyd, son of David and Eva, had son John Lloyd, grandfather of Governor Lloyd, who married Catharine, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd Wyn, whose father, John Lloyd, was a son of Ievan Lloyd and grandson of Owen Lloyd and Katherine Vaughn. John Lloyd, grandfather of Catharine, married Margaret Kynaston, who was a lineal descendant of Edward I., through the following line: Jane, "the fair maid of Kent," granddaughter of Edward I., and daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, married (first) Sir Thomas Holland, who was thereupon made Earl of Kent, and (second) Edward, the Black Prince, becoming by the second marriage the mother of Richard II. Her eldest son, Sir Thomas Holland, who succeeded his father as Earl of Kent and was later Marshall of England, had a daughter Eleanor who married (first) Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, from which marriage descended Edward IV., and (second) Edward Cherleton, Lord of Powys, by whom she had a daughter Joane, who married Sir John Grey, who in 1418, was created Earl of Tankerville. Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, son of Sir John and Joane, married Antigone, daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who was a son of Henry IV., and had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Roger Kynaston Esq., and their son, Humphrey Kynaston, was the father of Margaret Kynaston, who married John Lloyd, as above noted, and whose granddaughter Catharine married another John Lloyd, the grandfather of Thomas Lloyd of Pennsylvania.

Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, Montgomeryshire, Wales, son of John and Catharine, and father of Governor Thomas Lloyd, was born at Dolobran, in 1613. He was a magistrate of Montgomeryshire, and had emblazoned on a panel at Dolobran, his coat-of-arms, with fifteen quarterings, impaled with the arms of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Knockden, and a descendant of the Earls of Derby. The paternal or Lloyd arms were, "azure, a chevron between three cocks argent", and the different quarterings show the descent of Governor Lloyd from the ancient male lines of the Lords of Powys, the Cherletons, Greys and Kynastons. The first quarter of the maternal arms is the shield of the Earls of Derby, differenced with a crescent charged with a crescent,

which indicates that Thomas Stanley was descended from a second son of a second son.

Issue of Charles and Elizabeth (Stanley) Lloyd, of Dolobran:—

Charles, inherited Dolobran, and was ancestor of the Lloyd who founded Lloyd's Banking House, in London;

John, was a clerk in chancery;

THOMAS, came to Pennsylvania, in 1683;

Elizabeth, m. Henry Parry, of Penamser, Merionethshire, Wales.

THOMAS LLOYD was born at Dolobran, Montgomeryshire, Wales about the year 1640, and was sent to Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, January 29, 1661. Both he and his elder brother, Charles, with several others of the gentry of Montgomeryshire, became converted to the faith of the Society of Friends, under the teachings of George Fox in 1663, and both were imprisoned in 1664, and continued nominally prisoners until 1672, when Charles II., by letters patent, dispensed with the laws inflicting punishment for religious offences, when, according to Besse, Charles Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd and others "were discharged from Montgomery Gaol." Thomas Lloyd seems, however, to have enjoyed a nominal liberty during at least a portion of this period, as it covers the date of his marriage, and his wife was permitted to visit him while in prison. Thomas Lloyd was a physician while residing in Wales, and had a large practice. Belonging as he did to the gentry class, and being a man of high intellectual ability, he exercised a wide influence in matters of state, though of the proscribed sect religiously. According to "The Friend", it was at his solicitation that Parliament was induced to abolish the long unused writ "de heretico comburendo", with the operation of which the Friends were threatened. He was tendered high place and influence if he would renounce his religion, but adhered to the faith. In 1681 he and his brother Charles held a public disputation at the town hall of Llanwilling, with Right Rev. William Lloyd, Bishop of Asaph, one of the noted prelates whom James II. committed to the Tower.

Thomas Lloyd and his wife and children embarked from London for Pennsylvania, June 10, 1683, on board the same ship with Francis Daniel Pastorius, the "Sage of Germantown," then on his way to take possession of the lands purchased by the Frankfort Company of William Penn, on which was planted the first German Colony in Pennsylvania. Lloyd and the distinguished German scholar discoursed in Latin and discussed religious and political questions on the voyage, and cemented a friendship that continued through life. They arrived at Philadelphia 6mo. (August) 20, 1683. On December 2, 1683, William Penn appointed Thomas Lloyd Master of Rolls, the office having been created by the Assembly at the request of Penn, its object being to keep an exact record of the laws enacted for the Province, as well as a record of transfers of real estate and other legal documents. Thomas Lloyd was elected a member of the Governor's Council, qualified on 1mo. 20, 1684, and was elected its president. Before sailing for England, in August of the same year, William Penn executed a commission to his Council to act as Governor in his absence, made Thomas Lloyd Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province, and made him, with James Claypoole and Robert Turner, Commissioners of Property, with authority to

grant warrants of survey and issue patents to purchasers of land. The commission, vesting the governing power in Council, terminated in 1688, and though Lloyd desired to be relieved from office, Penn's commission arrived 12mo. 9, 1687-8, vesting the powers of Deputy Governor in Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, John Simcock, Arthur Cooke and John Eckley, and this arrangement continued for ten months, when Penn, having offered Lloyd the Lieutenant Governorship, on his declination of the honor, appointed Capt. John Blackwell, then in New England, the Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Lloyd still retaining the positions of Master of Rolls and Keeper of the Great Seal. The administration of Blackwell was far from satisfactory to the Friends, and there was considerable clash between him and Lloyd as Keeper of the Seal, so that when Thomas Lloyd was returned as a member of the Council by Bucks county in March, 1689, Blackwell presented articles of impeachment against him, and, failing to eject him from the Council, adjourned that body from time to time whenever Lloyd was present. On Penn's return Blackwell resigned, and on 11mo. 2, 1689-90, the Council accepted Penn's ultimatum that the whole Council act as the governing body, elected Thomas Lloyd its president, and made him, as Keeper of the Seal, a member of the county court, ex-officio. He was later commissioned Lieutenant Governor and served until the arrival of Governor Fletcher, when he was offered the second place in the government, but declined. Thomas Lloyd died September 10, 1694, after eleven years residence in Pennsylvania, during eight of which he had served as her chief executive. He was twice married. His first wife, Mary Jones, whom he married 9mo. 9, 1665, at the Friends' Meeting in Shropshire, Wales, died in Philadelphia, and he married (second) Patience Story, a widow of New York, who survived him.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd:—

- Hannah, b. Sept. 21, 1666, m. John Delaval, Provincial Councillor, 1692, (second)
 Richard Hill, Provincial Councillor, 1704-28;
 Rachel, b. Jan. 20, 1667, m. Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor, 1714-43;
 Mordecai, b. Dec. 7, 1669, d. s. p. 1694, lost at sea;
 John, b. Feb. 3, 1671, d. s. p. at Jamaica, 1692;
 Mary, b. March 27, 1674, m. Isaac Norris, Provincial Councillor, 1709-34, Speaker of Assembly, etc.;
 THOMAS, b. Sept. 15, 1675, d. 1718, m. Sarah Young; of whom presently;
 Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1677, d. July 22, 1704, m. April 9, 1700, Daniel Zachary. Her son Lloyd Zachary, b. 1701, was first physician of Pennsylvania Hospital;
 Margaret, b. May 5, 1680, d. Sept. 13, 1693;
 DEBORAH, b. March 1, 1682, m. Mordecai Moore; his second wife;
 Samuel, b., Philadelphia, 1684; d. young.

THOMAS LLOYD, son of Governor Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd, born in Great Britain, September 15, 1675, was a merchant of Goodmansfield, London, and died there prior to 12mo. 17, 1717, at which date his widow obtained a certificate from London Meeting to Philadelphia. She was Sarah Young, born November 2, 1676, and died in Philadelphia.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Young) Lloyd:—

- Peter, b. in London, came from Bristol, England, to Philadelphia, 1718, Common Councilman 1729-44, merchant; m. Mercy Masters, 1729; d. Feb. 16, 1744-5;
 Mary, d. unm., Sept. 17, 1775;
 THOMAS, of whom presently;

John, d. s. p., Philadelphia;
 Mordecai, b. Sept. 6, 1708, m. Hannah Fishbourne;
 Anne, m. John Mathews, d. s. p.;
 Charles, d. s. p., June 8, 1745.

THOMAS LLOYD, second son of Thomas and Sarah (Young) Lloyd, born in London, England, came to Philadelphia with his mother, in 1718, married, 12mo. 23, 1734, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Susannah, widow of Dr. Edward Owen and daughter of Philip Kearney, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Lionel Britain, who came from Almy, Bucks county, England, and settled in Bucks county in 1680, removing later to Philadelphia, where he died in 1721. Thomas Lloyd was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and died there, May 4, 1754.

Issue of Thomas and Susannah (Kearney-Owen) Lloyd:—

Sarah, d. Aug. 9, 1788, m., Dec. 13, 1757, William Moore, native of Isle of Man, Member Council of Safety, 1776, Board of War, 1777; Delegate to Continental Congress, 1777; Member Supreme Executive Council, 1779, Vice-president, 1779, President, 1781; Judge High Court of Appeals, 1783; Member Assembly, 1784; died 1793;
 Susannah, m. Thomas Wharton, President Supreme Executive Council, 1777-8; d. Oct. 24, 1772.

DEBORAH LLOYD, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Lloyd, born March 1, 1682, married, September 12, 1704, Mordecai Moore, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, "practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery", who had come to America with Lord Baltimore as his family physician. He received through Lord Baltimore, large grants of land, and held under him various offices of honor and trust. Deborah Lloyd was his second wife, and his son by the former marriage, Richard Moore, M. D., at one time engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and member of Common Council of that city in 1716, had married Deborah Lloyd's niece, Margaret, daughter of Provincial Councillor Samuel Preston by his wife Rachel Lloyd, sister of Deborah, as shown in narrative of the Preston family. Mordecai Moore died in Maryland in 1721.

Issue of Mordecai and Deborah (Lloyd) Moore:—

DEBORAH MOORE, b. June 2, 1705, m. Dr. Richard Hill, Jr., of whom presently;
 Hannah Moore, b. Oct. 18, 1706, d. Oct. 26, 1706;
 Mary Moore, b. Aug. 29, 1708, d. Nov. 3, 1760, unm.;
 Hester Moore, b. Aug. 30, 1710, d. young;
 Elizabeth Moore, b. Oct. 11, 1712, d. young;
 Rachel Moore, b. June 18, 1714, d. July 16, 1796, unm.

DEBORAH MOORE, eldest child of Mordecai and Deborah (Lloyd) Moore, born in Maryland, June 2, 1705, died on Island of Madeira, December 19, 1751. She married, at South River, Maryland, February 9, 1720-1, Dr. Richard Hill, son of Henry Hill of Maryland, by his wife Mary, daughter of Levin Denwood, and nephew and heir of Richard Hill of Philadelphia, Provincial Councillor, 1704-1728, who had married Hannah Lloyd, another daughter of Thomas Lloyd. Dr. Richard Hill was born at South River, Maryland, in 1698. He studied medicine, practiced at his native place for some years, and also engaged in the shipping trade at that point. He met with severe financial losses, became heavily involved in debt, and with the hope of retrieving his fortunes, removed with his

family to Funchal, Island of Madeira, and engaged in the wine trade there. He was very successful in this venture, and in addition to paying his creditors in full of principal and interest, and establishing his sons and sons-in-law in a thriving business, acquired a comfortable competence, and returned to Philadelphia to live with his daughters, and died there January 29, 1762.

Issue of Dr. Richard and Deborah (Moore) Hill:—

Richard Hill, b. Jan. 28, 1721-2, d. unm. in Madeira, March 18, 1754. Was a merchant at Philadelphia a number of years, and a large landholder there, in Bucks county and elsewhere, having with his sister Hannah been named as residuary legatee under will of his granduncle Richard Hill Sr., before mentioned, Provincial Councillor;

Hannah Hill, b. Feb. 25, 1723-4, d. s. p. Jan. 27, 1799; m. her cousin, Samuel Preston, M. D., son of Richard and Margaret (Preston) Moore, and grandson of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor, by his wife Rachel, dau. of Thomas Lloyd. Samuel Preston Moore was treasurer of Province of Pennsylvania, 1755-1768. Left no issue;

Mary Hill, b. Oct. 28, 1725, d. s. p. in London, England, Feb. 11, 1799; m. Thomas Lamar, of Madeira, member of firm of Hill, Lamar & Brissett, merchants, Philadelphia and Madeira, composed of sons and sons-in-law of Dr. Richard Hill. Mr. Lamar d. Madeira, April 1, 1792, his widow joined her sister Harriet in London, and d. there 1799;

Deborah Hill, b. Feb. 9, 1727, d. Feb. 22, 1728;

Deborah, b. Aug. 31, 1728, d. at Madeira, April 23, 1763; m. Robert Brissett, another member of firm of Hill, Lamar & Brissett; d., Madeira, Nov. 3, 1801;

Harriet Hill, b. Dec. 31, 1729, d. at Bath, England, Feb. 22, 1795; m., July 21, 1755, John Scott, merchant, of London, England;

Rachel Hill, b. May 8, 1731, d. July 10, 1731;

Henry Hill, b. Sept. 18, 1732, d. Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1798; sent to Scotland to be educated, on coming of age joined his father in Madeira, and engaged in trade with his brothers and brothers-in-law, returning later to Philadelphia as representative of firm of Hill, Lamar & Brissett; an original member of the First City Troop; became Member of Assembly, etc. M. Anne, dau. of Reese Meredith, of Philadelphia;

RACHEL HILL, b. April 2, 1735, d. May 17, 1796; m. April 17, 1759, Richard Wells, of Philadelphia, merchant, b. near Hull, England, July 22, 1734, son of Dr. Gideon Wells, of Cottiness, by his wife Mary, dan. of Richard Partridge, Esq., of London, at one time Agent for the Colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, at London, England. Richard Wells came to America in 1750, and resided some time in Burlington, N. J., later removing to Philadelphia, where he was a prominent merchant. Was Secretary of American Philosophical Society, Director of Library Company, member Pennsylvania Assembly, and for a long time cashier of Bank of North America.

MARGARET HILL, b. Nov. 2, 1737, m. William Morris, of whom presently;

Sarah Hill, b. Feb. 14, 1738, d. s. p. Nov. 30, 1826; m. Oct. 16, 1759, George Diiwyn, and resided at Burlington, N. J.

Milcah Martha Hill, b. at Madeira, Sept. 29, 1740, d. s. p. Aug. 24, 1829; m. Charles Moore, M. D., of Montgomery county, Pa., a grandson of Samuel Preston Moore.

Issue of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Wells:—

Richard Wells, b. June 10, 1760, d. June 20, 1760;

Samuel Preston Wells, b. July 7, 1763, d. Aug. 26, 1763;

Mary Wells, b. Burlington, Sept. 4, 1764, m. Benjamin Wistar Morris, son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris of Philadelphia, and their son Samuel Wells Morris, was Judge of District Court, of Tioga county, Pa;

Gideon Hill Wells, of Wellsborough, Pa., b. Sept. 20, 1765; m. Hannah Wain;

Hannah Wells, b. Nov. 10, 1769, d., Philadelphia, June 29, 1790;

William Hill Wells, d. 1829; m. Elizabeth Dagworthy; U. S. Senator from Delaware, 1804 and 1813-17.

MARGARET HILL, daughter of Dr. Richard and Deborah (Moore) Hill, of the Island of Madeira, born November 2, 1737, spent a portion of her girlhood in Philadelphia. She married there, September 1, 1758, William, son of John and

Mary (Sutton) Morris, of Spring Mill, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, grandson of Anthony and Phoebe Guest Morris, of Philadelphia, great-grandson of Anthony Morris, member of Provincial Council, 1695-6, early Colonial merchant and Mayor of Philadelphia. William Morris was the eldest child of John and Mary, and was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1735. Prior to his marriage to Margaret Hill, in a letter written to her father, then in Madeira, he states that he is engaged in the dry-goods trade, but purposed going into the "general trade" in the near future. He was an enterprising and public-spirited man of good education and fine intellectual traits. He was a signer of Provincial paper money in 1757, an early contributor to the establishment of Pennsylvania Hospital, and was admitted a member of colony in Schuylkill, October 7, 1761. He died April 14, 1766, less than eight years after his marriage, and four months before the birth of his youngest child. On June 7, 1770, Margaret (Hill) Morris removed from Philadelphia to Burlington, New Jersey, with her four surviving children, and took up her residence with her sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and George Dilwyn. She later bought the house of Gov. William Franklin on the bank of the Delaware, sold under the confiscation acts, and lived there to old age. In her later days she was much afflicted with rheumatism, finally becoming practically helpless. After the death of her son Dr. John Morris, in 1793, she took her granddaughter, Margaret Morris, to live with her and she was her constant companion until her marriage in 1810, after which her place was supplied by another granddaughter, Martha Milcah Smith. Margaret Morris was a lifelong attendant of Friends' Meeting, being frequently carried to the Meeting House, but a few doors from her Burlington home, by her grandchildren, after she had become helpless, in a wicker chair. She was a woman of excellent mind and character, and universally revered. The daughter of a skillful physician, she possessed considerable knowledge of medical science, and frequently ministered to her family and others in an emergency.

Issue of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris:—

Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1759, d. Sept. 29, 1760;

JOHN MORRIS, M. D., twin to above; of whom presently;

Deborah Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1760, d. March 17, 1822; m. (first) Nov. 11, 1789, Benjamin Smith; (second) Nov. 9, 1809, Isaac Collins, of Trenton, N. J., printer;

Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1762, d. Dec. 6, 1841; m. (first) March 17, 1786, Mary Mifflin; (second) Oct. 25, 1798, Mary Smith;

Mary Morris, b. June 19, 1764, d. Feb. 14, 1765;

Gulielma Maria Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1766, d. Sept. 9, 1826, m., April 8, 1784, John Smith, Jr.

DR. JOHN MORRIS, eldest son of William and Margaret, born in Philadelphia September 28, 1759, lost his father at the age of seven years, and was reared under the care of his noble mother, principally at Burlington. Making choice of the medical profession, in which his maternal ancestors had excelled, he took up his studies with Dr. Charles Moore, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who had married his mother's sister. On obtaining his degree, he began the practice of medicine at Burlington, and was quite successful from the start. However, he soon after located in Philadelphia, where he became an exceedingly popular and successful physician. He was located in 1785 at No. 27 Chestnut street, but by 1791, had removed to No. 11 Pear street, where he died of yellow

fever, September 8, 1793, in the arms of his devoted mother, who had come from Burlington to nurse him and remained to close the eyes of his wife, also a victim to the pestilence, eight days later.

Dr. John Morris was one of the founders of the College of Physicians instituted in 1787, and incorporated in 1789, and his name is one of those engraved on the tablet erected there to commemorate that fact; it also appears on another tablet, as one of those who "fell a martyr to the pestilence." Dr. Morris married at Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, October 8, 1783, Abigail, daughter of Benedict and Sarah Dorsey, of Philadelphia, who followed him to the grave, September 16, 1793, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving four small children.

Issue of Dr. John and Abigail (Dorsey) Morris:—

Sarah, b. 1784, d. 1794;

William Stanton, b. Nov. 24, 1785, d. unm. in 1819;

Benedict, b. March 27, 1787, d. Nov. 13, 1790;

Martha Milcah, b. Aug. 24, 1788, d. Jan. 26, 1826; m. (first) Thomas Lawrie; (second) Jacob B. Clarke;

Mary, b. 1790, d. inf.

MARGARET MORRIS, b. Aug. 18, 1792, d. April 22, 1832, of whom presently.

MARGARET MORRIS, youngest child of Dr. John Morris, who was but a little over a year old at the death of both of her parents, was taken and reared by her grandmother, Margaret (Hill) Morris, at Burlington, New Jersey, where she married, October 4, 1810, Isaac Collins Jr., eleventh child of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins. He was born at Trenton, New Jersey, October 31, 1787, and was reared to mercantile pursuits, serving an apprenticeship of six years with the well-known firm of Mott & Bowne, at New York. At the age of twenty-one, he went as supercargo on the brig "Dean", to St. Mary's on the Georgia coast, and probably made a few subsequent trips in the same capacity for his old employers. He then returned to New York city, and entered into partnership with Samuel Mott, in the manufacture of flour for the wholesale market, and did a large and profitable business. He made a trading voyage to Eastport and the Bay of Fundy, having charge of ten vessels.

On his marriage to Margaret Morris in 1810, Isaac Collins Jr. took up his residence in New York City, and engaged in the publishing business. The well known firm of Isaac Collins & Company, printers and publishers of books, etc., were so successful that, at the age of thirty-four years, Isaac retired from the business and devoted himself to philanthropic and charitable enterprises. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Eye Dispensary in New York, and the Just Saving Fund of that city.

In 1828, he removed to Philadelphia, principally on account of his wife's failing health, and at once became prominently identified with various institutions there. He was a member of Board of Managers of House of Refuge; director of public school system; one of the founders of Haverford College, for the higher education of the children of Friends; was identified with all leading Charitable institutions of the city, and took a prominent part in the temperance and anti-slavery cause. He was one of those who instituted the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children.

Margaret (Morris) Collins died in Philadelphia, April 22, 1832, and Isaac married (second) January 28, 1835, Rebecca, daughter of John Singer, a prom-

inent merchant of Philadelphia. She was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and died in April of 1892 at the age of eighty-seven years. He died January 15, 1863.

Issue of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins:—

William Morris Collins, b. July 19, 1811, d. Oct. 30, 1864; m. Nov. 7, 1839, Eliza C. Cope; Martha Lawrie Collins, b. July 21, 1813, d. May 6, 1887; m. Oct. 3, 1833, John B. Bispham;

Gulielma Maria Collins, b. Aug. 28, 1815, d. Feb. 4, 1867; m., June 5, 1839, Philip B. Chase;

Henry Hill Collins, b. March 3, 1818, d. s. p. July 20, 1840;

Alfred Morris Collins, b. Jan. 11, 1820, m. Nov. 22, 1843, Hannah Evans;

FREDERIC COLLINS, b. Jan. 21, 1822, d. Nov. 27, 1892; m. Letitia Poultney Dawson; of whom presently;

Isaac Collins, Jr., b. May 2, 1824, m. Dec. 9, 1847, Elizabeth B. K. Earle;

Theodore Collins, b. July 27, 1826, d. Sept. 4, 1826;

Margaret Morris Collins, b. Aug. 18, 1829, d. April 6, 1863; m. June 1, 1853, Oliver K. Earle;

Percival Collins, b. Dec. 19, 1831, d. May 7, 1872; m. Oct. 5, 1856, Sarah Levick.

FREDERIC COLLINS, sixth child of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins, born in New York City, January 21, 1822, came with his parents to Philadelphia, at the age of six years, and resided there the remainder of his life. He was educated at Haverford, and on his marriage, in 1844, became a member of firm of M. L. Dawson & Co., of which his father-in-law, Mordecai Lewis Dawson, was a member of board of managers and president of the House of Refuge, from 1869 until his death, November 27, 1892.

Mr. Collins later withdrew from the firm and started the brokerage business with Samuel Huston, but in a short time returned to his old firm, the name of which was changed to Massey, Collins and Company. He remained a member of this firm until 1866, achieving eminent financial success. He later became president of the McKean and Elk County Land and Improvement Company, was also a member of banking firm of Elliott, Collins & Company, until 1873. He was a member of board of managers, House of Refuge, from 1869 until his death, November 27, 1892.

Frederic Collins married, August 28, 1844, Letitia Poultney Dawson, daughter of Mordecai L. Dawson, a descendant of Robert Dawson, an early Colonial merchant of Philadelphia, who came from Ireland in 1735, and married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, March 5, 1738, Mary Warner. He died August 2, 1746. His widow married, August 6, 1751, George Morrison, and through this marriage was the grandmother of George Morrison Coates, one of Philadelphia's prominent business men of a later date.

Issue of Frederic and Letitia Poultney (Dawson) Collins:—

Elizabeth Dawson Collins, b. 1847, m. June 3, 1869, Charles F. Hulse, who d. Aug. 28, 1876; they had issue:—

Letitia Collins Hulse, b. June 1, 1870, m. April 28, 1892, Samuel Bowman Wheeler, had issue, Samuel Bowman Wheeler, Jr., b. Feb. 22, 1893; Frederic Collins Wheeler, b. March 30, 1894; and Elizabeth Dawson Wheeler, b. May 7, 1897;

Margaret Morris Hulse, b. April 22, 1873, who m. Nov. 2, 1892, Burnet Landreth, Jr., and had issue: Burnet Landreth 3d, b. Sept. 25, 1899; Letitia Landreth, b. Aug. 7, 1903;

Anne Morrison Collins, b. July 26, 1849, m. April, 1890, Morris Earle; had no issue;

Frederic Collins, Jr., b. Feb. 4, 1868, m. June 19, 1895, Lillie Moffit Brown, who d. April, 1896, by whom he had issue:—

Frederic Collins, 3d., b. March 25, 1896;

He m. (second), Nov. 17, 1897, Janet Rae, who d. Feb. 15, 1906; by her he had issue:—

Dawson Rae Collins, b. Dec. 21, 1898;

Marjorie Janet Collins, b. April 1, 1900.

MORRIS FAMILY

Anthony Morris, founder of the American branch of the prominent Philadelphia family of the name, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, England, August 23, 1654, baptized August 25, 1654, at St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney. He was a son of Anthony Morris, mariner, of Welsh origin, who at the date of birth of his son Anthony, was residing in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, but later removed to Barbados, and was lost at sea when on his return voyage in 1655 or 1656. He was born about the year 1630, and probably was a son of another Anthony Morris, of Reading, Berkshire, born about 1600. He married Elizabeth Senior, who soon after her husband's death made a voyage to Barbados, in connection with the settlement of his estate, and died there in 1660, when her only child, Anthony Morris, first above mentioned, was aged six years. Anthony Morris spent his boyhood days in the city of London, and, prior to arriving at his majority, united himself with the Society of Friends, becoming a member of Savoy Meeting, in the Strand, which was connected with the Westminster Monthly Meeting. On 12mo. (February) 2, 1675-6, he declared intentions of marriage with Mary Jones, belonging to the same Meeting and they were married, 1mo. (March) 30, 1676. They continued to reside in London until near the close of the year 1682, and four children were born to them there, Susanna, Mary, and two who were named for the father, all of whom died there except the last. On 8mo. (October) 4, 1682, they laid before the Meeting at Savoy their intentions of removing themselves to America, and asked for a certificate to Friends' Meeting at Burlington, "New West Jerisie." The certificate was granted on 9mo. (November) 1, 1682, and they embarked for the Delaware river, in which they arrived in the latter part of February, 1682-3, and took up their home in Burlington. Anthony Morris purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Burlington county, fronting on the Delaware, two miles below the town, and also owned several town lots. In the latter part of 1685, or early in 1686, he removed to Philadelphia and began his successful career as a merchant. Three more children were born by his first wife to him in America, John in Burlington, 2mo. 17, 1685, and Samuel and James in Philadelphia. His first wife died in Philadelphia, 8mo. (October) 3, 1688, and he married (second) at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8mo. (October) 28, 1689, Agnes, widow of Cornelius Bom, who had been married three times previously. She died 5mo. (July) 26, 1692, and he married (third) at Newport, Rhode Island, 11mo. (January) 18, 1693-4. Mary, widow of Thomas Coddington, son of Gov. William Coddington, of Rhode Island, and daughter of John Howard, formerly of Yorkshire, England. Anthony early became identified with the affairs of the embryo city, and on its incorporation, 3mo. 20, 1691, was named in the charter as one of the first aldermen. On September 6, 1692, he was commissioned Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphans' Court. On February 10, 1697-8, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the public school, and was afterward named in the charter as one of first Board of Overseers. When the new charter was granted in 1711, he was named as one of the Overseers, and the

family has been represented on the board for many generations. He was elected a member of the Provincial Council in 1695, and re-elected in 1696. He was named as one of the original Board of Aldermen in city charter of 1701, and October 5, 1703, was elected Mayor, serving one year. He was elected to Colonial Assembly, May 10, 1698, and served until October 1, 1704. He was closely associated in business and official circles with his brother-in-law, Edward Shippen, who had married Rebecca, widow of Francis Richardson, formerly Rebecca Howard, a sister of Anthony Morris' third wife, Mary Coddington. In 1687 Anthony Morris established a brewery in Philadelphia, and he and his descendants carried on the brewing business on an extensive scale for many years. Anthony Morris was a preacher among Friends and travelled extensively in the ministry in New England and other parts of the colonies, and also visited the meeting in London, where he first became a member of the Society. He died of apoplexy, October 23, 1721. His third wife died September 25, 1699, and he married (fourth) October 30, 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Luke and Sarah Watson. In the old family Bible of Anthony Morris is the following entry:

"May 16, 1677, Was baptised three children of Luke and Sarah Watson att the Fort att New York, by the Dutch Minister, viz:—Sarah, Elizabeth, and Isaac, the aforesaid Elizabeth being then about three and a half years old. This note sent hither by Samuel Bowne, who searched the records for the same."

Elizabeth (Watson) Morris survived her husband over forty-five years, dying February 2, 1767, in her ninety-fourth year.

Issue of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris were:—

Susanna, b. in London, d. there at age of six years;

Mary, d. at age of one year;

Anthony, d. at age of one year;

ANTHONY, b. at London, March 15, 1682, d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1763; m. May 10, 1704, Phoebe Guest;

John, b. at Burlington, N. J., April 17, 1685, d. June 12, 1690;

Samuel, b. Philadelphia, February 28, 1686-7, d. Nov. 2, 1689;

James, b. July 8, 1688, d. Dec. 31, 1747, at Duck Creek, Del.; m. March 8, 1709-10, Margaret Cook.

Issue of Anthony and Mary (Howard-Coddington) Morris:—

William, b. July 23, 1695, d. Nov. 6, 1776; m. (first) Feb. 14, 1718-19, Sarah Dury; (second) Nov. 2, 1752, Rebecca Cadwalader;

Elizabeth, b. 4mo. 28, 1697, m. (first) 10mo. 13, 1716, Samuel Lewis; (second) William Dury;

Joseph, b. May 12, 1699, d. July 25, 1699.

Issue of Anthony and Elizabeth (Watson) Morris:—

Isaac, b. Dec. 24, 1701, d. Philadelphia, after Oct. 24, 1755;

Sarah, b. Feb. 16, 1703-4, d. Oct. 24, 1775, unmarried;

Israel, b. Dec. 25, 1705, d. Philadelphia, 1729;

Luke, b. Oct. 25, 1707, d. Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1793; m. April 1749-50, Mary Richards;

Hannah, b. July 4, 1717, d. Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1741, unmarried.

ANTHONY MORRIS, eldest son of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris, born

in London, England, 1mo. (March) 15, 1681-2, came to New Jersey with his parents when less than a year old, and removed with them to Philadelphia, (where he was destined to take an important part in city and Colonial affairs) at the age of four years. At the age of fourteen years, according to the custom of the times, he was apprenticed to Henry Badcock and Mary, his wife, to learn the brewing business. Under the terms of his indenture, he was to serve seven years from February 29, 1695-6. Soon after attaining his majority he became associated with his father in the brewing business, and continued to carry on that business, probably during his whole life, but he early became interested in other business ventures, notably, that of owner and proprietor of iron furnaces and forges in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works in 1727, which commenced operations in the autumn of that year. He was one of the founders and owner of two sixteenth shares in the Pool forge on Manatawny creek in Berks county, 1731, and also owned one-twelfth interest in a large furnace at Colebrookdale on the Manatawny, which supplied the forge. On June 20, 1729, with Thomas Lambert, John Porterfield and James Trent, he founded a forge on the Assunpink, at Trenton, New Jersey, which was probably supplied from the Durham furnace, in which both he and Trent held an interest. He also purchased at about the same date a tract of land on the Assunpink, with privilege of erecting corn mills, grist mills and saw mills. In 1724 he became part owner of the mills, and a forge with 400 acres of land, at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks county, and in 1736, with Benjamin Canby, who conducted a forge there for several years, was granted by proprietaries' Commissioners the privilege of a tract of land in the Manor of Highlands, on the Delaware river, for erecting a storehouse and wharf below the ferry, with privilege of a road thereto, for convenience of carrying flour and other goods and merchandise by water on the said river. He was one of the largest land owners in Pennsylvania, continuing until late in life, either alone or in association with others, to purchase large tracts of land in different parts of the Province. He was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, October 4, 1715, but does not seem to have taken his seat until July 30, 1716; the term at that date was for life, and when he was elected by Council as an Alderman, September 29, 1726, he declined, preferring to retain his seat in Council. He was, however, again chosen, October 2, 1733, as Alderman and then accepted and served until elected Mayor of the city, October 3, 1738, which latter position he filled for one year. He was commissioned Associate Justice of the City Courts, October 2, 1733, and on his retirement from the mayoralty became Justice of the Orphans' Court. He was elected Overseer of Public Schools, 3mo. 18, 1725, and served in that capacity until his death, September 23, 1763. He was elected Mayor a second time, October 6, 1747, but not desiring to serve, absented himself from home, and after a vain attempt to find him, in which those charged with serving the notice upon him visited his iron works in Berks county, New Jersey, and elsewhere in search of him, William Atwood was selected in his stead. In Colonial affairs he filled the same prominent position as in city affairs. He was elected to represent Philadelphia in Colonial Assembly in 1721, first taking his seat on October 14, 1721, a few days before the death of his honored father. Like his father, he at once took a prominent part in affairs of state. He was actively identified with the issue of paper

currency, and was, March 23, 1723, named by Assembly as one of the signers of "Bills of Credit", as this early issue of paper money was designated. He was re-elected to the Assembly for years 1722-3-4-5, and sat until the close of the session 6mo. 6, 1726. In endeavoring, as an Alderman and Magistrate, to suppress a riot in the streets of Philadelphia, during the exciting and bitter contest for election of members of Assembly in 1742, he was knocked down, "and nearly murdered" as shown by numerous depositions presented at the next Assembly. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and the old Mansion House, on Second street above Arch, where he and his family resided for many years and where he died, was the scene of many notable gatherings of the elite of the city and colony, with whom the family were prominently associated, where he and his estimable wife dispensed the broadest hospitality.

Anthony Morris married in Philadelphia, 3mo. (May) 10, 1704, Phoebe, daughter of George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest, born 7 mo. (September) 28, 1685, died March 18, 1768. She was for many years an elder of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and a woman of many rare and exalted virtues. "She died on the same spot on which she was born and was buried in the same grave with the husband with whom she had lived upwards of sixty years in the highest degree of conjugal affection." Among the "Pemberton Papers", in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, (vol. viii, p. 2), is a deed dated March 14, 1672, by which Joane Guest, of Birmingham, county Warwick, England, relict of John Guest, late of Birmingham, deceased, conveys to William Bailyes, of Birmingham, and William Whyton, also of Birmingham, a tract of land in county Warwick, in trust for George Guest, son of said Joane and John and Alice his wife, a daughter of the said William Bailyes, which deed recites that said John Guest by will devised to his second son, George Guest, land purchased by him of Nicholas Farkson and William Bailyes, father of the above mentioned William, married, January 26, 1612, Alice Sommerland, and had the following children:—

Joane, bap. June 15, 1617;
 Margerie, bap. Feb. 27, 1619;
 WILLIAM, bap. Dec. 15, 1622, of whom presently;
 Alice, bap. Jan. 14, 1626;
 Ann, bap. May 17, 1629.

William Bailyes, only son, married Alice, dau. of Thomas Chanders, and had two sons and six daughters, viz:—

William, d. y.;
 John, m. Feb. 20, 1671-2, Sarah Dyke, of London, at Peel Mtg., and had John, d. unm.
 Samuel, of Evesham, d. s. p., and Hannah, m. Samuel Freeth;
 Mary, m. Barnet Parks, surgeon of Dudley, d. s. p.;
 Sarah, m. John Guest;
 Elizabeth, m. June 17, 1673, William Hard, of Kingston;
 Rebecca, m. Thomas Rose, or Ross, of Birmingham;
 Phoebe, m. Constantine Young, of Leominster;
 Alice, m. George Guest, before mentioned.

George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest emigrated to Burlington, New Jersey, 1680, and were neighbors of Anthony Morris Sr. and his wife, during the residence of

the latter at Burlington. Having heard that her sister, Elizabeth Hard, was on the way to America, and "designed to Philadelphia", Alice Guest prevailed upon her husband to remove to Philadelphia, and, the ancient chronicles of the family recite, "had just got settled in a cave on the bank of the Delaware, when the sister Elizabeth arrived." Here Phoebe Guest, who later became the wife of Anthony Morris Jr., was born September 28, 1685. Her father died in the latter part of the same year, and the widow, Alice Guest, later built a house near the spot of their first rude domicile and resided there until her death in August, 1705. Her elder sister, Elizabeth Hard, lived to the age of ninety-three years. Both were members of the Society of Friends.

Issue of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris were:—

ANTHONY, b. Feb. 14, 1705-6, d. Oct. 2, 1780, of whom presently;
 James, b. Sept. 8, 1707, d. Jan. 29, 1750-1; m. March 12, 1729-30, Elizabeth Kearney;
 John, b. June 23, 1709, d. Feb. 3, 1782; m. April 18, 1734, Mary Sutton;
 Samuel, b. Sept. 20, 1710, d. October 7, 1710;
 Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1711, d. March 31, 1782; m. May 26, 1737, Hannah Cadwalader;
 Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1713, d. Oct. 31, 1759; m. Nov. 9, 1732, Samuel Powell;
 Joseph, b. March 10, 1714-5, d. July 1, 1785; m. Feb. 18, 1741-2, Martha Fitzwater;
 (second) Nov. 7, 1765, Hannah Mickle.
 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 21, 1716; m. Sept. 6, 1739, Benjamin Shoemaker;
 Benjamin, b. Dec. 30, 1717, d. Sept. 7, 1719;
 Phoebe, b. July 4, 1721, d. May 5, 1722;
 Susanna, b. Sept. 27, 1722, d. Aug. 13, 1724;
 Deborah, b. Feb. 13, 1723-4, d. March 31, 1793, unm.;
 Benjamin, M. D., b. May 7, 1725, d. May 14, 1755, unm.;
 A daughter, d. unm. July 19, 1726.

WILLIAM MORRIS, eldest son of Anthony Morris by third marriage with Mary Coddington, born in Philadelphia, 5mo. (July) 23, 1695, died there November 6, 1776, was one of the most prominent members of the family, but his long career of usefulness and honor was largely spent outside of the city of his birth. Early in life he engaged in mercantile trade with the West Indies, and removed to the island of Barbados, where he married 4mo. (June) 14, 1718, a rich heiress, Sarah Dury, of Speightstown, Barbados. On 7mo. (September) 5, 1728, he brought a certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Heathescoate Bay, Barbados, to Philadelphia, but soon after located at Trenton, New Jersey, where his half sister, formerly Mary Coddington, daughter of his mother by first marriage, now the widow of Col. William Trent, was largely interested in real estate, purchased by her distinguished husband, who had died in 1724. William Morris purchased of the Trent estate 500 acres of land on the Assunpink, including mills thereon erected, and made his permanent home in Trenton for nearly the whole of the remainder of his life and is there buried. He, however, sold a large part of his valuable real estate there in 1733 to Col. George Thomas, of the island of Antigua, and again engaged in West India trade, with Joseph Callender, a prominent West India trader, taking his certificate from Chesterfield Friends' Meeting dated 9mo. (November) 1, 1733; he sailed for Barbados, and was absent for two years, returning by way of England, bringing certificate from Bristol Meeting, England, produced at Chesterfield Meeting, 8mo. (October) 2, 1735. He took an active interest in the affairs of the growing Jersey city; was one of a committee to build the Friends' Meeting House at Trenton in 1737;

was appointed by Governor Lewis Morris in 1739 Judge of the Hunterdon County Courts, a position he vainly sought to be relieved from; was one of the first Council of the city of Trenton at its incorporation in 1746, and four years later was unanimously chosen by the Governor and Council for a position in the Council, but was never commissioned. His wife Sarah died August 26, 1750, in her fifty-sixth year, having been born 12mo. 26, 1694. He married (second) November 2, 1752, Rebecca, daughter of John and Martha Cadwalader, sister of Hannah Cadwalader, who had married in 1737 his nephew, Samuel Morris. She died October 9, 1764, and he November 6, 1776.

Issue of William and Sarah (Dury) Morris:—

William Morris, b. Barbados, Oct. 18, 1719; m. Oct. 5, 1752, Rebecca Peters;

Mary Morris, b. Barbados, May 30, 1721, d. June 5, 1721;

SARAH MORRIS, b. Barbados, Sept. 9, 1722, d. 1746; m. 8mo. (October) 1745, Joseph Richardson, of whom presently;

Mary Morris, b. Barbados, Dec. 15, 1724, d. Aug., 1726;

Anthony Morris, b. Oct. 31, 1727, d. March 10, 1804; m. Dec., 1746, Sarah Cramner;

Mercy Morris, b. Trenton, N. J., June 9, 1731, d. Feb. 15, 1775; m. Dr. Horton;

Joseph Morris, b. Trenton, Nov. 25, 1733, d. Feb. 15, 1733-4;

Israel Morris, b. Trenton, April 13, 1738, d. April 3, 1818; m. (first) Feb. 19, 1761, Phoebe Brown; (second) Sarah Bond;

Joseph Morris, b. Trenton, July 19, 1739, d. Aug. 14, 1739.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, who married, October, 1745, Sarah, eldest surviving daughter of William and Sarah (Dury) Morris, was a son of John and Ann Richardson, and was born at the family residence on Christiana creek, 10mo. (December) 6, 1706. His father had expected him to join him in the West India trade and had built him a house at Christiana, but he settled in Philadelphia, where he became a prominent business man, filling many positions of trust and representing the city in the Colonial Assembly from 1763 to his death, November 17, 1770. His wife, Sarah Morris, died about a year after her marriage and soon after the birth of their only child, and he never remarried.

SARAH RICHARDSON, only child of Joseph and Sarah (Morris) Richardson, born October 11, 1746, died March 13, 1825; married, May 22, 1771, Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Mary (Shoemaker) Waln, and grandson of Nicholas Waln, who came from Chapelcroft, near Settle, Yorkshire, and was a member of the first Provincial Assembly, 1682-3, and served for many years thereafter in the Assembly, first from Bucks county and later from Philadelphia. The descendants of Sarah Richardson Waln will be given in this volume under the head of Waln Family.

ANTHONY MORRIS, eldest son of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1705-6, on arriving at manhood became associated with his father in the brewing business, to which the father, owing to the multiplicity of his business interests, was able to give but little attention. Becoming interested in a business venture in the Barbados, he took a certificate from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Barbados, dated 12mo. (February) 28, 1728-9, and remained on the Islands six months. Returning to Philadelphia, he again gave his attention to the brewing business, and became a partner with his father, December 10, 1741. He was a large land owner in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and like his father was actively associated with the

business and official life of the city, and held a high place in the social life of Philadelphia in the palmy days of her prosperity during the years preceding the war for independence. He maintained a city house and two country seats, one, "Peckham" in district of Southwark, and the other, "Solitude" in the same district, and numbered among his friends and associates the most aristocratic families in America. He was admitted a member of the "Colony in Schuylkill," May 1, 1748, of which his son, Capt. Samuel Morris, was later a distinguished member and Governor for a long term of years. He was elected an Overseer of Public Schools, 8mo. 8, 1742, and resigned 2mo. 23, 1758, to be succeeded by his brother, Joseph Morris, and also served for a number of years as one of the city assessors. He was a contributor to Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751, of which his brother Joseph was one of the original managers. He was from the first a champion of the Colonies against the oppressive measures of the mother country, and a signer of the non-importation agreement, November 7, 1765. He and his second wife, Elizabeth, took an active interest in benevolent and philanthropic work in the city and elsewhere, and were members of the Society of Friends.

Anthony Morris died at his country seat, "Peckham", in Southwark, October 2, 1780, aged nearly seventy-five years. He married (first) 12mo., 1730, Sarah, born June 29, 1713, daughter of Samuel Powell, a rich builder, by his wife, Abigail Wilcox. She died April 10, 1751, and he married (second) April 30, 1752, Elizabeth, born February 20, 1721-2, daughter of William and Jane (Evans) Hudson, and granddaughter of William Hudson, member of Colonial Assembly and Mayor of Philadelphia, 1725-6, by his wife, Mary Richardson. Elizabeth Morris survived her husband, dying May 23, 1783.

Issue of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris were:—

Anthony, b. Nov. 25, 1731, d. Feb. 28, 1732-3;

CAPT. SAMUEL, b. June 24, 1734, of whom presently;

Deborah, b. Nov. 15, 1736; m. Sept. 8, 1756, John Franklin, of New York; died Nov. 23, 1787;

Anthony (Major), b. Oct. 8, 1738, killed at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777;

Israel, b. April 6, 1741, d. Oct. 30, 1806; m. Mary Harrison;

Sarah, b. July 2, 1743, d. Jan. 20, 1830; m. April 11, 1771, William Buckley;

THOMAS, b. Jan. 25, 1745-6; m. Mary Saunders, of whom later.

Issue of Anthony and Elizabeth (Hudson) Morris:—

William Hudson, b. March 10, 1753, d. Sept. 14, 1807; m. Sept. 5, 1776, Sarah Warder;

Luke, b. April 10, 1760, d. March 20, 1802; m. May 9, 1786, Ann Willing;

Isaac, b. Nov. 28, 1761, "died the following week".

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, eldest surviving son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1734, usually referred to on the early records as Samuel Morris Jr. to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Morris Sr., both being members of the Board of War during the Revolution, was one of the most prominent of this prominent family in public affairs. On January 8, 1750, he was apprenticed to Isaac Greenleafe, merchant, to serve until he attained his majority, a period of four years, five months and two weeks. Greenleafe had married as his second wife, Catharine, daughter of Caspar and Catharine (Jansen) Wistar, and through her their young apprentice was brought

in close association with her sister, Rebecca Wistar, whom he married only a few months after the close of his apprenticeship, December 11, 1755.

Samuel Morris was a keen sportsman, very fond of outdoor sports and an excellent horseman. He was an original member of the Colony in Schuylkill in 1748, was elected its governor in 1766, and served until his death, a period of forty-six years, being a member for sixty-four years. He was also a member of the "Society of Fort St. Davids", of which the membership was principally Welsh, of the "Order of Ancient Britons." The "Fort" was a building on the east bank of the Schuylkill, near the falls, where the members resorted to fish and feast and entertain their friends, it being principally a fishing club. Samuel Morris was also one of the most ardent members of the Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, of which he was president from its organization, October 29, 1766, until his death forty-six years later. It was from this organization, composed of the aristocratic youths of Philadelphia, that he organized, November 17, 1774, the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, of which he served many years as Captain, and which rendered such efficient service in the early days of the Revolutionary War. Twenty-two of its twenty-eight members being members of the Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, it had its inception while the first Continental Congress was assembled in Philadelphia, and Abraham Markoe was elected its first Captain; Andrew Allen, First Lieutenant; Samuel Morris, Second Lieutenant, and James Mease, Cornet. Their first flag, presented to them by Captain Markoe, and still a prized possession of the Troop, was the first known flag to contain thirteen stripes, and is thought to have suggested the adoption of the striped Union Flag at Cambridge, six months after the City Troop had escorted General George Washington, accompanied by Lee and Schuyler, to New York, when on his way to take command of the army at Cambridge, June 21, 1775. Captain Markoe had then resigned and Samuel Morris was unanimously elected as Captain. Captain Samuel Morris and his brother, Major Anthony Morris, were the most ardent of patriots from the time of the earliest protest, the signing of the Non-importation Resolutions, October 25, 1765, the latter being one of the delegates to the Provincial Convention of July 15, 1774, eventually gave his life to the cause of liberty, being killed in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777.

Samuel was selected a member of the first Committee of Safety of the State, appointed by Assembly, June 30, 1775, and when this body was merged into the Council of Safety, he was elected a member of that body, July 24, 1776, but declined, preferring to give his attention to more active service. He was appointed by a resolve of the Committee of Safety, January 22, 1776, chairman of a committee to survey the Jersey shore of the Delaware from Billingsport to Newtown creek, to determine what posts it would be necessary to fortify against any attempted invasion of the enemy. He interested himself in the equipment of and organization of the army and was energetic in completing the naval defenses of the city and blocking the channel of the Delaware. When the Hessians embarked from Staten Island, October, 1776, the Council of Safety ordered that a letter be sent to "Samuel Morris Junr. requesting him to send up the Ammunition Sloop and to supply himself with a shallop in her stead, to assist in making the Chevaux de Frize, at Billingsport." His City Troop was kept constantly drilled, and its services tendered to the government at the breaking out of hostilities, and it served as a body guard of General Washington through the campaign of 1776-7.

In November, 1776, several of the troop were at the headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, and on report of General Howe's advance, the whole troop, under Captain Morris, joined Washington at Trenton, December 3, 1776, and marched with him to Princeton, and covering his retreat, five days later, were the last to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, they re-crossed the Delaware in the storm and sleet, and participated in the historic battle of Trenton, several members of the troop distinguishing themselves by special acts of bravery, though this was the first time they had been under fire, in active service. On December 30, 1776, the troop again crossed the Delaware and marched with Washington to Trenton, where was fought the battle of Assunpink Creek; both of these battles being fought on land that had belonged for a half century to the Morris family. When Washington decided to move off during the night to Princeton, it was the City Troop who were selected to keep up the camp fires to divert suspicion from his movements and to follow him to Princeton, where they especially distinguished themselves, being at the front with Washington when he drove the enemy over fields and fences. Here it was that Major Anthony Morris was killed in action.

After the battle of Princeton, the troop remained in headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, for about three weeks, and the campaign being over were honorably discharged, January 23, 1777, with the highest praise of General Washington, the letter of discharge being still in possession of the Morris family. This troop was the only cavalry in the Jersey campaign, and served entirely at their own expense. After its discharge, it, however, maintained its organization, and with its valiant captain took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, camped at Valley Forge, and served in the operations around Philadelphia, until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in June, 1778, and for the next two years was in the service of Congress and under State authority; was again at Trenton in June, 1780, but the enemy having left the state, returned to Philadelphia and again received the thanks of Washington. The troop again received his thanks for services during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. The organization has been maintained to the present time, it being now known as "First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry." Captain Samuel Morris continued with Washington until the close of the Revolution, and was constantly employed as the bearer of confidential messages, and his troop was always held in readiness to perform special duty. Captain Morris was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1776, and served in that body until February 21, 1777; was again elected to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in 1781-82-83. He possessed a strong but gentle personality, and was known as "Christian Sam." He died at his residence in Philadelphia, July 7, 1812, universally loved and lamented. His wife, Rebecca Wistar, had died January 22, 1791.

Issue of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris:—

Samuel, d. y.;

Sarah, b. Jan. 19, 1758, d. Jan. 7, 1831; m. March 14, 1782; Richard Wistar;

BENJAMIN WISTAR, b. Aug. 14, 1762, d. April 24, 1825; m. Nov. 24, 1785, Mary Wells, of whom presently;

Caspar W., b. Sept. 12, 1764, d. Feb. 27, 1828; m. Nov. 24, 1795, Elizabeth Giles;

Anthony, b. Feb. 10, 1766, d. Nov. 3, 1860; m. May 13, 1790, Mary Smith Pemberton;

LUKE W., b. June 25, 1768, d. June 4, 1830; m. March 24, 1791, Elizabeth Morris Buckley; (second) April 4, 1800, Ann Pancoast; see forward;

Isaac W., b. July 19, 1770, d. May 8, 1831; m. 12mo. 17, 1795, Sarah Paschall;
 Catharine W., b. April 22, 1772, d. Dec. 10, 1859, unm.;
 Samuel, b. March 4, 1775, d. Sept. 17, 1793, of yellow fever;
 Israel Wistar, b. Feb. 27, 1778, d. Aug. 17, 1870; m. 6mo. 12, 1799, Mary Hollingsworth.

BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS, eldest son of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born at Philadelphia, August 14, 1762, married at Market street Meeting, Philadelphia, November 24, 1785, Mary, born at Burlington, New Jersey, September 4, 1764, daughter of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Wells, and about 1800 removed with his family from Philadelphia to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where the town of Wellsborough was named for Mrs. Morris, and her brother, Gideon H. Wells, and where they were among the earliest settlers. Benjamin Wistar Morris died at Wellsborough, April 24, 1825, and his wife, November 6, 1819. They had issue:—

SAMUEL WELLS, b. Sept. 1, 1786, d. May 25, 1847, of whom presently;
 Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1788, d. May 18, 1862; m. Aug. 5, 1804, Jacob Shoemaker Waln;
 Rebecca, b. Dec. 23, 1789, d. Dec. 8, 1871; m. July 11, 1810, William Cox Ellis;
 Richard Wells, b. Feb. 18, 1791, d. Oct. 4, 1791.

The Wells family, from which Mary (Wells) Morris was descended, traces back to John, Lord Wells, of Alford, 1380, whose son, Lord Wells, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1433, and a lineal descendant was Anthony Wells, Captain of York Castle, 1635. His son, Anthony Wells, "of Cottness on the River Ouse, near Howden," had a son Nathaniel, buried at York, 1734, who married, August 13, 1693, Abia Burden, died 1735, and had issue:—

Anthony, b. Oct. 2, 1694, d. Oct. 2, 1746; m. July 5, 1723, Abia Dickinson, b. June 4, 1703, d. July 2, 1743;
 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 22, 1695-6;
 Gideon, M. D., b. March 3, 1700, d. 1759; married at London, Oct. 2, 1730, Mary Partridge, b. Feb. 26, 1707, d. 1789, dau. of Richard Partridge, of London, agent at the court of Great Britain for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Richard Wells, son of Dr. Gideon Wells, born July 22, 1734, at Cutthorp, England, came to America, 1750, and settled in Philadelphia; married, April 17, 1759, Rachel Hill, born April 2, 1735, died Philadelphia, May 17, 1796, daughter of Dr. Richard and Deborah (Moore) Hill, a descendant of Alfred the Great, through her great-grandfather, Thomas Lloyd, President of Provincial Council, 1684, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, 1691-3. Children of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Wells were:

Richard, b. June 10, 1760, d. June 29, 1760;
 Samuel Preston, b. July 7, 1763, d. Aug. 29, 1763;
 Mary, b. Burlington, N. J., Sept. 4, 1764; married Benjamin W. Morris;
 Gideon Hill, b. Sept. 20, 1765; m. May 11, 1790, Hannah Waln;
 Henry, b. 1766, d. 1767;
 Hannah, b. Nov. 10, 1767, died, Philadelphia, June 29, 1796;
 William Hill, b. Jan. 7, 1769; m. Oct. 9, 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. John Dagworthy, of New Jersey, later of Delaware.

SAMUEL WELLS MORRIS, eldest son of Benjamin W. and Mary (Wells) Morris, born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1786, died at Wellsborough, Tioga

county, Pennsylvania; was educated at Princeton, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, where he practiced for some years; became Judge of the District Court, September 4, 1837, and served until March 3, 1841. He was one of the founders of Wellsborough Academy, where his children were educated, and was a man of considerable prominence in that section. He married at Muncy, Pennsylvania, Meeting, December 5, 1810, Anna, born May 7, 1791, died at Germantown, Philadelphia, January 26, 1858, daughter of William and Mercy (Cox) Ellis, granddaughter of Benjamin and Ann (Swaffer) Ellis, great-granddaughter of Ellis Ellis, born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, who married Lydia Humphrey, and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Ellis, Register General of the Province of Pennsylvania, July 28, 1687, to July 25, 1689.

Issue of Judge Samuel Wells and Anna (Ellis) Morris:—

WILLIAM ELLIS MORRIS, b. Jan. 29, 1812, d. Oct. 15, 1875; m. May 7, 1839, Mary Nancy Burnside, of whom presently;
 Mary Wells Morris, b. 1813, d. Oct., 1896; m. 1834, James Lowrey;
 Sarah Ellis Morris, b. Oct. 14, 1815, d. Jan. 4, 1898; m. Nov. 2, 1836, Joseph P. Morris;
 Susan Marriott Morris, b. July 29, 1817, d. Sept. 3, 1891; m. May 4, 1841, John W. Guernsey;
 Benjamin Wistar Morris, D. D., Bishop, b. May 30, 1819; d. April 7, 1906; m. June 22, 1852, Hannah Rodney;
 Rachel Wells Morris, b. 1821, of Portland, Ore.; d. August 30, 1906;
 Ellen, b. 1823; d. 1885; m. 1846, Judge Henry Booth, LL. D.;
 Charles Ellis Morris, b. 1825, d. 1883; m. 1851, Elizabeth Holstein Amies;
 Anna Ellis Morris, b. Aug. 28, 1827; m. Aug. 3, 1853, George R. Barker;
 Louisa Morris, b. 1829, d. 1864, unm.;
 Samuel Wells Morris Jr., b. 1835; m. 1863, Charity Payntar.

WILLIAM ELLIS MORRIS, eldest son of Judge Samuel Wells and Anna (Ellis) Morris, born at Muncy, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1812, received an academic education, and at the age of sixteen years left his parents' home at Wellsborough, Pennsylvania, to accept the lowest position in an engineering party, having in charge the building of canals in Western Pennsylvania. He rose rapidly in his chosen profession and became first assistant engineer of the West Branch Canal Company, later Engineer-in-chief of Bald Eagle Canal Company, and was appointed by Gov. David R. Porter, one of the State Engineers of the Canal Commission. He became very eminent in his profession and constructed many important works, among them the reservoirs at Hollidaysburg, Spring Garden Water Works at Philadelphia, Water Works at Athens, Schenectady, Rondout and Oswego, New York, Vicksburg and Meridian, Mississippi, as well as erecting works and improvements at Morristown and Trenton, New Jersey, Easton, Bristol and Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware. In January, 1843, he was called to the presidency of Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, which position he filled for ten years and then was elected president of the Long Island Railroad Company, where he also served ten years, and was then made Vice-president and Acting President of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, but at the end of one year failing health induced him to resign, and he returned to Germantown in 1864, and was employed as consulting engineer and in erecting various water works and other municipal improvements until his death. In June, 1875, he was nominated by the Franklin Institute and appointed by Mayor of Philadelphia as one

of the commission of five experts to report to councils of Philadelphia upon the present and future supply of water for the city of Philadelphia. He died at his residence, No. 1225 Spruce street, Philadelphia, of heart disease, October 15, 1875. He married, May 7, 1839, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Mary Nancy, born 1813, died September 4, 1891, daughter of Hon. Thomas Burnside, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and President Judge of the Bucks County Courts, 1841-4.

Issue of William Ellis and Mary Nancy (Burnside) Morris:—

Anna Maria Morris, b. Hollidaysburg, Pa., March 31, 1840, d. March 11, 1875, unm.;
 THOMAS BURNSIDE MORRIS, b. Wellsborough, Pa., May 13, 1842, of whom presently;
 Charles Ellis Morris, b. Philadelphia, March 7, 1844, d. Feb. 10, 1879; m. May 17, 1877, Ella Graham Benson;
 William B. Morris, b. Germantown, Dec. 18, 1850, d. October 1, 1864.

THOMAS BURNSIDE MORRIS, eldest son of William Ellis and Mary Nancy (Burnside) Morris, born at Wellsborough, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1842, followed the profession of his father and was chief engineer, having in charge erection of 250 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad over the Rocky Mountains, and also of several of the more important sections of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1874 he gave up regular practice of his profession and engaged in coal business in Washington Territory, now the State of Washington. Two years later he removed to San Francisco, California, and became president of the Renton Coal Company, which position he filled at the time of his death, November 8, 1885, having been a resident of California for nine years, making his home at San Rafael, Oakland, where he was ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He married, October 3, 1871, Sarah Arndt Sletor.

Issue of Thomas B. and Sarah Arndt (Sletor) Morris:—

Mary Burnside Morris, b. Nov. 8, 1872; m. June 14, 1899, Russell Duane;
 ROLAND SLETOR MORRIS, b. March 11, 1874; m. Augusta Twigg Shippen West, of whom presently;
 Anna Lloyd Morris, b. Aug. 16, 1876; m. April 14, 1904, Benjamin Coates.

ROLAND SLETOR MORRIS, only son of Thomas Burnside and Sarah Arndt (Sletor) Morris, born March 11, 1874, graduated at the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, 1892, and entered Princeton University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1896. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of LL. B., 1899, and has since practiced the legal profession in Philadelphia. Roland Sletor Morris is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia; Society of Colonial Wars; Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia Barge Club, Philadelphia Racquet Club, president of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia. He married, April 20, 1903, Augusta Twigg Shippen, daughter of William W. and Sarah (Shippen) West, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America and Daughters of the Confederacy.

Issue of Roland Sletor and Augusta T. S. (West) Morris:—

Sarah Arndt Morris, b. May 25, 1904;
 Edward Shippen Morris, b. Feb. 14, 1906.

LUKE WISTAR MORRIS, fourth son of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born June 25, 1768, died June 4, 1830; was associated with his brother, Isaac Wistar Morris, in the brewing business at Dock and Pear streets, until 1810. In 1817 he purchased the house at 225 South Eighth street, now known as the Morris Mansion, where he thereafter resided. He married (first) March 24, 1791, Elizabeth Morris, daughter of William and Sarah (Morris) Buckley, and granddaughter of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris. She was born July 17, 1772, died August 21, 1797, and (second) April 4, 1800, Ann Pancoast, born Sept. 12, 1764, died Feb. 17, 1858.

Issue of Luke Wistar and Elizabeth Morris:—

SAMUEL BUCKLEY MORRIS, their only child, b. Dec. 27, 1791, d. Jan. 23, 1859; m. June 16, 1825, Hannah Perot, dau. of Elliston Perot, b. June 12, 1792, d. July 6, 1831. He was a member of the widely known shipping firm of Waln & Morris; was one of the first directors of the Philadelphia Saving Fund; one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; manager of Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford; one of the founders of Haverford College; and founded in 1854, the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity. From 1834 till his death he resided in the house owned by him at 5442 German-town Ave., Philadelphia, which was occupied by President Washington during the yellow fever of 1793 and 1794. He was widely known for his benevolence, Christian politeness and geniality.

Issue of Samuel Buckley and Hannah (Perot) Morris:—

Samuel Morris, b. Oct. 7, 1827, d. Oct. 17, 1905; m. Lydia Spencer, Feb. 17, 1853, b. March 22, 1829, d. Dec. 22, 1903;

Beulah Sansom Morris, b. Jan. 4, 1829; m. March 24, 1870, Charles Rhoads. Issue: Mary, b. June 8, 1871, d. March 27, 1872.

ELLISTON PEROT MORRIS, b. May 22, 1831, m. March 21, 1861, Martha Canby, of Wilmington, Del.

SAMUEL MORRIS resided for fifty years at Olney, Philadelphia, was a minister and prominent member of the Society of Friends, widely known for his many Christian virtues. He was an original director of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, and for many years a director and president of Friends Asylum for the Insane at Frankford.

Issue of Samuel and Lydia (Spencer) Morris:—

Hannah Perot Morris, b. Feb. 20, 1854;

Luke Wistar Morris, b. June 11, 1858; d. 1873;

George Spencer Morris, b. July 11, 1867, m. June 1, 1895, Lydia Ellicott.

Issue of George Spencer and Lydia (Ellicott) Morris:—

Samuel Morris, Jr., b. June 12, 1896;

Nancy Morris, b. April 3, 1898;

Edith Ellicott Morris, b. Aug. 12, 1899;

Lydia Spencer Morris, b. Nov. 27, 1900;

Hannah Perot Morris, b. May 14, 1906.

ELLISTON PEROT MORRIS, one of the founders of the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital; an original director of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity; manager of Friends Asylum for the Insane; an overseer of the

Public School under Charter of Wm. Penn; for a time member of Board of Managers of Haverford College; director of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of houses from loss by Fire; and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Elliston Perot and Martha (Canby) Morris:—

Marriott Canby Morris, b. Sept. 7, 1863; m. June 8, 1897, Jane Gibbons Rhoads;
Elizabeth Canby Morris, b. Oct. 4, 1867;
Samuel Buckley Morris, b. Oct. 10, 1868; d. June 20, 1886.
E. Perot Morris, b. May 31, 1872, d. March 16, 1881;

MARRIOTT CANBY MORRIS is a graduate of Haverford College; a director of the Provident Life and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, director of Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity; president of the Germantown Boys' Club, founded 1887, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Marriott Canby and Jane (Rhoads) Morris:—

Elliston Perot Morris, Jr., b. May 17, 1899;
Marriott Canby Morris, Jr., b. Dec. 29, 1900;
Janet Morris, b. April 7, 1907.

Issue of Luke Wistar and Ann (Pancoast) Morris:—

Elizabeth Buckley Morris, b. June 12, 1801, d. 1863; m. Jan., 1821, Thomas Wistar; an account of whom and his ancestry appears elsewhere;
Mary Luke Morris, b. Jan. 28, 1803, d. April 28, 1884; m. Sept. 25, 1832, Charles Ellis;
Sarah Wistar Morris, b. Aug. 22, 1807, d. March 7, 1855; m. June 5, 1827, Joseph Perot;
Hannah Ann Morris, b. Sept. 24, 1812, d. Sept. 17, 1889; m. June 11, 1833, Effingham Lawrence Buckley; had issue:
Edward Morris Buckley, b. April 29, 1834, d. May 13, 1866; m. June 6, 1855, Gertrude Underdonk;
Annie Morris Buckley, b. Jan. 13, 1836; m. Dec. 3, 1855, Israel Wistar Morris, second son of Dr. Caspar and Annie (Cheston) Morris, and grandson of Captain Samuel Morris. An account of their descendants is given later.

REBECCA MORRIS, second daughter of Benjamin Wistar and Mary (Wells) Morris, born in Philadelphia, December 23, 1789, removed with her parents to the present site of Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 1800. She married, July 11, 1810, William Cox Ellis, of Muncy, now Lycoming county, son of William and Mercy (Cox) Ellis, brother to Anna Ellis, who married her brother, Samuel Wells Morris. William Cox Ellis was born at Fort Muncy, then Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1787, and became a prominent attorney-at-law at Muncy, and served in Pennsylvania Legislature and represented Lycoming county in Congress. He died December 13, 1871, and his wife Rebecca Morris, December 8, of the same year.

Issue of William Cox and Rebecca (Morris) Ellis:—

Mary Morris Ellis, b. May 7, 1811, d. April 15, 1831, unm.;
WILLIAM ELLIS, b. June 20, 1813, d. Oct. 13, 1881; m. (first) Hannah Lownes; (second) Agnes Boyd, of whom presently;
Richard Wells Ellis, b. June 18, 1815, d. May 21, 1832, unm.;
Mercy Ann Ellis, b. Oct. 11, 1817, d. Aug. 23, 1843, unm.;

Benjamin Wistar Morris Ellis, b. Jan. 27, 1820, d. Dec. 5, 1881; m. Elisabeth Masters; Sarah Ellis, b. Jan. 27, 1822; m. April 25, 1842, Rev. Edwin Nathaniel Lightner; Anna Morris Ellis, b. April 9, 1824; m. Sept. 26, 1848, William Hayman Holstein; Joshua Alder Ellis, b. April 28, 1826, d. Aug. 4, 1896; m. (first) July 14, 1852, Henrietta Ashmead; (second) June 10, 1856, Mary Cheyney; (third) Mrs. Courtney; Alfred Ellis, b. Dec. 19, 1828, d. Oct. 1, 1829.

WILLIAM ELLIS, eldest son of William Cox and Rebecca (Morris) Ellis, married (first) Hannah A., daughter of Edward and Hannah Lownes. She died 1857, and he married (second) Agnes, daughter of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Livingston) Boyd.

Issue of William and Hannah (Lownes) Ellis:—

Rebecca Ellis, b. Sept. 9, 1842, d. Nov. 13, 1843;
Sarah Byrnes Ellis, b. Nov. 4, 1844; m. Dec. 17, 1884, William Kerr Merritt Groverman, who died in Baltimore, Md., 1893;
Frances Lownes Ellis, b. Oct. 19, 1846; m. 1871, George Harrison Wiltbank, who changed his name to MacPherson;
Catharine Morris Ellis, b. May 8, 1848, d. July 6, 1849;
Edward Lownes Ellis, b. 1851, d. unm.;
William Lownes Ellis, b. Aug. 4, 1855; m. Apr. 20, 1881, Nellie Huntingdon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

By the second marriage William Ellis had three children: George Boyd Ellis, died in infancy, and Agnes Boyd and Alder Morris Ellis.

ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, youngest child of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where Capt. Morris had removed his family, during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British forces, February 27, 1778, died in Philadelphia, August 17, 1870. As a young man he was a member of Philadelphia City Troop, organized by his distinguished father, becoming a member May 31, 1798, and made an honorary member in 1803. He was for several years a prosperous broker and commission merchant of Philadelphia, but removed in 1815 to his farm called "Green Hill" in Lower Merion township, and his Mansion House there was his home at the time of his death. He married, 6mo. 12, 1799, Mary, born 4mo. 19, 1776, daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, and a descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, one of the earliest English settlers in New Castle county, and of a very distinguished family in that section and Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Morris died 6mo. 23, 1820, after an illness of but a few hours, her husband surviving her a half century.

Issue of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris:—

Stephen, b. 6mo. 3, 1800, d. 8mo. 13, 1865; m. 2mo. 21, 1827, Rachel Johnson; (second) 12mo. 9, 1854, Mary Ann Cope;
Henry, b. 1mo. 27, 1802, d. 12mo. 20, 1881; m. 1830, Caroline Old;
Samuel, b. 11mo. 25, 1803, d. 6mo. 18, 1804;
CASPAR, b. May 2, 1805, d. March 17, 1884, of whom presently;
Levi, b. 4mo. 24, 1807, d. 2mo. 26, 1868; m. 1830, Naomi McClenachan;
Hannah, b. 3mo. 20, 1809, d. 1mo. 3, 1892;
Israel, b. 10mo. 22, 1811; d. 12mo. 13, 1905; m. 9mo. 25, 1839, Elizabeth Longstreth;
Jane, b. 8mo. 13, 1813, d. 3mo. 12, 1897;
Wistar, b. 9mo. 6, 1815, d. 3mo. 23, 1891; m. 1mo. 22, 1863, Mary Harris.

CASPAR MORRIS, M. D., fourth son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollings-

worth) Morris, born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1805, was but an infant when his parents removed to "Green Hill" farm, and his mother dying there when he was but five years of age, much of his early life was spent at the home of his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hollingsworth. His earliest education was acquired at the school at Pine Street Meeting House, later under David Ellis, at Church Alley, and finally at the Penn Charter School, in the management of which his paternal ancestors had taken a prominent part for over a century. He took up study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish, then the leading physician of the city, and aided by a legacy of \$1,500, from his aunt, Miss Sarah Wistar, entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors in 1826. He served as resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital, and later made a voyage to India as a ship's surgeon. On his return he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and lived there until he retired from professional pursuits in 1871. He achieved high rank as a practitioner as well as a lecturer and author of medical works. He lectured for many years successively on theory and practice of medicine at Philadelphia Summer School of Medicine, and on diseases of children at Blockley Hospital. He was also Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at Philadelphia Medical Institute; was founder of Protestant Episcopal Hospital and its manager from 1860 to 1880; vice-president of the Institute for the Blind, and one of the first to urge the establishment of the House of Refuge. He was a frequent contributor to medical and general literature, among his miscellaneous publications being, "Life of William Wilberforce", (Philadelphia, 1841), "Memoirs of Margaret Mercer" (Philadelphia, 1848); "Letter to Bishop Alonzo Potter, on Hospital Needs" (1851); "Lectures on Scarlet Fever" (1858); "Essay on Hospital Construction and Management" (Baltimore, 1875); "Killiet and Barthol, on Diseases of Children"; "Heart Voices and Home Songs", for private distribution; and a great number of contributions to medical journals. He died at his residence, 1033 Spruce street, Philadelphia, March 17, 1884, after a long illness and a period of twelve or thirteen years of failing health. A memorial brass tablet was erected in the chapel of Episcopal Hospital in his memory. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and one of the principal promoters of the Church of Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets.

Dr. Caspar Morris married, November 12, 1829, his cousin, Anne, eldest daughter of James and Mary (Hollingsworth) Cheston. She was born May 9, 1810, died November, 1880.

Issue of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris:—

James Cheston Morris, M. D., b. May 28, 1831; m. (first) March 8, 1854, Hannah Ann Tyson; (second) Jan. 11, 1870, Mary Ella (Johnson) Stuart, a widow;

ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, b. June 1, 1833, d. Dec. 18, 1909; m. Annie Morris Buckley, of whom presently;

Mary Hollingsworth Morris, b. Nov. 1, 1835; m. 1856, Henry M. Murray;

Galloway Cheston Morris, b. June 26, 1837; m. 1861, Hannah Perot;

Cornelia Morris, b. June 26, 1840, d. April 12, 1842;

Daniel Corrie Morris, b. May 17, 1842, d. July 21, 1845.

ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, second son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1833, died there December 18, 1909. He was

known as one of the country's pioneer mining experts, and was intimately associated with the history of anthracite mining in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morris became interested in coal mining in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, at about the time he attained his majority, and was one of the most far-sighted pioneers in the development of Pennsylvania's great anthracite industry. At that period the domestic use of anthracite was very limited, and Mr. Morris' part in bringing its utility for general use before the public forms one of the most romantic chapters in the state's early industrial history.

Mr. Morris became associated with Robert Hare Powell in the anthracite and bituminous coal trade during the Civil War. At the close of the war, he became president of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, a corporation embraced in the activities of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which Mr. Morris was mining expert, and much of the present wealth of that company is due to his far-sightedness and expert knowledge on the subject of coal deposits. He purchased many of the coal properties which have since enhanced to fabulous value.

Israel Wistar Morris remained in charge of the mining branch of the Lehigh Valley's operations until seventy years of age, when he retired from active business. He was also for many years a director of the Girard Trust Company; succeeded his father as the active manager of the Episcopal Hospital; and was connected with a number of other institutions of his native city.

During his later years Israel W. Morris devoted himself to literary, scientific, historical and charitable work. His knowledge regarding all matters concerning old Philadelphia was encyclopedic. He was in possession of many rare volumes relating to the annals of the city a century and more ago, and spent much time in adding to his store of knowledge by historical research. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Society of Mining Engineers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a great many other literary, scientific and historical associations.

Israel W. Morris married, December 3, 1855, his cousin, Annie Morris, born January 13, 1836, daughter of Effingham Lawrence Buckley, late of New York City, and his wife, Hannah A., daughter of Luke Wistar Morris, by his second wife, Ann Pancoast. Her ancestry has already been given in this family sketch.

Israel W. Morris and his wife resided in the old Morris Mansion at 225 South Eighth street, from the time of their marriage to his death, December 18, 1909. The wife still survives. In spite of the gradual encroachment of the city's active business center, they never thought of removing from the old family mansion, despite the fact that most other fashionables of Philadelphia had long since migrated further west. The neighborhood has materially changed since the previous generations of the family occupied the house, but no changes have been made in the furniture or decorations of the interior, which stand today in the same places they occupied a century ago. The famous Wistar parties, originated by Dr. Caspar Wistar, ancestor of both Mr. and Mrs. Morris, were often entertained in the old mansion, Mr. Morris being long a member of this historic organization.

EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS, only child of Israel W. and Annie M. (Buckley) Morris, was born August 23, 1856, in the old family mansion at 225 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. He received his preliminary education in the well-

known school of Dr. J. W. Faires, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, class of '75, and received his classical degree of Master of Arts in 1878 at the age of twenty-two. He immediately entered the Law Department of the University, and in 1878 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was associated with his distinguished cousin, Phineas Pemberton Morris, LL.D., in the practice of his profession until the latter's death and succeeded him. He was for some years General Attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and as receiver of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in 1888, materially assisted in the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He filled position of counsel for the Girard Trust Company until 1887, and since that time has been its president. When the Girard Trust Company was made receiver of the Pennsylvania Steel Company in 1893, Mr. Morris was Chairman of the committee having charge of the tangled affairs of the company and brought about its reorganization on a safe financial basis; he served for a time as its president and is now a member of the board of directors, and chairman of its executive committee.

He is also chairman of executive committee of Cambria Steel Company, which gives employment to twelve thousand men. He is director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and holds the same position with the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and other corporations.

Mr. Morris was a member of Common Council from the Eighth Ward, 1880-81, being elected to that office during the crusade of the Committee of One Hundred for better politics. He was director of the Union League for three years; is member of Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, University Club, Racquet Club and Merion Cricket Club.

Effingham B. Morris married, November 5, 1879, Ellen Douglas, daughter of Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia. An account of her ancestry is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Issue of Effingham B. and Ellen D. (Burroughs) Morris:—

Rhoda Fuller Morris, b. Nov. 5, 1880; m. Feb. 12, 1901, George Clymer Brooke; had issue:

Rhoda Morris Brooke, b. Nov. 12, 1901;

George Clymer Brooke Jr., b. Oct. 29, 1905;

Eleanor Burroughs Morris, b. Oct. 6, 1881; m. Oct. 25, 1902, Stacy Barcroft Lloyd; had issue:

Ellen Douglas Lloyd, b. Aug. 7, 1903;

Caroline Mitchell Morris, b. Nov. 6, 1886; m. Dec. 6, 1905, John Frederic Byers Esq.; had issue:

Carolyn Morris Byers, b. Nov. 11, 1906; d. Sept. 11, 1907;

Effingham Buckley Morris Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1890.

ISAAC WISTAR MORRIS, sixth son of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1770, on attaining his majority became a partner with his brother, Luke Morris, in the conduct of the brewery at Dock and Pear streets, but retired from business in 1810, and lived a retired life in Philadelphia until his death, May 18, 1831. He was a member of the company organized in 1789 to prosecute the enterprise of perfecting the Fitch steamboat.

He married at Philadelphia Meeting, 12mo. 17, 1795, Sarah, born 1mo. 22, 1772, died 10mo. 25, 1842, daughter of Isaac and Patience (Mifflin) Paschall.

Sarah Paschall, wife of Isaac Wistar Morris, inherited from her grandmother, Elizabeth (Coates) Paschall, "Cedar Grove", which with its quaint and venerable stone mansion on the northwest side of the old road near Harrowgate Station was the country home of the Morris family until the present generation, and is still the property of John Thompson Morris and his sister, Lydia Thompson Morris, though the encroachment of modern improvements induced them to erect their present summer home "Compton" at Chestnut Hill, where they have spent the summer months since 1887. "Cedar Grove" was erected in 1748 by Elizabeth (Coates) Paschall, wife of Joseph Paschall, on property taken by her father, Thomas Coates, in 1714, and was inherited by her granddaughter, Sarah (Paschall) Morris, and somewhat enlarged in 1790. It is a delightfully antique old Colonial dwelling, with a hipped roof, dormer windows and wide piazza. The interior with its wide hall and spacious rooms, with their old fashioned wainscoting, broad window seats and wide fireplaces, when garnished with the solid old furniture and quaint bric-a-brac of by-gone generations, presents all the delightful charm of the old time home now so rarely met with.

Issue of Isaac Wistar and Sarah (Paschall) Morris:—

Paschall, b. June 1, 1797, d. March 18, 1802;

ANTHONY PASCHALL, b. June 26, 1798, d. Feb. 6, 1873; m. Sept. 14, 1820, Anna Husband, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Paschall, b. March 2, 1800, d. July 1, 1800;

Catharine, b. Aug. 15, 1801, d. Jan. 1, 1888; married, March 10, 1847, Moses Brown, who died in 1878;

ISAAC PASCHALL, b. July 24, 1803, d. Jan. 11, 1869; m. Nov. 17, 1841, Rebecca Thompson; Susanna, b. Feb. 15, 1805, d. Oct. 17, 1888; m. Nov. 11, 1829, Caleb Johnson;

Martha, b. March 20, 1807, d. Dec. 8, 1879, unm.;

Joseph Paschall, b. Feb. 8, 1809, d. Dec. 17, 1892; m. Nov. 2, 1836, Sarah E. Morris;

Beulah, b. Feb. 2, 1811, d. Jan. 20, 1892; m. Nov. 10, 1830, Jeremiah Hacker;

Paschall, b. March 19, 1813, d. April 11, 1875; m. Nov. 5, 1834, Thomazine R. Pennell; (second) 1873, Anna Reeve;

Sarah Paschall, b. Feb. 5, 1815; d. Feb. 6, 1905.

ANTHONY PASCHALL MORRIS, second and eldest surviving son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1798, entered West-town Boarding School, Chester county, at age of fourteen years, and finished his elementary education there. He was all his life a member of the Society of Friends. He resided for many years at 1425 Arch street, but late in life removed to 620 North Fifteenth street, where he died February 6, 1873. He also had a country residence in Montgomery county. He married, 9mo. 14, 1820, at Deer Creek Meeting, Maryland, Anna Husband, of an old and highly respected family.

Issue of Anthony Paschall and Anna (Husband) Morris:—

Mifflin, b. May 30, 1821, d. 2mo. 1, 1887; m. June 14, 1848, Jerusha K. Howell;

Joshua Husband, b. Sept. 12, 1822, d. Dec. 23, 1885; m. Nov. 18, 1847, Anna Morris, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Buckley (Morris) Wistar; had issue:

Elizabeth B. Morris, b. May 30, 1849; m. Sept. 13, 1871, Dillwyn Wistar, Esq., of Philadelphia bar;

William Canby Morris, b. Feb. 26, 1856, d. Mch. 8, 1856;

Joshua Husband Morris m. (second) Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. John and Tabitha (Jenkins) Stokes; had issue:

Stokes Morris, d. y.;

Joshua H. Morris Jr., d. y.;

John Stokes Morris, b. 6mo. 24, 1873; m. May 23, 1894, Mary Eastburn Fox;

Anna Stokes Morris, b. Aug. 28, 1879;

Charles Wistar, b. Oct. 27, 1824, d. Nov. 4, 1893; m. Aug. 24, 1848, Frances E. Skerrett;

Sarah, b. June 26, 1826; m. Nov. 3, 1852, Henry Haviland;

Anthony P., born July 24, 1828, drowned May 13, 1844;

Edward S. Morris, b. Dec., 1830, d. Dec. 20, 1890; merchant of Philadelphia; Consul for Republic of Liberia, West Africa; m. 6mo. 5, 1860, Hannah L. Pennock;

Thomas Husband, b. Dec. 29, 1832, d. Jan. 19, 1834;

Margaret Husband, b. Nov. 3, 1834; m. Apr. 27, 1886, Dr. Robert C. Moon;

Anna Husband, b. Dec. 6, 1836, d. May 15, 1898; m. (first) Nov. 27, 1856, John S. Powell; (second) Nov. 6, 1867, John H. Carels.

ISAAC PASCHALL MORRIS, third son of Isaac Wistar and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, born at "Cedar Grove", July 24, 1803, was educated for a druggist, and in 1826, with Charles Ellis, purchased of Elizabeth Marshall, the old Marshall drug establishment at No. 56 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, established by her grandfather. Christopher Marshall, 1740. The new firm of Ellis & Morris at once took front rank in the drug business in the city, but Isaac P. Morris found the business distasteful, and at the end of one year sold his interest to William Ellis and the firm of Charles Ellis & Son Company continued the business.

Mr. Morris took up the business of manufacturing machinery in 1827, and in 1828 with his brother, Joseph Paschall Morris, entered into partnership with their cousin, Levi Morris, who a year previous had started the iron works at what is now Sixteenth and Market streets, and founded the firm of Levi Morris & Company, which later became the prominent firm of I. P. Morris & Company, of which Isaac Paschall Morris was for many years senior member and became one of the leading ironmasters of Pennsylvania. Lewis Taws became a member of the firm in 1834, Joseph P. Morris retiring, and removing to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and in 1841 Levi Morris retired, at which time the firm name changed to I. P. Morris & Company. In 1847 John J. Thompson, a brother-in-law, became a member of the firm, and they removed to Port Richmond and erected the plant since known as the Port Richmond Iron Works. In the management of the company and throughout his life, Mr. Morris displayed and exercised that rare business ability and judgment that had characterized his family for many generations, and continued his personal interest in the affairs of the company to his death, though in his later years his health was much impaired. He was a highly esteemed citizen, of great public spirit, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the interest and prosperity of his native city. He married, 11mo. 17, 1841, at the Friends' Meeting House, on Orange street, Rebecca, born February 4, 1811, daughter of James B. and Lydia (Poultney) Thompson. Mr. Morris died at his residence, 826 Pine street, January 11, 1869, his wife surviving until March 22, 1881.

Issue of Isaac Paschall and Rebecca (Thompson) Morris:—

James Thompson, b. Sept. 18, 1842, d. Sept. 23, 1874; m. Dec. 5, 1872, Jane Glover Montague. He with his brother, John T., and Lewis Taws, continued the iron business after the death of his father. He was a very eminent engineer;

Isaac Wistar, b. July 14, 1844, d. Nov. 5, 1872, unm.;

John Thompson, b. July 12, 1847, unm.; living with his sister, Lydia T., at the old home, 826 Pine street, and the country home at "Compton". He continued one of the proprietors of the Port Richmond Iron Works until its sale to the Cramps in 1891; Lydia Thompson Morris, living at 826 Pine street and at "Compton". "Compton", the country seat of John T. and Lydia T. Morris, at Chestnut Hill, erected in 1887, and their residence during the summer months since 1888, is an imposing structure in Norman style of architecture. It is situated on an elevation overlooking the beautiful valley of White Marsh and is surrounded by tastefully arranged grounds. A portion of it has been furnished almost entirely with the antique furniture removed from "Cedar Grove", most of which had been in the family for centuries.

THOMAS MORRIS, fifth son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, and brother to Capt. Samuel Morris, born 11mo. (January) 25, 1745-6, in Philadelphia, died there October 2, 1809. He was associated with his brother Joseph in the ownership and operation of the brewery on Second street, and occupied the old family Mansion House on Second street above Arch, where he received the corpse of his elder brother Anthony, after the battle of Princeton. He was elected an Overseer of the Public School, November 1, 1782; was one of the Commission having charge of the building of Philadelphia Library in 1789; was a contributor to Pennsylvania Hospital in 1780, and a member of its board of managers from 1793 to his death in 1809; was one of the Committee of Friends to build the Westtown Boarding School, 1800, and a Director of the Hand in Hand Company, 1791. He was member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, and was married under the auspices of that Meeting, October 6, 1768, to Mary, born April 14, 1748, died July 22, 1774, daughter of Joseph Saunders, who was born at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, England, February 8, 1712-13, and died in Philadelphia, by his wife, Hannah Reeve, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, 9mo. 15, 1717, died in Philadelphia, February 8, 1788.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris:—

Sarah, b. Aug. 3, 1769, d. May 10, 1780;

Anthony S., b. Feb. 28, 1771, d. of yellow fever, Sept. 10, 1793;

Joseph S., b. Sept. 15, 1772, d. Feb. 16, 1817; m. 6mo. 18, 1795, Abigail Marshall;

THOMAS, b. July 13, 1774, d. April 14, 1841, of whom presently.

THOMAS MORRIS, youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris, born at the old Morris Mansion, Second street above Arch, Philadelphia, July 13, 1774, resided at the place of his birth and at his country seat called "Swarthmore", on the Old York road, near Philadelphia. He was member of State in Schuylkill, March 18, 1800, and became its fourth Governor, May 1, 1828, serving until November 6, 1834. He was a member of Common Council; manager of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1817-40; treasurer of Philadelphia Library; prison inspector, and filled a number of other positions of trust and honor. He and his wife were members of Society of Friends.

He married at Philadelphia Meeting, June 8, 1797, Sarah, daughter of Charles and Patience (Parrish) Marshall, and granddaughter of Christopher Marshall, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 16, 1709, came to Philadelphia, 1729, joined Society of Friends, and married, June 1, 1735, Sarah Thompson. He was a druggist in Philadelphia, and served as a member of the Committee of Safety, 1775, and was a Justice of the Philadelphia Courts. He later joined the Society of Free Quakers. Had sons, Christopher, Charles, above mentioned, born May 8, 1744, died, 1826, Philadelphia; married, August 15, 1765, Patience

Parrish, born Baltimore, Md., November 10, 1745, died Philadelphia, 1834,—two daughters married Morris'es, Sarah becoming wife of Thomas, and Abigail, wife of his brother Joseph. Sarah (Marshall) Morris died in Baltimore, Maryland, 4mo. 2, 1824, and her husband died 4mo. 14, 1841.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris:—

Sarah Saunders Morris, b. Nov. 22, 1799, d. Feb. 26, 1883; m. (first) Oct. 19, 1819, Elisha Tyson; (second) Clement Biddle;

ELIZABETH MARSHALL MORRIS, b. Feb. 2, 1802; m. Francis Perot, of whom presently;

Anthony Saunders Morris, b. Dec. 5, 1803, d. March 25, 1885; m. June 13, 1837, Anne Emlen Jones;

Samuel Powel Morris, b. April 18, 1807, d. Oct. 23, 1808;

Powel Morris, b. Dec. 25, 1809, d. y.;

Lewis S. Morris, b. Nov. 19, 1813, d. Oct. 8, 1872; m. Oct. 15, 1845, Lucy Tucker;

Charles Marshall Morris, b. Oct. 22, 1816, d. Dec. 30, 1816.

Mary Ann Morris, d. inf.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL MORRIS, second daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, born February 2, 1802, married, June 17, 1823, Francis Perot, born August 23, 1796, son of Elliston Perot and Sarah Sansom. The Perot family were of French extraction and were among the Huguenot refugees who, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, embarked from Rochelle and sought an asylum in America, and landing at New York formed a settlement at New Rochelle, New York. James Perot, born in New York, 1710, migrated from there to Bermuda and married there Frances Mallory, born in the Bermudas, 1712. He died there February 29, 1780, and his wife March 1, 1780, of putrid fever. They were the parents of eight children: Martha, Mary, Elliston, John, James, William, Frances and Angelina. Elliston Perot, born on island of Bermuda, May 15, 1747, was sent to New York to be educated under the care of his uncle, Robert Elliston, then the Comptroller of Customs, when seven years of age. When he had been five years at school at New Rochelle, his uncle died, and he returned to Bermuda and remained there until of age, when he returned to New York and embarked in West India trade, 1772, in partnership with his brother John, under the firm name of Elliston and John Perot, and located on island of Dominica, where he remained until 1778, when he removed to St. Christopher and soon after to island of St. Eustacia, then under the Dutch government. In 1781, when the island was captured by the British fleet, the Perots were taken prisoners and their goods confiscated and sold at public auction. Elliston went to England in the hope of obtaining restitution from the English government and remained in Europe three years, visiting Holland, Ireland and France. John Perot came to Philadelphia, 1781; married there in 1783, Mary Tybout; purchased land on Water street, between High (Market) and Mulberry streets, and his brother Elliston joined him in 1784. The latter was admitted as member of Society of Friends, 1786; married at Bank Meeting House, 1mo. 9, 1787, Sarah, born 1764, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Sansom. He became a prominent business man of the city; was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1789-1806; president of Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company; director of Philadelphia Insurance Company. His wife died 8mo. 22, 1808, and he on November 28, 1834, in his eighty-eighth year. They had issue:—

Hannah, b. June 12, 1792, d. July 6, 1831; m. June 16, 1825, Samuel B. Morris;
 Sansom, b. Nov. 24, 1794, d. unm.;
 FRANCIS, b. Aug. 23, 1796, d. March 24, 1885; m. June 17, 1823, Elizabeth Marshall
 Morris, above mentioned;
 Joseph, b. Feb. 11, 1799, d. Jan. 19, 1876; m. June 5, 1827, Sarah Wistar Morris;
 William S., b. gmo. 23, 1800, d. 3mo. 14, 1833; m. 10mo. 9, 1822, Mary Williams Poultney.

FRANCIS PEROT was apprenticed "to learn the art and mystery of brewing," with Thomas and Joseph Morris; his indenture showing that he paid to them \$1,000, previous to entering upon his apprenticeship, and was to serve five years without compensation. This was in 1812. Soon after the close of his apprenticeship, he started a malt house and brewery on Vine street, between Third and Fourth streets, the present location of the establishment that still bears his name, and a year later, 1819, took his brother, William S. Perot, into partnership, under the firm name of Francis & William S. Perot. In 1823 he married Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of his old employer, Thomas Morris, and the latter and his son, Anthony S., who had been operating the old Morris brewery, founded by Anthony Morris in 1687, soon after gave up business at the old place on Second street and turned the business over to the Perot firm. The Perot brothers carried on brewing until 1850, when they abandoned that branch of the business and turned their attention entirely to malting. Francis retired from the business in 1868, and was succeeded by the firm of Francis Perot's Sons, which some years ago became incorporated under the name of Francis Perot's Sons Company, who continued a business founded by the ancestors of the leading members of the firm over two centuries before. T. Morris Perot, of the present firm, represents the eighth generation in descent from the founder of the firm.

Both Francis Perot and his estimable wife, Elizabeth Marshall Morris, lived to a serene old age. They celebrated their golden wedding in the old home at 1032 Arch street, June 17, 1873, when five generations of the family were present, "Aunt Mary Ann Marshall" being the first and little Elliston Perot Bissel, the fifth. Francis Perot died March 24, 1885.

Issue of Francis and Elizabeth Marshall (Morris) Perot:—

Elliston Perot, b. July 24, 1824, d. Feb. 25, 1865; m. April 2, 1845, Caroline R. Corbit;
 Thomas Morris Perot, b. May 8, 1828; m. Nov. 3, 1858, Rebecca C. Siter;
 Sarah Morris Perot, b. Nov. 6, 1831; m. Dec. 1, 1853, Edward H. Ogden.

Issue of Edward H. and Sarah Morris (Perot) Ogden:—

Francis Perot Ogden, b. Jan. 4, 1855, d. Jan. 10, 1887;
 Elizabeth Morris Ogden, b. May 19, 1856; m. Dec. 7, 1876, Henry Howard Ellison, of Philadelphia, and has one child, Henry Howard Ellison, b. Dec. 31, 1877;
 Harriet Middleton Ogden, b. Sept. 7, 1859; m. October 11, 1888, Rev. Charles Wordsworth Nevin, b. 1857, son of Rev. Edwin H. and Ruth Channing (Little) Nevin, of Philadelphia; children:
 Dorothy Nevin, b. Aug. 31, 1889;
 Ogden Nevin, b. May 10, 1891;
 Charles W. Nevin Jr., b. June 24, 1895;
 Perot Nevin, b. April 27, 1897.

LUKE MORRIS, second son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Hudson) Morris, born

in Philadelphia, April 10, 1760, died March 20, 1802, was commissioned Captain in the Fifth Battalion, Philadelphia Militia. He was a gentleman of high standing in the early days of the Republic. He died at his residence, "Peckham", district of Southwark, March 20, 1802. He married, March 9, 1786, Anne, born August 28, 1767, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Hannah (Carrington) Willing, who resided for many years after her husband's death in a fine old Colonial house at the southeast corner of Main and High streets, Germantown. She was a lady of remarkable attainments and of great energy. She died January 11, 1853, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Luke's Church, Germantown, of which she was one of the originators, her name appearing on the list of first subscribers for its erection in 1811.

Issue of Luke and Anne (Willing) Morris:—

Abigail Willing, b. March 20, 1787, d. Aug. 18, 1858; m. March 27, 1815, Justus Johnson; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 15, 1789, d. April 15, 1789;
 Anne Willing, b. March 30, 1790, d. July 9, 1820; unm.;
 THOMAS WILLING, b. Oct. 23, 1792, d. May 12, 1852; m. June 19, 1823, Caroline Maria Calvert, of whom presently;
 Elizabeth Carrington, b. July 7, 1795, d. Feb. 12, 1865, unm., was a scientific botanist; Margaretta Hare, b. Dec. 3, 1797, d. May 29, 1867; unm.; was a naturalist of high attainments;
 Susan Sophia, b. Aug. 11, 1800, d. July 15, 1868; m. March 13, 1832, John Stockton Littell.

THOMAS WILLING MORRIS, only son of Luke and Anne (Willing) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1792. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, July 3, 1819, and practiced his profession there for a number of years. He was appointed an aide-de-camp to Gen. Cadwalader, May 15, 1819, with the title of captain, and was promoted to major, May 30, 1824, and was appointed Inspector of the Pennsylvania Militia, August 3, 1828. He was elected to General Assembly of Pennsylvania, October 13, 1829. He later removed to Maryland and died at "Glenthorne", his country seat in Howard county, May 12, 1852. He married, June 19, 1823, Caroline Maria Calvert, born July 15, 1800, died November 25, 1842, at Baltimore, where she had gone for medical treatment. She was a daughter of George and Rosalie Eugenia (Stier) Calvert, of Riverdale, Prince George county, Maryland, and granddaughter of Benedict Calvert, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland, 1720-27. Benedict Calvert was a son of Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, and both he and his wife were direct descendants of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore and Proprietor of Maryland.

Issue of Thomas Willing and Caroline Maria (Calvert) Morris:—

Rosalie Eugenia, b. May 5, 1824, d. July 17, 1878, unm.;
 Anna Maria, b. March 23, 1826, d. March 6, 1900; m. Sept. 7, 1848, Captain Francis Key Murray, U. S. N.;
 GEORGE CALVERT, b. Oct. 16, 1828, d. April 29, 1882; m. July 15, 1856, Elizabeth Kuhn;
 Julia Meta, b. Dec. 27, 1830, d. June 8, 1857, unm.;
 Henry Thomas, b. Oct. 10, 1833, d. Dec. 17, 1833;
 Carrington, b. March 29, 1835, d. Aug. 23, 1835;
 Eugenia Carrington, b. Feb. 12, 1836, d. April 11, 1837;
 Caroline Maria, b. March 5, 1838, d. same year.

GEORGE CALVERT MORRIS, eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Willing and Caroline Maria (Calvert) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1828. He was educated at St. James Hall, an educational institution near Hagerstown, Maryland. He read law with Henry Williams Esq., and was admitted to Philadelphia bar, May 31, 1851; he received degree of Bachelor of Laws at University of Pennsylvania, July 6, 1852, and practiced his profession until failing health compelled him to relinquish it. He died of consumption at his home, 1600 Locust street, April 29, 1882, and is buried at West Laurel Hill Cemetery. He was deeply interested in church work, was vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church from April, 1870, until his death; served for some years on the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. He was a manager of Christ Church Hospital, and a director of Philadelphia Contributionship from 1871. He married at St. Peter's Church, July 15, 1856, Elizabeth, born April 24, 1833, died October 13, 1890, daughter of Hartman and Ellen (Lyle) Kuhn, of Philadelphia.

Issue of George Calvert and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Morris:—

Julia, b. Sept. 10, 1857, d. April 3, 1859;

Ellen Lyle, b. March 6, 1859, d. April 1, 1900; m. Oct. 26, 1885, Pierre Camblos;

Hartman Kuhn, b. Dec. 30, 1860, d. July 29, 1861;

Caroline Calvert, b. May 19, 1862; m. Sept. 21, 1892, James Cheston Jr.;

ROSALIE, b. Jan. 17, 1864, d. Aug. 5, 1903; m. Nov. 10, 1887, Robert Winder Johnson;

Eugenia, b. July 5, 1865; m. Oct. 28, 1886, Radcliffe Cheston, M. D.

ROSALIE MORRIS married at St. Peter's Church, November 10, 1887, Robert Winder Johnson, of the firm of Lawrence, Johnson & Company, shipping and commission merchants and foreign bankers. He is the ninth child of Lawrence and Mary (Winder) Johnson, and was born at 727 Pine street, Philadelphia, May 7, 1854. His father, Lawrence Johnson, the prominent typefounder of Philadelphia, was born in Hull, England, January 23, 1801, and came to America with his parents, Edward and Ann (Clayton) Johnson, 1818, and located in Philadelphia two years later, where he established a type foundry, under the firm name of L. Johnson & Company, and built up an immense business, maintaining branches in different parts of Pennsylvania. He became interested in many prominent business enterprises in Philadelphia and elsewhere, being prominently identified with the building of a number of street car lines in Philadelphia, and in the development of coal lands in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. He was for a number of years president of the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia and associated with a number of other financial institutions. He lived for a number of summers prior to his death at "Lansdowne", the present country seat of the family on the Neshaminy in Bucks county, near Bristol. He died in Philadelphia, April 26, 1860. His wife, Mary Winder, was born in Bucks county, June 18, 1814, died February 16, 1877. She was descended from Colonial families, prominent in the social, civil, and military affairs of the county from the time of its first settlement. Robert Winder Johnson was reared in the city of Philadelphia, and prepared for college at Mr. Gregory's private school on Market street. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, September 1870, but left there in the spring of 1871 to accompany his mother to Europe, where he travelled extensively and continued

his studies until 1876. Returning to Philadelphia in 1876, he entered the office of Lawrence, Johnson & Company, and three years later became a member of the firm, with his brother, Lawrence Johnson.

Mr. Johnson is a life member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Colonial Society, Netherland Society, and a life member of Bucks County Historical Society. He is one of the vestry of St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, and a member of the Society of Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. He is also one of the board of managers of the Christ Church Hospital, and was until recently a member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

He has for a number of years taken a deep interest in local history and for over twenty years has devoted considerable time to the collecting of data relating to the ancestors of his wife and himself. In 1902 he published "Winders of America"; in 1905 a volume relating to the ancestors of his wife, and in 1907 a second volume of "The Ancestry of Rosalie Morris Johnson."

Issue of Robert Winder and Rosalie (Morris) Johnson:—

Morris Winder Johnson, b. July 7, 1889;
Lawrence Edward Johnson, b. July 9, 1892;
Robert Winder Johnson Jr., b. Aug. 19, 1894;
Rosalie Eugenia Johnson, b. Oct. 12, 1900.

JAMES MORRIS, second son of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1707, was a prominent business man of Philadelphia and early became identified with city and Provincial affairs. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly 1739, re-elected continuously until his death, January 29, 1750-1. He served almost constantly on most important committees and was named as a signer of Provincial paper money in 1744-46. He married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, March 12, 1729-30, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Britain) Kearney, of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Lionel Britain, one of the earliest English settlers in Bucks county.

Issue of James and Elizabeth (Kearney) Morris:—

James, d. Oct. 12, 1738, inf;
Anthony, d. Feb. 25, 1736-7;
Isaac, b. 1736, d. May 29, 1821; m. Oct. 21, 1810, Sarah Marriott;
Anthony James, b. 1739, d. May 27, 1831, unm.;
Mary, bur. March. 9, 1800; m. May 25, 1762, Col. Blathwaite Jones.

JOHN JONES came from Barbados to Philadelphia bringing certificate to Friends' Meeting dated 5mo. (July) 15, 1683. He was a member of the Common Council of that city named in the Charter of 1691; was one of the petitioners for the establishment of the public school, February, 1697-8; was appointed Regulator of streets and water-courses, May 17, 1699, and was Justice of City and County Courts, 1700 to his death, May, 1708. He was a prominent and wealthy merchant, and owned large tracts of land in Philadelphia and Bucks counties and elsewhere. He married (first) Rebecca ———, who died 1694, and (second) November 30, 1696, Margaret, widow of John Waterman.

Issue of John and Rebecca Jones:—

John Jones, m. March 11, 1702-3, Margaret Waterman.

Issue of John and Margaret (Waterman) Jones:—

Gibbs Jones, b. Aug. 3, 1701, d. 1736; m. Aug. 2, 1721, Jane, dau. of Dr. John and Susanna (Budd) Crapp, who married (second) William Craddock.

Gibbs and Jane (Crapp) Jones had issue:—

Susannah, b. Dec. 12, 1722; m. Ephraim Bonham;
John;

BLATHWAITE, b. April 21, 1726; m. (first) Jane and (second) Mary Morris.

COL. BLATHWAITE JONES was an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He was appointed February 15, 1777, to have charge of the erection of fortifications at Billingsport, New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and served as Chief Engineer of fortifications later. His son, Gibbs Jones, by his former marriage, was Lieutenant and later Captain of a company raised for the campaign against Canada and was later Captain of a ranging company.

Issue of Col. Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones:—

James Morris, b. April 12, 1763; m. June 24, 1784, Arabella Levy;

Susannah Budd, b. July 26, 1767, d. Dec. 15, 1835; m. Oct. 14, 1784, Dr. Samuel L. Shober.

ANDREW SHOBER, father of Dr. Samuel L. Shober, was a son of John and Katharine Shober, of Neuhoftmansdorf, Jannowitz, Moravia, and was born near Olmutz, Moravia, November 17, 1710. In 1743, with his wife, Hedwig Regina, he joined a colony of Moravians under Count Zinzendorf, fitted out at Marienborn and Herrnhaag, and sailing in the ship "Little Strength", settled at Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1743. Andrew Shober was a mason by trade and superintended the building of most of the buildings in the Moravian settlements. In 1756 he removed to Bethlehem and died there July 12, 1792. He had married at Marienborn, Germany, Hedwig Regina Schubert.

Issue of Andrew and Hedwig Regina Shober:—

John Andrew, settled at Lititz, Lancaster county;

Gottlieb, removed to Salem, N. C.; died 1838;

Joseph, remained at Bethlehem;

SAMUEL L., M. D., b. at Bethlehem, student at College of Philadelphia; m. Oct. 14, 1784, Susannah Budd Jones. Samuel L. Shober received his degree of M. D. at College of Philadelphia, later University of Pennsylvania, and located at Philadelphia, where he became an eminent physician.

Issue of Dr. Samuel L. and Susannah Budd (Jones) Shober:—

Blathwaite, b. 1785, counselor at law in Philadelphia; m. Catharine Ann Snyder; Hedwig Regina, b. October 24, 1786, d. May 7, 1865, unm.;

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN, b. Sept. 6, 1789, d. Aug. 25, 1847; m. (first) Dec. 7, 1813, Mary Ann Bedford; (second) Oct. 27, 1830, Lucy Hall Bradley;

Joanna Sophia, b. Nov. 10, 1794, d. Nov. 20, 1845; m. Dec. 1, 1819, Thomas Kimber.

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER, youngest son of Samuel L. and Susannah Budd (Jones) Shober, born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1789, was a

prominent business man of Philadelphia. He was a sergeant of the Third Company of the Washington Guards at Camp Dupont in the War of 1812-14; was offered a commission as captain in the regular army but declined. He was a founder of the Apprentices' Library and was prominent in philanthropic and charitable institutions of Philadelphia. He was largely instrumental in interesting the United States Congress in doing justice to the remnant of the Delaware Indians remaining in New Jersey. He died in Philadelphia, August 25, 1847. He married (first) December 7, 1813, Mary Ann, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Phelps) Bedford, who died November 2, 1828, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Shober married (second) October 27, 1830, Lucy Hall, born February 24, 1805, daughter of Josiah and Lucy (Hall) Bradley, and a descendant of Gov. Dudley, of Massachusetts.

Issue of Samuel L. and Mary Ann (Bedford) Shober:—

John Bedford, b. Nov. 13, 1814, d. unm. Nov. 27, 1864;

Mary Morris, b. May 6, 1816, d. May 27, 1873;

Hedwig Regina, b. Dec. 24, 1818, d. Jan. 18, 1885; m. July 10, 1844, Francis H. Gray. M. D.;

Elizabeth Kearney, b. Sept. 28, 1821, d. unm. Dec. 1, 1865;

Susanna Budd, b. Feb. 24, 1823; m. June 21, 1867, John Davies Esq., Surgeon General of Island of Fayal;

Sarah Morris, b. July 24, 1825; m. June 17, 1868, Rev. William P. Lewis, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Pottsville, Pa., later of Christ's Chapel, Philadelphia;

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER JR., b. March 13, 1828; m. Nov. 16, 1858, Ann Bond Cochran, of whom presently.

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER, son of Samuel L. and Mary Ann (Bedford) Shober, born in Philadelphia, March 13, 1828, entered University of Pennsylvania in 1842, but left during the sophomore year to take up mercantile business which he afterwards followed. He married, November 16, 1858, Ann Bond, daughter of William Greene and Elizabeth (Travis) Cochran.

SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER JR., a son of Samuel L. and Anna Bond (Cochran) Shober, was born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1862. He was educated at University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1882. He later took a special course in civil engineering, which occupation he has since pursued. He married Agnes Wharton, daughter of Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson.

JOHN MORRIS, third son of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, was born in the old Morris Mansion in Philadelphia, June 23, 1709. Married, April 18, 1734, Mary, born in Philadelphia, 1706, daughter of Richard Sutton, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Howell, of Cecil county, Maryland, whom he married September 12, 1698. Richard Sutton died leaving two children, Howell and Mary, and his widow married, August 26, 1721, William Carter, a native of Wapping, county of Middlesex, England, who was an early landholder in Philadelphia, owning several lots in the neighborhood of Second and Chestnut streets. He was named in the Charter of 1701, as one of first Board of Aldermen of the city and was elected Mayor in October, 1710. He died February 19, 1738-9, aged eighty-eight years, and his widow in 1749. From their house, where she had spent her girlhood days, Mary (Sutton) Morris went to the house of her husband, May 5, 1734.

John Morris was settled by his father on "Spring Mill" property, on the Schuyl-

kill, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, where lie erected for him a fine mansion, which he named "Mount Joy", and in 1739 conveyed to him the mill and three tracts of land, comprising four hundred and twenty acres. Here John Morris and his family resided until 1769, when he conveyed "Mount Joy" and the surrounding property to his son-in-law, Joseph Potts, and took up his residence in Southwark. This fine property was later acquired by Peter Legaux, the French nobleman, who established there a vineyard, and sought the assistance of the State Legislature in an effort to establish the wine industry in Pennsylvania. It is still owned and occupied by

John Morris was associated with his brothers, Samuel and Joseph Morris, in the Righter family, lineal descendants of Peter Legaux.

the establishment of Boiling Spring Furnace and Forge. He also owned at the time of his death a mill property and tract of land on Ridley Creek in Chester county, which he devised to his grandson, Richard Hill Morris. He died February 3, 1782.

Issue of John and Mary (Sutton) Morris:—

WILLIAM MORRIS, b. June 27, 1735, d. April 14, 1766; m. Margaret Hill, of whom presently;

Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1738, d. Dec. 19, 1865; m. Aug. 16, 1764. Joseph Potts, and had one son, John Morris Potts, a legatee under the will of his grandfather, John Morris;

Anthony, b. "Mount Joy", Oct. 10, 1740, d. Nov. 2, 1740; buried at Plymouth Meeting;

John, b. Nov. 4, 1745, d. Aug. 9, 1746;

John, b. Dec. 3, 1748, d. May 29, 1749.

WILLIAM MORRIS, eldest child of John and Mary (Sutton) Morris, born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1735, was a merchant. He was a man of fine intellectual ability and attainments, and took an active interest in the various institutions of his native city. He was appointed a signer of Provincial paper money in 1757, and was a contributor to Pennsylvania Hospital in 1758. A member of the Society of Friends, he moved in the most exclusive social circles of the Quaker City. He was elected a member of the "Colony in Schuylkill", October 7, 1761. He died in his early prime, April 14, 1766.

William Morris married, September 21, 1758, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, of Island of Madeira, later of Philadelphia, a native of South River, Maryland, and a nephew of Richard Hill, the Provincial Councillor, so long identified with the Colonial affairs of Philadelphia and the Province of Pennsylvania. The mother of Margaret Hill was Deborah Moore, born in Maryland, June 2, 1705, died in Madeira, December 19, 1751, daughter of Dr. Mordecai Moore, the family physician of Lord Baltimore, who accompanied him to Maryland, by his second wife, Deborah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, President of William Penn's Council and Deputy Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1690-93, and a descendant through the Lloyds of Dolobran, Wales, from Alfred, the Great. Margaret Hill Morris represented the noblest type of womanhood, a true "Mother in Israel" to the poor and afflicted, she bore with Christian resignation the heavy trials of sorrows that fell to her lot, and was a model to Christian womanhood and motherhood. Left a widow with four small children (one unborn at her husband's death), she reared them to manhood and womanhood and the memory of her wise counsels and Christian teachings has been reverently transmitted to her posterity to the present day. She

survived her husband over half a century, removing in 1770 to Burlington, New Jersey, where she thereafter lived. At the death of her son, Dr. John Morris, in 1793, she adopted his youngest daughter Margaret, then an infant and she was her constant companion until her marriage in 1810, after which she received into her household another granddaughter.

Issue of William and Margaret (Hill) Morris:—

Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 28, 1759, d. Aug. 29, 1760;

JOHN MORRIS, M. D. (twin to Richard), b. Sept. 28, 1759, d. Sept. 8, 1793, of whom presently;

Deborah Moore Morris, b. Nov. 29, 1750, d. March 17, 1822; m. (first) Nov. 11, 1789, Benjamin Smith; (second) Nov. 9, 1809, Isaac Collins Sr., printer of Trenton;

Richard Hill Morris, b. Sept. 5, 1762, d. Dec. 6, 1841; m. (first) March 17, 1786, Mary Mifflin; (second) Oct. 25, 1798, Mary Smith;

Mary Morris, b. June 19, 1764, d. Feb. 14, 1765;

Gulielma Maria Morris, b. Aug. 18, 1766, four months after the death of her father; d. Sept. 9, 1826; m. April 8, 1784, John Smith Jr.

DR. JOHN MORRIS, eldest son of William and Margaret Morris, born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1759, was but seven and a half years of age at the death of his father. In his eleventh year his mother removed with her little family to Burlington, New Jersey, residing for a time in the house of George Dillwyn, who had married her sister, Sarah Hill, but a few years later purchasing the house of Gov. William Franklin on the river bank, where she lived to serene old age.

Having chosen the medical profession, followed so successfully by his maternal ancestors, John Morris began study in office of his uncle and cousin, Dr. Charles Moore, of Montgomery county, who had married his mother's sister, Milcah Martha Hill. On obtaining his degree he located at Burlington, New Jersey, where he practiced with success for a few years and then removed to Philadelphia, and located first at No. 27 Chestnut street, where he was from 1785 to 1791, removing in the latter year to No. 11 Pear street, where he died. He became the fashionable physician of Philadelphia and enjoyed a large practice. He was a founder of the College of Physicians in 1787, and his name with that of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and other illustrious physicians of Philadelphia, appears on the tablet erected there commemorating the fact. At the outbreak of the yellow fever pestilence in Philadelphia, he devoted himself earnestly to the relief of the sufferers, but soon fell a victim to the dread disease and died in the arms of his devoted mother, who had come from her home at Burlington to nurse him, September 8, 1793. His wife also contracted the disease and died eight days later, leaving to the care of their paternal grandmother four small children, one of whom died less than a year later.

Dr. John Morris married at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, October 8, 1783, Abigail, daughter of Benedict and Sarah Dorsey, of Philadelphia, who was born in 1765, died September 16, 1793.

Issue of Dr. John and Abigail (Dorsey) Morris:—

Sarah, b. 1784, d. 1794;

William Stanton, b. Nov. 24, 1785, d. unm. 1819;

Benedict, b. March 27, 1787, d. Nov. 13, 1790;

Martha Milcah, b. Aug. 24, 1788, d. Jan. 26, 1826; m. (first) Thomas Lawrie; (second) Jacob B. Clarke;
 Mary, b. 1790, d. inf.;
 MARGARET, b. Aug. 18, 1792, d. April 22, 1832.

MARGARET MORRIS, youngest child of Dr. John Morris, was as before stated reared in the home of her grandmother, Margaret (Hill) Morris, at Burlington, New Jersey. She married there, October 4, 1810, Isaac Collins Jr., eleventh child of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins, of Trenton, New Jersey, where he was born October 31, 1787. He had served eight years' apprenticeship in a mercantile house and was then engaged in the mercantile trade in New York City as a member of the firm of Mott & Collins, and later a member of the firm of Isaac Collins & Company, publishers and printers. The family resided in New York until 1828, when they removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Collins had ere this acquired a comfortable fortune and retired from active business. After the removal to Philadelphia he became identified with the leading charitable enterprises and institutions of that city, and was deeply interested in the cause of education as well as in the temperance and anti-slavery cause. He was a founder of Haverford College; member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge; director of the Public School System and an official in a number of philanthropic and charitable institutions. The founding of the Institute for Feeble Minded Children was largely due to his efforts. Mrs. Margaret Collins' health was very much debilitated before the removal from New York, that being the main cause of the removal, which doubtless prolonged her life; but she died four years later, April 22, 1832. Isaac Collins married (second) January 28, 1835, Rebecca, daughter of John Singer, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. She was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and survived her husband many years, dying April, 1892, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Collins died January 15, 1863.

Issue of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins:—

William Morris Collins, b. July 19, 1811, d. Oct. 30, 1864; m. Nov. 7, 1839, Eliza C. Cope;
 Martha Lawrie Collins, b. July 21, 1813, d. May 6, 1887; m. Oct. 3, 1833, John B. Bispham;
 Gulielma Maria Collins, b. Aug. 28, 1815, d. Feb. 4, 1867; m. June 5, 1839, Philip B. Chase;
 Henry Hill Collins, b. Feb. 3, 1818, d. s. p. July 20, 1840;
 Alfred Morris Collins, b. Jan. 11, 1820, d. May 26, 1895; m. Nov. 22, 1843, Hannah Evans;
 FREDERIC COLLINS, b. Jan. 21, 1822, d. Nov. 27, 1892; m. Letitia Dawson, of whom presently;
 Isaac Collins Jr., b. May 2, 1824, d. Dec. 28, 1902; m. Dec. 9, 1847, Elizabeth B. K. Earle;
 Theodore Collins, b. July 27, 1826, d. Sept. 4, 1826;
 Margaret Morris Collins, b. Aug. 18, 1829, d. April 6, 1863; m. June 1, 1853, Oliver K. Earle;
 Percival Collins, b. Dec. 19, 1831, d. May 7, 1872; m. Oct. 5, 1856, Sarah Levick.

FREDERIC COLLINS, sixth child of Isaac and Margaret (Morris) Collins, born in New York City, January 21, 1822, became a prominent business man of Philadelphia. After his graduation at Haverford, he entered the establishment of M. L. Dawson & Company, and on arriving of age and his marriage in 1844 to Letitia, daughter of Mordecai Lewis Dawson, the senior member of the firm, became a partner in the business and was identified with it for many

years, first under the title above given, later as Poultney, Collins & Company and subsequently as Massey, Collins & Company. He was also engaged for a time in the brokerage business, and later was a member of the banking firm of Elliott, Collins & Company, and was president of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company. He became a manager of the House of Refuge in 1869.

Frederic Collins died November 27, 1892; by his wife, Letitia P. Dawson, of an old Colonial family of Philadelphia, he had issue:—

Elizabeth Dawson Collins, m. Charles F. Hulse, who d. Aug. 28, 1876, leaving issue:
Letitia Collins Hulse, b. June 1, 1870; m. April 28, 1892, Samuel Bowman
Wheeler;

Margaret Morris Hulse, b. April 22, 1873;

Anne Morrison Collins, m. April 10, 1890, Morris Earle;

Frederic Collins Jr., b. Feb. 4, 1868; m. June 19, 1895, Lillie Moffit Brown.

NORRIS FAMILY

The patronymic of the Norris family was Norrey and Norreys. It was an ancient family in England and flourished in Sutton and Lancashire many centuries. William Norreys, of Sutton, descended from Alain Norreys, who in remote times dwelt in Sutton, was ancestor of the celebrated family of Norris, of Speke, Lancashire, and that of Ryecote, Berkshire. In A. D., 1311, Sir Henry Norreys, of this branch, by marriage with Joan Molyneaux, acquired the manor of Speke, and was founder of the family there.

Thomas Norreys, of Speke, was father of Nicholas Norreys, of Tarleton, who was succeeded by a son, Nicholas Norreys, of Tarleton, whose son, Nicholas Norreys, also of Tarleton, had a son, Nicholas Norreys, of Middleworth, Lancashire, born 1633, who was succeeded by a son, Henry Norris. Several branches of the family came to America at different periods, some settling in New England, and at least one in Maryland.

THOMAS NORRIS, first known ancestor of the distinguished Philadelphia family of the name, was a merchant in London, England, where at an early age he became a member of the Society of Friends. No direct connection has ever been traced between this Thomas Norris and the Norris family of Speke Hall, Lancashire, but the fact that his son, Isaac Norris, who subsequently settled in Philadelphia, bore the same coat-of-arms as that belonging to the Speke Hall family, makes it reasonable to suppose that his line of descent sprang from this source. It was not uncommon in those days for a member of a family of prominence to be disinherited and disowned for embracing the tenets of the Quaker religion. About 1678, Thomas Norris emigrated to the Island of Jamaica. The reason for his departure from the land of his birth was the continued and persistent religious persecution of the Quakers, as may be assumed from the fact that in 1659 he was one of those people who petitioned Parliament for the release of a number of their brethren immured in the prisons of London for matters of conscience, offering "to lie in prison, person for person, instead of such as were then in confinement and might be in danger of their lives through extreme duress."

Even after his arrival at Port Royal, he continued to be subjected to persecution, being twice fined for refusal to bear arms, and a third time for the refusal of his son to do the same.

Thomas Norris was killed in the great earthquake that destroyed Port Royal, June 7, 1692. He had been a member of Southwark Monthly Meeting, London, upon whose records his name is spelled "Norrice", which indicates the correct pronunciation rather than the correct spelling of the name, for that was a day of phonetic spelling, as shown by many of the ancient records of the time. He married (first), about 1656, Mary Moore, who died in Jamaica, June 3, 1685; (second), Sarah ———, who survived him and died October 19, 1696.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris:—

Elizabeth Norris, b. London, Eng., 2mo. (April) 1, 1657; m. in parish of Magdalen, Bermondsey, Jamaica, Timothy Weymouth, who d. Sept., 1692; they had issue: Prudence Weymouth, m. John Moon, but d. s. p.

Thomas Norris, b. London, 10mo. (Dec.) 29, 1659, d. Jamaica, 1685; m. Ann —; Joseph Norris, b. London, 12mo. (Feb.), 1661-2, d. 9mo. (Nov.) 14, 1692; m. Martha Phillips; had issue: Thomas Norris, Hannah Norris, d. inf.; Mary Norris, b. London, 5mo. (July) 24, 1664, d. y.; Prudence Norris, b. 5mo. (July) 31, 1666, d. y.; Benjamin Norris, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 25, 1668; Isaac Norris, b. 4mo. (June) 22, 1669, d. inf.; Isaac Norris, b. 5mo. (July) 26, 1671, in Olave's Parish, London, d. Philadelphia, 6mo. (Aug.) 4, 1735; m. Mary Lloyd, of whom presently.

ISAAC NORRIS, youngest child of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris, was born in London, England, July 26, 1671; and removed with his parents to the Island of Jamaica at the age of seven years. In 1690 his father sent him to Philadelphia to investigate the propriety of moving there, and he sailed from Port Royal, March 5, 1690, taking with him a letter of introduction from Mordecai Lloyd, to the latter's father, Gov. Thomas Lloyd, whose daughter Isaac subsequently married. After carefully looking into the advantages of Philadelphia and its vicinity as a trading center, he returned to Jamaica, in 1692, only to learn that his father and other members of the family, with the exception of his stepmother and sister Elizabeth, had perished, either by the earthquake or the pestilence which followed, and that practically all the family property had been destroyed. He returned to Philadelphia the following year with little more than one hundred pounds, and entered into business there, in which he was eminently successful, becoming eventually one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the Province. He was a man of extraordinary business ability and perspicuity, and his services were early enlisted in the affairs of the city and Province. He soon attracted the attention and won the esteem of William Penn, at whose request he went to England, 1707, to assist in extracting the great founder of Pennsylvania from the difficulties in which he was entangled with the Fords. He was elected to the Colonial Assembly in 1699, and continued a member until 1705, was again returned in 1711, and again the following year and elected Speaker. He was called to the Provincial Council, February 8, 1708-9, with his brother-in-law, Samuel Preston, and from that day was one of the prominent men of the Province, and particularly in the affairs of the Council for the next twenty-five years, during a portion of the time also serving in the Assembly, to which he was again returned in October, 1720, and elected Speaker to succeed William Trent, who that year removed to New Jersey.

In addition to filling these offices of honor and responsibility, he was a Justice of the Courts of Philadelphia from June 4, 1715, until his death, and at the organization of the High Court of Chancery being one of the oldest Counsellors, was appointed Master of that Court to sit with the Lieutenant Governor in hearing cases. He became Alderman of Philadelphia in 1708, and October 6, 1724, was elected from the Board of Aldermen to the position of Mayor of the city, serving one term. At the death of David Lloyd, there being few able lawyers in the Colonies, the Governor and Council, April 7, 1731, unanimously agreed to appoint Isaac Norris to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province, but he declined to accept preferring to remain a Justice of the County Court. He was for many years the chief representative of the Proprietaries, being their attorney for sale of lands under the Gouldney mortgage;



Isaac Norris. "The First"
Phila. 1st $\frac{4}{mo}$ 1699

trustee under William Penn's will; attorney for Hannah Penn after her husband's death, etc.

In 1704, with William Trent, Isaac Norris purchased William Penn's Manor of Williamstadt, on Schuylkill, comprising 7,480 acres, and including the site of Norristown (named for him), the present county seat of Montgomery county. In 1712 he purchased Trent's interest in this manor, thereafter called Norriton, and owned it until his death in 1735. He also owned 632 acres in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, prior to February, 1712, when he added 192 acres to the tract at a cost of £453. In 1713 he purchased of Hamilton and Falconer, for £550, the unlocated first purchase of Charles Marshall, of 6,000 acres, and located the forty-two acres Liberty Land appurtenant thereto, alongside his other lots above mentioned. At this date he was residing in the city, where, in addition to other properties, he owned the "Slate-roof House" celebrated as the residence of Penn, during his second visit to Pennsylvania, which Norris had purchased in 1709 for £900, Pennsylvania currency; the lot fronting fifty-seven and one-half feet on the east side of Second street, below Chestnut, and extending along Norris alley, 269 feet deep. On his estate in the Northern Liberties known as "Fair Hill", he erected a mansion, and removed there about 1718, living in a style befitting his rank and wealth. He possessed the luxury of a coach, and, Quaker though he was, emblazoned his coat-of-arms thereon. He was fond of reading, and being familiar with several languages, his leisure hours were spent among his books. He died June 4, 1735, being smitten with apoplexy while attending Friends' Meeting at Germantown, whence he was removed to Stenton, James Logan's residence, where he died.

Isaac Norris married, March 7, 1694, Mary, third daughter of Thomas Lloyd, many years President of the Provincial Council, and twice acting Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. Isaac Norris was described by one of his contemporaries as "one whose character will do honor to his latest posterity, a doer of justice, a lover of mercy, a loving husband, an affectionate father, a sincere friend, and a lover of his country." He was a director of the first public school of Philadelphia.

Issue of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris:—

Mary Norris, b. Dec. 5, 1694, d. Feb. 13, 1750-1; m. 1717, Thomas Griffiths, Provincial Councillor, Keeper of Great Seal, etc.;

Hannah Norris, b. Aug. 1, 1696, d. July 21, 1774; m. June 15, 1717, Richard Harrison, of Maryland, who settled in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, and d. there Oct. 5, 1747; they had issue:

Richard Harrison, d. y., 1731;

Mary Harrison, b. 1720, d. s. p., 1766, m. David Crawford;

Samuel Harrison, b. 1724, d. s. p. 1774;

Isaac Harrison, d. 1745;

Hannah Harrison, b. Dec., 1728, d. s. p. Sept. 6, 1807; m., Sept. 1, 1774, Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress throughout the Revolutionary War;

Thomas Harrison, b. 1729, d. 1759, m. Francis Scull.

Sarah Norris, b. Oct. 2, 1697, d. Dec. 26, 1699;

Joseph Norris, b. Jan. 29, 1698-9, d. Oct., 1733. unm.;

Rachel Norris, b. 1700, d. Nov. 15, 1711;

ISAAC NORRIS, b. Oct. 3, 1701, d. July 13, 1766; m. Sarah Logan, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Norris, b. Jan. 7, 1703-4, d. Aug. 6, 1779; unm.;

Deborah Norris, b. Oct. 18, 1705, d. May 17, 1767; unm.;

Thomas Norris, b. Jan. 29, 1706-7, d. Jan. 20, 1727-8; unm.;

John Norris, b. April, 1709, d. August, 1731; unm.;

Prudence Norris, d. inf.;

CHARLES NORRIS, b. May 9, 1712, d. Jan. 13, 1766; m. (first) Margaret Rodman; (second) Mary Parker;

Margaret Norris, b. 1713, d. inf.;

Samuel Norris, b. Sept. 12, 1714, d. Jan. 3, 1746-7; unm.; was from early manhood partner of his brother Charles; see forward.

ISAAC NORRIS, second son and sixth child of Isaac Norris, Councillor, and Mary Lloyd, his wife, born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1701, was like his distinguished father, prominent in Colonial affairs, filling the position of Speaker of Assembly of the Province for fifteen years. A sketch of him, written by Dr. George W. Norris, was published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. i, p. 449, etc.

He was trained for a mercantile career, but nevertheless received a fine classical education, and twice went abroad to travel in Europe. Becoming associated with his father in mercantile business he continued it after the latter's death until 1743. Prior to the death of his father he resided in the "Slate-roof House", and afterwards at "Fair Hill." In 1727 he was elected to Common Council of city of Philadelphia, and three years later was advanced to the Board of Aldermen. He was first elected to the Provincial Assembly in October, 1734, from Philadelphia county, and his standing as a merchant made him at once an authority on matters of trade, measures for the advancement of which were then being agitated in the law-making bodies of the Province. On October 15, 1734, on the organization of the House, Lieut. Gov. Patrick Gordon communicated to it an inquiry from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, as to what encouragement was necessary to make the Colonies of America furnish naval stores and other commodities not produced in England. The subject was exciting much attention in the mother country, where it was feared that industries would become established in the Colonies for the production of fabrics, of which England could always produce more than was used there, and she would thus lose an important market. Isaac Norris was appointed chairman of committee to draft a reply. His knowledge of trade conditions and natural resources of the Province, enabled him in his report to the Assembly to embody the valuable statement of Pennsylvania's resources to be found in "Votes of Assembly." It declared that hemp, pig-iron, and bar-iron, being staples generally purchased with money by the subjects of Great Britain from the Northern kingdoms, might, on a bounty being given by the home government, be had from some parts of this and other colonies in exchange for the manufactures and products of the Mother Country.

In 1739, four years after his father's death, the younger Norris comes to the front as the leader of the Quaker party. Rather more of a Quaker than his father, much more of a Quaker than James Logan, he is interesting as a statesman who endeavored to keep the policy of the state consistent with Quaker principles. In his day the crucial circumstances arose for carrying out theories as to the unlawfulness of war, which it was a different thing to profess than when the sect was only a few individuals in the great nation of England. It was to be seen what Friends in control of a state would do in case of invasion. In England they occasionally suffered legal penalties; in America they would have to antici-

pate a conquering army depriving them of the fruits of their toil, their nationality, and their chartered liberties. The case did not really present itself to the earlier settlers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Those colonies were too small either to tempt invasion, or to be looked to for recruits; and a little presence of mind on such occasions as Gov. Evans' scare was all that was called for. But in 1739 war was breaking out with the yet mighty kingdom of Spain, from whose American possessions an armament could be fitted out against the territory with which Raleigh and Gilbert had enriched the British Crown. Indeed it was expected that France, then possessor of Canada, would ally herself with Spain, and, thus flanked, the British colonies must bear a bitter struggle, while their population and natural wealth were now so considerable that their conquest by either of their neighbors would be a sufficient fruit of the war. Under these circumstances, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, with Norris a member, met in October, 1739. The Governor suggested that they take measures for the defence of the Province. He also laid before them a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations asking for information as to the rates of gold and silver coin and value of gold and silver per oz. in 1700-10-20-30, and the provisions of the acts for issuing bills of credit from 1700 down, the amounts named in them, and the amount outstanding. The statement sent in answer was prepared by a committee of which Thomas Leech was the first named, and Isaac Norris, the second. This work over, the House sent a message on the subject of defence, contending for the rights of the Quakers to obey their conscientious scruples against war. At the same time, it was said, persons of other sects who held no such views were equally entitled to liberty of conscience. Of such there were many, and they could arm, the Governor by the charter to Penn being authorized, and no act of Assembly having restrained him, to levy, muster, and train all sorts of men, and to make war, and act as a captain-general. But Gov. Thomas wished them to vote money, and to enact a law relating to military service. This they would not do; they would not even pass a bill on the subject when the Quakers were exempted from its provisions. The Governor replied that sharing in the expense had been agreed to in Pennsylvania when, in 1710, a sum was granted to Queen Anne for the reduction of Canada, and was always done by persons of their religious persuasion in Britain. Norris was on the committee to draft the rejoinder. It ably states the Quaker argument against the lawfulness of war to Christian men, and recalls the fact that the money voted to Queen Anne was accompanied by an explanation that their principles forbade war, but commanded them to pay tribute and yield obedience to the power God had set over them in all things so far as their religious persuasions would permit. The paper further declares an unwillingness to place such instruments of power as a militia and the money for fortifications in the hands of the Governor and his friends. This of course had nothing to do with the religious principle; at the same time it was cunningly added, and gained for those who wrote it support from the democracy. In the course of time, the non-Quaker population organized seven companies of soldiers, but in these a large number of indentured servants undertook to enlist. Many Quaker masters were thus injured. The Assembly took up the matter, and addressed the Governor; but the runaways had taken the oath, and a large portion had received the King's subsistence for several weeks, and the Governor declined to dismiss them. Finally, on the 9th

of August, the Assembly yielded to the importunities for money, and voted 3000*l.* to Thomas Griffiths, Edward Bradley, John Stamper, Isaac Norris, and Thomas Leech, "for the use of King George II.," provided, however, that no warrant for said sum should issue from the Speaker until all the servants enlisted should be returned to their masters free of all charges. A remonstrance to the King was ordered to be drawn up, Norris being upon the committee to draft it. At the next Assembly, Norris again member, a committee reported the number of servants thus eloiigned as 262, and compensation was made to the masters.

The various disputes between the Governor and the Quakers, or "Norris party," as the stricter Friends came to be called, brought about contests for office as bitter as in modern times. The re-election of Norris to the Assembly in 1741 could not be prevented; and the Quakers had some vantage ground with Norris and his brother-in-law Griffiths and uncle Preston, as three of the Aldermen of the city. But the Corporation was too important a political factor to be allowed to feel his influence. The adverse party mustered a majority to elect four new Aldermen and five new Councilmen who would further the Governor's plans; and the prominence of the Lloyd connection, and even the equal footing of the Quakers in the Board, was destroyed forever. It was not so easy to defeat Norris at a popular election. In 1742, after a session in which he had been head of nearly every committee, and in which he had performed lasting services in superintending the completion of portions of the State House, and in purchasing a site and devising plans for a Lazaretto, the wealthy Recorder of the city, Mr. Allen contended for his seat in the House. The German settlers had invariably voted with the Quakers, and it was charged that the "Norris party" had been in possession of the polls, crowded out their opponents, and elected their candidate with the aid of unnaturalized voters. But if the Governor's friends cried "fraud," they were now guilty of "bulldozing." On election day of that year, a party of sailors, strong enough in numbers to make havoc in the little city, marched up from the wharves, applied their clubs, and, wounding several, drove the disciples of peace from the State House. In the hubbub that followed, Allen is reported to have said "They had as good a right to be there as the unnaturalized Dutchmen;" he took no steps to preserve the peace, and his supposed complicity lost him many votes. Such violence brought a reaction in public feeling; and Norris was returned. A fresh controversy arose from this "Riot of 1742," the new Assembly desiring the Governor to bring the officers of the City Corporation to trial before the Supreme Court, and the Corporation refusing, after which a resolution was passed censuring the officers in question for neglect of duty. The withholding of the Governor's salary was the effective weapon of the Assembly; and in time induced that officer to attempt a conciliatory course. Certain bills which had been insisted on, he finally assented to, and the money-voting power granted him his means of subsistence. Gordon in his History says that the triumph of the Assembly was complete they had taken no step of a military character, nor made any gift of money inconsistent with their principles.

In 1745, the Governor appointed Norris, Kinsey, and Lawrence, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania at the conference with the Indians at Albany. Norris had left a diary of his journey, privately printed by one of his brother's

descendants in 1867. The conference was of little importance to the English; but in 1755 Norris was again sent to Albany as one of the commissioners from Pennsylvania to treat with the Indians. He and his colleagues at this time effected the purchase of several million acres, comprising the southwestern portion of Pennsylvania.

On the death of John Kinsey, in 1751, Isaac Norris was elected Speaker of the Assembly. It was in that year that the old State House bell was ordered from England, Norris directing the inscription, which turned out to be prophetic, to be placed around it. The bell was cracked by a stroke from the clapper in 1752, was recast with the same inscription, and less than a quarter of a century afterwards actually did "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." During the fifteen years of Norris's speakership, was waged the great contest between the populace and the Proprietaries on the subject of taxation and legislative control of the Penn family estates. The Quakers, with Norris at their head, joined the opposers of privilege. In the course of one of the debates in the Assembly, Norris declared "No man shall ever stand upon my grave and say 'Curse him' or 'Here lies he who betrayed the liberties of his Country.'" In 1757, the Assembly resolved to send him and Benjamin Franklin to England to solicit for the removal of grievances occasioned by the Proprietary instructions, &c., but Norris declined the appointment on account of ill health, so that Franklin undertook it alone. Opposition to the encroachments of the Penns, however, did not lead Norris into the scheme for converting Pennsylvania into a Royal Province, whereby instead of having to deal with a family who felt some attachment to the people of the soil, whose property lay in the colony, and whose financial interests were generally identical with their own, and for whom in most contests they had proved themselves a match, the people were to be ruled by a Governor responsible only to the British Ministry, and supported by the whole power of the Crown. When, in 1764, a petition to the King to effect this change passed the Assembly despite the remonstrances of Dickinson, Norris's son-in-law, Norris requested that, his sentiments being very different from those of the majority, as his seat in the chair prevented him from entering into the debate, therefore if in consequence of their order his duty should oblige him to sign the petition as Speaker, he might be permitted to offer his sentiments on the subject before he signed, and that they might be entered on the minutes. This request was granted, after which the House adjourned to the following morning. On reassembling, it received a letter from Norris resigning the Speakership. The long sitting and the excitement of the debate had proved too much for his weakened health, and being too unwell to attend, he availed himself of the excuse to be relieved of the unpleasant duty. Benjamin Franklin was chosen his successor, and signed the petition. At the ensuing popular election, Franklin was not returned to the Assembly. Norris's name, contrary to his wishes, had been placed upon the ticket for Philadelphia county: he was again chosen to the Assembly, and again became its Speaker. He a second time resigned, October 24, 1764, Joseph Fox being his successor.

Norris had the literary tastes of the Quaker connection to which he belonged, and in the course of his busy life collected a fine library for those days. The principal portion of it, "consisting of about 1,500 volumes upon the most important subjects," was presented to Dickinson College by the Hon. John Dickinson

upon the founding of that institution. Norris wrote with ease in French and Latin, and had some knowledge of Hebrew. Among his various public services, he acted for several years as a trustee of the College. He died at "Fair Hill," July 13, 1766. He made no will.

The following extract is taken from the *Independent Gazetteer*, of November 27, 1787, No. 612: "The late Mr. Isaac Norris, whose memory will be forever revered by every good citizen of Pennsylvania, had served his country with the utmost fidelity for more than twenty years in the character of legislator. His age and increasing weakness of constitution at length obliged him to quit the task of reconciling and directing the various interests and views of his fellow representatives to the good of his country. . . ."

Isaac Norris married, in 1739, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Logan, Proprietary Secretary of Pennsylvania, member of the Provincial Council for almost a half century, Deputy Governor, Chief Justice, etc. She was born December 9, 1715, died December 13, 1744, soon after the birth of her youngest child, having survived her marriage but little over five years.

Issue of Isaac and Sarah (Logan) Norris:—

Mary Norris, b. July 17, 1740, d. at Wilmington, Del., July 23, 1803; m. July 19, 1770, Hon. John Dickinson, and had issue:

Sally Norris Dickinson, b. 1771, d. unm., Nov. 1, 1855;

MARIA DICKINSON, b. Nov. 6, 1783; d. Feb. 10, 1834; married her cousin, Albanus Charles Logan, son of Dr. George Logan, of "Stenton," by his wife Deborah Norris, daughter of Charles and Mary (Parker) Norris, of whom later;

Isaac Norris, d. inf.;

James Norris, d. inf.;

Sarah Norris, b. 1744, d. s. p. 1769.

CHARLES NORRIS, son of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris, born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1712, was a prominent and successful merchant of that city, being for some years associated with his younger brother Samuel. He lived in a fine house, on what was then the outskirts of the city, the present site of the Custom House. He was for many years Trustee of the Loan Office of Pennsylvania, and was one of first Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His palatial home with its fine grounds running back to Library street, ornamented with gravelled walks, flowers, rare shrubs and plants, was the scene of much social activity among the aristocratic youth of Philadelphia, after the evacuation of the city by the British, 1778. Deborah Norris, eldest daughter, was the bosom friend and correspondent of Sally Wistar, and one of the charming circle of friends of whom we get a glimpse in "Sallie Wistar's Journal". "During the Revolutionary War, the Patriots took from the Norris house the heavy leaden spouts and rain gutters to make bullets for the Continental Army."

Charles Norris died January 15, 1766, but seven years after his second marriage, and therefore while all his children were yet in tender years. He married (first) Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Rodman, of Bucks county, who died without issue. He married (second) June 21, 1759, Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker, native of Yorkshire, England, who was Deputy Register of Chester county, Clerk of Common Pleas Court there in 1733-4, but later removed to West Jersey. By his wife, Mary Ladd, he had issue Mary (Parker) Norris, who died



Chas. Norris

December 4, 1799, and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, at Chester.

Issue of Isaac and Mary (Parker) Norris:—

Isaac Norris, b. July 18, 1760, d. Oct. 2, 1802; unm.;

Deborah Norris, b. Oct. 19, 1761, d. at Stenton, Feb. 2, 1839; m. Dr. George Logan; Deborah was educated as a child in the school kept by Anthony Benezet, celebrated scholar and philanthropist of Philadelphia, and after her schoolgirl days pursued a regular course of education at home, becoming one of the literary characters of her time. It was through her careful collation of family MSS. and her memoranda of events of which she was an eye-witness, her notes of facts which she had peculiar opportunities of learning, that Watson, the annalist, gained much of the Colonial history which he preserved. She possessed considerable poetic talent, writing many small pieces of verse in her diary; a sketch of her appears in "Worthy Women of our First Century" (Phila., 1877), and "she is as justly celebrated as any woman whom Philadelphia has produced";

JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, b. May 5, 1763, d. June 22, 1841; m. Elizabeth Hill Fox, of whom presently;

Charles Norris, b. July 12, 1765, d. Dec. 24, 1813; resided for some years in Massachusetts; m. at Nantucket, July 4, 1793, Eunice Gardner; they had issue:

Mary Norris, m. John Schrack, of Montgomery county, Pa.;

Deborah Logan Norris, d. unm.;

Hepzibah Norris, m. (first) William E. Wells; (second) in 1846, William McCann.

JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, second son of Charles and Mary (Parker) Norris, born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1763, was a pupil of Robert Proud, the historian, and was an executor of his will. The estates of "Fair Hill" and "Sepviva", having been settled upon him and his brothers, in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of Isaac Norris, Speaker, with power in Mrs. Dickinson, (daughter of Isaac) to determine which son of Charles Norris should be tenant in tail; Joseph Parker Norris purchased the property; John Dickinson and Mary, his wife, she being sole heiress of Isaac Norris, Speaker, made him a deed dated May 18, 1790, naming him as tenant in tail, and granting him the reversionary interest, also. He then instituted proceedings to destroy the entail, and in the course of a year through the legal legerdemain of common recovery, became seized of these estates in fee simple. They consisted of some six hundred and fifty acres of land in the Northern Liberties, lying between Gunner's Run, later the Aramingo canal, and the Germantown turnpike. This remained the rural seat of the family up to the date of his death, though the time when it became covered with rows of houses was then so near at hand that he must be considered to have left the greatest landed estate of any of his contemporaries in these parts.

Joseph Parker Norris was many years president of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He died June 22, 1841, devising "Fair Hill" to trustees for the children of his sons, and "Sepviva" to trustees for his daughters' children. An Act of Assembly was passed to enable the trustees to sell lots during the lifetime of the testator's children. He married, May 20, 1790, Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Elizabeth Mickle and Joseph Fox, who succeeded Isaac Norris as Speaker of Assembly. Mrs. Norris survived her husband nearly twenty years, dying in January of 1861.

Issue of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris:—

Mary Parker Norris, b. June 19, 1791; m. Nov. 11, 1813, William Fishbourne Emlen, b. May 20, 1787, son of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen, of Philadelphia; they had issue:

- George Emlen, b. Sept. 25, 1814, d. June 7, 1853; entered Univ. of Pa., 1828, was valedictorian of class of 1831; studied law and was lifelong member of Philadelphia Bar; President Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1851; Secretary Board of Trustees of Univ. Pa., 1841-53; President of Controllors Public Schools, etc.; m. Ellen Markoe, May 6, 1840; had issue as shown in sketch of Emlen family; Mrs. Emlen d. Jan. 15, 1900;
- Joseph Norris Emlen, b. Sept. 4, 1816, d. Aug. 26, 1882; was a graduate of the Univ. Pa., A. B., 1834, A. M., 1835.
- Elizabeth Norris Emlen, b. Jan. 26, 1825; m. Dec. 22, 1847, James Roosevelt, b. June 12, 1825, d. July 15, 1898; had issue:
- Mary Emlen Roosevelt, b. Sept. 27, 1848, d. Dec. 19, 1885;
 - Leila Roosevelt, b. Feb., 1850; m. Edward R. Merritt;
 - Alfred Roosevelt, b. Apr. 2, 1856, d. July 3, 1891; m. Katharine, dau. of Augustus Lowell, of Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1882; had issue;
 - William Emlen Roosevelt, b. April 30, 1857; m. Oct. 4, 1883, Christine Griffin, dau. of John Kean, of Ursino, N. J., and had issue;
- Sarah Emlen, b. June 15, 1832; m. Oct. 15, 1862, James Casey Hale; had issue:
- Mary Emlen Hale, b. Aug. 9, 1863; m. Oct. 23, 1883, James Lowell, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; was the mother of Mary Emlen Lowell, who Oct. 15, 1904, married Francis Vernon Lloyd.
- Charles Norris, b. Feb. 24, 1793, d. June 4, 1868; trustee of the "Fair Hill" estate, etc.; m. 1821, Dorothea, dau. of Louis Clapier; had issue:
- Louis Clapier Norris, b. June 10, 1822, d. Feb. 15, 1900; m. Dec. 14, 1847, Jane McKee; no issue;
- Joseph Parker Norris, of New York, b. Feb. 15, 1824, d. March 19, 1894; m. Feb. 5, 1857, Frances Ann Stevens; they had issue:
- Dorothea Clapier Norris, b. June 1, 1858;
 - Fanny Norris, b. March 19, 1864;
 - Gertrude Norris, b. Dec. 15, 1865, d. Oct. 8, 1886;
 - Charles Norris, M. D., of New York, b. Oct. 23, 1868; graduated at Yale University, (Ph.B.) 1888, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Columbia University, New York, in 1892; instructor in College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Bacteriology, 1896; instructor of Pathology at Cornell University, 1899-1900; director of Laboratories at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York.
- Charles Norris, b. Oct. 23, 1828;
- JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS (the younger), b. Oct. 20, 1794, d. Jan. 31, 1863; m. Caroline Thompson, of whom presently;
- Samuel Norris, b. April 1, 1796, d. s. p. Dec. 28, 1866; trustee of "Fair Hill" estate, etc.;
- Elizabeth Fox Norris, b. Sept. 9, 1797, d. Sept. 9, 1874; m. July 1, 1819, Elihu Spencer Sergeant; had issue:
- Elizabeth Norris Sergeant, b. May 1, 1820, d. Oct. 7, 1877; m. June 6, 1853, John Lambert, who d. May 2, 1901; and had issue: John Lambert, artist b. March 10, 1861; grad. (A. B.) of the Univ. Pa., 1883; d. Dec. 29, 1907;
 - Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, member of the Philadelphia Bar, and trustee of "Sepviva" Estate; b. March 14, 1822; died. June, 1909.
 - Margaret Spencer Sergeant, b. Feb. 13, 1824, died. July 27, 1825.
- Isaac Norris, b. 1799, d. inf.
- Deborah Norris, b. Oct. 2, 1800, d. Feb. 4, 1864; m. July 10, 1823, William Brown, had issue:
- Elizabeth Norris Brown, b. April 22, 1824;
 - Thomas Hamilton Brown, b. Aug. 18, 1826, d. inf.;
 - Joseph Norris Brown, d. inf.;
 - Francis Brown, d. inf.;
 - John Hamilton Brown, d. inf.;
 - William Richardson Brown, b. April 20, 1830, d. April 5, 1879; m. Caroline Lawson;
 - George Hamilton Brown, b. June 18, 1831, d. 1856;
 - Deborah Norris Brown, b. Aug. 15, 1832, d. Aug. 19, 1904; m. January 13, 1852, George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon.
 - Frances Brown, d. inf.;
 - Mary Hamilton Brown, b. Dec. 25, 1834;
 - Emily Hamilton Brown, b. Sept. 10, 1836; m. Jan. 15, 1856, Samuel Glover;
 - Fanny Brown, b. Feb. 23, 1838;



Lord Orris.

ISAAC NORRIS, b. Feb. 21, 1802, d. July 1, 1890; m. Mary Pepper, of whom presently;
 Thomas Lloyd Norris, b. Sept. 2, 1803, d. Feb. 9, 1828; unm.;
 Hanna Fox Norris, b. Sept. 5, 1804, d. Aug. 26, 1884;
 GEORGE WASHINGTON NORRIS, M. D., b. Nov. 6, 1808, d. March 4, 1875; m. Mary
 Pleasants Fisher, of whom later;
 Ellen Norris, b. March 4, 1810, d. Sept. 23, 1877; unm.;
 Henry Norris, b. Aug. 6, 1811, d. Dec. 17, 1904; unm.;
 Sally Norris, b. Jan. 16, 1814, d. May 19, 1899; m. Feb. 11, 1841, Henry Pepper; had issue:
 Elizabeth Norris Pepper, b. Dec. 19, 1841; m. Feb. 7, 1872, Col. William Brooke
 Rawle;
 Henry Pepper, b. Aug. 8, 1843, d. Feb. 28, 1844;
 Mary Pepper, b. Jan. 11, 1845, d. Jan. 12, 1845;
 Henry Pepper, b. Nov. 4, 1846, d. March 3, 1880; m. Jan. 16, 1873, Agnes Camp-
 bell Norris;
 Mary Pepper, b. Nov. 18, 1848; m. June 21, 1880, John Gwinn;
 Catharine Pepper, b. May 1, 1851, d. May 2, 1851;
 George Norris Pepper, b. Oct. 18, 1852; d. Oct. 8, 1898.
 Emily Norris Pepper, b. June 28, 1855; m. Feb. 1, 1877, J. Waln Vaux, he d. May,
 1898; had issue:
 Richard Vaux, b. Dec. 13, 1877;
 Henry Pepper Vaux, b. June 12, 1879, banker, of Philadelphia; m., 1907,
 Frances Alice Cramp.
 Norris Wister Vaux, b. Sept. 1, 1881; M. D. Univ. Pa.; m., 1907, Honora
 Dixon.
 Emily Norris Vaux, b. June 1, 1885; m. Apr. 17, 1907, Edward Ingersoll;
 issue: Warren Ingersoll, b. March 22, 1908; Emily Norris Ingersoll
 Emily Norris, b. July 17, 1816, d. Aug. 6, 1901; unm.
 Ann Caroline Norris, b. 1817, d. y.

JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, the youngest son and third child of Joseph Parker Norris, by his wife, Elizabeth Hill Fox, was born October 20, 1794. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, received his degree from the College Department in 1816; taking up the study of the legal profession, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practised in that city until his death, January 31, 1863. He married, February 21, 1821, Caroline Thompson, and had issue, viz:

Anne Thompson Norris, b. March 22, 1822, d. s. p. May 30, 1866; m. (first) Oct. 18, 1844,
 Robert E. Johnson; (second) July 24, 1860, Lamar W. Fisher;
 Elizabeth Norris, b. July 23, 1824, d. July 5, 1908; unm.;
 Joseph Parker Norris (third), b. Jan. 27, 1826, d. Nov. 16, 1887; m. Feb. 22, 1854, Mary
 Elizabeth Garesche; had issue:
 Louis Baudery Norris, d. inf.;
 Caroline Thompson Norris, b. Oct. 31, 1857, d. Apr. 30, 1882; m. Apr. 28, 1881,
 William A. Dick; had issue:
 Franklin A. Dick, b. Apr. 27, 1882;
 Mary Garesche Norris, b. Nov. 19, 1859;
 George Washington Norris, younger, b. July 5, 1864; banker of Philadelphia; m.
 June 10, 1891, Sarah Fox;
 Annie Norris, b. May 27, 1867, d. May 12, 1873;
 Alexander Garesche Norris, b. July 12, 1868; m. Dec., 1899, Emma Carmen, dau.
 of Alexander Wilson, M. D.; had issue:
 Elizabeth Carmen Norris, b. Dec. 6, 1901;
 Henry Turner Norris, b. July 30, 1870, d. Mch. 25, 1872;
 Thomas Lloyd Norris, b. July 12, 1874, d. June 4, 1876;
 Caroline Norris, b. Jan. 6, 1828, d. Feb. 18, 1877; m. Nov. 2, 1854, Phineas J. Horwitz,
 M. D., who died Sept. 28, 1904; Medical Director, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeon Gen-
 eral, U. S. N., 1860-64; Surgeon General, 1864-69; was voted highest pay of his grade
 by Congress for distinguished services during War of the Rebellion; had issue:

- Theodore Horwitz, b. Sept. 24, 1856, d. Dec. 13, 1877;
 Joseph Parker Horwitz, b. June 26, 1858, d. July 12, 1860;
 Orville Horwitz, b. June 26, 1860; received degree of B. S. at Univ. Pa., 1881; that of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, 1883; Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Surgeon to same institution; also to St. Agnes and Philadelphia General hospitals, and to State Hospital for Insane; Consulting Surgeon to Jewish Hospital, and Surgeon to Jefferson Medical College Hospital;
 Caroline Norris Horwitz, b. Sept. 17, 1861, d. July 1, 1862;
 Thomas Lloyd Norris Horwitz, b. Sept. 13, 1863, d. June 22, 1900;
 John Meredith Read Horwitz, b. Jan. 27, d. Aug. 21, 1865;
 Amelia Read Horwitz, b. Aug. 26, 1866; m. May 23, 1894, S. Franklin Sharpless;
 George Quintard Horwitz Esq., of Philadelphia Bar, b. Feb. 3, 1868; m. May 23, 1901, Marian, dau. of Daniel S. Newhall; A. B. 1886; LL.B. 1888, Univ. Pa.; issue; Caroline Norris Horwitz, b. Dec. 10, 1902, d. Aug. 27, 1906.
 Thomas Lloyd Norris, b. April 8, 1831, d. April 28, 1862;
 Adeline Norris, b. Nov. 3, 1834, d. s. p. Nov. 7, 1900; m. Feb. 15, 1862, Sewell H. Brown.

ISAAC NORRIS, eighth child of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1802, received his early education in private schools, and in 1818 entered the college department of University of Pennsylvania, graduating with his class in 1821. He studied law and practiced at the Philadelphia bar; was a member of American Philosophical Society, and a Trustee of Fair Hill estate. He died at his country residence, "Hawthorne", near West Chester, July 1, 1890. He married, May 18, 1830, Mary, daughter of George Pepper, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Isaac and Mary (Pepper) Norris:—

- George Pepper Norris, b. July 9, 1831, d. March 7, 1865; A. M., Univ. Pa., 1850; M. D., 1858; practiced medicine in Wilmington, Del., where he died; m. Agnes Campbell, dau. of John Price, of Wilmington; had issue:
 John Price Norris, b. Aug. 20, 1853, d. Sept. 14, 1865;
 Isaac Norris, b. Mch. 29, 1856, d. Dec. 9, 1857;
 George Pepper Norris Jr., b. Sept. 29, 1858;
 Margaretta Price Norris, b. Sept. 8, 1861.
 Isaac Norris, b. June 12, 1834; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, A. B. and M. D.; was Physician to Philadelphia Dispensary; Lincoln Institute and Church Home for Children; Prof. Chemistry, High School, Philadelphia, 1869-76; Fellow of College of Physicians, 1865; Secretary of same, 1885-88; member American Philosophical Society since 1873; member Academy of Natural Sciences since 1861; of Biological and Microscopical Society since 1872, and its Secretary and Treasurer; of Franklin Institute since 1886; member Hist. Society Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., 1862-66, serving in military hospitals of Philadelphia; m. April 24, 1862, Clara Lamb; had issue:
 Clara Norris, b. May 10, 1864;
 Isaac Norris, b. Aug. 2, 1865; Ph. B. Yale; LL. B. Univ. Pa.; m. Harriet Sears, dau. of Caspar Crowinshield; she died Aug. 18, 1905; had issue:
 Mary Lloyd Norris, b. Jan. 4, 1903.
 Mary Pepper Norris, b. Oct. 7, 1837; m. April 30, 1857, Travis Cochran; have issue:
 Mary Norris Cochran, b. April 14, 1858;
 John Travis Cochran, b. Dec. 24, 1859, d. Mch. 23, 1882;
 Isaac Norris Cochran, b. Oct. 7, 1866, d. Jan. 17, 1890;
 Elizabeth Travis Cochran, b. Dec. 3, 1870, died same day;
 Fanny Travis Cochran, b. Dec. 9, 1876;
 Joseph Parker Norris, b. Nov. 28, 1841, d. Jan. 15, 1842;
 Henry Pepper Norris, b. May 18, 1843, d. Feb. 15, 1892; member of Philadelphia bar; m. June 18, 1870, Bessie Ebbs; had issue:
 Henry Pepper Norris Jr., b. July 18, 1881.
 Joseph Parker Norris, b. Nov. 3, 1847; Attorney-at-Law; author of "Portraits of Shakespeare," etc.; m. March 10, 1870, Isabel Nevins, dau. of Joseph Reese Fry; have issue:



Geo. H. Morris

Joseph Parker Norris, b. Feb. 9, 1871; m. Jan. 6, 1909, Mary Rawlings Brady, of Baltimore; issue: Mary Rawlings Brady Norris, b. Dec. 11, 1909.

Cornelia Norris, b. Feb. 6, 1873, d. June 29, 1874;

Henry Norris, b. May 27, 1875; A. B. and M. D., Univ. Pa.; m. Aug. 3, 1898, Ethel Bowman, dau. of Charles Wheeler Esq.; have issue:

Susan Wheeler Norris, b. June 22, 1899;

Henry Norris Jr., b. Aug. 25, 1901;

Ethel Stuart Norris, b. Feb. 28, 1905;

John Ridgway Norris, b. Feb. 27, 1877;

Edith Norris, b. April 19, 1878; m. Jan. 18, 1905, Reginald Kearney Shober; had issue:

Edith Shober, b. May 25, 1906; d. Apr. 21, 1909.

Mary Bedford Shober, b. Aug. 15, 1908;

Mary Pepper Norris, b. Sept. 25, 1879; m. Jan. 27, 1908, Dr. Montgomery H. Biggs.

Phillip Norris, b. Dec. 5, 1880, M. D. Univ. Pa., 1903;

Alice Isabel Norris, b. June 15, 1882;

William Pepper Norris, b. June 26, 1886.

William Pepper Norris, b. Feb. 9, 1852, d. Nov. 14, 1876; received degree of A. B. at Univ. Pa., 1871; m. June, 1876, Laura Camblos; had issue:

Charles Camblos Norris, M. D. (Univ. Pa., 1898).

GEORGE WASHINGTON NORRIS, twelfth child of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1808; in 1824 entered the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1827, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Entering the medical department of the same institution, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1830. During the same year he was elected one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Upon the conclusion of his term of service, he studied medicine abroad for a few years, most of his time being spent in Paris. In 1836, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected one of the surgeons of Pennsylvania Hospital, a position which he held for over twenty years. In 1848, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, finally resigning in 1857, at which time he was elected Trustee of the University.

He was the author of a number of monographs, which were eventually published in one volume, entitled "Contributions to Practical Surgery"; and from time to time he wrote articles on historical subjects for the magazines, etc. His last literary work, "The Early History of Medicine in Philadelphia", left unfinished at the time of his death, was subsequently finished by his son. Dr. Norris rose to great eminence in his profession as a surgeon. Despite his diffidence and humility, he had a wide reputation as a consultant. His calm and excellent judgment was frequently called into requisition by his professional confreres and friends.

A memoir of Dr. Norris, by Dr. William Hunt, says of him, in part: "Dr. Norris was a man of truth. He never flattered and he never sneered. Well may we wish that not only we, but many more of his profession than those who hear us tonight, were such as he was."

In two respects Dr. Norris may be said to have anticipated the subsequent developments of modern surgery. Before the days of anaesthetics, he used before operations, in a measure to relieve the sufferings of his patients, a liberal administration of alcohol and opium; and before the days of antiseptics, he used to rigorously insist upon the necessity of prolonged and frequent application of soap and water, and upon the use of new and unused bandages for each patient.

In fact he was so punctilious in these matters that he was sometimes criticised as cranky on the subject.

Among the official positions held by Dr. Norris the following may be mentioned: Vice-President of the College of Physicians (1864-75); President of the Board of Managers of the Children's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the same institution, and to the Orthopaedic Hospital; President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences; Director of the Philadelphia Library Company, and of the Mutual Assurance Company, (Green Tree); of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and "a much consulted Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania."

Dr. George W. Norris married, February 1, 1838, Mary Pleasants, daughter of William Wharton Fisher, of Philadelphia. He died March 4, 1875.

Issue of Dr. George W. and Mary P. (Fisher) Norris:—

WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS, b. Jan. 6, 1839, d. Nov. 18, 1901; m. (first) Rosa Clara Buchmann, of whom presently;

Mary Fisher Norris, b. July 7, 1841, d. May 27, 1894; m. James Parsons, Professor of Law of Personal Property at the Univ. Pa., Feb. 26, 1874; had issue:

Lewis Hines Parsons, b. April 30, 1876; banker, of Philadelphia; graduate (A. B.) of Harv. Univ.;

Mary Norris Parsons, b. June 18, 1881; m. Nov. 2, 1908, J. Ridgway Reilly.

WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS, M. D., only son of Dr. George W. and Mary P. (Fisher) Norris, born in Philadelphia, January 6, 1839, graduated from University of Pennsylvania, "with high honors", class of 1857, receiving degree of Bachelor of Arts; two years later that of Master of Arts, and in 1861, that of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. He became a resident physician of Pennsylvania Hospital, and after having served his term there, passed the examinations for surgeon in the U. S. A. During the greater part of the Civil War he was stationed in Washington, D. C., and after a short term of service was placed in charge of Douglas Hospital, a post which he held until his resignation from army in 1865; he having been brevetted Captain. While at Washington, he inaugurated the custom of photographing wounds and pathological specimens for future records; he was practically the first, in this country, to photograph microscopic sections. The authorities at Washington were so impressed with the value of this means of recording case histories that a special bureau was established for this purpose. After leaving the army Dr. Norris went to Europe to study Ophthalmology, a branch of medical science at that time practically unknown in this country. He spent several years in Europe, most of his time being passed in Vienna. Here it was that, together with Professor Stricker, he published an epoch-making article "On the Inflammation of the Cornea."

On his return to this country Dr. Norris took up Ophthalmology as a specialty. In 1873 he was appointed Lecturer on this branch of medicine at University of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was appointed to the newly established professorship of Clinical Ophthalmology. This chair was later made a full professorship and held by him until his death in 1901.

In 1872 he was appointed surgeon of the Wills Eye Hospital, a position he also held until 1901, at which time he was appointed consulting surgeon, "as a token of respect for his unremitting labor as Attending Surgeon."



Hon. J. F. Norris

Conservatism and conscientiousness, rather than brilliancy or display, characterized the lectures and operations of Dr. Norris; the welfare of the patient being always the primary object in view. He was one of the founders of University Hospital, (he, with Drs. Wood and Pepper, being the originators of the plan), and for many years was President of its Board of Managers. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and for many years one of its Censors. In 1877 he was president of Pathological Society; from 1885 to 1889, president of the American Ophthalmological Society; a director of the Mutual Assurance Company; a member of the Wistar Party, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia Zoological Society. He made many contributions to medical literature; was senior author of "A Text Book of Ophthalmology", and senior editor of "A System of the Diseases of the Eye." He died November 18, 1901.

Dr. William Fisher Norris married (first) July 14, 1873, Rosa Clara, of Vienna, daughter of Hieronymus Buchmann, who died November 1, 1897. Married (second) June 12, 1899, Annetta Culp, daughter of Col. George A. Earnshaw, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He and his first wife are buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Issue of Dr. William F. and Rosa Clara (Buchmann) Norris:—

George William Norris, b. Jan. 1, 1875; graduated at the Univ. Pa., (B. A.) class of 1895, and from medical department of the same institution (M. D.) in 1899; is Associate in Medicine at the University; Assistant Physician at Philadelphia General, and the University Hospitals. Formerly Physician to Phipps Institute; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Physician to Out-patient Dept. Penn. Hospital.

William Felix Norris, b. May 5, 1879; graduated at the Univ. Pa. (B. S.) class of 1901; received the degree of LL. B. from the same institution in 1904; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the same year, and is a practicing attorney in the city;

Lloyd Buchmann Norris, b. Jan. 19, 1881, d. March 30, 1885.

SHIPPEN FAMILY

Among those who, in the second part of the seventeenth century, left England for the New World, was Edward Shippen of Methley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is a family tradition, confirmed by a letter of Edward Shippen "of Lancaster", written in 1741, that the Shippens were settled at Hillam, a hamlet in the ancient parish of Monk Fryston, in Yorkshire, as early as the thirteenth century. There is nothing further known to prove this tradition, and it may be true. In any case, at the dawn of the Reformation the Shippens were established at Hillam, in the parish of Monk Fryston.

In 1539 there is the entry, "Janet Shippen christened the XXIIth day" and, between that date and 1678, there are about forty Shippen entries, the latest of which are in 1622-3 and 1624-5. There were Shippens, however, in many of the villages adjacent to Monk Fryston, and to this day there is a farm-house called Shippen, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, six or seven miles to the northwest of Monk Fryston. The word 'shippen' is in every-day use in agricultural Yorkshire, at the present time, and denotes a partly covered cattle-yard, and there are persons bearing the name Shippen still to be found in Leeds and the neighborhood.

Monk Fryston is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and lies about thirteen miles southeast of Leeds and fifteen miles south of York. There William Shippen—the father of the emigrant—appears to have been born about the year 1600, but by some mischance his name is not to be found in the Monk Fryston registers. What is certain is that he migrated to Methley, a village about seven miles to the west of Monk Fryston, and that there, on July 16, 1626, he married Mary Nunnes or Nuns.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, in his new home at Methley, became a man of local prominence, for in 1642, he was overseer of the poor, and in 1654, overseer of highways. He died in 1681 at Stockport in Cheshire, where he was living with his son William. His wife, Mary Nunnes, the daughter of John Nunnes, of a substantial yeoman family long established at Methley, was baptized at Methley on October 11, 1592, and buried there May 26, 1672. William Shippen himself spent his declining years with his son William, rector of Stockport, and died there in 1681. William and Mary (Nunnes) Shippen had six children, all born at Methley:—

Robert Shippen, bap. May 20, 1627;

Mary Shippen, bap. June 24, 1629;

Ann Shippen, bap. Nov. 21, 1630;

Dorathe Shippen, bap. Feb. 9, 1631;

William Shippen, bap. July 2, 1637;

Edward Shippen, bap. March 5, 1639.

Of these, Robert, Ann, and Dorathe died young at Methley, and Mary married, in 1663, William Chapman, of the neighboring town of Normanton. Of the two remaining children, William remained in England and Edward came to America.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, baptized at Methley July 2, 1637; studied and graduated

at University College, Oxford, receiving his B. A. in 1656 and his M. A. in 1659. He was afterward Proctor of the University, 1664; Rector of Stockport in Cheshire; and was the author of "The Christian's Triumph over Death," a sermon preached at the funeral of Richard Leigh, Esq. He died in 1693, and was buried under the chancel of the church. Rev. William Shippen had four sons and one daughter:—

Edward Shippen, b. 1671, M. A. and M. D., Brasenose College, Oxford, subsequently succeeded his brother Robert as Professor of Music at Gresham College. Was a physician; supposedly m. Frances, dau. of Peter Leigh, of Lynne;

William Shippen, b. 1673 and d. 1743; was bur. in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London. Educated at Westminster and Brasenose College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1693. He sat in five parliaments from 1716 to his death in 1743, and was the incorruptible leader of the Jacobites. In his speeches he spoke his mind clearly and fearlessly, and to such purpose that on one occasion, for reflecting on the policy of the King, he was confined to the Tower of London. It was of him that Pope wrote,—

"I love to pour out all myself, as plain

As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne."

Lord Dover, in his edition of the letters of Sir Horace Walpole, brother of Sir Robert Walpole, says of Shippen,—

"'Honest Will Shippen,' as he was called, or 'Downright Shippen,' as Pope terms him, was a zealous Jacobite member of Parliament, possessed of considerable talents, and a vehement opposer of Sir Robert Walpole's government. He, however, did justice to that able Minister, for he was accustomed to say, 'Robin and I are honest men; but as for those fellows in long perriwigs,' (meaning the Tories of the day) 'they only want to get into office themselves.' He was the author of a satirical poem entitled 'Faction Displayed,' which possesses considerable merit."

Sir Robert Walpole said of Shippen, "Some are corrupt, but I will tell you of one who is not; Shippen is not."

On one occasion the Prince of Wales, to show his satisfaction with a speech of Shippen, sent the sturdy Jacobite leader, by General Churchill, Groom of the Bedchamber, a thousand pounds sterling, which Shippen refused.

Shippen's character and conduct are well illustrated in the report of the proceedings in Parliament, when he was sent to the Tower.

"In this speech, Mr. Shippen overshot himself so far in his expressions, as to give too much advantage against him, to such as perhaps were not over-backward to lay hold of it: His words that gave the offence were to the following purpose, *'That the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany, than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great misfortune, that the King was a Stranger to our language and constitution.'* These expressions gave offence to several members, and in particular to Mr. Lechmere, who having taken them down in writing, urged, 'That those words were a scandalous invective against the King's person and government, of which the house ought to shew the highest resentment, and therefore moved, That the member who spoke those offensive words should be sent to the Tower.' Mr. Lechmere was seconded by Mr. Cowper, brother of the Lord Chancellor, and back'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and some others: Upon which Mr. Robert Walpole said, 'That if the words in question were spoken by the member on whom they were charged, the Tower was too light a punishment for his rashness; but as what he had said in the heat of his debate might have been misunderstood, he was for allowing him the liberty of explaining himself.' Mr. Snell, Mr. Hutchinson, and some other gentlemen, spoke also in behalf of Mr. Shippen, intending, chiefly, to give him an opportunity of retracting or excusing what he had said; which Mr. Shippen not thinking proper to do, several speeches were made upon the question, Whether the words taken down in writing were the same as he had spoken? A gentleman having suggested, That there was no precedent of a censure passed on a member of the house, for words spoken in a Committee, Sir Charles Hotham produced instances of the contrary; and, on the other hand, Mr. Shippen having maintained what he had advanced, it was, at last, resolved by a majority of 196 votes against about 100, That the words taken down in writing were spoken by Mr. Shippen. It was then about nine o'clock in the evening, and it being moved and carried, That the Chairman leave the chair; Mr. Speaker resumed his place, and Mr. Farrer reported from the said Committee, 'That exceptions having been taken to some words spoken in the Committee, by William Shippen, Esq., a member of the house, the Committee, had directed him to report the words to the house.' Which being done accordingly, and candles ordered to be brought in, Mr. Shippen was heard in his place, and then withdrew. After this it was moved, That the question might be put, 'That the words spoken by William Shippen, Esq., (a member of this house) are highly dishonorable to, and unjustly reflecting on his Majesty's per-

son and government.' Which occasioned a debate that lasted 'till past 11 o'clock; when the question being put, was carried in the affirmative by 175 voices against 81; and thereupon ordered, 'That William Shippen, Esq., be, for the said offence, committed prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.'"

Of a speech by Shippen in the Commons (1720) the Countess of Cowper writes in her diary,—

"Shippen upbraided Walpole terribly in Debate with having chid the Committee of Supply for fear of such an indiscreet method as this to raise Money, and now with moving and helping the Court to it in this manner. He spoke long, and very well—the better for being in the Right."

Something of his political views are expressed in the following speech in the House of Commons:

"For my part I am not ashamed nor afraid to affirm, that thirty years have made no change in any of my political opinions; I am now grown old in this house, but that experience which is the consequence of age has only confirmed the principles with which I enter'd it many years ago; time has verified the predictions which I formerly utter'd, and I have seen my conjectures ripen'd into knowledge. I should be therefore without excuse, if either terror could affright, or the hope of advantage allure me from the declaration of my opinions; opinions, which I was not deterred from asserting, when the prospect of a longer life than I can now expect might have added to the temptations of ambition, or aggravated the terrors of poverty and disgrace; opinions, for which I would willingly have suffered the severest censures, even when I had espoused them only in compliance with reason, without the infallible certainty of experience. Of truth it has been always observed, Sir, that every day adds to its establishment, and that falsehoods, however specious, however supported by power, or established by confederacies, are unable to stand before the stroke of time: Against the inconveniences and vexations of long life, may be set the pleasure of discovering truth, perhaps the only pleasure that age affords. Nor is it a slight satisfaction to a man not utterly infatuated or depraved, to find opportunities of rectifying his notions, and regulating his conduct by new lights. But much greater is the happiness of that man, to whom every day brings a new proof of the reasonableness of his former determinations, and who finds, by the most unerring test, that his life has been spent in promotion of doctrines beneficial to mankind. This, Sir, is the happiness which I now enjoy, and for which those who never shall attain it, must look for an equivalent in lucrative employment, honorary titles, pompous equipages, and splendid palaces. These, Sir, are the advantages which are to be gained by a seasonable variation of principles, and by a ready compliance with the prevailing fashion of opinions; advantages, which I indeed cannot envy, when they are purchased at so high a price";

William Shippen, m. Frances, dau. of Sir Richard Stote;

Robert Shippen, b. 1675. Received his M. A. July 22, 1693, was Fellow of Brasenose, and Professor of Music at Gresham College; he held several preferments. In 1710 he became Principal of Brasenose, and in 1718 Vice-chancellor of Oxford University. Buried in Brasenose Chapel, where there is his bust and an epitaph in Latin by Dr. Frewin, of which the following is a free translation:

"Robert Shippen, Professor of Sacred Theology

Who amongst the Mertonians

Well Versed in the knowledge of Literature

And the rules of Philosophy.

Was first a Fellow of this College

Afterwards for Thirty Five Years

Warden

Meanwhile five times vice-Chancellor of the University.

A man, if ever such there was,

Prompt, diligent and faithful

In promoting the interests & advantage of his friends

Careful, expert and unwearied

In enlarging the revenue & emoluments of the College

Watchful, bold and resolute

In maintaining and defending the rights & privileges of the University.

Died 24 November A. D. 1745—Aged 70 years.

Most deeply lamented by his friends, the College and the University."

"William Seyborne Esquire

A nephew by a sister

To his greatly revered Uncle

And who honored him living and dead,

Hath erected

This memorial of his love and duty."

The tablet is about eight feet in length, surmounted with a bust of Robert Shippen, terminating with the shield of the Shippen coat-of-arms. There appears to have been a certain degree of intimacy between Robert and his American cousin, Joseph. His book-plate is preserved in the American branch of the family;

John Shippen, bap. by his father at Stockport July 5, 1678. Was a merchant in Spain, and British consul at Lisbon; d. unm. Sept., 1747; bur. in St. Andrew's, Holborn, London;

Anne Shippen, named for Edward Willes, one of the Judges of Court of King's Bench, 1767, m. Anne Taylor, dau. of Anne, sister of William Shippen, M. P.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, the enigrant, was baptized on March 5, 1639, at Methley, not far from the manufacturing city of Leeds; the Loidis-in-Elmet of Saxon days. The name Methley probably originally meant the middle pasture land between the rivers Calder and Aire. To-day Methley Church is almost, excepting the steeple, which is an eighteenth-century addition, as it was when Edward Shippen lived at Methley. He came over to America and settled in Boston in 1668. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits with much success. In 1669 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, showing that he was still at that time a member of the Protestant Church of England. Two years later he married Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress; this marriage led him to become a Quaker. Owing to his new religion, he was subjected to severe persecution, and in 1677, was twice "publicly whipped." In various ways he was subjected to great annoyance, until finally, about 1693-4, he decided to take refuge in Pennsylvania.

It would seem to have taken him about a year to perfect the disposal of his estate in Boston and transfer it to Philadelphia. In this latter city his wealth, his fine personal appearance, his house on Second street, styled "a princely mansion", his talents, and his high character, speedily obtained for him such position and influence that on July 9, 1695, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly; in 1699 he was made Chief-Justice, and on October 25, 1701, William Penn named him in the charter as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia. Penn, as is well known, gave most anxious consideration to his selection of officers to govern the new city. He thoroughly appreciated the importance of a correct choice. It was, to borrow a military phrase, the base-line in his operations. The success of his whole enterprise turned upon it, the consciousness of which, apart from any other motives, political or philanthropic, was sufficient to stimulate him to the utmost caution and deliberation in his choice of incumbents. In Edward Shippen he found a man of courage, energy, integrity, intelligence, and sagacity; whose unspotted moral character was ample earnest to the citizens that the executive power would be exercised with the strictest justice and fidelity; whose active business habits and bravery equally assured them of the chief magistrate's resolution and promptness, whilst his high social position gave dignity to the office.

From 1702 to 1704 Edward Shippen was President of the Governor's Council, and for six months, when there was no Governor in the Province, he was acting Governor. In 1706 he contracted his third marriage, which led to his separation from the Society of Friends. After that, apparently, he retired from public life, except that he continued to advise upon public affairs, as is shown by Penn's letter dated 24th, 5th month, 1712, where Edward Shippen is addressed, in connection with Isaac Norris, Thomas Story, and others. Edward Shippen died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1712.

No one could wish to detract in the slightest degree from Penn's merits; but we are taught to render "honor to whom honor is due." In doing so, we must needs say that a great, if not the greatest, portion of the glory of building up the commonwealth which was "founded by deeds of peace" is due to Shippen, Norris, and Logan, and men like them; the men who, here, in the new country itself, fostered commerce, developed the resources of the Province, set the best of examples, by disdaining no proper toil in their respective vocations, yet neglected not the refinements and graces of letters and polite society.

Edward Shippen married (first), 1671, Elizabeth Lybrand, of Boston; they had eight children, from whom are descended the Shippen family in America. She having died, October 25, 1688, he married at Newport, Rhode Island, September 4, 1689, Rebecca, widow of Francis Richardson, of New York, and daughter of John Howard, of Yorkshire. Her sister Mary, who had married (first) Thomas, son of William Coddington, Governor of Rhode Island, had just prior to Edward Shippen's removal to Philadelphia, become third wife of Anthony Morris, at that time a leading merchant of Philadelphia. Edward Shippen took up his residence in a fine mansion on the west side of Second street, north of Spruce, and had a fine "country house" at Broad and South streets, his property extending along the south side of the old city as far west as Sixteenth street and east to Front street. William Penn spent much of his time at Shippen's house on Second street, on the occasion of his second visit to Pennsylvania. His spacious lawn extending down to Dock Creek, on which he maintained a herd of deer, and his orchard of choice fruits were famous in their day.

Among the descendants of Edward Shippen and his first wife, Elizabeth Lybrand, many reached positions of influence and distinction, both under the Colonial and the State governments. Some account of their distinguished services will be given later in this narrative. Mr. Shippen's second wife, Rebecca (Howard) Richardson, died in Philadelphia, February 26, 1704-5, and in 1706 he married (third) Elizabeth, widow of Thomas James, from Bristol, England, daughter of John Wilcox. This marriage separated him from the Society of Friends, and about this time he also retired from public affairs, except that he continued to be the confidential adviser of Penn in some matters of state as shown by Penn's letter of 5mo. 24, 1712. He died in Philadelphia, October 2, 1712. His third wife survived him, dying in Philadelphia, August 7, 1724. His only child by the second marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth, born at Boston, October 20, 1691, and died there August 8, 1692. By the third marriage he had two sons, John, 1707, died same year; and William, born Philadelphia, October 3, 1708, died February 3, 1730-1, unmarried. His descendants therefore are through his first marriage, with Elizabeth Lybrand.

Issue of Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) Shippen:—

Frances, b. Feb. 2, 1672, d. April 9, 1673;

Edward, b. Oct. 2, 1674, d. Nov. 2, 1674;

William, b. Oct. 4, 1675, d. 1676;

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 21, 1676, d. Aug. 16, 1688;

Edward, b. Feb. 10, 1677-8; d. in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1714; m. Fancenia Vanderheyden of Maryland, had dau. Margaret, who m. ——— Jeykill. It was to him that his father devised ancestral estate at Hillam, Yorkshire;

JOSEPH, b. Feb. 28, 1678-9, d. in Philadelphia, June 1741; m. (first) Abigail Grosse; (second) Rose McWilliams; of whom presently;

Mary, b. May 6, 1681, d. Aug. 30, 1688;

Ann, b. June 17, 1684, d. s. p. Dec. 6, 1712; m. July 10, 1706, Thomas Story, (first) Recorder of Philadelphia, named as such in Charter of 1701; Master of Rolls, 1700-2; Keeper of Seal, same period; Provincial Councillor, 1700-1706; and one of Commissioners of Property; d. 1742, in England; elected Mayor, but refused to serve.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) Shippen, born at Boston, February 28, 1678-8, remained in Boston after the removal of his father to Philadelphia, and married there, July 28, 1703, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Grosse, of Huguenot descent. They removed to Philadelphia in 1704, his wife died there June 28, 1716, and he married (second) Rose, widow of John McWilliams, also widow of Charles Plumly. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Budd, of Burlington, New Jersey, where she was born March 13, 1680-1. Joseph Shippen resided a time in Philadelphia, removing later to Germantown. Resided at "Buttwood Farm," formerly the "Roebuck Tavern." In 1727 Joseph Shippen joined Dr. Franklin in the formation of the "Junto" founded "for mutual information and the promotion of the public Good," which was the forerunner of the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743. He was an energetic and industrious business man, was very prominent in the commercial and social life of Philadelphia, and took a deep interest in science and literature. He died at Germantown, June, 1741. His children, all by the first wife, were:—

EDWARD, known as "Edward Shippen of Lancaster," b. Boston, July 9, 1703, d. Lancaster, Sept. 25, 1781; m. (first) Sarah Plumley; (second) Mary (Gray) Rowland, of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. Philadelphia, April 17, 1705, d. there June 8, 1714;

Joseph, known as "Gentleman Joe," b. Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1706, d. Germantown, July, 1793; subscriber to the Dancing Assembly, 1748; led a "gay and luxurious life"; was member of Common Council of Philadelphia from Oct. 1742, many years; m. Mary Kearney;

William, b. Aug. 31, 1708, d. Dec. 29, 1716;

Anne, b. Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1710, m. Charles Willing;

Dr. William Shippen Sr., b. Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1712, d. Nov. 4, 1801; one of first physicians of Pa. Hospital; one of founders of Second Presbyterian Church, member sixty years; elected American Philosophical Society, 1767, later its Vice-president; had been member of Franklin's "Junto"; elected by Pa. Assembly to Continental Congress Nov. 20, 1778, re-elected Nov. 13, 1779. M. Susannah, b. Philadelphia, June 30, 1711, d. there 1774, dau. of Joseph and Katharine (Noble) Harrison;

Dr. William Shippen Jr., son Dr. William Sr., b. Philadelphia Oct. 21, 1736, graduated at College of N. J. (Princeton), 1754, valedictorian of class; studied medicine with father until 1758, then went to England and pursued his studies there; took degree M. D. at Univ. of Edinburg, 1761; returned to Philadelphia May, 1762, and on advice of his father commenced course of lectures on anatomy, the first ever delivered in America, continued until appointed, Sept. 23, 1765, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery of Medical Dept. of College of Philadelphia, founded by him. July 15, 1776, appointed Chief Physician of Flying Camp, and March, 1777, laid before Congress a plan for organization of Hospital Dept. for the army, which, with slight modifications, was adopted, and he was appointed, April 11, 1777, "Director General of all the Military Hospitals, for the Army of the United States;" On reorganization of College of Philadelphia as Univ. of Pa. elected May 11, 1780, Professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, which he held until resignation, 1806. Was an originator of Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1787, and its president 1805 to death, July 11, 1808. M. in London, 1760, Alice, youngest dau. of Col. Thomas Lee, Governor of Virginia, by his wife Hannah Ludwell, and sister to Richard Henry, Lightfoot, and Arthur Lee. She was b. in Virginia, June 4, 1736, d. Philadelphia March 25, 1801.

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1714, d. Dec. 3, 1714.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, eldest son of Joseph and Abigail (Gosse) Shippen, gener-

ally known as "Edward Shippen of Lancaster", born in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1703, was reared in Philadelphia to mercantile pursuits, in 1732 became a partner of James Logan, under firm name of Logan & Shippen, and in 1749, engaged in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence, under title of Shippen and Lawrence. He was elected to Common Council of Philadelphia October 3, 1732, was elected by that body to the Board of Aldermen October 4, 1743, and a year later was elected Mayor of the city. He was an accomplished scholar, a cultured gentleman, and was very much esteemed throughout the Province. He was a founder of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and was a trustee twenty years. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768, of which his son Edward was also a member. On engaging in the fur trade in 1749, he removed to Lancaster, and became an extensive landed proprietor on the then frontier of Pennsylvania. He laid out the town of Shippensburg, named for him. He was appointed Prothonotary of Lancaster county, March 28, 1753, held that office until the Revolution, and was also clerk of the other courts of the county, as well as Justice of the County and Provincial Courts.

During the French and Indian wars he filled the position of paymaster and Commissary of the British and Provincial troops, under Generals Forbes and Stanwix and Col. Bouquet, and managed the purchase of supplies for the several expeditions with so much thoroughness, integrity and tact, as to receive the public thanks for his services in 1760. In fact he discharged all his public duties in a manner eminently praiseworthy and honorable, and in his private intercourse always showed himself so virtuous and upright as to merit and hold the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle he was too old to take a prominent part, either in the field or in the Committee of Safety, but nevertheless, always expressed himself warmly in behalf of the Colonies, and gave material aid. He had an unswerving faith in the ultimate success of the cause of independence, even in the darkest days of the struggle, but did not live to see it achieved. He died at Lancaster, September 25, 1781. He married (first), September 20, 1725, Sarah, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1706, died there April 28, 1735, daughter of Charles Plumley by his wife Rose Budd, who became the second wife of Joseph Shippen, father of Edward. He married (second), in August, 1747, Mary, widow of John Nowland, and daughter of William and Mary Gray, of Philadelphia. She was born in London, England, January 13, 1705-6, and died at Lancaster May 3, 1778. His children were all by the first wife.

Issue of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen:—

Elizabeth Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1726, d. Aug. 29, 1726;

Joseph and Benjamin, twins, d. inf., Sept. 6, 1727;

EDWARD SHIPPEN, b. Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1728-9; Provincial Councillor, Chief Justice, etc., of whom presently;

SARAH SHIPPEN, b. Feb. 22, 1730-1, d. at "Tinian", her husband's seat near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 1784; m. May 14, 1748, Col. James Burd, of Provincial service and Revolution; of whom later;

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1732; Colonel in Provincial service; Secretary Provincial Council; Judge of Lancaster County Courts, etc.; m. Jane Galloway; of whom also, later;

Rose Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1734, d. Sept. 30, 1734.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, eldest son of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, born in Philadelphia February 16, 1728-9; through the trying ordeal of the struggle for independence, he entertained views entirely at variance with those of the then dominant party, and took no part in the struggle, nevertheless, through a long and useful career, rendered to his Province and State as distinguished services as any of his distinguished family, and held throughout, the respect and esteem of her people. He studied law in the office of Tench Francis, Esq., then the most learned and prominent member of Philadelphia Bar. His father, realizing he could not fit himself for a high position in the practice of that profession in America, sent him to England in the early part of 1749, to pursue his legal studies there. He was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, London, and in 1750, was admitted to practice as a barrister. On May 14, 1750, he sailed for home, and on his arrival in Philadelphia, at once took up the practice of his chosen profession. His rare talents and learning soon procured him a fair amount of business at the local bar, and on September 25, 1750, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on his diploma from the Middle Temple, London, and he soon after had charge of a number of important cases in that tribunal. On November 22, 1752, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty at Philadelphia, then an important and lucrative position. He took a lively interest in Provincial affairs, and in 1756, was appointed by Provincial Council, with a number of others, to pacify the people of Lancaster, then in a turmoil over Indian affairs. On September 24, 1765, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, a position that does not seem to have prevented him from enjoying a large practice in that court. On December 12, 1770, he was appointed to the Provincial Council, and took an active part in its deliberations, until it went out of existence with the Provincial government in 1776.

With the coming of the Committee of Safety, followed by the Supreme Executive Council, as the ruling power in the State, Judge Shippen was of course deprived of his several offices and the disturbance and uncertainties of the change of government then succeeding, left little time or thought for litigation, so that his practice ceased to bring in any revenue, and he retired with his family to the Falls of the Schuylkill, and lived in quiet retirement. While he resented and abhorred the oppressive measures which the dominant party in England had unwisely imposed upon the Colonies, his education and profession and its practice had engendered in him the highest respect for the English laws and the prerogatives of the Crown, and felt that a total separation from the mother country would be ruinous to his beloved province and her institutions. He was, however, loyal to the existing authorities in his native state and freely gave and kept his parole, to hold no communication with her enemies and remain in or near his own house, remaining entirely impassive and neutral; an attitude he strenuously maintained throughout the war. When the British took possession of the city of Philadelphia, he returned to his city house, and was on terms of intimacy with a number of the English officers. His accomplished and beautiful daughters received much attention from the gallant young English cavaliers, with whom they were thrown in contact. They were, however, not permitted to attend the "Meschianza", the brilliant fete designed by Major Andre just before Gen. Howe's departure for England; though it is believed that his repugnance to their appear-

ing in the immodest costume they were expected to wear, had more to do with his refusal than questions of state or loyalty.

At the close of the war, his means were much impaired and he purposed to remove his family to Lancaster in order to reduce the cost of living. With the coming of peace, however, differences of opinion were largely forgotten, and by reason of his well known ability and integrity, he was appointed May 1, 1784, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and on September 16 of the same year, was made one of the judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, filling both positions until the abolition of the latter by the adoption of the new constitution in 1790. In addition having been elected Justice of Dock Ward, October 13, 1785, he was commissioned on the following day by the Supreme Executive Council, President Judge of the Quarter Sessions and General Jail Delivery; but having little taste for the petty criminal trials that came before him, he asked to be relieved of that office a year latter. January 29, 1791, he was appointed Associate Justice of Supreme Court and held that position until 1799, when Chief Justice Thomas McKean, having become Governor, appointed Judge Shippen to the position of Chief Justice, vacated by his election. He served as Chief Justice until the close of the year 1805, when the infirmities of age induced him to resign and he died suddenly, April 16, 1806, and was buried at Christ Church with high honors. Judge Shippen was a man of large views, sound, practical common sense which tolerated and respected the views and opinions of others, though he could not share them, when convinced that they were honestly held and expressed. His great experience, learning and talents, his undoubted integrity, his patience and industry, his careful discrimination and conscientious love of justice, made him just such a judge as the state needed as she launched into independent statehood under new laws and new conditions. He was not one of those brilliant meteors that have periodically flashed upon the forensic horizon, but a plain, practical, conscientious jurist of unquestioned ability and fairness. He was a member of American Philosophical Society. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 29, 1753, Margaret, daughter of Attorney Gen. Tench Francis by his wife Elizabeth Turbett. She was born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 17, 1735, and died in Philadelphia, May 28, 1794.

Issue of Edward and Margaret (Francis) Shippen:—

- ELIZABETH SHIPPEN, b. Sept. 15, 1754, m. her cousin Col. Edward, son of Col. James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, of whom later;
- Sarah Shippen, b. Feb. 1, 1756, d. 1831; m. Sept. 21, 1787, Thomas Lea of Philadelphia, son of Thomas and Eleanor Lea, from Dublin, Ireland; b. in Philadelphia, July 26, 1757, d. there, Sept. 22, 1793;
- Mary Shippen, b. Aug. 15, 1757, became the second wife of Dr. William McIlvaine, of Burlington, N. J.;
- EDWARD SHIPPEN, M. D., b. Dec. 11, 1758, d. Burlington, N. J., Oct. 22, 1809; m. Elizabeth Juliana Footman; of whom presently;
- Margaret Shippen, b. July 11, 1760, d. in London, England, Aug. 24, 1804; m. April 8, 1779, Gen. Benedict Arnold, then commanding the Continental forces in Philadelphia; John Francis Shippen, b. Nov. 24, 1762; bur. Jan. 8, 1763;
- James Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1766; bur. Nov. 10, 1769.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, M. D., only surviving son of the Chief Justice, born in Philadelphia December 11, 1758, graduated at University of Pennsylvania, with

degree of A. B., and took up the study of medicine, taking degree of M. D. at University of Edinburg. After traveling a short time on the continent, he returned to Philadelphia and took up the practice of medicine there, settling for a time at White Marsh, Montgomery county, and later removed to Burlington, New Jersey, where he practiced until his death, October 22, 1809. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 23, 1785, Elizabeth Juliana, born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1762, died August 17, 1848, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Footman of Philadelphia.

Issue of Dr. Edward and Elizabeth (Footman) Shippen:—

Margaret Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1786, d. unm., Burlington, N. J., July 23, 1853;
Elizabeth Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1787, d. unm., Burlington, N. J., Aug. 11, 1871;
Edward Shippen, b. Upper Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1789, d. unm. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1832. Was an official of U. S. Bank at Philadelphia, when in its full tide of success, went to Louisville to establish a branch bank, and was stricken with Asiatic cholera;

Mary Coxé Shippen, b. Upper Merion, April 23, 1790, d. unm. in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1871;

Anne Coxé Shippen, b. Upper Merion, May 20, 1792, d. s. p., Belvidere, N. J., Aug. 13, 1836; third wife of Richard H. B. Mitchell;

RICHARD SHIPPEN, b. Upper Merion, Feb. 2, 1795, d. Burlington, N. J., May 18, 1868, of whom presently;

Sarah Shippen, b. Burlington, Feb. 7, 1798, d. unm. Dec. 1819.

RICHARD SHIPPEN, youngest son of Dr. Edward Shippen, born at White Marsh, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1795, was sent to India and China when a mere boy, and succeeded to the command of an East Indiaman, when barely of age. He followed the sea for some fifteen years, and had quite a reputation as a navigator. On his marriage, 1825, he left the sea, and settled as "Singletree", near Trenton, New Jersey. On the inception of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, he became connected with that enterprise, and remained with the company until his death, a period of forty years, during which he resided some time at Bordentown, New Jersey, later in Philadelphia, and finally at his seat "Green Bank" in Burlington county, New Jersey, where he died May 8, 1868. He married (first), March 8, 1825, Anna Elizabeth, only child of Lawrence Farmer of White Marsh, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that section, who was the mother of his children. He married (second) Catharine, daughter of Francis Binney, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Issue of Richard and Anna Elizabeth (Farmer) Shippen:—

Edward Shippen, M. D., b. New Jersey, 1826, present head of the Shippen family in America. Graduated at Princeton with degree of A. B., entered Medical Dept. of Univ. Pa., and received degree of M. D. He entered U. S. N. as Assistant Surgeon Aug. 7, 1849, and was commissioned Surgeon April 26, 1861. On March 8, 1862, he was on the "Congress" off Newport News, Va., when she was destroyed by the "Merrimac", and was injured by a shell. In 1864-5, he was on the iron-clad frigate, "New Ironsides" in both battles of Fort Fisher, and in operations at Bermuda Hundred. He made the Russian cruise with Admiral Farragut, 1871-3; was commissioned Medical Inspector in 1875, Surgeon of European Squadron, 1871-3. He was Surgeon of U. S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, 1873-4; had charge of Navy Hospital, Philadelphia, 1874-5; was commissioned Naval Medical Director, 1876, and President of Naval Examining Board, 1880. M. Mary Catherine, dau. of Dr. J. Rodman Paul;

William Watson Shippen, b. New Jersey, m. Georgiana E. Morton;

Richard Shippen, d. y.

Anna Elizabeth Shippen, m. Robert M. Lewis Jr., b. in Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1822, son of Lawrence and Anna Mary (Stocker) Lewis. Issue:—

Lawrence Lewis Jr., A. B., A. M., Univ. of Pa., 1876; b. in Philadelphia, June 20, 1856, d. Frazer, Chester co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1896; principal counsel for French Spoliation Claimants; member Historical Society of Pa., author "Original Titles in Philadelphia", "History of Bank of North America", "Memoir of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania"; editor of "American and English Corporation Cases", "American and English Railroad Cases." M. Dora, dau. of Henry R. Kelly, of Philadelphia;

Anne Shippen Lewis.

SARAH SHIPPEN, only surviving daughter of Edward Shippen of Lancaster, by his wife Sarah Plumley, born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1730-1, married, May 14, 1748, Col. James Burd, born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, Scotland, March 10, 1726, son of Edward and Jane (Halliburton) Burd, the latter a daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and on his marriage located on a farm in Lancaster county. He entered the Provincial service at the first outbreak of hostilities with the French and Indians, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, 1755; Major, December 3, 1757, and Colonel, May 28, 1758. In December, 1756, he was placed in command at Fort Augusta, and his daily journal from December 8, 1756, to October 14, 1757, published in the Pennsylvania Archives, gives a vivid picture of the state of affairs in the frontiers of Pennsylvania in those troublous times. He served with especial distinction throughout the different Provincial wars, and was a Justice of Lancaster county, 1764-73. When the first clouds of the struggle against the oppression of the mother country appeared on the horizon, he came at once to the front in his own country. He was chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster county held on June 8, 1774, when resolutions were adopted, setting forth in no uncertain tone their intention "to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges," and pledging themselves "to abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the General Congress of the Colonies", and appointed a committee to confer with other committees with reference to such a congress. A similar meeting was held in the borough of Lancaster just one week later, at which Edward Shippen, Col. Burd's father-in-law, presided, and was made chairman of Committee of Observation. At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection of Lancaster county, January 14, 1775, of which Edward Shippen was Chairman, James Burd was named as one of the deputies from Lancaster to the Provincial Convention to be held January 23, 1775. Col. Burd was a member of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster county, assisted in the military organization of the county, and was commissioned Colonel of the first Battalion from the county, but became disgusted with the dissensions and desertions from the ranks at the expiration of the short term of service for which the first recruits enlisted, and resigned in December, 1776. He resided for a time shortly after his marriage at Lancaster, later at Shippensburg, and finally at "Tinian", his seat in the present county of Dauphin, near Harrisburg, where he died October 5, 1793.

Issue of Col. James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd:—

Sarah Burd, b. Jan. 1, 1748-9, d. Lancaster, Oct. 25, 1829; m. Dec. 30, 1767, Jasper Yeates, Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1791-1817;

Edward Burd, b. Feb. 5, 1750-1, d. Philadelphia, July 24, 1833; member of Bar of Berks county, practicing at Reading until 1776; commissioned Major of a Volunteer Corps, and captured at battle of Long Island Oct. 23, 1776; on being exchanged was too broken in health to re-enter the service, and was appointed Register of



Edward Burd

- High Court of Errors and Appeals, and later Prothonotary of Supreme Court, holding the latter position until his death. M., Dec. 17, 1778, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen;
- Mary Burd, b. at Shippensburg, Jan. 15, 1753, d. at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster county, Feb. 23, 1774; m., Nov. 28, 1771, Col. Peter Grubb, of the Revolution, a prominent ironmaster of Lancaster county;
- Allen Burd, b. at Shippensburg, Dec. 23, 1754, d. at Lancaster, July 10, 1764;
- Jane Burd, b. Aug. 12, 1757, m., May 8, 1783, George, son James and Mary Patterson;
- Anne Burd, b. at Lancaster, Sept. 3, 1759, d. there Aug. 11, 1760;
- Margaret Burd, b. Feb. 3, 1761, m., Nov. 3, 1786, Jacob Hubley, Esq., of Lancaster;
- Elizabeth Burd, b. at Lancaster, Nov. 3, 1762, d. April 12, 1763;
- James Burd, b. Jan. 4, 1765, m. Elizabeth Baker;
- Joseph Burd, b. Jan. 8, 1768, m. (first) Catharine Cochran; (second) Harriet Bailey;
- Elizabeth Burd, b. Feb. 18, 1772; d. unni.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, youngest son of Edward Shippen "of Lancaster", by his wife Sarah Plumley, and brother of Chief Justice Edward Shippen, born in Philadelphia October 30, 1732, graduated at Princeton, 1753, with degree of A. B. He entered the Provincial army as captain and was at Fort Augusta and Shamokin with Col. James Burd, (his brother-in-law) in 1756-7; rose to rank of Colonel and served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition which captured Fort Du Quesne, November 25, 1758. After the disbandment of his command, he went to Europe, partly on a mercantile venture, but chiefly for the advantage of foreign travel. Returning to Philadelphia in December, 1761, he was appointed January 2, 1762, Secretary of Provincial Council, and served in that capacity until the dissolution of the Council in 1775. In 1773 he removed to near Kennett Square, Chester county, purchasing a plantation which he named "Plumley" in honor of his mother, where he resided until 1786, when he was appointed Judge of the Lancaster county Courts, to which position he was appointed June 16, 1786. He died at Lancaster, February 10, 1810. He became a member of American Philosophical Society, January 19, 1765, and took a lively interest in its proceedings. He was an accomplished scholar of fine literary taste, and possessed some talent as a poet. He was one of those who early noted the artistic genius of Benjamin West and assisted him to pursue his studies abroad. He filled his several military and official positions with much honor and was esteemed by all who knew him as an eminently, just and upright man. He married at Christ Church, September 29, 1768, Jane, daughter of John Galloway, Esq., of Maryland, by his second wife, Jane, the widow of William Fishbourne of Philadelphia. She was born September 1745, died at "Plumley", February 17, 1801, and is buried at Radnor churchyard.

Issue of Joseph and Jane (Galloway) Shippen:—

- Robert Shippen, b. Philadelphia, July 10, 1769, m. Priscilla Thompson, of Chester county; lived for a time at "Tivoli" a 400-acre plantation opposite "Plumley", and later at "Fons Salutis", Lancaster county, where he d. Dec. 31, 1840. A fine classical scholar and cultured gentleman;
- Sarah Shippen, b. Sept. 3, 1770, d. March 3, 1773;
- John Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1771, d. at Shippensburg, Sept., 1805; m., June 25, 1789, Abigail Caroline Reynolds;
- MARY SHIPPEN, b. Philadelphia, May 17, 1773, d. there June 2, 1809; m., Feb. 11, 1793, Samuel Swift, of whom presently;
- Charles Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1774, d. July 31, 1775;
- Anne Shippen, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1775, d. July 28, 1776;
- Elizabeth Shippen, b. at Kennett, Feb. 21, 1780, d. at Shippensburg, 1801, unm.;

Margaret Shippen, b. Kennett, Oct. 31, 1782, d. Philadelphia, May 9, 1876, unm.;

Joseph Galloway Shippen, b. Dec. 25, 1783, d. s. p. Sept. 6, 1857, graduated at Medical Dept. of Univ. of Pa.; m. Nov. 10, 1814, Anna Maria, dau. of Daniel and Sarah (Brooke) Buckley of Lancaster county;

Henry C. Shippen, b. Dec. 28, 1788, d. Meadville, Pa., March 2, 1839; member Lancaster county Bar; member Pa. Legislature; President Judge Sixth Judicial District; m., May 1, 1817, Elizabeth Wallis Evans.

MARY SHIPPEN, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Galloway) Shippen, born in Philadelphia May 17, 1773, married, February 11, 1793, Samuel Swift, Esq., of Philadelphia, son of Joseph and Margaret (McCall) Swift. He was born in Philadelphia January 12, 1771, and graduated at University of Pennsylvania, with degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1786. He studied law with Judge Jasper Yeates at Lancaster, and practiced at the Philadelphia Bar, living at his country place "The Grove" in Philadelphia county. He was a man of fine literary taste, with a natural poetic talent which he cultivated and exercised to some extent. He took a lively interest in political questions; was educated as a Federalist, but espoused Democratic principles and advocated them in a number of articles greatly esteemed for vigor, candor, polish and careful research. He died at Germantown, November 28, 1847. He and his wife are buried at Trinity Church, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, of which they were members. Mrs. Swift died June 2, 1809.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift:—

Margaret McCall Swift, b. Philadelphia, June 2, 1796, m. her cousin John, son of Robert and Priscilla (Thompson) Shippen, above mentioned, on May 19, 1831; William Swift, b. at "The Grove" Aug. 3, 1797, d. unm., Nov. 2, 1838; extensive writer on free trade;

Mary Swift, b. at "The Grove", Nov. 22, 1798, d. Feb. 15, 1877, m., Sept. 9, 1824, Mathew Brooke, son of Daniel Buckley, ironmaster of Lancaster county, by his wife Sarah Brooke. He was b. Oct. 31, 1794, and d. March 8, 1856; President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Their son, Edward Swift Buckley, b. Philadelphia; ironmaster, trustee of Episcopal Academy, Director Phila. Saving Fund, etc.; m. (first) Hannah J. dau. of Hon. Thomas Smith, M. C., who d. 1853; m. (second) Catharine, dau. of Col. John G. Watmough, who d. 1859; m. (third) Mary Waln, dau. of Hon. Richard Vaux, M. C.

JOSEPH SWIFT, b. at "The Grove" Dec. 26, 1799, d. July 1, 1882, m. Eliza Moore, dau. of George and Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell) Willing;

George Swift, b. March 9, 1801, d. July 16, 1801;

Samuel Swift, m. Mary R. Royer;

Elizabeth Shippen Swift;

John Swift, d. y.;

Sarah Bordley Swift;

Jane Galloway Swift, m. May 6, 1834, John Swift, of another branch of the family, b. March 25, 1808, d. March 10, 1872, bur. at Easton, Pa.

JOSEPH SWIFT, second son of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift, born at his father's country seat "The Grove", December 26, 1799, was educated at a classical school in New Jersey. He came to Philadelphia in 1818, became associated with brokerage firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, bankers and brokers, and remained with them until 1842, when he retired from active business and travelled extensively abroad, living when at home at his country seat "Woodfield". He was an excellent business man and was associated with a number of financial and business institutions as Director and Manager, among them the Philadelphia Bank, and Philadelphia Saving Fund, being connected with the

latter institution until his death, July 1, 1882, a period of twenty-six years. He was President of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Club from 1854 to 1859. He was married by the Right Rev. William White, November 24, 1831, to Eliza Moore, daughter of George Willing, by his wife Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell). She died September 8, 1840.

Issue of Joseph and Eliza Moore (Willing) Swift:—

Emily Swift, m. Thomas Balch;

George Swift, d. y.;

Mary Swift, m. Horace G. Browne.

POWELL FAMILY

Samuel Powell, pioneer ancestor of the Philadelphia family of that name, was born in Stoke parish, St. Gregory, Somersetshire, England, 11mo. 2, 1673, of a Somersetshire family originally from Wales, and claimed descent from the princes of Powis, through Einion Efell, Lord of Cynlaeth, who flourished in the twelfth century. Their coat-of-arms bore "Party per fesse argent and or, a lion rampant gules", crest, "A star of eight points above a cloud,—all proper."

John Powle, buried February 27, 1618, probably grandson of Morgan Powell of Taunton, married Elizabeth Savidge. Their son Godfrey, baptized June 7, 1599, was grandfather of Samuel Powell, first above mentioned. Samuel Powell, son of Godfrey and father of Samuel was baptized September 20, 1642, at Stoke, St. Gregory, Somersetshire, England, and was an early convert to Quakerism. He married, at Friends' Meeting, 3mo. 6, 1670, Deborah Powle, of Stoke, baptized at St. Gregory October 12, 1640, died 2mo. 6, 1679. Ann Powell, daughter of Godfrey, of North Curry, Somerset married at Greinton, Somerset, 6mo. 23, 1685, John Parsons, of Middlezoy, Somerset, and emigrated to Philadelphia the same year, bringing with them Mrs. Parson's nephew Samuel Powell, then a lad of twelve years. John Parsons was a carpenter of high ability, and Samuel Powell was trained to that trade. John Parsons was a man of some means and a member of council, and at his death in 1695, and that of his widow Ann Powell in 1712, Samuel Powell fell heir to the greater part of their joint estates. He became a prominent builder and architect. He erected the bridge over Dock Creek at Walnut street in 1718. He was an elder of Friends' Meeting in 1712, was elected member of Common Council in 1717, was advanced to the position of alderman in 1743, and served until his death, 6mo. 27, 1756, in his eighty-third year. He was the owner of over ninety houses, and lived on the north-east corner of Second and Pine streets. Pine Street Meeting House was erected on land devised to the meeting by him for that purpose. He married, 12mo. 19, 1700, Abigail, born 7mo. 28, 1679, died 7mo. 4, 1713, daughter of Barnabas and Sarah Wilcox, who came from Bedminster parish, near Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in 1683. Barnabas Wilcox was a merchant and a member of Colonial Assembly 1685; Justice of Philadelphia, 1686 to 1690.

Issue of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell:—

Ann, b. 12mo. 10, 1702, d. 10mo. 10, 1707;

SAMUEL, b. 12mo. 26, 1704, d. 10mo. 1, 1759; m., 9mo. 9, 1732, Mary Morris, of whom presently;

Deborah, b. 8mo. 24, 1706, m. 9mo. 28, 1728, Joshua Emlen;

Ann, b. 7mo. 24, 1708, d. 8mo. 26, 1714;

Sarah, b. 4mo. 29, 1713, d. 2mo. 10, 1751, m. Anthony Morris Jr.

SAMUEL POWEL, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell, born in Philadelphia 12mo. 26, 1704-5, always spelled his name with one "i", the form in which the name was written by his remote ancestors. He became a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was elected to Common Council of the City October

6, 1730, and became an alderman October 4, 1743. He died October 1, 1759, in the prime of a life of usefulness and business activity. He married, November 9, 1732, Mary, daughter of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, and sister to Anthony Morris, who married his sister Sarah. She was born October 13, 1713, and died October 31, 1759.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel:—

ABIGAIL, b. July 21, 1735, d. Nov. 16, 1797; m. William Griffiths; of whom later;

SAMUEL, b. Oct. 28, 1738, d. Sept. 29, 1793; m. Aug. 7, 1769, Elizabeth Willing, of whom presently;

Sarah, b. Sept. 22, 1747, d. Jan. 7, 1773; m. Jan. 20, 1768, Joseph Potts, previously m. to her cousin Mary Morris.

SAMUEL POWEL, only son of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel, born in Philadelphia October 28, 1738, entered College of Philadelphia, now University of Pennsylvania, May 25, 1756, and graduated with degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1759. After graduation he made an extended visit to Europe, traveling extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent. During his travels he kept up a constant correspondence with friends and relatives in Philadelphia, and many of his letters have been published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*; while those to his uncle, Capt. Samuel Morris, have been preserved by the family, and many of them appear in a history of the Morris family prepared by Dr. Robert C. Moon. This correspondence shows that he was entertained in the best society of England and Scotland and "had the honor of being presented to his majesty."

He was a brithright member of the Society of Friends, but, while in England, was baptized by the Rev. Richard Peters, on his return to Philadelphia became a prominent member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was lay deputy of that church at the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held at Christ's Church, November 24, 1785. He was elected to Common Council of Philadelphia in 1770, advanced to position of alderman, October 4, 1774, and, October 3, 1775, was elected Mayor, the last to serve in that office under the old charter of 1701, under which his wife's grandfather, Edward Shippen, had been the first: when the charter had been renewed in 1789, he was again elected Mayor, and from the fact that he was the last magistrate under the old charter and the first under the new, he was known as the "Patriot Mayor".

He was a man of high scholastic attainments and took a lively interest in literary and scientific subjects; he became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1760, and took an active interest in their work. A man of public spirit and well known business ability, he was frequently consulted in affairs of state. He was intimately associated with George Washington, who was a frequent visitor at his house, now number 244 S. Third street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, and the first president held him in high esteem, as is evidenced by his journal and correspondence. Mr. and Mrs. Powel were likewise frequently entertained at Mount Vernon.

Samuel Powel was commissioned a Justice of the Philadelphia Courts April 27, 1772, and probably served until his elevation to the Mayoralty. He was made one of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1778, but resigned in 1780. He was Trustee of University of Pennsylvania, and first president of Philadelphia Society for Promotion of Agriculture. He was elected to the

Morris Mansion on Front street between Chestnut and Walnut streets, devised to him by his greataunt, Deborah Morris, by whose will it was directed that Senate of Pennsylvania, 1792, and filled the position of Speaker. He inherited a large fortune from his father, and gave liberal support to many philanthropic and charitable enterprises. In 1780 he contributed five thousand pounds toward provisioning the Continental troops from Pennsylvania. He died of yellow fever September 29, 1793, at his country seat "Powelton", on the west side of the Schuylkill.

He married, August 7, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, born February 10, 1742-3, died January 17, 1830, and they had two sons, both of whom died in infancy. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Powel adopted the youngest son of her sister Margaret (Willing) Hare, by Robert Hare.

JOHN POWELL HARE, born April 22, 1786, died at Newport, Rhode Island, June 14, 1856. To him she devised the greater part of the large estate left her by her husband, including "Powelton". He changed his name by act of legislature, to John Hare Powell. He was a colonel in the War of 1812-14, and Secretary to American Legation at the Court of St. James. He married Julia de Veaux, and descendants of his bearing the name of Powell, still reside in Philadelphia.

Abigail Powel, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powel, born in Philadelphia 5mo. 21, 1735, died November 16, 1797; married April 16, 1752, William Griffiths, of Welsh descent, said to have been a son of James Griffiths, of Swanset, South Wales, and nephew of Thomas Griffiths, who came from Jamaica to Philadelphia and engaged in the shipping trade with Isaac Norris, whose daughter Mary he married in 1717. Thomas Griffiths became prominent in the community; was a Provincial Councillor 1733-42; Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province 1732-4; Judge of Supreme Court from 1739 to his death in 1743; Mayor of Philadelphia from October, 1729, to October, 1730, and from October 1, 1733, to October 4, 1737. William Griffiths was a prominent business man of Philadelphia.

Issue of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffiths:—

Mary Griffiths, b. June 6, 1753, d. Aug. 4, 1753;

Hester Griffiths, b. Dec. 6, 1754, m. Sept. 5, 1777, Capt. James Montgomery;

James Griffiths, b. Sept. 9, 1756, d. March 22, 1836; m., Sept. 12, 1793, Sarah Havens;

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITHS, M. D., b. July 21, 1759, d. May 12, 1826; m., Jan. 3, 1787, Mary Fishbourne.

DR. SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITHS, son of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffiths, born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1759, studied medicine in Paris, London and Edinburgh, after graduation from University of Pennsylvania with degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1781. Returning to Philadelphia he took up the practice of his profession and became one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He was Professor of Materia Medica at the University, 1791-6; was founder of the Philadelphia Dispensary; one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, its secretary in 1788 and vice-president in 1818. He became a member of American Philosophical Society in 1785. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar and spoke French fluently. His home for many years was at the old

when the house was rebuilt the date of its original erection, 1686, with the letters "A. M." for Anthony Morris, the original builder, should be placed upon its gable. Dr. Samuel Powel Griffiths was of a retiring disposition, avoiding all ostentation both in the practice of his profession and in his extensive philanthropic work, seeking to do the greatest amount of good with the least possible show. During the yellow fever pestilence of 1793, which carried away his distinguished uncle, Samuel Powel, he stuck to his practice, as did he during the small-pox scourge of 1797-8-9 and the later pestilence of 1802-3. He died suddenly in the old Morris Mansion, May 12, 1826. He was an elder of the Society of Friends. An obituary notice of him says truly:—"As a friend he was kind, sincere, and obliging, as a husband attentive and affectionate, and as a father fond and indulgent." He married, January 3, 1787, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tallman) Fishbourne, the "Polly Fishbourne" of "Sally Wistar's Journal", born 1760, and died September 21, 1842.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Fishbourne) Griffiths:—

Mary, b. Oct. 25, 1787, d. Jan. 3, 1817; m., April 2, 1807, Redwood Fisher;
 Abigail, b. Dec. 29, 1791, d. March 26, 1871; m. April 3, 1817, Richard W. Wells;
 Hannah, b. Dec. 9, 1793, d. Jan. 11, 1862; m. Feb. 10, 1814, Thomas Waln Morgan;
 William Fishbourne, b. Oct. 5, 1796, d. Aug. 28, 1878; m. (first) May 18, 1824, Rebecca H. Smith, (second), July 21, 1842, Helen McDougall Smith;
 Sarah Emlen, b. April 20, 1798, d. Nov. 19, 1863; m. Dec. 30, 1828, William Alexander Smith;
 Hester, b. Dec. 26, 1799, d. June 8, 1867; m., Oct. 1, 1822, Ellis Lewis;
 SAMUEL POWEL JR., b. Dec. 8, 1802, d. Jan. 25, 1849; m., Oct. 22, 1824, Mary Ann Wharton.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS JR. married Mary Ann, daughter of Peregrine Hogg and Jane (Brown) Wharton. They had issue:—

Mary Fishbourne, b. Sept. 24, 1825, d. March 28, 1891, unm.;
 Samuel Powel, b. May 7, 1827, d. Sept. 13, 1865; m., June 2, 1857, Eleanor Bird;
 WHARTON, b. Nov. 21, 1828, d. Feb. 13, 1878; m., Jan. 26, 1860, Fannie Lewis Penington, of whom presently;
 Elizabeth Brown, b. Aug. 24, 1830, m. June 19, 1873, Theodore Herbert, M. D.;
 William Fishbourne, b. April 18, 1832, m. June 26, 1855, Sarah Freeman Russell, and removed to Illinois;
 Franklin Peale, b. May 26, 1834, d. Dec. 17, 1888; m., Oct. 22, 1862, Josephine Lewis Penington, who d. April 7, 1896. Issue:
 Frances Montgomery Griffiths, b. Philadelphia, March 29, 1865, m. June 6, 1894, Rev. Lewis Theodore Lampe.
 David Stuart Griffiths, b. in Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 186—; m., Oct. 1, 1889, Mary A. Wohlson.

WHARTON GRIFFITTS, son of Samuel P. and Mary Ann (Wharton) Griffiths, was born in Philadelphia, November 21, 1828, and died in Florida, February 13, 1878. He married, January 26, 1860, his cousin Fanny L., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ann (Lewis) Penington, and had issue:—

Fanny Penington Griffiths, b. June 24, 1861, d. June 22, 1863;
 Joseph Lewis Griffiths, b. Oct. 10, 1862, d. July 30, 1864;
 Wharton Griffiths Jr., b. March 3, 1865, d. June 29, 1865;
 ELIZABETH LEWIS GRIFFITTS, b. April 18, 1866, m., Jan. 29, 1890, James de Waele Cookman, and had issue:
 Wharton Griffiths Cookman, b. Nov. 27, 1890;
 Rodney Penington Cookman, b. Sept. 27, 1896.
 Mary Wharton Griffiths, b. April 6, 1874, d. April 7, 1874.

HUDSON FAMILY

Almost as little is known of the ancestry of William Hudson of York, England, father of William Hudson who came to Philadelphia in 1686, as of that of the illustrious and intrepid navigator Henry Hudson, whom John F. Watson, the annalist of Philadelphia claimed was his relative. He was an early convert to the faith and principles of Friends, and suffered persecution for conscience sake, From Besse's "Sufferings of Quakers" we quote the following, "William Hudson of York was committed to York Castle by a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, on the Eighth of the Eleventh month, 1673, after a prosecution in the Ecclesiastic Court for refusing to pay an assessment toward repairing the Steeple House, and was remaining a prisoner there upwards of nine years after." He died at York, 2mo. 14, 1713. He was thrice married, his first wife Mary, whose maiden name is thought to have been Head, died 9mo. 11, 1681. He married (second), 5mo. 10, 1684, at Selby, Susannah Morley, a widow with children. She died 5mo. 14, 1700, and he married (third), 5mo. 8, 1703, Jane Waite, who died 12mo. 27, 1704-5. His children, all by his first wife, were:—

WILLIAM, b. at York, 4mo. 3, 1664, d. Philadelphia, 10mo. 16, 1742, of whom presently;
John, d. at York, England, 1687;

Mary, d. at York, England, 1674, unm.;

Samuel, d. at York, England, 1690, unm.;

Timothy, brought certificate from York Meeting to Philadelphia, 11mo. 6, 1688-9, but after a short visit returned to his native place.

WILLIAM HUDSON, son of William and Mary, of York, England, brought a certificate from York Meeting, without date, which is recorded at Philadelphia, and an examination of the minutes of York Meeting shows that it was granted 2mo. 2, 1686. He was a tanner, and came to Philadelphia "clear as to marriage." On the same date as that of the granting of his certificate, viz., April 2, 1686, he had purchased with John Cornwell, also of York, of William Cornthwaite, 500 acres to be laid out in Pennsylvania. They also purchased five hundred acres of Edward Atkinson, of Side, county York. This land was laid out to them by warrant dated 6mo. 11, 1686, in East Bradford township, Chester county, now Birmingham township. William Hudson did not, however, take up his residence on this or his other purchases of large tracts of virgin land in Pennsylvania, but built a tannery on Dock Creek, in what was then known as "the swamp", and built a fine brick mansion, in which he lived, set well back from Chestnut street near Third street; and Hudson's Alley, opened for access to his tan-yard and other property, still bears his name. He sold his share of his Chester county lands to John Davies, December 30, 1709, and in February following purchased of his father-in-law, Samuel Richardson, 1160 acres in Willistown township, Chester county, which he later sold in smaller tracts to actual settlers, at a handsome profit. A successful business man, and of good executive ability, he soon became identified with the affairs of the city and Province. He is named in the charter of 1701, as one of the Common Council of the city, then selected for life, or during good behavior, and was elected to Provincial Assembly in 1706. Octo-

ber 4, 1715, he was named by Common Council as one of the Board of Aldermen of the City, and as Associate Justice of the City Court. In 1725, he was made Mayor of the city. He was made an Elder of Friends' Meeting in 1727, and was one of the most active members of the Yearly Meeting until within a few years of his death, when he was confined to his house by infirmities, and asked to be relieved from work on special committees in which he had theretofore been actively interested. He was one of the earliest advocates of prison reform, and took a keen personal interest in hospital and charitable work, taking especial delight in visiting and relieving the poor and sick. He died 10mo. 16, 1742, in his seventy-eighth year. He married (first), 12mo. 28, 1688, at Philadelphia Meeting House, Mary, born in London 4mo. 19, 1673, daughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor, by his wife, Eleanor, an account of whom and their descendants is given elsewhere in this volume. Mary (Richardson) Hudson died 12mo. 16, 1708-9, and he married (second) 12mo. 27, 1709-10, Hannah, widow of Robert Barber, of Darby, and sister of David Ogden, whose arrival in Merion from London, is noted in our account of the Ogden family. She survived her husband nearly seventeen years, dying 9mo. 16, 1759, aged ninety-nine years.

Issue of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson:—

Samuel, b. 7mo. 27, 1690, on plantation of his grandfather, Samuel Richardson, near Germantown, d. in Philadelphia, 1725. He was also a tanner; elected to Provincial Assembly 1724, but his health failing, he took an ocean voyage and was lost at sea. M. 1715-16, Mary, dau. of Arthur and Elizabeth (Guest) Holton, who m. (second), 1726, Joshua Emlen.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Holton) Hudson:—

Elizabeth, b. 6mo. 24, 1721, m., 3mo. 8, 1740, John Jones;

William, b. 7mo. 6, 1722, d. 8mo. 26, 1722;

Hannah, b. 8mo. 28, 1723, m., 3mo. 19, 1741, Joseph Howell;

Mary, b. 9mo. 6, 1724, m. 2mo. 15, 1746, John Head.

Mary, b. 12mo. 3, 1691-2, d. 1728; m. 1713, Joseph Cooper, of Pine Point, N. J.;

Elizabeth, b. 4mo. 19, 1693, m. (first) Joshua Cockfield, of Philadelphia; had dau. Hannah, m. William Moode, of Philadelphia. Joshua Cockfield, d. 4mo. 26, 1717, and she m., 1722, Thomas Coebourne, of Chester;

Sarah, b. 4mo. 19, 1694, d. 1mo. 1, 1714, unm.;

WILLIAM, b. 1mo. 31, 1696, d. 7mo. 22, 1752; m., 8mo. 29, 1717, Jane Evans; of whom presently;

John, b. 10mo. 10, 1697, d. 3mo. 7, 1698;

Susanna, b. 12mo. 17, 1698-9, m. (first), 11mo. 10, 1716-17, Robert Owen; (second), 3mo. 2, 1734, John Burr, of Northampton township, Burlington county, N. J.;

Eleanor, b. 6mo. 8, 1700, d. 6mo. 27, 1700;

John, b. 12mo. 25, 1701-2, d. circa 1730; m. Hannah ———, who m. (second) in 1731, Abel Preston.

Issue of John and Hannah Hudson:—

Samuel, b. 1724, d. 6mo. 12, 1728;

Rebecca, b. 6mo. 27, 1726, m. Oct. 18, 1744, Alex. Crookshanks;

William, b. 5mo. 26, 1728, d. 11mo. 14, 1728;

John, b. 5mo. 26, 1728, d. 6mo. 5, 1728;

Rebecca, b. 1mo. 5, 1729-30.

Hannah, b. 1mo. 28, 1704, m. Jacob Medcalf, of Phila., later of Gloucester county, N. J., and had issue:—

Matthew, b. 2mo. 12, 1724;

- Hannah, b. 5mo. 12, 1726, d. y.;
 Mary, b. 12mo. 21, 1727-8;
 Rachel, b. 9mo. 27, 1729, m., 11mo. 16, 1732, Thomas Wharton;
 Sarah, b. 2mo. 27, 1731;
 William, b. 6mo. 12, 1732;
 Jacob, b. 6mo. 12, 1732;
 Susannah, b. 6mo. 4, 1734, m., 10mo. 15, 1767, William Wharton;
 Hannah, b. 9mo. 4, 1735.
 Rebecca, b. 3mo. 30, 1705, d. 7mo. 10, 1705;
 Timothy, b. 5mo. 8, 1706, d. 7mo. 11, 1708;
 Rachel, b. 8mo. 11, 1707, d. 9mo. 12, 1771; m., 10mo. 2, 1751, Samuel Emlen, b. 2mo. 15, 1697, d. 1783;
 Timothy, b. 12mo. 13, 1708, d. 1mo., 1709.

WILLIAM HUDSON, second son of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson, born in Philadelphia 1mo. 31, 1696, followed the business of his father, that of tanning, and was a successful business man, leaving a large estate. He did not, however, participate so largely in public affairs as his distinguished parent. He married, at Evesham Friends' Meeting, New Jersey, 8mo. 22, 1717, Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth Evans of Evesham, who was born in New Jersey 8mo. 1, 1699, and died in Philadelphia 5mo. 15, 1759. William Hudson died 7mo. 22, 1752.

Issue of William Jr. and Jane (Evans) Hudson:—

- Sarah, b. 5mo. 30, 1718, d. 8mo. 5, 1780; m., Dec. 30, 1737, John Langdale, of Philadelphia, b. 1715, d. 9mo. 18, 1769, and had issue:—
 Rachel, b. 3mo. 7, 1738, d. 11mo. 1773;
 Josiah, b. 10mo. 18, 1739;
 William, b. 5mo. 22, 1741, d. 6mo. 10, 1741;
 John, b. 7mo. 22, 1742, d. 12mo. 23, 1765; m., 10mo. 26, 1765, Alice Coates;
 Margaret, b. 7mo. 9, 1744, d. y.;
 William Hudson, b. 9mo. 22, 1747, d. 12mo. 1772;
 Elizabeth, b. 11mo. 13, 1749-50, m., 2mo. 9, 1797, John Balderston, of Solebury, Bucks county, Pa.;
 Margaret, b. 3mo., 1752;
 Jane, b. 1mo. 3, 1755, m., Aug. 15, 1777, Dr. Thomas Parke;
 Samuel, b. 10mo. 16, 1759.
 Mary, b. 12mo. 22, 1719-20, d. 7mo. 1, 1795, unm.;
 Elizabeth, b. 12mo. 20, 1721-2, d. 5mo. 22, 1783, an eminent minister among Friends; m. Anthony Morris;
 Rachel, b. 11mo. 26, 1723; m., Oct. 2, 1741, John Jorey; (second), 11mo. 28, 1769, John Hunt;
 Jane, b. 1mo. 4, 1725-6, d. 6mo. 22, 1768, unm.;
 William, b. 8mo. 29, 1728, d. 1mo. 1, 1731-2, of smallpox;
 Susannah, b. 8mo. 30, 1729, d. 12mo. 25, 1731, of smallpox;
 Susannah, b. 4mo. 10, 1733, d. 7mo. 20, 1817, unm.;
 Margaret, b. 2mo. 16, 1734, d. 5mo. 7, 1734;
 Margaret, b. 5mo. 17, 1735, d. 6mo. 3, 1735;
 Samuel, b. 8mo. 6, 1736, d. 11mo. 2, 1793, m., 3mo. 5, 1761, Martha, dau. of Rees Lloyd.
 She d. 10mo. 3, 1780, aged 39 years.

SWIFT FAMILY

Among the adherents of the English Church who settled in Philadelphia in Colonial days were two brothers, John Swift and Joseph Swift, and their sister, Mary Swift, who married Matthias Keen, of Philadelphia.

Their father, John Swift, brought them from Bristol, England, about 1737 or 1738, to place them in the care of their uncle, John White, a successful merchant of Philadelphia, and then returned to England. John White, an Englishman by birth, had formed a partnership with Abram Taylor, a fellow-countryman, as early as 1724. In their commercial undertakings they were very successful, and John White, with a view of offering a better business opening to the children of his sister, invited them to Philadelphia.

John White in 1741 returned to his native land, leaving his nephews and nieces in the care of his partner. He established himself at first at Bristol and afterwards, when he had retired from business, at Croydon in Surrey. His portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller is still in the family. John White's arms as painted on his china and engraved on the silver, are:—Gules, a bordure sable charged with eight estoiles or; on a canton ermines, a lion rampant sable. Crest, —on the china, an ostrich, but on the silver a stork. John and Joseph Swift and their sister Mary, were the children of John Swift and Mary White, his wife. John was born in 1720, Mary in 1726, and Joseph on June 24, 1731. They were all born in England. The coat-of-arms of the Swifts was:—Or, a chev. Barry nebulée ar. and az. between three rebucks courant ppr.

JOHN SWIFT, who was a young gentleman fond of society, in 1740 arranged a number of dancing parties or "assemblies," as they were called at that time. In 1743 he went back to England to join his uncle, where he remained until 1747, when he returned to Philadelphia. In this city he became a successful merchant and a prominent and influential individual in the affairs and the social life of the town. In the winter of 1748-9 he was primarily instrumental, together with Lynford Lardner, also an Englishman, and John Wallace and John Inglis, both Scotchmen, in planning and organizing a series of dancing parties, known as the "Assemblies." Thus was inaugurated a long series of balls that have become historic in the annals of Philadelphia, and are known to-day as "The Philadelphia Assemblies." During the winter of 1748-9, six Assemblies were given under the management of four Directors; Lynford Lardner, John Inglis, John Wallace and John Swift. There is a tradition in the Swift family, that has come down in two different lines, that the first meeting at which the Assemblies originated was held at John Swift's house. There were fifty-nine subscribers in all, and as an invitation was extended to the family of every head of a family who subscribed, probably some two hundred persons were eligible to attend the dances. The subscription was two pounds sterling. Three manuscript relics of those gay festivities have come down to us: the rules to govern the dances, the list of the original subscribers, and the Treasurer's Account-book. Except the signatures of the subscribers, all three documents are in the handwriting of John Swift.

On October 4, 1757, John Swift was elected a Common Councilman of Philadelphia, and so continued to serve until about the end of 1764, and in that office devoted much time to the service of the city. In 1762 he was appointed by the Crown, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and during the ten years that he served in that office, a large part of his time was occupied in preventing the landing of cargoes without the payment of duties. He had to cope with all sorts of subterfuges on the part of the smugglers in their attempts to avoid the payment of duties. For example, sometimes the clearance papers were altered during the voyage. And on two occasions the smugglers resorted to acts of piracy in the Delaware River to accomplish their purpose, as some of his letters in the collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania show.

John Swift married (first), May 29, 1749, at Christ Church, Magdalene (Kollock), widow of Jasper McCall, and daughter of Jacob Kollock; (second) Rebecca Kollock, a niece of his first wife. During the latter part of his life he lived at his country seat, "Croydon Lodge", Bensalem township, Bucks county, where he died, January, 1802. A portrait of him belonged, in 1855, to his granddaughter Magdalene Peel Swift.

Issue of John and Magdalene (Kollock) Swift:—

John White Swift, b. Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1749-50, graduated at Academy and College of Philadelphia, 1767, and received degree of A. M. at same institution in 1770; entered counting house of Thomas Wharton Jr., 1768; a merchant at Lisbon, 1771-4, and at Quebec, Canada, 1774-5; joined American army on approach of Gen. Montgomery, was wounded in the attack on Quebec, and was appointed Inspector of Accounts and Works at Montreal by Gen. Worster; resigned from army on declaration of independence, and became purser on the "Empress of China", first ship to enter port of Canton under American flag, in 1784; d. unm. in Bucks county, in 1818;

Alice Swift, b. Feb. 20, 1750-1; m. at "Croydon Lodge", Bucks county, Nov. 22, 1778, Robert Cambridge, son of Robert Livingston, proprietor of Livingston Manor, New York; and (second) James, son of Patrick Crauford of Ayrshire, Scotland, officer in British army;

Joseph Swift, b. Feb. 9, 1752; graduated at College and Academy of Philadelphia, 1769, and entered counting house of his uncle Joseph Swift, left to accept the captaincy in the Pennsylvania Loyalist Troop of Horse, Dec. 12, 1777, and served with it in British army until close of war, when he settled at Frederickton, Nova Scotia, and m. Ann, dau. of William Fowler, from New York; returned to Pennsylvania, 1799, and resided in Bristol, Bucks county; d. there 1810;

Charles Swift, b. Aug. 26, 1757; educated at College and Academy of Philadelphia; admitted to Philadelphia Bar March 9, 1779; Register of Wills, Philadelphia county, May 19, 1800, to April 12, 1809; d. at "Croydon Lodge", Bucks county, Oct. 8, 1813, bur. at St. James P. E. Church, Bristol, Bucks county; m., Dec. 31, 1783, Mary, dau. of Thomas Riche, Esq., of Bucks county, who d. Feb. 7, 1790; (second) Mary Badger Inman, dau. of Bernard and Susanna (Riche) Badger, and widow of Capt. George Inman of British Army, in 26th Regiment of Foot; d. at "Croydon Lodge", Bucks county, April 7, 1833. Was a founder of Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, in 1805;

John, son of Charles and Mary (Riche) Swift, b. Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1790; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1808; was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar March 16, 1811; was Captain of Second Company of "Washington Guards" in the War of 1812, and later Colonel; was one of committee in charge of "Military Birth Night Ball" given in Washington Hall on Washington's birthday, 1818; elected member of "State in Schuylkill", Oct. 12, 1822; Chief Marshal of the civic division, of the Lafayette parade, Sept. 21, 1824; Mayor of Philadelphia, 1832-41, and again 1845-9; one of the most popular and efficient chief magistrates of the city; on occasion of a revolt of the prisoners, in the old jail, at south-east corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Mayor Swift, hearing the commotion, reached the jail in time to see several prisoners coming down the steps. He immediately shot one of them and drove the others back to their cells. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Henry Clay for the presidency, 1844, and the "great pacificator" was entertained at his house for several days, while making his campaign in Philadelphia. Mr. Swift d. Philadelphia, June 9, 1873. M. March 11, 1811, Mary, dau. of Commodore Truxton of the U. S. N. His portrait, by Thomas Sully, shows a man of much force of character.

JOSEPH SWIFT, younger son of John and Mary (White) Swift, born June 24, 1731, went to England in 1747, resided with his uncle John White at Croydon, county Surrey, and attended school at Manchester, becoming a proficient French and Latin scholar. He returned to Philadelphia on completion of his education, and entered into the mercantile business with his brother John Swift. He was a signer of the Non-importation Agreement of 1765, and one of the committee of Philadelphia merchants which included Robert Morris, Tench Francis, and others, who secured the refusal of John Hughes (who was by royal commission to distribute the obnoxious stamps), to make any effort to enforce the provisions of the Stamp Act, and was honored by a vote of thanks by the Assembly of New Jersey, passed October, 1769, for their patriotic action in that behalf. Joseph Swift was elected to Common Council of Philadelphia October 6, 1767, and was chosen as one of Board of Aldermen for the city, under the Act of March 11, 1789. He was a vestryman of Christ Church for forty years, and represented that parish in the diocesan conventions 1785-1802. He became one of the first board of trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Academy, in 1785, and filled that position until his death on December 26, 1806. He resided for many years on the west side of Front street, between Market and Chestnut, near his place of business, and later on the north side of Pine street, between Third and Fourth streets, and also had a country seat near Germantown.

Joseph Swift married at Christ Church, February 3, 1759, Margaret, born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1731, daughter of George McCall, one of Philadelphia's early Colonial merchants, and a prominent ironmaster, by his wife Anne Yeates, daughter of Jasper Yeates, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, by his wife Catharine, daughter of James Sandelands, one of the earliest settlers at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania. Margaret McCall Swift died December 16, 1804.

Issue of Joseph and Margaret (McCall) Swift:—

Eleanor Swift, b. Jan. 6, 1760, d. in Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1787, un m.;

John White Swift, b. March 12, 1761, d. Nov. 19, 1761;

Anne Swift, b. July 19, 1762, d. Dec. 30, 1764;

George Swift, b. 1764, d. Sept. 19, 1794, un m.;

Joseph Swift, b. Dec. 14, 1765; several years merchant in Philadelphia, later resident of Lancaster county; m. and left issue;

John White Swift, b. March 5, 1767, d. May 15, 1852; merchant in Philadelphia; d. un m.;

Margaret McCall Swift, b. March 20, 1768, d. May 9, 1822, un m.;

Martha Swift, b. Oct. 30, 1769, d. July 2, 1793, un m.;

SAMUEL SWIFT, b. Jan. 12, 1771, d. Nov. 28, 1847; m. Mary Shippen; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Swift, b. April 1, 1772, d. Jan. 24, 1857, un m.;

Anne Shippen Swift, b. Nov., 1773, d. April 5, 1774;

Archibald McCall Swift, b. 1775, d. Dec. 5, 1779;

William Swift, d. un m.

SAMUEL SWIFT, son of Joseph and Margaret (McCall) Swift, born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1771, graduated at University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1786, studied law with his mother's cousin Judge Jasper Yeates, later Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar. He early manifested a lively interest in political matters, espousing the cause of the Democratic party, and advocating their policy in a number of articles published

in Philadelphia journals, displaying considerable vigor, candor, and polish, and evidencing careful and intelligent research on the questions treated. He also possessed considerable poetic talent, which he cultivated and exercised up to the time of his decease, being the author of a number of poems of considerable merit. He lived at his country seat known as "The Grove", near Germantown, the greater part of his life, and died there November 28, 1847, and both he and his wife are buried at Trinity Episcopal Church, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, of which he was a vestryman.

Samuel Swift married, February 11, 1793, Mary, born in Philadelphia, May 17, 1773, daughter of Hon. Joseph Shippen, many years Clerk of Provincial Council, and later Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, by his wife Jane Galloway; granddaughter of Edward Shippen "of Lancaster" and niece of Chief Justice Edward Shippen. She was born in Philadelphia, May 17, 1773, and died June 2, 1809, and is buried at Trinity Church, Oxford, of which she and her husband were members.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift:—

Margaret McCall Swift, b. Philadelphia, June 2, 1796; d. Apr. 6, 1873; m., May 19, 1831, her cousin John, son of her mother's brother Robert Shippen, of "Tivoli", Lancaster county, by his wife Priscilla Thompson;

William Swift, b. at "The Grove" Aug. 3, 1797; d. unm., Nov. 2, 1838; was an extensive writer on political questions, and an ardent advocate of "Free Trade";

Mary Shippen Swift, b. at "The Grove", Nov. 22, 1798, d. Feb. 15, 1877; m., Sept. 9, 1824, Mathew Brooke Buckley, b. Oct. 31, 1794, d. March 8, 1856, President of Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and was mother of Edward Swift Buckley, who is prominently identified with some of Philadelphia's financial and business institutions;

Joseph Swift, b. at "The Grove", Dec. 26, 1799, d. at Long Branch, N. J., July 1, 1882; was educated at a classical school in New Jersey, and settling in Philadelphia in 1818, became a member of brokerage firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Co., with whom he remained until 1842, when he retired from active business, and resided at his country seat, "Woodfield", when not engaged in foreign travel. He was one of the original members of Philadelphia Club (1834). On Oct. 5, 1835, he was elected for the first time a Director of the Club, and in subsequent years he was chosen again and again to fill that position. On April 7, 1854, Mr. Swift was elected President of Philadelphia Club, in which position he continued to serve until Sept. 16, 1859. He was elected Director of The Philadelphia Contributionship (the Hand and Hand) from Sept. 4, 1844, to Aug. 16, 1871; The Philadelphia Bank from 1851 to 1859; The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society from 1855 until his death in 1882; and The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, from Sept. 13, 1852, to Dec. 10, 1867. In 1831, Mr. Swift m. Eliza Moore, dau. of George Willing. Their eldest dau. m., Oct. 5, 1852, Thomas Balch of the Philadelphia Bar, a member of a family established in Maryland since 1658.

George Swift, b. at "The Grove", March 9, 1801, d. July 16, 1801;

SAMUEL SWIFT, b. March 10, 1802, d. Feb. 29, 1888; m. Mary A. Royer, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Swift, b. May 9, 1804, d. March 31, 1886, unm.;

John Swift, d. young;

Sarah Bordley Swift;

Edwin Swift, b. Nov. 6, 1806, d. in Philadelphia, March 22, 1891; member of Philadelphia Club; President of Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company, from Dec. 7, 1836, to May 20, 1844; Director of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company from June 1, 1868, to his death; connected with a number of other industrial and financial institutions;

Jane Galloway Swift, b. March 15, 1808, d. Easton, Pa., March 16, 1872; m. John Smith, of another branch of the family, a descendant of John Swift who settled in Bucks county about 1685, and d. there in 1733, at a very advanced age. He was many years a member of Colonial Assembly from Bucks county, and Justice of the courts there; later removing to Philadelphia, where he was a Justice of the several courts, and also a member of Colonial Assembly, succeeding John White, before-mentioned, in

that body, in 1721, and serving until 1730, when he returned to Bucks county. Originally a member of Society of Friends at Oxford Meeting, he was carried out of the Society by the Keith Schism of 1692, and became a Baptist preacher, the congregation later composing Southampton Baptist Church, meeting for some time at his house in Southampton township. Was later pastor of First Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SWIFT, third surviving son of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift, born at "The Grove", the country seat of his parents near Bustleton, Philadelphia county, March 10, 1802, married, May 1, 1831, Mary Ann Royer, and resided the greater part of his life at "The Grove". He died February 20, 1888.

Issue of Samuel and Mary Ann (Royer) Swift:—

Emma Louisa Swift, b. May 19, 1834, d. Dec. 23, 1869, unm.;

WILLIAM HENRY SWIFT, b. Oct. 14, 1836; m. Eliza Clewlow Lewis Grubb, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Swift, b. April 26, 1839; unm.; residing in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.;

Sarah Swift, b. Nov. 21, 1841; m. Thomas Cummings Zulich, son of Anthony and Jane Morton (Cummings) Zulich, of Easton, Pa.;

JOSEPH SWIFT, b. Dec. 16, 1843, m. Gertrude Horton Dorr, of whom presently;

Edwin Swift, b. Feb. 26, 1846, d. March 18, 1852;

Samuel Swift, b. 1850, d. Feb. 10, 1852;

May Swift, b. Feb. 26, 1853, d. April 18, 1896, unm.

WILLIAM HENRY SWIFT, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Royer) Swift, born in Philadelphia county, October 14, 1836, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, when a young man, and engaged in the manufacture of matches. He has been President of the Diamond Match Company from its organization in 1887 to 1898, when he retired from active business. He married, September 10, 1863, Eliza Clewlow Lewis, daughter of Charles T. Grubb, of Wilmington Bar, and granddaughter of William Ford Grubb, by his wife Lydia Wilkinson, daughter of Adam Wilkinson, by his wife Mary Gilpin.

Issue of William Henry and Eliza C. L. (Grubb) Swift:—

Charles Grubb Swift, b. Sept. 1, 1865, d. April 2, 1866;

William Henry Swift Jr., b. May 3, 1867, d. April 9, 1875;

Anna Vaughan Swift, b. Jan. 13, 1870; m. Nov. 14, 1894, Charles G. Rupert, had issue:—

Mary Swift Rupert, b. April 21, 1897;

Anna Swift Rupert, b. June 1, 1900;

William Swift Rupert, b. April 17, 1902;

Amy Lewis Rupert, b. Oct. 14, 1905.

Emma Louisa Swift, b. Oct. 3, 1876; m. Nov. 14, 1901, Charles Bolling Holladay, and had issue:—

Elizabeth Swift Holladay, b. Aug. 12, 1902;

Alexander Randolph Holladay, b. June 2, 1904.

JOSEPH SWIFT, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Royer) Swift, born in Montgomery county, December 16, 1843, became a business man of New York City when a young man; retired from business and removed to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1889, and has since been a resident of that city; now living retired, is a member of various social organizations of the city. He married, June 18, 1868, Gertrude Horton, born May 19, 1844, daughter of Horatio and Adeline Levina (Van Norstrand) Dorr.

Issue of Joseph and Gertrude Horton (Dorr) Swift:—

- Gertrude Horton Swift, b. March 29, 1869, d. inf.;
- Joseph Swift, b. Aug. 13, 1870, d. inf.;
- Horatio Dorr Swift, b. July 19, 1871, d. inf.;
- Samuel Swift, b. Jan. 19, 1875; m. June 8, 1896, Ellen Mary Faulkner, dau. of Edwin and Lucy (Schofield) Faulkner, and had issue:—
- Katharine Faulkner Swift, b. April 19, 1897;
- Samuel Swift Jr., b. Jan. 14, 1903.
- Frances Dorr Swift, b. Oct. 18, 1874; m. Oct. 27, 1897, Henry Lea Jr., son of Henry Lea and Caroline (Gibbons) Tatnall; had issue:—
- Joseph Swift Tatnall, b. Sept. 30, 1898;
- Caroline Gibbons Tatnall, b. Mar. 26, 1901;
- Henry Lea Tatnall 3d, b. Feb. 13, 1903;
- Mary Swift Tatnall, b. Oct. 1, 1904;
- Louise Westervelt Tatnall, b. July 1, 1906.
- Mary Swift, b. June 2, 1876; m., Jan. 12, 1903, William Raymond Driver Jr., son of William Raymond Driver, and they had issue:—
- Gertrude Horton Driver, b. Oct. 7, 1903, d. inf.;
- Ruth Driver, b. Sept. 17, 1905.
- Elizabeth Shippen Swift, b. June 28, 1878; m., Jan. 9, 1904, William Arthur, son of Edward and Lucy (Schofield) Faulkner; they had issue:—
- Lucy Faulkner, b. March 13, 1905;
- Edwin Faulkner, b. Nov. 12, 1906;
- Joseph Swift, b. April 20, 1880, d. inf.;
- John Dorr Swift, b. June 18, 1881, d. y.;
- Gertrude Dorr Swift, b. Oct. 6, 1883; m., April 16, 1906, Edward Saville Ogden, son of E. Huson and Martha Louise (Goodrich) Ogden;
- Eleanor McCall Swift, b. June 15, 1886, residing with her parents, in Wilmington, Del.

WILLING FAMILY

CHARLES WILLING, American progenitor of the Willing family of Philadelphia, was born in Bristol, England, May 18, 1710, son of Thomas and Anne (Harrison) Willing and grandson of Joseph and Ava (Lowle) Willing. The family is probably of Saxon origin and had been more or less prominent in the counties bordering on the English Channel, for many generations. Michel Willing, brother of Sir John Willing, a prominent royalist, born about 1542, was a grandson of Simon Willing, living at Medbury, Devonshire, in 1546, had wife Mary, who bore him three sons, William of Medbury, who died in 1635; Michel, and John. Joseph Willing, son of John and grandson of Michel, baptized December 17, 1620, died 1678, lived at Hupperton, county of Somerset. By his wife Mary he had issue:—

JOSEPH WILLING, of whom presently;
John;
Mary;
Anne;
Thomas, bap. at Bristol, Sept. 10, 1654.

JOSEPH WILLING, son of Joseph and Mary, buried February 2, 1693, married (first), July 1, 1672, Elizabeth Plaver, who died October 4, 1675, and he married (second), May 24, 1676, Ava Lowle, a Saxon heiress, who died December 31, 1707. She was a daughter of Thomas Lowle, and granddaughter of John Lowle of Woodhouse, Gloucestershire, by his wife Martha, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Smith, Esq., Taunton, Somersetshire. She had a common ancestry with the distinguished family of Lowell, of Massachusetts, in John Lowle of Clevedon, Somersetshire. William Lowle of Yardley, Worcestershire, married a Lyttleton and had sons, James, Andrew and Samuel, the first named of whom married a Baskerville, and had sons, Raffe, George, Edward, and Andrew; the first named of whom married a Hasdrigg, and had Walter, Thomas, Anthony and Sabity. Walter Lowle married Joan Russell, and had issue:—Richard, married a Turner and lived and died at Yardley, and Thomas married a Mayhouse. The latter had issue:—

John Lowle, of Clevedon, Somersetshire, before mentioned;
William Lowle;
Thomas Lowle;
Roger Lowle.

JOHN LOWLE, of Clevedon, Somersetshire, married a Wake and had issue:—John Lowle, married Apolys, daughter of Robert Liversage, and Richard, married a Percival, and had Percival Lowle, the ancestor of the Lowell of Massachusetts, born about 1591.

Roger Lowle, married Joane Gage, daughter of John Gage of Walton.

ROGER LOWLE and Joane Gage had issue:—

JOHN LOWLE of Walton, m. Prudence Whyke, of whom presently;
 William Lowle;
 James Lowle.

JOHN LOWLE and Prudence Whyke had issue:—

THOMAS LOWLE married Margaret Dyer and had issue:—

John Lowle, m. Martha Smith;
 William Lowle;
 Raffe Lowle;
 Francis Lowle;
 Thomas Lowle;
 Mary Lowle, m. John Hubbell, of London.

JOHN LOWLE, of Woodhouse, Gloucestershire, 1699, son of Thomas and Margaret (Dyer) Lowle, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Taunton, Somersetshire, and had issue:—

Thomas Lowle, father of Ava, m. Joseph Willing;
 Raffe Lowle;
 John Lowle;
 Martha Lowle;
 Mary Lowle.

CHARLES WILLING, born at Bristol, England, May 18, 1710, was reared to mercantile business, and came to Philadelphia in 1728, at the age of eighteen, to take charge of a mercantile house, said to have been established there by his family in 1726. A cousin, Thomas Willing, also came to America, and laid out a town of Willing-town, now Wilmington, Delaware. Thomas Willing, brother of Charles, also came to Philadelphia, but after a brief residence there returned to England, where he died. Charles Willing was a successful business man of much more than ordinary ability, and became a much esteemed and respected merchant, councilman and magistrate. He carried on a large foreign trade, and his many successful operations materially aided in establishing in foreign countries the reputation of his adopted city for public honor and private wealth, which it enjoyed to a marked degree in the quarter century preceding the war of the Revolution, and to his family and those of Shippen, Morris, Wharton, Biddle and others with whom it was more or less intimately associated in business and by marriage, Philadelphia is largely indebted for her commercial, political, social and intellectual prominence, in Colonial days. Charles Willing soon became identified with the affairs of his adopted city and province. He was active in organizing the Philadelphia Associators for the defense of the frontier in 1747, and was commissioned captain of a company in the Associated Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Abraham Taylor. He was elected to the Common Council in 1743, commissioned a Justice, 1745, made one of the Justices of the City Court in 1747, and the following year was elected Mayor of the City. He was re-commissioned Justice, 1749-52-54, was again elected Mayor, and died from ship fever contracted in the discharge of his official duties, November 30, 1754. He was one of the founders and first trustees of the Philadelphia College, later University of Pennsylvania, serving as trustee from 1749 to his death, 1754. He was a member of the vestry of Christ

Church from 1735, to his death. Some estimate may be formed of the place he filled in the community from the obituary notice of him published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of December 5, 1754, which is as follows:—

"Last Saturday, after a short illness, departed this life in the forty-fifth year of his age, Charles Willing, Esquire, Mayor of this city. As it may be truly said that this community had not a more useful member, his death is justly lamented as a public loss to his country as well as most irretrievable to his family and friends. In the character of a magistrate he was patient, indefatigable, and actuated by a steady zeal for justice; as a merchant it was thought no person amongst us understood commerce in general, and the trading interests of the Province in particular, better than he, and his success in business was proportionately great; as a friend he was faithful, candid and sincere; as a husband and parent few ever exceeded him in tenderness and affection, being himself a sincere Christian he was strictly attentive to the education of his children in every virtuous qualification, and in a particular manner he was remarkable in that essential part of a parent's duty, so little considered, a regular attendance, together with his numerous family on the public worship of God, and for this accordingly they will now have reason to bless his memory, since the impressions thereby received will go further to teach them how to bear their present heavy affliction, and recommend them to the favor of the world, (degenerate as it is) than all the external advantages,—all the fortune, grace and good opinion he has left them possessed of."

Mr. Willing lived and died on Third street, in the house devised by him to his son Thomas, who succeeded him in the business. He married, January 21, 1730, Anne, born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1710, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen. Mrs. Willing survived her husband many years, dying June 23, 1791.

Issue of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing:—

THOMAS, b. Dec. 19, 1731, d. Jan. 19, 1821; m. June 19, 1763, Anne McCall, of whom presently;

Anne, b. July 16, 1733, d. Jan. 2, 1812; m. Feb. 6, 1762, Tench Francis Jr., of Philadelphia;

Dorothy, b. Aug. 3, 1735, d. in Scotland, 1782; m. Captain, afterwards, Sir Walter Stirling, of Taskine, Scotland, Commodore in the Royal Navy;

CHARLES, b. May 20, 1738, d. March 22, 1788; m. May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, of Barbadoes; of whom later;

Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1740, d. March 28, 1814; m. Jan. 29, 1761, Col. William Byrd, of Westover, Va.;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1742, d. Jan. 17, 1830; m. Aug. 7, 1769, Samuel Powell, Mayor of Philadelphia, Speaker of Pennsylvania Assembly, etc.;

Richard, b. Jan. 2, 1744-5, d. Jan. 30, 1798; m. Jan. 30, 1766, Margaret Kortwright, of New York;

Abigail, b. June 15, 1747, d. Aug. 10, 1791, unm.;

Joseph, b. Oct. 15, 1749, d. July 4, 1750;

James, b. Feb. 9, 1750-1, d. Oct. 13, 1801, unm. Captain in Continental Army, during Revolution, taken prisoner and confined in the loathsome prison ships in New York harbor;

MARGARET, b. Jan. 15, 1753, d. Sept. 21, 1816; m. Nov. 16, 1775, Robert Hare, of whom later.

THOMAS WILLING, eldest son of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1731, was sent by his father to England at the

age of eight years, and was educated there under the supervision of his grandfather Thomas Willing, of Bristol. He was placed at a school at Wells, Somersetshire, and later spent some time in London. He returned to Philadelphia, May 19, 1749, and at once entered his father's counting house. Two years later his father made a business and fraternal visit to England, leaving Thomas in charge of his extensive business in Philadelphia, and on his return, October, 1751, was so much pleased with the manner in which the business had been handled that he made his son a partner. At the death of his father, 1754, Thomas Willing took entire charge of the business and of the family, all his nine brothers and sisters with the exception of one being minors, the youngest less than two years old. He inherited his father's business abilities and sterling qualities and successfully managed the large concerns established by his father. He took as a partner Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, under the firm name of Willing & Morris, of whom Mr. Griswold truly says, "to the great credit and well known patriotism of the house of Willing & Morris the country owed its extrication from those trying pecuniary embarrassments so familiar to the readers of Revolutionary history." What was true of it then was equally true during the twenty years preceding the Revolutionary struggle. Possessed of the finest business qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the needs of the country, and practicing the strictest business integrity in all their transactions, they carried on an immense trade and became one of the best and most favorably known commercial houses in America. Thomas Willing's name heads the list of the merchants of Philadelphia to sign the Non-importation Resolutions of 1765. He was President of the Provincial Conference of Representatives of the different Colonies, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and represented his State in the Continental Congress of 1775 and 1776. In the latter he voted against the Declaration of Independence, for the reasons that he did not believe his country was at that time equal to the conflict that must ensue,—and because as a delegate from Pennsylvania, he felt that he had not been authorized either by the State Assembly or by the voice of the people at large to join in such action. He, however, gave his best energies and his money to its support when adopted. He was also a member of Committee of Safety of the Province June 30 to October 19, 1775. Prior to the Revolution he had filled the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, 1767-76, being with John Lawrence and John Morton, the last to act under the old constitution. When Congress chartered the Bank of North America, to assist the Government in raising funds to pay the expenses of the war, it was made part of the enactment that Thomas Willing should be its president, and the Pennsylvania Legislature confirmed that enactment, March 26, 1782. This bank was the agent that enabled Robert Morris to reclaim the finances of the country, and Willing, as its official head in all matters, was unanimously re-elected at each annual election, when the Bank of the United States was organized he was induced to surrender the presidency of the Bank of North America to accept that of the new financial institution, and managed its affairs with the same eminent ability that had characterized his administration of the former. In municipal affairs he held the same prominent place as in Provincial and State. He was elected to Common Council of the City, October 5, 1755, became a member of Board of Aldermen, October 2, 1758, and Mayor, October 4, 1763, and represented the

city in the Provincial Assembly for the years 1764-5-6. He died in Philadelphia, January 18, 1821, in his ninetieth year. To few men in any age has been vouchsafed so long a successful and honorable career, whose lives ran through such trying and epoch-making times as did that of Thomas Willing. He was possessed in a high degree of those sterling qualities of probity, fidelity, and stability, that go to the making up of a model official and business man, and he had and held the public esteem throughout his long career. He was an active, enterprising and successful business man for sixty years, and held public position for nearly as long a period.

Thomas Willing married, June 9, 1763, Anne, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Searle) McCall, born March 30, 1745, and died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1781.

Issue of Thomas and Anne (McCall) Willing:—

Anne, b. Aug. 1, 1764, d. in Bermuda, May 11, 1801, a noted beauty of her time; m. May 16, 1781, William Bingham, Member Continental Congress, 1787-8; Pennsylvania Assembly 1790, Speaker 1791; Speaker State Senate, 1794; U. S. Senator, 1795, and President pro tem;

Charles, b. May 5, 1765, d. July 12, 1765;

Charles, b. April 7, 1766, d. July 20, 1799, m. (first) Rosalind Evans; (second) Anne Hemphill;

Thomas Mayme, b. April 15, 1767, d. in Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1822; m. Jane Nixon;

Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1768, m. Major William Jackson;

George, b. April 4, 1769, d. Aug. 10, 1769;

Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1770, m. Henry, son of George Clymer, signer of Declaration of Independence;

Dorothy, b. July 16, 1772, m. her cousin, Thomas Willing Francis;

GEORGE, b. April 14, 1774, m. (first) Maria Benezet (second) Rebecca Harrison Blackwell, of whom presently;

RICHARD, b. Dec. 25, 1775, m. Eliza Moore, of whom presently;

Abigail, b. May 16, 1777, m. Richard Peters;

William Shippen, b. Feb. 6, 1779; m. Maria Wilhelmina Peters;

Henry, b. Dec. 15, 1780, d. June 20, 1781.

GEORGE WILLING, son of Thomas and Anne (McCall) Willing, born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1774, graduated at Princeton in 1792, and entered his father's counting house. He later went to India in the interest of the firm of Willing & Francis, who did a large importing business in India goods. He retired from business in early life, and died in Philadelphia, December 22, 1827. He married (first), at Philadelphia, October 1, 1795, Maria, only child of John and Maria (Bingham) Benezet of Philadelphia, who died without issue. He married (second), November 26, 1800, Rebecca Harrison, only child of Rev. Robert Blackwell, D. D., of Philadelphia, by his wife Rebecca Harrison, born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1782, died there, May 12, 1852.

Issue of George and Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell) Willing:—

Maria, b. Aug. 9, 1801, m. (first) her cousin, Willing Francis, and (second) Sylvanus S. Hammersly, M. D.;

Robert Blackwell, b. July 16, 1801, d. June 7, 1831, unm;

Anne, d. Oct. 12, 1816;

Hannah, d. s. p. Nov. 18, 1882, m. Henry Ralston;

Rebecca Harrison, d. s. p. Aug. 21, 1878, m. May 29, 1834, George Henry Thompson, Esq.;

ELIZA MOORE, d. Sept. 9, 1840, m. Joseph Swift, of whom presently;

Dorothy, m. June 15, 1853, John William Wallace, A. B., LL.D.;

Anne, or Nancy, d. Sept. 27, 1818;
Charles, d. July 25, 1868; m. Selena Watson.

ELIZA MOORE WILLING, daughter of George and Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell) Willing, born in Philadelphia, married, November 24, 1831, Joseph, son of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift, who was born at his father's country seat called "The Grove", Philadelphia, December 26, 1799. He was educated at a classical school in New Jersey, and in 1818, became associated with brokerage firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, and remained with them until 1842, when he retired from business and went abroad, travelling extensively some years. He was an excellent business man and financier, and was connected with a number of financial institutions of Philadelphia, being repeatedly elected as a director of various corporations, among them the Philadelphia Bank, and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, serving as a director of the latter institution from its organization until his death, a period of twenty-six years. He maintained a city house, and a country seat called "Woodfield." Mrs. Eliza Moore (Willing) Swift died September 9, 1840.

Issue of Joseph and Eliza M. (Willing) Swift:—

EMILY SWIFT, m. Thomas, son of Lewis P. W. and Elizabeth Balch, b. Leesburg, Va., July 23, 1821;

Mary Swift, m. Horace G. Browne.

Thomas Balch was a graduate of Columbia University, and a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar. He was much devoted to literary pursuits and wrote a number of articles on finance, social science and miscellaneous subjects. He was first to propose a Court of International Arbitration. Among his literary productions are, "Les Francais de l'Independance des Etats-Unis, 1777-83," "Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania" and "The Maryland Papers". He died in Philadelphia, March 29, 1877.

Issue of Thomas and Emily (Swift) Balch:—

Elsie Willing Balch;

Edwin Swift Balch, of Philadelphia Bar;

Joseph Balch, died, Paris, July 3, 1864;

Thomas Willing Balch.

RICHARD WILLING, son of Thomas and Anne (McCall) Willing, born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1775, on arriving at manhood engaged in the mercantile trade in connection with the firm of Willing & Francis, for whom he made four voyages to India and one to China, and later took an active part in winding up the affairs of that well-known firm.

He visited Europe, was a member of the First City Troop, and at one time president of an insurance company, the only official position he could ever be induced to accept. He died in Philadelphia, May 18, 1858.

Richard Willing married, at Christ Church, February 1, 1804, Eliza Moore, daughter of Thomas Lloyd Moore, of Philadelphia, by his wife Sarah Stamper. She was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1786, and died May 21, 1823.

Issue of Richard and Eliza (Moore) Willing:—

Thomas Moore Willing, d. Isle of Wight, Sept. 17, 1850; m. July 23, 1831, Matilda Lee Carter, of Virginia;

Mary Willing, m. Feb. 12, 1828, John Montgomery Dale, son of Commodore Richard Dale, U. S. N., d. s. p. Feb. 13, 1860;

Henry Willing, d. unm. Sept. 13, 1845;

Ellen Willing, m. le Comte Blondell von Cuellbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary from Belgium to Spain; d. at Madrid, Sept. 13, 1872;

Caroline Willing, d. July 22, 1860; m. and had issue who changed their name to Willing;

Elizabeth Willing, m. John Jacob, son of Jacob Ridgway, the eminent Philadelphia merchant, and they lived the greater part of their lives in Paris;

Edward Shippen Willing, d., Philadelphia, 1907; m. Alice, dau. of John Rhea Barton, M. D., and had issue:—

John Rhea Barton Willing;

Susan Ridgway Willing;

Edward Shippen Willing, Jr., d. young in 1873;

Ava Lowle Willing.

CHARLES WILLING, second son of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1738, was a merchant in Philadelphia in the days of that city's mercantile preeminence, but the greater part of his business career was spent in Barbadoes, where he resided for many years. He married at Barbadoes, May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, born in Barbadoes, March 12, 1739, died there October 12, 1795, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Carrington. He later returned to Philadelphia, and spent most of his remaining days in that city and at his country seat "Coventry" farm, in Chester, now Delaware county, dying at the latter place, March 22, 1788, in his fiftieth year. An excellent portrait of him painted by Benjamin West, is in possession of Charles Willing Littel, of Baltimore. Elizabeth Hannah (Carrington) Willing, returned to Barbadoes after the death of her husband and died there October 12, 1795.

Issue of Charles and Elizabeth Hannah (Carrington) Willing:—

Elizabeth Gibbs Willing, b. Sept. 30, 1764, d. Feb. 12, 1820; m. June 10, 1782, John Forster of Barbadoes, son of John Forster Alleyne, and grandson of Thomas and Dorothy Alleyne of Braintree, Mass. John F. Alleyne and his family removed to England after the Revolution.

Anne Willing, b. in Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1767, d. Jan. 11, 1853, m., May 9, 1786, Luke, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Hudson) Morris.

Anne (Willing) Morris, according to a deposition made by her son Thomas Willing Morris, always resided in Philadelphia. She survived her husband a half century, living many years in Germantown. An account of her descendants is given in this volume under the heading of the Morris Family. The descendants of Elizabeth Gibbs (Willing) Alleyne, all lived in England.

MARGARET WILLING, daughter of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1753, died September 21, 1816, married November 16, 1775, Robert Hare, son of Richard and Martha Hare, of Limehouse, near London, England. He was born at Woolwich, Kent county, England, January 28, 1752, and came to Pennsylvania June 4, 1773. He became a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and represented the city in the General Assembly in 1791, and later in the State Senate; was Speaker of the Senate and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor, 1796. He was one of the original organizers of the Philadelphia "First City Troop" but took no part in the military operations during the Revolutionary War. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, he and his family were exiles in Virginia, and made their residence with his brother-in-law, Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, near Winchester. He was trustee of University of Pennsylvania, 1780-1805. He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, March 8, 1812.

Issue of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare:—

Richard Hare, b. Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1776, d. July 9, 1778;

CHARLES WILLING HARE, b. Westover, Va., April 23, 1778, m. Anne Emlen, of whom presently;

Martha Hare, b. Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1779, d. Feb. 4, 1852, unm.;

ROBERT HARE, b. Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1781, d. May 15, 1858; Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Life member of Smithsonian Institute, m. Harriet Clark, of Providence, R. I.;

Richard Hare, b. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1782, d. Jan. 9, 1796;

John Powell Hare, b. Philadelphia, April 22, 1786, d. Newport, R. I., June 14, 1850, m. Julia de Veaux. He changed his name to John Hare Powell; was Colonel in War of 1812-14, and later a Secretary of Legation at Court of St. James, London.

CHARLES WILLING HARE, eldest surviving son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare, married August 29, 1801, Anne Emlen, daughter of George Emlen, Esq., of Philadelphia, born July 6, 1777, died February, 1851.

Issue of Charles Willing and Anne (Emlen) Hare:—

Sarah Emlen Hare, d. unm. April, 1860;

Robert Hare, d. June 1846, m. Nov., 1840, Claire Louise de Pestre;

William Bingham Hare, d. Aug. 1825;

George Emlen Hare, D. D., LL.D., S. T. D., m. Elizabeth Catharine Hobart;

MARGARETTA HARE, m. April 28, 1831, Israel Pemberton Hutchinson;

Ann Bingham Hare, b. Feb. 16, 1813, d. March 27, 1825.

ROBERT HARE, son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare, the distinguished chemist and philosopher, "whose name for half of a century was familiar to men of science as a chemical philosopher and to cultivators of the useful arts throughout the civilized world", was born in Philadelphia January 17, 1781. He received a fair academic education and in early life managed the business of an extensive brewery established by his father, an Englishman of strong mind, who early affiliated himself with the institutions of his adopted country, and was honored by public confidence. Young Hare soon abandoned business for the study of science, attending lectures in his native city, and united himself with the Chemical Society of Philadelphia, to whom he communicated in 1801, a description of his "hydrostatic blow-pipe," in a "Memoir" republished in *Tulloch's Philosophical Magazine*, London, in 1802, and also in *Annals de Chimie*, vol. 45. This apparatus was the earliest and perhaps the most remarkable of his many original contributions to science, and gave evidence of a highly philosophic mind. He experimented with Professor Silliman and with him constructed in 1803, for Yale College laboratory, the first pneumatic trough, in which was incorporated his new invention, and he received the Rumford Medal, from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also perfected the voltaic battery, introducing his invention of the "Deflagrator."

Professor Hare was called to the chair of Chemistry of University of Pennsylvania in 1818, which he continued to fill until his resignation in 1847, at which time he was made Emeritus Professor. In 1816 he invented a galvanic instrument called the "Calorimotor," introducing a new theory of galvanism, and his "Deflagrator," above referred to, followed in 1820. Dr. Hare published a number of papers and pamphlets on scientific subjects since much quoted, and considered valuable contributions to chemical science. He was an ardent patriot

and student of political economy; was first a Federalist and later a Whig, and published a number of works on political and financial questions which were marked by vigorous thought and large views. He was a life member of the Smithsonian Institute, to which he gave all his chemical and physical apparatus. Dr. Robert Hare died in Philadelphia May 15, 1858. Many tributes to his memory and worth in the realm of science and literature were published in the newspapers and other periodicals of the day, and an excellent account of his scientific attainments of some length appeared in the *Journal of Science* for July, 1858.

Dr. Hare married, September 1811, Harriet Clark, daughter of John Innis Clark, of Providence, Rhode Island, by his wife Lydia Brown. She was born 1782, and died March 19, 1869.

Issue of Robert and Harriet (Clark) Hare:—

John Innis Clark Hare, b. Aug., 1812, d. the same month;

Hon. John Innis Clark Hare, late President Judge of Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, b. Oct. 17, 1817, d. 1907. He received degree of A. B. at Univ. of Pa. in 1834; studied law and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, 1841. Was made a Judge of District Court of Philadelphia, 1851, and became President Judge of that court in 1867, presiding until 1874, when the new State constitution abolished the District Court, and he was made President Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2, which position he held until his death, in 1907. The Univ. of Pa. conferred upon him honorary degree of LL.D., 1868, and he was trustee of the University 1858-68; Professor of the Law Institute, 1868. He became a member of American Philosophical Society in 1842, was the author of a number of papers on legal questions, edited "Smith's Leading Cases," and other standard works. M., Nov. 16, 1842, Esther C. Binney, dau. of Hon. Horace Binney, by his wife Elizabeth Cox;e;

Lydia Hare, m., Providence, R. I., Aug. 15, 1828, Frederick Prime of New York;

ROBERT HARFORD HARE, m., Aug. 28, 1845, Caroline, dau. of Charles Henry Fleming of New Bedford, Conn., by his wife Mary Rotch, of whom presently;

George Harrison Hare, of the U. S. N.; m. Elizabeth Binney, dau. of John and Mary (Binney) Cadwalader, d. s. p., July 22, 1857;

Theodore Dehon Hart, d. y., 1825.

Issue of Robert Harford and Caroline (Fleming) Hare:—

Mary Fleming Hare, m. Sussex Delaware Davis, of Philadelphia Bar, and had issue:—

Samuel Boyer Davis;

Caroline Hare Davis, m. Oct. 8, 1904, William Penn-Gaskell Hall, of Philadelphia, descendant of William Penn, the Founder;

Robert Hare Davis;

Sussex Delaware Davis Jr.;

Harriet Clark Hare, m. George McClelland, M. D.

BALCH FAMILY

Among those who crossed the Atlantic about the middle of the seventeenth century to seek their fortune in the New World, was John Balch of Somersetshire, England. The family was settled in that shire from very early times. In 1225, Edward Balch was living in the Hundred of Chyu, in 1327, William Balch was taxed at Purve near Bridgwater, and in 1492, Robert Balch became incumbent of the church at Hazelbury. William Balch of Higham, county Somerset, who died in 1532-3, was living before Columbus crossed the Atlantic to America, as his son John Balch of Horton, County Somerset, was born 1497, in the reign of Richard the Second. In the Visitation of Somerset in 1623 by the Heralds of the College of Arms, the right was confirmed to the family through George Balch of Horton, Somerset, to blazon on their shield, "Barry of six, or an az. on a bend engrailed gules, three spear heads ar.," and to bear for a crest, a demi griffin rampant. These arms are recorded in Harley manuscripts 1141-5-1559, in the British Museum. The motto used by the family is, "Coeur et courage font l'ouvrage." A branch of the family that settled as early as the sixteenth century in Bridgwater gave three members to Parliament, and three mayors to the town.

John Balch came from county Somerset to the Province of Maryland, 1658, of his own free will, paying himself for his transportation. One of his sons, Thomas Balch, born in Maryland, was of a restless and adventurous disposition, and went as a very young man to England. There he knew Richard Baxter and was much influenced by that eminent divine. When "King Monmouth" raised his standard in south-western England in June, 1685, Thomas Balch joined the Duke's forces and became a captain in his army. After the disastrous battle of Sedgemoor, July 5, 1685, in which Monmouth's army was routed and his cause destroyed, Thomas Balch found it advisable, owing to the activities of the notorious Colonel Kirke and his men, known as "Kirke's lambs," to leave England for the New World. Accordingly, shortly after, he sailed, disguised, from Bristol and landed at Annapolis, Maryland. His part in Monmouth's rebellion was the thread round which George Parker, at one time Mayor of Bridgwater, wrapped an account of Monmouth's rising in a book entitled, "Tom Balch; an Historical Tale of West Somerset during Monmouth's Rebellion", published at Bridgwater, 1879. After returning to Maryland, Thomas Balch married Agnes Somerville.

One of Captain Balch's grandsons, James Balch, after visiting England, married Anne Goodwyn, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, January 19, 1737. The second son of James and Anne (Goodwyn) Balch was the Rev. Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balch, of Georgetown, D. C., who was born on Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland, April 5, 1747. He graduated at Princeton College, 1774, receiving the A. B. degree. At Princeton he was a member of American Whig Society. On October 1, 1775, he was commissioned Captain in the Calvert county, Maryland, militia; he held this command for three years, and was in actual service against the enemy December 1, 1775-December 1, 1777. In

1778, when the feeling was universal that, owing to the defeat of Burgoyne and the French alliance, our independence was secured, he resigned from the service in order to give himself up more assiduously to preparing for the Presbyterian ministry. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Donegal June 17, 1779. In 1780 he was called by the Presbyterians of Georgetown on the Potomac to establish a church among them. Accepting, he arrived there March 16, 1780, and remained in charge of the church he founded until his death fifty-three years afterwards.

Among Dr. Balch's friends were George Washington, who sometimes attended his church, Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin. A few weeks after the death of General Washington, Dr. Balch gave notice that he would speak of the life and services of the dead statesman. He preached in the open air to more than a thousand people, from the last verse of the tenth chapter of the book of Esther, "For Mordecai the Jew, was next unto King Ahasuerus, and great among the Jews, and accepted of the multitude of his brethren, seeking the wealth of his people, and speaking peace to all his seed." On account of the friendly relations that had long existed between the United States and the Muscovite Empire, the defeat of Napoleon in his Russian campaign was celebrated in June, 1813, in the District of Columbia, the religious exercises being held at Dr. Balch's church, the Russian Minister, M. Daschkoff, attending.

Dr. Balch was a firm believer in the rights of the individual, and was in favor of gradually liberating the slaves and sending them to Liberia. He was opposed to slavery and corresponded on the subject with Wilberforce. He was a lover of books, and among the classics preferred Horace to Virgil. In 1818 Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He published, February 1, 1791, the earliest publication printed in the District of Columbia: "Two Sermons on the Certain and Final Perseverance of the Saints." And ten years afterwards, 1801, he published "A Series of Letters addressed to the Rev. Adam Freeman," entitled "A Vindication of the right of infants to the Sacrament of Baptism according to the Scripture." He died September 22, 1833, as he was preparing to go to church. He was the leading divine in the District of Columbia, and in such esteem was he held by his fellow townsmen, that at his funeral the members of the City Councils of Georgetown attended in a body, the town was draped in mourning, all places of business were closed, and ministers of all denominations joined in the funeral cortege. His remains now rest in Oak Hill cemetery, where W. W. Corcoran has placed on the wall of the chapel a mural tablet bearing the following inscription:

"In honor of
STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH, D. D.,
Born
On "Deer Creek," near Balt: Md.
April, A. D., 1747.
Came to Georgetown, D. C.
March 16th, A. D. 1780
Died September 22 A. D. 1833.
He planted the Gospel in
Georgetown; Founded
'The Bridge Street Presbyterian Church'
And was for more than 50 years
Its Pastor.
In life he Practiced what he Preached
No Eulogy can add to such
A Record."

Dr. Balch married at Georgetown, June 10, 1781, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. George Beall of Georgetown. She was descended from Col. Ninian Beall of the Rock of Dumbarton, Prince George's county, Maryland, commander-in-chief of the provincial forces of Maryland, and also from Col. Thomas Brooke of Brookfield, Prince George's county, Maryland, President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland.

One of Dr. Balch's sons, Judge Lewis P. W. Balch, was born at Georgetown, D. C., December 31, 1787, graduated at Princeton College in 1806. He was a member of Whig Hall. He studied law with his kinsman, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, and was admitted to Maryland Bar. Judge Balch's second son, Thomas Balch, was born at Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, July 23, 1821. He entered Columbia College in 1838 with the class of 1842. At the end of his freshman year he received a silver medal for leading the class in mathematics. and his classmate, Abram S. Hewitt, said that "Tom Balch was the master of English style in the class." He studied law with Stephen Cambreling, was admitted to the New York bar in 1845, to the Philadelphia bar in 1850, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1855. In 1853 he was elected Domestic Secretary and a member of the council of Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1854, along with William Rotch Wister, William Logan Fisher, Hartman Kuhn and others, he was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the same year he was an original member of the Seventy-six Society. He traveled in Europe, 1859-73, residing chiefly at Paris.

In 1864, Thomas Balch, who was present at Cherbourg during the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama (June 19, 1864), proposed—after studying the works of Grotius, the Duc de Sully, Castel de Saint-Pierre, Leibniz, Bentham, Kant, and the Saint Croix River boundary case and other precedents, —he proposed to various European jurists, that the differences between the United States and England arising out of the cruise of the Alabama and kindred causes, should be argued before an International Court of Arbitration. In November, 1864, Mr. Balch, during a visit home, urged upon some of his friends, among them General Nathaniel P. Banks, the submission of the Anglo-American differences to such a court. General Banks requested Mr. Balch to see President Lincoln, and arranged an interview. The President questioned Mr. Balch, then lately returned from Europe, largely about trans-Atlantic affairs. The President ridiculed the Mexican Empire and said that he considered it "a pasteboard concern on which we won't waste a man nor a dollar. It will soon tumble to pieces and, maybe, bring the other down with it." President Lincoln approved of Mr. Balch's suggestion that the difficulties with England should be argued before a Court of Arbitration, as also afterwards did Richard Cobden, James Lorimer, Prévost-Paradol and others. In an open letter, to which Horace Greeley gave a prominent place in the *Tribune*, May 13, 1865, Mr. Balch publicly expounded his idea of referring the outstanding differences between the two countries to a Court of Arbitration. In the fourth section of that letter he said:

"IV. That the best manner of composing such a Court of Arbitration would be, that each party should select some competent jurist, those two to select an umpire. The claims to be presented, proved and argued before this Court, whose decisions should be final and without appeal."

From this seed the Geneva Tribunal grew. Mr. Balch returned to Philadelphia, October, 1873. In 1875 he was elected an honorary member of the American Whig Society of Princeton University. The same year he was one of the founders of the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. He published and edited, "Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania," generally known as "The Shippen Papers," 1855; "The Examination of Joseph Galloway," 1855; "Papers relating to the Maryland Line during the Revolution," 1857; "Les Francais en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis, 1777-1783," 1872; "International Courts of Arbitration," 1874; "The Journal of Claude Blanchard," 1876, etc. He died at his home in Philadelphia March 29, 1877. He married, October 5, 1852, Emily, daughter of Joseph Swift of Philadelphia. She is a member of the Acorn Club, and is a member and was Vice-president of the Colonial Dames of America.

Issue of Thomas and Emily (Swift) Balch:

Elise Willing Balch; member of Acorn Club and Colonial Dames of America, and wrote the part of the "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," entitled, "Edward Shippen."

Edwin Swift Balch, A. B. Harv. and member of Philadelphia Bar. Member of Philadelphia Club, American Philosophical Society, a manager of Franklin Institute, member of Council of Society of Colonial Wars of Pa., member of Royal Geographical Society. He has written and published "Mountain Exploration" "Glacières or Freezing Caverns," "Antarctica," "Comparative Art," "Roman and Prehistoric Remains in Central Germany," etc. He married Eugenia H Macfarlane, great-great-granddaughter of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence;

Joseph Swift Balch, d. young;

Thomas Willing Balch, A. B. Harv., LL.B. Univ. of Pa., and member of Philadelphia Bar. He is a member of Philadelphia Club, American Philosophical Society, Council of Historical Society of Pa., a manager of Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and a director of Chesapeake and Delaware canal. He has written and published "The Alabama Arbitration," "The Alaska-Canadian Frontier," "The Alaska Frontier," "L'Adjudication de la Question de la Frontière entre l'Alaska et le Canada," "France in North Africa, 1906," etc.

BEVAN FAMILY

The name of Bevan had its origin in the old Cymric custom prior to the use of hereditary surnames, of designating each child of a common parent by connecting his given name with that of his father, by the word "ap", meaning "son" thus John, son of Evan, was "John ap Evan"; Evan, son of Richard, was "Evan ap Richard"; John, son of Rhys, or Rees, a common given name among the Welch, was "John ap Rhys." From the three names mentioned originated the names Bevan, Prichard and Presse or Price, common among descendants of early Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania, formed by the incorporation of the "ap" into the parental given name, after the emigration of the family to America.

John Bevan, first to bear the name in its modern form, came to Pennsylvania in 1683, from Glamorganshire, Wales, and was a son of Evan ap John, of Treverigg, Glamorganshire, and Jane, daughter of Richard ap Evan of Collena, and was descended in a direct line, through fourteen generations from Iestan ap Gwrgan, the last prince of Glamorgan, 1018, to 1090, and through his mother a lineal descendant of Edward III, King of England. The land upon which he was born in 1646, and upon which he died and was buried eighty years later, after an active and useful career, twenty years of which was spent in Pennsylvania, had been owned and occupied by his direct ancestors for probably ten centuries.

Iestan ap Gwrgan, before referred to, became hereditary ruler of the territory known as Glamorgan, at the death of his father in 1030. His direct male ancestors had held sovereignty over it for many generations, but owing to the arrogance and opposition of a younger brother, Iestan's uncle, Howell, was elected ruler in his stead, and was succeeded by Iestan in the year 1043. In 1088, when Iestan was seventy years of age, he became involved in a war with Rhys ap Tewdyr, Prince of South Wales, by whom he was defeated in battle, and having lost a number of his castles, Iestan sought the aid of the Normans, who thereby gained a foothold and subsequently deprived Iestan of sovereignty and lands and he became an exile, first, at Glastonbury, later at Bath, and finally found refuge in the monastery of Llangenyys, in Monmouthshire, where he died, in obscurity and forgotten, at the great age, it is said, of one hundred and twenty-nine years. He had married several times. By his first wife Denis, a sister to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, he had six sons and one daughter; by his second wife, Angharad, daughter of Elystan Gloddrudd, Lord of Ferllwg, he had two sons, Madog and Rhys, and two daughters.

Fitzhamon, leader of the Norman invaders, appropriated Glamorgan, which he divided into nineteen parts, and some of the sons of the exiled lord, Iestan ap Gwrgan, being popular with the people, and having taken no part in opposing Fitzhamon, four shares of their father's lands were set apart to them, and one share each to two of his sons-in-law.

Madog ap Iestyn, son of Iestan ap Gwrgan, by his second wife, was one of those who shared in the division of his father's lands in Glamorgan, receiving from Fitzhamon, the Norman invader, the grant of the Lordship of Ruthyn and

the lands lying between the rivers Taff and Ely. He married Janet, daughter of Sytsyll, Lord of Upper Gwent, and had one son,

Howell ap Madog, who married a daughter of Griffith ap Ivor Bach, and his eldest son was,

Cynfrig ap Howell, who succeeded to the Lordship of Llantrithyd and Radyr, and died prior to 1280. He married Angharad, daughter and co-heiress of Lewis ap Rhys ap Rosser, and his eldest son was,

Llewelyn ap Cynfrig, who possessed the lands of Llantrithyd and was living in 1280 and probably as late as 1317. He married a daughter of Sir Ralph Madog and had seven children, the fourth of whom,

Ievan Mady ap Llewlyn, had the lands of Bwlch Gwyn, which descended to his only son,

Llewelyn ap Ievan Mady, who is called "of Abergorky". He was three times married and by his second wife, a daughter of Llewelyn ap Ivorhir, had nine children, the fourth of whom was,

Thomas Ddu, (that is Thomas the dark) who married Crisly, daughter of Howell ap Philip hir, and had three sons, the second of whom was,

Jenkin ap Thomas Ddu, who married a daughter of David Lloyd ap Madoc, and had a son,

Ralph ap Jenkin, who married the daughter and heiress of Philip Vawr, and had five children, the second of whom was,

Jenkin ap Ralph, who was living, circa 1520. He married (first) Gwenllïan, and (second) Margaret, daughter of Richard ap Ievan. By his first wife he had two children, the eldest of whom was,

John ap Jenkin, who was living, circa 1550. He married Gwenllïan, daughter of Ievan Morgan, descended from Bach ap Grono, and had six children, the eldest of whom was,

Ievan (Evan) ap John, who died prior to November 7, 1632. He married Wenllïan, daughter of David ap Llewelyn ap Howell, by whom he had six children, the eldest of whom,

John ap Evan, of Treverigg, was grandfather of John Bevan, the Pennsylvania emigrant of 1683. Treverigg, in the parish of Llantrisant, was part of the original possessions of Iestán ap Gwrgan, set apart to his son, Madog ap Iestán, and descended in a direct line to John ap Evan, and is located a few miles from Cardiff, in Glamorganshire. The estate is about two miles long and one mile wide and is now divided into three farms. The ancient house in which John Bevan resided, near the little Quaker Meeting House, is still standing. The rooms, which are very large, are timbered in heavy oak and the floors are paved with stone, as usual in Wales at that time. A mill, in operation in John Bevan's time, is also still standing.

John ap Evan, of Treverigg, was born about 1585, died prior to July 19, 1630, and was buried in Llantrisant Church, where his tomb can still be seen. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Richards, who was living in 1630. They had one son, Evan ap John, of whom presently; and four daughters. The will of John ap Evan remaining on file at Llandaf Registry, Glamorganshire, bears date June 27, 1630, and was probated July 19, 1630. It gives legacies to Llandal Cathedral, and Llantrisant Church, and to his four daughters. To his son, Evan John, he devises his "three principals" or farms, in Treverigg. To

his wife, "Elizabeth Thomas", he devises the occupancy of his tenements called Kae Banall and Kystille for life.

Evan ap John, only son of John ap Evan and his wife Elizabeth, was evidently of age at his father's death in 1630. He married Jane, daughter of Richard ap Evan, of Collena, an estate in Llantrisant Parish, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Bassett, of Miscin, by his wife Mary, daughter of David Evans, whose wife Catharine was a great-great-granddaughter of Henry Somerset, second Earl of Worcester, who was a grandson of Henry Plantagenet Beaufort, beheaded in 1463, and the latter was a great-great-grandson of Edward III, King of England, and his wife, Philippa, daughter of William III, Count of Hainault and Holland, by his wife Joanna, daughter of Charles of Valois, son of King Philip of France. Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a descendant of John Bevan, has traced the line back many generations further through a number of royal lines. Evan ap John and his wife Elizabeth had four sons, all of whom assumed the surname of Bevan, and one daughter who died unmarried.

JOHN BEVAN, eldest son of Evan ap John, born on the ancestral estate of Treverigg, parish of Llantrisant, county of Glamorganshire, in the year 1646, inherited the estate of Treverigg at the death of his father about 1665, and on coming of age made liberal provision for his brothers and sisters who were unprovided for. He became a member of the Society of Friends and was for many years an esteemed minister of that sect, travelling extensively on that service. He became interested in founding a colony of Welsh Quakers in Pennsylvania, and as agent for a company of them purchased 2,000 acres of William Penn, a part of which was surveyed in Haverford township, Chester county, and about 300 acres in Merion, Philadelphia county. He also purchased a tract of land for his brother, Charles Bevan, and made several purchases in his own name. On the 10th of the 7th month (September) 1683, a certificate was granted by the Friends Meeting at Treverigg for John Bevan, his wife Barbara, and their children, to remove to Pennsylvania. They were accompanied by Ralph Lewis and a number of other Welsh Quakers who settled near them. His land was laid out in different parts of Philadelphia and Chester counties, and he settled on a tract of 300 acres in Merion, including the present site of Wynnewood station on the Pennsylvania railroad, and adjoining the line of Haverford township, Chester county. He early became interested in the affairs of his adopted country and was commissioned a Justice of Philadelphia county, November 6, 1685, and was re-commissioned November 2, 1689. He was returned as a member of Colonial Assembly in 1687-95-99-1700, and probably served continuedly in that body from 1687. As before stated, he was a minister among Friends and travelled extensively in the ministry, making several visits to his native land and to New England and other parts of the Colonies. In 1694 he visited Wales, his return to Pennsylvania being noted in a letter written by Rees Thomas to his father-in-law in Wales, under date of "ye 29th day of Ye 3d. Mo. 1695," which says, "My unkle John Bevan came over very well and had a good voyage, he told me he had seen thee twice, etc." He again crossed in 1698, and travelled through New England in 1701. In 1704, as given in a "Journal", under his own hand several years later, he experienced "a weighty concerne to return to my native country and that chiefly on Truth's account. I laid it before my wife and she could not be easy to stay behind me and we came over in the year 1704." They

were accompanied by their youngest daughter, Barbara, their only child remaining unmarried, and she died in Wales, soon after their arrival there. They landed at Shields, Northumberland, and after attending meeting there, set forward for their old home in Glamorganshire, Wales, a distance of near three hundred miles, visiting a number of Meetings by the way, and the journal continues, "about the beginning of the eighth month 1704, we came to our home at Treveyricke". He died at Treverigg, aged eighty years, his will bearing date March, 1724-5, being probated October 21, 1726. The will mentions the 300 acre plantation in Merion as having been given to his son, Evan Bevan, prior to his decease. Another plantation in Merion, he devises to his daughter-in-law, Eleanor Bevan, for life, then to go to his grandchildren: Evan, Aubrey and Charles Bevan.

John Bevan married, 1665, Barbara, daughter of William Aubrey, of Pencoyd, sometime Sheriff of Glamorganshire, who also traces back to Edward III, King of England.

Stiant Awbrey, founder of the Aubrey family in Great Britain, was "second brother to the Lord Awbrey, Earle of Bullen and Earle Marechal of France, and came to England with William ye Conqueror, in Anno 1066."

Sir Rinalt Awbrey, son of Stiant, married a daughter of the Earle of Clare and Priany, and their second son,

William Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, county Brecknock, Wales, married Julia, daughter of Sir William Gunter, Knight. Their son,

Thomas Awbrey, married Anne, daughter of Cayrawe (Carewe), baron of Cayrawe, and their son,

Thomas Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, Constable and Ranger of the Forest of Brecon, married Juhan, daughter of Trakaerne ap Einion, lord of Comond, and their son,

Thomas Awbrey Goch, (i. e. red haired) married Nest, daughter of Owan Gethyn, of Glyn Taway, and their son,

Richard Awbrey, married Creslie, daughter of Phe ap Eledr, and their son,

Gwalter Awbrey, married Juhan, daughter and heiress of Rees Morgan ap Einion, of Carmarthen, and their son,

Morgan Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, married Alice, daughter of Watkin Thomas David Lloyd, and their son,

Jenkin Awbrey, Esquire, married Gwenlliam, daughter of Owain ap Griffith, Esquire, of Tal y Lyn, and their son,

Hophin Awbrey, married daughter of John Griffith of Gwyn, Esquire, and their son,

William Awbrey, Esquire of Aberkynfrig, who died June 27, 1547, married Jane Herbert, widow of Thomas Lloyd, and daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, of Montgomery Castle, who was Gentleman Usher to King Henry VIII, and resided at Blackhall where he dispensed a lavish hospitality with great luxury. He was the second son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Coldbrook House, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, who was slain at Banbury in 1469. Of him his great-great-grandson writes as "that incomparable hero, who twice passed thro a great army of Northern men alone, with his pole axe in his hand and returned without mortal hurt." He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Griffith Nicholas, of Dynevor, and sister of the renowned Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who slew Richard III on Bosworth Field. Sir Richard Herbert was the second son of Sir William

ap Thomas, who was knighted in the year 1426 and died 1446. He acquired the lands and Castle of Raglan, from his mother's family, the Morleys. He was with Henry V, at Agincourt in 1415 and was known as William Thomas Herbert. He was the fifth son of Thomas ap Gwillinn of Perthir by his wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir John Morley, Knight, and grandson of Jenkin ap Adam, Lord of Kevondygyewydd, who lived in the time Edward III and Richard II, Kings of England, and said to have been a descendant of a Norman family famous at the time of the Conquest.

Richard Awbrey, of Aberkynfrig, was the eldest son of William and Jane (Herbert) Awbrey, and inherited the lands of Aberkynfrig at the death of his father, but sold them to his cousin, Dr. William Awbrey. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gunter, and died in 1580, leaving a son,

Richard Awbrey, of Llanelyw, whose tombstone, forming part of the pavement of the chancel in the church of Llanlyw, bears this inscription, "Here lyeth the body of Richard Awbrey of Llanelyw, Gent, who married Anne Vaughan, daughter to William Vaughan of Lanelyw, who had issue, William, Richard, Thomas, John, Theophilus and Elizabeth. Died the 23 day of September 1646."

The arms of the Awbrey and Vaughan families are likewise engraved upon the tombstone.

Thomas Awbrey, third son of Richard and Anne, married, in 1646, his cousin, Elizabeth Awbrey, daughter of his father's brother William, and had by her ten children, the second of which,

William Awbrey, married as his second wife, Letitia, daughter of William Penn, the founder. A daughter Martha became a member of the Society of Friends and emigrated with John and Barbara (Awbrey) Bevan to Pennsylvania and was married to Rees Thomas at Haverford Meeting, June 18, 1692. The exact relationship between Barbara (Awbrey) Bevan and Martha Awbrey, who accompanied her to Pennsylvania and married Rees Thomas, has not been determined.

Barbara (Awbrey) Bevan was much devoted to charity and religious work among the poor, both in Pennsylvania and in Wales. She accompanied her husband on his final return to his native town of Treverigg and died there as stated in his Journal, February 26, 1710-11 "at the age of seventy-three years and four months, after a married life of upwards of forty-five years."

Issue of John and Barbara (Awbrey) Bevan:—

Evan Bevan, b. in Wales, circa 1666, d. at Merion, Philadelphia co, Pa., 1720; m. at Darby Friends Meeting, Feb. 9, 1693-4, Eleanor Wood, of Darby, who died in Merion, Jan. 28, 1744-5; they had issue:

John Bevan, b. Jan. 23, 1694-5, to whom his grandfather devised the paternal estate of Treverigg Glamorganshire, and he lived and died there, leaving descendants who still possess a portion of the ancestral estate;

Evan Bevan, b. Feb. 14, 1698, d. in Phila. 1746, leaving issue;

Aubrey Bevan, of Chester co., Pa.;

Charles Bevan;

Anne Bevan;

Catharine Bevan;

Jane Bevan, b. March 29, 1707-8;

JANE BEVAN, m. John Wood, of Darby, of whom presently;

Anne Bevan, m. March 23, 1696-7, Owen Roberts, of Merion;

Elizabeth Bevan, m. June 30, 1696, Joseph Richardson, son of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor, etc., an account of whom and his descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes;

Barbara Bevan, who returned with her parents to Wales and died there.

JANE BEVAN, eldest daughter of John and Barbara (Awbrey) Bevan, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, came with her parents to America, and married, December 1, 1687, at the house of William Howell, in Haverford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, John Wood, of Darby, son of George Wood, who came from Ashford, Nottinghamshire, England, bringing a certificate which was presented at Darby Meeting, 5mo. (July) 27, 1682. George Wood was a member of the first Colonial Assembly, 1682-3, and died at Darby, April 27, 1705. His son John was a member of Assembly, 1704-10-12-17, and was commissioned a Justice, August 25, 1726, and served until his death, December 12, 1728. His wife, Jane (Bevan) Wood, died July 18, 1703, and he married (second) 12mo. (December) 5, 1706-7, Rebecca Faucit, of Ridley, by whom he had two children: Joseph, born July 19, 1708, and Hannah, September 2, 1712.

Issue of John and Jane (Bevan) Wood:—

George Wood, b. March 12, 1690-1, m. Feb. 1, 1715-16, Hannah Hood;

William Wood, b. Jan. 17, 1691-2; m. Sept. 3, 1718, Mary Hood.

John Wood, b. Feb. 14, 1693;

Barbara Wood, b. May 11, 1696;

Aubrey Wood, b. Nov. 22, 1698;

ABRAHAM WOOD, b. March 2, 1701-2, d. 1733, of whom presently.

ABRAHAM WOOD, youngest son of John and Jane (Bevan) Wood, born at Darby, March 2, 1701-2, married Ursula, born 1703, died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in August of 1794, daughter of Philip and Julian Taylor, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. Abraham Wood removed with his family to Makefield, Bucks county, in 1729, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until his death in 1733. His widow, Ursula, married Joseph Rose, attorney at law, and removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with her family.

Issue of Abraham and Ursula (Taylor) Wood:—

Abraham Wood;

Elizabeth Wood;

Ann Wood, b. Jan. 24, 1734, d. March 8, 1799, of whom presently.

ANN WOOD, posthumous child of Abraham and Ursula Wood, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, January 24, 1734; removed with her mother and stepfather to Lancaster county, when a child. She married there, in January of 1756, William Henry, one of the prominent citizens of that county. The Henrys are of Scotch ancestry. Robert and Mary A. Henry, with their adult sons: John, Robert and James, came to Pennsylvania in 1722, and settled on a tract of land watered by Doe Run, in West Caln township, Chester county. Robert and Mary A. died in 1735. Their son John married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Jenkins) de Vinney, who settled in Chester county in 1723, not far from the Henry plantation. He died in Chester county, 1744, and his wife at Lancaster, in October of 1778, aged seventy-seven years, and is buried in the grounds of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church.

Hon. William Henry, eldest of their eight children, was born in Chester county, May 19, 1729. Shortly after the death of his father he removed to Lancaster, where he engaged in the manufacture of firearms, and did an extensive business with Indian traders. As Armourer of the troops of Generals Braddock and Forbes, he accompanied both expeditions against Fort Duquesne. He took an active part in the public affairs of his county and the State, and throughout the Revolution ardently espoused the cause of the Colonists, and filled many offices of honor and trust. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1758-70-77, and Associate Justice and President Judge of the Common Pleas, Quarter Session and Orphans' Court, November 18, 1780. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and from October 17 to December 4, 1777, served in the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania; and as County Treasurer from 1777 to his death. His commission of Armourer of the State is dated September 4, 1778, and he was selected as one of the Commissioners to limit prices of merchandise, in the convention called by the meeting of Hartford, Connecticut, October 29, 1779, to assemble at Philadelphia, January 5, 1780. He was appointed Dedimus Protestatem in 1778-81. As Assistant Commissary General from 1778, he was of great service to the army in the field. He served two terms in the old Congress, 1784-85. In 1767 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; was one of the first members of the Society for Promoting Agriculture; and a founder of the Juliana Library of Lancaster. As an ingenious inventor he enjoyed a high reputation, particularly in the application of steam for motive power, and built the first steamboat in the United States, and in 1771 invented the screw-auger. William Henry died at Lancaster, December 15, 1786, and his wife Ann, March 8, 1799.

Issue of William and Ann (Wood) Henry:—

William Henry, b. March 12, 1757, d. April 21, 1821; m. Sabina Schropp; of whom presently;

John Joseph Henry, b. Nov. 4, 1758, d. April 22, 1811; m. Jane Chambers and has left issue; was a member of Gen. Arnold's army of invasion of Canada, captured on assault of Quebec; Judge of Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania;

George Henry, d. inf.;

Abraham Henry, b. Nov. 10, 1762, d. Sept. 25, 1766;

Elizabeth Henry, b. April 8, 1764, d. Oct. 1764;

Elizabeth Henry, b. March 27, 1765, d. June 1, 1798; m. Rev. John Molther;

Mary Henry, b. Jan. 11, 1767, d. Aug. 22, 1768;

Abraham Henry, b. March 14, 1768, d. Aug. 12, 1811; m. Elizabeth Martin;

Andrew Henry, b. Dec. 8, 1769, d. March 9, 1772;

James Henry, b. March 13, 1771, d. Jan. 1, 1813;

Matthew Henry, b. Jan. 8, 1773, d. March 28, 1804;

Nathaniel Henry, b. April 23, 1775, d. Jan. 9, 1776;

Benjamin West Henry, b. Jan. 18, 1777, d. Dec. 26, 1806; an artist of considerable merit; m. Catharine Huffnagle.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY, (2nd) eldest son of William and Ann (Wood) Henry, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1757, removed in early manhood to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he extensively carried on the manufacture of firearms. He served as Justice of the Courts of that county from 1788 to 1814, and in 1792, was a presidential elector for Washington's last term; Commissioner to erect the first bridge across the Delaware at Easton. He died in

Philadelphia, April 21, 1821, and is buried at the "Woodlands." He married, November 21, 1781, Sabina, daughter of Matthew and Anna Maria Schropp. She was born at Nazareth, Northampton county, November 5, 1759, and died at Bethlehem, May 8, 1848.

Issue of William and Sabina (Schropp) Henry:—

Elizabeth Henry, b. Oct. 15, 1782, d. Dec. 15, 1844; m. John Jordan, of whom presently;
 John Joseph Henry, b. June 17, 1784, d. Dec. 2, 1836; m. Mary R. Smith and left issue;
 Anne Henry, b. Sept. 29, 1786, d. June 22, 1803, unm.;
 Maria Henry, b. May 6, 1788, d. April 8, 1858; m. Rev. Andrew Benade and left issue;
 Matthew S. Henry, b. Aug. 10, 1790, d. Jan. 20, 1862; m. (first) Anne C. Henry; (second) Esther Berg; left issue;
 Sabina S. Henry, b. Aug. 4, 1792, d. March 22, 1859; m. John F. Wolle, and left issue;
 William Henry (3d), b. Aug. 15, 1794, d. May 22, 1878; m. (first) Mary Albright; (second) Sarah Atherton and left issue by both marriages;
 Edward Henry, b. July 29, 1799, d. Jan. 22, 1800.

ELIZABETH HENRY, eldest child of Hon. William and Sabina (Schropp) Henry, born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1782; was educated at the well known Female Seminary at Bethlehem. Married, August 23, 1804, John Jordan, son of Frederick and Catharine (Eckel) Jordan.

Frederick Jordan, of French extraction, was born in county Kent, England, in September of 1744. In early manhood, he came to Pennsylvania with his brother Mark, and shortly after settled in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-two acres and erected a flour mill. He subsequently purchased another mill property at Hickory Tavern, same county, of both of which he died possessed. During the greater part of the Revolution, the Jordan mills were kept busy grinding grain for the use of the army.

When the seat of war was removed southward, Frederick Jordan entered the army, January 1, 1781, as a corporal in the company of Capt. Samuel Hendry, Second Regiment New Jersey Continental Line, Col. Elias Dayton, and on May 1 was promoted sergeant. His services in the Yorktown campaign, with his regiment, are worthy of record. On August 1st his regiment and others were mustered at Dobb's Ferry, New York, and on the 19th crossed the Hudson and marched to Paramus, New Jersey. The following day the march was continued to Second river, and on the 21st to Springfield, where they went into camp. On September 1st the New Jersey regiment, with others of the army in the division of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, crossed the Delaware at Trenton in boats, and bivouacked on the Neshaminy Creek, Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the next day marched through Philadelphia and encamped on the west side of the Schuylkill river. By September 6th the Jersey troops reached the Head of Elk, Maryland, and on finding that sufficient transportation by water could not be furnished there, they marched to Plumb Point, where they embarked, and on September 19th anchored in York river, Virginia. The following day they entered the James river, passing the French fleet in Hampton Roads, and anchored off Newport News. On September 23rd a number of companies were landed near Williamsburg, and the following day the remainder, after some difficulty, joined their regiment.

Under general orders, September 24th, the two New Jersey regiments with

the Rhode Island battalion were formed into a brigade, with Col. Dayton in command. On the march of the army to Yorktown, Gen. Clinton's and Col. Dayton's brigades established the advance line on the left of the American troops, and on the 29th they began to throw up earthworks under direction of Gen. Duportail, commander of the corps of engineers. When Cornwallis abandoned his outer works they were occupied by the allied forces. Col. Dayton on October 1st, being assigned to court-martial duty, Col. Matthias Ogden, of the First Regiment, was appointed to the command of the brigade. Four days later ground was broken for the first parallel by Gen. Lincoln's troops, and on October 8th orders were issued to form the Jersey troops into one regiment, under Col. Ogden. The same day the French troops bombarded the British left, which was taken up by the Americans, during which Ogden's men were busy making gabions, fascines and pickets. On the night of October 11th the second parallel was made by Baron Steuben's division. Six days later the allied troops had all their artillery in position, prepared for a cannonade of two days, to be followed by a general assault on the British works, but Cornwallis sent commissioners to treat for the surrender. Two days later the surrender took place, Col. Ogden's regiment being in the receiving line.

On October 27th the Jersey troops were employed in levelling the British works, after which duty they marched by land to the Head of Elk, where they joined the army transported by water, and continued the march to Morristown, New Jersey, where the Jersey troops went into winter quarters.

In March, 1783, John N. Cummings was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the regiment, and on June 5th Sergt. Jordan was furloughed at New Windsor, on the Hudson, until the ratification of a definite treaty of peace, and finally was honorably discharged by proclamation of the Continental Congress, November 3, 1783.

Frederick Jordan married, 1769, Catherine, daughter of Henry and Susanna Eckel. She was born in Bedminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1750, died in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 1, 1786. He died August 20, 1784, and both are buried in the churchyard of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church. They had issue: John, born September 1, 1770; Frederick; Mary; Catherine; Henry.

JOHN JORDAN, son of Frederick and Catherine (Eckel) Jordan, born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 1, 1770, was but fourteen years of age when his father died, and his mother dying two years later, he came to Philadelphia and entered the counting house of his uncle, Godfrey Haga, the eminent merchant and philanthropist, and in 1793 succeeded him in the business there. He died in Philadelphia, February 17, 1845, and his wife December 15, 1844.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan:—

William Henry Jordan, b. Oct. 5, 1806, d. unm. Dec. 26, 1835;

John Jordan Jr., b. May 11, 1808, d. March 23, 1890; m. Jane Bell; no issue; entered Univ. of Pa., 1823; Bank president 1843-75, Director N. P. R. R., 1852-90; Antiquarian; Vice-President Historical Society of Pennsylvania;

Edward Jordan, b. Sept. 10, 1810, d. Oct. 3, 1842, unm.;

Antoinette Jordan, b. Jan. 10, 1813; m. John T. Bell. Issue: Helen, Emily, Laura and Edward J. Bell.

Francis Jordan, b. June 26, 1815, d. August 13, 1885; m. Emily Woolf; of whom presently.

FRANCIS JORDAN, youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan, born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1815, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia and connected with a number of the city's financial institutions. He died at Ocean Beach, New Jersey, August 13, 1885. He married, December 10, 1839, Emily, born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1821, died September 4, 1889, daughter of John Lewis and Margaret (Ewing) Woolf, and granddaughter of Lewis Woolf.

Lewis Woolf, granddaughter of Emily (Woolf) Jordan, was born in Hanover, Germany, 1747. He came to Pennsylvania and became a resident of Pottsgrove, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. On July 11, 1778, he entered the Continental army as a private in the Troop Marechausee, Capt. Bartholomew Von Heer, (formerly of Proctor's Artillery), organized under resolution of Congress, May 27, 1778, to act as provost guard of the army. The Troop was mounted and accoutred as light dragoons.

John Lewis Woolf was born in Philadelphia, 1787, died February 12, 1850. During the second war with England, he was commissioned Lieut.-Col. of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, August 14, 1814. For many years he took an active interest in the affairs of the city, was an Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary; president of the Guardians of the Poor; School Director; Director Northern Liberties and Penn' Township Railway Company; vestryman of Zion, and St. John's Protestant Episcopal Churches, and a prominent Mason. He married, June 19, 1817, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Keen) Ewing, born in Lancaster, 1786, died in Philadelphia, January 7, 1868. She was a descendant of Joran Kyn and Jasper Yeates of the Governor's Council, 1696-1720. They had three sons and two daughters, one of the latter, Emily, becoming the wife of Francis Jordan.

John Ewing, son of John and Sarah (Yeates) Ewing, was born in Lancaster, June 22, 1755. He married, 1795, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Keen, and had one daughter, Margaret. He died February 14, 1799. His wife survived him, and later married Jonathan Hillborn, of Limerick township, Montgomery county. John Ewing was commissioned Captain of the Second Company, Eighth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ross, in 1780, and served to the close of the Revolution, performing a number of "tours of duty."

Issue of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan:—

John Woolf Jordan, LL.D., b. Sept. 14, 1840, of whom presently;

William Henry Jordan, b. Jan. 27, 1842; m. Clara W. Sparks; no issue;

Francis Jordan Jr., b. Aug. 28, 1843; member of American Philosophical Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and author of "Life of William Henry"; m. Mary A. Harding, and has issue;

Emily Jordan, b. March 18, 1845, d. June 17, 1847;

Ewing Jordan, M. D., b. March 18, 1847; entered College Department, Univ. of Pa., 1864, awarded Senior English prize; graduated from Medical Department; Resident Physician Pennsylvania Hospital; Visiting Physician to Philadelphia Dispensary, Lincoln Institute, Catharine Street Dispensary, Southern Home for Destitute Children; First Assistant Physician State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, 1880-85; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, etc.;

Gilbert Jordan, b. Aug. 5, 1848, m. Ellen Poinier Canfield, of Morristown, N. J., b. May 29, 1852; they have issue;

Antoinette Jordan, b. Oct. 17, 1840; wife of Rev. William H. Cavanagh;

Reverend Walter Jordan, b. Oct. 23, 1851; m. Nellie Beaumont Gloninger; has issue;

Ella Jordan, b. May 25, 1853, d. Dec. 10, 1893, unm.;
Augustus W. Jordan, b. Dec. 4, 1854; m. Julia Gillet; has issue;
Lawrence Thomsen Jordan, b. May 28, 1856, d. Dec. 5, 1856;
Maria Louisa Jordan, b. Dec. 28, 1857, d. Jan. 20, 1861;
Rodman Jordan, b. March 28, 1860, d. Dec. 12, 1861.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL. D., eldest son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan, was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1840. He received his education in private schools of the city, and graduated from Nazareth Hall, in 1856. Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1902. He is librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography;" president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; vice-president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; registrar of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; vice-president of the Swedish Colonial Society; honorary member of Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; and connected with many learned societies. He is also a Commissioner of Valley Forge Park; a commissioner for the Preservation of the Public Records of Pennsylvania, etc. During the "Emergency" of 1863, he served in Starrs' Battery, attached to the 32d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Dr. Jordan's contributions to local and general history are numerous. He edited "Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-98," and among his other contributions are, "A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752-72," "Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill", "Narrative of John Heckwelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792," "John Heckwelder's Notes of Travel to Ohio, 1797," "Bishop A. G. Spangenberg's Journey to Onondaga in 1747," "Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution," "Revolutionary History of Bethlehem, 1775-83," Franklin as a Genealogist," etc.

Dr. Jordan was twice married, and has three sons and one daughter.

RAWLE FAMILY

The Rawle family that has for over two centuries been prominently identified with the professional, business and social life of Philadelphia, came of ancient lineage in Great Britain, and was probably of Norman origin. The surname Rawle is doubtless derived from the Norman Radulphus, or Ralph, and its French diminutive Raoul, which in its turn came from the Norse Rollo. In 1267 Rogerus de Raule is mentioned in an *Inquisition post mortem*; and in 1273 appears Henricus de Raule. Families of the name were at one time, and at the present day a few are still to be found, scattered along the coast of the British Channel from Tintagel and Boscastle in Cornwall, through Clovelly, Ilfracombe and Lynton in Devonshire, and Oare, Porlock and Minehead in Somersetshire. In 1412, John Raule and Simon Rale appear in the records of Somersetshire, and John Rawle and John de Releg in 1428, and there are indications that this last was nearest the original spelling of the name. In 1523 John Rawell was assessed in the last mentioned county and his widow as Cecilia Rawle in 1546, but in both their wills their surname was spelled Rawlie. In certain localities in later years, persons of the name of Rawle were and still are living, indeed sometimes on the identical estates on which centuries ago a family named Ralegh resided. The original seat in Devonshire of that family was named Ralegh, and it possessed as early as 1398 an estate in the neighboring county of Hereford upon which, in 1607, one Henry Rawle resided. At Ralegh, or, as it is now spelled, Rawleigh, Ralegh, Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1244. As early as the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189), the name appears also in Somersetshire in the grant of the manor of Nettlecomb to Hugh de Ralegh.

The Rawle family of America is descended from the Rawle family, lords of Tresparret and other manors, seated at Hennett, in the parish of St. Juliot, in the Hundred of Lesnewth on the north coast of Cornwall, near the ancient harbor of Boscastle, formerly Bottreux Castle. The estate and barton house of Hennett, adjacent to the Parish church of St. Juliot, was the home of the Rawle family in the middle of the fifteenth century. They also became lessees of crown lands there and of the rectory of St. Juliot, which, as shown by a suit in chancery in 1601 was granted in 1576 by Nicholas Rawle, of the Inner Temple, London, to his father, William Rawle, from whom it descended to his son William Rawle, the plaintiff in the suit of 1601. The coat-of-arms of the Rawle family of St. Juliot, county Cornwall, were, "Sable, three swords, two with their points in base, the middle one in chief." Crest, An arm embowed in armour proper, holding in gauntlet a sword, argent, hilt or.

William Rawle, father of Nicholas before mentioned, was living at St. Juliot prior to 1550. As was not uncommon in those days he had two sons by the name of William, the elder of whom, the plaintiff of 1601, continued at St. Juliot, where he died in 1605. His will, bearing date March 6, 1604-5, directs that he be buried at the church of St. Juliot, and devises to his wife the tenement of "Hennett," during her widowhood; to his son Edward lands in parish of Davidstowe; makes eldest son Francis and wife Jane the executors, and his "brother

William Rawle" and Richard Westlake, overseers. The widow died in 1636. William the testator, above-mentioned, rebuilt "Hennett" during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and caused the coat-of-arms of the Tudor family to be moulded in plaster on the gable wall of the room over the hall where they may still be seen.

Much of the land in the Parish of St. Juliot still remains in the female line of the Rawle family. Right Rev. Richard Rawle D. D., President of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Bishop of Trinidad, the last male of that branch of the family, being also Lord of the Manor of Tretarret, having died childless in 1689, devised his estates to Edmund Valleck, the son of his sister.

WILLIAM RAWLE the younger, mentioned as overseer in will of his brother William, had two sons—Francis, who removed to Rochester, county Kent, and died there in 1628, a young man, and,

WILLIAM RAWLE, second son, who remained at St. Juliot, and died there in 1646, leaving three sons:—

William Rawle, of St. Juliot, d. 1727; by wife Dorothy had children Elizabeth, Grace, Edward, and Katharine;

Edward Rawle, also of St. Juliot, m. Grace Shepherd; had children, William, Thomasine, Mary, Edward, and Richard and three others d. inf.;

FRANCIS RAWLE, became member of Society of Friends and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1686 with son Francis; of whom presently.

FRANCIS RAWLE (2), was born at St. Juliot, county Cornwall, but was a resident of Plymouth, county Devon, in 1660, prior to which he had embraced the tenets of "the people called Quakers", as Besse gives his name as one of the twenty persons taken from a Meeting of Friends and imprisoned in the Castle of Exon, 3mo. 20, 1660. On October 4, 1663, Francis Rawle is again taken from a meeting at Plymouth by a constable; and again with eighteen others, on April 23, 1665, is carried from a meeting at Plymouth and committed to Bridewell. On August 26, 1665, taken by a sergeant and soldiers and again committed to Bridewell.

In May, 1670, Francis Rawle of Plymouth suffered a distraint of goods in lieu of a fine for refusing to take an oath. The last record we have of his imprisonment for conscience sake was on August 26, 1683, when Francis Rawle Sr. and Francis Rawle Jr. are both confined in the "High Gaol at Exeter."

To escape the endless and severe persecutions to which members of his sect were subjected in their native country of England, Francis Rawle and his son decided to emigrate to Pennsylvania, and March 13, 1685-6, by deeds of lease and release, William Penn assured to Francis Rawle Jr. 2,500 acres of land to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania; and father and son took passage at Plymouth in the ship "Desire," which arrived in Philadelphia June 23, 1686. The "Register of Arrivals in Philadelphia, 1682-1686," gives the names of Francis Rawle Sr. and Francis Rawle Jr. and six servants of the latter among the list of passengers on the "Desire." Jane Rawle, wife of Francis Sr., did not accompany her husband and son on the "Desire", probably remaining at Plymouth to care for a sick daughter, as it appears that Rebecca Rawle, daughter of Francis and Jane, was buried there June 7, 1686. She was in Philadelphia prior to the marriage of her son Francis, October 18, 1689, when her name appears as a witness on his marriage certificate at the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Of the 2,500 acres of land purchased of William Penn by deed of March 13, 1685-6,

Francis Rawle, of Plymouth, county of Devon, by lease and release dated March 25-26, 1696, conveyed 500 acres to Richard Gove, who accompanied the Rawles to Philadelphia in the "Desire." The 2,500 acres were located in Plymouth township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery, county, on the banks of Schuylkill, below the present site of Norristown, the tract being known as that of the "Plymouth Friends." Both Francis Sr. and his son seem to have remained in Philadelphia from the time of their arrival, where lots were surveyed to Francis Jr. as well, as "Liberty Land" in right of his purchase of 2,500 acres. Francis Rawle Sr. died in Philadelphia and was buried February 25, 1696-7. His wife Jane died almost a year earlier; she was buried February 9, 1695-6.

FRANCIS RAWLE, son of Francis and Jane Rawle, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, about the year 1663. On his arrival in Philadelphia he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for a number of years, in connection with the administration of various official positions under the City and Provincial government, and late in life was admitted to the practice of law at the Philadelphia Bar. He was a man of good education and a high order of intelligence, and was early called upon to take a prominent part in the affairs of his adopted city and Province. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace and of the City Courts, January 2, 1689, and was named by William Penn in his first charter of the city, May 20, 1691, as one of the six members of Board of Aldermen, and in 1694 was made one of the Commissioners of Property. He was elected to Provincial Assembly in 1704 and regularly re-elected until 1709; was again returned in 1719, and continued to serve until his death in 1727, taking an active part in the law-making body of the Province and serving on many important committees. He belonged to the "Anti-Proprietary party," under the leadership of David Lloyd. He was called to the Provincial Council in 1724, but declined to serve. He also filled the position of Deputy Register General for Philadelphia for some years.

Francis Rawle was author of an anonymous pamphlet published in Philadelphia, in 1725, entitled "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants on the Delaware to become Rich", a treatise on political economy, the first book printed by Benjamin Franklin. An attack was made upon it, also anonymously, in a pamphlet supposed to have been written by Secretary James Logan, entitled, "A Dialogue Showing What's therein to be Found." This called forth a reply from Rawle, in a second pamphlet, published in 1726, entitled "A Just Rebuke to 'A Dialogue', and that treatise entitled 'Ways and Means, &c.,' rescued from the Dialoguist's charge of Inconsistencies and Contradictions." Francis Rawle is also supposed to have been author of another anonymous work, published in 1721, which was considered of importance and created a great stir at the time, entitled "Some Remedies Proposed for the Restoring the Sunk Credit of the Province of Pennsylvania, with Some Remarks on its Trade." Copies of these four pamphlets are in the collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Francis Rawle married, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, October 18, 1689, Martha, born in Dublin, Ireland, September 24, 1668, daughter of Robert Turner, Provincial Councillor, etc., by his second wife, Martha Fisher, who came to Pennsylvania with her father in the "Lion" of Liverpool, arriving in Philadelphia October 14, 1683. Her father, Robert Turner, was a son of Robert and Mary Turner, of Royston, Hertfordshire, England, and was born at Cambridge Octo-

ber, 1635. He joined the Society of Friends early in life and was one of its early ministers, travelling extensively in England, Ireland and Wales, "in the service of Truth." Prior to his emigration to America he was a linen draper at Dublin, Ireland, possessed of a considerable fortune. He married (first) at Dublin, March 27, 1662, Elizabeth Ruddock, of Dover, who died during the following year, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, born March 12, 1663, who died in 1678. He married (second), at Rosenallis, Queens county, Ireland, September 10, 1665, Martha Fisher, of Cheshire, England, who died May 1682. They were the parents of four children, viz.:—

Martha Turner, b. Sept. 24, 1668, d. in Philadelphia, July 18, 1745; m. Francis Rawle;

Robert Turner, b. Aug. 25, 1672, d. same year;

Abraham Turner, b. Sept. 28, 1673, d. 1675;

Mary Turner, b. Feb. 7, 1674, m. and remained in Ireland.

Robert Turner was a preacher among Friends as early as 1657, and suffered imprisonment for conscience sake in 1660-61-62, both at Bridewell and Newgate. He was an intimate friend of William Penn, and the purchaser of many large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, and like Samuel Carpenter was one of the wealthiest of the early English immigrants to Pennsylvania, and with Carpenter, one of the most prominent in the affairs of the Province. He bought a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Dublin, dated 5mo. 3, 1683. He was then a widower, but married (third), after his arrival in Philadelphia, Susanna, daughter William Welch, Provincial Councillor, in 1683. By the third marriage he had a son Robert, who was buried December 18, 1692. Both Robert Turner and Francis Rawle were adherents of George Keith in his schism of 1692. Robert Turner died in Philadelphia, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground, August 24, 1700. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his son-in-law, Francis Rawle, April 28, 1701. Turner had been a member of Provincial Council by election from Philadelphia for three years from March 30, 1686, was appointed to that body (no longer elective), by William Penn, in 1693, and again, on the restoration of the charter in 1700, with Thomas Lloyd, Arthur Cooke, John Simcock, and John Eckley, he was named and empowered to act as Lieutenant or Deputy Governor of the Province, on February 9, 1687-8, with the above named colleagues, filled that position until the arrival of Gov. Blackwell, December 18, 1688. He was one of the active and prominent members of the Council, and when he was too indisposed to attend the Council, September 3, 1686, the Council adjourned to his house and held its session there. He was commissioned Provincial Justice, August 18, 1684, the following day Justice of the Peace of Philadelphia county, and re-commissioned May 1, 1686. On the death of Christopher Taylor he was commissioned by the Provincial Council, on July 5, 1686, with William Frampton and William Southersby, to administer the office of Register General, and November 18 following, Frampton having died and Turner declining to accept the office, James Claypoole was appointed for a term of three years. Robert Turner was, however, appointed to the office of Register General of the Province, March 4, 1690, and filled the office for three years. He was also Provincial Treasurer for a number of years, as well as Receiver General for the Proprietaries.

Francis Rawle died at Philadelphia, March 5, 1726-7; his widow, Martha, survived him for eighteen years, and died July 18, 1745.

Issue of Francis and Martha (Turner) Rawle:—

Robert, eldest son, d. s. p., 1730;

Francis, removed when a young man to Paramaribo, capital of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, South America, and was a successful merchant there until his death, May 14, 1779. M. Sept. 26, 1733. Margaret Fickes, of Paramaribo, their marriage certificate written in Dutch, being now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. They had issue:—

SAMUEL RAWLE, of whom later;

Francis Rawle, d. s. p. before his father;

Sarah Rawle, m. Thomas Massey; d. s. p. 1784;

Elizabeth Rawle, m. (first) Simon Kirchner, by whom she had no issue; (second), 1778, at Paramaribo, George William Steinhauer, and had issue; d. Philadelphia, April 1789;

WILLIAM, d. Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1741, m. Margaret Hodge, of whom presently;

Joseph, removed to Somerset county, Maryland, d. there 1762, unm.;

John, d. in 1759, unm.;

Benjamin, m. Hannah Hudson, d. in 1784, leaving dau. Rebecca, who m. Jacob Ridgway, and left issue;

Mary, m. William Cooper, of Camden, N. J., later of Philadelphia; left dau. Rebecca, who d. unm. before 1761;

Rebecca, d. unm. oct. 2, 1759;

Elizabeth, d. unm. 1758;

Jane, m. Abraham England, of New Castle; no issue.

WILLIAM RAWLE, third son of Francis and Martha (Turner) Rawle, received a good classical education, and being a man of scholarly tastes became an eminent classical Greek and Latin scholar, acquiring an extensive library of choice and valuable works of the best authors. He was an original member of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and a member of its board of Directors, from its inception until his death. He was also the first American to donate books to the Library. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4, 1728, but died when comparatively a young man, December 16, 1741. He married, August 29, 1728, Margaret, daughter of Henry Hodge, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. She died soon after the birth of her only child, Francis Rawle.

FRANCIS RAWLE, only child of William and Margaret (Hodge) Rawle, was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1729, and was therefore but twelve years old when his father died. He was liberally educated, and of attractive manners and conversation. In 1755 he made an extensive trip through Europe. Landing at Cork, Ireland, he made a tour of Ireland, and then visited other parts of Europe, writing an interesting account of his journey. Returning to Philadelphia he married, December, 1756, Rebecca, daughter of Edward Warner, by his wife Anna Coleman. Like his father, Francis Rawle was cut off almost at the beginning of what bade fair to become a brilliant career, dying June 7, 1761, from the effects of a gunshot wound received by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece while hunting at his country seat. His widow, Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, married (second), November 10, 1767, Samuel Shoemaker, who that year succeeded his father as City Treasurer; was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, became Mayor of the City in 1769, and served two terms. He was also Justice of Philadelphia courts and member of Colonial Assembly. Both he and his second wife Rebecca were decided Royalists during

the Revolution; he was acting Mayor of the city during its occupation by the British, and retired to New York on its evacuation by the British army. Mrs. Rawle-Shoemaker was a woman of uncommon strength of intellect and culture, "possessed of every virtue that befits and adorns a Christian woman, and whose tenderness and solicitude for her offspring, swelled beyond the ordinary stream of maternal love." Both her husbands belonged to the class of cultured and accomplished gentlemen of ample means, common to Philadelphia in its prosperous days preceding the Revolution, and she had been brought up and lived in luxury and refinement. "Deprived of husband and children,—exiled during the war of the Revolution on account of her persistent loyalty to the Crown, and plundered of prosperity, this excellent woman displayed a fortitude and energy of character which contrasted strongly with her serene and gentle disposition. She survived to an advanced age, but the progress of years and infirmities made no impression on her warm and kindly heart." She died December 21, 1819.

Issue of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle:—

Anna, b. Oct. 30, 1757, d. July, 1828; m. Sept. 16, 1783, John Clifford, and her dau. Rebecca became wife of John Pemberton;

WILLIAM, b. April 28, 1759, d. April 12, 1836; m. Sarah Coates Burge; of whom presently; Margaret, b. 1760, d. Aug. 25, 1881, m. Isaac, son of Joseph Wharton of "Walnut Grove." Their son, Thomas I. Wharton was a distinguished lawyer, and author of "Wharton's Digest of Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."

WILLIAM RAWLE, only son of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1759, was but two years of age when the unfortunate and lamentable accident deprived him of his father. He was, however, left to the care of a mother well qualified to instill into the mind and heart of her brilliant son, the earnestness of purpose and fine qualities of Christian and civic virtue, that characterized his long and distinguished career. His early education was acquired at the Friends' Academy of Philadelphia and under private tutors. He was sixteen years of age at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and practically all his immediate relations and connections were either adherents of or sympathizers with the royal cause, including his gifted mother for whom, during all the period of her life, he gave constant proof of the deepest and strongest sentiment of filial love. His stepfather, Samuel Shoemaker, as before stated, an accomplished gentleman of extensive reading and cultivated tastes, was a Provincial Royalist, who, though arrested by order of Congress with many other men of wealth and standing whose sympathies were not with the patriot cause, and confined in the Masonic Lodge room in 1777, escaped the exile to Virginia suffered by many of his associates, by giving his parole not to render aid to the enemies of his country, and remained in Philadelphia during its occupation by the British army, acting during that period as Mayor of the City. Surrounded by these influences, young Rawle remained entirely passive, but circumstances strongly indicate that he had little sympathy with the Tory sentiments of his relatives. When the British were about to evacuate the city, his stepfather retired with them to New York City, and, at the urgent request of his mother, young Rawle accompanied him and took up the study of law there under the Royal Attorney General, Mr. Kempe, the city being then under military government. After three years spent in diligent preparation for his chosen profession, pre-

vented from returning to his native city by the political outlawry of his parents, he decided to go to London to pursue further his legal studies, and to take up the practice of law there until the close of the war would permit him to return to his native city, where, in a letter written to his mother before sailing, he stated his intention of settling, as soon as the clouds of war should roll by. He was admitted to the Middle Temple, London, August 17, 1781. The war having drawn to a close, he left England, April 24, 1782, and after a tour of the continent and a visit to Dr. Franklin, at Passy, near Paris, he sailed for America, November 17, 1782, and arrived in Philadelphia January 17, 1783, after an absence from his native city of four and a half years. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar on September 15, 1783, and November 13 following married Sarah Coates Burge, the "Sally Burge" of "Sally Wistar's Journal," born November 13, 1761, daughter of Samuel Burge, a distiller and merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife Beulah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Coates) Shoemaker, and sister to Samuel Shoemaker, stepfather of William Rawle. Samuel Burge was a son of William Burge, a native of Burlington, New Jersey, (brother of the first wife of Col. William Trent, Provincial Councillor, of Pennsylvania, and founder of Trenton) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Stacy, of Burlington county. Mrs. Rawle was one of that little coterie of girls of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary period, a glimpse of whose happy girlhood life is given in the delightful "Journal" of her intimate friend and associate, Sallie Wistar, and was a woman of many accomplishments and virtues. Her married life with Mr. Rawle continued over a period of upwards of forty years, and was ever serene and happy.

William Rawle at once acquired the confidence and esteem of his associates and fellow citizens, but his early professional career was beset with difficulties and discouragements, and not distinguished by early success. He persistently declined to take part in party warfare and always eschewed public office. Against his wish and positive declination, he was nominated and elected to General Assembly of the State in October, 1789, as a Federalist, to which party he gave his unswerving allegiance. The importunities of his friends prevailed upon him to serve in the unsought position. His practice had by this time become large and lucrative, and he preferred to give his whole time to the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1791 Mr. Rawle was appointed by President Washington to the position of United States Attorney for Pennsylvania, which he filled until 1800, when he resigned. He was offered by Washington the office of Attorney General of the United States, and also the Judgeship of the United States District Court, but declined both these honorable positions. As United States Attorney for Pennsylvania, he accompanied in 1794 the Judge of the United States District Court and the military forces to Western Pennsylvania, to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection," and it became his duty as attorney to prosecute the leaders of this insurrection as well as those of the "Fries Rebellion," of 1798.

Mr. Rawle took an active interest in the literary and scientific societies and associations of his time. He was elected member of American Philosophical Society; secretary of Library Company of Philadelphia, and a director in 1792; elected in 1786, trustee of University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself diligently to the duties of that office, with zeal and punctuality, for a period of forty years. He was for many years attorney and counsel for Bank of United

States. In 1805 he took an active part in the establishment of Academy of Fine Arts, and at the opening delivered an address urging and vindicating the claims of painting and sculpture to the encouragement and support of a republican country.

In 1821, on the incorporation of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, he was chosen its vice-president, in 1822 was unanimously chosen Chancellor of the Associated Members of Bar of Philadelphia, and five years later, when that association was merged with the Law Library Company of Philadelphia under the title of Law Association of Philadelphia, he became Chancellor of the new association and retained that position until his death. He was one of the founders of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in 1824, and its president until his death; making a number of communications that hold an honored place among its archives, among them, one on the "Valedictory Address of President Washington": one respecting Heckwelder's "History of the Indian Nations"; a "Biography of Sir William Keith", and "A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Mifflin."

In 1827 the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, conferred upon Mr. Rawle the degree of LL. D., and in 1828 he received the same honor from Dartmouth College. In 1830 he was appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of an act of Legislature, with his nephew Thomas I. Wharton, and Judge Joel Jones, to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania, and was chief author of reports of this commission, the valuable results of whose labors are embodied in existing statutes. He was also the author, among other valuable legal publications, of "A View of the Constitution of the United States", for forty years considered the leading authority on the subject.

Mr. Rawle's professional business after the year 1793 was very extensive and brought him a large income; he was associated with most of the important cases from that date for forty years. Not, in the accepted sense of the term, an orator, his address to a jury was simple in diction, free from all unnecessary ornamentation, earnest and impressive. His deportment in the conduct of his professional business was always respectful and conciliatory to his professional adversaries, and it is said he never had an enemy at the Bar. "He sought and acquired that enduring reputation which is founded on the good opinion of the wise and virtuous of this world, and was an upright man of whom it may be truly said 'The talents lent him were well employed.'"

At a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar held December 20, 1831, it was unanimously resolved that they were desirous of expressing their respect and regard for their venerable associate, and of preserving a likeness of one who had contributed to add honor to his profession, and they accordingly solicited Mr. Rawle to sit for a portrait, to be painted at their expense, and to be placed in the Law Library. Mr. Rawle complied with their request, and a very striking likeness of him was painted by Inman, which still gives inspiration from the walls of the library to the worthy student who would emulate his noble example.

The accomplished jurist was a fine scholarly man of great artistic and literary taste. His classical knowledge was extensive and accurate, and he brought to his professional work a discriminating mind which enabled him to make the best use of what he had read. He was fond of poetry, and at one time of his life wrote verses; he also drew and painted well. He was by birth a member of the Society of Friends, and never ceased to entertain the highest respect for the So-

ciety, attending their meetings, though he differed from them on some points peculiar to the sect, which he considered non-essential, especially as to language and attire. He was at all periods of his life devout in thought and action, and read and wrote much on religious subjects.

During the year 1835 his bodily infirmities increased rapidly, and he was seldom able to leave his house; but his mental vigor was unabated. He gave much time to reading, and found especial enjoyment in his books. In truth, literature, which had been "the delight of his youth, the relaxation of his manhood, was the solace of his declining years." After a confinement to his bed of several weeks, he died April 12, 1836, having passed a life of seventy-six years without stain or reproach.

Issue of William and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle:—

Elizabeth Margaret, b. Oct. 15, 1784, d. June 23, 1794;

Francis William, b. Jan. 27, 1786, d. Sept. 15, 1795;

Samuel Burge, b. July 1, 1787; merchant at Philadelphia, later at Hong Kong, China; U. S. Consul to Hong Kong, and Macoa; d. Macoa, Sept. 2, 1858; m. at Pine Street Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1811, Ann, dau. of Jesse Waln, a Philadelphia merchant. She d. Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1875;

WILLIAM, b. July 19, 1788, d. Aug. 9, 1858; m. Mary Anna Tilghman; of whom presently; Beulah, b. March 25, 1790, d. s. p. July 17, 1876; m. May 23, 1839, William Craig, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, who d. July 14, 1869, she being his second wife;

Rebecca Shoemaker, b. Feb. 20, 1792, d. unm. Sept. 26, 1814;

Sarah, b. Jan. 7, 1794, d. Sept. 11, 1822, unm.;

FRANCIS WILLIAM, b. Sept. 28, 1795, d. at his country seat, "Fairfield," Lycoming Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1881; m. Louisa Hall; of whom presently;

Edward, b. Sept. 22, 1797, d. at New Orleans, Nov. 4, 1880; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1815; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, Jan. 2, 1823; removed to New Orleans, and admitted to Bar there April 19, 1824, and following Feb. was appointed Associate Judge of City Court, a position he held for some years; resided several years on his plantation in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana; resumed practice of law at New Orleans, was Attorney of Second Municipality of City, 1839-1846; one of the founders of public school system of New Orleans, and many years president of Board of Education; Fellow of New Orleans Academy of Science, 1856; m. April 19, 1827, Appolina S. Claiborne, dau. of Joseph Saul, Esq., of New Orleans; she d. Feb. 27, 1844;

Henry, b. July 10, 1799; graduated Univ. of Pa. 1815; d. unm. June 2, 1816;

Horatio, b. March 20, 1801, studied law and admitted to Philadelphia Bar; d. unm. June 25, 1830;

Juliet, b. Aug. 26, 1804; d. in Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1883; m. Oct. 1, 1839, Rev. William Herbert Norris, of Alexandria, Va., later Rector of Christ Church, Woodbury, N. J. Norris d. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1880.

WILLIAM RAWLE JR., third son of William and Sarah (Burge) Rawle, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1788, was educated at Princeton College and admitted to Philadelphia Bar May 21, 1810. During the War of 1812-14, he served as Captain of the Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry. In the practice of his profession he attained a prominence and reputation little inferior to that of his father. In 1814, with Hon. Thomas Sergeant, he began the preparation of Reports of Decisions of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, known to the legal fraternity as "Sergeant and Rawle's Reports", contained in eighteen volumes. Mr. Sergeant retired from the work in 1828, and it was continued to 1835, by Mr. Rawle, in five volumes.

Mr. Rawle was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, 1835-40, and its president four years. He was elected member of American Philosophical Society in 1841. With his father he participated in the founding of the Histori-

cal Society of Pennsylvania in 1824, and was many years its vice-president. He was secretary and later director of Philadelphia Library Company, and Trustee of University of Pennsylvania. He died at his son's country seat, August 9, 1858.

Mr. Rawle married, October 17, 1817, Mary Anna, daughter of Edward Tilghman, Esq., a leader of Philadelphia Bar, by his wife Elizabeth Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. Mrs. Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1795, and died February 4, 1878.

Issue of William and Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle:—

Elizabeth Tilghman, b. Philadelphia July 16, 1818, d. April 10, 1897; m. June 18, 1844, Charles Wallace Brooke, of the Philadelphia Bar, who d. Oct. 22, 1849. They had

Elizabeth Tilghman, b. Philadelphia, July 7, 1841, d. there Sept. 28, 1894, unm.;

WILLIAM RAWLE, (who by legal authority reversed his name to William Brooke Rawle);

Charlotte, b. Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1846, d. Nov. 21, 1885, unm.;

Charles Wallace, b. Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1848, d. there Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, b. Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1823; graduated from Univ. of Pa., 1841, from which institution he received in 1882 the honorary degree of LL.D. He studied law with his father and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, Oct. 12, 1844, and like his father and grandfather became later one of its leaders; acquiring eminence as a successful practitioner soon after his admission. He officiated as counsel in many of the important cases in his native city and elsewhere, and was private counsel for some of the most eminent lawyers and judges of Pennsylvania, and had care of many important trusts. He was also a distinguished writer on various topics in the line of his profession. In 1852, he published his "Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title," of which four editions have since been published, and has been cited as an authority in all parts of the Union and in England. This work has a high and enduring reputation among the really great books on the law. In 1853 he published the third American edition of Smith's "Law of Contracts," adding to it many able and learned notes. He also edited Joshua Williams' "The Law of Real Property" with elaborate notes; which has also gone through many editions, and has been used as a text book in many law schools and private offices in the United States. A lecture delivered by Mr. Rawle, in 1881, before the Law Dept. of the Univ. of Pa. on "Some Contrasts in the Growth of Pennsylvania and English Law," was published and attracted much attention both in this country and in England. In May, 1884, he delivered an oration before both Houses of Congress upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, in Washington; and in June, 1885, he delivered an address before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on "The Case of the Educated Unemployed." In 1862, he enlisted in the "Emergency" Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Chapman Biddle, and was ordered to Harrisburg. Again in 1863, he went out as Quartermaster Sergeant of Landis's Battery, which formed part of command of Gen. Couch, and was engaged in the battle with Confederate cavalry at Carlisle, Pa. He was Vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1865-1873, and Vice-chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia from 1880 to his death. He was director of Philadelphia Library Co. and member of American Philosophical Society, and of Board of Directors of City Trusts. D. April 19, 1889. He was twice m.: (first) Sept. 13, 1849, to Mary Binney Cadwalader, dau. of Judge John Cadwalader, and granddau. of Horace Binney. She d. May 26, 1861. He m. (second), Oct. 17, 1869, Emily Cadwalader, dau. of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, of Trenton, N. J. By his first wife he had a dau. Mary Cadwalader Rawle, who m. Frederic Rhinelander Jones of N. Y., and another dau. Edith, the wife of Louis Godfrey Rosseau, of Pittsburg. His only son, William, b. in 1855, d. in 1860. He was succeeded in the law business by his nephew, student and associate, William Brooke Rawle.

WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, eldest and only surviving son of Charles Wallace Brooke, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle, was born in Philadelphia, August 29, 1843. His early education was acquired in the best private schools in Philadelphia, and he entered University of Pennsylvania in 1859, graduating with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1863. Having in his senior year obtained leave of absence from the college authorities, he entered the United States Volunteer Army for service in the War of the

Rebellion, and took his B. A. degree on July 3, 1863, while actually participating in the battle of Gettysburg. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served continuously in the Army of the Potomac from early in 1863 until after the close of the war, attaining the lineal rank of Captain, and being brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, and in the campaign that terminated with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House respectively. He was in numerous engagements during the war, taking an active part in all the arduous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, after that of Chancellorsville. He returned to Philadelphia at the close of the war, in August, 1865, and took up the study of law with his uncle William Henry Rawle, receiving the degree of M. A. at the University of Pennsylvania, July 3, 1866, and being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May 18, 1867. Shortly before the latter date he assumed by legal authority the name of William Brooke Rawle, in lieu of his baptismal name of William Rawle Brooke. He became associated in the practice of his profession with his preceptor and uncle, William Henry Rawle, continuing with him until the death of the latter in 1889, when he succeeded him as the head of the family law offices, which had been established in 1783, by his great-grandfather, William Rawle the elder. He and his cousins James and Francis Rawle are now the present representatives of a family which has been prominently identified with the affairs of the City of Philadelphia, for over two centuries. Col. Rawle is a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; for many years was Treasurer of Law Association of Philadelphia, and is also a member of many patriotic and historical associations. He married, February 7, 1872, Elizabeth Norris, born December 19, 1841, daughter of Henry Pepper, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sally Norris, daughter of Joseph Parker Norris, of "Fair Hill," by his wife, Elizabeth Hill Fox.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RAWLE, third surviving son of William and Sarah C. (Burge) Rawle, born in Philadelphia September 28, 1795, graduated at University of Pennsylvania in 1812 with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1816. During the War of 1812-14 he served as Sergeant and Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Regiment known as the "Washington Guards." After taking his second course at the university he became a civil engineer, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the earliest days of railroad construction. Later he was an ironmaster at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He served for some years as Lay Judge of the Courts of Clearfield county. In 1847 he returned to Philadelphia and became secretary of Equitable Fire Insurance Company. He retired from business in 1861 and moved to his country seat, "Fairfield", Lycoming county, one of the "Muncy Farms", where he passed most of the remainder of his life, and where he died October 27, 1881.

Francis William Rawle married, December 16, 1828, Louisa, daughter of Charles Hall, a distinguished member of the Bar at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coleman, the prominent ironmaster of Cornwall, Pennsylvania. She died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Easter Sunday, 1884.

Issue of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle:—

Charles Rawle, b. at Sunbury, June 14, 1830, d. at South Bethlehem, Pa., on temporary visit there, Jan. 17, 1891; was educated at Univ. of Pa., and in 1859 located at "Fairfield," Lycoming county, Pa. He m. Nov. 18, 1868, Mary Jeanne, dau. of Oliver Watson, of Williamsport, and had issue:

James Rawle, b. Sept. 6, 1869;

William Rawle, b. Oct. 10, 1871, d. March 3, 1873;

Juliet Rawle, b. April 4, 1874.

Henry Rawle, b. Aug. 21, 1833, at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pa.; was some years a civil engineer under J. Edgar Thompson, in constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad; became Principal Engineer of Western Division of Sunbury & Erie Railroad; in 1859, engaged in iron business at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.; later established the Erie Rolling Mills, at Erie, Pa.; was Mayor of Erie, 1874-1876; was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in 1875, and served the three years term 1876-7-8; subsequently removed to Philadelphia, spending the last years of his life at his country residence at Villa Nova, and at "Fairfield," dying at Villa Nova, Dec. 7, 1899.

He m. (first), Dec. 20, 1860, Harriet G., dau. of Hon. Charles M. Reed, of Erie; she d. Oct. 23, 1869; and he m. (second) Encie (Maynard) Herdic; by his first wife he had issue:—

Alice Reed Rawle, b. Feb. 24, 1862; m. April 25, 1883, Henry Laussat Geyelin, of the Philadelphia Bar; they reside at "Harwick," Villa Nova, Pa.; and have issue:—

Henry Rawle Geyelin, b. May 12, 1884;

Marion Geyelin, b. Jan. 12, 1886;

Antony Laussat Geyelin, b. Oct. 17, 1889;

Alice Beatrice Geyelin, b. April 13, 1891;

Harriet Gertrude Reed Geyelin, b. Oct. 1, 1894;

Emile Camile Geyelin, b. Jan. 6, 1896;

Henry Laussat Geyelin, Jr., b. Oct. 20, 1898;

Estella Antonette Geyelin, b. July 18, 1901.

Marion Louisa Rawle, b. May 10, 1865; m. Thomas Patton, of New York, and they reside at Villa Nova, Pa.

William Rawle, b. Jan. 21, 1835, d. March 1846;

Emily Rawle, b. April 10, 1838, at Freedom Forge, Mifflin Co., Pa., m. June 27, 1861, Rev.

Albra Wadleigh, then Rector of the Lutheran Church at Muncy, Pa., subsequently of Christ Church, Williamsport, Pa., and St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, where he d. May 25, 1873; they had issue:—

Francis Rawle Wadleigh;

Edith Wadleigh;

Athula Blight Wadleigh;

Henry Rawle Wadleigh.

Ann Caroline Rawle, b. March 1840, d. July 1844;

James Rawle, b. at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 15, 1842; graduated at Univ. of Pa., A. B., 1861, and A. M. 1864; was civil engineer in employ of Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co., 1862-1870; removed to Philadelphia in 1871, and following year became member of firm of J. G. Brill & Co., manufacturers of street cars in that city; taking up his residence at "Castlefinn," Delaware county, Pa., near Bryn Mawr, where he has since resided; m. Nov. 29, 1871, Charlotte Collins dau. of Charles Collins Parker, M. D., and great-granddaughter of Zaccheus Collins, and also of Robert Coleman.

James Rawle was member of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, with rank of First Lieutenant, resigning after twelve years service; he became president in 1906 of the J. G. Brill Co., the largest concern in the world engaged in the manufacture of street cars; he had issue:—

Charles Parker Rawle, b. Oct. 8, 1872, d. Oct. 16, 1872;

Francis William Rawle, b. Sept. 22, 1873; educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and Williams College, Mass., and received degree of LL.B. in 1898 from both Harv. and Univ. of Pa.; was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, and is associated in the practice of his profession with his cousin William Brooke Rawle, in the "Rawle Law Offices," established in 1783. M. April 19, 1904, Harriet Weld Corning, dau. of Erastus Corning, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., and they have issue:—

Francis William Rawle, Jr., b. March 16, 1905;

Edward Peace Rawle, b. May 4, 1876;

Edith Rawle, b. August 31, 1878;

Louisa Rawle, b. July 30, 1879.

FRANCIS RAWLE, b. Aug. 7, 1846; m. Margaretta C. Aertsen; of whom presently.

FRANCIS RAWLE, youngest son of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle, born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1846, entered Harvard University, and graduated with honors, class of 1869. The same year he entered the office of his cousin William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, as a student-at-law, spent the following year at Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1871, and November 11, 1871, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, where he has since practiced. In 1883 and again in 1897 he edited new editions of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, the standard work of its kind, much of which he rewrote. In his earlier professional life he wrote various articles for legal periodicals, and in 1885, prepared and read before the American Bar Association a paper on "Car Trust Securities".

In 1876 he became librarian of Library of the Law Association of Philadelphia, succeeding John William Wallace, James T. Mitchell, now Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Samuel Dickson and George Tucker Bispham. He held this position until 1894, building up the library into a foremost place among law libraries. In 1878, at the organization of American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, he was elected Secretary of the Conference, and afterwards Treasurer of the Association, to which office he was re-elected every year thereafter until 1902, when he became president of the Association, for the year 1902-3, an office held by no one but for a single year. During these twenty-five years of service, and an additional year, he was also a member of the Executive Committee. He edited and prepared the annual reports of the Association for these twenty-six years.

In 1887, he was a delegate from the American Bar Association to the London Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, and was made a member of its executive committee. In 1890, and again in 1896, he was elected Overseer of Harvard University, one of the governing boards, serving from 1900 to 1902. In 1900, he attended the banquet given by the English Bar to the American Bar, and proposed the regular Toast to the Bench and Bar of England.

Francis Rawle married, November 25, 1873, Margaretta, daughter of James M. Aertsen, and his wife Harriet Romeyn Smith, daughter of Jonathan Smith and granddaughter of Col. Persifer Frazer.

Issue of Francis and Margaretta (Aertsen) Rawle:—

James Aertsen Rawle, b. Aug. 29, 1874, in Philadelphia; d. at Bay Head, N. J., Aug. 31, 1893; educated at Groton School, and at time of his death was a student at Harv., class of 1899;

Francis Rawle, b. Feb. 19, 1876; educated at Groton School and Harv. class of 1900; now residing in Philadelphia;

Persifer Frazer Rawle, b. in Philadelphia, February 7, 1878, d. there, Feb. 22, 1882;

Russel Davenport Rawle, b. in Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1882, d. at Cape May Point, N. J., Aug. 5, 1882;

Henry Rawle, (bapt. Harry Romeyn Rawle), b. in Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1883; educated at Groton School; in 1901 became a midshipman in class of 1905, at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; graduated there Feb. 1905, and was assigned to the battleship "West Virginia," afterwards to the "Connecticut;" resigned, Aug. 1906, and entered upon a manufacturing career in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL RAWLE, second son of Francis Rawle of Paramaribo, Surinam, South America, by his wife Margaret Fickes, an account of whom is given in the preceding pages, was born at Paramaribo, about the year 1736. He married there,

but the name of his wife is unknown to the writer of these lines. He had two children, Benjamin and Eleanor.

ELEANOR RAWLE, only daughter of Samuel Rawle, married, July 3, 1794, Anthony Chardon, of French extraction, and had eight children, viz. :—

Eleanor, m. George A. Bicknell, of Philadelphia, and had two daus.;

Hannah Chardon;

Anthony Chardon, Jr.

Francis Augustus Chardon, b. Nov. 6, 1800;

Samuel Rawle Chardon, b. Sept. 4, 1802; m. March 19, 1823, Eliza Kelly, dau. of John Kelly of Kelly's Landing, Salem Co., N. J.;

Adelaide Chardon, b. Aug. 8, 1807;

George William Chardon, b. Feb. 3, 1810;

MATILDA CHARDON, m. Sept. 26, 1833, William G. Heyl.

GEORGE A. HEYL, son of William G. and Matilda (Chardon) Heyl, m., Oct. 24, 1861, Kate Thomas Field, and had issue:

Juliet Field Heyl.

BENJAMIN RAWLE (son of Francis Rawle Junior and Martha Turner, emigrant), m. Hannah, dau. of William Hudson (3d) of Philadelphia and Jane Evans, and had issue as follows:—

Robert Turner Rawle, d. s. p.;

William Hudson Rawle, d. inf.;

Rebecca Rawle, m. Jacob Ridgway of Philadelphia, Merchant, and had:—

Susan Ridgway, m. (first) Thomas Roach; (second) J. Rhea Barton M. D. (his 2d wife); d. s. p.;

Phoebe Ann Ridgway, m. James Rush, M. D.; d. s. p., 1857;

Benjamin Ridgway, d. unm.;

John Jacob Ridgway of Paris, France, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Willing of Philadelphia, Merchant, and had issue:—

Emily Ridgway m. Etienne, Marquis de Ganay of France, and had issue:—

Marguerite Elizabeth de Ganay, m. Arthur O'Connor, and had issue:—

Brigitte O'Connor;

Elizabeth O'Connor.

Charles Anne Jean Ridgway Marquis de Ganay m. Bertha and had issue;

Jacques Andre Comte de Ganay m. Mdlle le Marois;

Charlotte Gabrielle Madeleine de Ganay, m. Thierry Prince d'Henin;

Gerard de Ganay m. Jeanne Schneider;

Guillaume Charles de Ganay.

Charles Henry Ridgway, m. Ellen Monroe, and has issue:

Richard Willing Ridgway;

Charles Ridgway;

Daughter.

Caroline Ridgway, d. unm.

BIDDLE FAMILY

WILLIAM BIDDLE, pioneer ancestor of the Biddle family of Philadelphia, was born near London, England, about 1630, left that city July, 1681, and came to New Jersey. He is said to have been an officer in the Parliamentary army during the civil war of England, but soon after its close joined the Society of Friends. His name appears among the list of persons imprisoned by Mayor Brown, 1660-1, for attending "non-conformist" meetings. The names of William, Esther and Thomas Biddle appear on another list of Quakers sent to Newgate prison. Esther Biddle, possibly his mother, an eminent Friend, suffered persecution for "Truth's sake" at various periods; Thomas Biddle was a cousin of William Biddle, and either accompanied or followed him to New Jersey and was mentioned in his will probated 1712, and has descendants in New Jersey. William Biddle married, at Bishopgate street Friends' Meeting, 12mo. 7, 1665, Sarah Kemp, born 1634, died in New Jersey, 2mo. 27, 1709, in her seventy-fifth year. Their children, all born at London, were as follows:—

Elizabeth, b. June 25, 1668, d. in childhood;

WILLIAM, b. Dec. 4, 1669, d. Mount Hope, N. J., 1743, m., 1695, Lydia Wardell; of whom presently;

John, b. Dec. 27, 1670, d. in childhood;

Joseph, b. Feb. 6, 1672, d. in childhood;

Sarah, b. Dec. 2, 1678, d. Aug. 2, 1705, Phila., Pa., m. (first), Oct. 21, 1695, William Righton, and (second), March 14, 1703, Clement Plumstead of Phila. Left no issue.

William Biddle (1), purchased January 23, 1676, of William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllynge, a one-half share in the lands of West Jersey, and became therefore one of the Proprietaries of that Province. His later purchases, as shown by the early records of the Province, were as follows: April 1, 1677, of Thomas Hutchinson et al., one-fourth share. April 29, 1678, of Nicholas Bell, one-sixth share. August 8, 1684, of Joseph Helmsley, one-fourth share. August 21, 1684, of Samuel Clay, one-sixth share. May 20, 1686, of Thomas Hutchinson, one-fourth share. November 10, 1691, of the Exrs. of Anna Salter, one-sixth share. Making in all one and three-quarter shares of the sixteen shares into which the province was divided, by the original purchasers, entitling him to 43,000 acres.

William Biddle and his family, which consisted of his wife Sarah and two children, William, aged eleven years, and Sarah, aged two and a half years, on their arrival in New Jersey, probably at once took up their residence at the site of the town of Burlington, where he occupied a house as late as September 26, 1682. December 17, 1682, there was surveyed to him in right of his purchase, by Thomas Revell, Surveyor General, the island called "Sepasswick" or "Sepassinck", later known as "Biddle's Island", in the Delaware, "over against Burlington", containing 278 acres, and, January 16, 1681-2, 500 acres on the Delaware, "over against Seppassinck Island." On this plantation, which he named "Mount Hope", he took up his residence, and it remained the home of his descendants for many generations. It was situated about midway between Burlington and Bordentown.

He and his wife were prominent members of the Society of Friends, and Quarterly Meetings of the Society were held at his house at "Mount Hope." He was a Justice of Burlington County from 1682 until his death; was one of the ten members of Governor's Council, 1682, re-elected 3mo. 15, 1683; one of trustees selected by the Proprietors to conduct the business of the Proprietorship, February 14, 1687, and regularly re-elected thereafter, serving as President of the Board of Trustees, 1706-7; Representative in General Assembly of the Province at Perth Amboy, 1703. He died at "Mount Hope" in 1712, leaving by will dated June 23, 1711, probated March 3, 1711-12, his plantation and island to his son William and his wife Lydia for life, then to their children, as well as 1,500 acres yet to be taken up in New Jersey.

WILLIAM BIDDLE, only surviving son of William and Sarah (Kemp) Biddle, was, like his father, prominent in the affairs of West Jersey; he was appointed by the Council of Proprietors on November 2, 1703, to treat with the Indians for lands above the Falls, and at his father's death inherited 12,905 acres of land in the Lotting Purchase. He died intestate about 1743. He had married, about 1695, Lydia Wardell, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, who purchased lands at Nevesink of the Indians, in 1666, was Sheriff of Monmouth county, 1683, member of House of Deputies, 1688, and member General Assembly, 1692; great-granddaughter of Thomas Wardell, French Huguenot, who settled in New England about the middle of seventeenth century. She was a member of the Friends' Meeting at Shrewsbury.

Issue of William and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle:—

WILLIAM, b. about 1697, d. Phila. 1756, m. April 3, 1730, Mary Scull, of whom presently;

Elizabeth;

Sarah;

Penelope, m. ——— Whitehead;

Joseph, m. (first), Lydia Howard; (second), Sarah Rogers. Remained in N. J.;

JOHN, b. 1707, m. March 3, 1736, Sarah Owen, of whom later.

WILLIAM BIDDLE, eldest son of William and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle of "Mount Hope", New Jersey, with his youngest brother John, removed to Philadelphia prior to 1730, and engaged in mercantile business there. He met with many reverses financially, mainly through endorsements for friends; and, though inheriting a large fortune, lost practically all of it prior to his death, 1756. He married, April 3, 1730, Mary, born Aug. 2, 1709, died May 9, 1789, daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, by his wife, Abigail Heap.

Nicholas Scull was the eldest of six sons of Nicholas Scull who came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Bristol Merchant," arriving at Chester, 9mo. 10, 1685, and is supposed to have been a native of Ireland. The progenitor of the family was Sir John Scull, a Norman, one of twelve Norman knights mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry", who accompanied Newmarch into North Wales, and eventually conquered that country. At an early period one branch of the family located in the Southeastern part of county Cork, Ireland, and gave the name to the town and parish of Scull, from whence Nicholas Scull Sr. is supposed to have accompanied Major Jasper Farmer to Pennsylvania. Nicholas Scull, the Surveyor General, was born near Philadelphia, 1687. He is said to have been a pupil and assistant to Thomas Holm, Penn's first Surveyor General. He was at least

engaged in surveying the wild lands on the frontiers of Pennsylvania at an early date, while still a very young man, and by frequent contact with the different Indian tribes, learned the language of a number of them, and frequently acted as interpreter and messenger in the early treaties negotiated with the aborigines by the Governors and Council. He and his brother John Scull were deputed by Council to deliver match coats and other presents to the Indians at Conestogo, and officiated as interpreters there May 26, 1728. In 1730, he was directed to proceed to the Minnisinks, in the present limits of Monroe county, to ascertain the extent and condition of the Holland settlement there and make report to the Council. He participated in the Indian Walk of 1737, and made a deposition in reference thereto and the attitude of the Indians in reference to it, before the Provincial Council twenty years later, January 25, 1757. He was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1744, and re-commissioned 1745-6. January 10, 1748, he succeeded William Parsons as Surveyor General of the Province and filled that position until his death, 1761. A large number of his surveys are on file in the Archives of the State, and he executed a number of maps of the new country laid out by him. He is buried in the family burying ground near Scheetz's Mill, White Marsh. He married, 1708, Abigail Heap, who died May 21, 1753, aged sixty-five years. They had issue:—

MARY, b. Aug. 2, 1709, d. May 9, 1789, m. William Biddle;
 Nicholas, b. Oct. 26, 1711, m. Oct. 17, 1732, Rebecca Thompson;
 Elizabeth, b. April 2, 1714;
 Edward, b. Oct. 26, 1716, lived at Reading, Berks county, Pa.;
 Jasper, b. Dec. 3, 1718, also lived at Reading;
 John, b. Jan. 28, 1721, d. March 21, 1769;
 Abigail, b. Dec. 28, 1724, m. ——— Biddle;
 Ann, b. Nov. 13, 1727;
 James, b. Nov. 22, 1730.

MARY SCULL BIDDLE, left a widow in 1756, with six children, the youngest not four years of age, and without any fortune, with the assistance of her eldest son James, already grown to manhood, and her fourth child, Edward, who was eighteen years of age at his father's death, succeeded in educating her children in a manner befitting the high and honorable positions they were destined to fill, and lived to see them hold positions of trust and honor that have made their name an honored one in the Commonwealth which they aided so materially in founding. She died at the residence of her son James Biddle Esq., in Philadelphia, May 9, 1789, in her eighty-first year.

Issue of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle:—

JAMES, b. Feb. 18, 1731, d. June 15, 1797, m. Frances Marks;
 Nicholas, b. 1733, d. inf.;
 LYDIA, b. 1734, m. Capt. William McFunn, of the Royal Navy;
 JOHN, b. 1736, d. in Nova Scotia, m. Sophia Boone;
 EDWARD, b. 1738, d. Sept., 1779, m. Elizabeth Ross;
 CHARLES, b. Dec. 24, 1745, d. 1821, m. Hannah Shepard;
 Abigail, b. 1747, d. 1765;
 Mary, b. 1749, d. inf.;
 NICHOLAS, b. 1750, killed at loss of the "Randolph," Feb. 1778; of whom later;
 Thomas, b. 1752, removed to Georgetown, S. C.; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Bond, took degree of M. D. at the university, and located at Georgetown, S. C.

JAMES BIDDLE, eldest son of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle, born February 18, 1731, studied law with John Ross at Philadelphia, and located in Reading, Berks county, practicing law in the counties of Berks, Lancaster and Northampton. Removed to Philadelphia 1750, and became Deputy Prothonotary, and later Deputy Judge of Admiralty Court. In December, 1776, he returned to Reading, and took up the practice of law. In 1788, was commissioned Prothonotary of Philadelphia Courts, and returned to that city, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was commissioned President Judge of the First Judicial District, 1791, and filled that position until his death, June 15, 1797. He was a man universally loved and respected by all with whom he came into close acquaintance. He married, June 30, 1753, Frances Marks, and had issue:—

Joseph, lost at sea 1780;
 William, lost at sea in 1780;
 Marks John, b. 1765, m. 1793, Jane Dundas;
 Lydia, m. James Collins;
 Elizabeth, m. George Eckert.

Of the above children, Marks John Biddle commenced the practice of law at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, 1788, and became a prominent lawyer there, was member of State Senate and Prothonotary of the county. He married Jane Dundas, 1793, and they had issue:—

James Dundas Biddle, d. 1822, m. 1815, Frances Wood;
 Hannah Biddle, m. first, Jonathan D. Good, and second, Abraham Adams;
 Frances Dundas Biddle, m. Joseph Priestly;
 Lydia Biddle, m. Judge David F. Gordon, of Berks county;
 Elizabeth Biddle, m. Edward Anderson, and d. 1876;
 Jane Dundas Biddle, d. unm. 1849;
 Ann Biddle, d. unm. 1882.

LYDIA BIDDLE, eldest daughter of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle, married, December 3, 1752, Capt. William McFunn, of the Royal Navy, and later Governor of the Island of Antigua, West Indies. He died, 1767-8, leaving two children; Mary, who married Collison Read of New Jersey, and William, who, at the wish of his uncle Edward Biddle, changed his name after the death of his father to William McFunn Biddle. He married, 1797, Lydia Spencer, who removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1827, and died there 1858, aged ninety-two years.

Issue of William McFunn and Lydia (Spencer) Biddle:—

Lydia Spencer Biddle, m. Samuel Baird;
 Valeria Biddle, m. Charles B. Penrose;
 William McFunn Biddle, Jr., m. Julian Montgomery;
 Mary E. D. Biddle, m. Major George Blaney, U. S. A.;
 Edward Biddle, m. Julia H. Watts, and had issue, David W., Lydia Spencer, Charles Penrose, Frederick W., Edward W., and William McFunn.

JOHN BIDDLE, second surviving son of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle, was Deputy Quartermaster in the Provincial army, in Gen. Forbes' campaign against Fort Du Quesne, and was later appointed Collector of Excise in Berks county. He was a royalist during the Revolution, sought refuge with the British Army at New York, 1777-8, and later fled to Nova Scotia, where he died. His prop-

erty in Pennsylvania was confiscated. His family returned to Berks county, Pennsylvania, after his death.

EDWARD BIDDLE, third son of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle, entered the Provincial army at the age of sixteen, and was commissioned Ensign of Lieut. Col. Weiser's company, December 3, 1757, promoted to Lieutenant February 1, 1759, and Captain in Col. Hugh Mercer's Battalion February 24, 1760. He was at the capture of both Fort DuQuesne and Fort Niagara. He resigned from the army, and studying law, established himself at Reading. Was member of Assembly 1767-75, and Speaker of the House, 1774. He was a representative from Berks to Provincial Conventions of July 15, 1774; January 23, 1775; its representative in the first Continental Congress; Member of Committee of Safety, June 30, 1775, to July 22, 1776, and again a representative in the Assembly, 1778. An accident met with, January 23, 1775, disabled him and made him an invalid for life, and though he lived for nearly five years later, the patriot cause was deprived of the ardent and intelligent service he had rendered it at the outset. He died at the residence of his daughter Catharine, wife of George Lux, Baltimore, Maryland, September 5, 1779. His last public service being as one of a committee of four appointed February 5, 1779, to bring in a bill for abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania. He married, 1761, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ross, Esq., and they had issue:—

Catharine, m. George Lux, of Baltimore;

Abigail, m. Dr. Falls, of Maryland.

CHARLES BIDDLE, fourth surviving son of William and Mary (Scull) Biddle, born in Philadelphia December 24, 1745, was but eleven years of age at the death of his father. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to William Ball, a merchant of Philadelphia, to learn the mercantile business, but left there three years later and took to a seafaring life, his first voyage being with Capt. Robert Grant, with whom he sailed on a voyage to Spain, May 10, 1763. In the spring of 1764 he was appointed second mate of a ship built for his brother-in-law Capt. William McFunn, and sailed several trips under him to the West Indies and other points. In June, 1767, he purchased a ship with the assistance of his brother James, and sailed as captain, following the sea in that capacity until May 4, 1775. When it became evident that war with the mother country was inevitable, Capt. Biddle returned to Philadelphia, determined to cast his lot with his country, for better or for worse. He sailed in the "Chance," with Capt. John Craig, for France, for a cargo of ammunition and arms for the use of the patriot army, but returned by way of West Indies with Capt. Mason. In January, 1776, he joined Capt. Cowpertwaite's company of the "Quaker Light Infantry," and when Capt. Cowpertwaite offered his company to serve as marines on board the barges sent down the river to capture the British vessel Roebuck reported to be aground on the Brandywine shoals; though his offer was not accepted, Capt. Biddle and several others, learning that men were needed "before the mast" volunteered for that service and accompanied the expedition as ordinary seamen. In August, 1776, he went out with the "Quaker Light Infantry," marching with them to New Brunswick as acting sergeant, and receiving intelligence from Gen. Mercer that an attack was to be made on the Hessians on Staten Island, they marched to Elizabethtown Point to participate in the attack. A storm prevented

the attack, and the balance of the term of their enlistment was spent with the "Flying Camp" at the Point. Returning to Philadelphia, he sailed in the "Greyhound," for Port au Prince, but was taken with all on board by the "Antelope" and held prisoner several months. Finally effecting his escape to Jamaica, he assisted in fitting out a brig, loaded with salt for Nicola Mole, where he remained some time and then purchased a half interest in a vessel called "The Three Sisters," with Bristol Brown of Virginia, and sailed with her to North Carolina, landing at Beaufort, where he met for the first time his future wife Hannah Shepard. Loading the vessel for return to Brown, at the Mole, he set out for Philadelphia by way of Portsmouth and Baltimore, arriving at Philadelphia, June, 1777, and finding his mother and family had removed to Reading, visited them there. On July 1, 1777, he set off again for Charleston, South Carolina, to visit his brother Nicholas, in command of the unfortunate "Randolph," in which he lost his life some months later. After spending some time with his brother he went to Beaufort to rejoin the "Three Sisters," but, learning that she had been captured by the British, returned to Philadelphia. He was at Baltimore when the British fleet appeared in the bay on its way to Philadelphia. After a short time spent in Reading he returned to Philadelphia, and entered on board an armed brig, and after the battle of Brandywine, sailed up the Delaware with a large number of fugitives from Philadelphia on board, and lay for some time near Bordentown. The day after the battle of Germantown he again went to Reading and after two days spent with the army, went to Charleston, and was appointed to the command of the "Volunteer", which was to sail with the "Randolph", under the command of his brother Nicholas, to attack two British frigates off the bar. Delay in manning the "Volunteer" induced him to volunteer on board the "Randolph" for the expedition, but the frigates having sailed away before the expedition got started, Charles Biddle returned to Newbern to take command of a vessel called the "Cornelia," then being fitted out. While manning the "Cornelia" and drilling the men for service on her, he heard of the loss of the "Randolph" and the death of his distinguished brother Nicholas. Sailed with the "Cornelia", September, 1778, and returned to Beaufort with her November, 1778. Was married there, November 25, 1778, to Hannah Shepard, and made his home at Newbern and Beaufort until June 1, 1780, his eldest son Nicholas, who died in infancy, being born there October, 1779. He made one trip to sea in August, 1779, but the greater part of a year and a half was spent at Newbern, where he took an active part in the organization of the militia for defense of the coast and in the erection of fortifications. He was elected to General Assembly of North Carolina and took an active part in that body. He left Newbern on June 1, 1780, for Philadelphia, intending to return in five or six months, but remained in Pennsylvania the remainder of his life. After spending the summer at Reading, he went to sea again on November 15, 1781, with his old shipmate Capt. Decatur, but was captured, off the capes of Virginia, by the British brig "Chatham," and being exchanged soon after, returned to Philadelphia, January 31, 1782. The next two years were occupied with various sea ventures, and in October, 1784, he was elected a member of Supreme Executive Council, and a year later was elected Vice-president of the Council, and Benjamin Franklin, then just returned from France, was elected president, but, seldom attending, Capt. Biddle was during the next two years, for the greater part of the time, presiding officer of

the Council and therefore acting chief executive of the State of Pennsylvania. During the second year of this service he met with an injury, and not being able to leave his house, the Council met at his home. In October, 1787, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Berks county, but being appointed October 23, 1787, Clerk of Supreme Executive Council, resigned from the Legislature without taking his seat, and served as clerk of Council until that body ceased to exist under the new Constitution. On February 1, 1791, he was commissioned Prothonotary of Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, succeeding his brother James, who was then made President Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Capt. Biddle served as Prothonotary until 1809, the following year was elected a member of the State Senate and served several terms. He was appointed by the President in 1812 to sign the treasury notes issued by the government. He was a member of State Board of Property, 1784-6, and Vice-president of the board the latter year. He was an original member of Society of Cincinnati, and was its treasurer in 1811. He was elected a director of Bank of Pennsylvania, 1793, and served many years. In 1799, during the French agitation, he assisted in organization of a militia company for preservation of order at home, and took an active part in all matters pertaining to the best interests of the city. Capt. Charles Biddle was an intimate friend of Col. Aaron Burr, and while the Colonel was under a cloud by reason of the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel, he spent some time at the house of Capt. Biddle, in Philadelphia. Burr made an effort to interest Capt. Biddle in his Mississippi enterprise, but failed, though Capt. Biddle always believed in the sincerity of his motives. He died at his home on Chestnut street near Eleventh, April 4, 1821, and was buried at Christ Church.

Issue of Charles and Hannah (Shepard) Biddle:—

Nicholas, b. Newbern, N. C., Oct. 1779, d. inf.;

William Shepard Biddle, b. Philadelphia Feb. 21, 1781, d. May 30, 1835, m. first, Circe Deronera, and second, Elizabeth B. Keating, nee Hopkinson. Graduated univ. of Pa. 1797. Prominent lawyer of Phila.

JAMES BIDDLE, b. Feb. 18, 1783, d. unm. October 1848; of whom later.

Edward Biddle, b. 1784, appointed midshipman U. S. N., Feb. 14, 1800; d. on Frigate "President," Nov. 14, 1800.

NICHOLAS, b. January 8, 1786, d. 1844, m. Jane Craig, of whom presently;

Charles, b. 1787, d. 1836; business man in Phila. until 1826; admitted to bar at Nashville, Tenn., 1827. Sent to Isthmus of Panama by Pres. Jackson, 1835, to report on feasible route for railroad and canal across isthmus, and obtained concessions for former. M. 1808, Anna H. Stokes. Son James S. Biddle, entered U. S. N. as midshipman, Dec. 18, 1833; passed midshipman, July 2, 1839; Lieut. Aug. 29, 1834; resigned Sept. 25, 1856, m. Meta Craig Biddle, dau. of his uncle Nicholas Biddle;

A dau. b. 1788, d. 1789, at age of 15 months.

Thomas, b. 1790, commissioned Capt. Infantry, April 9, 1812; under Col. Zebulon Pike; transferred to 2d Artillery July 6, 1812; Corps Artillery, May 12, 1814, wounded at Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, and breveted Major for gallant and meritorious service, Aug. 15, 1814; transferred to Rifle Regiment, Jan. 7, 1820; commissioned Major P. M. Aug. 7, 1820; killed in duel with Spencer Pettis, M. C., Aug. 29, 1831. M. Ann Mullanphy; no issue;

John, b. 1792, d. Aug. 21, 1859, at Detroit, Michigan. Commissioned 2d Lieut. 3rd Artillery, U. S. A., July 6, 1812; 1st Lieut. March 13, 1813; transferred to Corps Artillery, May 17, 1815; Major, A. I. G., June 18, 1817, disbanded June 1, 1821. Delegate to Congress from Michigan, 1829-31; president of convention which adopted first constitution of State. M. Eliza Bradish and had Margaretta, wife Gen. Andrew Porter, U. S. A.; William, James, and Edward J. Biddle.

Richard, b. 1796, d. Pittsburg, 1847, m. Ann Anderson. Eminent member Pittsburg Bar; member of Congress, 1837-41; author of "Life of Sebastian Cabot."

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, fourth surviving son of Charles and Hannah (Shepard) Biddle, born at Philadelphia January 8, 1786, was of much more than ordinary intellectual ability. At the age of thirteen years he had completed a course of study at University of Pennsylvania, and entered Princeton University, where he took his degree in his fifteenth year, dividing first honors with a much older class-mate. He studied law in Philadelphia three years and being too young to gain admission to the Bar, went, in 1804, to Europe as secretary to Gen. Armstrong, United States Minister to Court of France, and was present at the coronation of Napoleon at Paris. He attended to the details of the Louisiana purchase and later, leaving the legation, traveled through the greater part of Europe, adding to his classical accomplishments a thorough mastery of the modern languages of Europe. Arriving in England, he became secretary to James Monroe, then Minister at London, and remained there until 1807, when he returned to Philadelphia and took up the practice of law. He also devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, becoming associated with Joseph Dennie in the editorship of the *Portfolio*, 1811, and writing a number of critical essays, biographies, essays on the fine arts, and occasional verses; among his poetical productions being "An Ode to Bogle", the subject of which was an eccentric waiter and undertaker of Philadelphia. He prepared the original journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition, from narrative and notes of the eminent explorers. He was elected to Pennsylvania Legislature, 1810, and took an active part in the legislation of that session. He declined a re-election in the following year, married Jane, daughter of Capt. John Craig, and took up his country residence in Bucks county on land inherited by his wife, which he named Andalusia, though also maintaining a city residence. He was elected to State Senate during second war with England, gave zealous and prompt support to measures for carrying the war to a successful issue, and was one of the earliest advocates of popular education. He prepared the reply to the address of the Hartford Convention, his elaborate report, adopted by the Legislature, being one of the State papers that have attracted universal attention. He was a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, 1818-20, but was defeated at the polls. In 1819, he was appointed by President Monroe a government director of Bank of the United States, was elected its president in 1823, and took a very prominent part in its affairs until it was closed in 1836, by President Jackson's refusal to renew the charter. He was the first president of its successor, chartered by the state of Pennsylvania, called United States Bank, and served until 1839, when he resigned, and retired to his country seat at Andalusia. He was also appointed by President Monroe under an Act of Congress, to collate the laws of foreign countries in reference to commerce, money, weights and measures, etc., and prepared an octavo volume known as the "Commercial Digest." In matters of internal improvement and commerce he was one of the most far-seeing statesmen of his age. He took an active interest in agriculture and horticulture, after locating at his country seat "Andalusia" in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the banks of the Delaware, which was his permanent residence from 1821 until his death. He was president of Agricultural Society of Philadelphia many years, and devoted much attention to the improvement of the country residence inherited by his wife, improving the fine old Colonial mansion, and embellishing the extensive grounds surrounding it by the propagation of rare plants and trees. He was first to introduce the breeding of Alderney

cattle, and greatly encouraged the cultivation of the grape, then a new industry in Pennsylvania. Here in his beautiful country retreat, Nicholas Biddle courted the muse, cultivated his fine literary tastes, and gave much attention to the encouragement of commerce and of internal improvements. Brilliant in his conception of ideas for the improvement and elevation of his race, and fearless in their advocacy, he left his impress on the community in which he lived. Charles J. Ingersoll, his political opponent, says of him, "Nicholas Biddle was as iron-nerved as his great antagonist, Andrew Jackson, loved his country not less—and money as little." One of his favorite hobbies was Greek architecture, and he is quoted as saying that there were "but two truths in this world, the Bible and Greek architecture." He added to the "Andalusia" mansion the beautiful Doric portico that still adorns it, and his influence was exerted for the adoption of that style for public buildings, and Girard College, modelled after "Andalusia", is a sample of his efforts. His ideas on many subjects, were far in advance of his age, and were not fully appreciated during his life time. Gov. Packer later wrote of him: "Whatever may be said of Nicholas Biddle as a politician, or a financier, all agree that on questions of internal improvement and commerce he was one of the most sagacious and far-seeing statesmen of the Union. His fault was, if fault it be, that he was twenty years in advance of the age in which he lived."

Nicholas Biddle died at Andalusia February 27, 1844, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife survived him.

Issue of Nicholas and Jane (Craig) Biddle:—

Edward Biddle, m. Jane M. (Sarmiento) Craig, and had issue:—

Edith Biddle, m. ——— Van Rensselaer;

Frances Biddle;

Agnes Biddle, m. ——— Ward;

Edward Biddle, m. Emily Drexel;

Mildred Biddle.

Charles John Biddle, d. Sept. 28, 1873; commissioned Captain in the U. S. A. Feb. 16, 1847; served with distinction during the Mexican War, being made Major by brevet, Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Chapultepec". His regiment was disbanded Aug. 29, 1848. He was commissioned Colonel of 13th Regiment, United States Volunteers, June 21, 1861, but resigned his commission Dec. 11, 1861, having been elected to the United States Congress, in which he served one term. M. Emma Mather, of a prominent Phila. county family, and they had issue:

Emma Biddle, m. Thomas F. Dixon;

Charles Biddle, m. Letitia Glenn;

John Craig Biddle, m. Delia Sturgess, and had one dau., Delia Biddle;

Adele Biddle, b. June 15, 1864; m. April 23, 1884, Samuel H. Thomas, of Phila., b. 1853;

Dillon Biddle;

Alexander Mercer Biddle, m. Harriet Fox, and had issue:—

Harriet Biddle;

Mercer Biddle;

Sydney Biddle;

Katharine Biddle.

HON. CRAIG BIDDLE, b. Jan. 10, 1823; of whom presently;

Meta Craig Biddle, m. her cousin, Capt. James S. Biddle, of the U. S. N., son of Charles Biddle, (1787-1836), brother of Nicholas, by his wife Anna H. Stokes. They had issue:—

Jane Craig Biddle;

Nicholas Biddle; m. Eliza I. Butler.

Adele Biddle;

Jane Biddle.

HON. CRAIG BIDDLE, youngest son of Nicholas Biddle by his wife Jane Craig, was born in Philadelphia January 10, 1823. He received his preliminary education under private tutors and entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, from which he graduated with degree of A. M., 1841, and from which institution he later received the honorary degree of LL.D. He studied law in Philadelphia, was admitted to the Bar 1844, and practiced in that city until his elevation to the bench, 1875. As a lawyer he was conservative and unostentatious, and he enjoyed the reputation of a safe and learned counsellor, and a logical and successful advocate. He took little part in public affairs in early life, serving one term in General Assembly, 1849. At the outbreak of hostilities, between the States in 1861, he entered the service as a member of the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, with the rank of Major, and served with him in the Shenandoah campaign of 1861. He was later a member of the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, assisting in the organization of new regiments, and 1863, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion by Lee's army, he went out in an Emergency Company for State defence, as a private.

In 1875, he was appointed Judge of Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, to fill a vacancy, in the fall of the same year was nominated and elected to the same position for the full term of ten years, and was unanimously re-elected in 1885, and 1895, filling the position of presiding Judge of that Court until his resignation in 1907, to accept the position of Prothonotary of Courts of Philadelphia, which position he still fills. Judge Biddle, like his distinguished father, served many years as President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and took active interest in its proceedings. He has been many years one of the active members of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he is vice-president, and has been the vice-president of the Princeton Club several years, and President of the Rittenhouse Club since 1891.

CAPT. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ninth child, and fifth surviving son, of William Biddle (who came to Philadelphia from New Jersey 1730, and died there 1756) by his wife Mary Scull, was born in Philadelphia September 10, 1750, and was therefore but six years of age at the death of his father. At the age of thirteen years he shipped on board a trading vessel at Philadelphia, and thereafter followed the sea, until his tragic death in the service of his country, on the "Randolph", March 7, 1778. After several voyages on trading vessels sailing from the port of Philadelphia, then one of the most important maritime ports in the Colonies; and after being several times shipwrecked, young Biddle went to England and became a midshipman on board a British Sloop-of-war, commanded by Capt., afterwards Admiral, Sterling; and subsequently was transferred to a vessel in the command of the Hon. Capt. Phipps, which was sent northward, where he first met Horatio Nelson, a volunteer like himself; and both were made coxswain, 1773.

When an armed conflict between the mother country and the American Colonies became imminent, in 1775, Nicholas Biddle returned to Philadelphia with the determination to enter the service and share the fortunes of his native country in weal or woe. He was placed in command of a galley called the "Franklin," one of the first armed vessels fitted out by the sub-committee of the Committee of Safety, viz., Owen Biddle, (first cousin of Capt. Nicholas) and Robert White; for the defense of the Delaware. He was commissioned Captain

of the "Franklin", August 1, 1775. Service in this fleet proving too monotonous for Capt. Biddle, he resigned December 9, 1775, and two weeks later, was appointed, by resolution of Congress, Captain of the "Andrea Doria", a little brig of fourteen guns, and with the squadron of Commodore Hopkins, sailed from Delaware Bay, February 17, 1776, on an expedition against New Providence. Capt. Biddle at once showed special valor and skill in the command of his vessel, the little brig succeeding in capturing two armed transports loaded with soldiers, and made so many prizes of merchant ships, that he returned to the Delaware with but five of his original crew, the others having been put in charge of the prizes captured, and their places filled from the crews of the captured vessels. Capt. Biddle was made captain of the "Randolph," sailed with that vessel for the Carolina coast, February 1777, and remained in that vicinity in charge of the naval operations there, until the "Randolph" was blown up in an attack on the British ship "Yarmouth" March 7, 1778.

Capt. Biddle was an able and intrepid commander and a skilled navigator, and would have inevitably attained high rank had he been spared. He died single, having, at the time of his tragic death, been engaged to marry a lady of Charleston, South Carolina. His naval career, though short, was very brilliant, and his services were highly appreciated by Congress.

COMMODORE JAMES BIDDLE, another naval hero of the Biddle family of Philadelphia, was a nephew of Capt. Nicholas, being the second surviving son of Hon. Charles Biddle by his wife Hannah Shepard. He was born in Philadelphia, February 18, 1783, and left University of Pennsylvania to accept appointment of midshipman, with his brother Edward, under Commodore Truxton, September 1800. He went to the Mediterranean under Commodore Murray, 1802, in the "Constitution", and was later transferred to the "Philadelphia", Capt. Bainbridge, which on October 31, 1803, ran upon a bar on the coast of Tripoli, and all on board were captured by the Moors, and held in captivity until January, 1805. He was made First Lieutenant of the "Wasp". Capt. Jacob Jones, and October 18, 1812, led the boarders from that vessel when she captured the "Frolic", and received medal from Congress for his gallant services and a sword from his native State, and was promoted to Master Commandant, and placed in charge of a flotilla of boats to defend the Delaware, and later to the command of the "Hornet", with which he became blockaded at New London, and was ordered to dismantle his ship, to avoid capture; he, however, begged permission to run the blockade and succeeded in doing so on November 18, 1814.

He joined the East India Squadron, March 22, 1815, and in the capture of the "Penguin", in a battle fought after the treaty of peace was signed, was treacherously shot in the neck by the British crew after they had offered to surrender. At the close of the war he returned to the United States and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and at three different periods held commands in South American waters. In 1817 he took possession of the newly acquired territory of Oregon. In 1826 he signed the commercial treaty with Turkey. 1838-1842, he held the position of Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. In 1845, he commanded the East India squadron, and exchanged the ratifications of the first treaty with China, as United States Commissioner to that country. During the Mexican War he took command of the Pacific naval force, having long since

been promoted to the rank of Commodore. He returned to Philadelphia in March, 1848, and died there October 1, 1848. He was never married.

JOHN BIDDLE, son of William and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle, born at the ancestral home of the family, "Mount Hope", New Jersey, 1707, left there with his brother William, (whose descendants are traced in the preceding pages), in 1730, and located in Philadelphia, where he was a successful business man many years. He married, March 3, 1736, Sarah, daughter of Owen Owen, a wealthy farmer in the present limits of Montgomery county, a descendant of the family of Owen of Dolly Sene, Wales, one of the most ancient in Great Britain, whose ancestry and descendants of the name are noted in another part of this volume.

Issue of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle:—

OWEN, b. in Phila. in 1737, d. March 10, 1799, m. Sept. 29, 1760, Sarah Parke; of whom presently;

CLEMENT, b. Phila., May 10, 1740, d. July 14, 1814, m. (first) Mary Richardson, and (second) Rebecca Cornell; of whom later;

Ann, m. Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. A.;

Sarah, m. (first) James Penrose; (second) John Shaw; (third) Rudolph Tellier;

Lydia, m. Dr. James Hutchinson, b. Bucks county; Surgeon in Revolutionary War and later distinguished physician in Phila.

OWEN BIDDLE, eldest child of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle, born at the old Biddle residence, Market street, 1737, on arriving at manhood engaged in the clock and watch-making business in Philadelphia, and later entered into the shipping and importing business with his brother Clement. He was a man of high scholastic attainments. He joined early in life the "Junto", which was a continuation of the literary circle founded by Dr. Franklin, and, 1763, was appointed with Isaac Paschall to revise the laws of the society, which then adopted the name of the "American Society for the Promoting and Propagation of Useful Knowledge", which fused with the American Philosophical Society, 1768, and of which he was one of the most distinguished members, among whom were his brother Clement Biddle, Edmund Physick, Isaac and Moses Bertram, Nicholas Waln, and David Rittenhouse. At the time of the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769, Owen Biddle was assigned to the observatory at Cape Henlopen, and his observations were favorably commented upon by the most noted astronomers of Europe and America. He also conducted observations of the eclipse of the sun, June 24, 1778. He was elected one of the curators of the Philosophical Society, January 5, 1770; one of its secretaries, January 1, 1773; delivered the annual oration, March 2, 1781, and was elected one of the councillors, January 4, 1782. He was an original member of the Company for Encouraging the Culture of Silk in America, 1770.

He was from the first an ardent patriot in opposition to the oppressive measures of the mother country. Both he and his brother Clement were among the earliest signers of the Non-importation Agreement of 1765, he was a delegate to Provincial Conference held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, became a most active member of Committee of Safety, and one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of July and September, 1776, which framed the constitution under which Pennsylvania was governed from that date until 1790. He had charge of the publication of the Declaration of Independence in the counties of Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton. Became a member of first Board of War, March 13, 1777, and was a member of Council of Safety, organized the



William Penn

same date. On July 6, 1775, he was one of the Committee appointed by Committee of Safety, of which he was a member, to superintend the construction of armed boats and obstructions for the defense of the Delaware, and on July 14, 1775, was ordered to secure four tons of grape shot in possession of the city. On August 31, 1775, he was directed to procure a seal for the Board of War, "the size of a Dollar with a Cap of Liberty, and the motto 'This is my right and I will defend it.'" He was constantly on committees to procure ammunition, stores and clothing for the use of the army in the field, and in this work co-operated with his brother Clement who had actively entered the ranks and was Deputy Commissioner of Forage and Supplies for the Pennsylvania Militia. He was one of the eighty merchants who became personally responsible for 260,000 pounds of supplies for the army. He was appointed, February 11, 1782, to run the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, which settled the long standing dispute on that question with Virginia. In his ardent support of the rights of his countrymen, his financial interest, largely centered in the foreign, West India and Coast trade, was completely wrecked. Three of his vessels being captured and destroyed with their cargoes, he made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, January 8, 1783, but his assets proved more than sufficient to pay his debts and left him a small surplus. He had been disowned by the Society of Friends for his activity in warlike measures, and, 1781, was one of the organizers of the society of "Free Quakers", with about one hundred others. However, on May 30, 1783, he sought re-instatement in the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting and again became one of its active members. He took a prominent part in educational matters and was one of the first to agitate the question of establishing a boarding school for instruction in the higher branches; which led to the establishing of Westtown Boarding School in Chester county, under the care of Friends, and he was one of the first committee in charge of the school, October 3, 1794, and served until his death, March 10, 1799. He had married, September 29, 1760, Sarah Parke, born Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1742, died August 16, 1794, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Edge) Parke, and granddaughter of Thomas Parke, born in Ireland, 1660, who with the greater part of his family came to Pennsylvania in 1724.

Thomas Parke Sr., a member of the Society of Friends, was living in 1720, at either Ballilean, Blaughmoor, or Coolis Nachtah, Ireland, (being a landholder in all three places) with wife Rebecca and ten children, seven of whom accompanied him to America. They embarked from Dublin, Ireland, May 21, 1724, in ship "Sizargh", of White Haven, and arrived in the Delaware at Chester, August 21, 1724. After remaining about three months at Chester, he purchased 500 acres of land in East Caln township, Chester county, and removed thereon. He was an elder of Caln Meeting and active in their affairs. He died 1mo. 31, 1738, and his widow survived him about twelve years.

Issue of Thomas and Rebecca Parke:—

- Mary, b. July 18, 1693, m. Thomas Valentine, and preceded her parents to Pennsylvania;
- Robert, b. Jan. 23, 1695, a storekeeper at Dublin, 1720-1, accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, and d. unm. Feb. 9, 1737;
- Susanna, b. Oct. 22, 1696, remained in Ireland;
- Rebecca, b. Nov. 22, 1698-9, m. Hugh Stalker;
- Rachel, b. Oct. 26, 1700, m. John Robison;

Jean, b. Feb. 6, 1703, d. Feb. 12, 1705, and is bur. at the Friends' burying ground at Ballikaely, Ireland;

THOMAS, b. Jan. 13, 1704-5, m. April 26, 1739, Jane Edge, was a farmer in Chester county, d. there, Oct. 17, 1758;

Abel, b. Dec. 22, 1706, d. July 1757, m. Deborah —;

Jonathan, b. Feb. 18, 1709, m. Deborah Taylor;

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 5, 1710, d. April 16, 1746, m. John Jackson.

Issue of Thomas Jr. and Jane (Edge) Parke:—

Robert, b. 1740, m. Oct. 18, 1770, Ann Edge; d. Oct. 14, 1777,

Sarah, b. March 29, 1742, d. Aug. 16, 1794, m. Owen Biddle;

Rebecca, b. 1744, m. William Webb, a ship builder;

Hannah, b. 1747, m. Benjamin Poultney;

Thomas, b. Aug. 6, 1749, became a distinguished physician of Phila. Was one of the founders of the Phila. College of Physicians, m. Rachel Pemberton;

James, d. inf.;

Jacob, d. unm. March 10, 1877.

Owen Biddle and his family resided during the Revolution at "Peel Hall," occupying the present site of Girard College. His wife failing in health, removed to the place of her nativity at Downington, Chester county, where she died 1794.

Issue of Owen and Sarah (Parke) Biddle:—

Jane, b. July 29, 1761, d. Sept. 28, 1793, unm.;

JOHN, b. Oct. 2, 1763, d. Aug. 16, 1815, m. Sept. 15, 1796, Elizabeth Canby, of whom presently;

Rebecca Owen, b. Jan. 26, 1766, m. 1796, Peter Thompson;

Sarah, b. Jan. 19, 1767, d. Sept. 1795, unm.;

Tacy, b. April 8, 1770, d. March 3, 1778;

Thomas, b. Nov. 13, 1772, d. Dec. 17, 1773;

Owen, b. April 28, 1774, d. May 25, 1806, m. Elizabeth Rowan;

Robert, b. March 3, 1776, d. July 15, 1777;

CLEMENT, b. Aug. 6, 1778, m. 1810, Mary Canby; (second) 1851, Sarah (Morris) Tyson; d. Feb. 10, 1856; of whom presently;

Anne, b. July 23, 1780, m. John Tatum.

JOHN BIDDLE, eldest son of Owen and Sarah (Parke) Biddle, born in Philadelphia October 3, 1763, was an apothecary and druggist, and died August 16, 1815. He married, September 15, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby, of Wilmington, Delaware, granddaughter of Oliver Canby, the pioneer miller of Wilmington, by his wife Elizabeth Shipley, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Canby, the eminent Friend of Bucks county, many years a member of Provincial Assembly, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Evan Olver, who came from Wales and settled in Philadelphia county. Elizabeth (Canby) Biddle died in Philadelphia, April 26, 1832.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Canby) Biddle:—

Samuel Canby Biddle, b. June 10, 1797, d. unm. Feb. 14, 1826;

Sarah Biddle, b. Feb. 28, 1799, d. Jan. 22, 1879;

Joseph Biddle, b. Jan. 26, 1801, d. Aug. 26, 1835, m. April 27, 1831, Ann P. Hopkins; they had issue:—

Elizabeth M. Biddle, m. April 17, 1866, Matthew Baird, and d. July 9, 1871.

Joseph Biddle, Jr., d. s. p., Sept. 23, 1865.

James Canby Biddle, b. Dec. 23, 1802, d. March 31, 1841; m. April 27, 1828, Sallie —, b. in Phila., May 9, 1803, d. there April 3, 1828, dau. of Henry Sandwith Drinker, of Phila., and of "Drinker's Folly", Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pa., by his wife Hannah, dau. of James Smith, of Burlington, N. J., by his wife Esther Hewlings; and granddaughter of Hon. John Smith, of Phila. and Burlington, N. J., by his wife Hannah, youngest dau. of James Logan, Proprietary Secretary, etc. On the paternal side Mrs. Biddle was descended from John Drinker, and his wife Ruth Balch, (whose father Benjamin Balch, was the first white child born in Massachusetts Bay Colony) who came to Phila. from Beverly, Mass., where Philip Drinker, from Exeter, England, the grandfather of John, had settled with his family in 1635.

James Canby Biddle went to Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., as agent of the Drinker estate.

Issue of James C. and Sallie (Drinker) Biddle:—

Elizabeth Hannah Biddle, b. March 11, 1830, d. July 19, 1881, m. Oct. 22, 1861,

Rev. William F. Halsey, rector of St. David's Radnor, 1866-1882;

Henry Drinker Biddle, b. July 17, 1831;

Emily Biddle, b. March 29, 1833, d. Aug. 16, 1834;

Hetty Drinker Biddle, b. Oct. 31, 1834;

Frances Garrett Biddle, b. Dec. 16, 1835, d. Dec. 15, 1841;

Mary Drinker Biddle, b. July 11, 1838.

Frances Biddle, b. Nov. 29, 1803, d. Sept. 5, 1873; m. Oct. 18, 1827, Thomas C. Garrett, b. in Phila. March 30, 1805, d. there Nov. 18, 1888. Was a number of years member of firm of Garrett, Eastwick & Harrison, machine manufacturers in Phila.; later, with his father Philip C. Garrett, the founder of the watch and jewelry business, since close of the Civil War carried on by their successors, Bailey, Banks & Biddle. Philip C. and John B. Garrett, sons of Thomas C. and Frances (Biddle) Garrett, composed the prominent manufacturing firm of P. C. & J. B. Garrett, succeeded in 1873, by firm of Philip C. Garrett & Co. Philip C. Garrett, elder of the brothers, has been many years prominently identified with numerous business and financial institutions of Phila., as well as with leading philanthropic and charitable institutions of the city;

WILLIAM BIDDLE, b. May 17, 1806, d. June 7, 1887; m. May 8, 1828, Elizabeth Cresson Garrett; of whom presently;

Edward C. Biddle, b. Jan. 5, 1808, m. May 14, 1832, Hetty H. Foster; founder of firm of E. C. & J. B. Biddle, publishers and booksellers—later Key, Mielke & Biddle, and E. C. Biddle & Co.; 1857-1884 president West Moreland Coal Co.; many years a director of Northern Central R. R. Co., and a director and controller of public schools of Phila.;

Margaret Biddle, b. June 8, 1810, d. Sept. 25, 1810.

Rebecca, b. Jan. 8, 1812; m. Oct. 14, 1851, Alfred Cope of firm of Henry & Alfred Cope, proprietors of a line of Packet ships plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool;

John Biddle, b. June 28, 1814, d. Oct. 19, 1884; m. Dec. 15, 1852, Mary B. Foster; in early life agent at Calcutta of firm of Foster & Chapman; 1841 became member of firm of E. C. & J. Biddle; several years secretary of Board of Managers of House of Refuge; 1859-1884 president of Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co.; one of founders of night schools in Philadelphia;

OWEN BIDDLE, second surviving son of Owen and Sarah (Parke) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1774, died there May 25, 1806, was an architect and builder, and designed and built the first permanent bridge over the Schuylkill at Market street. He was author of the "Young Carpenter's Assistant", designed for the instruction of young mechanics in the art of building, published in 1805. He married in 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Jackson) Rowan, who after his decease married(second) John Broadbent, from Yorkshire, England, and had five children by him. She died November 26, 1832.

Issue of Owen and Elizabeth (Rowan) Biddle:—

John Rowan Biddle, b. Feb. 15, 1799, d. Oct. 26, 1854; m. Nov. 21, 1821, Jane Marsh;

Anne Biddle, b. Jan. 2, 1801, d. Nov. 30, 1850;

Rebecca Biddle, b. Aug. 30, 1802, d. March 25, 1804;

Owen Biddle, b. July 21, 1804, d. Oct. 19, 1884, m. (first), March 4, 1831, Mary Ann Thompson; (second), June 15, 1851, Sarah Lavery;
Elizabeth Biddle, b. May 6, 1806, d. July 17, 1833.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, youngest son of the distinguished patriot Owen Biddle, by his wife Sarah Parke, born in "Peel Hall", on the present site of Girard College, Philadelphia, August 6, 1778, was educated in Philadelphia, and on the completion of his education, being threatened with a pulmonary disease, he made several voyages to the West Indies and South America 1800-05. Having entirely regained his health, he returned home, and in 1807, engaged in the sugar-refining business for twenty-five years. Clement Biddle was a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, of which he was an Overseer and Elder for many years prior to his death. He was one of the active promoters of Friend's Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, first institution of its kind in America, and served as its clerk until the division of the Society of Friends disrupted its management, and its control passed into the hands of the Orthodox branch. He took an active interest in the philanthropic and educational enterprises instituted and supported by Friends, until his death, February 10, 1856.

Clement Biddle married, November 2, 1810, Mary Canby, born at Wilmington, Delaware, February 11, 1780, died in Philadelphia, April 12, 1849; daughter of William and Martha (Marriott) Canby of Wilmington, and granddaughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby; first cousin to Elizabeth Canby, who had married his elder brother John Biddle. He married (second), 1851, Sarah Saunders (Morris) Tyson, born in Philadelphia November 22, 1790, died there, February 26, 1883, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Marshall) Morris, of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Saunders) Morris; a descendant of Anthony Morris, the pioneer merchant of Philadelphia, and widow of Elisha Tyson.

Issue of Clement and Mary (Canby) Biddle:—

Martha, b. Oct. 21, 1811; d. Jan. 25, 1833, unm.;

Robert Biddle, b. Aug. 10, 1814; founder of firm of R. & W. C. Biddle, now the Biddle Hardware Co. Many years Treasurer of Swathmore College and was succeeded by his son Charles M. Biddle, the present treasurer; m. Anna Miller;

WILLIAM CANBY BIDDLE, b. Sept. 25, 1816, d. Dec. 22, 1887; m. Feb. 21, 1838, Rachel Miller, b. Oct. 11, 1818;

Henry Biddle, d. young;

CLEMENT BIDDLE, b. Nov. 17, 1819; m. (first) Susan T. Walton; (second) Susan W. Cadwalader;

Anne Biddle, b. Nov. 18, 1822.

WILLIAM CANBY BIDDLE, second son of Clement and Mary (Canby) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1816, was educated in Friends' schools of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and was with his elder brother Robert Biddle, founder of the firm of R. & W. C. Biddle, now the Biddle Hardware Company, with which one of the sons and two of the grandsons of Robert Biddle are still associated. William Canby Biddle was known in business circles as a man of business ability, energy, and integrity. He was an influential member of Society of Friends, and a promoter and supporter of Swathmore College, of which he was many years a trustee. He was also one of the managers of Preston Retreat, and associated



Mr. Canby Biddle

with other philanthropic and charitable institutions. He married, February 21, 1838, Rachel, born October 11, 1818, died October 7, 1892, daughter of Daniel L. and Hannah (Nicholson) Miller. William Canby Biddle died December 22, 1887.

Issue of William Canby and Rachel (Miller) Biddle:—

Clement Miller Biddle, b. Dec. 24, 1838; m. Oct. 11, 1860, Lydia Cooper, b. Jan. 4, 1841; and they had issue:

Lucy, b. Sept. 26, 1861; m. Sept. 25, 1884, J. Reece Lewis;

William Canby Biddle, Jr., b. June 2, 1864;

Robert Biddle, Jr., b. May 31, 1867;

Caroline Cooper, b. March 13, 1871;

Lydia, b. Sept. 13, 187—;

Clement M. Jr., b. Aug. 22, 1876.

Frances Canby Biddle, b. Aug. 11, 1840; m. June 18, 1862, Clement Acton Griscom, b. March 15, 1841;

Helen Biddle, b. March 25, 1844, d. March 28, 1877; m. Sept. 17, 1866, George Brinton Thomas;

Mary, b. Dec. 17, 1849; m. Jan. 28, 1869, Howard Wood;

Hannah Nicholson, b. April 18, 1855, m. Oct. 18, 1877, Charles William, b. Nov. 22, 1851.

THE GARRETT FAMILY, from which Thomas C. Garrett, who married Frances Biddle, and Elizabeth Cresson Garrett, who married William Biddle, are descended, was founded in this country by William Garrett, or "Garrat" (as his name is spelled in the old family Bible, printed 1634, which he brought to this country with him) who came from Harby, county of Leicester, England, 1684, and settled in Upper Darby, Chester county, removing shortly prior to his death, to Philadelphia, where he died 1724. He was a son of John and Mary Garrat, born August 21, 1643, and baptized September 3 following. He became a member of the Society of Friends, and married, April 19, 1668, Ann Kirke, born March 19, 1642. They resided at Harby, 1672-84, and by deeds of lease and release, dated August 9 and 10, 1684, he and Samuel Levis, also of Harby, an account of whom and some of his descendants is given in these pages, purchased of William Penn, one thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. Both families obtained certificates from Friends at Harby, dated 5mo. (July) 20, 1684, and came to Pennsylvania the same year; Samuel Levis locating in Springfield, Chester county, and William Garrett in Upper Darby, the same county. William Garrett was a prominent member of Darby Meeting of Friends for thirty-seven years, his wife was buried there April 7, 1721, after which he removed to Philadelphia, where he died, as before stated, 1724. He was member of Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1706-7.

Issue of William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett:—

Anne, b. Feb. 4, 1668-9, at "Hosse" England, bur. at Harby, Leicestershire, Nov. 10, 1672;

Mary, b. Nov. 1670, at "Hosse" d. in Pennsylvania, January 16, 1703-4; m. Abel Noble of Warminster, Bucks county, Pa.;

SAMUEL, b. at Harby, Leicestershire, July 7, 1672, d. on the old homestead at Upper Darby, March 4, 1743-4; was elected to Provincial Assembly in the years 1714-15-17; m. 1698, Jane, b. July 13, 1678, d. Aug. 27, 1736; dau. of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, Chester county; of their descendants later.

Hannah, b. June 23, 1674; m. (first) George Emlen: (see Emlen Family) and (second) William Tidmarsh;

Sarah, b. June 23, 1676; m. Randal Croxon;

Alice, b. June 24, 1678; d. Sept. 13, 1748; m. Joseph Pennell;

William, b. Harby, Leicestershire, England, April 4, 1679, d. March 5, 1726-7, in Darby, Chester county, Pa.; m. Nov., 1709, Mary, b. at Darby, Nov. 1, 1686, d. there, Feb. 11, 1742-3, dau. of John and Elinor (Dolby) Smith, of Darby, who came from Leicestershire in 1684, and both of whom were ministers of Society of Friends.

Isaac, second son of William and Mary (Smith) Garrett, b. Oct. 19, 1714, d. in Birmingham, Chester county, Jan. 19, 1793; m. (first), 1742, Elizabeth Hatton; (second) 1757, Agnes Lewis, and was for a time resident in Philadelphia; was great grandfather of Edwin Thatcher Garrett, and Casper S. Garrett and Sylvester Garrett, composing at different periods firm of commission merchants of C. S. & E. T. Garrett, C. S. Garrett & Bro. and C. S. Garrett & Son. The latter firm also owned and operated the Keystone Paper Mill, and the Marley Paper Mill, in Chester county, with store and offices in Philadelphia; and both Casper S. Garrett and his son and successor, William Garrett, have been prominently identified with the business and financial institutions of the city;

Thomas, b. Harby, Leicestershire, Jan., 1681-2; d. Chester county, Pa., Feb. 1716-17; m. Rebecca Vernon;

John Garrett, the only child of William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett to be b. in Pennsylvania was b. at Darby, March 22, 1685-6, d. unm. Oct. 21, 1713.

Issue of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, of Upper Darby:—

Mary, b. June 7, 1699, m. (first) Thomas Oldman; (second) Obadiah Eldridge;

Joseph, b. April 25, 1701; m. April 25, 1722, Mary Sharpless, and settled in Goshen, Chester county, where he was a farmer and weaver. D. about 1770, leaving three sons and three daughters;

Hannah, b. Sept. 17, 1704; m. 1728, William Lewis;

Samuel, b. Oct. 22, 1708, d. Jan. 29, 1747; m. 1731, Sarah Hibberd, who after his death, became the second wife of Amos Yarnall;

NATHAN, b. Feb. 13, 1711-12, d. Sept. 16, 1802; m. Ann Knowles; of whom presently;

James, b. June 17, 1714, d. Aug. 13, 1736, unm.;

Thomas, b. Dec. 26, 1717, d. March 16, 1748-9; m. Rebecca Sykes;

Jane, b. June 20, 1719, m. Jacob Hibberd.

NATHAN GARRETT, son of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, and grandson of William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett, born in Darby February 13, 1711-2, was the owner of 200 acres of land in Upper Darby, on which he resided until his death, September 16, 1802. He married, 1739, Ann, born 1710, died 1787, daughter of John and Ann (Paul) Knowles of Oxford, Philadelphia county; and they were parents of five children, viz.:—

Hannah, b. 1740, d. 1746;

Jane, b. July 12, 1742; m. 1765, David Jones;

Nathan, b. May 18, 1745, d. April 9, 1827; m. first, June 9, 1768, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. John Sellers of Phila., and Darby, by his wife Ann Gibson; and second, July 6, 1780, Hannah Rhoads; third, June 26, 1799, Elizabeth (Davis) Dunn;

THOMAS, b. March 9, 1749-50, d. Aug. 24, 1839; of whom presently;

Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1752; m. May 24, 1770, Henry Paschall.

THOMAS GARRETT, youngest son of Nathan and Ann Knowles Garrett; married, first, at Springfield Meeting, November 18, 1773, Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Levis of Springfield, who died August 11, 1776, leaving one son, Samuel Garrett, born July 19, 1775, who married Hannah Davis. Thomas Garrett married (second), at Darby Meeting, April 15, 1779, Sarah Price, born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, June 30, 1759, died at Darby, May 30, 1839, daughter of Philip Price of Kingsessing, by his wife Hannah Bonsal, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Fisher) Bonsal and granddaughter of Richard and Mary Bonsal, who came from Derbyshire, England, 1682, and settled at Kingsessing. Philip Price, the grandfather of the above named Philip, was born in Wales, 1623,

came to Pennsylvania with the first Welsh Colony, and settled on the borders of the Welsh Tract in Haverford township, where he died 1720-1. His son Isaac, also born in Wales, married, March 4, 1696-7, Susanna Shoemaker, born in Cresham, Germany, daughter of George and Susanna Shoemaker, and accompanied her widowed mother to Pennsylvania in the "Jefferies", 1685; and settled in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, where Isaac Price died, February, 1706-7. Isaac Price Jr., son of Isaac and Susanna, born 1705, died 1738, married Margaret, born October 17, 1700, daughter of Henry Lewis, member of Colonial Assembly, 1715-1718, by his wife Mary, daughter Robert Taylor, who came from Cheshire, England, in the "Endeavor," 1683; and granddaughter of Henry and Margaret Lewis, who came from Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, Wales, 1682, and settled in Philadelphia county; Henry Lewis being a member of the first Grand Jury drawn for Philadelphia county.

Philip Price, only surviving child of Isaac and Margaret (Lewis) Price, born at Plymouth, Philadelphia county, January 5, 1730-1, married Hannah Bonsal, May 13, 1752, and they settled on the Bonsal homestead in Kingsessing, where they resided half a century, Mrs. Price dying May 17, 1802, and Philip, September 17, 1811. Their home was the headquarters of Gen. William Howe for two weeks, December, 1777. They were parents of five children, Margaret, married to Edward Garrigues; Sarah, wife of Thomas Garrett, above mentioned; Philip, who with his wife, Rachel Kirk, superintended Westtown Boarding School, 1818-1850; and later established Price's Boarding School for Girls at West Chester; Benjamin, who married Ruth Kirk; and Isaac, who died in Philadelphia in 1798, during the yellow fever epidemic, while serving on the Board of Health then created to assist in stamping out the dread disorder. Eli K. Price, late eminent member of Philadelphia Bar, was a son of Philip and Rachel (Kirk) Price. Sarah (Price) Garrett died in Upper Darby, May 30, 1839, and her husband Thomas Garrett, survived her three months.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett:—

PHILIP C. GARRETT, b. May 13, 1780, d. Feb. 14, 1851; m. Rebecca Cresson; of whom presently;

Sarah, twin to Philip;

Thomas, d. in childhood;

Charles, b. April 4, 1785; m. 1811, Mary Hibberd;

Margaret, b. Oct. 8, 1787, m. George Malin;

Thomas, b. Aug. 21, 1789, d. in Wilmington, Delaware, Jan. 25, 1871; a most prominent and unselfish Abolitionist, his house being one of the stations of the underground railroad, and it is said nearly three thousand slaves passed through his hands to freedom. He was prosecuted, 1848, for assisting slaves to escape their masters, and was so heavily fined as to sweep away his worldly possessions. He was assisted by friends to again establish himself in the iron and coal business, in which he was quite successful, and continued his activity in behalf of the runaway slaves. M. (first), Mary Sharpless, 1813; she d. 1827, and he m. (second), Rachel Mendenhall;

Benjamin, b. Oct. 17, 1791, d. in Delaware, April 4, 1884; m. Mary Haines, and had three sons, David Haines, Isaac Price, several years a representative of Delaware county in the State Legislature, cashier of the Custom House at Philadelphia, during Pres. Harrison's administration, and since 1897, Postmaster of Landsdowne; and Thomas Pugh Garrett;

John Knowles, b. Dec. 4, 1793; m. in 1816, Henrietta Levis;

Isaac Price, b. Jan. 18, 1796, d. Jan. 24, 1869; m. 1838, Phebe Rhoads;

Ann, b. May 5, 1798, d. Feb. 17, 1892, unm.;

Edward, b. Dec. 17, 1800, d. Sept. 16, 1863; m. 1837, Abigail Sellers, dau. of George and Ann (Ash) Sellers of Darby.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, son of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was reared and educated in that county, but on attaining man's estate, came to Philadelphia, and engaged in the manufacture of car wheels and other machinery, in partnership with Andrew M. Eastwick and Joseph Harrison, under the firm name of Garrett, Eastwick & Harrison. He later engaged in the watch and jewelry business with his eldest son Thomas C. Garrett, which continued until his death as the result of an accident, while crossing the tracks of Pennsylvania Railroad, at Green Tree, Chester county, February 14, 1851.

Philip C. Garrett married Rebecca, daughter of James and Sarah Cresson.

Issue of Philip C. and Rebecca (Cresson) Garrett:—

James C., b. Oct. 13, 1802;

Sarah, b. Feb. 22, 1804;

THOMAS C., b. in Phila. March 30, 1805; learned trade of machinist in his father's manufacturing establishment, and later entered into business with him. M. Oct. 18, 1827, Frances, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Canby) Biddle, b. Nov. 29, 1803, d. Sept. 5, 1875. D. Nov. 18, 1888;

ELIZABETH CRESSON, b. Sept. 18, 1806, d. Jan. 21, 1881; m. May 8, 1828, William Biddle, of whom presently;

Hannah, b. Jan. 1, 1808;

Margaret, b. Feb. 11, 1809;

Rebecca, b. April 10, 1810;

Martha H., b. June 25, 1811;

Anne, b. July 5, 1813;

James C., b. Dec. 26, 1814;

Susan H., b. June 15, 1817;

PHILIP C. GARRETT, son of Thomas C. and Frances (Biddle) Garrett, born in Philadelphia November 1, 1834, graduated at Haverford College 1851, and after a short mercantile experience in Philadelphia, 1854, became member of firm of Wood, Starr & Garrett, who operated a cotton mill, dye works and bleachery at Millville, N. J. In 1879, with his brother John B., under the firm name of P. C. and J. B. Garret, he engaged in the textile manufacturing business in Philadelphia, the firm later becoming known as Philip C. Garrett & Co. Philip C. Garrett was identified with numerous financial and business institutions, and active in civic affairs.

WILLIAM BIDDLE, son of John and Elizabeth (Canby) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, May 17, 1806, married, May 8, 1828, Elizabeth Cresson Garrett, whose ancestry is given above, and became associated with her brother Thomas C. Garrett, in the watchmaking and jewelry business, was doubly his brother-in-law, having married his sister Frances Biddle. He was actively interested in the affairs and institutions of his native city. He was elected a member of the City School Board, 1834, and continued a member for many years, for a time filling the position of Controller of Schools.

In 1840 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the Magdalen Asylum, and filled that position for upward of forty years. The same year he was selected as one of the Directors of Girard College, and held that position for fourteen years, taking an active part in the organization and management of the college. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of Pennsylvania Hospital, and continued an active member of that board for nearly thirty-

eight years, during the last fifteen of which he was its president. Becoming interested in the development of the mining interests in the Schuylkill region, he was in 1855, elected Secretary of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, 1882, became its president, and held that position until his death, June 7, 1887. His wife died January 21, 1881.

Issue of William and Elizabeth Cresson (Garrett) Biddle:—

Samuel, b. Aug. 17, 1829, d. Nov. 2, 1842;

Rebecca G., b. July 17, 1831, d. Dec. 4, 1842;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1833, d. inf.;

JOHN W., b. Aug. 2, 1835; of whom presently;

Philip G., b. Nov. 30, 1839, d. March 10, 1855;

SAMUEL, b. July 10, 1844; many years member of firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle; President of German American Title Trust Co., and connected with a number of other institutions, of Philadelphia: m. (first) Aug. 3, 1865, Katharine T. Harned, b. April 26, 1845, d. July 12, 1892; (second) June 8, 1899, Elizabeth Harned, b. June 19, 1850; for issue see forward.

JOHN W. BIDDLE, eldest surviving son of William and Elizabeth Cresson (Garrett) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, August 2, 1835, is an active business man of Philadelphia, with offices at 119 South Fourth street, and summer residence at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He has been for many years a director and treasurer of Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company; a manager of Pennsylvania Hospital; a director of Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania; and was twenty years treasurer of Magdalen Society of Philadelphia. He married, May 5, 1861, Mary, born 10mo. 26, 1842; died 5mo. 25, 1874; daughter of Edward C. Hewes, by his wife, Sarah S. Garrett, and they have issue:

William Biddle, Jr., b. May 28, 1863; m. Oct. 8, 1885, Caroline C. Scattergood, of Westchester, b. Aug. 19, 1862; issue:—

John W. Biddle, Jr., b. Oct. 5, 1887, d. April 18, 1905.

James G. Biddle, b. Oct. 13, 1868; m. Oct. 11, 1894, Mary Hutton, b. Sept. 11, 1869; issue:—

Elizabeth R. Biddle, b. March 22, 1897;

Mary Hewes Biddle, b. Aug. 10, 1898;

Dorothy Biddle, b. Jan. 25, 1900;

Rebecca Hutton Biddle, b. June 8, 1901;

Addison Hutton Biddle, b. Dec. 11, 1903;

Ruth Biddle.

SAMUEL BIDDLE, son of William and Elizabeth Cresson (Garrett) Biddle, by his first wife, Katharine T. Harned, had issue:—

Elizabeth S. Biddle, b. June 25, 1866; m. Nov. 5, 1890, Samuel R. Carter, b. July 2, 1863; and they have issue:—

Katharine Harned Carter, b. Sept. 20, 1890;

Mary Harned Biddle, b. Aug. 7, 1872;

Helen Biddle, b. Sept. 23, 1874.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, second son of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle, was born at the Biddle homestead, Market street between Second and Third streets, May 10, 1740. He engaged in the shipping and importing business with his father and brother Owen, which continued until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, during the continuance of which nearly his whole time was given to the ser-

vice of his country. He was one of the signers of the Non-importation Agreement of 1765. He was one of the organizers of the "Quaker Light Infantry", originally formed to defend the Conestogo Indians from the Paxton boys, 1763-4, and served in the Jersey Campaign of 1776-7. July 8, 1776, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General of the Flying Camp, composed of the militia companies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the rank of Colonel. On October 15, 1776, Gen. Greene, then at Amboy, appointed Col. Biddle on his staff as aid-de-camp, and during November, 1776, he was stationed at Fort Lee on the Hudson, but returned to the Delaware in time to participate in the battle of Trenton, when he was deputed by Washington to receive the swords of the Hessian officers who had surrendered. He participated in the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth, and shared the sufferings of the camp at Valley Forge, where he was accompanied by his wife. He was appointed by Pres. Washington United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, and was Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania Militia for many years, officiating as such during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. He was appointed Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, September 23, 1788, and served until made Judge of Common Pleas Court, 1791. He died, Philadelphia, July 14, 1814. He married (first) at Arch Street Friends' Meeting, June 6, 1764, Mary Richardson, daughter of Francis, who died 1773. Their only child, Francis, died in infancy. He married (second), August 18, 1774, Rebekah, only daughter of Gideon Cornell, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of Rhode Island at the time of his death, 1765.

Issue of Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle:—

Francis R., b. May 20, 1775, d. June 16, 1775;

THOMAS, b. May 20, 1776, d. June 3, 1857, m. Christine Williams; of whom presently; George Washington, b. Feb. 21, 1779, d. at Macoa, China, Aug. 16, 1812;

Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1781, d. March 13, 1850, m. June 25, 1804, Gen. Thomas Cadwalader; REBEKAH, b. Nov. 7, 1782, d. Sept. 2, 1870, m. Sept. 1, 1808, Prof. Nathaniel Chapman, M. D., of whom later;

CLEMENT CORNELL, b. Oct. 24, 1784, d. Aug. 21, 1855, m. March 10, 1814, Mary Searle Barclay, of whom later;

Anne, b. Dec. 24, 1785, d. July 21, 1786;

Lydia H., b. May 12, 1787, d. March 5, 1826;

Sarah T., b. Oct. 21, 1789, d. Aug. 11, 1805;

Anne Wilkinson, b. June 12, 1791, d. 1878; m. June 2, 1822, Thomas Dunlap;

John Gideon, b. June 10, 1795, d. Aug. 30, 1826, m. May 22, 1820, Mary Biddle, dau. of Hon. Charles Biddle;

James Cornell, b. Dec. 29, 1796, d. Aug. 30, 1838, m. March 2, 1825, Sarah Cadwalader Kepple;

Edward Robert, b. Feb. 7, 1798.

THOMAS BIDDLE, A. M., eldest son of Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1776, entered University of Pennsylvania 1788, and graduated in the class of 1791. He was a broker and banker in Philadelphia; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1837 to his death, June 3, 1857. He was an active member of American Philosophical Society. He married, February 12, 1806, Christine, daughter of Gen. Jonathan Williams, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1752, and was a nephew of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. In his youth he made several commercial voyages to the West Indies and Europe. In 1773 he went to England with important messages and com-

munications. In 1777, as Commercial Agent of United States Government, he went to France, and remained there until 1785, returning to the United States with Franklin. He was for several years Judge of court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; was appointed February 16, 1801, Major of Artillery and on December 4, 1801, Inspector of Fortifications and Superintendent of West Point Military Academy; July 8, 1802, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers; February 23, 1808, Colonel; July 31, 1812, General of New York Militia; elected to Congress from Philadelphia, 1814; Vice-President Philosophical Society, etc. He was author of "Memoir on the Use of the Thermometer in Navigation," 1799; "Elements of Fortification", 1801; "Koscuisko", and Movements for Horse Artillery," 1808.

Issue of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle:—

Clement, b. Sept. 14, 1810, d. 1879;

THOMAS ALEXANDER, b. Aug. 22, 1814, d. Feb. 1, 1888; m. July 1, 1845, Julia Cox, of whom presently;

HENRY JONATHAN, b. May 16, 1817, d. Richmond, Va., July 20, 1862; m. June 1, 1854, Mary Deborah Baird; of whom later;

ALEXANDER, b. April 29, 1819, m. Oct. 11, 1855, Julia Williams Rush, of whom later;

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, b. Aug. 12, 1821, d. Apr. 21, 1856; m. April 16, 1846, Emily S. Meigs, of whom later.

THOMAS ALEXANDER BIDDLE, second son of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle, born in Philadelphia August 22, 1814; died, Philadelphia, February 1, 1888; was a broker and founder of firm of Thomas A. Biddle Co. He married, July 1, 1845, Julia, daughter of John Cox, Esq., by his wife Martha, daughter of Gen. William Lyman of Massachusetts, U. S. Consul to London. John Cox, A. M., b. in Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1788, d. there Feb. 6, 1864; son of James S. and Charlotte (Sitgreaves) Cox, Pres. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., Philadelphia, 1822-9 and 1841-4.

Issue of Thomas Alexander and Julia (Cox) Biddle:—

John Cox, b. April 21, 1846, d. Jan. 29, 1865;

Henry Williams, b. April 7, 1848;

Anna Sitgreaves, b. Jan. 31, 1850, m. 1872, Andrew, son of General Francis P. Blair;

Alfred, b. Dec. 15, 1851, d. Dec. 21, 1884;

William Lyman, b. Oct. 8, 1853;

Francis, b. Oct. 31, 1855, d. Jan. 17, 1887;

Julia, b. May 16, 1858, m. Nov. 18, 1880, Arthur, son of George W. and grandson of Col. Clement C. Biddle;

Frances, b. 1862, d. inf.

HENRY JONATHAN BIDDLE, third son of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, May 16, 1817, graduated from University of Pennsylvania 1834. He was a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Followed the business of a civil engineer, until breaking out of the Civil War, when he was commissioned, August 3, 1861, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Reserves, serving on the staff of Gen. McCall. He was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Charles City, or New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, and carried by the Confederates to Richmond, Virginia, where he died July 30, 1862. Gen. McCall, in his report of the

action, says among other things;—"Here fell the fearless Biddle, my Adjutant-General."

He married, June 1, 1854, Mary Deborah, daughter of Samuel Baird of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Henry Jonathan and Deborah (Baird) Biddle:—

Jonathan Williams Biddle, b. Aug. 1, 1855; appointed Aug. 31, 1876, Second Lieutenant of Seventh Regiment, U. S. Cavalry; killed by the Indians at Snake River, Montana, Sept. 30, 1877;

Lydia McFunn Biddle, b. April 9, 1857; m. April 22, 1880, Moncure Robinson, Jr., of Philadelphia;

Spencer Fullerton Baird Biddle, b. Jan. 12, 1859;

Christine Williams Biddle, b. Aug. 28, 1860;

Henry Jonathan Biddle, Jr., b. May 14, 1862.

ALEXANDER BIDDLE, fourth son of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle, born in Philadelphia April 29, 1819, entered University of Pennsylvania 1834, graduated 1838. He was some years president of the Board of City Trusts and member of board of managers of Pennsylvania Hospital. He was an active member of America Philosophical Society, of Franklin Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences and of a number of other scientific institutions and societies. He was a member of Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and was a veteran of the Civil War, having served successively as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 121st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862-4. He married, October 11, 1855, Julia Williams, daughter of Dr. Samuel Rush of Philadelphia.

Issue of Alexander and Julia Williams (Rush) Biddle:—

Alexander Williams Biddle, M. D., b. July 4, 1856; graduated at Uni. of Pa., studied medicine and received degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College; served a time as Surgeon of First City Troop, and was a number of years connected with a number of institutions of his native city; now living retired at 265 South 22d street, Philadelphia. He m. June 19, 1879, Anne, dau. of Hon. William McKennan, by his wife Pauline Gertrude de Fontiveaux, and they had issue:—

Pauline Biddle, b. Aug. 7, 1880; m. April 25, 1906, John Penn Brock, of Philadelphia;

Christine Alexander Biddle, b. Oct. 20, 1883;

Julia Rush Biddle, b. Aug. 16, 1886;

Isabel Biddle, b. Jan. 6, 1888;

Alexander Biddle, b. April 4, 1893.

Henry Rush Biddle, b. March 25, 1858, d. Jan. 2, 1877;

Julia Rush Biddle, b. July 25, 1859;

Louis Alexander Biddle, b. March 12, 1863;

Marianna Biddle, b. Nov. 8, 1866;

Lyndford Biddle, b. Aug. 26, 1871.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE, youngest son of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle, born in Philadelphia August 12, 1821, died there April 21, 1856. He graduated at University of Pennsylvania 1830, studied law, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, and practiced his profession in that city until his death. He married, April 16, 1846, Emily S., born in Philadelphia, 1824, daughter of Charles Dulcena Meigs, M. D., born in Georgia February 17, 1792, and located in Philadelphia in 1820, where he filled the position of Professor of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, 1820-62. He was author of a num-

ber of works on medical science, among them, "Midwifery", (1838); "Lectures on the Female", (1847); "Remarks on Spasmodic Cholera", (1848); "Obstetrics", (1849); and "Diseases of Children", (1850). After the death of her husband, Mrs. Emily (Meigs) Biddle resided many years on Walnut street west of Twelfth, and later at 122 South Twenty-second street, but spent much of her time in European travel, probably one of the most extensive travellers in foreign parts, of the women of Philadelphia. She died at her summer home, Lennox, Massachusetts, November 22, 1905.

Issue of Dr. Jonathan Williams and Emily (Meigs) Biddle:—

Christine Williams Biddle, b. Feb. 14, 1847, d. 1901; m. Nov. 26, 1873, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia;

Charles Meigs Biddle, b. Jan. 10, 1849, d. young;

Williams Biddle, b. July 16, 1850, d. young;

Mary Biddle, b. Dec. 7, 1851, d. young;

Thomas Biddle, M. D., b. July 7, 1853, residing at 122 South 22d street; graduated from Medical Dept. of Univ. of Pa. 1876, and began active practice of medicine in Philadelphia. He is a Fellow of College of Physicians, Philadelphia; member of Executive Committee of St. Christopher Hospital for Children; chairman of Executive Committee of Zoological Society of Philadelphia; member of Council of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and prominently associated with a number of other scientific institutions of Philadelphia. He is an honorary member of First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, life-member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; member of Philadelphia and Rabbit Clubs of Philadelphia, and other social organizations. He is unm.

Emily Williams Biddle, b. March 15, 1855, unm.

REBECCA CORNELL BIDDLE, second daughter of Col. Clement, and Rebecca (Cornell) Biddle, born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1782, died September 2, 1870. She married, September 1, 1808, Prof. Nathaniel Chapman, M. D., born near Alexandria, Virginia, May 28, 1780, and died in Philadelphia July 1, 1853. His paternal ancestor came to Virginia with the first colonists of that Province, and was a relative of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Dr. Chapman finished his medical studies in London and Edinburgh, taking his degree at the University of Edinburgh. He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, 1804, and became one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine and surgery of his day. He was Professor of Materia Medica, University of Pennsylvania, 1813-1816, and of Practice Institutes and Clinical Medicine, 1816-50. He founded Medical Institute of Philadelphia, 1817, and lectured there during the summer months for twenty-five years. During the cholera epidemic of 1820, he had charge of the City Hospital, and he was many years lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Surgery at the City Almshouse. He was author of many valuable works on medical science, among them, "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine", "Eruption Fevers", "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica", "Select Speeches and Critical and Illustrative Remarks" (1817), and was also a considerable contributor to the *Portfolio*, under *nom de plume* of "Falkland". He was also editor of *Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*, many years.

Issue of Dr. Nathaniel and Rebeckah Cornell (Biddle) Chapman:—

Emily Chapman, b. Aug. 5, 1810, d. July 20, 1852, m. Nov. 1, 1833, John Montgomery Gordon, Esq., of Va.;

John Biddle Chapman, b. June 3, 1811, d. Feb. 28, 1845, m. Mary Randolph of Va.;

GEORGE WILLIAM CHAPMAN, b. Dec. 10, 1816, d. Feb. 19, 1853; m. June 6, 1838, Emily Markoe, daughter of John Markoe. Entered U. S. N. as Midshipman, 1832; Passed Midshipman, 1838; Lieutenant, 1841; issue:—

Mary Randolph Chapman, b. May 22, 1839; m. Oct. 13, 1859, John Borland Thayer, Esq., of Phila.;

ELIZABETH CAMAC CHAPMAN, b. April 19, 1842, m. June 10, 1862, William Davis Winsor, of Boston, Mass.;

Henry Cadwalader Chapman, b. Aug. 17, 1845, m. Dec. 3, 1876, Hannah Megargee;

REBECCA CHAPMAN, b. Dec. 2, 1848, m. May 30, 1872, James Davis Winsor of Boston, Mass.;

George Chapman, b. July 5, 1852, d. Aug. 1853.

Issue of William Davis and Elizabeth Camac (Chapman) Winsor:—

Emily Chapman Winsor, b. April 4, 1863;

Louisa Brooks Winsor, b. Aug. 12, 1868.

Issue of James Davis and Rebecca (Chapman) Winsor:—

May Winsor, b. March 28, 1873;

Henry Winsor, b. March 29, 1875;

James Davis Winsor, Jr., b. Sept. 6, 1876;

Ellen Winsor, b. Nov. 30, 1878.

COLONEL CLEMENT CORNELL BIDDLE, fourth son of Col. Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle, born October 24, 1784, died August 21, 1855, entered U. S. N. as midshipman February 12, 1799, but resigned March 30, 1804. Returning to Philadelphia, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised some years. Believing that a war with England would immediately result from the Chesapeake outrage, 1807, he entered the regular army of the United States as captain of a company in the Regiment of Light Dragoons, was commissioned May 3, 1808, but when the affair was amicably settled he sent in his resignation, dated September 30, 1809, and resumed the practice of his profession. When the war did break out, in 1812, he raised a company known as "State Fencibles", of which he was elected captain, and took them into the service. He was, however, soon commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. After the close of the war he devoted much time to study of political economy, and became an eminent authority on that subject. He married, March 10, 1814, Mary Searle, daughter of Hon. John Barclay of Philadelphia, by his second wife Mary Searle.

Hon. John Barclay came from Ballyshannon, Ireland, to Philadelphia, 1767, died in Philadelphia August, 1816. He was Mayor of the city 1791.

Issue of Col. Clement Cornell and Mary Searle (Barclay) Biddle:—

Dr. John Barclay Biddle, b. Jan. 3, 1815, d. Jan. 19, 1879, m. Nov. 7, 1850, Caroline Phillips; Dean of Jefferson Medical College; professor of Materia Medica; visiting physician of Girard College and of Philadelphia County Prison and Deaf and Dumb Asylum;

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON BIDDLE, b. Jan. 11, 1818, m. Maria McMurtrie, of Burlington, N. J., of whom presently;

Col. Chapman Biddle, b. Jan. 22, 1822, d. Dec. 9, 1880; m. Aug. 14, 1849, Mary Livingston, dau. of Capt. Walter Livingston Cochran of New York, and granddaughter of Dr. John Cochran of Chester Co., Pa., who m. Gertrude Schuyler of New York. Col. Biddle raised 121st Regiment, Pa. Vol., and in command of the brigade of which it formed a part, served during part of Civil War. His regiment was cut to pieces at battle of Gettysburg, and Col. Biddle wounded. He held high rank as a lawyer at



Thomas Dunlap.



George M. Conant

Philadelphia Bar and served some years as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIDDLE, second son of Col. Clement C. and Mary Searle (Barclay) Biddle, born in Philadelphia January 11, 1818, prominent member of Philadelphia Bar, was Chancellor of Law Association of Philadelphia, 1880-91. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him degree of LL.D., 1882.

He married Maria McMurtrie, daughter William McMurtrie, and had issue:—

George, b. Aug. 21, 1843, m. Mary Hosack, daughter of F. Kearney Rodgers of New York, and had issue:—

Electrode Kearney;
Constance Elizabeth;
Alice McMurtrie;
Maria Georgina.

Algernon Sydney, b. Oct. 11, 1847, m. June 28, 1879, Francis Robinson; had issue:—

Moncure, b. 1882;
George Washington;
Francis;
Sydney Geoffrey.

Arthur, b. Sept. 23, 1852, m. Nov. 18, 1880, Julia, dau. of Thomas Alexander and Julia (Cox) Biddle; and had issue:—

Edith Frances, b. Oct. 8, 1881;
Julia Cox, b. Dec. 16, 1882, d. same day;
Alfred Alexander, b. Dec. 19, 1885;
Julian Cornell, b. April 19th, 1890.

ANNE WILKINSON BIDDLE, daughter of Col. Clement and Rebeckah (Cornell) Biddle, born June 12, 1791, married June 2, 1822, Thomas Dunlap, of Philadelphia, several years president of the Bank of the United States.

Issue of Thomas and Anne Wilkinson (Biddle) Dunlap:—

Sallie Biddle Dunlap, b. March 19, 1823;

Juliana Dunlap, b. Oct. 19, 1825;

Lydia Biddle Dunlap, b. Sept. 1, 1826, d. young;

Mary ———, d. young;

Rebeckah Biddle Dunlap, b. March 10, 1829;

NANNIE DUNLAP, b. Nov. 21, 1830, m. George Mecum Canarroe, Esq., of Phila.;

Thomas Dunlap, b. Aug. 25, 1832, m. July 10, 1856, Margaret A. Lewis, of New Haven, Conn.

NANNIE DUNLAP, daughter of Thomas Dunlap, Esq., of Philadelphia Bar, by his wife Anne Wilkinson, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, born in Philadelphia, November 21, 1830, married Feb. 4, 1868, George Mecum Conarroe, Esq., a most prominent and able member of Philadelphia Bar, born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1831, died at his summer residence near York Harbor, Maine, August 25, 1896.

From "Report of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association" (1896), pp. 675-677, we quote the following Memorial of Mr. Conarroe:—

"GEORGE M. CONARROE.

"The late George Mecum Conarroe, died from an attack of bronchial pneumonia on August 25, 1896, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, near York Harbor, Maine, where he possessed an extensive and beautiful place, high on the bold rocks of the coast overlooking

the sea, in which, during his later years, after he had retired from active professional life, he took the greatest interest and delight.

"He was born in Philadelphia on November 9, 1831. He was the son of George W. Conarro, an artist of prominence. He studied law in the office and under the guidance of Charles E. Lex, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia on May 14, 1853. He was a most careful and accurate student and acquired that real knowledge of legal principles which is sure to bring success, and what is more, gain the recognition of one's professional brothers. He was pre-eminently learned in the law of real estate and of trusts. He was the legal mentor rather than the advocate. He acquired a large practice especially in the management of estates, and his experience was such that he would have made an admirable judge in a probate court. His mind was clear and logical and his use of the English language exact, as shown in his able opinions which treat of many intricate and important questions. His guidance to clients when in financial difficulties often saved, where in other hands there would have been failure, for in addition to his legal attainments he was, contrary to the opinion generally held of lawyers, an able business man, and managed the interests of others as well as his own, with much profit and advantage.

"In politics he had always been a Republican even before the war-times and never wavered in his allegiance to that party, believing in its principles and aims. He was one of the early members of the Union League of Philadelphia, and was an indefatigable worker for the cause of the Union.

"He was never a politician, preferring personally the life of a private citizen, but took the greatest interest in public affairs with which he was thoroughly conversant, and was on terms of intimacy with many public men of the day. His interest in the country's welfare continued unabated even when an invalid. He was most anxious for the election of Mr. McKinley, but did not live to see its accomplishment, dying in the midst of the campaign.

"His interest in everything American made him proud of our history. He was one of the early members of the Society of Sons of the Revolution being the descendant of an officer, and particularly gave his aid to those undertakings of the Society which tended to keep alive the memory of the Revolutionary times as giving the best lessons in patriotism. He was also one of its Board of Managers until his death.

In religion he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church by conviction as well as by inheritance, and was what in old times would have been called a high churchman. He was very prominent in its affairs and was repeatedly a delegate to its conventions, where he was a leading figure, and it has been truly said that it will be hard to fill his place. He was learned in ecclesiastical law and was sought as an advisor by bishops and clergy. The position that he occupied in the church was evidenced by the large number of clergymen from various places who showed him the last mark of respect in their presence at his funeral, which took place at the Church of St. James the Less at Philadelphia, and where amidst its solemn rural beauty he now rests.

"His wife who survives him was Miss Nannie Dunlap, the youngest daughter of Thomas Dunlap, Esq., a leading lawyer of Philadelphia of half a century ago. This union was one of those which are truly helpful, for they did all things together, mutually aiding one another and sharing their sorrows and joys. Mr. Conarro was won't to speak with feeling of the goodness and sweetness of his wife whose helpful sympathy he proudly acknowledged.

"In all that Mr. Conarro undertook he was earnest and persevering—no labor and trouble was too great; and in anything that he believed should be done, he was markedly determined of purpose and would not be turned aside.

"He was one of the truest of friends. His friendship was not only that of sentiment, but he ever bore in mind what would be to the real advantage of those for whom he cared, and spared no effort to advance their hopes and ambitions. Many a friend owes his elevation to a position of honor and reward or to success of some other kind to the aid which Mr. Conarro has given him. He has left an example which all might well imitate, both in his private life and in adorning the profession of his choice.

"George Mecum Conarro was admitted a member of the Sons of the Revolution, March 26, 1889, becoming a life member, and was elected to the Board of Managers, 1892. In the annual report of the Board for 1896, there is an obituary notice, much shorter than the above, which says in part:

"Although a man of retiring and domestic tastes, he took an active interest in public affairs, and in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to whose conventions he was repeatedly elected a delegate. He was a vestryman of St. Mark's Church, and of the Church of St. James-the-Less, Philadelphia, and a member of the Philadelphia and Penn Clubs."

George Mecum Conarro is said to have been a descendant of Luigi Cornaro, a noble Venetian, descended from one of the most noble and illustrious families of Venice, who died at Padua, 1565, at about the age of one hundred years. At the age of four score, he published a book on the advantages of temperance, in Italian, translated into Latin by Leonard Lessius, a Professor of Philosophy and Divinity in the Jesuit College at Louvain, who died January 5, 1623, aged sixty-nine years;



LEWIS CONNARPOE

translated into English by Timothy Smith, an Apothecary of London, and published in that city, 1743. An original copy of this quaint old book can be found in the Philadelphia Library.

As a preface to this quaint little volume, is given an "Extract from Collier's Historical Dictionary", which gives the following account of the author:—

"Lewis Cornaro, descended from one of the most noble and illustrious Families of *Venice*, was born in the 15th Century. He wrote a Book of the *Advantage of Temperance*, translated into *Latin*, by *Lessius*. He died at *Padua* in 1565, being about a hundred Years old. *Thaunus* in the 38th Book of his History gives a Character of him Part of which I shall transcribe for the Reader: '*Lewis Cornaro*' says he, 'was an extraordinary and admirable instance of Long Life; for he lived a hundred Years without any Decay in his Health or Understanding. By his Temperance and the Regimen he observed, he recovered his Constitution from some Infirmities, the Liberty of his Youth had brought upon him; and likewise by the Force of Thought and Care conquered his natural Propensity to Choler; insomuch that when he came to be old, he enjoyed an extraordinary Degree of Health, and was remarkable for the Equality and Sedateness of his Temper, as he had been formerly for his Passion. He wrote Books on this Argument in his Old Age, in which he mentions the Disorder of his Youth, and promises himself a great many Years to come: Neither was he deceived in his Expectation; for he held out to above a Hundred, and then died a very easy Death. His Wife who was no less aged than himself survived him."

The following quotation from the *Spectator*, vol. III, No. 195, is also given:

"The most remarkable Instance of the Efficacy of Temperance towards the procuring of Long Life, is what we meet with in a little Book published by *Lewis Cornaro*, the *Venetian*; which I rather mention, because it is of undoubted Credit, as the late *Venetian* Ambassador, who was of the same family attested more than once in Conversation, when he resided in *England*. Cornaro, who was the Author of the little Treatise I am mentioning, was of infirm Constitution till about Forty; when by obstinately persisting in an exact Course of Temperance, he recovered a perfect State of Health; insomuch that at Fourscore he published his Book. He lived to give a Third, or Fourth Edition of it; and after having passed his Hundredth year died without Pain or Agony and like one who falls asleep."

"The Treatise I mention, has been taken notice of by several eminent Authors; and is written with such Spirit of Cheerfulness, Religion, and good Sense, as are natural Comitants of Temperance and Sobriety. The Mixture of the old Man in it, is rather a Recommendation than a Discredit to it."

EMLEN FAMILY

In the town of Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, England, stands the old parish church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, on whose registers the name of Emlen, with its various spellings, frequently occurs. Of these the earliest is in the "Perfect Register of the names of all those that are now placed in the fore mentioned new erected seats by ye fore named persons to that purpose deputed and designed, made the 29th day of March, 1619, . . . North Aisle on the East Side, Seat no. 4, Thomas Emblin, for his life: payment, 10 s."

According to tradition the Emlen family came into England from Wales, on the early records of which country the name has been found.

The name Emlen can be traced to ancient dates. In Gibson's Camden's Britannia reference is made to "the old British name of Emlin"—"which was common among the Britains anciently, and is partly yet retained." "It was Roman and is the same with Æmilinus mentioned in Denbigshire, which the Inscription calls Aimilini." "Not far from Klokainog we read this inscription on a stone (which is doubtless an epitaph of some soldier of note, who can be but very little, if at all, later than the Romans)

'Aimilini
Tovisag'

"The name Aimilinus we are to understand as the same with Æmilinus and that no other than Æmilianus. As for the second word . . . Tovisag or Tovisaci; if the former, it is British and signifies a leader or general; and if the latter, it seems only the same word Latinised. "The place where this stone lies is called Bryn y Bedheu, which signifies the Hill of Graves, and . . . there is near it an artificial mount . . . also . . . there are several circles of stones; and, in the same neighborhood, a place called Rhys y Gadva, or Battle-field." In "Archæologia Cambrensis," this stone is called "The Sepulchral Stone of Emlyn"; after some explanation it is there stated that: "The late Mr. Aneurin Owen, one of the most eminent Welsh scholars and archaeologists, considered this stone to be the memorial of a Welsh prince or leader, Emlyn; . . . The tradition of the place seems constantly to have been in favor of this being the grave of a prince or nobleman named Emlyn; . . . I think there can be no doubt that this Emlyn Inscription is a very early one and that it dates from the fifth or sixth century."

This stone has now been removed for safety to Pool Park." As to the Roman origin of the name, further information can be educed (see Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia). Down as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, we find on the Emlen family records in England such names as Maximilian and Dionysius. In a history of Pembroke-shire, we read that Wales was "in Ancient tyme devided into Canthrenes and Comotts"

. . . "of these "Emlyn Cantred containinge three Comottes" . . . In this Cantred was New Castle Emlyn; called New Castle on account of having been rebuilt by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Its ruins remain to this day, and concerning it, accounts have been written.

Our earliest information in regard to the founder of the family in Pennsylvania is taken from an "Account of the life of George Emlen, late of Philadelphia", as given by his sons, Joshua and Samuel Emlen, which locates the birth-place of their father at Shepton Mallett.

According to the "Account", the parents of George Emlen, who are unfortunately not named, died while he was young, and in consequence George was placed "under the care and tuition of an Aunt, who was a Presbyterian. He was one of that people till he arrived at mature age, when . . . turning a Friend, he was deprived of his Aunt's favor, or expectations from her, who was a Person of considerable substance in the World. When meeting her displeasure, he was necessitated to provide for himself," and came to Philadelphia in 1682, "with William Penn," as the account states.

On 12mo. 3, 1687-8, George Emlen "Vintner", received a Proprietary grant of

property on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets. He subsequently acquired additional land adjoining and also on Sassafras street, by which name Race street was formerly known.

On 3mo. (May) 3, 1690, he and five others petitioned the Commissioners of Property for a reduction of the quitrents on their lots on Chestnut street, which was granted them.

George Emlen married first, 9mo. 12, 1685, Eleanor, daughter of Penn's commissioner, Nathaniel Allen. She died 1mo. 22, 1690. He married second, Hannah Garrett, June 5, 1694; she was born in Harby, Leicestershire, England, June 23, 1674, daughter of William and Ann (Kirk) Garrett, of Darby, Pennsylvania.

George Emlen died 10mo. 24, 1710. Concerning his death, his sons wrote as follows: "The evening after he had settled his worldly affairs and made his will, he called for his four sons, and his wife being present, he addressed himself to them after the following manner: 'Children I have been appointing somewhat for you, and do now advise you, to live in the fear of the Lord, and to be dutiful and obedient to your mother, and to keep to truth and plainness; to be loving and kind to your sisters;' with diverse other weighty expressions, and the next morning quietly departed this life, being on a Christmas day, so called, and on the 7th of the week, and the day following was decently interred in Friends' burying ground, after the afternoon meeting, the Corpse being first carried to the meeting house and from thence to the burying ground, accompanied by a large number of Friends and others."

Hannah, widow of George Emlen, married, 10mo. 20, 1716, William Tidmarsh, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and died 6mo. 24, 1738. Of Hannah Emlen her sons Joshua and Samuel wrote: "she was a noble example to them [her children] in all that was good and laudable . . . an entire friend to the Poor and Distressed; undaunted in danger, an easy mistress and good neighbor, neither lavish nor penurious, but an example of industry as well to her own children as servants . . . and dyed in peace."

Issue of George and Hannah (Garrett) Emlen:

GEORGE EMLEN, b. 5mo. 7, 1695, d. 10mo. 24, 1754; m. Mary Heath;

SAMUEL EMLEN, b. 2mo. 15, 1697; d. 10mo. 28, 1783; m. Rachel Hudson;

Caleb Emlen, b. 4mo. 9, 1699, d. 10mo. 13, 1748; unm.;

JOSHUA EMLEN, b. 2mo. 14, 1701, d. 5mo. 22, 1776; m. first, Mary (Holton) Hudson; second, Deborah Powell;

Hannah Emlen, b. 12mo. 3, 1703-4, d. 8mo. 6, 1711;

Ann Emlen, b. 3mo. 19, 1705; m. 4mo. 15, 1732, William Miller, of Chester county, Pa.; born within the verge of Grange Monthly Meeting, Tyrone, Ireland, in the 2d mo., 1698; son of John and Mary Miller;

Mary Emlen, b. 11mo. 1, 1707-8, d. s. p., 2mo. 18, 1791; m. 1728, John Armitt, b. 10mo. 8, 1702, died 5mo. 20, 1762, son of Richard and Sophia Armitt;

Sarah Emlen, b. 1mo. 19, 1709-10, d. 8mo. 2, 1752, at the home of her brother, Joshua Emlen; m. 3mo. 25, 1738, James, son of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson.

GEORGE EMLEN (George), born 5mo. 7, 1695, died 10mo. 24, 1754; married, 2mo. 24, 1717, Mary, born in England, 4mo. 11, 1692, died 6mo. 2, 1777; daughter of Robert and Susannah Heath, who came from Staffordshire, England, about 1701.

Of George Emlen, the second, his brothers wrote that "being the oldest son he became a tender father to his brothers and sisters." He served his apprenticeship

with a brewer, in the later following of which business he greatly prospered. He took a prominent part in public affairs, being a member of Common Council of the city from 1730 to 1739, then an office of some distinction. In 1731, when the Philadelphia Library was founded, George Emlen was one of the charter members.

In 1735 he purchased property at Fifth and Chestnut streets, opposite Independence Hall, the family home for many years. It is not known whether he built the house near Camp Hill, Montgomery county, which, in the possession and occupancy of his son, George Emlen the third, became famous as Washington's headquarters. Recorded deeds show that George Emlen, "brewer", did own land in that neighborhood, to which he was no doubt attracted because of its nearness to his brother-in-law, Morris Morris, living at "Hope Lodge," a fine old mansion which still stands, a well preserved example of early Colonial architecture.

"Emlenton," near Tacony, recently taken down by Henry Disston and Sons, was also family property, the first owner of which may have been this George Emlen, or his son George Emlen, third of the name.

Mary (Heath) Emlen was a highly esteemed minister in the Society of Friends for nearly fifty years, and in this calling visited New England and other places.

Issue of George and Mary (Heath) Emlen:—

GEORGE EMLEN, b. 6mo. 21, 1718, d. 1mo. 3, 1776; m. Anne Reckless;

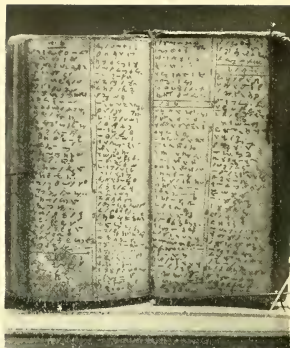
Hannah Emlen, b. 4mo. 1, 1722, d. 1mo. 30, 1777; m. 1mo. 24, 1740, at Philadelphia Meeting, William, son of James and Sarah (Read) Logan. It was to Hannah (Emlen) Logan that the pewter plate (see illustration) belong. The plate is one of a number of dishes so marked, now owned by Mr. Sidney Logan. Burke's General Armory, under: "Emline or Emley, Helmdon, county Hants. Sa. a wild man statant, wreathed about the loins and temples, holding with both hands a tree eradicated, all ppr. Crest: A demi wild man, as in the arms, holding with both hands a club over the right shoulder, all ppr. Motto: *Honestum praelutit utili.*" The supposition is that the set to which the plate belonged was part of the outfit of Hannah Emlen at the time of her marriage in 1740 to William Logan. Several seals of the arms and crest, as above described, are in possession of different members of the Emlen family in America, and the same crest appeared on the envelope enclosing a letter recently received from Dr. Charles W. Emlyn, of London, whose "great uncle, Architect to George IV., is buried in St. George's Chapel," Windsor, where is a tablet to his memory. The Helmdon branch of the family appears about the middle of the 16th century, when Thomas Emylie, Esq., "Lord of the Manor of Netherbury, in the Parish of Helmedon, County Northampton," married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Godwyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells. This marriage may afford some explanation for the appearance of Emlens in the county of Somersetshire. The fact that Dionysius Emylie of Helmedon (who was apparently a brother of said Thomas) went to Wales to live, and there died at the advanced age of eighty-six years, may account for the tradition that the family came from that part of the country, although other Emlyns appear on Welsh records. Said Dionysius had a son Thomas, baptized 1588, who could have been the same person who in 1619, made payment for Seat No. 4 "for his life" in the Parish Church at Shepton Mallet, as hereinbefore described. Another tradition in the American branch is that a family connection existed, by marriage, with the Dryden family, which is explained from the facts that Thomas and Joyce Emylie's eldest daughter married Nicholas Dryden, brother of Erasmus Dryden. The granddaughter of this Erasmus Dryden married Sylvester Emlyn, father of Thomas Emlyn, the noted "champion of Arianism." Sylvester Emlyn was therefore brother-in-law to the Poet Laureate, John Dryden.

Joseph Emlen, b. 5mo. 1, 1728, d. 11mo. 17, 1750; unm.

SAMUEL EMLEN (George), born 2mo. 15, 1697, died 10mo. 28, 1783; married, 10mo. 2, 1731, Rachel, born 9mo. 11, 1707, died 9mo. 12, 1771; daughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson. Samuel Emlen, "the Elder", was described as, "through life a remarkably healthy man, about middle stature, not



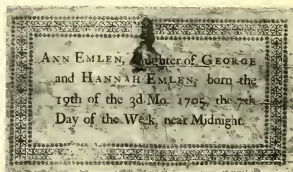
PARISH CHURCH, SHIPTON MALLET.



CYPHER WRITING FROM RECKLESS BIBLE.



PEWTER PLATE OF HANNAH EMLÉN LOGAN.



ENTRY OF BIRTH.



corpulent, very temperate in living." His will indicates that he left a large estate.

Issue of Samuel and Rachel (Hudson) Emlen:—

Hudson Emlen, merchant, 3mo. 26, 1768; unm.;

Sarah Emlen, d. s. p., 12mo. 16, 1813, in the eightieth year of her age; m. 1mo. 12, 1773, Thomas, son of Richard and Margaret (Preston) Moore, and great-grandson of Gov. Thomas Lloyd.

JOSHUA EMLEN (George), born 2mo. 14, 1701, died 5mo. 22, 1776; married soon after 9mo. 25, 1726 (at which date they "passed Meeting") Mary (Holton), widow of Samuel Hudson, and daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Guest) Holton. She died 12mo. 23, 1726. He married second, soon after 9mo. 29, 1728, Deborah, born 8mo. 24, 1706, died 1mo. 16, 1729-30; daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell.

Joshua Emlen, "tanner", became a member of the Common Council of the city in 1742, and served at intervals until 1756. He lived at the upper end of Second street, in the Northern Liberties, beyond the then limits of the city.

Issue of Joshua and Deborah (Powell) Emlen:—

SAMUEL EMLEN, b. 1mo. 15, 1730, d. 12mo. 30, 1799; m. first, 7mo. 6, 1761, at Philadelphia Meeting, Elizabeth, dau. of William Moode. He married second, 2 mo. 1, 1770, Sarah, who d. 10mo. 26, 1796; dau. of Asher Mott.

Samuel Emlen was one of the most noted ministers among Philadelphia Friends, and is known as Samuel Emlen "the minister" and "the seer." He is described as a slender, neatly built man, with a light, quick step. He was an apt scholar, being acquainted with Latin and Greek, and so well versed in the modern languages that he was able in his ministry abroad to address his listeners in their own tongues. After finishing his education, he became apprentice in the counting-house of James Pemberton, but having sufficient means was never in business on his own account. He first spoke in the ministry in 1756, at a meeting in Ireland, while on his first visit abroad. Many anecdotes are told of his wonderful insight into the character and condition of those with whom he came into contact, and the startling words addressed to them. He visited England six times, also Ireland, Holland and the Barbadoes.

Issue of Samuel and Elizabeth (Moode) Emlen:—

William Emlen, b. 5mo. 17, 1765, d. under age;

Samuel Emlen, b. 9mo. 4, 1766, d. s. p., 12mo. 29, 1837; m. 4mo. 16, 1795, Susannah, dau. of William and Sarah Logan (Smith) Dillwyn. They lived at "West Hill", Burlington county, N. J., (afterward the home of Eliza Gurney). After his wife's death, Samuel Emlen resided in the town of Burlington. The Emlen Institute for the education of orphan boys of African and Indian descent, first organized in Ohio, but finally removed to Bucks county, Pa., was founded by Samuel Emlen. At present the foundation is vested in the colored school at Cheyney, Chester co., Pa.

Issue of Samuel and Sarah (Mott) Emlen:—

Deborah Emlen, d. 4mo. 17, 1789, aged seventeen years;

Elizabeth Emlen, d. 6mo. 19, 1820, aged forty-seven years; m. 9mo. 20, 1800, Philip Syng Physick, M. D.

GEORGE EMLEN (George,² George), styled "the Elder" or "merchant," born in Philadelphia, 6mo. 21, 1718, died 1mo. 3, 1776; married at Chesterfield Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, 12mo. 25, 1740, Anne, born 10mo. 4, 1720, died 2mo. 4, 1816; daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Satterthwaite) Reckless.

Joseph was the son of Samuel Reckless, iron-monger, of county of Nottingham, England, who in 1678 purchased one-fifteenth of a proprietary in West Jersey. Samuel's father, John Reckless, was the Nottingham sheriff referred to in the Journal of George Fox.

The following obituary notice appeared in *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, February 10, 1816:

"Died, on the fourth instant, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, Anne Emlen, widow, relict of George Emlen, formerly of this city, whom she survived about forty years. Of their posterity (several of whom have held conspicuous stations in civil and religious society, and departed before her), one hundred and forty-seven yet survive in the relation of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She herself long occupied the rank of an exemplary and charitable citizen, fulfilling with much propriety the duties of parent, friend, neighbor and mistress. She retained her faculties to the last; and very shortly before her departure, sensible of its approach, warmly recommended to her numerous descendants to live in harmony and moderation. Her remains, attended by a very numerous train of relations and friends, were interred on the 6th in Friends' Burial Ground, Mulberry Street." She was buried from "Her late dwelling No. 179 [old number] Chestnut St."

George Emlen's Place, near Camp Hill, Whitemarsh Valley, which still stands, was the headquarters of General Washington from November 2d to December 11, 1777. The first purchase was apparently made by his father and subsequently added to by George Emlen, third, "merchant." His city residence was at Chestnut and Fifth streets, opposite Independence Hall, formerly occupied by his father.

Issue of George and Anne (Reckless) Emlen:—

GEORGE EMLEN, b. 4mo. 25, 1741, d. 11mo. 23, 1812; m. Sarah Fishbourne;

CALEB EMLEN, b. 12mo. 15, 1744, d. 7mo. 13, 1797; m. Mary Warder;

Mary Emlen, b. 12mo. 19, 1746, d. 9mo. 19, 1820, without issue; m. David Beveridge, an Englishman by birth. During the latter part of her life Mrs. Beveridge lived at "Emlenton" on the Schuylkill. Handsome portraits of David and Mary Beveridge, painted by Peale are owned by a member of the family;

Joseph Emlen, b. 12mo. 28, 1748, d. 12mo. 29, 1783; unm.;

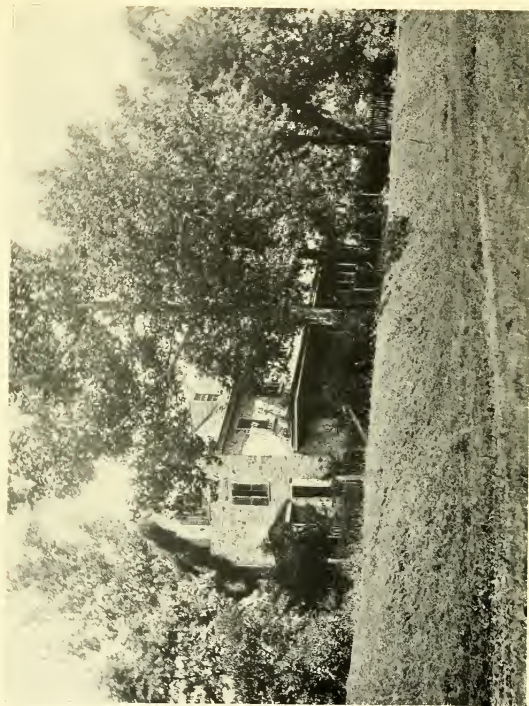
Margaret Emlen, b. 4mo. 15, 1750, d. 5mo. 4, 1822; m. at Philadelphia Meeting, 5mo. 23, 1771, Samuel Howell Jr., merchant, son of Samuel and Sarah (Stretch) Howell. Samuel Howell Jr. "participated early in the dangers and fatigues of the American Revolution, and on a variety of occasions showed himself ready and willing to render service to his country. The integrity of his heart and benevolence of his disposition, endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances." He was buried in Friends' Burial Ground at Frankford;

Anne Emlen, b. 4mo. 30, 1755, d. 3mo. 21, 1815; m. 10mo. 9, 1788, Warner, son of Daniel and Mary (Warner) Mifflin, of Accomac co., Va.;

Samuel Emlen, b. 8mo. 28, 1757, d. 9mo. 4, 1807; unm.;

JAMES EMLEN, b. 6mo. 26, 1760, d. 10mo. 3, 1798; m. Phebe Peirce.

GEORGE EMLEN (George, George, George), "merchant," born 4mo. 25, 1741-2, died 11mo. 23, 1812; married, 2mo. 1, 1775, Sarah, born 9mo. 11, 1755, died 8mo. 29, 1823; daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tallman) Fishbourne. William Fishbourne was grandson of Ralph and Sarah (Lewis) Fishbourne, of Talbot county, Maryland, and son of William Fishbourne, born in Maryland, who came to Philadelphia about 1702, where he married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, Provincial Councillor. William Fishbourne Sr. was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1716, and from 1718 to 1720; and a member of Provincial Council, 1723 to 1731. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1719-20-21. In 1725-26 he filled the position of City Treasurer. Mary Fishbourne, the



EMLEN HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

"Polly Fishbourne" of "Sallie Wister's Journal," and later the wife of Dr. Samuel Powel Griffiths, was a younger sister of Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen. Elizabeth Fishbourne, an elder sister, was second wife of President Thomas Wharton. These families all belonged to Philadelphia's aristocratic Quaker set of the prosperous days before the Revolution.

George Emlen and his family lived at 103 (old number) south Fourth street.

Issue of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen:—

Anne Emlen, b. 7mo. 6, 1777, d. 2mo. 4, 1851; m. at "Powelton," by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, 8mo. 29, 1801, Charles Willing, son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare;

Elizabeth Emlen, d. 5mo. 13, 1847; m. at "Emlenton," by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, 10mo. 13, 1808, George, son of George and Thomazine Mickle (Fox) Roberts;

Sarah Emlen, d. 6mo. 29, 1787, aged seven years;

George Emlen, b. 1784, 8mo. 27, 1850;

WILLIAM FISHBURNE EMLÉN, b. 5mo. 30, 1787, d. 2mo. 1, 1866; m. Mary Parker Norris;

Mary Emlen, b. 1788, d. 2mo. 18, 1789;

Hannah Emlen, b. 2mo. 6, 1790; m. 4mo. 6, 1820, Joseph Mickle, son of Samuel and Sarah (Pleasants) Fox;

Mary Emlen, b. 10mo. 4, 1795; m. 5mo. 15, 1817, John Morin, son of Lewis Allaire and Juliana (Sitgreaves) Scott.

CALEB EMLÉN (George, George, George), born 12mo. 15, 1744, died 7mo. 13, 1797; married, 2mo. 25, 1773, at Philadelphia Meeting, Mary, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Head) Warder. She was born 11mo. 23, 1746-7, died 5mo. 16, 1811.

The wife of Jeremiah Warder was a daughter of John Head and Rebecca Mace, who were married in England in 1712.

Issue of Caleb and Mary (Warder) Emlen:—

Mary Emlen, d. s. p., 12mo. 14, 1849; m. 11mo. 29, 1798, Thomas Greaves, merchant; Ann Emlen, d. 6mo. 29, 1844, aged sixty-nine years; m. 4mo. 19, 1796, Charles, son of Samuel and Mary (Pemberton) Pleasants;

Warder Emlen, d. 5mo. 6, 1809; unm.;

Caleb Emlen, d. 4mo. 6, 1810; m. Maria, dau. of John and Maria (French) Graeff. *Issue:* Mary Emlen, m. Dr. Squire Littell;

Calebina Emlen, m. William H. Newbold, b. 1810; d. 1872;

Lydia Emlen;

Samuel W. Emlen, d. unm.;

Jeremiah Emlen, b. 1783, d. 9mo. 1785;

Jeremiah Emlen, d. 1826; unm.;

Sarah Emlen, b. 6mo. 19, 1787, d. 3mo. 28, 1870; m. 6mo. 4, 1807, Caleb, son of Caleb and Sarah (Hopkins) Cresson;

Deborah Emlen, d. 1871; unm.;

JAMES EMLÉN (George, George, George), born 6mo. 26, 1760, died 10mo. 3, 1798, of yellow fever; married, 4mo. 23, 1783, at Concord Meeting, Delaware county, Phebe Peirce, born 12mo. 11, 1758, died of yellow fever, 10mo. 25, 1793, daughter of Caleb and Ann (Mendenhall) Peirce.

Caleb Peirce was grandson of George Peirce, who with his wife, Anne (Gainer) Peirce, came from England in 1684, and that same year had surveyed to him a tract of four hundred and ninety acres in Thornbury township, Chester county,

Pennsylvania. On his arrival he presented two certificates to a meeting of Friends "att the Governor's house", one from "the Monthly Meeting at ffrenshay in the county of Gloucester", and the other from Thornbury in the same county. George Peirce represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly in 1706 and was very active in the community meetings of Friends. "He was one of a company who erected the Concord Mill, the first mill built in the neighborhood."

James Emlen, after his education was completed, declined to travel abroad, as his parents had intended, preferring to stay with his relative, Hannah, widow of William Miller, of New Garden, Chester county. "He assumed the management of her mill without an assistant and declined compensation, stipulating only that he might grind for some of the poorer customers without taking toll. In this, however, he was careful not to let the left hand know what the right hand did." He removed to Middletown in 1782, where he became owner of considerable land. Although but about thirty-eight years of age when he died he was an elder in the Meeting and served as clerk, recorder, etc. He was appointed one of the first standing committee to give attention to the condition of the Indian natives, and which committee, by successive re-appointments, has continued to the present time.

Issue of James and Phebe (Peirce) Emlen:—

Anne Emlen, b. 6mo. 9, 1784, d. 1852; m. 7mo. 13, 1802, Judge Walter Franklin, of Lancaster, Pa.;

Joshua Emlen, b. 12mo. 22, 1785; m. Abigail (Smith) widow of William Emlen Howell, and had one child, Phebe, m. James Hillyer;

Mary Emlen, b. 8mo. 13, 1787, d. 5mo. 12, 1820; m. 10mo. 1, 1807, George Newbold, of New York City; merchant, son of Clayton and Mary (Foster) Newbold;

SAMUEL EMLLEN, M. D., b. 3mo. 6, 1789, d. 4mo. 17, 1828; m. Beulah S. Valentine; Phebe Emlen, b. 8mo. 30, 1790, d. 10mo. 5, 1826; unm.;

JAMES EMLLEN, b. 6mo. 17, 1792, d. 9mo. 20, 1866; m. Sarah (Foulke) Farquhar;

WILLIAM FISHBOURNE EMLLEN (George, George, George, George), born 5mo. 30, 1787, died 2mo. 1, 1866; married at Friends' Meeting House, Mulberry street, Philadelphia, 11mo. 11, 1813, Mary Parker, daughter of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris.

One of his immediate family writes of William Fishbourne Emlen: "He had a charming personality and was a delightful companion. He was most kindly, and with a very spiritual turn of thought." He was one of the earliest Presidents of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

Issue of William F. and Mary P. (Norris) Emlen:—

George Emlen, b. 9mo. 25, 1814, d. 6mo. 7, 1853; m. 5mo. 6, 1840, Ellen, dau. of John and Hitty (Cox) Markoe. He entered the Univ. Pa. in 1828, where he was a member of the Zelosophic Society, and at graduation in 1831, was valedictorian of class. Studied law and was admitted to Philadelphia bar. Was president of Law Academy of Phila.; secretary Board of Trustees Univ. Pa., 1841-53; president Public School Comptrollers, etc. *Issue:*

Mary Emlen, b. May 29, 1842; m. June 12, 1869, James Starr. *Issue:*

James Starr, b. Apr. 6, 1870; m. Oct. 15, 1901, Sarah Logan Wister; *issue:* Sarah Logan Starr, b. June 13, 1903;

George Emlen Starr, b. Oct. 23, 1871; m. Nov. 7, 1899, Karoline Nixon Newhall;

Ellen Markoe Starr, b. May 12, 1873; m. Feb. 9, 1901, Edward Shippen Watson Farnum; *issue:* Edward Shippen Watson Farnum, b. Jan. 26, 1902; James Starr, b. May 26, 1903; Ralf Farnum, b. Jan. 1, 1905;

- Lydia Starr, b. May 18, 1876; m. Dec. 12, 1901, Oliver Boyce Judson;
 Theodore Ducoing Starr, b. Jan. 14, 1880; m. Feb. 7, 1901, Sarah Carmalt;
issue: Charlotte Churchill Starr, b. April 22, 1902; Theodore Ducoing
 Starr, b. April 12, 1907;
 George Emlen, Attorney-at-Law, b. Nov. 27, 1843; d. Nov. 25, 1907; m. April
 22, 1874, Helen Rotch, d. July 7, 1900; dau. of Daniel Clarke and Anne
 (Morgan) Wharton. *Issue*:
 Anne Wharton Emlen, b. June 15, 1875, d. July 17, 1875;
 Ellen Markoe Emlen, b. Jan. 21, 1877, d. Mar. 19, 1900;
 Dorothea Emlen, b. Feb. 20, 1881;
 Harry Emlen, b. Mar. 31, 1847, d. Mar. 17, 1871; unm.;
 Ellen Emlen, b. Feb. 13, 1850;
 Joseph Norris Emlen, b. Sept. 4, 1816, d. unm.;
 Elizabeth Norris Emlen, b. Jan. 26, 1825; m. Dec. 22, 1847, James A. Roosevelt,
 (an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt), b. June 12, 1825, d. July 15, 1898. *Issue*:
 Mary Emlen Roosevelt, b. Sept. 27, 1848, d. Dec. 19, 1885;
 Leila Roosevelt, b. Feb. 5, 1850; m. Edward R. Merritt;
 Alfred Roosevelt, b. April 2, 1856, d. July 3, 1891; m. Dec. 5, 1882, Katherine,
 dau. of Augustus Lowell, of Boston, Mass. *Issue*:
 Elfrida Roosevelt, b. Dec. 22, 1883; m. June 9, 1905, Owen B. Clark,
 of England; *issue*: Humphrey Owen Clark, b. July 6, 1906;
 James Alfred Roosevelt, b. Feb. 23, 1885;
 Katherine Lowell Roosevelt, b. April 18, 1887;
 William Emlen Roosevelt, b. April 30, 1857; m. Oct. 4, 1883, Christine G.
 Kean. *Issue*:
 Christine Kean Roosevelt, b. Aug. 3, 1884;
 George Emlen Roosevelt, b. Oct. 13, 1887;
 Lucie Margaret Roosevelt, b. Nov. 7, 1888;
 John Kean Roosevelt, b. Sept. 22, 1889;
 Philip James Roosevelt, b. May 15, 1892;
 Sarah Emlen, b. June 15, 1832; m. Oct. 15, 1862, James Casey Hale. *Issue*:
 Mary Emlen Hale, b. Aug. 9, 1863; m. Oct. 24, 1883, James Lowell Jr., of
 Boston, Mass. *Issue*:
 Mary Emlen Lowell, b. July 31, 1884; m. Oct. 15, 1904, Francis Vernon
 Lloyd;
 John Lowell, b. March 21, 1887;
 William Emlen Lowell, b. Oct. 25, 1888, d. July 28, 1889;
 Ralph Lowell, b. July 23, 1890;
 James Hale Lowell, b. May 3, 1892;
 Olivia Lowell, b. Aug. 2, 1898.

SAMUEL EMLLEN, M. D. (James, George, George, George), born 3mo. 6, 1789, died 4mo. 17, 1828; married, 11mo. 4, 1819, Beulah Sansom, daughter of Jacob Valentine, of New York, and his wife, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Col. Benjamin George Eyre.

Although Dr. Samuel Emlen died in the prime of life, he was one of the most eminent physicians of his day. He studied under Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia; graduated, and in June, 1812, sailed for England. After a stay of over two years abroad, during which time he continued his studies, he returned to this country and took up the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He soon became prominent as a physician; was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor; of the Magdalen Asylum; the Orphan Asylum and the Friends' Asylum for the Insane. He was secretary of College of Physicians and one of the physicians of Pennsylvania Hospital. He was buried at Sixteenth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

Issue of Samuel and Beulah S. (Valentine) Emlen:—

James V. Emlen, M. D., b. 9mo. 21, 1820, d. s. p., 2mo. 29, 1880; m. Ann Armour; Elizabeth Ann Emlen, b. 10mo. 4, 1822, d. 1mo. 16, 1907; m. 10mo. 17, 1850, William Rockhill, M. D., son of John and Rachel (Griscom) Bullock. This branch of the family owns the old Emlen Bible, printed in 1603, one page of which is here re-produced.

Caleb Emlen, b. 8mo. 20, 1824, d. 3mo. 20, 1895; m. first, 12mo. 5, 1848, Hannah E. Dever, b. 2mo. 28, 1824, d. 7mo. 17, 1873; second, Mary L. (Wright) Reese, b. 1836, d. 1888; dau. of Alexander Wright.

Issue of first marriage:—

Samuel Emlen, b. 10, 3, 1849, d. 1, 3, 1883; unm.;

Mary Dever Emlen, b. 8, 17, 1852;

Charles Emlen, b. 9, 17, 1854, d. 10, 24, 1901; m. Ellen G. Ewing;

John Emlen, b. 2, 24, 1859;

James Emlen, b. 2, 24, 1859, d. 11, 19, 1874,

Marion L. Emlen, b. 6, 15, 1867; m. 3, 23, 1893, George Worthington Scott.

Issue of second marriage:—

Clement H. Emlen, b. 4, 17, 1877;

Anna Wright Emlen, b. 2, 14, 1881; m. Warren Hubley;

Mary Cresson Emlen, b. 10mo. 16, 1827; m. 4mo. 12, 1849, Clement H., son of Stephen W. and Mary N. (Jones) Smith; no issue.

JAMES EMLEN (James,⁴ George, George, George), born 6mo. 17, 1792, died 9mo. 20, 1866; married, 1mo. 11, 1816, at Middletown Meeting, Sarah (Foulke) Farquhar, daughter and only child of Cadwalader and Phebe (Ellis) Foulke, and widow of William Farquhar, born 4mo. 27, 1787, in Upper Freehold, New Jersey.

James Emlen left an orphan at six years of age; was educated at Westtown School and subsequently went to New York City, where he resided until his majority, with his sister Mary, who had married George Newbold. He was twenty-one years old when he removed to Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and occupied one of his father's farms, living in the old home called the "Upper House." Here he became a plain Friend; married; and after the birth of his third child, moved to the "Lower House", close at hand, also owned by his father, where the rest of his children were born and where he remained until his removal to Westtown School, in the spring of 1836. During this period he was appointed Elder of Society of Friends, a position which he continued to hold as long as he lived. It was also at this time, that, in harmony with his inclination for a quiet but useful life, he conducted a private school for boys, to accommodate which he erected a building on his farm, which was used as a Meeting house by Orthodox Friends at the time of "the Separation in 1827," until a new Meeting house was built.

After moving to Westtown School, he, with his family, occupied one of the dwellings on the grounds of that Institution. In the spring of 1848 he removed to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he passed in retirement, the last eighteen years of his life. His wife (for many years a recorded minister of the Society of Friends) during the family's residence at Westtown, went on a religious visit to England, where she remained about two years. Her death occurred in the

George Emilen was educated a Presbyterian
 expected to inherit a handsome estate but for
 that he had adopted some other
 principles and was disinter-
 ested in the out of doors; which he removed
 to America with Wm. Garrison of
 Philad. & Charles H. Garrett of
 Derby

George soon of George & Hannah
 Emilen was born the 7th day
 of the 4th month being the first
 day of the week was born in the
 morning in the year 1695
 Samuel Emilen was born the
 15 day of the 2 month being the
 5th day of the week 1697

at birth 10 in morning
 David soon of George & Hannah
 Emilen was born the 9th day
 of the 4th month 1699
 in the After noon

Joshua soon of George & Hannah
 Emilen was born the 14th day of
 the 2nd month being the 2 day of the week
 was born in the morning in the year 1701

year following the removal to West Chester. The impulses, ideals and principles of James Emlen's character are well illustrated by the following concluding expressions in his will:

"Feeling grateful for the love and harmony that has always prevailed amongst my children, I much desire the same may be continued and descend to children's children, and this will be the case in proportion as it becomes the love and fellowship of the Gospel."

Issue of James and Sarah (Foulke) Emlen:—

James Emlen, b. 10mo. 16, 1816, d. 1mo. 25, 1827;

Mary Emlen, b. at "Upper House," 3mo. 21, 1818, died 3mo. 16, 1893; m. 4mo. 14, 1842, Chalkley, son of Hughes Bell, farmer, and moved to the State of Illinois;

Phebe Emlen, b. at "Upper House," 4mo. 12, 1820, d. s. p., 1mo. 14, 1887; m. first, J. Rowland Howell, of Chester co., Pa.; second, Cyrus Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, O.; third, William B. Cooper, of Camden, N. J.;

Sarah Cresson Emlen, b. at the "Lower House" 4mo. 19, 1822, d. 10mo. 7, 1901; m. 6mo. 4, 1846, William P. Bangs, from Dover, N. H., merchant;

Anne Emlen, b. at "Lower House" 10mo. 7, 1824, d. 8mo. 23, 1905; m. 11mo. 4, 1852, Joseph, son of Joseph and Sarah (Dillwyn) Howell, merchant;

Susan Dillwyn Emlen, b. at "Lower House" 9mo. 20, 1826, d. 1mo. 28, 1887; unm.;
 Samuel Emlen, b. at "Lower House" 3mo. 23, 1829; m. 9mo. 30, 1851, Sarah, dau. of George Guest and Hannah (Newlin) Williams. He is an eminent minister among Friends living in Germantown, Phila.; has issue:

George Williams Emlen, b. 5, 4, 1853; m. Eleanor, b. 9, 15, 1854; dau. of Thomas Pim and Elizabeth S. Cope, of "Awbury," Germantown, Phila. *Issue:*

Mary Cope Emlen, b. 7, 3, 1878; m. 4, 27, 1904, Alfred Garret, son of Thomas Scattergood. Their dau., Elizabeth Cope Scattergood, was b. 4, 5, 1907;

Samuel Emlen, b. 3, 27, 1880; m. 6, 7, 1906 Marian Hartshorne Haines. Their son, Samuel Emlen, 3d, was b. 3, 27, 1907;

Arthur Cope Emlen, b. 4, 9, 1882;

George Williams Emlen, b. 5, 7, 1887;

Esther Margaret Emlen, b. 4, 27, 1890;

James Emlen, b. 11, 12, 1854; m. 12, 13, 1877, Susan Trotter, b. 11, 27, 1853, d. 1, 18, 1879; dau. of John J. and Elizabeth Hough (Trotter) Thompson. *Issue:*

John Thompson Emlen, b. 12, 28, 1878; m. 3, 6, 1906, Mary Carpenter, b. 8, 20, 1881; dau. of Woodruff and Sara Elizabeth Jones. *Issue:*

Susan Thompson Emlen, b. 11, 19, 1907;

John Thompson Emlen, b. 12, 28, 1908.

Samuel Emlen, b. 12, 20, 1856, d. 2, 24, 1860;

Hannah Williams Emlen, b. 12, 20, 1859, d. 1, 22, 1860;

Sarah Emlen, b. 4, 15, 1861; m. 5, 14, 1896, Walter Thomas Moore, of Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, b. 4, 8, 1854; son of Calvin and Sarah (Walter) Moore, of O.;

Mary Emlen, b. 6, 25, 1863; m. 6, 19, 1890, Joseph Stokes, M. D., b. 4, 8, 1862; son of Dr. N. Newlin and Martha E. Stokes, of Moorestown, N. J. *Issue:*

Eleanor Stokes, b. 9, 16, 1892;

Samuel Emlen Stokes, b. 7, 1, 1894;

Joseph Stokes, b. 2, 22, 1896;

Anne Emlen, b. 11, 24, 1865; m. 10, 17, 1889, Walter Penn Shipley, Attorney-at-Law, b. 6, 20, 1860; son of Thomas and Eliza Drinker Shipley. *Issue:*

Thomas Emlen Shipley, b. 12, 25, 1890;

James Emlen Shipley, b. 4, 4, 1894;

Walter Penn Shipley, b. 11, 2, 1897.

WALN FAMILY

Of Nicholas Waln, emigrant ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of that name, as well as of a number of other families who were prominent in Colonial history of Philadelphia and vicinity, friend and counselor of William Penn, and a fellow passenger with him in the "Welcome" in 1682, much has been written. Until recently, however, nothing was known of his parentage or place of residence in England, but we are now able to give some account of his parents and the place of his birth.

Richard Waln and Jane his wife, who lived in the small village of Burholme, in district called Bolland, in West Riding of Yorkshire, England, were among the earliest converts to Quakerism, in Yorkshire. They belonged to Bolland Meeting, a branch of Settle Montly Meeting, as early as 1654, a date very shortly after the rise of the Society of Friends.

The exact limits of the district called Bolland were somewhat indefinite, and even seem to have varied from time to time, or at least to have been variously apprehended by different authorities. Before Richard Waln's time there had been a forest here called "Bolland Forest" and there were, no doubt, remains of it even in his day, though no longer a forest in the official sense. It is presumed that the Bolland of the old records was Bolland Liberty, and that it coincided with the ancient extent of the Forest. Baines' "Gazetteer of the County of York," 1822, speaks of Burholme as in the *parish* of Bolland, but this was doubtless an error, as no other authorities mention a parish of that name, while several show conclusively that Burgolme was in the parish of Slaidburn. The name Bolland, now spelt Bowland, which probably represents its proper pronunciation formerly as well as now, also applied to three townships included in the same region; one of these being High Bowland-Forest, a township entirely in the parish of Slaidburn and wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of Yorkshire; another, Low Bowland-Forest, partly in the same parish and wapentake, and partly in the parish of Whalley, Blackburn Hundred, Lancashire; and the third altogether in the latter parish, hundred and shire. High and Low Bowland-Forest together constituted Bowland Liberty, which as abovesaid was no doubt what was meant by the Bolland in the old records.

Burholme itself, called "Borholme" in Baines' Gazetteer above referred to, and "Burham in Bolland" in the registers of Settle Monthly Meeting of Friends, can be definitely located. It was about eight miles northwest of Clitheroe, and in the parish of Slaidburn and Liberty of Bolland, most probably in the township of High Bowland-Forest, as that was all within said parish and most certainly in Yorkshire.

Of the personal affairs of Richard and Jane Waln we have little record. In 1664 Richard Waln was sued at Whitwell Court for tithes and had a mare taken from him worth four pounds. Jane Waln was daughter of Edward Rudd, of Knowmeare, Yorkshire, a place at present not identified, but doubtless also in parish of Slaidburn. As to her family besides her father, we know of two sisters, Dorothy and Mary Rudd, who married respectively the brothers, William

and Cuthbert Hayhurst Jr., sons of Cuthbert and Alice Hayhurst, of Easington, in the same parish of Slaidburn, West Riding of Yorkshire; also an undoubted cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Rudd, probably brother of Edward, of Mouldhills, in the same locality, who married Thomas Walmsley, of Wadington Eaves, in the same wapentake as all of the above Staincliffe and Ewcross, but in a different parish, Milton. All of these parties will be mentioned later as most of them accompanied Nicholas Waln to Pennsylvania.

Richard Waln died April 7, 1659, and his widow, Jane Waln, then of Slainmerow, parish of Slaidburn, married, October 31, 1667, at the house of Robert Walbancke, Newton, same parish, William Birket, of Newton. Their subsequent residence was her house in Slaidberow, instead of his house in Newton, and here a number of her relatives or connections were married. In the records of some of these marriages her residence, or that of her husband, is given differently, but the duplicate or complementary entries show that Slaidberow continued to be her home. Thus at the marriage of Elizabeth Rudd and Thomas Walmsley, which took place there November 13, 1665, her residence in one entry is given as "Smelfats", which is also given as Elizabeth Rudd's own residence, but the duplicate entry shows it to have been as above (though a copyist's error made it "Rainemerow". In one record of Jane Birket's son Nicholas Waln's marriage at the same house, October 1, 1673, it is called "Will^m Birket's, Chapelcroft," the latter place being really Nicholas Waln's own residence; but two counter entries give it correctly, "Will^m Birket's Slainmerow". If she was the same Jane Birket, at whose house in Slainmerow, Jenet Stackhouse and Richard Scott were married, April 9, 1696, and she probably was, as the Stackhouse family were connected by marriage, she must have survived her first husband thirty-seven years, living all that time in this place.

On the register of Settle Monthly Meeting occur the births of two children of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, Anne, born August 15, 1654, and Edward, September 22, 1657. Of Edward we know nothing further, but Anne married James Dilworth and came to Pennsylvania as will be shown below. Richard and Jane are known to have had an elder son Nicholas, who came to Pennsylvania and founded the family which is the subject of this sketch, and there are supposed to have had another and still older son Richard Waln, also an early settler in Philadelphia county, and perhaps other children, the births having occurred before the parents joined Friends, and hence their births are not entered on Friends records.

RICHARD WALN, supposed to have been eldest son of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, came to Pennsylvania in 1682, and settled in what was afterwards Cheltenham township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. He was a member of the Society of Friends. About this time there was filed in the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting a certificate for one Richard *Wall* from a Monthly Meeting "held at the House of Edward Edwards of Stock Orchard, in ye County of Gloucester" dated 4mo. 26, 1682, but whether this was our Richard *Waln* (whose name was as frequently spelled Wall as Waln in the early records here), or another, is not certain; nor does it suggest any relationship to Richard and Jane Waln, of Burholme, for Gloucestershire is not very near to Yorkshire. In 10mo., 1683, a meeting was established at the house of Richard Waln in Cheltenham, which was the nucleus of Abington Particular Meeting. There were two

other meetings in the vicinity at that time, one at Tacony, afterwards called Oxford Meeting, and one at John Hart's called Poquessing and later Bybery Meeting; these three formed a monthly meeting early called indiscriminately by either of these names, but in 1702 definitely named Abington Monthly Meeting. Richard Waln was a leading spirit in the organization and served on many of the committees of this monthly meeting, and was frequently its representative in Quarterly Meeting. On 9mo. 24, 1690, he was granted a certificate to travel to Maryland, no doubt on a religious visit. He died March 26, 1698, and was buried the 28th, at Cheltenham. His wife Joan died February 2, 1701-2, and was buried the 4th, also at Cheltenham. They were accompanied to Pennsylvania by their son, Richard Waln Jr., and the latter's daughter Sarah. Richard Jr. died April 6, 1689, and Sarah married, February 14, 1694-5, at her grandfather's house in Cheltenham, George Shoemaker. There seems to have been no other descendants of Richard Waln Sr. except Sarah Shoemaker, who was made sole executor of her grandfather's will, dated March 15, 1697-8, proved February 9, 1701-2, which mentioned no other relatives except his wife Joan.

Anne Waln, daughter of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, born August 15, 1654, became a minister in the Society of Friends. She married, about 1680, James Dilworth, of Yorkshire, also a minister, and they afterwards went to Pennsylvania, at about the same time as her brother, Nicholas Waln. An account of him in "The Friend," (Philadelphia, vol. xxvii, gives some personal particulars as to both: "James Dilworth, was an inhabitant of Thornby in Yorkshire before his removal to Pennsylvania, and was convinced of the Truth there. For a meeting held at his house on the 13th of Tenth Month, 1676, a fine was imposed on him, to satisfy which he had two oxen taken. At what time he came forth in the ministry we cannot tell, but he laboured faithfully therein according to his measure, having a loving helpful companion in his wife Ann, who was also a minister of the Gospel.

"James Dilworth and Ann Waln were married about the year 1681, and some time after removed to this country, and settled in Bucks county. He was in public life for a time, representing his neighbors in the Assembly. In their religious labors, he and his wife travelled much together, visiting in this way, in 1689, the meetings of Friends in New England. In 1697 and perhaps the early part of 1698, they travelled southward through Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, having with both these visits the unity of the Yearly Meeting of Ministering Friends."

On 7mo. 26, 1698, Abington Monthly Meeting granted Ann Dilworth alone a certificate to visit Friends in England, by way of Barbados; the Yearly Meeting of Ministers, in March, 1698-9, approved her certificate, and she left about the end of the month. "The parting from her husband was a final one. A few months after her departure the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, and among the valuable Friends removed by it from works to rewards was James Dilworth. He died in the Seventh Month (September), 1699, being buried on the 15th, the First-day before Yearly Meeting."

James Dilworth appears to have served but one term in Assembly, that of 1685. About 1693 he removed to Bristol township, Philadelphia county, where he died. In his will dated September 8, 1699, proved December 10, 1700, he named his wife Ann, sole executrix, and mentioned his children: William, Rich-

ard, Jane, Hannah, Jennett, Rebecca and James Dilworth(brother-in-law, Nicholas Waln, and friend, Edmund Orpwood.

Ann (Waln) Dilworth married (second) in 1701, probably in November, Christopher Sibthorp, of Philadelphia, a large landholder in the Northern Liberties, whose will dated December 25, 1707, proved January 24, 1707-8, mentioned his wife Ann and children, not named, sister Elizabeth Whitwort, and her daughter Mary, and friends Joshua Fisher, Barbara Wright and her daughter Rebecca Corker. Ann (Waln) Sibthorp's own will, dated August 27, 1710, mentioned her children: James, William, Richard and Rebecca Dilworth, making the sons William and Richard executors and Nicholas Waln and Edmund Orpwood overseers.

James and Ann (Waln) Dilworth had eight children, as given below, the record of the births of the first six appearing on the register of Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, and those of the last two at Abington Monthly Meeting in Philadelphia county:

William Dilworth, b. in England, July 25, 1681;

Richard Dilworth, b. July 8, 1683; m. 1707, Elizabeth Worrell;

Jane Dilworth, b. March 18, 1684-5, d. 1701; m. May 8, 1701, at Oxford Meeting, Phila. co., Thomas Hodges, of Oxford twp., Phila. co., who d. March 28, 1708; he m. (second) his first wife's cousin, Hannah Waln, dau. of Nicholas, of whom hereafter; Jane (Dilworth) Hodges had no issue;

Hannah Dilworth, b. Feb. 25, 1688-9; m. June 9, 1709, at Oxford Meeting, John Worrell, of Oxford twp., brother of Elizabeth, wife of her brother, Richard Dilworth;

Jennett Dilworth, b. March 20, 1690-1; m. 1710, Samuel Bolton;

Ann Dilworth, b. Feb. 9, 1691-2;

Rebecca Dilworth, m. Dec., 1711, George Shoemaker;

James Dilworth, b. Nov. 3, 1695; m. 1718, Sarah Worrell.

NICHOLAS WALN, son of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, of Burholme, Boland, parish of Slaidburn, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, was born there about the year 1650, doubtless before his parents joined the Society of Friends, as his birth does not appear of record on the register of any Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire.

Before the date of his marriage, he had removed to Chapelcroft, same locality. On June 7, 1682, Settle Monthly Meeting issued a joint certificate to Nicholas Waln and family, together with a number of other persons, mostly connected with him by ties of more or less remote kinship, all intending to remove to Pennsylvania. The persons included in this certificate, besides Nicholas Waln, his wife and three children, were: Cuthbert and William Hayhurst, his uncles by marriage, mentioned above as having married Mary and Dorothy Rudd, sisters to Nicholas Waln's mother, and the former's wife, Mary and children, William's wife, Dorothy, having died in 1676, and their daughter Ann, in 1678; the Hayhurst's sisters, Alice and Margery, and their husbands, Thomas Wigglesworth and Thomas Stackhouse; Thomas Walmsley and his wife Elizabeth Rudd before mentioned as having married in 1665 at Nicholas Waln's mother's, whose cousin she was; Widow Ellen Cowgill, perhaps a sister of Thomas Stackhouse, and her children; Thomas Croasdale, Agnes, his wife, and six children, whose relationship is not so clear. A more particular account of this certificate and these people is given in the Cowgill descent of the Pemberton family in these volumes.

This whole party embarked on the ship, "Welcome", within a few months of

the date of their certificate, accompanying William Penn, Lord Proprietary of Pennsylvania, on his first voyage to his Province, and arrived at New Castle, Delaware river, Territories of Pennsylvania, October 27, 1682. All these allied families proceeded to Bucks county, where the heads of the families, having already purchased land from the proprietary, had their land laid out to them. Here they took up their residences and laid the foundation for a considerable section of the local aristocracy of Colonial times, while the family connection already existing on their arrival was further strengthened by a number of inter-marriages between their descendants.

By deeds of lease and release dated April 21 and 22, 1682, Nicholas Waln bought of William Penn 1,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. A Patent for 500 acres of this was issued to him by the Commissioners of Property, January 29, 1684-5, the land having been laid out in two tracts of 250 acres each, (the warrant for one bearing date March 21, 1683-4) on Neshaminy creek, one in Middletown township, and one across the creek in Northampton township, Bucks county. Both of these tracts are shown on Holme's Map of the Province. Waln sold all of this 500 acres, 200 to Edmund Cutler and 50 to Thomas Stackhouse in 1686; 50 to William Hayhurst in 1689, and 200 to John Stackhouse in 1695-6. Of the other half of his 1,000 acres purchase, the land was apparently never laid out in his name, he having sold his rights, 150 acres to Henry Walmsley; 100 to Thomas Walmsley, brother of Henry; 230 to Jedediah Allen, of Shrewsbury, East Jersey, all in 1686; and to John Goodson his right to the Liberty Land in the County of Philadelphia appurtenant to his purchase, which under the original conditions would have been 20 acres, completing the purchase of 1,000 acres. These Liberty Lands, by a later ruling reduced to 16 acres, were ordered to be surveyed to John Goodson, by the Commissioners of Property, July 6, 1692. Besides these tracts Nicholas Waln purchased three other tracts in Bucks county, 118 acres of Thomas Holme's tract in Bristol township in 1686, which he sold to John Town in 1697; 340 acres in the same township of Elizabeth, relict of Edmund Bennett in 1692, which he sold to Robert Heaton in 1697; and 250 acres of Thomas Croasdale, which he sold to Robert Heaton in 1702.

On the tract laid out to Nicholas Waln on the Neshaminy in Middletown township he erected a dwelling for himself, and here on January 1, 1682-3, the first Friends Meeting of the locality was held, for some years known as Neshaminy and afterwards down to the present as Middletown Meeting. It continued to be held at the house of Nicholas Waln, and that of Robert Hall alternately until the Meeting-House was ready for use nearly five years later. The Bucks County Quarterly Meeting, 9mo. (November) 4, 1684, met at Waln's house, and afterwards alternated between that and William Biles's house in Falls, for a time, and continued to be held with him at least once a year until 1695, after which it convened at Falls and Middletown Meeting-houses.

Nicholas Waln was unquestionably the leader of the little party which had accompanied him into the wilderness along the Neshaminy. He was a member of the first Assembly, which met at Philadelphia, March 12, 1682-3, and represented Bucks county in that body in 1687-88-89-92-95. He was a member of the first Grand Jury empaneled October 25, 1683, was Sheriff of Bucks county in 1685, and Justice of the Courts of that County.

In 1696 he removed to Philadelphia county, taking up his residence in what was then known as the Northern Liberties, which embraced at that time a much larger part of the county than was comprised within the district subsequently incorporated under that name, extending a few squares above Vine street. His new neighbors placed the same value upon his abilities as had those of Bucks county, for he was immediately chosen a representative from Philadelphia county in the Assembly and served during the sessions of 1696-97-1700-01-13-14-15-17. He was also named as one of the directors of the public school with James Logan, Isaac Norris, Edward Shippen and others in 1711. As already shown Nicholas Waln was active in the councils of the Society of Friends. He was practically the founder of Middletown Monthly Meeting as above shown, and on his removal to Philadelphia became active and prominent in the Monthly Meeting there. In 1702 that meeting authorized him in conjunction with John Goodson to purchase for the use of Friends, four acres of Liberty Lands, and here was established the Fair Hill Burying Ground, and about 1706 or 1707, erected Fair Hill Meeting House on the Germantown road. He continued active in the Society of Friends until his death in 1721.

An extended account of him was published in "The Friend," vol. xxviii, from which we quote:—

"Sometime in the year 1682, Nicholas Waln, Jane his wife and their children reached Pennsylvania, and settled in Bucks County, near the Neshaminy. They probably were located before midsummer for before the end of that year he was elected one of the members of Assembly, which met in the First Month 1683. At this time, although noted among the 'faithful Friends', it does not appear that he had received a gift in the ministry. It was not long however, before he was called to labour by word and doctrine for the everlasting good of his fellow men. In this service he was much employed by his Divine Master at home and abroad, and he endeavored to acquit himself of the duties that devolved upon him, as respected his own self, the claims of his family, and of the public. This last was no light task, being fourteen times elected as a legislator of the new Colony.

"Early in the year 1689, with the approbation and unity of Friends Nicholas Walln paid a religious visit to Maryland. He was accompanied by James Radcliff. On returning from this visit he could gratefully acknowledge the comforting presence of their divine Master in the journey, and that they had had 'many good meetings.'

"Nicholas Walln had a share of the labour with George Keith, being one of the committee of the Meeting of Ministers to advise with and admonish him. He bore his testimony against the spirit under which Keith was acting, and signed various of the documents issued by the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and the Yearly Meeting of business, relative to that opposing and contentious one. About 1696 he removed to the neighborhood of Philadelphia and became a member of that Monthly Meeting. He was soon much employed by the meeting in transacting its business, and, like his friend Griffith Owen, was a member of almost all committees on important subjects.

"In the First Month, 1699, he informed his Friends of the Select Meeting, that he had a concern to visit 'New England and thereaway' on religious service. This visit appears to have occupied several months."

The Friend publishes a letter from him soon after his return from this journey, to William Ellis, in England, telling him of the death of many Friends in Philadelphia from yellow fever in this year, among them his own brother-in-law, James Dilworth, and requests Ellis to remember him and his son Richard to their sister and aunt Ann Dilworth, then also in England, and "to all our relations and friends in Bolland."

"After the Yearly Meeting in the Seventh Month 1702, Nicholas Waln, in company with John Lea, visited Friends in East and West Jersey and Long Island." In 1706 he was one of the representatives from the Quarterly Meeting that had charge of bringing that body's resolution against tombstones before the Yearly Meeting, recommending the latter to make a rule of discipline against their erection. At the same Yearly Meeting he was a member of the committee to draw up an epistle of instruction etc. to the Quarterly Meeting and Monthly Meetings, which is printed at length in *The Friend*.

"Nicholas Waln continued to be much employed in visiting neighboring meetings, and in fulfilling the various appointments laid on him by his Friends. Respected for his devotion to the Truth; honoured for his faithfulness in the discharge of his duty as a minister of the gospel, he passed along comfortably to a green old age. He was useful

in the church, and in the world, almost to the very end of his days, taking an active share in the business of his Monthly Meeting only nine days before his death."

On his removal to Philadelphia county, Nicholas Waln immediately began to invest in land, principally in Liberty Lands, which he bought up in small quantities, afterwards taking out patents for the consolidated tracts. During the years 1696-97-98, he purchased altogether of many different persons, 651 acres, of which he sold at different periods before a patent was made to him, in small lots an aggregate of 163 acres, leaving him a right to 488 acres in one contiguous tract. This tract on a re-survey was found to contain 520 acres, for which a patent was issued by the Commissioners of Property bearing date January 24, 1703-4. Besides this tract he had purchased before removing to Philadelphia county, from the executor of George Wilcox, 400 acres in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, being one-half of the 800 acres originally granted to Barnabas Wilcox, father of George; the deed therefor bearing date September 10, 1695. In right of his 1,000 acre purchase Nicholas Waln was entitled to two lots in the city of Philadelphia which he never took up. They were claimed by his descendants and in 1834-35 were patented to his great-great-grandson, Jacob S. Waln.

Nicholas Waln died in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, February 4, 1721-2. His will dated January 30, and proved March 19, 1721-2, named his wife Jane and his son Richard as executors, and mentioned the following children: Nicholas, William, Jane, Hannah, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth; Nicholas receiving the homestead of 300 acres and 3 negroes; William fifty pounds and 2 negroes, and the daughters five shillings each. His wife survived him but the date of her death is not known.

According to the certificate granted by Settle Monthly Meeting, before referred to, Nicholas Waln was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife Jane, nee Turner, and three children. The register of Settle Monthly Meeting shows the dates of birth of the following children of Nicholas and Jane (Turner) Waln:

Jane Waln, b. 5mo. 16, 1675;
Margaret Waln, b. 8mo. 3, 1677, d. inf.;
Richard Waln, b. 1 mo. 6, 1678;
Margaret Waln, b. 11mo. 12, 1682.

The register of births at Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, gives the dates of birth of the three children who accompanied their parents to Pennsylvania, and those of five others born in Bucks county. Two of the three dates relative to the older children differ slightly from those given on the Settle register; the date of birth of the second Margaret, given on the Middletown records as "11mo. 10, 1680," is more likely correct than that given on the Settle registry, since at the date given on the Settle Register the family had already left England, in which case the birth could hardly have been recorded in Settle.

The three youngest of the twelve children of Nicholas and Jane Waln were born in Philadelphia county and the dates of their birth given below are from the birth registry of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. To avoid confusion as to old and new style, the names of the month are given instead of the number as used

on Friends' records, and in all cases where the date occurs between January 1 and March 21, the double year is given.

Issue of Nicholas and Jane (Turner) Waln:—

Jane Waln, b. Yorkshire, July 16, 1675; m. May 27, 1691, at "Neshamina", now Middletown Meeting, Samuel Allen Jr., of Neshamina, Bucks co., Pa.; son of Samuel Allen, who with his family came from England in the ship "*Bristol Factor*," arriving at Chester, Dec. 11, 1681. The Allens were prominent in early times in Bucks co., and intermarried with the leading county families; they were settled on Neshaminy creek in Bensalem twp., then included in a rather indefinite region known as Neshamina or Neshamina creek;

Margaret Waln, b. Yorkshire, Oct. 3, 1677, d. inf.; on the register of Settle Meeting the date of her death is given as March 28, 1676, but this is impossible as that date precedes the date of her birth, perhaps 1678 was intended;

RICHARD WALN, b. Yorkshire, June 6, 1678; m. Anne Heath, of them presently;

Margaret Waln, b. Yorkshire, Jan. 10, 1680-1, d. unm. before her father;

Hannah Waln, b. Bucks co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1684; m. (first) March, 1704, Thomas Hodges, who had previously married her cousin, Jane Dilworth, before mentioned; he died March 28, 1708; she m. (second) Nov., 1712, Benjamin Simcock; she had issue by both husbands, who have left descendants;

Mary Waln, b. Bucks co., Pa., April 7, 1687, d. July 19, 1721, m. 1706, John Simcock, brother of Benjamin; she was a minister of the Society of Friends and an account of her published in *The Friend*, vol. xxxv, begins as follows:

"Mary Waln, a daughter of that worthy minister of the Gospel of Christ, Nicholas Waln and Jane his wife, was born in Middletown, Bucks County, in the year 1686 or 1687. Her parents soon after her birth, removed into the limits of Philadelphia Meeting, and there she was brought up. Being tenderly visted in early life by the Spirit of the Lord Jesus, and giving up thereto, the pious precepts and example of her parents were blessed to her, and she was enabled to manifest by conduct and conversation that her soul was enamored with the beauty of holiness, and the blessed consistency of the Truth. Early in the year 1706, when about nineteen years of age she was married to John Simcock, the son of that eminent minister of that name who resided near Chester. The newly married couple resided near Abington for many years, where Mary received a gift in the ministry which she exercised to the comfort of Friends. After passing many years of usefulness in that neighborhood, both in the church and in the world, they, about the year, 1740 removed to Kingwood, New Jersey." Then follows a memorial of her husband too long for insertion here. She d. at Kingwood, May 19, 1771, "in the 80th year of her age, as Minister upwards of 50 years"; and her husband d. there April 23, 1773, "in the 86th year of his age"; on the records of Kingwood Monthly Meeting appear tender and eloquent memorials of both;

Ellen Waln, b. Bucks co., March 27, 1690, d. unm. Jan. 4, 1707-8;

Sarah Waln, b. Bucks co., June 9, 1692; m. (first) in 1711, Jacob Simcock, brother of Benjamin and John above mentioned. These three brothers were sons of Jacob and Alice (Maris) Simcock, and grandson of John Simcock, and George Maris, both members of the Provincial Council and otherwise prominent in the early history of Pa., and founders of two very prominent and aristocratic Chester county families.

Sarah (Waln) Simcock m. (second) Feb. 27, 1721-2, Jonathan Palmer, whose family occupied in Bucks co. a position similar to that of the Simcocks and Marises in Chester co.;

Jacob Simcock was b. Sept. 28, 1686, and d. Feb. 1716-17, leaving issue;

John Waln, b. Bucks co., Pa., Aug. 10, 1694, d. 1720, and is therefore not mentioned in his father's will; he m. Aug. 30, 1717, Jane, b. 1696, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Mifflin, of "Fountain Green", now part of Fairmount Park, Phila., and granddaughter of John Mifflin, of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, b. 1638, who came to America between 1676 and 1679, settling among the Swedes on the Delaware river, and in 1680 took up the "Fountain Green" plantation on the Schuylkill; (see *Life and Ancestry of Warner Mifflin*, by Hilda Justice, Phila. 1805, abstracts from which are given in our sketch of the Justice Family in these volumes. In which publication, however, the name of Jane Mifflin's husband is given as John Waller, instead of Waln.) Their dau. and probably only child, Elizabeth Waln, m. June 11, 1741, at Phila. Monthly Meeting, Robert Worrel, of Phila., son of Richard Worrell, of Lower Dublin twp., Phila. co., Pa.;

Elizabeth Waln, b. Northern Liberties, Phila., March 27, 1697, is supposed to have been the Elizabeth Waln who m. April 24, 1719, James Duberry, (properly Dubree), son of Jacob and Jane, b. June 22, 1698;

Nicholas Waln, b. Northern Liberties, Phila., March 24, 1698-9, d. there, unm., Feb. 11, 1721-2; his will, which states that he is a son of Nicholas Waln, late of Northern Liberties of Phila., was signed Feb. 6, 1721-2, two days after his father's death, and probated March 19; it mentioned his brothers William and Richard, and his sisters, but not by name; his mother Jane and brother Richard were named as executors; a "friend Hannah Maris" was also mentioned, who was most likely his fiancée; if they had married this would have been four marriages of Nicholas Waln's children with the Maris family, but death canceled the engagement;

William Waln, b. Northern Liberties, Phila., March 15, 1700-1; m. Ann Hall, daughter of Samuel and Mary, of Springfield twp., Chester co., Pa.; they appear to have had but one child, Samuel Waln, who m. (first) Nov. 13, 1747, Ann Rushton; (second) June 11, 1767, Sarah Steel; he had eight children, all by his first wife, concerning whom we have little data, aside from the fact that the fourth child, Hannah, b. March 24, 1754, m. at Christ Church, April 24, 1773, Jonathan Matlack.

RICHARD WALN, eldest son of Nicholas and Jane (Turner) Waln, born at Burholme, parish of Slaidburn, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, June 6, 1678, although not as prominent in the public affairs of his day as his father, was, however, keenly alive to the developing conditions in the Northern Liberties, where he continued to reside after his father's death for a number of years. The Provincial Council at a meeting held September 20, 1734, appointed him, together with Isaac Norris, Thomas Griffiths, Thomas Masters, James Steel and Benjamin Eastburn, all conspicuous men in that section of Philadelphia county, a commission to review Germantown road from the boundary of the city to Cohocksink creek, "& make such Alterations therein as may best suit the Publick Service, with as little damage as possible to any private Persons."

Richard Waln married, prior to September 30, 1706, at Abington Meeting, Anne, daughter of Robert Heath. The minutes of the monthly meeting of that date, at which the marriage was reported as having been accomplished previously, evidently since the last Monthly Meeting, state that he was a son of Nicholas Waln, and belonged to Fair Hill Particular Meeting.

Richard Waln later removed to Norriton township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where he resided several years, and where he died in 1756. In his will dated December 1, 1753, proved June 16, 1756, he mentioned his children: Richard, Robert, Nicholas, Joseph, Ann, Susanna and Mary; also his grandchildren, but not by name; his son Joseph being named as executor. The dates of birth of the children of Richard and Anne Waln as given below are taken from the register of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

Issue of Richard and Anne (Heath) Waln:—

Nicholas Waln, b. Aug. 25, 1707; bur. Sept. 3, 1707;

NICHOLAS WALN, b. March 19, 1709-10; m. Mary Shoemaker, of whom presently;

Jane Waln, b. Aug. 6, 1711, d. Aug. 17, 1711;

Jane Waln, b. Feb. 20, 1712-13, d. Oct. 4, 1714;

Anne Waln, b. Feb. 16, 1714-15; m. May, 1753, Jonathan Maris, grandson of George Maris, Provincial Councillor, before mentioned;

RICHARD WALN, b. June 5, 1717, of whom presently;

Susanna Waln, b. June 9, 1719; m. Nov., 1739, Joseph Levis;

ROBERT WALN, b. March 21, 1720-1; m. Rebecca Coffin, of whom hereafter;

Joseph Waln, b. Dec. 18, 1722, d. in 1760, on the plantation inherited from his father; m. Dec. 31, 1747, at Abington Meeting, Susannah, dau. of James Paul, of Abington twp., then of Northern Liberties, Phila.; they had no issue; Joseph Waln's will dated March 5, 1759, proved Oct. 13, 1760, mentioned his wife Susannah, brothers Nicholas, Richard, and Robert; sisters Susanna Levis, Anne Maris, and Mary Brown; nephews and nieces, Richard and Nicholas Waln, William Levis, Jesse and Joseph Waln, and Sarah, Ann, and Mary Waln; father-in-law, James

Paul, who with testator's brother's Richard and Robert Waln was named as executor;

Mary Waln, b. Aug. 15, 1724; m. Joseph Brown.

NICHOLAS WALN, eldest son of Richard and Anne (Heath) Waln, was born March 19, 1709-10, died in August, 1744, having been born and passed most of his life on the old Waln estate in the Northern Liberties, which he inherited; though in his later years he resided in the city proper. He does not appear to have been active in public affairs. His will dated August 16, probated August 3, 1744, named his wife Mary, brother Robert, and children: Richard, Ann, Nicholas and Rebecca, naming as executors Mary Waln, Jacob Shoemaker and Robert Waln.

Nicholas Waln married, May 23, 1734, under the care of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Mary, daughter of George and Rebecca (Dilworth) Shoemaker. She was a distant cousin to her husband, her mother, Rebecca (Dilworth) Shoemaker, being the youngest daughter of James Dilworth by his wife Anne Waln, sister to Nicholas Waln, emigrant, grandfather of the Nicholas Waln now under consideration.

After her husband's death, Mary (Shoemaker) Waln resided on his Northern Liberties property and died there in 1756. Her will dated January 19, 1745-6, proved June 23, 1756, mentions her children: Ann, Rebecca, Richard and one other (Nicholas) not by name; her parents, George and Rebecca Shoemaker, and her brother, Jacob Shoemaker.

Issue of Nicholas and Mary (Shoemaker) Waln:—

Ann Waln, eldest child, d. unm.;

RICHARD WALN, b. about 1737; m. Elizabeth Armit, of whom presently;

Rebecca Waln, m. Abraham Howell; their only child who survived infancy, Mary Howell, m. Henry Drinker, eldest child of John and Rachel (Ryneer) Drinker, and nephew of Henry Drinker, whose wife was Elizabeth Drinker, the diarist. His father, John Drinker, was one of the most active of the Quakers in opposing the Revolution, on religious grounds, and being of a literary turn, he published some pamphlets on this and other subjects, as well as some poems. He was one of the victims of the mob that started the "Fort Wilson" riot on Oct. 4, 1779, and was ill-treated by another mob in 1781. Henry and Mary (Howell) Drinker had five children: John Drinker, of the Philadelphia bar; Henry Waln Drinker, of Luzerne Co., Pa., where he owned very extensive tracts of land which he developed and opened up for settlement; Rebecca Drinker; Richard Drinker, of Bloomsburg, Pa., afterwards of Scranton, Pa., who like his grandfather was "possessed of a turn for poetry, and wrote and published several poems; William Waln Drinker, a member of the New York bar, who also "Possessed a poetical gift." All four of the sons married and left issue, their numerous descendants being now widely scattered throughout the country;

NICHOLAS WALN, b. Nov. 14, 1742; m. Sarah Richardson, of whom later.

RICHARD WALN, eldest son of Nicholas and Mary (Shoemaker) Waln, was born about 1737, died May 23, 1809. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia and acquired considerable wealth. He removed in 1774 to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he purchased a large tract of land near the Burlington county line, adjacent to the village of Crosswicks, where he built his mansion, a large frame dwelling, still standing. A recent historical sketch of that part of New Jersey says of his purchase, "This entire section of the State was purchased from the Lahwah Indians, many years ago, by a man of the name of Waln, for a barrel of cider and a few beads." "The grotesqueness of this statement", writes a more careful historian, "will be appreciated by all stu-

dents of New Jersey history. For an hundred years prior to Waln's advent in New Jersey, the Indians of that Colony had very little land to dispose of, for cider, beads or articles of great intrinsic value."

Richard Waln named his place Walnford, a name it bears to this day. Here he lived during the Revolutionary period, and sometime after its close returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death, Walnford being his summer home. He married, December 4, 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Armitt, a Philadelphia merchant, but of an old Burlington county, New Jersey, family, from which descended Henry Armitt Brown, the eloquent orator and able lawyer of Philadelphia a generation ago. Mrs. Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln died in 1790.

Richard Waln and his wife are referred to a number of times in the "Extracts from the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker," edited by Henry D. Biddle, Philadelphia, 1889, Mrs. Drinker and her husband, Henry Drinker, being among their close friends. Some of these references are as follows, the initials H. D. and E. D. referring to the journalist's husband and herself:

"1774, June 6. H. D. and E. D. went in our chaise as far as Frankford with our neighbors Rich^d and Eliz^b Waln who are on their way to their mill near Crosswicks, N. J., where they are going to reside. Robt Waln and wife went with them as far as Bristol. We took leave of them at our place at Frankford."

"1776, September 12. H. D., E. D. and Billy left home fifth-day after breakfast * * * came to R. Waln's after dark. Sept. 13, * * * we walked about Rich^d Waln's place; examined ye Mill and got weighed; E. D. weighed 130 lbs., Billy, 56, E. W. 116" (the last being Richard Waln's wife) "Sept. 16, Left Walnford after 12 o'clock. Betsy Waln in the chaise with me",—after spending the night at Joseph Smith's near Burlington, the Drinkers returned to Philadelphia, having evidently parted with Mrs. Waln, though the *Journal* does not say so.

"October 23. Fourth-day H. D. and E. D. left home about half past 7 o'clock * * * and reached R^d Waln's before dark. Found R. W. very unwell. Oct. 24. R. W. better to-day, and our prospect is to set off in his waggon, with his Betsy on seventh day morning; his health and weather permitting. Oct. 25. Spent this day at R. W's—he being very unwell * * *. Oct. 26. As R.W. is very feverish, tho' somewhat better, he declines attending Shrewsbury meeting. We set out in his wagon with his son Nicholas, and his negro Peter as a driver, about 9 o'clock. * * *. Oct. 30. Breakfasted at R.L's, and began our return homewards; * * * and came to R.W's about 5, found Richard much better. November 1. Between 9 and 10 this morning the weather being fine, we left opr Friends and proceeded homeward." Richard Waln being a Friend was a non-combatant, and, as is well known, non-combatants were in those days classed as Tories. The *Journal* has this entry under date of Oct. 22, 1777, a month after the British had taken possession of Philadelphia:—"Richard Waln is taken up, and sent to New York. He had his choice of 3 things, either to go to jail, take ye Test, or go within ye English lines. Ye latter was chosen."

"1777, Dec. 11. Near 10 o'clock this evening, who should come in but Rich. Waln—he came from New York in a vessel with a number of others. He's hearty and well." He seems to have stayed in Philadelphia for some months after this as he is mentioned among callers at Drinker's on February 17 and April 2, 1778, and dined there May 8; his family, however, stayed at Walnford. "June 14, First-day. Richard Waln dined with us. He seems at a loss how to determine, whether to stay here or go" This was when the British were withdrawing from Philadelphia. "June 17, Richard Waln took leave of us today" "Sept. 4, H.D. received a letter yesterday from Rich^d Waln, dated from Walnford. We are pleased to find he is with his Family but we do not yet know upon what terms." Thereafter he remained at Walnford until the end of the Revolution. "1783, June 16. Sally, Nancy, and Billy were to leave Middletown this day for Rich^d Waln's, near Crosswicks, in ye Jerseys." "June 28, or thereabouts our children returned from R. Waln's." "1785, July 28. Fifth-day. Left home after dinner * * * July 29, came to Richard Waln's before dark, should have got there sooner, but were delayed sometime on the road, about 3 miles from R.W's by the oversetting of ye chaise. Henry drove. * * * Found R.W's family well. July 30. Betsy Waln and her daughter set off with us for shrewsbury, H.D., E.W., H.D.Jr., and E.D. in R.W's waggon; Nancy Drinker and Polly Waln in our chaise, * * * July 31 * * * journeyed on to Lippincott's at Shrewsbury, 11 o'clock H.D. his son, and ye girls went to meeting, E.W. and self staid at ye Tavern, where we dined, * * * Rode down to ye Bath house in ye evening. Polly

Waln and our Nancy went into ye water. August 1. E.W., myself and our daughters went into ye Bath this morning. * * * Aug. 4. * * * We set off after Breakfast for Long Branch on ye Sea Shore. H.D.E.W. and E.D. went round in ye waggon—George Eddy and wife, Nancy, Henry and Polly Waln, and John Fry went in a Boat. * * * August 5. Betsy Waln and daughter, G.Eddy and wife left us this morning for their respective homes. * * * We shall miss Betsy Waln very much." Polly Waln mentioned in the Journal was the one who afterwards married Thomas Wister. "August 10. Left John Corlas' this morning * * * arrived at Richard Waln's towards evening, 40 miles. * * * Richard Waln gone to Philad^a with our Horse and Chaise, which detained us there a day longer than we intended. Aug.11, Spent this day at R.W's Richard returned home this evening, bringing us word that all were well at home. Aug 12, Left R.W's after Breakfast."

The will of Richard Waln, "of Philadelphia, Gent.", signed June 3, 1808, proved June 7, 1809, mentioned his sons, Joseph; Nicholas, to whom he devised his estate in Monmouth county, New Jersey, "commonly called Walnford"; his daughter Rebecca Harrison; son-in-law Thomas Wister; daughters, Elizabeth Waln and Hannah Ryers, and the latter's father-in-law J. Ryers; and appointed Joseph, Nicholas and Jacob Waln executors; a codicil dated May 14, 1809, adds his daughter Elizabeth Waln and son-in-law Thomas Wister to the executorship.

Issue of Richard and Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln:—

Joseph Waln, b. 1761, d. either Sept. 10 or Oct. 9, 1824, aged sixty-three; m. Feb. 12, 1801, Elizabeth, dau. of John Stokes, of a well-known Burlington county family. They resided in Darby, Delaware co., Pa., and had no children; after her husband's death, Mrs. Waln m. (second) April 9, 1829, at Upper Darby Friends Meeting House, Hon. Thomas Pim Cope, of Philadelphia, son of Caleb and Mary Cope, of Lancaster, Pa., and one of the most successful merchants of his day, an eminent philanthropist; a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and otherwise prominent in public life. Elizabeth (Stokes) Waln was his second wife, and had no children by him.

On Dec. 10, 1794, Joseph Waln was a groomsman at the wedding of Henry Drinker Jr. son of Elizabeth Drinker, the diarist, in whose journal he is mentioned a few days later;—"Feb. 13. * * * As our son Henry was desirous of having the young people invited here after his marriage, this afternoon was appointed, tho' we are not fond of such parties, * * * ye other two (groomsman) Isaac Morris and Joe Waln were absent."

Mary Waln, b. 1765, d. 1844; m. 1786, Thomas Wister, b. 1764, d. 1851, son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar and brother of Caspar Wistar, M.D., the eminent physician and scientist of a century ago; see Wistar Family in these volumes, where an account of the twelve children of Thomas and Mary (Waln) Wistar is given; the death of one of whom is mentioned in Elizabeth Drinker's Journal, before quoted in regard to Mary (Waln) Wister, referred to therein as "Polly Waln".

"Sept. 7, 1793, Nobody here to day but H.M. and Betsy Emlen who drank tea with us; Henry and Molly went with them this evening over to Hesser's to see Molly Wharton, who has returned here with her Baby, 4 weeks old. She informed M.D. that about a week past, a little son of Tommy Wister who was at his grandfather's Rich^d Waln's, as unfortunately drowned in the mill-pond." The Molly Wharton mentioned was daughter of Jesse Waln, Richard's first cousin, who will be mentioned hereafter.

Among the more recent descendants of Thomas and Mary (Waln) Wistar were: Richard Vaux, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Member of Congress; General Isaac Jones Wistar et al.;

Elizabeth Waln, b. about 1767, lived mostly in Phila.; was one of her father's executors in 1809; d. unm. in Phila., Dec. 22, 1837, aged seventy years. Her will dated May 5, 1834, proved Jan. 4, 1838, was of unusual form and evidently drawn by herself, it devised everything she possessed except a few personal articles to her niece, Elizabeth Waln Smith, daughter of her sister, Hannah Ryers, and named her nephews, Joseph W. Ryers and S. Morris Waln, as executors;

Hannah Waln, m. John Ryers, and had issue:

Adrian Ryers, d. y.;

Eliza Ryers, d. y.;

Elizabeth Waln Ryers, m. Aug. 4, 1819, by Rev. William White, (afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania) rector of Christ Church, Phila., to Thomas W. Smith; she was the principal devisee of her aunt, Elizabeth Waln, above mentioned;

Joseph Waln Ryers, m. two of his cousins, (first) June 3, 1830, by Bishop White,

Susan, dau. of Congressman Robert Waln; (second) her sister, Ann Waln; a fuller account of Hon. Robert Waln will be given later;

Richard Waln, d. y.;

Rebecca Waln, b. 1772, d. March 17, 1854, in her eighty second year; m. (as his second wife) Matthias Harrison, b. March 2, 1759, d. June 17, 1817, son of Henry Harrison, mayor of Phila., in 1762, by his wife, Mary Aspden; they had no issue;

NICHOLAS WALN, of whom presently;

JACOB SHOEMAKER WALN, b. at Walnford, N. J., 1776; m. Sarah Morris, of whom later;

NICHOLAS WALN, second surviving son of Richard and Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln, succeeded his father in the ownership of Walnford, where his entire life was spent, he having assumed charge of the estate there on his father's return to Philadelphia, after the Revolution, and inherited it under his father's will in 1809.

He married Sarah, born November 8, 1779, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway, of Burlington county, New Jersey, an account of whom and their ancestry and descendants is given in these columns under the title of "The Ridgway Family".

Issue of Nicholas and Sarah (Ridgway) Waln:—

RICHARD WALN, m. (first) Mary Ann Alleln, (second) Caroline Mount, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Waln, d. unm. about the age of twenty-one years;

Joseph Waln, of the city of Burlington, N. J.; m. and was the father of Robert Wood Waln, a member of the Philadelphia and Burlington county bars, with law offices at 204 West Washington square, Phila., and residence 320 Wood st., Burlington, where he was an elder of Presbyterian church, and active in philanthropic work. He died suddenly in Phila., Jan. 23, 1908; also of Dr. Ryers Waln, of Peoria, Ill., who died suddenly at a Christmas dinner, 1907, and was buried at Crosswicks, New Years Day, 1908; and of two daughters one of whom died suddenly a few years ago, the other being Miss Lillian Waln, now of Burlington, N. J.;

John Waln, of near Walnford, N. J.; m. Maria Kirby, and had among other children, Henry C. Waln, of near Walnford, N. J.;

Mary E. Waln;

S. Morris Waln, a member of the Phila. bar, residing at 1730 Mount Vernon st., Phila.;

Annie Waln;

Dr. Emma C. Waln, of 2602 Ridge ave., Phila.;

Sarah Waln;

Maria (Waln) Wolle;

Nicholas Waln, m. twice, and had by first wife three sons,

George Waln, a retired merchant of 759 No. 40th st., Phila.;

Richard C. Waln, of Allentown, N. J.;

Thomas Ridgway Waln;

Nicholas Waln married (second) Mary —, who survived him afterwards living with her daughter at 1708 Vine st., Phila., where she d. Aug. 6, 1907, and was buried at Crosswicks; this branch of the family still retaining their membership in the Society of Friends; the only child of the second marriage was,

Emma Waln, a well-known instructress in the Friends Central School, Phila., at 15th and Race streets;

Sarah Waln, b. 1816, d. at Walnford, March 15, 1907; m. about 1855, Jacob Hendrickson, who died of blood poisoning within a year of their marriage; they had no children; she became the owner of the family estate of Walnford, which at the time of her death consisted of 162 acres, on which, beside the family mansion, were a grist mill and several tenement houses.

RICHARD WALN, eldest son of Nicholas and Sarah (Ridgway) Waln, lived at Walnford. He married (first) Mary Ann, daughter of Riley and Sarah (Warren) Allen, and said to have been a niece of Col. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. They had issue:

Nicholas Waln, m. Ada Allmendinger, of Phila., and had two daughters, both of whom married; several sons who died in childhood; the mother d. May 27, 1807, and was bur. the 31st, from their residence at Hornerstown, N. J.;

ELIZABETH WALN, m. John Gaskill Meirs, of whom presently;

Anna Waln, m. Judge Benajah P. Wills, of Mt. Holly, N. J., whose family has been prominent in Burlington county since its first settlement; they had one daughter, and one son, Richard Waln Wills.

ELIZABETH WALN, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Allen) Waln, was born at Walnford. She married John Gaskill Meirs, son of John and Lucretia (Gaskill) Meirs, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. John Gaskill was a member of the Society of Friends, belonged to Springfield Meeting, though his father was probably not a Friend, as he as John Meirs, Esq., was appointed December 15, 1823, (commission dated April 1, 1824) Adjutant of the Monmouth Squadron, Third Regiment of Cavalry Brigade of the Militia of New Jersey. John G. and Elizabeth (Waln) Meirs lived near Walnford, the family estate of the Waln family.

Issue of John G. and Elizabeth (Waln) Meirs:—

Sarah Meirs, d. inf.;

Mary Anna Meirs, d. inf.;

RICHARD WALN MEIRS, of whom presently;

Job Hillman Gaskill Meirs was adopted by an uncle, Job Hillman Gaskill, (for whom he was named) a wealthy resident of Pemberton, N. J., and sometime State Senator for N. J.; Job Hillman Gaskill Meirs, by right of an Act of Assembly, dropped the surname Meirs, leaving his name the same as that of his uncle and adopted father. He m. his cousin, Helen Meirs, dau. of Collen Butterworth Meirs and his wife, Louisa Butterworth, who were also cousins;

John Meirs, a member of the Camden, N. J., bar;

Mary Anne Meirs, unm. (1908);

Fanny Campbell Meirs, d. unm.;

Lucretia Gaskill Meirs, unm. (1908);

Elizabeth Waln Meirs, unm. (1908);

David Allen Meirs, unm. (1908), living with his three sisters near Walnford, N. J.

RICHARD WALN MEIRS, son of John Gaskill and Elizabeth (Waln) Meirs, born July 26, 1866, near Walnford, New Jersey, entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, class of '88, and was graduated with the degree of A. B., after which he removed to Philadelphia. He was a member of the Markham, University, Corinthian Yacht, Racquet and Princeton clubs of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan, Princeton, and Stroller's clubs of New York; also a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; a life member of Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; one of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania; director of Trust Company of North America, Philadelphia; and of Winifred Railroad Company and Winifred Coal Company, in West Virginia.

Richard Waln Meirs, of Philadelphia, married, October 31, 1894, Anne Walker, daughter of Dr. William Weightman Jr. and his wife, Sabine d'Inville, and granddaughter of the late William Weightman, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer.

Issue of Richard Waln and Anne Walker (Weightman) Meirs:—

William Weightman Meirs, b. Sept. 18, 1895;

Anne Walker Meirs, b. Aug. 25, 1898;

Jarvis Meirs, b. June 12, 1901.

JACOB SHOEMAKER WALN, youngest son of Richard and Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln, born at Walnford, New Jersey, 1776, chose a mercantile career, and entered the counting house of his relatives, Jesse and Robert Waln, Philadelphia, and in time became one of Philadelphia's most prominent and prosperous merchants. He took an active part in public affairs, serving for several years in City Council, and later was a member of the Legislature from Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, April 4, 1850.

He married, August 5, 1804, Sarah, born September 2, 1788, died May 18, 1862, daughter of Benjamin Wistar Morris, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Mary Wells, an account of whom and their ancestry is given in "The Morris Family" in these volumes. They had nine children, all of whom lived to mature years, yet but two of them married, a son and a daughter. The second child, Samuel Morris Waln, born October 24, 1807, was the head of the firm of S. Morris Waln & Company, and one of Philadelphia's most conspicuous merchants for many years. He was one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was widely known for his benevolence. He died unmarried December 22, 1870.

Edward Waln, another son of Jacob S. and Sarah (Morris) Waln, born October 22, 1811, (only son who married) was married, November 29, 1843, to Ellen Cora Nixon, born September 5, 1825, who still survives him, residing at "Williamstowe", Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Henry Nixon, born in Philadelphia, 1776, died 1840, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution" and signer of the Declaration of Independence. She is also a granddaughter of Col. John Nixon of the Revolution, who read the Declaration of Independence to the assembled people at the State House, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. Edward Waln was one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar a generation ago. He died October 1, 1891. Edward and Ellen Cora (Nixon) Waln had twelve children, six sons and six daughters; of the sons, the eldest, Jacob Shoemaker Waln, who resides at Haverford, and Edward Waln, of The Burlington, are the only ones who reside in or near Philadelphia. Ellen Nixon Waln, the second and eldest married daughter, is wife of Charles Custiss Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and they reside at 1618 Locust street, Philadelphia. Another daughter is Mrs. Peter Meredith Graham, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; and the youngest daughter, Rebecca Waln, is wife of Rev. Richard Bowden Shepard, rector of Christ Church, Riverton, New Jersey. Another son, Samuel Morris Waln, was murdered by his guide in 1881, while hunting in Wyoming. Among the married grandchildren of Edward Waln are: Charles C. Harrison Jr., Henry Waln Harrison, Mrs. C. Emory McMichael, Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, Mrs. Walter Abbott Wood, Mrs. John Baird, Mrs. Alfred P. Morris, and the Baroness de Saint Marc.

The only daughter of Jacob Shoemaker and Sarah (Morris) Waln who married was Mary Morris Waln, who became the wife of Richard Vaux, himself a descendant of Nicholas Waln, the emigrant as heretofore shown. He was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1856-7, and later a member of Congress. His surviv-

ing children are: Mrs. Edward Buckley, of 1508 Spruce street; Mrs. Harry Connelly, of 731 South Broad street, and Misses Meta and Elizabeth Waln Vaux, of "Westleigh" Chestnut Hill. The sons and daughter of Jacob Waln Vaux, deceased, are his grandchildren.

NICHOLAS WALN, second son of Nicholas and Mary (Shoemaker) Waln, born September 19, 1742, was one of the most striking characters of his day and generation in Philadelphia, although not directly identified with public life in any manner. He was educated at the Penn Charter School, and began the study of law at a very early age, being admitted to the Philadelphia bar before attaining his majority. In 1763, however, he went to England and renewed his studies at the Temple. After an absence of a little more than a year, he returned to Philadelphia and took up the practice of law in that and Bucks counties. He speedily became one of the most distinguished lawyers in Pennsylvania. After practicing for less than ten years and when in the zenith of professional success, he suddenly abandoned the law and became a Quaker preacher. Many references to him and his standing as a lawyer are found in contemporary records and correspondence. Under date of August 28, 1774, John Adams, who had just arrived in Philadelphia to attend the first session of Continental Congress, writes thus in his diary: "Jo Reed is at the head of his profession in Philadelphia, Fisher is next. Waln and Dickinson have retired." Mrs. Joseph Reed, nee Esther de Berdt, wife of the "Jo Reed" referred to by Mr. Adams, writing to her father in England, February 29, 1772, said: "Out of the four greatest lawyers in the city, three have resigned practice, Mr. Galloway, being a good deal advanced in life, and having a very large fortune, cares very little about it. Mr. Dickinson, also married a wife worth £30,000, is improving and building on his estate, and Mr. Waln, whom you may remember in the Temple with Mr. Reed, has on a sudden turned Quaker preacher. He had a very great business, they say near £2,000 a year, but he has resigned on principle, as he says no good man can practice law." Janney, the Quaker historian, tells of an incident marking the beginning of the radical change of life as follows: "His friend Thomas Austin, who resided near Pennypack, on the Middle Road from Philadelphia to Newtown, informed a friend that Nicholas called at his house, on his way to Newtown, where the courts of Bucks county were then held, and in the course of the conversation told Thomas 'that he was engaged in an important case that was to come before the court relative to property.' Austin requested him to stop at his house on his return. He did so, and when Austin asked him how the case he had spoken of was issued, Nicholas replied, 'I did the best I could for my client, gained the cause for him, and thereby defrauded an honest man out of his just due.'" It was at this juncture, February 4, 1772, that Waln attended service at the Market Street Meeting House. He had been a man of the world, and had not been in the habit of attending Friends' meetings, though nominally a Quaker. At this particular meeting, greatly to the surprise of those in attendance, he walked to the preacher's gallery, knelt and poured forth this supplication, "O Lord God! arise, and let thine enemies be scattered! Baptise me, dip me yet deeper in Jordan. Wash me in the lava of regeneration. Thou hast done much for me, and hast a right to expect much; therefore in the presence of this congregation, I resign myself, and all that I have, to thee O Lord—it is Thine! and I pray Thee, O Lord to give me grace to enable me to continue firm in this reso-

lution. Wherever Thou leadest me O Lord, I will follow Thee; if through persecution, or even to martyrdom. If my life is required, I will freely sacrifice it. Now I know that my Redeemer liveth, and the mountains of difficulty are removed, Hallelujah! Teach me to despise the shame, and the opinions of the people of the world. Thou knowest O Lord my deep baptisms. I acknowledge my manifold sins and transgressions. I know my unworthiness of the many favors I have received: and I thank Thee O Father, that Thou hast hid Thy mysteries from the wise and prudent, and revealed them to babes and sucklings. Amen."

In commenting upon this wonderful scene a Quaker writer has said: "Slowly, sentence by sentence came forth, and while breathing the spirit of humble supplication or bursting forth in a hallelujah of praise, they baptised the hearers into tears."

From that time Nicholas Waln, throwing aside the fashionable garments of the day and arraying himself in the subdued garb of the Friends, withdrew from the scenes of his former achievements and devoted himself solely to the work of the Quaker ministry. He became renowned as a great preacher, not only in his own land, but also in England, where he visited Friends and ministered to them. A local writer, belonging to his own sect, referring to his power as a preacher, illustrates with an incident which occurred at a meeting held at Abington, August 11, 1797:

"After a solemn pause, Nicholas Waln rose on his feet. His heart seemed filled with Gospel love, to which his richly-melodious voice gave utterance, while the baptizing power of the Holy Spirit accompanying the word preached, softened the hearts and moistened the eyes of those there gathered. He stood and ministered for about an hour; after which, upon his knees, he lifted up the voice of prayer and praise. A solemnity very unusual covered those assembled, as he ceased to offer on their behalf supplication to the God of Mercy and grace. The solemnity continued, and they remained sitting together, baptized into oneness of feeling. Those at the head of the gallery at last shook hands in token that the meeting had closed. The solemnity was still unbroken and no one seemed willing to depart. A pause ensued; Nicholas then spoke out: 'Under the solemn covering we are favored with, perhaps Friends had better separate'. A few young men near the door then rose on their feet, but the solemnity was still over them, and observing none follow their example, they sat down again. Sweet, awful silence continued, until Richard Jordan, standing up broke forth with the song of triumph, which greeted our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, 'Hosanna! blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord!' A few sentences followed, setting forth the blessedness of those merciful visitations, these seasons of fervor, wherein the Saviour makes Himself known among his people. He sat down, and again shaking hands with the Friend by his side the meeting was ended."

One of his contemporaries who had frequently sat in meeting with him, thus commented upon him in after years: "Nicholas Waln appeared at all times with a smile of sunshine upon his countenance."

During the Revolution it is needless to say, Nicholas Waln in no way participated in the pending strife; but he was one of the party of six Friends who, acting as a committee on behalf of the Yearly Meeting held October 4, 1777, while the battle of Germantown was in progress, waited on General Washington and General Howe a few days afterwards in the interest of peace. Twelve years later, almost to the day, October 3, 1789, it fell to the lot of Nicholas Waln as clerk of the Yearly Meeting, to address another communication to General Washington, then in the first year of his first term as President of the United States, in which he set forth:

"We take the liberty to assure thee that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards thee, and those in authority over us, with prayers that thy Presidency may, under the blessing of Heaven, be happy to thyself and to the people. And it is our earnest concern, that He may be pleased to grant thee every necessary qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory; and that finally, when all terrestrial honours shall fall and pass away, thou and thy respectable consort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness in the mansions of peace and joy forever."

Nicholas Waln died September 29, 1813, having just passed his seventy-first milestone. By his will dated April 8, 1811, proved October 13, 1813, he gave legacies to James Simson, Benjamin White, of Bucks county, John Townsend, the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, Southern District, to be paid to Jesse Williams; the children of his first cousin, Mary Drinker, wife of Henry; Jane Halfpenny, and his servant Tom; and the residue of his estate to his wife Sarah, making his sons William and Nicholas, executors.

Nicholas Waln married, May 22, 1771, Sarah, only child of Joseph and Sarah (Morris) Richardson, and great-granddaughter of Anthony Morris, the founder of the family in America, by his second wife, Mary Coddington. She was born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1746, died April 13, 1825. George Ross, son of George Ross, the "Signer", in commenting on Nicholas Waln as an early practitioner at the Lancaster county courts, makes this reference to his marriage: "And to crown his brilliant career at the Bar, he married Sarah Richardson, an only child of Joseph Richardson of Philadelphia of large fortune, and what was of infinitely more value, possessed of every endowment that could render the married state agreeable and happy."

She was an exceedingly small woman, and there is a tradition in the family that her father balanced her in a pair of scales with a bag of gold coin, which was to be her dowry, she being thus literally "worth her weight in gold." Before her marriage she moved in the most fashionable circles in Philadelphia and had all the luxuries her wealthy and doting parent could supply; but after her marriage she was obliged to conform to the more simple tastes of her husband. This was not agreeable to her, and she complained to him of not being able to ride in the same style as formerly with a footman to open and close the carriage door. In advanced life Sarah is described as "a small thin old lady, with rather masculine features and great vivacity of manner." Ann Warder in her diary under date of June 21, 1786, writes: "Dined with Nicholas Waln's wife, (he is in New England with John Townsend). We had a truly comfortable and agreeable visit. Friend Waln is a woman whose acquaintance will enrich anybody, she is lively and sprightly, but much of the Friend and gentlewoman and nothing in her dress or house or conduct bespeaks that gaiety we had been told in England she possessed." (Ann Warder had recently come from London, where she had married John Warder, the son of a rich Philadelphia merchant, representing his father's house there).

Issue of Nicholas and Sarah (Richardson) Waln:

Mary Waln, b. May 11, 1772, d. same day;
 Joseph Richardson Waln, b. May 8, 1773, d. Dec. 13, 1783;
 WILLIAM WALN, b. March 16, 1775; m. Mary Willcocks, of whom presently;
 Nicholas Waln, b. Oct. 14, 1778, d. unm. July 4, 1849;
 Jacob Shoemaker Waln, b. August 19, 1783, d. unm. June 30, 1847;
 Sarah Waln, b. January 6, 1788, d. July 20, 1788;
 A male child, b. Oct. 28, 1790, d. "at birth".

WILLIAM WALN, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Richardson) Waln, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1775, died there February 11, 1826. He was married March 4, 1805, by Rev. William White, (afterwards Bishop) rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Mary, born 1781, died December 3, 1841, daughter of John and Mary Willcocks, of Philadelphia.

Issue of William and Mary (Willcocks) Waln:—

SARAH WALN, b. May 22, 1806; m. Benjamin Chew Willcocks, of whom presently;
 John Willcocks Waln, d. unm. Aug. 26, 1824;
 Nicholas Waln, b. Dec. 15, 1810, d. unm. Sept. 22, 1820; bur. Sept. 24, in St. Peter's churchyard, 3d and Pine sts.;
 Mary Ann Willcocks Waln, b. May 12, 1818, d. Sept. 12, 1821;
 Mary Willcocks Waln, b. Sept. 28, 1821, d. Nov. 23, 1821;
 William Waln, d. unm., March, 1861;
 Mary Waln, d. about 1889; m. Richard Maxwell, M. D., and had one dau., Ella Middleton Maxwell, b. Feb. 8, 1845, d. March, 1869.

SARAH WALN, daughter of William and Mary (Willcocks) Waln, born in Philadelphia, May 22, 1806, died June 6, 1886. She married, October 10, 1842, her cousin, Benjamin Chew Willcocks, born December 13, 1776, died December 1, 1845, son of Alexander and Mary (Chew) Willcocks, and grandson of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. They had issue:

MARY WALN WILLCOCKS, b. July 13, 1843; m. Alexander Dallas Campbell, of whom presently;
 Helen Julia Willcocks, b. Jan. 20, 1845, d. March, 1868; m. Chandler Robbins.

MARY WALN WILLCOCKS, daughter of Benjamin C. and Sarah (Waln) Willcocks, born July 13, 1843, was married October 20, 1870, by Rev. John Andrews Harris, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, to Alexander Dallas Campbell, of the Philadelphia bar, son of St. George Tucker Campbell, of a noted Virginia family. They lived at 1522 Pine street, Philadelphia, and had issue:

Helen Campbell, b. July 20, 1871; m. 1892, James Cheston Morris Jr., b. April 1, 1861, son of James Cheston Morris, M. D., of 1514 Spruce st., Philadelphia, one of Philadelphia's distinguished physicians, member of numerous medical societies, etc., by his wife, Hannah Ann Tyson, of Baltimore branch of old Germantown family of Tyson, an account of which is given in these volumes. James Cheston Morris Jr. is a descendant in the eighth generation from Anthony Morris, founder of that family in Phila., from which his wife, Helen Campbell, is also descended through her ancestress, Sarah (Richardson) Waln, whose mother, Sarah Morris, was a daughter of William and Sarah (Dury) Morris and granddaughter of Anthony, the founder. James Cheston and Helen (Campbell) Morris, had one daughter:

Mary Campbell Morris, b. Sept. 30, 1893;
 Elizabeth Mason Campbell, b. Jan. 12, 1875; m. Dec. 10, 1896, at the Church of the Ascension, Phila., by the rector, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, assisted by Rev. John Andrews Harris, of St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill, to Percy Child Medeira, b. in Phila., son of Louis Cephas and Abeline Laura (Powell) Madeira. She was his second wife.

RICHARD WALN, second surviving son of Richard and Anne (Heath) Waln, was born June 5, 1717, died August, 1764. He resided on the Waln plantation in the Northern Liberties, (where he was doubtless born) until his marriage, after which he followed his father to Norriton township, now Montgomery county. This section was within the compass of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, on

the minutes of which for August 28, 1744, it is stated that "Richard Waln, Junr. produced a certificate for self and wife from Philadelphia, dated 29th of 4th month last." He lived in Norriton about eleven years. At the Monthly Meeting of August 26, 1755, a certificate was granted to Richard Waln and wife to Abington, which he presented to and was accepted by the latter monthly meeting, January 26, 1756. This removal was to Germantown, and he resided there the remainder of his life.

As Richard Waln did not reside in the city of Philadelphia, his name does not figure so often in the "Journal of Elizabeth Drinker" as do those of some of his relatives, but he appears to be mentioned at least once; on November 26, 1777, Mrs. Drinker records Richard Waln as one of their callers, and at this date the Drinkers were intimate friends, Richard Waln, of Philadelphia and Walford, New Jersey, was in New York, so the caller referred to was probably his uncle, Richard Waln, of Germantown. The death of the latter's daughter, Ann (Nancy) Thomas, and the marriage of another daughter Mary, are also noted by Mrs. Drinker.

In his will dated August 10, 1764, proved September 5, 1764, Richard Waln mentioned his wife Hannah; children: Sarah, Jesse, Mary and Ann Thomas; grandchild, Richard Thomas; brother, Robert; cousin, Thomas Livezey; son-in-law, Elisha Thomas; and named as executors, Robert Waln and Thomas Livezey.

Richard Waln married, about 1740, Hannah ———, and they had issue:—

Sarah Waln, living at her father's death, nothing further known of her;

Ann Waln, m. Elisha Thomas, probably son of Robert Thomas, of Lower Dublin twp., Phila. co. After their marriage they lived in Moreland twp., now Montgomery co. From Elizabeth Drinker's Journal under date of July 26, we quote the following, "Nancy Thomas was this afternoon buried from neighbor Waln's. She had been a long time very ill and suffered more than any one that has come within my knowledge of a disorder of ye nature hers was." The "Neighbor Waln," was Rebecca, widow of Robert Waln, uncle to Nancy Thomas, a son of Elisha and Ann;

Jonathan Thomas lived in Northern Liberties; he m. Nov. 17, 1808, at Abington Meeting, Sarah Mather, dau. of Benjamin and Ann, of Cheltenham twp.; both Elisha and Ann Thomas were deceased at the date of this marriage;

Mary Waln, m. Feb. 11, 1777, Charles Mifflin, son of George and Anne (Eyre) Mifflin, of Phila.;

JESSE WALN, m. Rebecca ———, of whom presently;

Joseph Waln, d. y., before his father.

JESSE WALN, born about 1750, died March 29, 1806, was the only surviving son of Richard and Hannah Waln. He was one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Philadelphia in his day, having associated with him in business his cousin, Robert Waln, Congressman, hereafter mentioned. He was one of the founders of and first directors of the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, established in 1794. In 1791 he was living in Germantown, as shown by extracts from the "Journal of Elizabeth Drinker," quoted above, we have the following, under June 20 of that year: "There are a number of Philadelphians at Germantown, Pattison Vanhorne's family, John Prout's family, Jerem^a Warder's, Jessy Waln's &c. &c." The Pattison Vanhorne mentioned married Jesse Waln's cousin Susannah, daughter of Robert Waln. The Journal also records Jesse Waln's death: "1806, March 29, Jessy Waln is dead. He died rather suddenly; some say of pleurisy, others of an apoplexy".

Jesse Waln married Rebecca ———, who died November 4, 1820. "Eliza-

beth Drinker's Journal" mentions her during the yellow-fever year, 1793, October 3; "Becky Waln, Jessy's wife, came to see us. She informed us of the death of several persons whom we do not know."

Issue of Jesse and Rebecca Waln:—

Mary Waln, m. William Moore Wharton, b. June 24, 1768, son of Thomas Wharton Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pa., by his wife, Susannah Lloyd. She was his first wife. Elizabeth Drinker, whose previous mention of her has been quoted in our account of her cousin, Polly (Waln) Wistar, records Mrs. Wharton's burial in 1800; "July 10, Molly Wharton, wife of Mayor Wharton, and daughter of Jesse Waln, was buried this afternoon from the country, 11 or 12 carriages, and several chairs attended. They passed our door. She died of a consumption—an old acquaintance of our Molly's." Mayor Wharton is a mistake, an error for Moore Wharton.

By his second wife Deborah Shomaker, Moore Wharton had eight children, one of whom, Daniel Clark Wharton, b. July 9, 1808, m. Feb. 1, 1843, Ann Waln, dau. of Thomas Waln Morgan, who was son of Thomas Morgan, by his wife, Ann, dau. of Robert Waln, mentioned hereafter;

Sarah Waln, m. April 26, 1797, at Christ Church, Thomas Buckley; Elizabeth Drinker's Journal under date of April 27, 1797, says: "Jesse Waln's daughter was married last night to T. Buckley, she is going with him to Lisbon, where he and his parents resided—to the great grief of her mother— No wonder, perhaps never to see her more;"

Jesse Waln, b. March 17, 1784, d. unm. May 2, 1848;

Ann Waln, b. 1788, d. Jan. 12, 1789;

Ann Waln, b. Feb. 25, 1790, d. Oct. 26, 1875; m. Jan. 2, 1811, at Pine st. Meeting House, Samuel Burge Rawle, of Phila., son of William and Sarah C. Rawle. She was b. July 1, 1787, d. Sept. 2, 1858. They had five children, viz:

William S. Rawle, m. Nov. 12, 1831, Maria, dau. of Count Jose Elcorrobarutia, of Lima, Peru;

Mary Wharton Rawle, d. unm. 1886;

Rebecca Shoemaker Rawle, m. James Smith Lewis, in 1833;

Burge Rawle, d. inf.;

Elizabeth M. Rawle, m. 1835, Thorndike Deland;

Rebecca Waln, b. 1792, d. July 15, 1796:

Rebecca Waln, m. Edward Tilghman, b. Feb. 27, 1779, d. Jan. 17, 1826, son of Edward Tilghman, by his wife Elizabeth Chew, dau. of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, and grandson of Col. Edward Tilghman, of Wye, Talbot co., Md., and his second wife, Elizabeth Chew, sister of the Chief Justice.

ROBERT WALN, third surviving son of Richard and Ann (Heath) Waln, born on the Waln plantation in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, March 21, 1720-1, died in Philadelphia, July 12, 1784. He established a successful mercantile business in Philadelphia, which was continued by his son of the same name. Like most of the merchants of his day, he was also a ship owner; among the ship-registers for the port of Philadelphia his name occurs as owner of the 40-ton brigantine, "Rebecca", built at Marcus Hook, registered in 1753; the 49-ton brigantine, "Lark", built at Sussex on Delaware, registered in 1754; the 90-ton brigantine, "Rebecca and Susannah" registered 1757; the 30-ton sloop, "Nancy", built in "Queen's County, Maryland" (Queen Anne's county?) registered 1758; the 75-ton brigantine, "Lark", built in Philadelphia, registered 1758. These were fair-sized vessels for that time, very few on the registers then exceeding 100 tons. In 1765 he affixed his signature to the Non-importation agreement, which had so much influence in precipitating the Revolution.

Robert Waln married, about 1750, Rebecca, who died in 1799, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Rakestraw) Coffin, of Philadelphia. Her father had died in 1736. Her mother, Rachel, was a daughter of William Rakestraw, of Philadel-

phia, whose will dated August 28, 1736, proved October 5, 1736, mentions his wife Anne; children, William, Grace and Rachel; grandchildren, Rebecca and Hannah, daughters of Rachel; and makes Anne and William Rakestraw, executors. Rebecca (Coffin) Waln's sister Hannah, mentioned with her in the above quoted will, married, October 17, 1758, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Isaac Cathrall; she is frequently mentioned in the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker, above quoted.

For a great part of their married life Robert and Rebecca Waln, with their family, resided on Front street, below Sassafrass, now Race street, near to Henry and Elizabeth Drinker, who lived on the northwest corner of Front street and Drinker's alley, and they are frequently mentioned in the latter's Journal, from which the following are some of the extracts:

"June 6, 1774, when Richard Waln and family removed to Wainford, as noted above, "Robert Waln and wife went with them as far as Bristol" "June 22, our children, Nancy Waln, Hannah and Polly Drinker, went in our waggon to Kensington. * * * Aug. 26, Rebek Waln and her daughter Nancy, M.S.E.D., Sally, Nancy and Billy went to see the Waxworks made by Mrs. Wells, "opposite ye Royal White Oak." 1777, Nov. 7. "Sally and Nancy went this afternoon, with Hannah Drinker and Nancy Waln, up to Phillips Rope-Walk, to see ye Redoubts which are erected thereabouts." Nov. 12 "Robt Waln, C. West, and Edw^d Drinker's widow called." Nov. 21. "C. West, Sam^l Smith, and Reba^l Waln were here. Ye last came in ye evening; she is afraid to go to Bed, as there is talk of Washington making an attack on ye city before morning." Dec. 9. "Neighbor Waln sent a Horse and Chaise here this afternoon to put into our stable, which Patterson's sisters came with from Bristol". Patterson was probably Pattison Hartshorne, Robert Waln's son-in-law. 1778, Feb. 23. "Robt Waln, Jos^a Howell, and John Drinker called" March 5, "Old Edward Drinker and Robt Waln called." Sept. 6. Robt Waln, myself my two sons, Bob Waln, Neddy Howell, and Anna Waln took a walk this afternoon to Springettsbury to see ye Aloes Tree. We stopped on our return at Bush-Hill and walked in ye Garden. We came home after sunset very much tired * * * Sept. 18, Rebecca Waln came over. With her I went to ye Burial of my old friend and acquaintance Nancy Potts, formerly Mitchell, whom I much valued.

1779, Feb. 19. "R. Waln here this evening. She proposed my being an overseer with her at C. Howell's approaching Nuptials. She is to pass meeting on third day next with Johns Hopkins from Maryland * * * Feb. 23. "Went to Monthly Meeting this morning with Johns Hopkins and Caty Howell; Rebecca Waln is my partner on ye occasion—felt a little comical on going into ye men's meeting." May 2. "On -Third day last, at Monthly Meeting Hannah Cathrall made a minute, (that one of ye Friends who attended ye marriage of Johns Hopkins &c. reported that it was orderly accomplished) which as Rebecca Waln was the person who spoke and I only stood up, made it necessary for me to repeat what she had before said, or to ye same effect, which was something trying to me, as I do not remember an instance of its being required of both, as my appearance fully attested to what 4.2. delivered." 1782. "February 5. Sally, Nancy, Nancy Waln, Jacob Downing, Ezra Jones and Billy Sansom went over ye River on the ice before dinner." 1784. "July 12. This morning about 2 o'clock, our neighbor Robt Waln departed this Life, after a lingering illness, aged 63 years—second day."

1785. "May 17, Went with neighbor Waln to ye funeral of Pully Garrigues formerly Mitchell. * * * May 20, J. Downing, and Sally Drinker, Robt Waln and Nancy Drinker, T. Morgan and Nancy Waln, B. Morris and Polly Wells, Henry Drinker and Hannah Wells, and Gideon Wells, on horseback, ye rest in chaises, went to our place at Frankford." 1793. Aug. 20, the Drinkers living then in Germantown; "Neighbor Waln and Anna Wells paid us a visit this morning—say tis very sickly in Philadelphia"— This is one of the years of the yellow-fever epidemic. Aug. 28. "P. Hartshorne's family and Neigh^t Waln's are also out; the inhabitants are leaving the city in great numbers." Sept. 2. Neighbor Waln and Nancy Morgan came to visit us this forenoon. R.W. stays with her son Robert."

Several other notices of visits from "Negh^t Waln, Tommy and Nancy Morgan" et al, in October, 1793.

The will of Robert Waln "of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant" signed April 6, 1782, probated July 26, 1784, devised property in several counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; it provides for his wife Rebecca; children, Susanna, Rebecca, Ann, Hannah and Robert; nieces, Mary Mifflin, widow, and Ann Thomas;

and negroes, Jack and Toney; a bequest is given to trustees for supporting a free negro school; Rebecca Waln and his nephew, Nicholas Waln, are named as guardians for his daughter Hannah; the latter as trustee, and son-in-law, Pattison Hartshorne, and son Robert as executors.

The will of Rebecca Waln, widow of Robert, dated 1mo. 9, 1797, probated November 26, 1799, mentions her children, Susanna Hartshorne, Ann Morgan, Robert Waln and Hannah Wells; sister, Hannah Cathrall, son-in-law, Pattison Hartshorne, brother-in-law, Isaac Cathrall, and nephews and nieces, Rachel Elfreth and Edward and Hannah, children of her sister Hannah; it also makes bequests to Hannah, sister of Isaac Cathrall Sr.; Hannah Lloyd; Sarah, wife of Duncan Roberts; Rebecca Griscom; the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Northern District of Philadelphia, for poor Friends, and to her grandson, Robert Waln Hartshorne. Her son, Robert Waln, and son-in-law, Pattison Hartshorne, are named as executors.

Issue of Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln:—

SUSANNAH WALN, m. Pattison Hartshorne, of whom presently;

Joseph Waln, b. 1754, d. April 10, 1770;

Hannah Waln, b. 1756, d. Jan. 18, 1770; (E. Drinker's Journal, has, 1770, "18th Jany., Hannah Waln died");

Richard Waln, m. and had one son, who was perhaps Robert Waln, Esq., who, according to Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser*, d. at Norristown, Dec. 24, 1827, in his 38th year;

Ann Waln, b. about 1760, d. June 2, 1814, mentioned frequently in Elizabeth Drinker's Journal as Nancy Waln; m. Thomas Morgan; many well-known Philadelphians of the present day are descended from them, including William Moore Wharton, of 1616 Pine St., grandson of William Moore Wharton, who m. Mary, dau. of Jesse and Rebecca Waln, mentioned above; Clark W. Churchman, Waln M. Churchman, and Charles W. Churchman, of Jenkintown, various representatives of the Morgan, Draper and Rotch families et al. Among other representatives may be noted Mary Tevis Morgan, who m. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, son of the ninth Earl Fingail, a distinguished British diplomat, minister to Japan, Sweden and Belgium, etc. One of the daughters of the latter m. Count A. Fersen Gyldenstoepe, of Sweden.

A son of Thomas and Ann (Waln) Morgan, Thomas Waln Morgan, m. Feb. 10, 1814, Hannah Griffiths, a descendant of Anthony Morris, before mentioned, and a grandson of theirs, is Colonel Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, who during the war with Spain, 1898, was Captain in the Second Regiment, U. S. Vol. Engineers, stationed in Honolulu, and was afterwards Colonel in the Colorado National Guard;

Rebecca Waln, b. 176—, d. July 29, 1785; m. Nov. 16, 1784, Ezra Jones; Elizabeth Drinker's Journal of the latter date, has "Sally and Nancy at ye marriage of Ezra Jones and Becky Waln." Her death is also mentioned in the *Journal*, while Mrs. Drinker was on a trip to Walnford and Shrewsbury, 1785, August 1: "John Fry, came about this time, left Philadelphia on Seventh day last; he brings us ye afflicting account of the death of our neighbor Waln's daughter, Becky Jones, who we suppose died on fifth or sixth day last, as she was ill and her mammy with her, when we left home." August 10. "Received two letters; one from our son Billy—all well at home, another from Betsy Waln, giving some particulars relating to poor Becky Jones. She expired on Sixth day morning, ye 20th, and was buried the same evening." Her husband did not long survive her, dying within a year; they left no issue; his will dated 12mo. 27, 1785, probated March 22, 1786, mentioned his sisters Priscilla and Mary; his mother-in-law, Rebecca Waln, brother Israel, Isaiah and John; brother-in-law, Robert Waln, sisters-in-law, Susannah Hartshorne, and Ann and Hannah Waln;

Hannah Waln, m. May 11, 1790, Gideon Hill Wells, b. Sept. 25, 1765, d. March 26, 1827, son of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Wells, and grandson of Dr. Gideon Wells, of London, England. Their eldest son, Richard Waln Wells, m. Abigail Griffiths, sister to Hannah Griffiths, who m. his cousin, Thomas Waln Morgan; Gideon Hill Wells was a distinguished Philadelphia merchant; one of his grandsons, the late Francis Wells, was for years editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

SUSANNAH WALN, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln, married,

February 10, 1776, Pattison Hartshorne, son of Hugh and Hannah Hartshorne, and a descendant of Robert Hartshorne, an early Governor of East Jersey. The "Journal of Elizabeth Drinker" makes frequent mention of the Hartshorne family. "1776, December 10, H. D. and E. D. were this day at ye wedding of P. Hartshorne and S. Waln" "1777, Nov. 25, S. Hartshorne came over this morning to go on ye top of our House to see ye Fleet come up; 2 or 3 20-Gun Ships, and a great number of smaller vessels came up to day" 1778, Jan. 28. "Chalkley James, Pattⁿ and Sucky Hartshorne called."

The Hartshornes spent the summer of 1791 in Germantown; in the yellow-fever summer of 1793 they were also out of the city. In August, 1796, Mrs. Drinker was much excited by the runaway marriage of her daughter Mary to Samuel Rhoads; on August 10, she wrote, "Day before yesterday the 8th inst. Molly was gone as I thought with Sally Large shopping. * * * The next day the 9th * * * sister went over to R. Waln's to enquire if she had heard where Molly was. She informed her that Pattison Hartshorne had been told in ye morning by Sally Large that there would be trouble in the neighborhood to day—that Molly Drinker was married last night to S. R. at the Widow Pemberton's House in Chestnut St." Both Pattison and Susannah Hartshorne died in the year 1828.

Issue of Pattison and Susannah (Waln) Hartshorne:—

Robert Waln Hartshorne, b. June 17, 1779; mentioned in E. Drinker's Journal in 1798; Hannah Hartshorne, b. Aug. 15, 1781, d. June 24, 1795, unm.; an account of her death is given in Mrs. Drinker's Journal, which concludes; "She has been near a twelve month in a decline; would have been 14 years of age had she lived till Eighth month next; she was an innocent good little girl—the trial is great to her poor mother—who has always been anxious for and very fond of her children;"

Rebecca Hartshorne, b. Oct. 1, 1783, d. before 1787;

Susan Hartshorne, b. Aug. 23, 1784;

Rebecca Hartshorne, b. June 11, 1787; m. June 10, 1806, John Large, the Journal for June 11, says, "John Large and Becky Hartshorne were married yesterday at the North Meeting House."

Among their descendants were the late James Large, a member of the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania; George G. Meade Large, of "Elsinore," Abington, Pa., a member of the Markham Club, etc.; Robert Hartshorne Large, of 2218 Locust st., also a member of the Markham Club, and Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment, Penna. Vol. Inf. in the war with Spain, 1898; Mrs. Joseph Harrison, nee Margaretta S. Large, of Colorado Springs, Col., Mrs. Charles P. Fox, nee Mary Large, of Penllyn; and Miss Large and John B. Large of 338 So. 21st st., Phila.

HON. ROBERT WALN, son of Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln, was born February 22, 1765, died January 25, 1836, being at the time of his death a member of the Philadelphia, Southern District, Monthly Meeting. He attained the widest distinction in public life of any of the descendants of Nicholas Waln, Colonist. He became associated with his cousin, Jesse Waln, as before stated, and for years they transacted an extensive business as importers and merchants; the house of Jesse and Robert Waln ranking with those of Girard, Ridgway, Williams, etc. Later in life he became interested in other business enterprises. In 1812 he erected a cotton factory in Trenton, New Jersey, said to have been one of the largest as well as one of the earliest in America. He was also extensively interested in the iron industry at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

No man was more active in his day, in all that relates to civic or national progress than Robert Waln. We find him in attendance at many conferences at

the State House, the Coffee House and elsewhere, called to advance the interests of Philadelphia and the nation at large, especially during the stirring period between 1790 and 1820, embracing the first years under the Federal Constitution and the War of 1812-14. He also served upon various committees appointed to carry out the resolves emanating from such public conferences.

He was for several terms a member of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1796 was nominated by the Federalists as their candidate for Congress. He was defeated, however, by Blair McClenachan, by a vote of 1,182 to 910. Two years later Waln was again a candidate and was this time elected. After his congressional service he was chosen a member of City Council and was several times re-elected, serving as President of Select Council, 1816-19. He also filled at various times, the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia Insurance Company, Atlantic Insurance Company, and Mercantile Library Company. He was also a director of Pennsylvania Hospital, Bank of North America, and Philadelphia Library Company; and was one of the trustees of University of Pennsylvania from 1811 until his death, and a trustee under the will of Stephen Girard.

Robert Waln's residence for the greater part of his life was at 138 (old number) South Second street, above Spruce, on the site of the famous "Governor's House" or "Shippen's Great House", as it was originally denominated. His country seat was "Waln Grove", Frankford. He married, October 10, 1787, at Pine street Friends' Meeting House, Phebe, daughter of Ellis and Mary (Deshler) Lewis, and sister to David Lewis, who lived next door to him. She was born May 17, 1768, died April 16, 1845. See Lewis Family in these volumes.

Issuc of Robert and Phebe (Lewis) Waln:—

Mary Lewis Waln, b. Aug. 17, 1790;

Robert Waln, b. Oct. 20, 1794; he devoted his life largely to literary pursuits; published "The Hermit in America on a Visit to Philadelphia," 1819; "American Bards," a satire, 1820; "Sisyphi Onus, or Touches at the Times, with Other Poems," 1820; "Life of Lafayette," 1825-6; "History of China," etc. He also edited all except the first three volumes of Sanderson's Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," 1829-27. He d. unm. July 4, 1825;

Lewis Waln, b. Jan. 23, 1796, d. Dec. 20, 1863; inherited "Waln Grove" from his father and left it to his next surviving brother, William; he was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1833; was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1846; was a director of Library Company of Philadelphia for many years, and trustee of Univ. of Pa. from 1837 to his death; he was unm.;

Francis Waln, b. Oct. 28, 1799, d. July 10, 1822;

Rebecca Ann Waln, b. Jan. 5, 1802, d. at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1846; m. Dec. 6, 1821, Jeremiah Fisher Leaming, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, descended from a prominent family of Cape May co., N. J.; their eldest son, Robert Waln Leaming, a graduate of Univ. of Pa. in 1844, inherited "Waln Grove" from his uncle, William Waln;

William Waln, b. June 29, 1805, d. unm. in Jan. 1864; inherited "Waln Grove" from his brother Lewis; his city residence being 914 Walnut street; by his will dated January 11, and probated January 30, 1864, he devised all his estate in trust for the use of his sister, Phebe L. Waln, she to have the use of "Waln Grove" in the 23d. Ward (Frankford), during her life, and at her death to go to his nephew, Robert Waln Leaming; the rest of his estate to go to nephews and nieces, Robert W. Ryers, Rebecca L. Tutt, Susan Israel, and Francis W. Leaming; Robert W. Leaming the principal legatee to pay over a sum to be invested for the use of testator's nieces, Phebe W. Bell, Mary L. Smith and Susan Israel;

Susan Waln, b. Sept. 1, 1806, d. July 21, 1832; m. June 3, 1830, by Rev. William White, then rector of Christ Church, to her cousin, Joseph Waln Ryers, son of John Ryers, by his wife, Hannah Waln, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln, mentioned earlier in this sketch; they probably lived during their short married life at her father's

country place, "Waln Grove," she at least died there, as shown by Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser*, of July 25, 1832; "Died 21st inst. at her father's residence near Frankford, in her 26th year, Susan W. Ryers, wife of Joseph W. Ryers, and daughter of Robert Waln." Later Joseph W. Ryers had a fine country place near Fox Chase, which from its name, "Burholme," would seem that he may have named it for the Waln home in Yorkshire by reason of his own Waln ancestry. His only son by Susan Waln, Robert Waln Ryers, b. March 8, 1831 or 1832, a graduate of the Univ. of Pa., class of '51, inherited "Burholme" in 1868, and spent the remainder of his life there, and at his death bequeathed the estate to the city of Philadelphia for a park. At one corner of the property is a station of Newtown branch of the Reading railroad, called "Ryers";

After the death of his wife Susan, Joseph W. Ryers m. her sister, Ann Waln, as noted below;

Phebe Lewis Waln, b. Jan. 2, 1808, d. unm.; she inherited a life interest in "Waln Grove" from her brother, William Waln, 1864;

Ann Waln, b. Sept. 6, 1813, became the second wife of her cousin, Joseph Waln Ryers, former husband of her elder sister Susan, but they had no children; they lived at 922 Walnut st., Philadelphia, and at "Burholme," near Fox Chase, in co. of Philadelphia; by his will dated Dec. 24, 1866, probated Jan. 27, 1868, Joseph W. Ryers devised these two residences and all that they contained to his wife Ann, for life, and after her death, they, together with all the residue of his estate to go to his son Robert, in fee.

WARNER FAMILY.

John Warner, of Draycott, in the Parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, was of a family long seated in that locality, and was possibly the John Warner baptized at the Parish Church of Blockley, April 22, 1582, who was the son of Richard Warner. The register of Blockley Parish Church shows the baptism of six children of Richard Warner, but the record of that of the five eldest of them omits the name of the mother. The baptismal record of the youngest child, Ursula, gives the name of Richard Warner's wife Margaret, and as some years intervened, she was possibly a second wife. No record of the marriage of John Warner has been found, but the baptismal record of his children shows that his wife's name was likewise Margaret.

The children of John and Margaret Warner, as shown by the records of Blockley Parish Church, were as follows:

Jane Warner, bap. Nov. 29, 1612; no further record;

Mary Warner, bap. Nov. 29, 1613; no further record;

Thomas Warner, bap. Oct. 30, 1616; probably the Thomas Warner who married Ursula —, and had five children bap. at Blockley Parish Church, viz.: Thomas, Aug. 17, 1651; Jane, March 27, 1653; John, June 17, 1655; Daniel, Sept. 5, 1658; and Isaac, March 2, 1661;

Richard Warner, bap. Jan. 20, 1621; probably the Richard Warner who married Sarah —, and had three children bap. at Blockley Parish Church, viz.: Richard, Jan. 23, 1647; Sarah, Nov. 30, 1651; and Hannah, July 15, 1655;

Robert Warner, bap. March 1, 1624; possibly the Robert Warner who married Ellenor —, and had the following children bap. at Blockley Parish Church: Margaret, June 5, 1663; Mary, Dec. 26, 1663; and probably Anne, Sept. 6, 1665; mother's name not given;

WILLIAM WARNER (1), bap. July 8, 1627; came to America, probably in 1675; of whom presently;

Edward Warner, bap. Nov. 3, 1629; probably the Edward Warner who married Ann —, and had four children bap. at Blockley Parish Church, viz.: John, Sept. 21, 1657; Edward, April 9, 1659; Anne, April 13, 1661; and Isaac, April 3, 1663. Edward and Ann Warner removed to Gloucestershire, became members of Society of Friends, and had three more children born there, viz.: James, 10mo. (Dec.) 26, 1664; Mary, 8mo. (Oct.) 28, 1666; and Elizabeth, 7mo. (Sept.) 17, 1668. It seems likely that they were the Edward and "Annie" Warner, Friends, who subsequently resided in county Essex, and who had four children born there, viz.: Jacob, 3mo. (May) 8, 1670; Sarah, 6mo. (Aug.) 9, 1672; Joseph, 3mo. (May) 17, 1674; and Hester, 6mo. (Aug.) 25, 1676.

Some of Edward Warner's children probably came to Pa. late in eighteenth century. The name, Jacob Warner, appears in list of burials of persons, "not Friends," in the records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street), under date of 4mo. (June) 16, 1717; and there is a tradition that William Roberts, of Merion and Blockley, m. (first) Elizabeth Warner, whom he met on shipboard while coming to America;

John Warner, bap. July 26, 1632; no further record;

Anthony Warner, bap. Jan. 1, 1634; no further record;

Isaac Warner, bap. Aug. 22, 1636; doubtless d. before June 24, 1638, when a second Isaac was bap.;

Isaac Warner, bap. June 24, 1638; probably living at Draycott, Parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, Sept. 8, 1703, date of his brother William Warner's will, by terms of which he was to be paid "five Pounds Sterling money of England" by William's son, Robert Warner (5), of whom hereafter.

Note.— Another Isaac Warner who came to America, had a survey of 400 acres of land, one-third in Chester county, Pa. (in that part which is now embraced within Bethel township, Delaware county), and two-thirds in New Castle county, 8mo. (Oct.) 28, 1683 (identified in "Smith's Atlas of Delaware County," 1880). This was a rectangular tract lying lengthwise, northeast and southwest, crossed at Booth's Corners by the road to Naaman's Creek. Perhaps this was also the Isaac Warner whose name appeared

on first general tax list for county of Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1693, when he was assessed to pay a tax of 2 shillings 6 pence, on property valued at £30. Among the "Old Rights" papers in Land Office was No. 49, a warrant and return of survey for city lots, to Isaac Warner & Co., dated 2mo. (April) 26, 1690. This referred to a warrant dated 2mo. (April) 26, 1690, by virtue of which there was laid out by the Surveyor-General's order of 2mo. (April) 25, 1691, a lot on the west side of Strawberry Alley, Phila., the patent for which was issued Feb. 24, 1692-3, to Isaac Warner, and which he assigned to John White, wool-comber, March 2, of the latter year. This Isaac Warner, of Phila., was a currier by trade, while Isaac Warner, of Chester county, appears to have been a carpenter.

The name of Isaac Warner, of Chester county, appears a number of times in the records of that county prior to 1698, in which year he and Joseph Holt were drowned, while coming in a boat from New Castle, and their bodies found on Tinicum Island. The Coroner's inquest, held 7mo. (Sept.) 23, 1698, is reported on the docket of Chester County Court, under date of 8mo. (Oct.) 4, same year, when the Court investigated the circumstances attending the finding of the bodies. Isaac Warner's name appears in the list of burials of persons, "not Friends," in the records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street), 8mo. (Oct.) 9, 1698, and letters of administration on his estate were granted at Phila., Dec. 10, 1700, to Catherine Warner, his widow and relict. No will or administration of the Isaac Warner drowned in 1698 are on record in Chester county, and the delay in the appointment of the widow as administratrix may have been due to her removal to Phila., and also to the fact that Isaac Warner had a son who survived him nearly a year, as in the list of burials of persons, "not Friends," in the records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street) appears the name of John Warner, 6mo. (Aug.) 9, 1699, (son of) Isaac and Katherine.

Isaac and Catherine Warner had a dau. Anne, m. at "Skool Creeke" Meeting House, 4mo. (June) 6, 1695, James Thomas, of Merion, Phila. county. Anne was then of "Skookill Creek," same county, spinster. Catherine Warner and Isabell Thomas signed the marriage certificate just below the contracting parties, and among the other witnesses were John Warner, Isaac Warner, James Kite and a second Isaac Warner. James Thomas was a widower, having buried his first wife Margaret 9mo. (Nov.) 2, 1694. By his first marriage he had at least one son, Thomas, born 8mo. (Oct.) 28, 1690; by his second wife Anne (Warner) he had a son Nathan, born 2mo. (April) 13, 1696.

WILLIAM WARNER, son of John and Margaret, was born at Draycott, Parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, and baptized in the Parish Church there July 8, 1627. The family tradition is that he "had been a captain under Oliver Cromwell, and had to leave his native land when the Protector died, which was in 1658." This story was repeated to the late John Fanning Watson in June, 1833, by Mrs. Anne (Roberts) Warner, then about seventy-one years of age, and was committed to writing by him, but is not included in his published "Annals." She was widow of another and later William Warner whose great-grandfather Isaac Warner came to America with the first William Warner or about the same time and was one of his sons. There is certainly nothing unlikely in this tradition, as many officers under the Commonwealth are known to have come to America after the Restoration, and no trace of William Warner and of his children who came to America has been found in England subsequent to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Thomas Allen Glenn, in his work "Merion in the Welsh Tract," states that "it seems apparent that William Warner settled first in New England, or at least remained there some time," and that "it may be presumed that he drifted into Pennsylvania by way of New Jersey." The suggestion has also been made that William Warner went from New England to the settlements on the Delaware by way of New York, with Sir Robert Carre's expedition, 1664, in which he may have obtained his military title, (if he had one). But none of the Warners in New England, so far as known, were from the county of Worcester, and no evidence has been produced to connect them with the Warners who came to New Jersey about the time of its first settlement by the English.

The first English ship that brought permanent settlers to West Jersey was the "Joseph and Benjamin," Matthew Paine, master. This vessel landed passengers on the south side of the Asamohacking River, (now Salem Creek,) at a point three miles from its mouth, March 13, 1674-5. The month and day have been variously stated, partly owing to the confusion caused by the difference between the old style calendar then used by the English and the new style followed by the Dutch. The vessel was bound for Maryland.

Major John Fenwick and others arrived at or near the same place, on the ship "Griffin," Robert Griffin, master, November 23, 1675, (Old Style,) and established there a town, which he called New Salem. Fenwick, in order to carry out his plans for a colony, had borrowed money of Edmund (or Edmond) Warner, citizen and poulterer, of London, and John Eldridge (or Edridge,) conveying to them the ten parts which he had drawn as his tenth interest in one-half of New Jersey, as security, with the right to sell lands therefrom for the satisfaction of his debts to them. Fenwick also conveyed lands, absolutely, to Edmund Warner. It is reasonable to suppose that Edmund Warner sought to interest his wealthiest and most influential relatives in his ventures in the New World, and that he may have solicited the active participation of the Warners of the Parish of Blockley in the settlement of Fenwick's Colony, if they were related to him,—circumstances concerning which we are without information.

In any event it seems probable that William Warner, his wife Anne, his children John, William, Mary, Robert and Isaac, and several other members of the Warner family of Draycott, Worcestershire, England, arrived at the Delaware River plantations during the summer or autumn of 1675, either in the first English ship that brought permanent settlers to West Jersey, or with Fenwick, or several months later, when the "Griffin" stopped at New Salem a second time, it is said, with emigrants, after having returned to England, and while on a voyage to Maryland. For before April 1, 1677, William Warner's son William was a land-owner in West Jersey, as will appear hereafter, and there is no record of any vessel having arrived within the capes after the "Griffin," until August, 1677, when the "Kent" came with companies of Quakers from London and Yorkshire. The improbability that any English family would have emigrated for the special purpose of settling among the Swedes or Dutch, adds force to the presumption that the Warners did not come earlier than 1675; and in the absence of good evidence to the contrary it may be assumed that they arrived in West Jersey in that year.

Many of those who originally intended to take up land in the vicinity of New Salem went elsewhere, owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Fenwick's colony, particularly as affecting surveys and titles to land. Edmund Warner and his associates had become involved in a dispute with Fenwick, about the time of the latter's departure from England, and Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, caused the Proprietor to be thrown into prison late in 1676, where he remained until August, 1677. Assuming that William Warner originally intended to settle in Fenwick's colony, the conditions which existed at New Salem, and the troubles which others were having there, doubtless caused him to change his plans and seek a residence free from turmoil and uncertainty, on the west side of the river.

The name William Warner appears attached to "The Concessions and Agree-

ments of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey, in America," a document executed in London, March 3, 1676-7, and subsequently brought to West Jersey and circulated for additional signatures. Perhaps this William Warner was the William Warner, cordwainer and planter, of Alloway's Creek and elsewhere in Salem county, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Samuel Curtice, of Crewkerne, county of Somerset, England, and who had a son Simon Warner,—a name found also among the Warners of the Parish of Blockley.

It may be presumed that the Warners remained in West Jersey, though probably not in Fenwick's colony, at least until September, 1677, as their names are not on the list of taxables who were within the jurisdiction of the Upland Court at that time. There is no mention of any of them on the west side of the river, in any known extant records, until the June term of the Upland Court, 1678, when "William Warner desiering of the Court a grant to take up one hundred acres of Land, The Court granted y^e same hee seating & Improoveing y^e same according to the Regulacons of his hono^r the governo^r;"'. The date of this grant has been frequently erroneously stated as April 3, 1678. The mistake arose by the loss of four pages of the original docket covering the end of the April term and the beginning of the June term, so that in the printed record all appears to be the April proceedings, but internal evidence shows that the part after the hiatus belonged to the June proceedings, though the exact day is uncertain.

At a court held March 10, 1679-80, "Upon the Peticon of william warner senior; The Court doe grant and permitt him to take up on the west syde of this River wthin the Limits of this Court, Twoo hundred acres of Land, w^{ch}: heretofore hath not ben granted taken up or improved: Provyded the s.^d Peticon^r: makes p^sent Settlement & Improovement thereof according to Lawe Regulacons and orders;".

The statement of some writers that the first of these grants was located on the west side of the Schuylkill River (and formed part of the plantation called Blockley) is not warranted by the record. Nor was the second one any more certainly in that place; "the west syde of this River" referred to the Delaware; the grants were not for lands already seated, but only conferred the right to take up so much land, the selection of site and survey to be made later. Besides, it is very probable that William Warner never located any tracts under the first of these grants, for at a Court held November 12, 1678, Gov. Andros's order was proclaimed declaring that those who had obtained grants and not yet seated and improved the lands should forfeit their rights.

The statement that William Warner was the first English settler on Pennsylvania soil is not substantiated by the above facts. There were many other Englishmen living there before Warner appeared at all. Particularly erroneous is the statement of Watson, who in his "Annals of Philadelphia," speaks of Warner's settlement, but the date he gives is obviously too early, and the place of actual settlement is too far out, though the place mentioned was within Warner's purchase. "But the chief pioneer must have been Warner, who, as early as the year 1658, had the hardihood to locate and settle the place, now Warner's Willow Grove, on the north side of the Lancaster Road, two miles from the city bridge." But as we have seen, Warner's first grant was obtained in 1678, a date easily confused with 1658 on account of the family tradition. Again, we know that War-

ner's house was only a few hundred feet back from the river, just north of the present Girard avenue, while the spot indicated by Watson was the residence of a much later Warner, and was no doubt the house marked "Warner" on Ellet's map of 1839, on the southwest side of Lancaster Road, about half a mile east of Hestonville, and so about two miles from Market street bridge, the "city bridge" of Watson.

The estate which Warner called Blockley was part of a large purchase made by him and others direct from the Indians, and not obtained by grant from the Up-land Court, though the Court had to be appealed to for collection of some of the purchase money. On June 14, 1681, the Court, upon the request of William Warner and William Orian, ordered that the several people who held lands which the petitioners had bought of the Indians, lying on the Schuylkill, repay to the petitioners their proportion of the 335 guilders which Warner and Orian had paid for the whole; the following persons holding the lands within the limits of the purchase: Andries Inckoren, 200 acres; Andries Homman, 200 acres; Pelle Laersen *alias* Put Pelle, 100 acres; Peter Erikson, 200 acres; William Warner, 100 acres; William Orian, 100 acres; John Booles and John Schoeten, 400 acres; and Swen Lom, 300 acres; making in all 1600 acres. Reed, in the Explanation to his Map (Philadelphia, 1774.), calculated the amount of the "Swedes' land" actually laid out on the west side of the Schuylkill by about 1683 to have been 1506 acres. Of the original purchase from the Indians, Warner's share was only 100 acres, as above recited, but it will be seen that he and his family eventually obtained much more than this, his main plantation on the river having been 300 acres in extent, and his lands further inland over 200, while his son John had 100 acres on the river, all shown on Reed's Map as having been within this purchase. This may be explained by the very likely supposition that some of the original subscribers did not pay their proportion, and that Warner and his son John took up their shares. It was land so obtained that constituted the estate Warner called Blockley, by patent of 1702 stated to be about 300 acres. This was confirmed to Warner by Penn's Commissioners of Property, at whose meeting 12mo. (February) 23, 1701 (o. s.), a warrant was signed for him, it being shown that he had settled on a tract of land on the Schuylkill before the grant of the Province (to Penn), which tract was reputed 300 acres, and he craving a resurvey so that if it prove deficient it may be made out of the adjoining, according to the Proprietor's promise. At the meeting 3mo. (May) 4, 1702, William Warner, having obtained a resurvey, and survey of the deficiency, of 300 acres of land in Blockley township, produced a return of it, and a patent for it was granted him, which was signed 3mo. (May) 19, 1702.

Among the Old Rights papers in the Land Office were: No. 215, a warrant for William Warner for 200 acres, dated 4mo. (June) 19, 1684; No. 47, a return of 200 acres of his land, dated July 12, 1684; and No. 46, a description of his 288 acres in Philadelphia county, not dated. The latter is undoubtedly his Blockley estate, showing a deficiency of 12 acres; the other two papers were doubtless for the same land, the 200 acres being *more or less*, as shown by a recital from the patent (the patent itself not being extant so far as known), in a deed from William Warner, grandson of the original William and wife, to their son Isaac, dated January 17, 1758, to the effect that the Commissioners of Property by patent of May 18, 1702, had granted to William Warner, of Blockley township, 300 acres in said township, in two pieces, one of about 200 acres more or less, and the other of

12 acres and 40 perches. (The 200 acres more or less should have been 288 to make up 300 acres).

The value of William Warner's lands beyond Schuylkill, September 26, 1693, the date of the first general tax list for the county of Philadelphia, was £120, according to the report of the Assessor, Thomas Paschall, Junior. On this the tax was 10 shillings. As John Warner's lands were valued at £40, in the same list, it is evident that he held one-third as much land in value, and doubtless in extent, as William. John's tax was 3 shillings, 4 pence.

By his will, William Warner, besides the Blockley estate proper, devised 200 acres of "backward land" (also mentioned in the inventory), and an uncertain quantity of meadow attached to it, which lay to the northwest of the main plantation, but not adjoining, which included the site of Hestonville; and another 100 acres where his son-in-law James Kite lived, presumably adjoining the homestead. Whether some of these were taken up under the old grants from the Upland Court, or were later purchased from previous settlers, remains unknown, as deeds or patents for them are missing. The "backward land" is stated in a deed of James Kite to Isaac Warner, January 18, 1717 (o. s.), to have been 269 acres.

Warner's estate, including Blockley, stretched from the Schuylkill River half way to Cobb's Creek, some distance north of Haverford Road (now Haverford avenue) and on both sides of Lancaster avenue and of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including a great part of Blockley township, now the northern part of West Philadelphia (24th and 34th Wards). It embraced the site of the old village of Hestonville, situated around 52nd street where it is crossed by Lancaster avenue. Blockley township, originally laid out by another name, was soon renamed after Warner's plantation.

On June 14, 1681 (the same day the payment for the Indian lands was ordered), the Upland Court granted to the following persons the quantity of land mentioned: Reynier Petersen, 200 acres; Andries Boon, 200 acres, William Warner, Senior, 400 acres; Richard Tucker, 100 acres, Otto Ernest Koch, 400 acres, Lionel Brittain, 200 acres; and Jan Claassen, 200 acres. These were separate grants, and not necessarily all in any one locality. Reynier Petersen had 125 acres, partly in Chester and partly in New Castle county, July 26, 1695; Andries Swanson Boon had in 1688 a tract in Darby of 250 acres, laid out for Andries Boon as 200 acres in 1680, and he and Otto Ernest Koch had many separate tracts in Darby and Kingsessing by 1688; Richard Tucker had a tract on both sides of Darby Creek surveyed in 1690; but which of these came under the above grants is now uncertain. Lionel Brittain and Jan Claassen located theirs in Bucks county. William Warner probably sold his rights under this grant, as none of his known holdings can be traced to it.

William Warner was Under Sheriff (or as now called, Deputy Sheriff), of the county of Upland in 1679 and 1680, probably succeeding Michael Yzard, who was spoken of as "*Late undersheriffe*" on November 25, 1679. From the fact that he was then mentioned simply as William Warner, and elsewhere as William Warner, "Senior," some writers have inferred that it was his son William who was Under Sheriff, but such was not the case, as the son resided in Gloucester county, New Jersey; moreover, the "Senior" was omitted in some other places.

It was when William Markham assumed the government as Penn's Deputy Governor that Warner became most prominent politically. Arriving probably

late in June, 1681, Markham proceeded to appoint Council to assist him in administering the affairs of the newly established Province of Pennsylvania; and of the nine members so chosen, who took the oath of office August 3, 1681, William Warner was one. A fac-simile of the oath with signatures attached, is to be found in the edition of the "Duke of York's Laws," published by the State of Pennsylvania, 1879. The capital of the Province was established at Upland, its name being changed to Chester, and on September 13, 1681, Markham reorganized the Upland Court, as the Chester Court, by commissioning a new set of Justices. William Warner was one of these. He was also a member of the second Provincial Assembly, which met at Philadelphia March 10, 1683-4.

William Warner was living on his plantation west of the Schuylkill River at least as early as 6mo. (August) 24, 1684, when he was one of the subscribing witnesses at the marriage of Paul Saunders and Edith Hand, which was under care of Haverford (now Radnor) Monthly Meeting. The region was then covered by a stately forest, the growth of centuries, and "great quantities of rabbits, squirrels, pheasants, partridges, and others of the same kind" continued to infest the dense wilds for many years thereafter. In the midst of these primitive surroundings Warner resided until his death, which occurred probably early in October, 1706. His house, the first, perhaps, erected west of the Schuylkill, was situated a short distance north of Girard avenue, in that portion of the West Park which is called "Eglesfeld." Near by was the landing place from which, according to a family tradition, he rowed out in his boat with his guns, to a rock near the bank of the river, where he fished and shot ducks,—his large dog usually accompanying him and recovering the birds. Warner's Rock, the point alluded to, is no longer visible since the building of the dam at Fair Mount.

By his will, dated September 8, 1703, proved at Philadelphia October 18, 1706, William Warner left a life interest in half the Blockley estate to his wife Anne, also a life interest in half of his "backward meadow," and some personal estate; to his son John Warner he left 100 acres of his "backward land" and the half of the meadow belonging to said "backward land" (that is, to the whole of it, not half of the 100 acres only), also 20 pounds and the use of some implements, etc.; to his son Isaac Warner, 50 acres of "backward land" without any meadow (all the meadow being disposed of above), also half the plantation (Blockley), and on his mother's death the balance of the plantation and of the meadow left to her above, at Isaac's death all these to go to Isaac's eldest son; to Isaac also, some personal estate, and the use of some implements; to his son William Warner, 10 pounds and an annual allowance for eight years, of three bushels of wheat and three of rye; to his son-in-law James Kite, 50 acres of "backward land" without any meadow, and 100 acres where Kite then dwelt, for life, and after his decease to whichever of his sons—James or Abraham—he should nominate (this land having been on the Schuylkill south of and adjoining the Blockley estate); to his son Robert Warner, two houses in Draycott, Worcestershire, England, he paying the testator's brother Isaac Warner "five Pounds Sterling money of England;" and he ordained his wife Anne and son Isaac executrix and executor. Thus the principal plantation, Blockley, was left a life interest, half of it to his wife Anne and half to his son Isaac, and after his wife's decease, a life interest in the whole to his son Isaac, the whole eventually to descend to his grandson, the eldest son of Isaac (who was William Warner, the "Baron," of whom hereafter).

According to the records of Blockley Parish Church, "William Warner and Mary George were married on the 6th of November, 1642;" and if William, son of John and Margaret Warner, was not an infant at the time of his baptism, July 8, 1627, he may have been the William who was Mary George's husband, in which case she was his first wife, as the maiden name of William Warner's wife who survived him was Anne Dide (or Dyde).

William and Mary (George) Warner had six children baptized at Blockley Parish Church, as follows:

Jane Warner, bap. July 16, 1643;
 Henrie Warner, bap. April 8, 1646;
 John Warner, bap. March 16, 1646-7;
 Samuel Warner, bap. Jan. 20, 1650-51;
 William Warner, bap. Oct. 9, 1653;
 Alice Warner, bap. Dec. 23, 1657.

William and Anne (Dide) Warner were probably Puritans or Independents for a time, if he was in the Parliamentary Army; but some of his children married Quakers, and later generations were mostly members of the Society of Friends.

William Warner's children mentioned in his will were:—

JOHN WARNER, m. Anne Campden; of whom presently;
 WILLIAM WARNER, m. Christian ———; of whom hereafter;
 MARY WARNER, m. James Kite; of whom hereafter;
 ROBERT WARNER, probably m. Sarah ———; of whom hereafter;
 ISAAC WARNER, m. Anne Craven; of whom hereafter.

According to a tradition recorded by one of his descendants, John Warner (2) was born in 1649. If this statement is correct, Anne Dide was probably the only wife of his father William Warner (1), but if John was the John Warner baptized in 1646, Mary George was the mother of John and William, and possibly of Mary and Robert, while Anne Dide was probably the mother of Isaac, who was the most favored child in his father's will.

Note.—The Warners of the Parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, were not the only persons bearing the Warner name who settled in Philadelphia at an early period, as shown by the following facts:

Edmund (or Edmond) Warner, citizen and poulterer of London, whose transactions with Major John Fenwick and possible relationship to the Warners of Blockley have been mentioned previously, married, 9mo. (November) 14, 1671, Rachel Middleton, at Peel Monthly Meeting, according to Friends' records preserved at Devonshire House, London. He had a warrant for a city lot in Philadelphia, 3mo. (May) 29, 1683, but died in less than a year thereafter, as letters of administration on his estate were granted at Philadelphia to Silas Crispin, 12mo (February) 7, 1683-4. About a year later, 10mo. (December) 2, 1684, the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting took under consideration the business of Edmund Warner's widow, and recommended that William Clark, William Berry and William Southerby be appointed for administrators, "that the said widow and children may not suffer for want of Relief, and her Estate run to Ruin for want of looking after." On the 19th of the same month, William Bury, "desiring to take out Letters of Administracon upon the estate of Edmond Warner deceased As also by the approbation and appointment of friends of Philadelphia," was granted letters of administration on his estate by William Clark, Deputy Register of the counties of Sussex and Kent, in Delaware. Letters of administration on Edmund Warner's estate in New Jersey were granted April 6, 1688, to James Nevill, as attorney of Nathaniel Lowe, of the Parish of St. James, "Clarbonwell" (Clerkenwell), county of Middlesex, England, innholder, jointly with whom "Edmund Warner late of the Pvince of Pennsylvania deceased" was bound for the payment of £50 to Thomas Arrow-smith, of the Parish of Northweald Bassett, county of Essex, England, which the latter had been paid by Nathaniel Lowe as security for Edmund Warner. Rachel, widow of Edmund

Warner, married (second) Henry Jones, of Philadelphia, merchant, 1mo. (March) 8, 1687. Nothing is known of the descendants of Edmund and Rachel (Middleton) Warner, except that they had a son Edmund Warner buried 6mo. (August) 29, 1694, according to the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting (Race street).

Several other families of Warners settled in Philadelphia early in the eighteenth century, one from Bristol, Gloucestershire, England; one from Maryland, and one from Germany, which got the name by adopting it.

JOHN WARNER, eldest son of William Warner, was born in England, in 1649, according to a family tradition, in which case Anne Dide (or Dyde) was probably his mother; but if he was the John Warner who was baptized at Blockley Parish Church March 16, 1646 (o. s.), his mother's maiden name was Mary George, as heretofore shown. He came to America in 1675, probably, with his father and other relatives, and located land on the west side of the Schuylkill River, above his father's Blockley estate, and separated from it by William Orian's tract. This was no doubt part of the purchase of his father and others from the Indians in 1681, which John obtained by paying for an unpaid interest, though there are no known papers extant which show this to be a fact. John Warner's tract should have been 100 acres, but the return of survey quoted in the "Explanation to Reed's Map" gave it as 93 acres, and the tract as shown on Reed's Map is called 94 acres. On the same map is shown, in his name, a smaller tract, to the north of, but not directly adjoining, the western part of this; no quantity given, but apparently about 20 acres. John Warner afterwards acquired William Orian's tract of about 94 acres between his own land and his father's estate of Blockley. In the Schuylkill River, on the line between John Warner and William Orian, was an island of 12 acres (the island now just below the Belmont Water Works), belonging half to each, making up their quota of 100 acres each. John Warner acquired Orian's share in the island also. He had thus 200 acres on the Schuylkill next above the Blockley plantation. His father also left him 100 acres of his "backward land" (described above) near Hestonville, with the proportional share of meadow which belonged to it, in all about 135 acres.

John Warner was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1713-14-15. He resided on his plantation on the Schuylkill until his death, living in the style of a gentleman of landed estate of that time; and he built there a large log house which continued in the possession of his descendants until 1799, in which year it was torn down by his grandson Col. Edward Warner Heston. The massive timbers were then found in such an excellent state of preservation, that Col. Heston utilized them in the construction of his own house the following year, and they were still in fair condition when this building was demolished, 1901.

John Warner died 2mo. (April) 12, 1717. By his will, dated September 17, 1716, proved May 20, 1717, he directed his plantation to be divided equally between his sons William Warner and Isaac Warner; to his son John Warner he left the 100 acres of "Back Land where he now lives, with all the meadow and wood" belonging to it (which John Warner, Senior, inherited from his father William Warner), John paying 10 pounds to the testator's daughter "Margaret Roades;" to his daughters, Mary Warner, Esther Warner, Sarah Warner and Jane Warner, and his son Joseph Warner, all stocks on the plantation, household goods, etc.; and the executors were his "son Swen Warner," John Warner and Mary Warner. It has long been taken for granted that this "son Swen Warner" was John Warner's eldest son, already provided for, and so not otherwise men-

tioned in his will, and this has been a source of confusion in accounts of the family, but it is now known that he was not a son but a son-in-law, and also a nephew, having been the husband of John Warner's daughter Esther, and the son of John Warner's brother, William Warner, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

John Warner married Anne Campden. Her surname suggests that her family was of Chipping-Campden, where some of the Warners were prominent, a town situated about three miles beyond the limits of the Parish of Blockley. According to the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting (Race street) she was buried 5mo. (July) 19, 1715.

Issue of John and Anne (Campden) Warner:—

Edward Warner, b. 8mo. (Oct.) 29, 1680, according to records of Haverford (now Radnor) Monthly Meeting, which give the dates of birth of four eldest children of John and Anne Warner; probably the Edward Warner who was a witness to John Warner's will Sept. 17, 1716, though not otherwise mentioned in it, possibly for the reason that, as his eldest son, he had already been provided for. Presumed to have d. before Feb. 15, 1723 (o. s.), as in a deed of that date (Phila., Book H, 15, page 190), from his uncle Isaac Warner, and Abraham Kite, to his brother John Warner, of whom hereafter; John Warner is described as eldest son of John Warner, eldest son of William Warner (doubtless meaning eldest living son).

If evidence furnished by the above-mentioned deed is to be accepted as conclusive, this Edward Warner could not have been the Edward Warner who was "living at James Poulit's in the Second street in Philadelphia" in July, 1723, who was afterwards one of the earliest elected members of the Carpenters' Co., and member of Provincial Assembly continuously for nineteen years, 1735-1754 (see *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. i., pp. 358-9);

Margaret Warner, b. 1mo. (March) 23, 1683-4; m. Jacob Rhoads, b. Feb. 16, 1670-71, son of John and Elizabeth Rhoads, and had five children, viz.: Jacob; Margaret, d. 7mo. (Sept.) 25, 1741; Abraham, b. about 1706, d. 1746, m. 7mo. (Sept.) 24, 1733, Eleanor, b. 8mo. (Oct.) 7, 1708, dau. of John and Hannah Rees; Isaac; Anne, m. Nov. 24, 1729, William, son of William Coulston, of Plymouth Meeting. Among the living descendants of Abraham and Eleanor (Rees) Rhoads are Charles Woods Coulston, Esq., and Samuel Castner, Jr., of Phila.;

Mary Warner, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 3, 1684; unm. in 1716;

ESTHER WARNER, b. 6mo. (Aug.) 18, 1686; m. her first cousin, Swen Warner, son of her uncle William Warner, of Gloucester county, N. J.; see forward;

Sarah Warner, b. 1688; unm. in 1716;

John Warner, b. 9mo. (Nov.) 26, 1689, according to a pedigree compiled by Silas Warner, of Harford county, Maryland, in which all the children of John and Anne Warner are mentioned, except Edward. This would make John the eldest son, agreeing with the deed of 1723, previously cited; but as has been shown, he was not the eldest son; see Edward Warner.

John Warner m. 8mo. (Oct.) 20, 1715, Mary, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 12, 1694-5, d. 1mo. (March) 11, 1782-3, dau. of John Kirk, of Darby township, Chester county, Pa., who m. Joan, of the same place, dau. of Peter Elliott. He was buried 9mo. (Nov.) 19, 1748, in Friends' Grave Yard, at Merion Meeting House, and letters of administration on his estate were granted at Phila., Nov. 26, of same year, to his widow Mary and Jacob Heston.

John and Mary (Kirk) Warner had eight children, as follows: Mary, m. 11mo. (Jan.) 11, 1739-40, Jacob Heston, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pa., b. May 20, 1713, son of Zebulon and Dorothy Heston, and their son Edward Warner Heston was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolution and founder of the ancient village of Hestonville, and d. in 1824, aged 78 years; Edward, probably the Edward Warner buried 9mo. (Nov.) 11, 1749, in Friends' Grave Yard, at Merion Meeting House; Sarah, m. Thomas Pollin; Elizabeth; Esther, m. 10mo. (Dec.) 7, 1748, Joseph Lacey, of Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa.; Joseph, m. Charity Moore; Rachel, m. 10mo. (Dec.) 14, 1750, Thomas Williams, son of Thomas and Mary (Reed) Williams; and Benjamin, m. (first) Sarah Ely, (second) Sarah Terry, (third) Ellen Holland;

William Warner, b. 1694;

Isaac Warner, b. 1696; m. by Friends' authorization, dated 12mo. (Feb.) 24, 1715-16, Veronica de la Plaine Cassell; d. 8mo. (Oct.) 25, 1748. Letters of administration on his estate were granted at Phila. to his widow Veronica Warner, Nov. 21, 1748; she d. May 2, 1769, aged 71 years.

Isaac and Veronica (Cassell) Warner had ten children, viz.: John, m. Sarah ———, who after his death (which occurred in 1749, leaving children Jacob, Arnold, Susanna

and Jane) m. (second) 9mo. (Nov.) 9, 1750, at Goshen Meeting, Samuel, son of Thomas Hall, of Willistown; Arnold, m. Nov. 10, 1753, Margery Hall; Susanna, by Pa. license dated July 13, 1748, m. James Skerrett; Anne, m. 3mo. (May) 26, 1741, at Phila. Monthly Meeting, Thomas Tilbury, of Wissahickon, son of Thomas Tilbury, of the Parish of Garlick Hill, London, England, then deceased; Jane, m. Jan. 24, 1753, Jacob Widdows (or Widdos); Elizabeth, m. Joab Walker; Lydia; Isaac; Hannah, d. at the age of 9 years; and Margaret, d. young;

Jane Warner, b. 1698; unm. in 1716;

Joseph Warner, b. 2mo. (April) 15, 1701, d. 1746; m. 2mo. (April) 16, 1723, Agnes Croasdale; settled in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, Pa., and was founder of Warner family of that county. Joseph and Agnes (Croasdale) Warner had nine children, as follows: John, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 16, 1723-4; Mary, b. 11mo. (Jan.) 28, 1725-6; Joseph, b. 11mo. (Jan.) 10, 1727-8; Croasdale, b. 12mo. (Feb.) 5, 1729-30; Ruth, b. 8mo. (Oct.) 8, 1732; Abraham, b. 7mo. (Sept.) 14, 1735; Sarah, b. 11mo. (Jan.) 7, 1737-8; Nancy, b. 9mo. (Nov.) 28, 1741, d. Nov. 28, 1829; and Thomas, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 6, 1746, d. Feb. 19, 1821.

WILLIAM WARNER, son of William Warner, was possibly the William Warner whose mother's maiden name was Mary George, and who was baptized at Blockley Parish Church October 9, 1653, as already stated; but it seems more likely that his mother was Anne Dide (or Dyde) or an earlier wife of his father of whom we have no knowledge. In any event he was born in England, doubtless before 1656, and came to America, probably in 1675 with his father and other relatives. He was a landowner in West Jersey at least as early as April 1, 1677, as evidenced by a receipt of that date from Thomas Pearson and Joseph Helmsley, for the purchase money. On March 24, 1681-2, William Warner, who was then of "Red-hooke," West Jersey, gave a memorandum of deed for 1-24 share in the First Tenth, to William Beard of Mansfield, this being part of the share bought of Pearson and Helmsley.

In November, 1683, Henry Tradway and William Warner had a return of survey for 300 acres at "Redbanck alias Bachelours Banck" on the Delaware River, from the mouth of Long Harries Creek to Richard Lawrence's; and by deed of March 2, 1685-6 Thomas Matthews conveyed to William Warner 400 acres on the northeast side of Woodbury Creek, in the Fourth Tenth, part of Matthews' $\frac{3}{4}$ share which he purchased November 14 and 15, 1681, of Edward Byllinge and his trustees.

Red Bank appears to have been divided into upper Red Bank and lower Red Bank. It was at the latter place that Tradway and Warner settled in 1683. Long Harries Creek was then "vulgarly called Redbank Creek," but soon came to be known as Woodbury Creek, the name which it now bears.

By deed of April 24, 1697, John Healy, "late of Pennsylvania, now of Ireland, mariner," by his attorneys Charles Saunders and John Duplouvre of Philadelphia, sold William Warner 484 acres on Woodbury Creek, bought of John Test, June 3, 1693. But Warner soon parted with all but 100 acres of this tract, conveying 180 acres of it to James Ward, April 10, 1698, and 204 acres of it to John Tatem by deed of December 1, 1699.

May 25, 1696, William Warner, Thomas Gardiner, of Grovely, Esq., and Joshua Lord, by deed of John Wood, of Woodbury Creek, were conveyed a lot, 100 by 70 feet, near John Wood's dwelling place, to be used as a graveyard by the inhabitants of the county between Gloucester River and Great Mantus Creek.

William Warner was a member of Provincial Assembly from the Fourth Tenth, with Peter Dalboe, May and November, 1685; he was High Sheriff of Gloucester county, May, 1697, and December, 1699; and Justice, May, 1700, and May, 1701.

The plantation which Warner had on Woodbury Creek was conveniently accessible from the Schuylkill, by means of small boats, and it may be taken for granted that there was much visiting, back and forth, between the Warners of Blockley township, Pennsylvania, and their kindred in Gloucester county, New Jersey. In the will of William Warner of Philadelphia, dated 1703, proved 1706, there is the following reference to his son William: "I give and bequeath unto my son, William Warner the sum of ten Pounds to be paid to him by my Executors within one year after my decease; as also, six bushels of corn each year, for eight years, next after my decease, to wit, three bushels of wheat and three of Rye by my executors." The word "corn" is still generally applied to wheat, rye, oats and barley, in England.

William Warner died about February 16, 1713-14, on which date he was owed debts amounting to £126.10.03, according to the inventory of his personal estate, appraised February 20, 1713-14, by John Ladd, Henry Tredaway (or Tradway) and Richard Bull. This sum included "Dubious Debts" amounting to £37.08.05. His goods and chattels and other personal property, were valued at £266.04.00, in addition, making his entire personal estate £392.14.03, as shown by the inventory, which was certified by the executors, June 16, 1714. This included a white servant, Robert Downey, £15., and a negro woman called Ann, £40.10.00.

In his will, dated December 10, 1712, proved June 18, 1714, William Warner left legacies to Ann Hartman, widow, William Tatem, Robert Lord, George Ward, and Nathaniel Chew, "and to my son William Six Shillings," and bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his wife Christian, and children Swen, Isaac, Hannah and Jacob. The executors were his son Swen, wife Christian, Thomas Nixon and Joshua Lord, and the witnesses were Jacob Willis, Elias Rambo and James Whiteall.

Though William Warner's wife is called Christian in his will, her name was doubtless Christina, as it is known that she was of Swedish descent or birth. She was possibly a daughter of Lieut. Swen Schute (or Swänn Skuuta), who emigrated to New Sweden with one of the first five Swedish expeditions, and was the officer in command at Fort Elssborgh when John Printz, the Governor, made his second report, dated at Christina, June 20, 1644, and who subsequently took an important part in the affairs of the colony. In recognition of his services to the crown he was granted lands by Queen Christina, August 20, 1653. These were located on the west bank of the Delaware, and extended some distance up the Schuylkill River and Darby Creek, and were almost opposite Red Hook, West New Jersey, where William Warner settled, but they were a short distance further up the Delaware. If Swen Schute settled upon this tract, he and his family were the first white inhabitants of any portion of the site of Philadelphia, as the Dutch grant to the Swansons, at Wickaco, was not made until more than ten years later. The surname of Swen Schute's wife was Christina, it is believed, and by her he had an eldest son Swen Schute, born 1653; a second son John Schute, born September 4, 1654, of "Nitapkung" on the Schuylkill River, who married Armgott —, and had a daughter Christina Schute, born September 4, 1687, who married John Johnson of Philadelphia county; and a daughter Magdalen Schute, born March 25, 1660, who married Peter, son of Peter Gunnersonn Rambo. Swen and Christina Schute probably had several other children, and it is presumed that one of these, an eldest daughter, Christina Schute, named

after her mother and also in honor of the Queen of Sweden, was the wife of William Warner.

The late John Clement, in his "Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey," (page 329,) states that Walla Swanson of Wickaco in his will dated 1692 gave lands about the mouth of Woodbury Creek to his children, among them "Mary, wife of William Warner;" but the authorities quoted by Clement fail to support his assertion that William Warner had a wife named Mary. This mistake probably arose from Clement's having adopted the very likely supposition that William Warner's son Swen Warner derived his Christian name from his mother's family name, and the circumstances that Walla Swanson, who had a brother Swan Swanson, had 200 acres near Warner's plantation. It is now known, however, that Walla Swanson's daughter Mary died in her minority, doubtless unmarried, whereupon her share of a tract of land in Philadelphia, being an interest which she inherited under her father's will, became vested in her surviving brothers and sisters, as recited in certain deeds dated April 21 and 26, 1709. (Philadelphia Deed Book E 5, pages 346 and 349, mentioned in the Brief of Title to the Old Navy Yard.)

Among William Warner's neighbors was Michael Laican, who had a daughter Christina, born February 17, 1684, (O. S.,) whom he called Christian in his will dated August 17, 1703, proved September 24, 1707. Another daughter was Yearteo (Gertrude) Cock, born December 16, 1675. The inventory of Laican's personal property was made by Peeter Cock and William Warner, November 17, 1704, and there may have been some connection among these families. Michael Laican was born in Sweden in 1644, and married in 1670, Helena —, who was born in 1650. He was a son of Nils Laican, of Sweden, who possibly emigrated to New Sweden with his sons in 1654 or 1656. The names Nicholas Laycon, Widdow Laycon and Mickall-Laycon are in the list of persons who owed debts to William Warner at the time of his decease. The name Laican or Laycon would have been Nilsson had the Swedish custom been followed of making the Christian name of the father the surname of his children.

Christina Laican was unmarried when her father made his will in 1703, and it is highly improbable that she subsequently became the wife of William Warner. She certainly was not the mother of his eldest children, but in the event of her having been a second wife who survived him, she was young enough to have been the Christian Warner who married John Smith at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 20, 1731. The most likely explanation of the Christ Church record, however, is that the name Warner should have been Warmer, as a family which bore that name was connected with that congregation, and Christian was a baptismal name among them.

In view of the above facts, and as the name Swen was a Christian name among William Warner's descendants for several generations, and as Elizabeth Shute (Schute) was among the relatives and subscribing witnesses at the marriage of one of his family, it may be assumed in absence of further evidence, that William Warner's wife Christian or Christina was a daughter of Swen Schute, and that by their union the blood of the first Swedish and English proprietors of the site of the city of Philadelphia became the common heritage of their descendants.

Issue of William and Christian (Schute?) Warner:

Swen Warner, b. 1688, removed to Phila., where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of 73 years, the records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street) giving date of his burial at Friends' Burying Ground, Phila., 12mo. (Dec.) 8, 1761; m. before 1714 first cousin Esther, dau. of his father's brother, John Warner, of Blockley township, Phila. county, who m. Anne Campden. Esther Warner was b. 6mo. (Aug.) 18, 1686, as shown by the records of Haverford (now Radnor) Monthly Meeting, d. April 9, 1740, according to family records kept by son-in-law Philip Syng, in his Bible, buried 7mo. (Sept.) 10, 1740, according to records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street). Swen Warner m. (second), by license dated Feb., 1747, Sarah Hastings, who survived him.

By deed dated Dec. 3, 1723, Swen Warner, of Phila., and John Bayley, of same city, and Hannah, his wife, Swen being "eldest son," and Hannah, a daughter of William Warner, deceased, conveyed to Isaac Warner, of Gloucester county, N. J., land surveyed to William Warner; and by deed dated the following day, Isaac Warner and Mary, his wife, conveyed the same property to John Bayley.

Swen Warner and his wife Esther, by deed dated May 12, 1733, conveyed to John Wood, of Gloucester county, N. J., for a consideration of £100, 100 acres (more or less), late the estate and hereditaments of William Warner, deceased, father of Swen Warner.

In his will, written by himself, dated July 2, 1759, proved Dec. 11, 1761, Swen Warner left property to his wife Sarah and children Joseph Warner and Elizabeth Syng. The executors were his son Joseph Warner, his son-in-law Philip Syng, Joseph Stretch and Joseph Norris. The witnesses were James Graisbury (or Graysbury), William Craig and William Colladay.

The children of Swen and Esther (Warner) Warner were:

Isaiah Warner, d. 7mo. (Sept.) 15, 1716;

Elizabeth Warner, b. Jan. 29, 1714-15, m. Philip Syng, Jr., the famous silversmith, and had eighteen children (see forward);

Joseph Warner, by license dated Dec., 1747, m. Jan. 2, 1747-8, at Christ Church, Phila., Anne, dau. of James and Mary Graysbury, granddaughter of James Graysbury, ship-carpenter, who came to Phila. from Bermuda in 1682, and settled on south side of main branch of Newton Creek, in Gloucester county, N. J., with his brothers Joseph and Benjamin, the following year. Joseph Warner was buried 10mo. (Oct.) 20, 1780, in Friends' Ground (Race street). His will, signed June 27, 1780, proved Oct. 31, the same year, mentions his wife and children. The executors were his wife Ann Warner, Joseph Graisbury (or Graysbury) and Benjamin Paschall; the witnesses were Benjamin Conay and Jacob Mayer. Joseph and Ann (Graysbury) Warner had five children, as follows: Joseph, m. Charity ———, and had issue, William, Hester and Joseph; Ann, m. Christian Wiltberger, survived her husband, and d. 1805; Mary, m. Joseph Pole; Elizabeth; and Swen.

Swen Warner, son of Joseph and Ann (Graysbury) Warner, b. Dec. 3, 1760, d. Jan. 30, 1799. His body was interred with military honors in Christ Church Ground, near the graves of his relatives, the Syngs and Graysburys (section N, No. lxi).

In the inscription on his tomb he is referred to as Major Siven Warner, and there are the following lines:

Let undisturb'd his ashes lay
Until the joyful sound
Shall him awake upon the day
When blessed souls are crowned.
In strains of perfect harmony
The Savior's praises sing,
Then, Grave, where is thy victory!
Oh Death, where is thy sting!

Major Swen Warner m. (first) Eley Edwards, June 6, 1785, (second) Mary Hawkins, Jan. 17, 1799. He had two sons, Joseph and Mark, who survived him, and a son Alexander and dau. Ann previously buried in Christ Church Yard. Swen Warner buried there July 28, 1831, was doubtless a descendant.

Isaac Warner removed to Phila., m. 9mo. (Nov.) 25, 1714, at Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street), Mary Salway, sister of Hannah Salway, who m. before 1719, Thomas Skelton. Among subscribing witnesses at Isaac Warner's marriage were Swan War-

ner, John Warner, John Warner, Jr., Isaac Warner, John Warner, William Warner, Hannah Warner and James Kite, including, as will be seen, several of the Phila. cousins.

William Salway, father of Mary (Warner) and Hannah (Skelton), had a removal certificate to Phila., from the Monthly Meeting at Taunton, county Somerset, England, 6mo. (Aug.) 13, 1683, and one from Abington Monthly Meeting, dated 6mo. (Aug.) 22, 1688, to marry Sarah, dau. of Christopher and Mary (Collet) Pennock. Among the "Old Rights" papers in the Land Office were five warrants to William "Salloway," the earliest dated 11mo. (Jan.) 7, 1681-2. He also had land in West Jersey, as Revel's Book of Surveys (page 61) contains a record of 200 acres for Godfrey Hancock, sold to William "Salloway" 1mo. (March), 1684. At a meeting of Provincial Council of Pa., held at Phila., April 27, 1693, William Salway took his place at the board by order of Benjamin Fletcher, Capt. Gen. and Governor. On May 5, 1693, William Salway gave his promise to execute the office of Justice of the Peace "throughout the whole province and Countrey." It was while he was a member of Provincial Council that William Salway was appointed Commissioner to represent Pennsylvania and to meet the commissioners of the neighboring colonies at New York, to concert and agree upon a quota of men and money or other assistance to be given by each colony or province for the defense of the frontier of New York against the French and Indians. The date of his election to this important mission was Oct. 1, 1693. He continued a member of the Council until his death, 1695.

ELIZABETH WARNER, daughter of Swen and Esther (Warner) Warner, born January 29, 1714, died October 3, 1786; married, February 5, 1730, Philip Syng Jr., silversmith, of Philadelphia, who was born (probably in Ireland,) September 29, 1703. At the age of eleven years he accompanied his father Philip Syng Sr., to a goldsmith, to Philadelphia, arriving in that city September 29, 1714. Philip Syng Jr., was a Warden of Philadelphia, 1753; Treasurer of the City, 1759-69; a founder of Philadelphia Library Company; an original member of American Philosophical Society, inventing an electrical machine and experimenting along with Dr. Franklin, who acknowledges his valuable suggestions and discoveries. Mr. Syng was the promoter of the "Association Battery," organized for the defence of the city 1748. He was Provincial Commissioner of Appeals for Philadelphia, under Gov. John Penn, 1765; was a vestryman of Christ Church, 1747-9; and a trustee of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, from its organization 1755, and a member of Franklin's "Junto." He was an original member of the "Colony in Schuylkill," the ancient fishing company organized May 1, 1732, now "The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill," the name it adopted after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He took an active interest in the institutions of the city; was a Director of the Hand in Hand Insurance Company, 1752, and one of the signers of the Non-importation Resolutions, 1765. He died May 8, 1789, and is buried at Christ Church. He was a Contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was Grand Junior Warden of first Masonic Lodge organized in America. He made the silver inkstand used at signing of Declaration of Independence.

ESTHER SYNG, daughter of Philip Syng Jr., by his wife Elizabeth Warner, born July 28, 1736, died September 21, 1813; married (first) at Christ Church, April 30, 1762, Samuel, son of Samuel Bunting who came to Philadelphia from England in 1722, by his wife Sarah Fearne; he was born in Philadelphia 1743, died in North Carolina August 20, 1767, and was buried at New Berger Creek, Pasquotank county, North Carolina. Esther (Syng) Bunting married (second) Tobias Rudolph.

William Warner, probably living in Gloucester county, N. J., as late as May 27, 1729, when his name appeared in an account of estate of Henry Tredway, whose will was proved March 6, 1726-7. It seems probable that he was father of Swan Warner, de-

ceased, 10mo. (Dec.) 28, 1758, son of William, according to the records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street). It is possible that he was the William Warner who m. 9mo. (Nov.) 25, 1731, at Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street), Mary, dau. of John Welton, of Southampton township, Bucks county, Pa., witnesses John Welton, Christian Warner, Elizabeth Shute (doubtless Schute), William Robinson and 27 others. William and Mary (Welton) Warner were not, however, the parents of Swan Warner; Hannah Warner, m. before Dec. 3, 1723, John Bayley, of Phila.; Jacob Warner, possibly the Jacob Warner whose marriage to Charity Purdy took place at Christ Church, Phila., Sept. 10, 1730, by banns.

PHILIP SYNG BUNTING, son of Samuel and Esther (Syng) Bunting, born in 1763, died September 5, 1822. He married, 1788, Elizabeth Tomkins.

JOSHUA BUNTING, son of Philip Syng and Elizabeth (Tomkins) Bunting, born December 15, 1797, died March 31, 1850. He married, June 6, 1831, Henrietta Barron Wade.

JOSHUA BUNTING, son of Joshua and Henrietta Barron (Wade) Bunting, born December 1, 1837, died December 19, 1882; married Anne Elizabeth Bunting Jones, and they had issue:—

Mabel Syng Bunting, b. at Claymont, Del., Jan. 5, 1869;

Joshua Bunting, b. at Claymont, Del., Nov. 26, 1871;

HENRIETTA BUNTING, b. at Claymont, Del., Nov. 20, 1873; m. June 14, 1900, Porter Farquharson Cope, b. June 14, 1869, in Phila. (see Cope Family); they have issue:

Millicent Syng Bunting Cope, b. April 25, 1901;

Loretta Porter Cope, b. Feb. 17, 1905.

Lawrence Bunting, b. at Claymont, Del., May 24, 1880, d. there Jan. 18, 1882.

MARY WARNER, daughter of William Warner, was born in England, and came to America probably in 1675 with her father and other relatives. She married before 1680, James Kite (Keyt, Keyte or Keite). He also probably came from Worcestershire, or from the adjoining county of Gloucester, as the name seems indigenous there. In the baptismal records of Blockley Parish Church, under date of April 26, 1645, appears the name of Zacharius, son of Zachary Kite and Mary Warner; and in the register of the nearby Parish Church, of Bretfort, is recorded the marriage of Thomas Kitchen and Sarah Keyt, of Blockley, in 1678. William Keyt, Esq., of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, buried October 12, 1632, "was High Sheriff of the county of Worcester, and rich in good works, as well as in worldly estate, being not only charitable to the poor in his lifetime but also at his death; he ordered the milk of ten cows to be given every year, May 10-November 1, unto the poor of Ebrington, for ever." He belonged to "an ancient and worshipful family," the members of which bore as their arms "Azure, a cheveron, between three Kites' Heads, eras'd, Or." The statement in an old pedigree (published in *The Literary Era*, volume iv., page 212) to the effect that Mary Warner's husband was a son of Sir George Kite, Baronet, Admiral under Oliver Cromwell and Charles II., is probably not correct.

James Kite had a sister Grissel (Griselda) in Philadelphia, who married John Simonds. The latter's will, dated October 2, 1699, proved March 1, 1699-1700, mentions his wife Grizegon, and makes bequests, among others, to kinsman John and kinswoman Grize, children of his "brother James Kite living on west side of Schuylkill," who was also made sole executor.

Mary (Warner) Kite was buried 1mo. (March) 3, 1686-7, at "Skoolkill Buring Place west side," and it is probable that there was an element of tragedy in con-

nection with the causes that led to her death, as at the Friends' Quarterly Meeting held at Philadelphia 1mo. (March) 7, 1686-7, it was "reported to this meeting concerning the necessity of James Kite, he having received of late great damage by fire," and at a Monthly Meeting held 3mo. (May) 27, 1687, "Thomas Duckett & Henry Lewis having made Enquiry into James Kite's necessity, make Report to this meeting that his condition is very low, and his loss according to their information about £60." The records of this and several later meetings show that Friends throughout the county, and elsewhere, subscribed freely to Kite's relief; and his receipts for the sums paid him were reported to the Quarterly Meeting held at Philadelphia 1mo. (March) 5, 1687-8. He gradually retrieved his fortunes, and in the tax list dated September 26, 1693, his property beyond Schuylkill was valued at £40, on which he was assessed to pay 3 shillings, 4 pence.

Mary (Warner) Kite having died before the date of her father's will, was not mentioned in it; but the will contained bequests to her husband and two sons. After her death James Kite married (second) 3mo. (May) 13, 1698, Martha, widow of Daniel Medlicott, of Merion, Philadelphia county. At the head of the names of relatives, on their marriage certificate, is the name John "Simandes" (Simonds). Daniel Medlicott's certificate of removal dated 2mo. (April) 16, 1683, from the Monthly Meeting at Salop, England, was received at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 9mo. (November) 4, 1684. James Kite was buried 9mo. (November) 6, 1713, according to the records of Race Street Monthly Meeting. Martha, his widow, married (third) 8mo. (October) 13, 1715, Jonathan Cockshall (or Cogshall).

The Kite family which descended from Mary Warner has long been prominent in West Philadelphia, and its members have intermarried with many other noted families of Blockley Township and vicinity, among them the Sellers family of "Sellers' Hall" in Upper Darby.

Issue of James and Mary (Warner) Kite:—

James Kite, Jr., b. 10mo. (Dec.) 12, 1682; lived in Phila; inherited the 100 acres on the south side of Blockley plantation which William Warner had devised to James Kite, Sr., and conveyed same, Jan. 18, 1717 (o. s.), to his cousin Isaac Warner, son of William Warner; d. unm., buried in Friends' Grave Yard at Merion, 5mo. (July) 31, 1745;

Abraham Kite, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 19, 1685, d. Oct., 1748; m. 7mo. (Sept.) 9, 1708, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Peters, of the celebrated family of that name, whose estate of Belmont lay about a mile above Blockley, on the Schuylkill. Abraham Kite was buried in Friends' Grave Yard at Merion, 9mo. (Nov.) 9, 1748. Mary, his widow, was buried at same place 12mo. (Feb.) 12, 1750-51;

Grizel Kite, by Friends' authorization dated 12mo. (Feb.) 26, 1706 (o. s.), m. Samuel Lewis;

John Kite, d. young, May 25, 1701.

ROBERT WARNER, son of William Warner, was born in England, probably before 1668, and if he came to America with his father and other relatives in 1675, it seems likely that he returned to his native land, as by his father's will, dated September 8, 1703, he was bequeathed two houses in Draycott, Robert Warner paying "unto my brother, Isaac Warner, five Pounds Sterling money of England, or to his assigns."

The records of Blockley Parish Church contain the names of a number of children of "Robert and Sarah Warner," as follows:

Robert Warner, bap. Jan. 12, 1690; probably d. inf., as another Robert was bap. later;
Anne Warner, bap. Oct. 10, 1692; doubtless the "Ann Warner of Draycott" who m.

William Minchin, in 1714, according to register of Blockley Parish Church, and whose remains lie buried in Blockley Church Yard, her grave having borne the following inscription: "Anne Minchin, relict of William Minchin, died February 23, 1773, at the age of 80 years;"

Maria Warner, bap. Aug. 4, 1695;

Ellenor Warner, bap. May 23, 1697;

Robert Warner, bap. April 8, 1700; probably d. inf., like the first Robert, as another Robert was bap. later;

Isaac Warner, bap. June 22, 1701; believed to have been the Isaac Warner who came to America probably about 1725, d. in Phila. soon after his arrival. By his will, dated Jan. 17, 1725-6, and proved at Phila. March 8, following, he devised all his lands in Parish of Blockley, England, to his sister Anne Minchin, of Blockley, and also the accumulated rents of houses in Draycott, the title to which he devised to his sister Mary Warner, of Blockley. To his "Cousin Mary Warner" residing with him in Phila., he devised all his personal estate in Phila., and also that that had been sent to sea, and he made her the executrix of his will.

As there is no mention of a wife or children in Isaac Warner's will, and as he was doubtless about twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, it is evident that he was unmarried. His "Cousin Mary Warner," residing with him, may have been his first cousin Mary, dau. of John and Anne (Campden) Warner, who was forty-two years of age at the time of his death, or less probably was his first cousin once removed, Mary, dau. of his great-uncle Edward Warner, brother of William Warner, or some other more remote relative;

Robert Warner, bap. Sept. 24, 1703; apparently third son of that name.

The recurrence of the name Robert in the above list was probably due to the decease in infancy of the first and second sons, but it is possible that another Robert Warner, of Draycott, who was the son of Edward and Mary, may also have had a wife Sarah, and have been the father of some of the children mentioned above.

ISAAC WARNER, son of William Warner, was possibly the youngest son, though his father made him heir to his principal landed estate. He was born in England, doubtless before 1670, and came to America probably in 1675 with his father and other relatives. By his father's will he inherited on the death of his mother, whose maiden name was Anne Dide (or Dyde), the whole of the plantation called "Blockley," consisting of 300 acres on the west side of the Schuylkill River (in two pieces, 288 acres in one, and 12 acres and 40 perches in another); also fifty acres of the "backward land" and half of all the "backward meadow" (about 35 acres); these last, however, were only to be held by him for life, and were to descend to his eldest son. Isaac Warner added to these tracts by purchase 50 acres on the Schuylkill; being 44 acres of mainland and 6 acres on an island which he bought of his brother John Warner, which was originally part of William Orian's share in the Indian purchase previously mentioned; 16 acres on the west side of the Schuylkill River in the Liberties of Philadelphia, adjoining Isaac Warner's other lands, bought of John Powell (no doubt part of the "Powelton" estate); 9 acres in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county (but formerly called 6 acres and 60 perches), adjoining Widow Rambo's and Capt. Roach's lands, bought of John Powel October 15, 1700; 100 acres adjoining Blockley, bought January 18, 1717, from his cousin James Kite, Jr., inherited by the latter from Isaac's father William Warner, who was the grandfather of James Kite, Jr.; and 67 acres bought of Philip Howell, near to or adjoining the Blockley plantation.

Isaac Warner died 2mo. (April) 10, 1727. By his will dated April 6, 1727, proved May 6, 1727, he left his wife Anne Warner the plantation of 100 acres bought of James Kite, Jr., with the dwelling house on it, etc., during her life if she should so long remain a widow, and after her death or marriage to his son

John Warner; the 67 acres bought of Philip Howell he also devised to his wife, and after her death or marriage, to his son Isaac Warner; to his son William Warner he devised the 50-acre tract bought of Daniel Pegg (really of John Warner) and 16 acres bought of John Powell and 9 acres in Kingessing township, adjoining the estates of Widow Rambo and Capt. Roach; to his sons John Warner and Isaac Warner, he devised the meadow lying against "Persion," containing about 30 acres, to be divided between them equally; to his wife Anne Warner he bequeathed a negro woman Sarah; to his son William Warner, a negro boy Cuffe and a negro man Fortune, William paying yearly to his mother Anne Warner three pounds during her life or widowhood; to his son John Warner, a negro boy Sambo; to his son Isaac Warner, a negro boy Primus; to his daughter Esther Humphreys, a negro girl Hagar; to his daughter Hannah Warner, a negro girl Zilpha; and cattle, money, etc., he bequeathed to his wife, son William, and daughters Esther, Hannah and Anne, with the residue to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to his four daughters, Mary, Esther, Hannah and Anne. The executors were his wife Anne and son William Warner.

Isaac Warner and Anne Craven were authorized to marry, by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 10mo. (December) 30, 1692. She was probably a daughter of James Craven, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who, it is supposed, was granted 1,000 acres of land by William Penn, May 3-4, 1682, and whose name appears in several warrants and returns of survey of later date. James Craven, with others, had a patent dated 12mo. (February) 24, 1700 (o. s.), for 100 acres of Liberty Lands, in West Philadelphia, on Mill Creek, adjoining Benjamin Chambers and John Penington's lands, and lying some distance back of Blockley plantation, though in Blockley township, near Haverford Road, in what was afterwards called the Valley of West Philadelphia.

The will of Anne Warner, of Blockley township, widow of Isaac, who survived her husband about twenty-seven years, was dated 11mo. (January) 23, 1746-7, and proved October 17, 1754. By it she devised to her son William Warner three pounds out of the annual sum he was to pay her for the negro man named Tom Fortune, under his father's will; to her son John Warner, rents due her from him for her plantation at Schuylkill, 3mo. (May), 1745; to her son Isaac Warner, twenty shillings and the stone house she had built at a great charge of trouble, on the land that was to go to him at her death, by her husband's will; to her daughter Anne Wynne, a feather bed, etc.; and the residue of her estate she divided among her four daughters Mary, Esther, Hannah and Anne. Her son-in-law Richard George, of Merion, in the county of Philadelphia, was named as the sole executor. The witnesses were Hugh Evans and Edward William.

Issue of Isaac and Anne (Craven) Warner:—

WILLIAM WARNER, eldest son; m. Anne ———; of whom presently;

John Warner, inherited plantation which his father bought of James Kite, Jr., containing 101 acres and 140 perches according to a mortgage John Warner executed to Rebecca Edgell, of Phila., widow, Sept. 18, 1747; m. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Hart, of Phila., and had a number of children, six of whom survived their mother according to a deed of her son James Warner to Samuel Burge, dated March 12, 1755. The known children of John and Mary (Hart) Warner were: Simeon Warner, eldest son, b. about 1732, d. Nov. 9, 1772, m. Jane ———; Mercy Warner, m. 2mo. (April) 24, 1741, George Gray, who was admitted to Colony in Schuylkill, May 1, 1754; Elizabeth Warner, m. 2mo. (April) 18, 1745, John Elliott, of Darby, Chester county, son of Thomas Elliott, of St. George, New Castle county; James Warner, m. April 14, 1757, at Old

Swedes' Church, Sybilla Battle; John Warner, m. Jan. 27, 1758, Edith, dau. of William and Mary Jackson, and d. early in 1763, after which his widow m. (second) William Shute; Thomas Warner, living March 29, 1760, when he witnessed a codicil to the will of George Gray, who m. his sister Mercy Warner; and Benjamin Warner, probably d. before 1755;

Isaac Warner, m. (first) 10mo. (Dec.) 2, 1731, Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Lewis, of Darby, Chester county, and after her death m. (second) Jane ———, who survived him. Buried Nov. 13, 1757, in Friends' Meeting Ground at Haverford. His will, dated Nov. 13, 1757, proved Dec. 3, 1757, mentions eight children, viz.: Hannah Warner, William Warner, Mary Warner, Abraham Warner, Isaac Warner, Jacob Warner, Anthony Warner and Ann Warner.

Anthony Warner, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Lewis) Warner, m. Rachel Evans, and had a number of children, three of whom are still living (1908), viz.: Gardiner Latch Warner, resident of Haverford more than seventy-two years; C. Anderson Warner, Ardmore, Pa.; and Mrs. Charles Arthur, Rosemont, Pa.;

Mary Warner, m. (first) by Friends' authorization dated 10mo. (Dec.) 28, 1722, Thomas Wynne, who was devised a plantation in Blockley township by his father Jonathan Wynne, son of Dr. Thomas Wynne. After death of her first husband, Mary (Warner) Wynne m. (second) 1762, James Jones, of Blockley township, widower. An account of her descendants is given in these volumes under the title of "The Wynne Family;"

Esther Warner, m. (first) by Friends' authorization dated 12 mo. (Feb.) 24, 1726 (o. s.), Benjamin Humphrey, b. 11mo. (Jan.) 7, 1701-2, son of Daniel and Hannah (Wynne) Humphrey, and grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rees) Humphrey and also of Dr. Thomas Wynne. After death of her first husband, Esther (Warner) Humphrey m. (second) 10mo. (Dec.) 19, 1740, Richard George, of Merion. An account of some of her descendants is given in these volumes under title of "The Tunis Family;"

Hannah Warner, living April 6, 1727, date of her father's will;

Anne Warner, m. 6mo. (Aug.) 16, 1730, Jonathan Wynne, Jr., younger brother of Thomas Wynne, who m. her sister Mary Warner, and a grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Anne (Warner) Wynne d. after April 9, 1788, the date of her will, but before 19th of same month, when her husband d. on same day her will was proved.

WILLIAM WARNER, eldest son of Isaac and Anne (Craven) Warner, inherited the Blockley plantation and other lands under the will of his grandfather William Warner, as well as lands under his father's will, all of which he and his wife conveyed to their son Isaac Warner by deed of gift dated January 17, 1758. The "History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill," (the oldest social club in the world, which was known as "The Colony in Schuylkill" until October 11, 1782), states that William Warner was a member of the Colony from the date of its inception, May 1, 1732, and says in regard to him: "He granted the Company the right to build the Court House or Castle on his property, and gave for the use of the members about an acre of ground. For this favor 'the lord of the soil,' who was dubbed by the citizens of the Colony in Schuylkill, *Baron Warner*, received in the month of June three sun perch, which were carried to his house on the large Penn Platter." This history also says, erroneously, that he married Mary, daughter of John Welton, September 25, 1731, and that he died September 12, 1794. But the William Warner who married Mary Welton was another William, possibly a son of William Warner, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

"Baron" William Warner's will, dated April 19, 1762, was proved September 13, 1766, doubtless within a few days after his death. By it he devised to his wife about 50 acres in Blockley township "on which premises I now Intend to Build a House," to her for life or widowhood, and then to his youngest son William Warner (the balance of his land having been previously conveyed to his eldest son Isaac Warner, by the deed of 1758); he gave his old negro man called Cuff his freedom, and gave his other negroes Nann, Primus, Sam, Virgil, Cuff, Sarah, Zilpha and Lucy, to his wife and children; and left legacies to his daughters Bar-

bara, Catherine and Anne. William Warner's wife Anne and son William were named as executors, and the will was witnessed by Rebecca Humphreys, Edward Humphreys and Charles Humphreys.

The family name and ancestry of Anne, wife of William Warner, are not known, neither has the date of her death been ascertained.

Issue of "Baron" William and Anne Warner:—

ISAAC WARNER, eldest son, m. Lydia Coulton; of whom presently;

William Warner, Jr., m. Dec. 12, 1765, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Pearson, of Darby, and had a son, Pearson Warner, who d. May 22, 1769, aged 8 months. By deeds dated June 13, 1768, and Feb. 15, 1775, William Warner, Jr., conveyed to Stephen Paschall the use of a quantity of land sufficient for a mill race and dam, part of the land which he inherited from his father, the whole of which was by estimation 50 acres, more or less. In the first of these deeds there is a reference to "a Run or Rivulet of Water passing through the said Land;"

Barbara Warner, d. unm., buried Oct. 6, 1771, in Friends' Grave Yard at Merion Meeting House; letters of administration on her estate were granted to her brother Isaac Warner and sister Anne Warner, Nov. 2, 1771;

Anne Warner, unm. in 1771, when administratrix of the estate of sister Barbara Warner; James Warner, d. 9mo. (Nov.) 29, 1723;

Susanna Warner, d. 8mo. (Oct.) 30, 1725;

John Warner, probably also son of "Baron" Warner, though his name appears in the list of persons, "not Friends," in the burial records of Phila. Monthly Meeting (Race street) 5mo. (July) 15, 1726.

ISAAC WARNER, eldest son of William Warner, the "Baron" of the Fishing Company of "The Colony in Schuylkill," acquired the original Blockley estate and much other land by deed of gift and sale from his father and mother, January 17, 1758. He was admitted a member of the Colony May 1, 1748, and upon the death of his father in 1766 he succeeded him as "lord of the soil" on which the "Castle" was built, and became second "Baron." After the Revolution the Fishing Company was reorganized as the "new State in Schuylkill" and the office of "Baron" was discontinued, but on October 11, 1782, when the old code of laws was amended so as to be adapted to the altered circumstances of affairs of government, it was resolved that "Isaac Warner be during his natural life Chief Warden of the Castle and its dependencies, who shall have a seat and vote in Council, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member of this State."

At the outbreak of the Revolution Isaac Warner was a member of Haverford (now Radnor) Monthly Meeting, but he conceived it his duty to take part in measures for the defense of his native soil against invasion by the British army, and became active among the "associators." This led to his being disowned by the Society of Friends, 5mo. (July) 10, 1776, for persisting in the practice of bearing arms. Early in 1777 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, and later in the same year he became Colonel of the battalion, and took an active part in the operations for the defense of Philadelphia, in September. He also rendered important service to the patriot cause as Deputy Commissary General of Forage and in other useful capacities.

Isaac Warner married Lydia Coulton, license for their marriage having been issued August 25, 1757, in New Jersey, though both the contracting parties were Pennsylvanians. She was then a member of Darby Monthly Meeting. Col. Warner died 1794, and was buried September 20 of that year. His will, dated July 9, 1794, was proved November 20 following. In it he left bequests of personal

IN the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
of the said Commonwealth,

To Isaac Warner Esquire

WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct
and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Colonel
of the South.

Battalion of Militia, in the County of Philadelphia. You are therefore carefully and
diligently to discharge the Duty of Colonel by doing and performing all
Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And We do strictly charge and require all Officers
and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as Colonel

and to observe and follow each Order and Directions as you shall from Time to
Time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, or from your
superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, and in Pursuance of the Acts
of Assembly of this State. This Commission to continue in Force until your Term, by the
Laws of this State, shall of Course expire.

GIVEN under the lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Philadelphia, this
Twelfth Day of May in the Year of our
Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven.

ATTEST.

Matthew

Matthew

property to his wife Lydia and daughters Tacy Roberts and Lydia Cress, and of cash to his grandsons John Roberts, Isaac Roberts and John Cress; to his son William Warner he gave his black boy Joe, part of the Blockley plantation, land bought at Sheriff's sale of Thomas Proctor, and part of his tract in Kingessing township; and to his sons Joseph Warner and John Warner he devised the remainder of his Blockley estate and of the Kingessing tract, also a lot in Northern Liberties bought of Andrew Supplee. Lydia (Coulton) Warner, widow of Col. Isaac Warner, died August 9, 1797. Her will, dated March 10, 1798, was proved January 18, 1800.

Ten years previous to his death, by deed dated July 20, 1784, Col. Warner and Lydia his wife, for a consideration of £1039 .10 .10, conveyed to Hon. John Penn, Jr., Esq., between 15 and 16 acres, the southeast part of the Blockley plantation. This land afterwards constituted Penn's estate called "Solitude," now the Zoological Gardens.

The share of Col. Warner's real estate which he devised to his sons Joseph Warner and John Warner, consisting of about 132 acres, was conveyed by them to Robert Eglesfeld Griffith, by deed dated April 2, 1798 (in which their mother Lydia Warner joined), and now forms that portion of the West Park which is known as "Eglesfeld."

Issue of Col. Isaac and Lydia (Coulton) Warner:—

Ann Warner, b. Jan. 30, 1758, m. Clement Smith, of Darby;

William Warner, b. Sept. 14, 1759, m. May 10, 1790, at Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei), Ann Roberts, b. about 1762, d. Oct., 1842. She was dau. of William and Hannah Roberts, and sister of Joseph Roberts, Esq., first teller of Stephen Girard's bank, who succeeded George Simpson as Girard's cashier after Mr. Simpson's death, Dec., 1822, and was also one of the five executors of Girard's estate to whom letters testamentary were granted Dec. 31, 1831.

William and Ann (Roberts) Warner by deed dated Oct. 13, 1795, conveyed to Jacob Lincoln the land in Kingessing township which William Warner had received under will of his father.

The historic house in which the widow of William Warner resided until her death stood on the southwest side of Lancaster Road (now Lancaster avenue), near its present intersection by Forty-fifth street. It was a spacious mansion, designed according to the best standards of the Colonial period, and it is said that it was built 1747. A picture of the old house was drawn by Miss Beck, an artist, at the instance of John Fanning Watson, the annalist, but it has not been found among his papers. Watson left a manuscript account of an interview which he had with Mrs. Ann (Roberts) Warner when he called on her in June, 1833. The building was sold about 1845, and in the course of time became a hotel, known as the "Warner House."

William Warner's will, dated April 28, 1812, was proved Oct. 7, 1813; no children;

Tacy Warner, b. Oct. 11, 1761, d. May 9, 1828, m. Jan. 18, 1781, at Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei), Algernon, son of John and Rebecca (Jones) Roberts; had ten children;

Rachel Warner, b. March 6, 1763; probably d. young;

Isaac Warner, b. March 24, 1765; probably d. young;

JOSEPH COULTON WARNER, b. Nov. 15, 1767, m. Sarah Powell; of whom presently;

John Warner, b. April 2, 1770, d. Dec., 1816, unm. In his will, dated Nov. 28, 1816, proved Dec. 14, of same year, he described himself as a lumber merchant, and left legacies to sister Lydia Cress, nephews John Cress, Peter Cress, William Cress, Isaac Cress, nieces Eliza Cress, Lydia Warner, Mary Warner, Rebecca Warner, and the ten children of Algernon Roberts, late brother-in-law;

Lydia Warner, b. Jan. 2, 1772, m. (first) John Cress, had a number of children; m. (second) Lloyd Jones.

JOSEPH COULTON WARNER, son of Col. Isaac Warner, of Blockley, by his wife Lydia Coulton, resided in Philadelphia. He was a consistent member of the Race Street (Orthodox) Meeting of Friends. He married out of meeting, however,

at the First Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, William Rogers, Pastor, on April 16, 1795, Sarah, daughter of William Powell, a private in Capt. Peter Z. Lloyd's company, Col. Atlee's Battalion, who was killed at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. William Powell enlisted March 6, 1776. He had married, by license, at his house in Arch street, January 3, 1765, Mary, daughter of Jenkyn Thomas, who, like himself, was of Welsh descent. The ceremony was performed by Morgan Edwards, then pastor of First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. Mary (Thomas) Powell died at her residence at the northwest corner of Eighth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, December 23, 1817, aged seventy-five years, and was buried on Christmas day. Sarah (Powell) Warner, their youngest child, was born October 9, 1771. She died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. John P. Harrison, on Race street above Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 24, 1845, having survived her husband more than forty-two years, Joseph Coulton Warner having died in Philadelphia, January 20, 1803. He did not leave a will, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Sarah Warner and Algernon Roberts, February 10, 1803.

By a deed dated April 2, 1798, Joseph Coulton Warner and Sarah his wife, John Warner, and Lydia Warner, widow, the mother of Joseph Coulton Warner and John Warner, conveyed to Robert Eggesfield Griffith, in consideration of £4,762 10. 00, the 132 acres of land which Isaac Warner, the father of Joseph Coulton Warner and John Warner, had devised to them. This was the property on which the "Castle" of the State in Schuylkill was located.

Issue of Joseph Coulton and Sarah (Powell) Warner:—

Lydia Coulton Warner, b. Feb. 16, 1796, m. Nov. 17, 1829, Isaac Stewart;
 Mary Thomas Warner, b. Sept. 26, 1798, m. Dr. John P. Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio;
 REBECCA ASHTON WARNER, b. Sept. 14, 1800, m. June 26, 1823, Henry Erwin, d. Aug 7, 1881; of whom presently.

JOHN ERWIN, the grandfather of Henry Erwin, who married Rebecca Ashton Warner, before mentioned, according to an entry made in his Edinburgh Bible, presumably by himself, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1727. He is supposed to belong to the same family as Hugh, Arthur, William, Nathan and Alexander Erwin, who came from the north of Ireland in or about the year 1760, but nothing is known to the writer of these lines to confirm this theory or to show where he was born. He was a strict member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Delaware, was Assistant Burgess of Wilmington in 1763, and held that position almost continually until about the year 1788, possibly until his death, at Wilmington, May 30, 1797. He is buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Wilmington. He married Letitia, maiden name unknown, and they had issue as follows:

Henry Erwin, b. June 24, 1751, d. Dec. 23, 1776, buried at First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington;

SAMUEL ERWIN, b. Aug. 29, 1755, d. Aug. 30 or 31, 1798, of yellow fever, buried at First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; m. Aug., 1781, Lydia Stowe, b. April 17, 1753, d. Oct. 14, 1798, of yellow fever, and was also buried at First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington;

Hannah Erwin, b. June 24, 1756, d. prior to 1817; m. at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Wilmington, Delaware, Sept. 7, 1775, Israel Israel, d. Phila. in 1822; mayor of Phila. and Sheriff, 1800-1803, and a very large landowner in and near Phila., of whose descendants presently;

John Erwin, b. Nov. 16, 1761, d. July 24, 1764;

William Erwin, b. Jan. 13, 1763, living in 1817, mentioned in will of Israel Israel;

John Erwin, b. Sept. 9, 1764, d. Sept. 24, 1823; m. and had children; mentioned in will of Israel Israel;

Margaret Erwin, b. Jan. 10, 1766, d. April 8, 1797, m. Benjamin Laforge, b. 1761, d. April 8, 1796, buried First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington.

SAMUEL ERWIN, second son of John and Letitia Erwin, married Lydia Stowe; and had issue:

John Erwin, b. May 12, 1782, d. June 26, 1783;

Mary Erwin, b. Nov. 10, 1783, d. Oct. 14, 1809; m. Feb. 14, 1807, Francis Borden; his first wife;

Letitia Erwin, b. Nov. 21, 1785, d. June 10, 1836; m. Francis Borden; his second wife;

Samuel Erwin, b. Sept. 6, 1787, d. Dec. 31, 1841, unm., buried at First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; was sea captain in merchant service and had command of vessels owned by Stephen Girard;

Lydia Erwin, b. Nov. 23, 1789, d. Aug. 29, 1790;

CHARLES ERWIN, b. June 2, 1791, d. at sea, Oct. 16, 1828; m. Nov. 17, 1812, Eliza Spooner;

HENRY ERWIN, b. Sept. 9, 1794, d. June 10, 1845, at Burlington, N. J., buried at First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del.; m. June 23, 1823, Rebecca Ashton Warner.

Issue of Henry and Rebecca Ashton (Warner) Erwin:

JOSEPH WARNER ERWIN, b. Sept. 12, 1824, d. Oct. 27, 1890; m. Caroline A. Borden; of whom presently;

Lydia Warner Erwin, b. Feb. 14, 1827, d. April 5, 1864; m. June 14, 1853, Edward J. Maginnis, of Phila.; one child:

Rebecca Erwin Maginnis, m. O. W. Vail.

JOSEPH WARNER ERWIN, only son of Henry Erwin, by his wife Rebecca Ashton Warner, married, July 23, 1850, Caroline A., born November 19, 1830, in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Samuel Borden, born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1807, died at Cold Spring, Kentucky, March 1, 1898, by his wife Catharine Dudley Upjohn, who died at Cold Spring, Kentucky, July 12, 1871; and whom he had married July 2, 1828.

Gen. Samuel Borden, father of the above named Samuel Borden, belonged to the prominent New Jersey family of the name, for whom Bordentown was named, and was born in New Jersey, May 2, 1781. He came to Philadelphia early in life, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was a captain in the regular U. S. A., during the war of 1812-1814; but tiring of the inactive military routine, after the close of the war, resigned from the army, in 1816, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there. He was an active public-spirited man, and held a number of city and county offices. He also took an active interest in military affairs, and passed through the various grades of militia service, to the office of Brigadier General of State Militia of Ohio, which he held at the time of his death, October 22, 1834, at the age of fifty-three years.

Issue of Joseph Warner and Caroline A. (Borden) Erwin:—

IDA WARNER ERWIN, b. May 14, 1851, m. Dec. 12, 1876, Joseph Ingersoll Doran, of whom presently;

Marie Louise Erwin, b. Dec. 10, 1854, m. Russell Hinman, Nov. 6, 1883; four children, Caroline Borden, Katharine Doble, Russell, Jr., and Eunice Bowditch Hinman.

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN, ESQ., of Philadelphia, who married Ida Warner Erwin, whose descent from the Warner family of Blockley has been previously given, is a descendant of one of the earliest Colonial families of America. Through

his mother Ann Luker (Callahan) Doran, he is a lineal descendant of Sir George Yeardley, or Yardley, Governor and Captain General of Virginia, 1619-1627.

THE YARDLEY FAMILY, three representatives of which settled in America, was a very ancient one in county Stafford, England, and is spoken of in "Patronymica Britannica" as one of the ancient families of Staffordshire, whose heads were called "Lords of Yardley." Their coat-of-arms, were "Argent on a chevron azure three garbs or, on a canton gules, a fret or," and their crest, "a buck, courant, gu. attired or."

The first of the family of which any definite record has been found was "William Yardley, L. M.," a witness to the signing of the first Magna Charta given by John I. to England, dated June 15, 1218. From this date, however, to 1400, no clear record of the line of descent has been obtained; from the latter date down to the emigration to America the line is as follows:

JOHN YARDLEY, of county Stafford, married, 1402, a daughter of Marbury, of Dadesbury, and had a son,

JOHN YARDLEY, of Killingsworth, county Warwick, who married a daughter of Tickens, and had a daughter Margaret, his sole heiress, who married John Yardley, son of Oliver Yardley, of Yardley, a contemporary of Henry VI., and had a son and heir,

JOHN YARDLEY, of Yardley, county Stafford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Birkes, of county Stafford, and their son,

WILLIAM YARDLEY, of county Stafford, living in 1583, married Eliabeth, daughter of William and Alice (Brereton) Morton, of Morton, Cheshire, and had five sons:

William Yardley, m. Margery Lawton, dau. of John Lawton, of Lawton; had sons John and William; the latter by his wife Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Drake, being father of William Yardley, of Ransclough, b. 1632, m. Jane Heath; emigrated to America in 1682, and settled in Bucks county, Pa.; was a member of Assembly, Provincial Councilor, etc. He and all his family d. prior to 1704, and were succeeded by his nephew Thomas, son of Thomas Yardley, of Rushton Spencer, county Stafford, another son of William and Dorothy (Drake) Yardley.

Richard Yardley, who came to N. J. about the same date that Thomas settled in Bucks county, is with Thomas, ancestor of the numerous and prominent family of Bucks county, whose representatives in nearly every generation to the present, have been prominent in official life of the county, state and province. Richard is supposedly a descendant of John Yardley, b. 1579 (another son of William and Dorothy (Drake) Yardley), who m. Alice, dau. of Richard Sutton, of Rushton Spencer, county Stafford;

Ralph Yeardley, of Caldecot, Chester, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Randall Dodd, of Edge, county Chester. Was a druggist in London in 1627, when he administered on the estate of Sir George;

John Yardley, m. Mary, another dau. of Randall;

SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY, of Virginia, m. Temperance West; of whom presently;

Randall Yardley, of whom we have no further record.

SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY (for some reason Sir George Yeardley, after his settlement in Virginia, adopted that form of spelling the name and in that form it was borne by his descendants) was born in England, between 1577 and 1580. He was a captain in the British army, and served with distinction in Holland, in the war with Spain. He was a subscriber to the Virginia Company of London, and a champion, from the first, of the rights of Jamestown pioneers, as opposed to the Court Party in the Company, who looked upon the colonists as servants of the Company, employed to do its bidding and entitled to no political rights. Capt.

Yeardley sailed for Virginia in the "Deliverance," June, 1609, as one of Her Majesty's Council of Virginia, but was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands, and did not land at Jamestown until May, 1610. He was a "man of wealth and of well deserved influence." Serving as President of Colonial Council until 1616, he was enabled to form a just estimate of the needs of the colonists, and a true conception of their rights. "His character and modes of thought made him the friend and supporter of popular rights," and he was greatly loved and respected by the colonists. On the departure of Gov. Dale for England, 1616 (with John Rolfe and his wife Pocahontas), Capt. Yeardley was made Deputy Governor. His mild and popular rule alarmed and enraged the Court Party in the Company, and Capt. Samuel Argall, a relative and the commercial agent of President Thomas Smith, of the Virginia Company, was appointed to succeed him. This action was received by the colonists as a public calamity and Capt. Yeardley went to England to intercede for them with the Crown and the Company. He was successful, the Court party was overthrown and Capt. Yeardley was named Governor General of the Colony of Virginia. James I. assented to the new policy, sent for the Governor elect, accorded him a lengthy interview, and finally as a signal mark of favor conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, November 22, 1618.

As Governor General of Virginia, Sir George Yeardley sailed for the Colony on January 29, 1619, with his commission and instructions from his sovereign and the Virginia Company to confer on Virginia the right of local self-government. Arriving at Jamestown he entered upon his duties as Governor April 19, 1619, and from that date, says Bancroft, "dates the real life of the Colony." Early in June he sent out summons to the members of the Council to attend, and ordered an election, the first in America, of representatives of the people to the House of Burgesses. July 30, 1619, the twenty-two newly elected Burgesses convened at Jamestown, the first representative governmental body in America, and to Sir George Yeardley is universally accorded the honor and title of "Father of Representative Government in America." He continued as Governor General until 1621, when he was succeeded by Sir Francis Wyatt, but continued a member of the "Counsel of State" until 1626. He was named as Deputy Governor in the absence of Wyatt, September 18, 1625, was again commissioned Governor General by Charles I., April 19, 1626, entered upon his duties May 17, 1626, and continued in office until his death, November, 1627. Bancroft says, "The reappointment of Yardley, was in itself a guarantee that representative government would be maintained; for it was Yardley who had introduced the system."

Sir George Yeardley married, 1618, Temperance West, who had come to Virginia in the "Falcon," 1609. In January, 1625, they were living in Jamestown with their three children, Elizabeth, Argall, and Francis, but at the date of the will and codicil of Sir George in October, 1627, they were living in James City, the new capital, as he bequeathed to his wife Temperance "all and evry prt & p'cell of all such houshold stuffe, plate, linen, woolen, or any other goods moveable or immoveable of what nature or quality soever as to me are belonging and wch now att the tyme of the date hereof are being and remayning within this house in James Citty wherein I now dwell." His lands in James City were devised to his son Argall, but by the codicil were directed to be sold by Temperance as executrix. She did not long survive him and letters of administration were granted on both her estate

and that of Sir George, to his brother Ralph Yardley, of London, to settle the estate abroad, February 14, 1628-9.

Issue of Sir George and Temperance (West) Yeardley:—

Elizabeth Yeardley, probably eldest child; if she lived to mature age and married, it was probably in England, as the Court records of Virginia mention nothing of her. We have no record of her after appointment of her uncle Ralph Yardley, of London, as her guardian, 1629;

ARGALL YEARDLEY, eldest son, b. about 1621, of whom presently;

Francis Yeardley was appointed Captain of Militia during the Indian scare on the eastern shore, and was a bold and dashing officer, held in high esteem by Governor and Council, as well as by the inhabitants of the Colony. He later became Colonel. He married widow of Capt. John Gookin, who was a Sarah Offley, of London, when she m. (first) Capt. Adam Thorogood, who d. before April 27, 1640, leaving four children: Lieut.-Col. Adam Thorogood; Ann, wife of Job Chandler, of Maryland; Sarah, also m. a Maryland gentleman; and Elizabeth, m. John Michael, Sr., of Board of Commissioners of Northampton county, Virginia. Sarah (Offley) Thorogood m. (second) Capt. John Gookin; (third), about 1645, Col. Francis Yeardley. She d. 1657. It is not known that Col. Yeardley left issue. (See Thorogood and Michael families, later in this narrative).

COL. ARGALL YEARDLEY, eldest son of Sir George and Temperance (West) Yeardley, born at Jamestown, Virginia, about 1621, was a very prominent man in affairs of the infant Colony in Virginia. He was appointed, by Sir William Berkely, Commander of Accomac (later Northampton) county, then comprising the whole eastern shore of Virginia, on June 30, 1642, probably on his coming of age; and was a member of Council of State, December 20, 1643. He died intestate. He married (first) about 1640, but the name of his wife is unknown. He married (second), in 1649, while on a visit to Europe, Ann, daughter of John and Joane Custis, natives of England, but then living in Rotterdam.

Issue of Col. Argall Yeardley:—

CAPT. ARGALL YEARDLEY, of whom presently;

Edmund Yeardley, of whom we have no record after 1657; supposedly d. s. p., no trace of descendants being found;

Rose Yeardley, m. (first) Jan. 4, 1662, Thomas Ryding, of Nassawadox, Northampton county, Virginia. M. (second) prior to 1684, Robert Peale; no record of issue;

Henry Yeardley, also supposedly d. s. p., no record of him being found after 1657, when yet a boy;

Frances Yeardley, m. Lieut.-Col. Adam Thorogood, eldest son of Capt. Adam and Sarah (Offley) Thorogood, before mentioned. They lived at Lynnhaven Bay, Norfolk county, Va., where he became prominent; was Burgess from that county, 1666, and Justice, 1669. D. 1685.

CAPTAIN ARGALL YEARDLEY, eldest son and heir of Col. Argall Yeardley, and grandson of Sir George and Temperance (West) Yeardley, was very prominent in Northampton county, Virginia, and was High Sheriff of the county at the time of his death, 1682. He married, about January 23, 1678, Sarah, eldest daughter of John Michael, Sr., by his wife Elizabeth Thorogood, daughter of Capt. Adam Thorogood and Sarah Offley.

The ancestry of Capt. Adam Thorogood traces back to John Thorogood, of Chelston Temple, county Hertford, England, who had sons, Nicolas and John Thorogood, the latter of whom had a son John Thorogood, of Felsted, county Essex, who married ——— Luckin, and was father of William Thorogood, of Gumstone, Norfolk, official of the diocese of Norwich, who married Ann Edwards, of Norwich, and had issue:—

Sir Edward Thorogood;

Sir John Thorogood, Knight, a Pensioner of his Majesty, named as overseer in will of brother Capt. Adam Thorogood, of Va., 1640, as "Sir John Thorogood, of Kensington, near London;" m. Frances Mentès;

Thomas Thorogood;

Edmund Thorogood;

CAPT. ADAM THOROGOOD;

William Thorogood.

CAPT. ADAM THOROGOOD was born in 1603, and came to Virginia in 1621, in the "Charles" in his eighteenth year. He was patentee of large tracts of lands and was a representative in the Assembly from Elizabeth City, from 1629, for several consecutive years; member of Monthly Court of Elizabeth City, 1632; member of Council of State of Colony of Virginia, 1637 to his death, and President of Court of Lower Norfolk. Bruce's History of Virginia says of him, "He was one of the principal figures in the History of Virginia in the 17th Century." He left a large estate in lands and cattle. His will, dated February 17, 1639-40, was probated April 27, 1640. Norfolk, Virginia, was named by him after his birthplace and home in England. He married Sarah Offley, who married (second) Capt. John Gookin, (third) Capt. Francis Yeardley, son of Sir George and Temperance.

Issue of Capt. Adam and Sarah (Offley) Thorogood:—

Capt. Adam Thorogood, before mentioned, m. Francis Yeardley about 1648;

Ann Thorogood, m. Job Chandler, of Maryland, Provincial Councillor;

Sarah Thorogood, also m. a Marylander;

ELIZABETH THOROGOOD, m. Capt. John Michael.

CAPT. JOHN MICHAEL, supposed to have come originally from England, came to Virginia about 1652, from Graft, Holland, where he had been a merchant. He was very prominent on the eastern shore of Virginia, was Commissioner of Accomac, and Justice of the Peace, 1665, and later. He married (second) Mary, widow of John Culpepper, and had a son Yeardley Michael. His children by Elizabeth Thorogood so far as known were:—

Adam Michael, m. Sarah, dau. of Southey Littleton, who subsequently m. John Custis, of Wilsonia, Northampton county;

Margaret Michael, m. John Custis, of Wilsonia;

SARAH MICHAEL, m. Capt. Argall Yeardley, above-mentioned;

John Michael, Jr.;

Simon Michael.

SARAH (MICHAEL) YEARDLEY, after the death of her first husband, Capt. Argall Yeardley, married (second) John Watts, and had a son John Watts; she married (third) Thomas Maddox. Her will is dated March 20, 1694, and was probated in Northampton county, Virginia.

Issue of Capt. Argall and Sarah (Michael) Yeardley:—

Argall Yeardley, said to have d. young, unm.;

John Yeardley, also supposedly d. young;

Elizabeth Yeardley, m. George Harmanson, and lived at a place called "Yeardley," homestead of Yeardley family, d. there, 1734. They had seven children who have left numerous descendants among prominent families of Va.;

SARAH YEARDLEY, m. John Powell, of whom presently;

Frances Yeardley, m. Major John West; had nine children; youngest dau. Sarah, m. Isaac Smith, whose son Isaac (1734-1813), by his wife Elizabeth Custis Teackle (1742-1822), was father of Isaac Smith, who m. Maria, dau. of Judge Francis Hopkinson, of Phila., and they were grandparents of F. Hopkinson Smith, the eminent novelist, lecturer and artist.

SARAH YEARDLEY, second daughter of Capt. Argall and Sarah (Michael) Yeardley, married John Powell, of Northampton county, Virginia, great-grandson of Thomas Powell, born prior to 1579, came to Virginia in the "Sampson," 1618, and was prominent in the affairs of the eastern shore as early as 1624. He was living in 1662, and a deposition dated May 25, 1659 entered among records of Northampton county, states that he was "four score and odd" at that date. By his wife Elizabeth, he had a son John Powell, who was father of John Powell, who married Frances, daughter of Nathaniel Wilkins, and had two sons, Nathaniel Powell, died in 1732, and John Powell, married Sarah Yeardley prior to 1698. John Powell, last mentioned, was Sheriff of Northampton county in 1702, and Justice of the Peace at that date and later. His will was dated June 1, 1718.

Issue of John and Sarah (Yeardley) Powell:—

Sarah Powell, m. John Haggoman;

Yeardley Powell;

Margaret Powell, m. Clark Jacobs;

Mary Powell;

ROSE POWELL, m. (first) Dr. Michael Christian; (second) William Digby Seymour; had descendants by both marriages.

ROSE POWELL and Dr. Michael Christian were married December 7, 1722, and he died prior to February 10, 1736, the date of the Marriage Bond for her second marriage with William Digby Seymour, filed in Clerk's Office, Eastville, Virginia. Dr. Michael Christian was a lineal descendant of Captain William Christian, of Ronaldsway, Isle of Man, popularly known as "William Dhome," who was executed in 1663 for the patriotic part he took in protecting his countrymen's laws and liberties. He was, as is well known, one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's "Peverill of the Peak."

Issue of Rose and Dr. Michael Christian:—

Michael Christian, Jr., m. Dec. 30, 1747, Patience Michael;

William Christian, m. June 7, 1750, Keziah Blair, widow; their grandson Col. Wm. Armistead Christian, m. Elizabeth Seymour, granddaughter of Rose Powell by second marriage;

Sarah Christian;

Elizabeth Christian, m. Robert James, Dec. 15, 1753;

SUSANNAH CHRISTIAN, m. (first) Luke Luker (second) James Cox, of town of Shelbourne, Nova Scotia; d. prior to 1784.

LUKE LUKER was a Tobacco Inspector at Addison Landing, in Accomac county, Virginia, residing in St. George's parish in the lower end of the county, and served for many years as a vestryman of that parish prior to his death; his will is dated December 17, 1773, and he died prior to October 24, 1774, when the records of the parish of St. George show the election of a successor as vestryman. He married Susannah Christian, September 8, 1755.

Issue of Luke Luker and Susannah Christian:—

Elizabeth Luker, m. Thomas Custis;

Rose Luker, m. Dr. John C. Martin, of Snow Hill, Maryland;

Anne Luker, d. unm.;
 Sarah Luker, m. Tully Wise;
 SUSAN LUKER, m. Rev. Griffin Callahan.

REV. GRIFFIN CALLAHAN, born in 1759, was a popular minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was admitted to the Travelling Connection of that Church, September 10, 1788, preached in the Frederick, Maryland, Circuit in 1788, and later on the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland; living for a considerable time at a place called "Mockhorn," near Drummondstown, later at Folly Creek, and finally at Locust Mount, Accomac county, Virginia, where he died August 22, 1833, aged seventy-four years, and is buried at Burton's Meeting House, near Locust Mount.

Issue of Rev. Griffin and Susan (Luker) Callahan:—

Elizabeth Luker Callahan, m. Jan. 23, 1842, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Phila., Gustavus Henry Kreegar, of Phila., native of Germany. He d. April 9, 1872, and she April 16, 1888. Both buried at St. Paul's Churchyard, Phila.;

Griffin Wesley Callahan, m. Dec. 28, 1828, Leah Ashby, at Locust Mount, Accomac county, Virginia. D. in Accomac county, March 1, 1841, and she Feb. 26, 1895. Their eldest son, John Wesley Callahan, b. Oct. 22, 1833, m. Jan. 20, 1856, Prudence Ann, dau. of James Sweeney, of Phila., by his wife Prudence Sisom, of Burlington, N. J., and had issue:

Annie Maryland Callahan, b. Nov. 6, 1856, m. July 19, 1878, Charles T. Graham, of Phila.;

Leah Virginia Callahan, b. July 19, 1859, m. Feb. 20, 1886, Thomas Auner, of Phila., who d. Aug. 23, 1896;

Griffin Clay Callahan, of Phila., has devoted much attention to historical research, b. Nov. 29, 1861; m. Feb. 6, 1883, Ida Virginia, b. March 4, 1864, dau. of Charles and Bella (Reisner) Williams, of Phila.;

John Wesley Callahan, b. March 11, 1864;

Kate Eliza Callahan, b. April 11, 1866, d. Jan. 9, 1885;

Lillie Sisom Callahan, b. 1868, d. 1880;

George West Callahan, b. Dec. 16, 1871, m. Dec. 4, 1895, Renta Louise Glenz;

Mary Susan Callahan, b. Aug. 19, 1873;

Florence Selby Callahan, b. Jan. 8, 1877.

Susan Christian Callahan, m. July 29, 1839, George Osborne Sneath, of Phila. D. s. p., he June 2, 1842, and she Nov. 3, 1892. Both buried at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Phila.;

Sarah Callahan, m. William Farson, of Phila.; d. s. p.;

John Wesley Callahan, d. young, unm.;

ANN LUKER CALLAHAN, m. at St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Phila., Dec. 15, 1830, Joseph Michael Doran.

JOSEPH MICHAEL DORAN, born Philadelphia, November 10, 1800, was a son of Michael Doran, from Mountreath, Queens county, Ireland, by his wife Mary Lalor, of Kings county, Ireland. Michael Doran arrived in Philadelphia January 5, 1795, and resided in that city until his death. Joseph Michael Doran graduated at University of Pennsylvania, 1820, studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar April 3, 1824. He was Solicitor of the District of Southwark in 1835; member of Constitutional Convention of 1837, President of Repeal Association of Philadelphia, and Judge of Court of General Sessions, of Philadelphia, 1840-1843. He died June 6, 1859, and his wife Ann Luker Callahan died April 30, 1883. Both are buried at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Churchyard, Fourth street, above Spruce, Philadelphia.

Issue of Joseph Michael and Ann L. (Callahan) Doran:—

Alice Lalor Doran, b. Feb. 28, 1842, d. Feb. 10, 1861;

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN, of whom presently;

Virginia Doran, b. April 9, 1846, d. March 18, 1857;

John Ashley Doran, b. March 23, 1848, d. Dec. 31, 1855;

Four other children, d. inf.

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN, born Philadelphia, January 17, 1844, only surviving issue of Joseph Michael and Ann Luker (Callahan) Doran, received his preliminary education in private schools, principally at the well-known school of Dr. John W. Faires, where he prepared to enter the University of Pennsylvania. He, however, remained but a short time at the university, and in the autumn of 1860, entered the office of John C. Bullitt, Esq., first as clerk and later as student at law. He was admitted as a member of Philadelphia Bar in April, 1865, and two years later to practice in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He has devoted his attention principally to railroad and corporation law, and is well known in that branch of his profession. He is Consulting Counsel for a great number of corporations, and has been General Solicitor for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company since the organization of that company. Since 1880 he has been closely identified with the, since then, rapid development of the coal and iron districts of West Virginia and Virginia. Retaining his habits of industry, study and close application to business, and devoting himself with a commendable zeal and earnestness to the practice of his chosen profession, and the administration of his manifold business interests, he has built up a large practice and has been eminently successful in his business operations. In the midst of an extraordinarily busy life he has found time to devote to subjects of national and local interest. In 1876 he read an interesting paper before the American Social Science Convention on "Building Associations," which was extensively commented on. In 1888, he published a pamphlet on "Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic," which showed an exhaustive investigation of that intricate and most important subject. It was received generally as a forcible argument, and the best statement of the American side of the much debated fishery question. The *Philadelphia Ledger* referred to it as a "brief, pungent and able pamphlet," and the *Boston Evening Transcript* spoke of it as "one of the most satisfactory contributions to the literature of the Fishery controversy."

Joseph I. Doran married, December 12, 1876, Ida Warner, daughter of Joseph Warner Erwin, of Philadelphia, by his wife Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Catharine D. (Upjohn) Borden, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and granddaughter of Henry Erwin, by his wife Rebecca Ashton Warner, whose paternal ancestry back to John Warner, of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, through his son William Warner, first settler of Blockley, West Philadelphia, is traced in preceding pages.

Issue of Joseph I. and Ida Warner (Erwin) Doran:—

MARIE LOUISE DORAN, b. Sept. 16, 1877; of whom presently;

Joseph Erwin Doran, b. Nov. 1, 1878, d. Feb. 24, 1887;

Alice Therese Doran, b. March 16, 1881;

John Henry Doran, b. May 31, 1883;

Caroline Borden Doran, b. Sept. 24, 1884;

Josephine Lalor Doran, b. March 31, 1886;

Warner Erwin Doran, b. Dec. 18, 1887.

MARIE LOUISE DORAN (eldest child of Joseph I. Doran and Ida Warner Doran), married, April 28, 1903, John Williams, of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and they have children as follows:

Louise Erwin Williams, b. Feb. 17, 1904;

Fredericka Williams, b. Aug. 23, 1905.

WISTAR-WISTER FAMILY.

HANS CASPAR WÜSTER, ancestor of the Wistar and Wister families, prominent in the Colonial history of Philadelphia, was "Jager" or Forester to the Prince Palatine, an office that had been hereditary in the family. He resided in the rural village of Hilspach, six miles from Heidelberg, in the then Electorate of the Rhenish Palatinate. Hans Caspar Wüster died at Hilspach, January 13, 1726, at the age of fifty-five years, less three months. By his wife Anna Catharina Wüster he had issue:—

Maria Wüster, b. Hilspach, 1690, m. David Deshler, Aide-de-camp to Prince Palatine, whose son David Deshler came to Pa., about 1730, and entered the counting house of his uncle John Wister;

CASPAR WÜSTER, b. Hilspach, Feb. 3, 1696, came to Pa. 1717, d. at Phila., March 21, 1752, m. May 25, 1726, Katharine Johnson, of whom presently;

Maria Barbara Wüster, b. Feb. 26, 1700, m. ——— Hitner, came to Pa. about 1727;

Anna Barbara, b. 1702, m. George Bauer, a Councillor at Hilspach, came to Pa. and settled in Tulpehocken township, Berks county;

Albertina Wüster, b. Dec. 26, 1703, m. ——— Ulmer, son Martin Ulmer, mentioned in will of Caspar Wistar;

Dorothea Wüster, b. 1705, m. ——— Dushorn, mentioned in will of Caspar Wüster;

Maria Margaretha, b. June 10, 1707, no further record;

JOHANNES (JOHN) WÜSTER, b. at Hilspach, Nov. 7, 1708, came to Phila. 1727, d. there 1789, m. (first) Salome Zimmerman, and (second) Anna Catharine Rubenkam, of whom later;

Johan Ludovick Wüster, b. Jan. 29, 1711, remained in Hilspach, but is said to have d. s. p.; George Bernhardt Wüster, b. Sept. 18, 1713, no further record.

CASPAR WÜSTER, as he always wrote his name, though at the time of his naturalization it was recorded "Wistar," and in that form has been borne by his descendants to the present time, was born as above shown, in the village of Hilspach, in a quaint old house still standing, February 3, 1696. On attaining his majority, 1717, his father offered to resign his position of Huntsman to the Prince Palatine and have Caspar appointed in his stead, but the ambitious youth, doubtless hearing of the success of some of his countrymen in Penn's colony in America, decided to seek his fortune in the new country beyond the seas. Bestowing his patrimony on the younger members of the family, he sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived September 16, 1717, without other worldly goods than his clothes, a double-barreled rifle still in possession of the family, and a single pistareen (nine pence Sterling). His first employment was in assisting to gather apples from an orchard on Arch street, for which he was paid in a portion of the fruit, and his first meal in America was made from bread and apples, a fact that was commemorated many years after by his distinguished descendant, Dr. Caspar Wistar, who entertained a number of distinguished guests at his house with a menu of bread and apples only. He later found regular employment with a button-maker and learned the art of making buttons of metal, wood and horn, and eventually took up that business on his own account. He also evidently engaged in the mercantile trade within a few years of his arrival, as in 1726, he is named in a list of "the principal Merchants of the City" in the "Weekly Mercury," who had signified their willingness to accept "New Castle and Kent Bills."

He took the oath of allegiance to the British crown in 1721, and as early as 1725, was interested in the manufacture of iron. About 1729, while travelling in the southern part of West Jersey, he noticed a deposit of sand similar to that used in his native country for the manufacture of glass, and securing the necessary capital, purchased a tract of land near Salem, and established the first glass making establishment in America. His several business ventures proved successful and he became a prosperous merchant and manufacturer and a considerable land-owner in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Among his other purchases was a large tract in Northampton county, which he sold in smaller tracts to German settlers at a considerable profit. He also owned large tracts in Berks and Lancaster counties, on part of which he settled his brothers-in-law, whom he had induced to emigrate to Pennsylvania. His home was for many years on Front street, near that of Anthony Morris, but in 1743, he purchased a house on Market street between Second and Third, where he resided until his death on March 21, 1752, at that date one of the wealthiest men in the Province. He was one of the earliest contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was present at the first meeting of the contributors, May 1751.

Caspar Wistar, married, at Germantown Friends' Meeting, May 25, 1726, Catharine Jansen, or Johnson, as the name came to be spelled at about this date. She was born at Germantown, September 20, 1703, and died 12mo. 18, 1786, daughter of Dirck and Margaret (Millan) Jansen, both natives of the Palatinate and early settlers in Germantown. Her maternal grandfather, Hans Millan, came to Germantown in 1683, and was a considerable land owner there. He erected the Wyck house about 1700.

Issue of Caspar and Katharine (Johnson) Wistar:—

RICHARD, b. July 6, 1727, d. Aug. 4, 1781, m. (first) 1751, Sarah Wyatt, (second) Mary (Bacon) Gilbert, of whom presently;

Margaret, b. Jan. 26, 1728-9, d. Oct. 3, 1793, m. Reuben Haines, b. 1727, d. 1793, and had issue:

Catharine, b. 1761, d. 1809, m. 1798, Richard Hartshorne;

Caspar Wistar, b. 1762, d. 1801, m. 1785, Hannah Marshall;

Josiah, b. 1764, d. 1795, m. Sarah Ball;

Reuben, b. 1765, d. s. p. 1794;

Martha, b. 1769, d. 1781, unm.

Catharine, b. Dec. 19, 1730, d. 1771, m. 12mo. 6, 1753, Isaac Greenleaf, b. 1715, d. 1771, son of Isaac Greenleaf, of Ipswich, Suffolk; issue:

Elizabeth, b. 1754, d. 1812, m. 1774, Joseph Shotwell;

Catharine, b. 1756, d. 1783, unm.;

Sarah, b. 1757, d. 1758;

Caspar, b. 1759, d. 1759;

Sarah, b. 1760, d. 1813, m. 1784, Hugh Davids.

Joshua, b. Dec. 14, 1732, d. June, 1734;

Rebecca, b. Jan. 25, 1735-6, d. Jan. 22, 1791, m. Dec. 11, 1755, Capt. Samuel Morris;

Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1738, d. 1815, unm.;

Caspar, b. Feb. 3, 1740, d. at Brandywine Farm, Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 31, 1811; m. Nov. 7, 1765, Mary Franklin, of N. Y., where he resided some years. Removed to Chester county, 1784. Mrs. Wistar, b. Feb. 26, 1736, d. March 28, 1804; issue:

Johnson, b. June 20, 1766;

Thomas, b. 8mo. 23, 1767, d. 7mo. 1814;

Catharine, b. 2mo. 27, 1769, d. 7mo. 11, 1824, m. 12mo. 16, 1802, Abraham Sharpless, of Sarum Forge, Chester county;

Sarah, b. March 5, 1770, d. July 5, 1845, m. 1790, George Pennock, of Chester county;

Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1772, d. Nov. 11, 1810, unm.;

Deborah, b. Oct. 22, 1775;

Samuel, b. May 7, 1780, d. 1812, unm.

RICHARD WISTAR, eldest son of Caspar and Katharine (Johnson) Wistar, born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1727, was devised by his father's will the glass works and equipment in Salem county, New Jersey, on condition that he render to his brother Caspar, 700 feet of glass of specified sizes, and three and a half dozen bottles. He later established a manufactory of glass and bottles in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 4, 1781. He married (first), November 27, 1751, Sarah Wyatt, daughter of Bartholomew Wyatt, of Salem county, New Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth Tomlinson. She was born August 6, 1733, and died September 1, 1771. He married (second) Mary (Bacon) Gilbert, a widow.

Issue of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar:—

Caspar Wistar, b. Sept. 1, 1752, d. Nov. 19, 1756;

Bartholomew Wistar, b. Aug. 26, 1754, d. March 5, 1796, unm.;

RICHARD WISTAR, JR., b. July 29, 1756, d. June 6, 1821; m. Sarah Morris; of whom presently;

JOHN WISTAR, b. May 7, 1759, d. March 16, 1815; m. Charlotte Newbold; of whom later;

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D., b. Sept. 15, 1761, d. Jan. 22, 1818; m. (first) Rebecca Marshall; (second) Elizabeth Mifflin; of whom later;

THOMAS WISTAR, b. March 17, 1764, d. Nov. 25, 1815; m. Mary Waln; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Wyatt Wistar, b. Dec. 22, 1766, d. 1855; m. Richard Miller;

Catharine Wistar, b. Jan. 29, 1770, d. Nov. 22, 1820; m. William Bache, M. D.

RICHARD WISTAR, son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar, born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1756, turned his attention in early life to mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. He established a large wholesale and retail hardware business in Philadelphia, which he carried on many years. He invested largely in real estate in and near Philadelphia, which later became very valuable. He was, until the outbreak of the Revolution, a member of the Society of Friends, but was disowned for too active participation in warlike measures, contrary to the discipline of the Society. He became a Free Mason August 27, 1779, and achieved high rank in the order. The "Silk Stocking Lodge" was created for him and he became its first Worthy Master. He was an early supporter of Philadelphia Library and Pennsylvania Hospital, serving as a manager of the latter institution, 1803-6. His country seat, which he named "Hilspach" from the birthplace of his grandfather, Caspar Wüster, extended from Fifteenth street to Broad, and from Spring Garden to Wallace street. He died June 6, 1821.

Richard Wistar married, March 14, 1782, Sarah, born January 19, 1758, died January 7, 1831, daughter of Capt. Samuel Morris and his wife Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar and Katharine, above mentioned. An account of her ancestry is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Issue of Richard and Sarah (Morris) Wistar:—

Catharine Wistar, b. 1783, d. 1822, unm.;

Rebecca Wistar, b. 1784, d. 1812, unm.;

Sarah Wistar, b. 1786, d. 1866, unm.;

Richard Wistar, b. Oct. 3, 1790, d. in Phila., Nov. 3, 1863; m. June 23, 1824, Hannah Owen Lewis, b. June 6, 1793, d. Jan. 24, 1857, dau. of William and Rachel (Wharton) Lewis, and granddaughter of Joseph Wharton, and his wife Hannah (Owen) Ogden. They had issue:

Rachel Wistar, d. 1825, unm.;

Sarah Wistar, m. (first) Oct. 23, 1851, Joseph Hopkinson, M. D., (second) James Gillilan;

Rachel Lewis Wistar, b. May 27, 1828, d. April 15, 1893; m. May 24, 1865, Alexander E. Harvey;

Richard Wistar, b. Dec. 4, 1829, d. April 8, 1894;

William Lewis Wistar, b. March 2, 1831, d. July 21, 1894;

Frances Anna Wistar, m. June 25, 1857, Lewis Allaire Scott, of Phila.

JOHN WISTAR, fourth son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar, born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1759, died there March 16, 1815, was a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and identified with business and industrial interests elsewhere. He married, 1781, Charlotte Newbold, born 1762, died 1819.

Issue of John and Charlotte (Newbold) Wistar:—

Sarah Wistar, b. 1782, d. 1794;

Elizabeth Wistar, b. 1788, d. 1799;

Mary Wistar, b. 1786, d. 1864; m. Isaac Davis;

Bartholomew Wistar, b. 1790, d. 1841, m. 1815, Susan N. Lawrie; issue:

Mary Ann Wistar, b. 1816, d. 1875; m. William Bunker Case;

BARTHOLOMEW WYATT WISTAR, b. 1818, d. 1869, m. Annabelle Elliott Cresson, of whom presently;

Emma Wistar, b. 1820, d. 1852, m. Richard S. Fellowes;

Susan Wistar, b. 1824, d. 1895; m. Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.;

Laura Wistar, b. 1835, m. 1863, William Bispham.

Cleayton Wistar, b. 1793, d. 1840, m. (first) 1814, Mary Stevenson, (second) in 1827, Martha Reeve;

Caspar Wistar, b. 1795, d. 1850; m. 1817, Rebecca Bassett;

Charlotte Newbold Wistar, b. 1797, d. 1850; m. 1827, Jonathan Freeland;

Hannah Wistar, b. 1800, d. 1864; m. 1820, Theophilus Beasley, M. D.;

Catharine Wistar, b. 1802, d. 1871; m. 1834, Thomas Evans;

John Wistar, b. 1804, d. 1880; m. 1828, Margaret Newbold.

BARTHOLOMEW WYATT WISTAR (2), of Philadelphia, born 1818, died 1869; married, 1841, Annabelle Elliott Cresson. They had issue:—

Dillwyn Wistar, Esq., of Phila. Bar, b. Oct. 4, 1844; m. Sept. 13, 1871, Elizabeth Buckley Morris; issue:

Annabelle Cresson Wistar, b. Aug. 26, 1872; m. Feb. 17, 1897, Horatio Curtis Wood, of Phila.; and had issue:

Morris Wistar Wood, b. June 2, 1899;

Annabelle Bonnyman Wood, b. Jan. 5, 1902;

Horatio Curtis Wood, b. Nov. 3, 1903.

Edith Wistar, b. April 10, 1874; m. Oct. 15, 1896, William Marriott Canby, Jr.; and had issue:

Marjorie Wistar Canby, b. April 13, 1899;

William Marriott Canby (3d), b. July 7, 1903.

Joshua Morris Wistar, b. Dec. 6, 1879;

Caleb Cresson Wistar, b. July 21, 1846; graduated, Haverford College, 1865; thirty years engaged in wholesale oil business in Phila.; member of Union League; Secretary of Howard Hospital; member of Board of Managers of Phila. Bourse; member Germantown Cricket Club and Phila. Cricket Club; member of Germantown Science and Art Club, and of Site and Relic Society of Germantown. M. Nov. 22, 1876, Mary Emlen Cresson; issue:

Wyatt Wistar, b. Oct. 14, 1877, d. Jan. 1, 1886;

- Frederic Vaux Wistar, b. Dec. 3, 1878;
 Caleb Cresson Wistar, Jr., b. Oct. 5, 1880;
 Elizabeth Vaux Wistar, b. Nov. 11, 1883.
 Emma Wistar, b. Jan. 23, 1847, d. Feb. 10, 1899, unm.;
 Bartholomew Wyatt Wistar (3), of Cleveland, Ohio, b. Dec. 22, 1849; m. May 29, 1872,
 May Dorland, b. 1852; issue:
 Emma Mabel Wistar, b. March 2, 1873; m. 1894, Malone Terrell; issue:
 Harrison Malone Terrell, b. April 2, 1895;
 Claudia Mary Terrell, b. July 16, 1897; d. Dec. 26, 1901;
 Arthur Wistar Terrell, b. May 14, 1904;
 John Walter Terrell, b. April 26, 1906.
 John Dorland Wistar, b. Oct. 25, 1874, m. 1900, Nellie E. Douglass; issue:
 Eleanor Frances Wistar, b. Nov. 30, 1901;
 Ruth Alice Wistar, b. June, 1904.
 Bartholomew Wyatt Wistar (4), b. Sept. 3, 1876, m. 1905, Jane Sladden;
 Bessie Louisa Wistar, b. Sept. 24, 1879; m. 1895, Charles Coffin Hubbard;
 Mary Emlen Smith Wistar, b. Aug. 24, 1881; m. 1903, Frank Herbert Reeves;
 issue:
 Frank Wistar Reeves, b. Feb. 23, 1806.
 Dillwyn Caspar Wistar, b. Nov. 14, 1883;
 Charles Emlen Wistar, b. April 6, 1886;
 Robert Warder Wistar, b. Dec. 16, 1889;
 Helen Marjorie Wistar, b. Feb. 2, 1895.
 Charles Cresson Wistar, b. 1852, d. 1853.

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D., son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar, born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1761, died there January 22, 1818. He was educated at Friends' schools of Philadelphia, and received a thorough classical training under private tutors. He became interested in medical science through assisting in caring for wounded soldiers after the battle of Germantown, and studied medicine under Dr. John Rodman, also taking a regular course in the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, where he received degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1782. After receiving his degree he went to Europe and, after spending a year in London, went to Edinburgh, and entered University of Edinburgh, from which he received his degree 1786. He was for two years President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. Returning to Philadelphia, 1786, he at once took up the practice of medicine there and became one of the most eminent and successful physicians in America.

Dr. Wistar was made a Fellow of Philadelphia College of Physicians 1787, and was one of its censors from 1794 until his death. He was many years physician of Philadelphia Dispensary; Professor of Chemistry at University of Pennsylvania, 1789-92; Professor of Anatomy, Midwifery, and Surgery, 1792-1808; and at the death of his associate, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., 1808, took the chair of Anatomy at the university, which he filled until his death, 1818. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society from 1787, its vice-president 1795-1815, and president from the latter date to his death. He was also president of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He was much interested in natural science and gave a great deal of time to scientific researches. His house at Fourth and Locust streets was a notable gathering place for students, scientists, and travellers and scholars of all grades. The "Wistar Parties" maintained in Philadelphia for many years had their origin in his custom of keeping "open house" once every week during the winter months, when kindred spirits gathered around his table

and discussed science, literature and questions of the day. The noted travellers that visited Philadelphia were likewise his guests. Baron Von Humboldt was entertained there, 1804.

Caspar Wistar, M. D., married twice, (first) May 15, 1788, Isabella, daughter of Christopher Marshall, Jr., and Ann Eddy, granddaughter Christopher Marshall, Sr., and his wife, Sarah Thompson. She was born March 7, 1763, and died 1790, without issue. Dr. Wistar married (second), November 28, 1798, Elizabeth Mifflin.

Issue of Dr. Caspar and Elizabeth (Mifflin) Wistar:—

Richard Mifflin Wistar, b. Nov. 11, 1805, d. unm. 1883; was a distinguished and successful physician;

Mifflin Wistar, M. D., b. June 30, 1811, d. Sept. 19, 1872; was also a successful and prominent physician of Phila.; m. Dec. 13, 1832, Esther Fisher, born Sept. 26, 1815, dau. of James and Hannah (Fisher) Smith; they had no issue;

Elizabeth Wistar, b. March 20, 1816, d. unm. Oct. 1834.

THOMAS WISTAR, youngest son of Richard and Sarah (Wyatt) Wistar, born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1764, died November 25, 1851. He married, May 24, 1786, Mary, born November 27, 1765, died December 15, 1844, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Armitt) Waln.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Waln) Wistar:—

Richard Wistar, b. Aug. 16, 1787, d. Dec. 11, 1787;

Elizabeth Waln Wistar, b. Nov. 12, 1788, d. Nov. 6, 1880;

Sarah Wyatt Wistar, b. March 5, 1790, d. April 16, 1791;

Richard Wistar, b. April 6, 1791;

Margaret Wistar, b. Jan. 30, 1792, d. July 21, 1886; m. Roberts Vaux;

Wyatt Wistar, b. Jan. 8, 1795, d. July 20, 1795;

Mary Wistar, b. March 30, 1796, d. March 22, 1804;

Thomas Wistar, b. June 23, 1798, d. Jan., 1876; m. (first) Elizabeth Buckley Morris; (second) Mary Richardson;

Bartholomew Wyatt Wistar, b. May 17, 1800, d. Sept. 9, 1800;

CASPAR WISTAR, b. June 5, 1801, d. April 4, 1867; m. Lydia Jones; of whom presently;

Joseph Wistar, b. Dec. 27, 1802, d. March 3, 1879; m. Sarah Elizabeth Comfort;

Sarah Wistar, b. Oct. 27, 1804, d. April, 1872; m. Marmaduke Cooper Cope;

Mary Wistar, b. May 10, 1807, d. July 3, 1840; m. Moses Brown.

CASPAR WISTAR, M. D., tenth child of Thomas and Mary (Waln) Wistar, born June 5, 1801, died April 4, 1867, was a physician in Philadelphia. He married, June 8, 1826, Lydia Jones, born October 24, 1804, died February 9, 1878, daughter of Isaac Cooper Jones and his wife Hannah Firth.

Issue of Dr. Caspar and Lydia (Jones) Wistar:—

Isaac Jones Wistar, b. Nov. 14, 1827, d. Sept. 18, 1905; m. 1863, Sarah Toland;

Mary Waln Wistar, b. June 8, 1829, d. Jan. 26, 1901; m. Sept. 5, 1855, Moses Brown, b. Feb. 15, 1829, d. May 23, 1883, son of Moses and Mary Waln (Wistar) Brown, above mentioned; had issue:

William Wistar Brown, b. 1856, d. 1887;

Thomas Wistar Brown, b. Feb. 7, 1858; m. 1890, Margaret Meirs Coldstream, and had issue, two sons and four daughters;

Moses Brown, b. April 7, 1860; m. March 4, 1886, Mary Louise Coxé, b. July 13, 1866, dau. of John Redman and Catharine Clifton (Bridges) Coxé; they had issue:

Thomas Wistar Brown, b. June 23, 1887.

- Mary Wain Wistar Brown, b. Nov. 23, 1861, d. Nov. 17, 1905; m. Feb. 9, 1888, Thomas Story Kirkbride Morton, M. D.
- Margaret Vaux Wistar, b. Sept. 21, 1831; m. April 8, 1852, Robert Bowne Haines, b. Feb. 16, 1827, d. Aug. 9, 1895; issue:
- Caspar Wistar Haines, b. Feb. 11, 1853;
- Robert Bowne Haines, b. April 10, 1857; m. June 18, 1890, Mary West, b. March 19, 1858, dau. of Charles and Isabella (Pennock) Huston; issue, two sons and two daughters;
- Mary Morton Haines, b. April 2, 1860;
- William Jones Haines, b. Oct. 14, 1865; m. May 26, 1903, Katharine Wirt, b. Dec. 29, 1873, dau. of Dr. D. Murray and Ellen Rosa (Randall) Cheston; issue, one son and two daughters;
- James Bowne Haines, b. July 18, 1869;
- Diedrich Jansen Haines, b. April 4, 1871; m. Oct. 20, 1904, Ella Eustis Wister, b. Aug. 30, 1879, dau. of William Rotch and Mary (Eustis) Wister, and a descendant of John Wister, brother of Caspar, the emigrant, an account of whom and some of his descendants is given below; issue:
- Caspar Wistar Haines, b. Oct. 18, 1905.
- Caspar Wistar, b. 1833, d. —;
- Hannah Jones Wistar, b. April 27, 1835; m. Dec. 16, 1858, William Hacker, b. April 2, 1834, d. March 11, 1898, son of Jeremiah and Beulah (Morris) Hacker; they had issue:
- Edward Hacker, b. April 7, 1863; m. Oct. 18, 1905, Mary Foster Lycett; issue:
- William Hacker, b. Nov. 23, 1907.
- William Estes Hacker, b. Sept. 12, 1867; m. April 27, 1897, Mabel Radcliffe Tilton;
- Caspar Wistar Hacker, b. Oct. 9, 1869;
- Arthur Heathcote Hacker, b. Jan. 15, 1871; m. April 10, 1902, Emily, b. Feb. 13, 1880, dau. of William Platt and Alice (Lyman) Pepper; they have issue:
- Arthur Heathcote Hacker, Jr., b. July 17, 1903;
- William Platt Hacker, b. Dec. 7, 1904.
- William Wilberforce Wistar, b. March 23, 1837, d. May 13, 1866; m. 1864, Anna Mary, dau. of Harrison and Emma (Botham) Alderson; they had issue:
- Emma Alderson Wistar, b. Sept. 2, 1865; m. 1888, John Shaw, and had issue:
- Mary Violet Alderson Shaw, b. 1890;
- John Valentine Wistar Shaw, b. 1894.
- Thomas Wistar, M. D., b. March 23, 1837; m. Oct. 15, 1898, Theodora Feltwell;
- Sarah Wistar, b. Feb. 27, 1839; m. Nov. 28, 1866, William Gibbons, b. March 26, 1838, d. April 28, 1880, son of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Rhoads; issue:
- Lydia Wistar Rhoads, b. June 29, 1868;
- Jane Gibbons Rhoads, b. May 1, 1870; m. June 8, 1897, Marriot Canby Morris, b. Sept. 7, 1863, son of Elliston Perot Morris and his wife Martha Canby; they had issue:
- Elliston Perot Morris, b. May 17, 1899;
- Marriot Canby Morris, b. Dec. 29, 1900;
- Janet Morris, b. April 7, 1907.
- Ethel Rhoads, b. June 18, 1871; m. Feb. 12, 1907, Thomas Charles Potts, b. Oct. 15, 1871; have issue:
- Sarah Rhoads Potts, b. Nov. 26, 1897.
- Edward Rhoads, b. Oct. 8, 1873, d. July 4, 1903;
- William Gibbons Rhoads, b. July 10, 1876; m. Nov. 11, 1903, Ellen Nora Ward, b. April 5, 1883; have issue:
- Nora Ward Rhoads, b. Jan. 21, 1906.
- Samuel Rhoads, b. Feb. 16, 1878.
- Lydia Jones Wistar, b. May 17, 1841; m. April 3, 1879, Edward Hale Kendall, b. July 31, 1842, d. May 10, 1892; issue:
- Isaac Wistar Kendall, b. Dec. 12, 1879;
- Edward Hale Kendall, Jr., b. July 16, 1881; m. Nov. 19, 1902, Rebecca Stevens, b. Aug. 15, 1881, dau. of Henry Wolcott and Helen L. (Stevens) Thomas; issue:
- Edward Hale Kendall, b. Sept. 5, 1903, d. Dec. 23, 1903;
- Edward Hale Kendall, b. Oct. 16, 1904;
- Thomas Wistar Kendall, b. May 17, 1906.
- Katharine Jansen Wistar, b. July 29, 1843, d. March 14, 1902.

THE WISTER FAMILY.

JOHN WÜSTER, second son of Hans Caspar and Anna Catharina Wüster, born in Hilspach, Rhenish Palatinate, November 8, 1708; remained with his father in Hilspach until the latter's death in 1726, when he at once made preparations to join his brother Caspar in Pennsylvania. In May, 1727, he embarked for Philadelphia, where he arrived in September of the same year. Like his brother, he brought little of this world's goods with him, and for the first few years of his residence in the city was probably employed in connection with some of the industries established by his brother. He later engaged in the business of a wine merchant. In 1731, he purchased a lot on Market street between Third and Fourth streets, and having married, April 9, 1731, Salome Zimmerman, of Lancaster county, also a native of Germany, he took up his residence on his new purchase, which continued to be the city home of the family for three generations. Like his brother Caspar, John Wister prospered in his business undertakings and acquired a comfortable fortune, becoming the owner of several dwelling and business places in the city, and a large tract of land in Germantown and Bristol townships, including "Wister's Woods" still owned by his descendants, and a large tract on Shoemaker's Lane and Germantown Road. On the latter tract, purchased 1741, he erected 1744, the old mansion, ever since occupied by his descendants, which they have christened "Grumblethorpe," now occupied by his great-grandson Charles J. Wister, Jr. He also owned a large tract of land in Lancaster county, which remained in the family three generations. He made the Germantown Mansion his summer residence, retaining his fine city residence on Market street, where he died January 31, 1789.

John Wister was a man of the strictest uprightness and integrity, of a kindly and charitable disposition. For many years he kept up communication with his relatives in Germany and sent them financial assistance. He also dispensed a liberal charity in his own city. Becoming on his marriage a member of the Society of Friends, during the Revolution he took no active part in the contest, though there is evidence that he was in sympathy with the cause of independence. He remained in Philadelphia during its occupation by the British, occupying the house at 325 Market street, long afterwards occupied by his sons and grandsons. As before stated, he married, April 9, 1731, Salome Zimmerman. She died 1736. Of her four children only one lived to mature years, Salome, who married William Chancellor. On November 10, 1737, John Wister married (second) Anna Catharine Rubenkam, who was born in the city of Wanfried, Germany, and was a daughter of John Philip Rubenkam, a clergyman of that city. She died May 17, 1770, having borne her husband five children of whom three lived to maturity. Mr. Wister married (third) Anna Thoman, who had come to Pennsylvania with her father, Durst Thoman, 1736. By her he had no children. John Wister was at one time much inclined towards Moravianism and became the intimate friend of Count Zinzendorf, who during his visit to Pennsylvania in 1741, was a frequent visitor at the Wister home in Philadelphia, and two chairs presented by him to John Wister are still prized possessions of his descendants.

Issue of John and Anna Catharine (Rubenkam) Wister:—

DANIEL, b. Feb. 4, 1738-9, d. Feb. 15, 1804, m. May 5, 1760, Lowry Jones; of whom presently;

Catharine, b. Jan. 2, 1742-3, m. Samuel Miles;

William, b. March 29, 1746, d. 1800, unm., was a wholesale merchant of Phila

DANIEL WISTER, eldest son of John and Anna Catharine (Rubenkam) Wister, born in Philadelphia, February 4, 1739 (N. S.), on coming of age became associated with his father in the mercantile business, residing during the earlier days of his married life in the old homestead at 325 Market street, where all his children were born; spending the summer months at the Germantown house. After the death of his father, however, he made Germantown his permanent residence. He became one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia. Both he and his father were signers of the Non-importation Agreement, but like his father, Daniel Wister took no part in the active struggle.

Daniel Wister, married, by Friends' ceremony, 5mo. 5, 1760, Lowry Jones, born in Lower Merion, 10mo. 30, 1742, daughter of Owen and Susanna (Evans) Jones, of Lower Merion, later of the city of Philadelphia. She was a granddaughter of Jonathan and Gainor (Owen) Jones, and great-granddaughter of Dr. Edward Jones, the pioneer of the colony of Welsh settlers in Merion and Haverford townships, who came from the neighborhood of Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, 1682. The wife of Dr. Edward Jones was Mary Wynne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Caerways, Flintshire, Wales, an early minister among Friends, who with his second wife Elizabeth Mode, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, in the "Welcome," 1682, and was Speaker of the first Pennsylvania Assembly. While Daniel Wister was of pure German descent, his wife Lowry Jones was of pure Welsh stock, and descended through a long line of worthy ancestors from the ancient princes of Britain. Her grandmother Gainor Owen, was a daughter of Robert Owen, and Rebecca Humphrey, of Merion, who came from Fron Goch, Merionethshire, to Pennsylvania, 1690, and whose descent from the Twelfth Century chieftain, Rhirid Flaid, is given elsewhere in this volume. Her mother Susanna Evans, born 1719, died 1811, was a daughter of Hugh and Lowry (Williams) Evans, and a granddaughter of Rees John Williams, who with his wife Hannah Price (ap Rhys), a descendant of Owen Glendower Tudor, and of Edward I., came to Pennsylvania 1684, and settled near Gwynedd. Hugh Evans, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Wister, born 1682, died 1772, many years a representative in the Provincial Assembly, was a son of Thomas and Ann Evans, who emigrated from Wales, 1698, and settled at Gwynedd; and a descendant of Owen, Prince of Gwynedd and of Bleddyn, Prince of Wales.

In the autumn of 1776, Daniel Wister removed his family to the Foulke homestead near the present Pennlynn station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, then occupied by Hannah, the widow of William Foulke, and her three unmarried children, Jesse, Priscilla and Lydia. An elder son Amos, had married Hannah Jones, sister to Mrs. Wister, which may account for the selection of the Foulke homestead for a place of refuge during the period when Philadelphia was threatened and occupied by an armed force of the enemy. The family of Daniel Wister then consisted of his wife Lowry, and five children—his eldest daughter Sarah, aged fifteen, the "Sallie Wister" whose delightful "Journal," written at the Foulke

homestead, during her exile from her girl friends in the city, to one of whom, "Debby Norris," later Mrs. George Logan, it was addressed, has been printed; Elizabeth ("Sister Betsy" of the *Journal*), then in her thirteenth year; Hannah, aged nine years; Susannah, in her fourth year; and John, a toddler of ten months. Their residence at Pennlynn covered the period of the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and the encampment of Washington and his army at White Marsh, but a few miles away, and the "*Journal*" covers the period from September 24, 1777, to the return of the family to Philadelphia, August, 1778, after its evacuation by the British, during a great portion of which time the Foulke house was the headquarters of Gen. Smallwood of the Maryland Troop and his staff, with whom and many other officers of the Continental army, "Sally Wister" was closely associated and on intimate terms. Sally Wister was a bright, intellectual girl, just budding into womanhood, and her journal, somewhat in the nature of a series of letters to her girl friend, recorded her everyday impressions of the scenes and happenings of that eventful period, and its reference to her friends and acquaintances gives us delightful glimpses of the social life of that period. Both Sally and her sister Elizabeth, developed into fine types of womanhood, they both wrote poetry of more than ordinary merit and were contributors to the *Portfolio*, Sally, under the nom-de-plume of "Laura" and Elizabeth under that of "Elvira." Neither ever married. Sally was ardently devoted to her accomplished and charming mother and at the latter's death, 2mo. 15, 1804, was so broken hearted over her loss that she did not long survive her, dying 4mo. 21, 1804. Daniel Wister died 10mo. 27, 1805, at his Germantown residence, where the family had permanently resided after the death of his father, 1789.

Issue of Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister:—

Sarah (Sally Wister), b. 7mo. 30, 1761, d. unm. 4mo. 21, 1804;

Elizabeth, b. 2mo. 27, 1764, d. unm. in 1812;

Hannah, b. 11mo. 19, 1767, d. unm. in 1827;

Susannah, b. 2mo. 24, 1773, d. 11mo. 27, 1862, m. 3mo. 10, 1796, John Morgan Price;

JOHN, b. 3mo. 20, 1776, d. 12mo. 12, 1862, m. 1798, Elizabeth Harvey, of whom presently;

CHARLES JONES, b. 4mo. 12, 1782, d. 7mo. 23, 1865, m. (first) Rebecca Bullock, and (second) Sarah Whitesides; of whom later;

William Wynne, b. 4mo. 16, 1784, d. 11mo. 16, 1896, unm. He was an accomplished scholar, an intimate friend of Dr. Darlington, of West Chester, the eminent botanist.

JOHN WISTER, eldest son of Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister, became associated with his uncle William Wister in the wholesale mercantile trade in Philadelphia, and at his uncle's death formed a partnership with his brother Charles under firm name of John & Charles Wister and continued the business until 1819, their brother-in-law, John Morgan Price, becoming a member of the firm also, a short time after its organization. In 1819, the firm closed out the business and both brothers retired to their Germantown homes, John to "Vernon" and Charles J. to "Grumblethorpe," both in the same immediate neighborhood. The brothers were devotedly attached to each other and kept up the closest associations throughout their long life. Both had retired with ample fortunes, and devoted much of their time to literary and scientific pursuits. John, in early life, was convivially inclined and took much delight in fox-hunting, belonging to an aristocratic fox-hunting club, and also to the celebrated "Denny Club," founded by Joseph Denny, the accomplished editor of the *Portfolio*. The club was composed of a number of



John Foster

literary gentlemen of Philadelphia, who were in the habit of entertaining each other and foreigners, and others of distinction, when visiting the city. Thomas Moore, while in Philadelphia in 1804, was entertained by this congenial club, and to its members addressed the lines in the Letter to Spencer, beginning,—

"Yet ye forgive me, O you sacred few,
Whom late by Delaware's green banks I knew:
Whom known and loved thro' many a social eve,
'Twas bliss to live with and 'twas pain to leave."

In a note to the poem he states that it was in the society of Mr. Denny and his friends, that he passed the few agreeable moments of his tour.

John Wister, however, later became a member of the Society of Friends, adopted the plain dress and address common to that sect, and was extremely domestic and retired in his habits, seldom seeking society beyond his own fireside and the circle of his closest and immediate friends, by whom he was greatly beloved. The obituary notice of him at the time of his death most happily and truly portrays the estimation he was held in by his acquaintances. "Mr. John Wister was the head of a large, influential and wealthy family; and his name and position were as familiar to this community for half a century, though living in close retirement, as if his life had been the most ostentatious and prominent. Few of our citizens can remember when, more than forty years ago, he retired with a very large fortune to his late residence in Germantown, where he found, during that long period, those enjoyments, in the midst of a devoted fireside, which few so fondly appreciated, and with which fewer have been blessed to the same extent. His peace appeared to be round his own hearth. His home was his paradise, and all were made happy who came within its gates. Mr. Wister affected no display; there was not a grain of factitious pride in his nature. He possessed a firm and manly will, and had a decided opinion upon all questions; but in it all there was an ever-flowing spring of geniality, extremely pleasing and at once putting everybody at ease. If the acts of Mr. Wister are to be received as the best evidence of character, then there was no better Christian than he. Indeed his whole life was a beautiful model for example. To an austere uprightness he added an unchangeable consistency, and a religious affluence that pervaded his well balanced mind, and illustrated his daily practices. No charity passed under his eye unassisted; and no one deserving pity left him empty handed. Thus while he shut himself up, technically, from 'society' and the 'world,' no one fulfilled his allotted duty more studiously, more usefully, and more in accordance with the truest dictates of a discriminating wisdom and humanity. From our personal knowledge of the deceased, we are warranted in thus speaking of him. His memory requires no eulogium at the hands of any one. Sufficient be it to say no man passed through life more scatheless, so entirely unaffected with its worldliness and heresies; or, when laid in the receptacle of all living, was more devoutly regretted than John Wister." He died at "Vernon," his Germantown seat, 12mo. 27, 1862, in his eighty-seventh year, after a residence there of half a century.

John Wister married, 1798, Elizabeth Harvey, of Bordentown, New Jersey.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Wister:—

Sarah Wister, b. April 4, 1800, d. March 9, 1848; m. 1821, John Stevenson and had issue:
Elizabeth Wister Stevenson;

Susan Stevenson;
William Crook Stevenson;
Anna Wister Stevenson.

WILLIAM WISTER, b. Feb. 2, 1803, d. Nov. 10, 1891; m. Sept. 26, 1826, Sarah Logan Fisher; of whom presently;

John Wister, b. Dec. 2, 1804, d. at "Vernon," Jan. 28, 1893; unm.;

Anne Wister, b. Dec. 29, 1808, d. Jan. 3, 1888, unm.

Charles Wister, b. 1810, d. Aug. 9, 1893, unm.;

Jones Wister, b. 1813, d. at Paris, France, Nov. 14, 1857, unm.;

Mary Wister, b. 1815, d. Oct. 24, 1886, unm.;

Louis Wister, b. 1818, d. May 5, 1902; m. July 3, 1850, Elizabeth Randolph, and had issue:

Elizabeth Harvey Wister, m. Dec. 13, 1883, Charles P. Keith;

Sara Edythe Wister, m. Dec. 3, 1901, Gershom Chichester.

Susan Wister, b. May 23, 1820, d. Nov. 14, 1884; m. April 28, 1846, Dr. John Dickinson Logan, of "Stenton," and had issue:

Algernon Sydney Logan, m. Mary Wynne, dau. of William Wynne and Hannah (Lewis) Wister, and granddaughter of Charles Jones Wister.

WILLIAM WISTER, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Wister, born in Germantown, February 2, 1803, married, August 26, 1826, Sarah Logan Fisher, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 18, 1806, daughter of William Logan and Mary (Rodman) Fisher, and granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Logan) Fisher, whose ancestry on both paternal and maternal lines is given elsewhere in these volumes. She was to an eminent degree an estimable woman, and exercised through life a potent influence for good in the community in which she lived. A testimony to her worth, written after her death, December 26, 1891, says, among other things, "Her power of making others happy came from a strong spring of happiness in herself, and its source was goodness. * * * No word or deed of hers had a double motive, and she never said anything for effect. * * * She was religious, but her strong, unspoken piety found no other expression than in acts of love and devotion to those around her, and in lifelong regular attendance at Friends' Meeting, to which she belonged from birth. * * * She helped to build up a home with a tradition of popularity beyond any we have ever known."

Issue of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister:—

WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER, b. Dec. 7, 1827; m. Mary Eustis; of whom presently;

JOHN WISTER, b. July 15, 1829; m. 1864, Sarah Tyler Boas; of whom later;

Harvey Langhorne Wister, b. July 17, 1831, d. Aug. 24, 1852;

Col. Langhorne Wister, b. Sept. 20, 1834, d. March 19, 1891; commissioned, June 4, 1861, Capt. of Co. B, Forty-second Regiment, Pa. Volunteers; promoted Col. of One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service; resigned Feb. 22, 1864;

Elizabeth Harvey Wister, b. July 20, 1836, d. Feb. 16, 1838;

JONES WISTER, b. Feb. 9, 1839; m. (first) Caroline de Tousard Stocker; (second) Sabine (d'Villiers) Weightman; of whom later;

FRANCIS WISTER, b. June 2, 1841, d. Nov. 23, 1905; m. Mary Tiers; of whom later;

RODMAN WISTER, b. Aug. 10, 1844; m. Betty Black; of whom later.

WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER, eldest son of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister, born at "Belfield," Germantown, December 7, 1827, was educated at Germantown Academy and University of Pennsylvania; entering the University in the sophomore class 1846, and graduating 1848. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, October 6, 1849, and has since practiced his profession in Philadel-



William Weston



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phia. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, June, 1863-January, 1864.

He married, March 4, 1868, Mary, daughter of Frederick A. and Mary (Channing) Eustis, of Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. William Ellery Channing, D. D.

Issue of William Rotch and Mary (Eustis) Wister:—

Mary Channing Wister, b. March 30, 1870; m. April 21, 1898, Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian" and other popular stories, son of Dr. Owen Wister, of Germantown, hereafter mentioned, by his wife Sarah Butler; had issue:

Mary Channing Wister, b. Sept. 20, 1899;

Frances Kemble Wister, b. Sept. 20, 1901;

Owen Jones Wister, b. Sept. 20, 1901;

William Rotch Wister, b. Feb. 18, 1904.

William Rotch Wister, Jr., b. Oct. 22, 1871, d. July 23, 1872;

Frances Anne Wister, b. Nov. 26, 1874;

Ella Eustis Wister, b. Aug. 30, 1879; m. Oct. 20, 1904, Diedrich Jansen Haines, b. April 4, 1871, son Eobert Bowne Haines, by his wife Margaret Vaux, dau. of Dr. Caspar and Lydia (Jones) Wistar, and descendant of Caspar Wistar, emigrant brother of John Wister, as shown in the earlier part of this sketch; they had issue:

Caspar Wistar Haines, b. Oct. 18, 1905.

JOHN WISTER, second son of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister, born at "Belfield," Germantown, July 15, 1829, was for many years interested in iron mines and furnaces in Pennsylvania. He married, October 19, 1864, Sarah Tyler, daughter of Daniel D. and Margaret (Bates) Boas.

Issue of John and Sarah Tyler (Boas) Wister:—

John Boas Wister, b. March 28, 1866, d. Jan. 12, 1869;

Elizabeth Wister, b. Sept. 1, 1870;

Sarah Logan Wister, b. Dec. 7, 1873;

Margaret Wister, b. Jan. 13, 1882;

John Caspar Wister, b. March 19, 1887, is a student at Harv.

JONES WISTER, fifth son of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister, born at "Belfield," Germantown, February 9, 1839, is an iron merchant in Philadelphia and largely interested in the family iron furnaces and forges. He was a member of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served with it at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; a charter member of the Germantown Cricket Club; president of Belfield Country Club; vice-president of the Egypt Mills Club; president of the Colonial Club, etc.

Jones Wister married (first), October 6, 1868, Caroline de Tousard Stocker, daughter of Anthony B. and Jane (Randolph) Stocker. She died June 18, 1884, and he married (second), June 20, 1895, Sabine (d'Villiers) Weightman, widow of William Weightman, of Philadelphia, and daughter of Charles and Mary (Baursock) d'Villiers.

Issue of Jones and Caroline de Tousard (Stocker) Wister:—

Ella Middleton Maxwell Wister, b. July 13, 1870, d. Feb. 15, 1871;

Alice Logan Wister, b. Dec. 9, 1871, d. Dec. 1, 1881;

Anna Wister, b. Aug. 28, 1875; m. Oct. 19, 1897, William Littleton Barclay, of N. Y., and had issue:

Caroline Stocker Barclay, b. Sept. 12, 1898;

William Littleton Barclay, Jr., b. Dec. 30, 1899;

Anne Wister Barclay, b. Aug. 30, 1901;

Charles Walter Barclay, b. Dec. 29, 1905.

Ethel Langhorne Wister, b. July 12, 1881.

FRANCIS WISTER, fifth son of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister, born at the old family mansion, "Belfield," Germantown, June 2, 1841, was educated at Germantown Academy and University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution, class of 1860. He responded to the first call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion, and was commissioned Captain, in the Twelfth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, August 5, 1861. He was promoted to Colonel of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers April 21, 1865, was mustered out of the volunteer service August 28, 1865, and resigned from the regular army service April 5, 1866. While serving with the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and on July 2, 1863, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious service, at the battle of Gettysburg. After resigning from the army at the conclusion of peace, he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the coal and coke business there until attacked with an incurable disease a few months before his death. He died November 25, 1905. He married, February 29, 1880, Mary Chancellor, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Chancellor (Twells) Tiers, who survives him. They had no children.

RODMAN WISTER, youngest son of William and Sarah Logan (Fisher) Wister, born at "Belfield," August 10, 1844, is an iron merchant in Philadelphia, identified with family iron industries. He was a member of Capt. Marks Biddle's Company, "Home Guards," of Germantown, saw active service in the Antietam campaign of the Civil War, in 1863 was a member of Capt. Harry Landis' Battery, U. S. Vols., and participated in the battle of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was discharged, 1863, on account of illness. He is first Vice-president of Germantown Cricket Club; member of Art Club and Belfield Country Club. He married, April 17, 1872, Eliza Irwin, daughter of Col. Samuel Wiley and Eliza Ann (Irwin) Black, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Rodman and Eliza Irwin (Black) Wister:—

Emily Wister, b. Dec. 10, 1885, d. April 30, 1886;

Langhorne Harvey Wister, b. April 12, 1887;

Rodman Mifflin Wister, b. June 20, 1890.

CHARLES JONES WISTER, second son of Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister, born at the old Wister house, 325 Market street, Philadelphia, April 12, 1782, in the house upon which Benjamin Franklin erected his first lightning rod—still in possession of the Wister family—connecting it with a bell which gave an alarm whenever the atmosphere was surcharged with electricity. The bell so annoyed Mrs. Daniel Wister, that it was removed at her request. Charles Jones Wister's first educational effort was in a private school on Arch street, and at the age of nine years he entered the "Quaker Academy" on Fourth street, below Walnut, then under the charge of Jeremiah Paul, and when, during the summer months, the family were domiciled at the Germantown residence, he attended Germantown Academy, at that time presided over by Col. Thomas Dungan. He continued at



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Charles Wister
Germanstown
July 10th 1865

school until his seventeenth year, when he was apprenticed to his uncle William Wister, who had succeeded his father John Wister, the pioneer, as a merchant at the old store, now 325 Market street, and after a year's experience in the store was sent on collecting tours for the firm, his trips extending as far west as Pittsburgh, and south to Winchester, Virginia. Many novel experiences in these journeys, made on horseback through a sparsely settled country, are narrated in letters exchanged between him and his sisters and mother at Germantown, still in possession of his son, Charles J. Wister, Jr., of Germantown. Many of those written to him by his talented sisters, Sally and Elizabeth, were couched in rhyme, and possess real merit, both for poesy and humor. In the winter of 1801 he attended a course of lectures on chemistry at University of Pennsylvania, delivered by Professor James Woodhouse, and thought seriously of preparing himself for the practice of medicine. He later associated himself with Dr. Seybert, apothecary and protégé of his distinguished cousin Dr. Caspar Wistar, who was an enthusiastic chemist, and they conducted a number of experiments for their mutual enlightenment. Seybert was also an expert mineralogist, having studied that science in his native country, Germany, with Werner and Blumenbach, of Freiberg, and had brought with him to America the first mineralogical specimens ever introduced into this country. Through him Mr. Wister became greatly interested in that science, and in his collecting tours, and many solitary rambles among his native hills, with specimen box and hammer, laid the foundation of a mineralogical cabinet of which he might be justly proud. In 1814 Mr. Wister further advanced his knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy, by attending a course of lectures delivered by the distinguished Professor Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, Maine, with whom he formed an intimacy that lasted many years, and Mr. Wister gave him material assistance in the preparation of his work on mineralogy, first on the subject ever published in America, and is profusely quoted therein.

In 1803 Charles J. Wister, having attained his majority, and his uncle William being deceased, became a partner in the firm, with his brother John, under title of John & Charles Wister, and later their brother-in-law John Morgan Price, was admitted and the firm name changed to Wister, Price & Wister. He likewise inherited from his uncle and his grandfather John Wister, considerable landed property, including the old mansion, woods and farm at Germantown, where he ever after made his home. He had a birthright in the Society of Friends, but was disowned for paying a militia tax, 11mo. 25, 1803. He married, December 15, 1803, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Hester (Baynton) Bullock, of Philadelphia. Her mother, Hester, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Chevelier) Baynton, who were married December 17, 1747, and granddaughter of Peter Baynton (son of Benjamin Baynton, of England), born December 27, 1695, who came to Philadelphia and engaged in the business of a shipping merchant about 1720, and was drowned in the Delaware, 1723. Mr. Wister continued to reside with his family in Philadelphia during the winter months until 1812, when he removed permanently to Germantown. In 1819, the firm of Wister, Price & Wister dissolved, and the mercantile business so successfully conducted in Philadelphia by the family for three generations and covering nearly a century, passed into other hands. Mr. Wister was one of the little coterie of young business men calling themselves the "Twilight Club," who formed the habit of gathering at the store of a mutual friend, J. Pemberton Parke, after the close of their daily labor

and discussing questions of the day, as well as science and literature, from which gatherings, it is said, sprang the foundation of Academy of Natural Science, instituted August 1, 1815. He was also a frequent visitor at the "Debby Club." Charles J. Wister became a member of Philadelphia Library Company, 1806; of Library Company of Germantown, December 1, 1808, of which he was a director and many years secretary and treasurer. He was also a member of the "Linnean Society of Philadelphia," instituted in 1806, "for the cultivation of natural sciences;" of the "Humane Society of Philadelphia," "for the recovery of persons from suspended animation," 1806; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, May, 1809; "Philadelphia Society for Promotion of Agriculture;" "American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia," trustee of Germantown Academy, May 7, 1810; member of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1mo. 11, 1814. He was elected secretary of first board of directors of Bank of Germantown, instituted 1814, and served as a director for half a century. He was likewise one of the most active trustees of Germantown Academy, from his election, 1810, until the revocation of its charter, 1837. In 1820 and again in 1821, he delivered a course of lectures for its benefit on mineralogy and geology. He kept in close touch with the institutions of Philadelphia and vicinity, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance with the learned men and scholars of his day. He was an ardent student of botany and an authority on local flora. The plant named in his honor, *Coralrhiza Wisteriana*, by Professor Nuttall, was a discovery of Mr. Wister's.

Charles Jones Wister died July 23, 1865, universally lamented. His first wife, Rebecca Bullock, died September 20, 1812, shortly after the conclusion of a tour through western Pennsylvania, undertaken for her health. On December 4, 1817, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Whitesides, of Philadelphia, at St. Luke's Church, Germantown. Mrs. Wister survived her husband, and died May 31, 1869, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Issue of Charles Jones and Rebecca (Bullock) Wister:—

WILLIAM WYNN WISTER, b. March 25, 1807, d. Dec. 16, 1808; m. Hanna Lewis Wilson; of whom presently;

Mary Baynton Wister, b. April 8, 1808, d. Nov. 1, 1893; m. Oct. 23, 1839, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, 69 years a Surgeon in U. S. N.; they had issue:

Kate Ruschenberger, b. Jan. 29, 1841, d. July 15, 1842;

Emily Ruschenberger, b. Sept. 7, 1842, d. Jan. 11, 1844;

Fanny Ruschenberger, b. May 27, 1844, d. March 3, 1883;

Charles Wister Ruschenberger, b. Sept. 24, 1847; entered U. S. N. July 23, 1864, resigned July 31, 1895, after thirty years service; m. Dec. 18, 1888, Katharine Wentworth.

Emily Wister, b. Dec. 3, 1809, d. Aug., 1831, unm.

Issue of Charles Jones and Sarah (Whitesides) Wister:—

CASPER, WISTER, M. D., b. Sept. 15, 1818, d. Dec. 21, 1888; m. (first) Lydia H. Simmons; (second) Anna Lea Furness; of whom presently;

Susan Wister, b. Oct. 2, 1819, d. July 23, 1843, unm.;

CHARLES JONES WISTER, b. April 6, 1822; living at "Grumblethorpe," the old family mansion on Main street, Germantown; unm.; author of "Memoir of Charles Jones Wister," and a number of reminiscences of the Wister family and old Germantown;

OWEN JONES WISTER, M. D., b. Oct. 5, 1825; m. Oct. 1, 1859, Sarah Butler; of whom later;

Sarah Elizabeth Wister, b. Nov. 19, 1827, d. Aug. 1, 1859.



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WILLIAM WYNNE WISTER, eldest son of Charles Jones and Rebecca (Bulloch) Wister, born in Germantown, Philadelphia, March 25, 1807, died there December 16, 1898. He was educated at Germantown Academy, graduating in the class of 1824; was thoroughly proficient in the Greek and Latin languages, and an ardent student of the classics all his life. He also taught himself the German language, in which he attained such fluency, that he was often taken for a native of Germany. He was a good botanist and collected a valuable herbarium, to which reference was often sought by his townsmen, when they wished to classify plants and flowers of rare varieties. In disposition he was most retiring, averse to publicity and preferred to devote himself to his books in his well selected library to any other pastime. With unimpaired faculties and a clear intellect he attained the age of ninety years, and was known among his intimates in Germantown, as the "Grand Old Man" of the town. He was vice-president and later president of National Bank of Germantown, from 1862 until his death in 1898.

William Wynne Wistar was married, October 23, 1830, by the Rev. George Scheetz, of Oxford township, Philadelphia, to Hanna Lewis Wilson.

Issue of William Wynne and Hanna Lewis (Wilson) Wister:—

Rachel Wilson Wister, b. Jan. 22, 1835; m. Nov. 12, 1862, William B. Rogers, who d. March 15, 1893; they had issue:

Barton Rogers, b. Dec. 14, 1863, d. Jan. 11, 1867;

Henry D. Rogers, b. Dec. 2, 1865; m. Jan. 26, 1899, Marianna Allen;

Mabel Rogers, b. May 20, 1872; m. April 15, 1896, Edgar W. Baird, an account of whose ancestry is given in these volumes; they had issue:

Edgar W. Baird, Jr., b. April 5, 1897;

Gainer Owen Baird, b. Oct. 27, 1898;

Marian Wister Baird, b. July 1, 1900.

William Wynne Wister, Jr., b. May 11, 1838, d. May 27, 1900, unm.; enlisted in Co. G, Eighth Pa. Volunteers, at outbreak of Civil War; graduated from Univ. of Pa., class of 1875; studied law, and admitted to Phila. Bar, of which he became a prominent and popular member, by reason of exceptional abilities; was a director in a number of Phila.'s financial institutions, etc.;

ALEXANDER WILSON WISTER, b. March 28, 1840; m. Susan A. Wilson; of whom presently; Hannah Lewis Wister, b. Aug. 12, 1841, unm.;

Mary Wynne Wister, b. Feb. 22, 1847; m. Nov. 4, 1873, Alexander Sydney Logan; issue: Robert Restalrig Logan, b. Dec. 3, 1874; m. June 6, 1898, Sara Wetherill; issue:

Deborah Logan, b. Feb. 16, 1900.

Emily Wynne Wister, b. Jan. 18, 1848, unm.

ALEXANDER WILSON WISTER, second son and third child of William Wynne and Hanna Lewis (Wilson) Wister, born March 28, 1840, enlisted in Company G, Pennsylvania Militia, Capt. Marks Biddle, in Eighth Pennsylvania Militia (Emergency) Regiment, in 1862, and saw service in the Antietam campaign. He is a member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Society of Colonial Wars; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; The Welcome Society, Philadelphia Club, and Germantown Cricket Club, being one of the fifteen boys who organized the latter club, 1854.

He was married, December 3, 1862, by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, to Susan A. Wilson.

Issue of Alexander Wilson and Susan A. (Wilson) Wister:—

Lewis Wynne Wister, b. Jan. 21, 1864; graduated at Univ. of Pa., class of 1885; m. Feb. 16, 1887, Elizabeth Wolcott, dau. of T. Charlton and Mary (Jackson) Henry, and had issue:

- Lewis Caspar Wistar, b. Feb. 24, 1888;
 Charlton Henry Wister, b. Aug. 23, 1890, d. Jan. 24, 1892.
 Alexander Wilson Wister, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1869; m. Dec. 1, 1906, Emma Huey Moses;
 Charles Jones Wister, Jr., b. May 26, 1869; m. June 5, 1894, Elizabeth English Morgan;
 issue:
 Elizabeth English Wister, b. Sept. 15, 1895;
 William Wynne Wister, b. Dec. 29, 1900.
 James Wilson Wister, M. D., b. May 30, 1874; graduated at Univ. of Pa., class of 1897;
 now practicing medicine in Phila.; Fellow of Phila. College of Physicians, member
 Phila. County Medical Society, and Pathological Society of Phila.; m. Jan. 23, 1901,
 Elizabeth Bayard Dunn, and had issue:
 Suzanna Wister, b. July 31, 1906.

CASPAR WISTER, M. D., eldest son of Charles Wister, by the second marriage with Sarah Whitesides, was born September 15, 1818. He was a student at Germantown Academy until his fifteenth year, and was then sent to Dr. Bolmer's French School at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He completed his academic education at Samuel Gummere's Academy at Burlington, New Jersey, and became a civil engineer. Several years he followed a roving life. Going to Texas, he served with the Texan patriots in their struggle for independence, under Gen. Sam Houston, in the Texas Mounted Rifles, all through the desperate conflict. He later came east and travelled back and forth several years, meeting with many adventures and hair-breadth escapes. He finally gave up his wanderings and entered the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, received degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1847, and settled down to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He became one of the foremost successful physicians of the city. He was president of Rittenhouse Club, formerly Social Art Club, director of Philadelphia Library Company, president of Board of Inspectors of County Prison, manager of House of Refuge, director of Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Examining Surgeon of New York Life Insurance Company, member of American Philosophical Society, as well as member of a number of other scientific, philanthropic, social and business societies and associations.

Dr. Wister was struck down at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, 1879, and his skull fractured, but he recovered and resumed his life work, though a large part of the frontal bone had to be removed on the right side of his forehead, so that the pulsations of his brain were plainly visible. Though he lived for nine years after the accident, his death is thought to have been due to the injuries then received. He died December 28, 1888.

A testimonial of him adopted by the government of the Rittenhouse Club says of him: "Open, frank, decided, and truthful, his convictions, from their sincerity, impressed themselves upon every one he met, and, though you might not agree with him, it was impossible not to respect him. With the sternest sense of honor, he had the gentleness of a woman towards those whose weaker nature had been their cause of deviation from the path of rectitude. While he could not understand it, he could always pity it. To the young and the old, to the man of business, and to the man of leisure, at the hospital and in the prison, his presence was always welcome as at the play-ground, where he mingled with the most youthful of his friends."

Dr. Wister married (first), July 20, 1846, Lydia H. Simmons, who died in 1848, leaving a daughter, Lily Wister, who married, October 31, 1878, Clifford

Rossel. Dr. Wister married (second), June 26, 1854, Anna Lea, daughter of Rev. William H. Furness, D. D., who survives and is an eminent translator.

OWEN WISTER, son of Dr. Owen Jones Wister and his wife Sarah Butler, was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1860. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard University, class of 1882, with degree of A. M., and from Harvard Law School with degree of LL. B., in 1888. He was admitted to Philadelphia Bar in 1889, but soon after devoted his time to literary pursuits, taking up literary work exclusively in 1891. He is author of "The Dragon of Wantley; His Tail," 1892; "Red Man and White," 1896; "Lin McLean," 1898; "The Jimmy John Boss," 1900; "U. S. Grant, a Biography," 1900; "The Virginian," a novel, for which he is chiefly famous, 1903; "Philosophy," 1903; "A Journey in Search of Christmas," 1904. He has also written much prose and some verse for magazines, and was collaborator on Musk-Ox, Bison, Sheep and Goat, for Whitney's American Sportsman's Library, 1904. He resides in Philadelphia.

PEMBERTON FAMILY.

Lower in his *Patronymica Britannica* states that the family name of Pemberton is derived from the chapelry of that name in the parish of Wigan, hundred of West Derby, Lancashire, and it is certain that Pembertons are found at a very early period as lords of the manor of Pemberton, in Wigan parish, within a few miles of Aspull. Lower is perhaps not quite accurate; the manor of Pemberton must have existed long before the chapelry became an entity, and the family took their name from their manor, which afterwards gave the name to the chapelry. Of these early Pembertons it will suffice to mention Adam de Pemberton, who was living in the reign of Richard I., and whose son, Alan de Pemberton, 3 John, paid ten marks to have seizin of his lands in Pemberton, and for his relief, etc.

Others of the name at a later date were: Adam de Pemberton; Henry, son of Lawrence de Pemberton; Alan, son of Aldich de Pemberton; and another Adam de Pemberton, who was living 24, Edward I. The eldest branch of this line ended in co-heiresses, who acquired the estates, but descendants of younger sons continued in the neighborhood of Wigan.

The first Lancashire Pemberton, known with absolute certainty to have been an ancestor of the Pennsylvania Pembertons, and the first of the line concerning whom we have reliable information, was William Pemberton, born in the township of Aspull, parish of Wigan, county Lancaster, England, *circa*, 1580. If the register of the parish church of Wigan could be searched and the wills of various Pembertons examined, the pedigree, no doubt, could be carried much farther back than this William Pemberton, with whom we begin the Pennsylvania line, and who was, doubtless, a descendant of those persons of the name who appear early in the history of Lancashire.

Mr. Townsend Ward, on page 141, of ms. "Genealogy of the Lloyd, Pemberton, Hutchinson and Kirkbride Families," says:

"After much research, all the particulars respecting its" (the Pemberton Family's) "members that could be collected, are comprised in an account of the family in ms. by J. P. P." (James Pemberton Parke). See also "Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill," by George Crosfield, page 160, and "The Friend," vol. xxi., pp. 46, 61, *et seq.* Lieut. Col. Thomas Allen Glenn, in his printed edition of Mr. Townsend Ward's ms., mentioned above, with additions, says:

"The information here given is from the above sources, and from 'Friends Miscellany,' vol. vii., p. i; 'The Pemberton Family' (of New England), by Walter K. Watkins, Boston, 1892; 'The Pemberton Papers,' in Historical Society of Pennsylvania; vol. i., the publications of the Haeleian Society, London, and Public Records. It is curious to note that there was at least one other family of Pemberton in Pennsylvania, whose connection, if any, with the Pembertons under consideration does not appear. John Pemberton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1717, and his wife in Newton Clanebois, Ireland; they settled at Abington and were Friends. They had issue, several children, who are believed to have left descendants."

William Pemberton, named above as first of this branch of the Pemberton fam-

ily, of whom we have any account, seems to have been a man of considerable estate. By a "lease for three lives" dated May 30, 1625, it appears that a messuage and its "crofts or slosures of land, gardians, pastures, feedings," etc., in Aspull, were let to him by Roger Hindley, of Hindley Hall, during the lives of Ralph, Alice and Margery, his children, and the survivors of them. Two years later, this lease was assigned by William to his son Ralph.

William Pemberton married, December 10, 1602, Ann ———, who died December 23, 1642. He died at Aspull, November 26, 1642. Their children, so far as known, were:

Alice Pemberton, d. at Aspull, Jan. 29, 1675. An Alice Pemberton, and six others, were committed to the House of Correction (at Manchester?), for three months in 1664, for attending Quaker worship (Besse's *Suffering*, i., p. 315);

Margery Pemberton, d. in 1670;

RALPH PEMBERTON, b. June 3, 1611, of whom presently;

Ellen Pemberton, m. before Dec. 4, 1674, John Allred; she d. in England, Dec. (22?), 1684; they had issue:

Alice Allred;

Phineas Allred;

John Allred, m. and had issue;

Owen Allred, b. 1674;

Theophilus Allred, b. 1686;

Solomon Allred, b. 1689, m. ——— ———.

"Nothing further is known of these," says Mr. Parke.

RALPH PEMBERTON, son of William and Ann Pemberton, was born in the township of Aspull, parish of Wigan, county Lancaster, England, January 3, 1611, died in Bucks county, Province of Pennsylvania, "in the American Plantations" July 17, 1687. He was a man of considerable property, and seems to have been well thought of, and trusted in Aspull and its neighborhood. In 1673 he was living at Boulton-le-Moors, generally called Bolton, also in parish of Wigan, and from here he removed in 1676 to Radcliffe Bridge, finally going with his son Phineas and the latter's wife and children to Pennsylvania, in 1682, dying there five years later. He was probably a member of Society of Friends; while living at Bolton, he, in 1673-74, rendered an account of money distributed to the poor (Friends?) of Aspull.

Referring to the "Armorial Devices" of the Pembertons, Mr. Parke gives several coats of different families, as mentioned in "Burke's General Armory." He also speaks of a seal used by John Pemberton, on a letter dated Woburn, March 16, 1789, viz: Quarterly, first and fourth, Ar. a chevron vert between three buckets sa. Second and third, Ar. three dragons' heads erect, coupéd. Crest, A dragon's head erect, coupéd. Motto: *Nec temere nec timide*.

Glenn, already quoted, says: "An ancient steel seal in the possession of Henry Pemberton, Esq., of Philadelphia, bears the following arms: Argent, a chevron sable (instead of vert), between three water bougets of the second, hooped and handled or. Crest, A dragon's head coupéd, proper." Glenn mentions a steel seal, but Mr. Pemberton, whom he names, wrote in 1906: "The earliest mention that I have found of their Coat-of-Arms, is on a letter written in 1740, bearing the imprints of seals, some of which (Carnelian and Gold) are in my possession. The Arms are, 'Argent a chevron between three buckets; Sa. hooped, and handled, Or.; Crest, a Dragon's Head, sa. coupéd and langued.' I enclose my book plate

thereof; also an imprint from one of the old seals. In 1864 I met in Quebec the Hon. Henry Pemberton, there residing, and he showed me his Arms, similar to ours, but bearing a motto, which ours never had. In 1864, in the Heralds' Office, London, I saw the Arms of Sir Francis Pemberton, Lord Chief Justice of England. His father had been a merchant, named Ralph Pemberton, from Lancashire; they told me the Arms had been granted some years before to the said Ralph Pemberton. They were, first and fourth, Argent; a chevron between three buckets; Sa. coupé, and handled, Or. Second and third, three dragon-heads, erect sa, coupé and langued, Gu. Crest, a Dragon's Head, as above."

Mr. Pemberton continues: "Notwithstanding the similarity of names, of times, of places, and apparently of social positions, I could never trace any connection. The Pembertons of Boston arrived there in 1638, and appear to be of the same stock, and have the same Arms, except that their Crest is a Boar's head. Some of the works on Heraldry state that the Arms—(buckets, dragons, crest) were granted originally to one of the Pembertons of Pemberton, in the County of Lancashire, in the 12th Century, who was then Mayor of London, for his efficiency in saving the town from one of its dangerous fires. The Family is unquestionably a very old one, and the Epitaph on Sir Francis Pemberton's monument states that he was, 'Generoso, Ex Antiqua Pembertonorum Prosopia in Com. Palat Lancastriae, Oriundo.' The name is derived locally from Anglo-Saxon, and was no doubt originally 'Pen-Berton,'—signifying the Berton, or walled-in-farm-enclosure on the Pen or Hill-top. Euphony and verbal structure has unavoidably changed the N to an M."

Ralph Pemberton married, June 7, 1648, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Seddon, of Warrington; she died September 2, 1655. The Seddon family was an old one in Wigan, and in the neighboring parishes of Leigh and Rochdale, and the Seddons of Seddon Hall were noted non-conformists.

Issue of Ralph and Margaret (Seddon) Pemberton:

Phineas Pemberton, b. Jan. 30, 1650; of whom presently;

Joseph Pemberton, b. April 12, 1652, d. Aug. 3, 1655;

Probably other children who d. inf.

PHINEAS PEMBERTON, son of Ralph and Margaret (Seddon) Pemberton, was born January 30, 1650, in parish of Wigan, and probably in township of Aspull, Lancashire, England, and died on his plantation, called "Bolton," Bucks county, Province of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1702. In 1665, being aged fifteen years, he went to Manchester to live, and in 1672 to Bolton, and lived there until 1682, when with his wife and three children, and his father, Ralph Pemberton, he embarked for Pennsylvania, in the ship, "Submission," from Liverpool, 7mo. 5, and arrived at Choptank, Maryland, 9mo. 2, 1682, thus making the voyage in fifty-eight days from port to port.

A more extended account of this voyage appears later. After landing, Phineas Pemberton and his father-in-law, James Harrison, left their families at the house of William Dickinson, at Choptank, and proceeded by land to their original destination, the "falls of the Delaware," in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Penn had arrived in his province October 24, and Pemberton and Harrison had hoped to find him at New Castle, but when they arrived there, Penn had gone to New York. When they arrived at the present site of Philadelphia, they could not pro-

cure accomodations for their horses, so "spancelled" them and turned them into the woods; the next morning they sought for them in vain, they having wandered so far into the woods that one of them was not found until the following January; after two days searching the men were obliged to proceed up the river in a boat. An uncle of Pemberton's wife, William Yardley, had arrived a few weeks before, and had taken up land at the Falls, where he commenced to build a house. They stopped at Yardley's and Pemberton concluded to settle in the vicinity. In the spring of 1683, Harrison and Pemberton brought their families and household goods from Maryland to Bucks county, Harrison stopping on the way south at Upland, now Chester, to attend the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, to which he had been elected. Until Phineas Pemberton could erect a house in Bucks county, he and his family stayed at the house of Lyonel Brittain, who had arrived in Bucks county, 4mo. (June), 1680. On 11mo. 17, 1683, Phineas Pemberton purchased a tract of 500 acres on the Delaware, opposite Oreclan's (later Biles') Island, and built a house there. It must have been a satisfaction to him after the storms at sea and wanderings by land to have his family at last under his own roof-tree. This plantation he called "Grove Place." He appears, however, at first to have called it "Sapasse" since letters to him from friends in England in 1684 were addressed "Sapasse, Bucks County." It was part of a tract of over 8000 acres of land, purchased by Penn of an old Indian king and had once been a royalty called "Sepessin." (On Peter Lindstrom's map of 1654, in Sharp and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" vol. i., p. 75, the name appears as "Sipaessing Land"). The old burying-ground of the Pemberton family, hereafter referred to, was on this tract. Being desirous of erecting a more comfortable home for his family, Phineas Pemberton finished one in 1687. On the lintel of the door was this inscription:

P.
P. P.
7 D 2 mo. 1687

The initials signifying Phineas and Phebe Pemberton. This lintel is now in the possession of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This house Pemberton moved after his second marriage to another tract of land, five miles distant, and more in the interior. It was taken down in 1802 by his grandson, James Pemberton. In 1687 a great deal of sickness prevailed in the Colony, and Phineas Pemberton lost his father, Ralph Pemberton, and his father-in-law, James Harrison. The father of James also died. Three years later Anne (Heath) Harrison, widow of James died; and in 1696 Phineas lost his wife, Phebe, who died 8mo. 30, 1696, exactly fourteen years after her arrival in Patuxent river, Maryland.

On his estate opposite Biles' Island, Pemberton laid out a burial-ground, ten rods square; walling in two square rods as a family plot, which is still preserved and is one of the oldest burial lots in existence in Bucks county. Four generations of Harrisons and Pembertons lie therein. The original tombstones, small with only initials on them, having almost entirely disappeared (in 1904 only two could be found, much broken, and only one with initials "Ph. P.," very faint), Mr. Henry Pemberton, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Phineas, in 1905 had erected on the lot a large granite slab, with the names engraved on it of all the family known to have been buried there, as follows:

"Agnes, wife of Immanuel Harrison,
 Born 1601, died August 6, 1687"
 "HER SON—JAMES HARRISON
 Born 1628 Died Oct. 6, 1687
 HIS WIFE ANNE HARRISON
 Born Feb. 13, 1623-4 Died March 5, 1689-90
 THEIR CHILD PHOEBE
 WIFE OF PHINEAS PEMBERTON
 Born Apr. 7, 1660 Died Oct. 30, 1696
 RALPH PEMBERTON
 Born Jan. 3, 1610 Died July 17, 1687
 HIS SON PHINEAS PEMBERTON
 Born Jan. 30, 1649-50 Died March 1, 1702
 FIVE OF HIS CHILDREN
 May 11, 1682—JOSEPH—Nov. 1702
 Feb. 3, 1686—SAMUEL—Jan. 23, 1691-2
 Feb. 26, 1689-90—PHOEBE—May 30, 1699
 July 15, 1694—RALPH—Nov. 18, 1694
 April 17, 1686—PHINEAS—JENINGS—1701
 HERE ALSO REST THEIR FRIENDS
 ROGER LONGWORTH, B. 1631 D. Aug. 7, 1687
 LYDIA WHARMSBY, B. 1640 D. Sept. 3, 1696"

Phineas Pemberton, like his father-in-law, Harrison, as well as his own father and other relatives, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was frequently imprisoned and fined for attendance at their worship. The "Annals of the Pemberton Family," before referred to, says of him: "Phineas Pemberton, as he grew up in the innocent life in those days, was visited with religious impressions, to which, as he rendered obedience, he became confirmed in the principles of an upright and holy conversation." "The serious impressions on the mind of Phineas Pemberton, inducing him to refuse compliance with the empty forms of the established church, he became a mark for those in power, and was several times imprisoned in Chester and Lancaster castles, for his attendance of the religious meetings of Friends." "In the 11th month, 1669, Phineas Pemberton and Roger Longworth with some others, were carried before three justices, for holding a meeting at Nehemiah Pool's house, and on the 1st of 2d month, he was imprisoned; remaining nineteen weeks and five days in Lancaster Castle." "But through all these trials and difficulties, by his uprightness and integrity, Phineas became much respected by his friends, and many of his neighbors. He held the office of overseer of the poor at Bolton, and was for many consecutive years a delegate for Friends to Hardshaw Monthly Meeting." It was from this Hardshaw Monthly Meeting that he took his certificate on going to Pennsylvania.

Phineas Pemberton took an active part in the public affairs of the Colony as well as of Bucks county. He was a member of Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1685-87-95-97-99, was a member of Assembly, 1689-94-98 (filling the position of Speaker in the latter year), and in 1700-01.

It was, however, in the affairs of Bucks county, where he lived, that his activity and usefulness were the greatest, and his work of the most value. He was beyond doubt the most prominent man of his time in the county, and the most efficient, as shown by the mass of records he has left behind him in his own handwriting, and by the number of official positions he filled. In addition to filling the office of Clerk of the County Court, he held the position of Deputy Master of Rolls, Deputy Register-General, and Receiver of Proprietary Quit Rents for Bucks county. The records of the county up to the time of his fatal illness are entirely in his handwriting, and are models worthy the imitation of officials of our day. The records

of the different courts left by him are invaluable to the historian, and greatly superior to those of his successors in office in the matter of lucidity and completeness. Many of our historians have noticed and acknowledged this fact, which is apparent to all that have had access to them. Buck, in his "History of Bucks County," referring to records left by Pemberton, says, "they comprise the earliest records of Bucks County offices, and though they have been referred to by different writers, comparatively little has been heretofore published from them. To us they have rendered valuable aid and we must acknowledge our indebtedness for information that could, possibly, from no other source have been obtained."

The original Record of Arrivals in Bucks county, now in the custody of Bucks County Historical Society, but long part of records of Register of Wills' Office, at Doylestown, is also in the handwriting of Phineas Pemberton.

Phineas Pemberton died March 1, 1701-2, at the age of fifty-two years, and was buried in the old graveyard above described. "Poor Phineas" wrote Penn to Logan, on September 9, 1701, "is a dying man and was not at the election, though he crept (as I may say) to Meeting yesterday. I am grieved at it; for he has not his fellow, and without him this is a poor country indeed." Again in a letter from London to Logan in 1702, Penn writes, "I mourn for poor Phineas Pemberton, the ablest as well as one of the best men in the Province. My dear love to his widow and sons and daughters." Samuel Carpenter in a letter to Penn, quoted in J. Pemberton Parke's ms., writes, "Phineas Pemberton died the 1st month last and will be greatly missed, having left few or none in these parts or adjacent like him for wisdom, integrity and general service, and he was a true friend to thee and the government. It is a matter of sorrow when I call to mind and consider that the best of our men are taken away, and how many are gone and how few to supply their places."

Logan wrote to Penn, 3mo. 7, 1702: "That pillar of Bucks County, Phineas Pemberton, worn away with his long-afflicting distemper, was removed about the 5th of 1st month last. Hearing he was past hopes, I went to visit him the day before he departed. He was sensible and comfortable to the last, and inquiring solicitously about thy affairs and the parliament; gave his last offering, his dear love, to thee and thine, and particularly recommended the care of his estate to me in thy behalf, desiring that his services in collecting the rents with Samuel Jennings might be considered in his own, otherwise he should be wronged; and that his attendance at Newcastle Assembly, when his plantation and business so much suffered by it, might according to thy promise, be paid, with his overplus in Warminster, which he said was but little, and not valuable. I was with him when he departed and coming to Philadelphia that day, returned to his burial. He lies interred in his plantation on the river, with the rest of his relations. His daughter, they say, is to be married to Jeremiah Langhorne." This last sentence is doubtless what led Gen. Davis to say, in his "History of Bucks County," (First Edition, p. 86) that one of Pemberton's daughters married Jeremiah Langhorne (afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province) but the marriage did not take place. On the same page Davis says, "No doubt the Pemberton's lived on the fat of the land. His daughter Abigail wrote him in 1697, that she had saved twelve barrels of cider for the family; and in their letters frequent mention is made of meat and drink." "He lived in good style and had a 'side-

board' in his house. He owned land in several townships in Bucks." He left a considerable estate; one part of it was "Grove Place," which was afterwards sold to Willoughby Warder, another was the plantation of 354 acres on which he last resided and which was left to his son Israel, who named the two divisions of it "Bolton" and "Wigan," in remembrance of the country of his father; about forty acres in Bristol township, and eight hundred acres in Wrightstown township; also a lot on High street, Philadelphia. Of course much of this land was his wife's heritage from her father, James Harrison.

Phineas Pemberton married (first) January 1, 1676-7, at the house of John Haydock, in Coppull, near Standish, Lancashire, under the care of Hardshaw Monthly Meeting of Friends, Phoebe, daughter of James and Anne (Heath) Harrison, of Stiall-Green, Cheshire, England. James Harrison was a son of Immanuel Harrison, who died August 8, 1658. Immanuel Harrison and Agnes his wife had issue, as follows:

Anne Harrison;

JAMES HARRISON, b. 1628, d. Oct. 6, 1687; m. March 5, 1655-6, Anne Heath; of whom presently;

Robert Harrison;

Mary Harrison, m. Joseph Endon, and had issue:

Mary Endon, m. John Clark;

Margaret Endon, m. John Walker.

Perhaps others, now unknown. Some accounts have added a Jane, m. William Yardley, on the strength of Phineas Pemberton's calling Yardley "uncle," but Yardley's wife was Jane Heath, which explains the relationship.

JAMES HARRISON, son of Immanuel and Agnes, became an eminent minister in the Society of Friends and suffered much persecution for his faith. In 1660 he and several others were imprisoned in Burgas-gate prison, Shrewsbury, for nearly two months; he and his friends, among whom was his brother-in-law, William Yardley, were released from this place in consequence of a royal proclamation, dated at Whitehall, May 11, 1661; in 1663 he was imprisoned in the county gaol of Worcester; in 1664-65-66, in Chester Castle. Among other persecutions of Harrison related in Besse's "Sufferings of Friends," Lancashire Chapter, is the following in 1679: "On the 9th of November, as James Harrison was preaching at a Meeting in his own House, the Constables came and pluked him away. They caused him to be fined and by a Warrant from Thomas Laver and John Kenyon Justices, made a Seizure of Leather and other Goods to the Value of £10 19s. Phineas Pemberton, for himself and wife being at said Meeting, had Goods taken from him to the value of £4 15s. 4d." At this time he lived at Stiall-Green, in Cheshire. In 1655 he had travelled in the service of the Gospel, in the north of England, one of his earliest religious services.

From several evidences and allusions, it appears that Phineas Pemberton wrote a narrative, describing the early sufferings of James Harrison and his wife, and of himself also, in England, on account of their religious principles; and of their subsequent migration to this country to seek an asylum from persecution. James Pemberton once had this book in his possession, but having lent it to some person whom he could not recollect, it was lost. His brother John had, however, made some extracts from it previously. The letters following were written while James Harrison was confined in Chester Castle; one is:

"Most dear, and right dearly beloved wife, whom I love in the Lord our Saviour, Jesus Christ, for thy reverent, courteous behaviour in gesture and words towards me and the Lord, whom we serve. Thy words are penetrating words and have entered my heart with impressions that can never be blotted out; and thus, with a real acknowledgement of thy spiritual and lively testimony that breaks and tenders my heart, I rest thy very loving husband.

JAMES HARRISON.

Castle of Chester, 26th of 8th mo. 1666."

The other :

"J. H. Dear Love,—I had a great desire to come to see thee, with my little child, if it were the will of the Lord; but as yet I see little way made; but this I believe, that neither death nor life, nor any other thing, shall be able to separate us; so, dear heart, farewell. Let us hear from thee as often as thou can.

ANNE HARRISON."

In 1668 James Harrison removed out of Cheshire, and probably lived somewhere in the neighborhood of Phineas Pemberton, at Bolton or Manchester. When William Penn received his grant of Pennsylvania in 1681, his intentions of founding a colony there were often made the subject of conversation among the persecuted Friends, the attention of their minds directed to a spot where they might seek an asylum for the security of their civil and religious privileges. In a letter from James Harrison to Roger Longworth, dated 8mo. 4, 1681, is the following hint given by him of these views: "I am about to bargain for my house in case I should go with William Penn." And he expressed a wish that Eleanor Lowe, a valued minister of the Society of Friends, might purchase it, that it might be "preserved for the Lord's service," having been frequently used for a place of Friends' worship, "for I do not question but our testimony will be of force, when we are gone."

This prospect of removing to Pennsylvania gradually grew brighter in their view, till at length resolutions were taken accordingly. Harrison was with Penn, and the latter made the former his agent in England for the sale of his American lands. In 1682 James Harrison, his son-in-law, Phineas Pemberton, and some others chartered the ship, "Submission," and sailed for Pennsylvania, September 5, of that year. The passengers in this ship were fifty-two persons, among whom were Ralph Pemberton, aged seventy-two; Phineas Pemberton, his son, aged thirty-three; Phebe the latter's wife, aged twenty-three; Abigail and Joseph, their infant children; Agnes Harrison, aged eighty-one years; James Harrison, her son, aged fifty-seven; Anne, his wife, aged fifty-eight; Robert Bond, aged sixteen; Lydia Wharmsby aged forty-two; Randall Blackshaw, and Alice his wife, with their four children; Dr. Thomas Wynne's wife, and her two daughters, Jane and Margery Maud; James Clayton, Jane his wife, and six children. Lydia Wharmsby, above mentioned, had long lived in the capacity of housekeeper in James Harrison's family; and being much attached to them determined to remove with them to the new country. Robert Bond was a youth whom his father had confided to the protection and tuition of James Harrison. According to the original terms between the passengers and the master of the "Submission," they were to have been transported to the "Delaware river, or elsewhere in Pennsylvania, to the best

convenience of freighters." But through fraud on the master's part, as it is claimed, or perhaps on account of a severe storm which they are known to have encountered, they sailed up Chesapeake bay, arrived in the Patuxent river, on 8mo. (October) 30, 1682, and disembarked at Choptank, Maryland, on 9mo. 2, and James Harrison and Phineas Pemberton proceeded thence to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as detailed above, in the account of Phineas Pemberton. Here James Harrison had laid out a large part of the 5000 acres of land that he had bought of William Penn, most of it immediately adjoining the latter's Manor of Pennsbury. In the county, and in the affairs of the Colony at large, Harrison at once took place as a leader, still continuing to act as Penn's land agent until his death. He was a member of first Provincial Council that met in Philadelphia, tenth day of first Month, 1682-3. In the same year he was a member of the committee to draw up the charter of the colony. In 1685 he was appointed by Penn as Chief Justice of Supreme Court of the Province, but declined to serve. The following year, however, he accepted the position of Associate Justice of the same Court. On April 6, 1685, he was commissioned a Justice of Bucks County Court, and probably still acted as such after his appointment to the Supreme Bench. Proud, the historian, says of him: "He was one of the Proprietor's first Commissioners of Property, was divers years in great esteem with him, and his agent at Pennsbury, being a man of good education and a preacher among the Quakers." Among the Penn mss. "Domestic Letters," in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there are many original letters from Penn to Harrison, some of them written before Penn left England. Many of these letters from Penn are interesting in that they contain reference to matters current in the earliest days of the colony, and also occasionally give a picture of political life in England. Gen. Davis in "History of Bucks County," (p. 86) says: "James Harrison was much esteemed by William Penn, who placed great reliance on him. Before leaving England Penn sold him five thousand acres of land, which he afterwards located in Falls, Upper Makefield, Newtown, and Wrightstown." * * * "In 1685 (1686) he was made one of three provincial judges, who made their circuit in boats rowed by a boatman paid by the province." * * * "Harrison's certificate from Hartshaw Monthly Meeting, gives him an exalted character, and his wife is called 'a mother in Israel.'" He died October 6, 1687, during the time of great sickness in the county, mentioned above. "James Harrison being also seized with the prevailing disorder, sunk under it, and departed this life on the 6th of the 8th month. He also was an example of patience under suffering, even to the last, and died in a state of calmness and Christian composure. He was a firm and strenuous advocate for civil and religious liberty, having suffered much in his native land for the cause of truth, and his character stood high for integrity and religious usefulness. The commissions he received from the Governor, his friend, William Penn, show the confidence placed in his talents and uprightness of conduct; and many letters from the latter, giving minute directions concerning the management of the estate at Pennsbury, are yet preserved among the papers of the family. A memorial concerning him is also found in the printed collection of memorials concerning deceased Friends, published by the Society in 1787, written by William Yardley and Phineas Pemberton."

James Harrison married, 1mo. (March) 5, 1655-6, Anne Heath, born February 13, 1624, died March 5, 1690. Some account of her by her son-in-law, Phineas

Pemberton, has been given above. Her sister, Margery Heath, married Thomas Janney, of Stiall-Green, Cheshire, a minister of Friends, who also removed to Pennsylvania, where he became a Provincial Councillor, and a large landowner in Bucks county. And it seems more probable that William Yardley's wife was another sister, Jane Heath, rather than James Harrison's sister Jane, a supposition mentioned above.

James and Anne (Heath) Harrison had issue:

Phoebe Harrison, b. April 7, 1660, d. Oct. 30, 1696; m. Jan. 1, 1677, Phineas Pemberton;
Joseph Harrison, b. June 20, 1662, d. an infant, before 1665;
Other children of James and Anne (Heath) Harrison died in childhood.

Phineas Pemberton (second), May 18, 1699, at Falls Monthly Meeting, Alice Hodgson, "of Burlington, in the Province of West Jersey, spinster, daughter of Robert Hodgson, late of Rhode Island, deceased." They had no issue. Their marriage certificate is now in possession of Henry Pemberton, of Philadelphia, one of the descendants of Phineas by his first wife. Alice (Hodgson) Pemberton married (second) in 1704, Thomas Bradford, being also his second wife, and they had issue. She died August 28, 1711. Thomas Bradford was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, October 2, 1705.

Issue of Phineas and Phoebe (Harrison) Pemberton:

Ann Pemberton, b. Oct. 22, 1677, d. July 3, 1682; she was buried at Langtree, about eleven miles southwest of Bolton, England;

Abigail Pemberton, b. June 14, 1680, d. Nov. 2, 1750, bur. Nov. 4, in Abington Meeting Burying Ground; m. Nov. 14, 1704, Stephen Jenkins, of Abington twp., Phila., now Montgomery co., Pa., b. in Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, d. Sept. 14, 1761, buried in Abington Friends' Burying Ground; he was a son of William Jenkins and Elizabeth Griffith, his wife, who came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and settled in Haverford twp., Chester co., about 1686. William Jenkins was an active and influential member of the Society of Friends, and had suffered persecution in his native country. He was a member of Assembly from Chester co., 1690-95, and was commissioned a Justice of the Chester County Court, 1691-92. In 1697 he moved to Abington twp., where he purchased 400 acres of land, including the present site of Jenkintown, named in honor of the family. He had purchased 1000 acres of land of William Penn in 1681, before leaving Wales. He d. June 7, 1712, aged about 54 years, leaving a son Stephen, above named, and Margaret, wife of Thomas Paschall. Stephen Jenkins inherited his father's lands at Abington and continued to reside there until his death in 1761. He was an active and prominent member of Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Stephen and Abigail (Pemberton) Jenkins had issue:

William Jenkins, b. 8mo. 16, 1705; m. Lydia Roberts;

Phineas Jenkins, b. 8mo. 16, 1707, d. 1791; m. (first) Isabel Mather; (second)

Mary Roberts; his dau. Sarah, born 7mo. 6, 1731, m. in 1753, John Brock, son of Richard Brock, whose mother Elizabeth, wife of John Brock, of Falls, Bucks co., is thought to have been a sister to Anne (Heath) Harrison;

Phoebe Jenkins, b. 6mo. 14, 1709, d. y.;

Sarah Jenkins, b. 1mo. 19, 1711; m. Isaac Tyson;

Abigail Jenkins, b. 11mo. 9, 1712; m. ——— Hugh;

Stephen Jenkins, b. 11mo. 14, 1714; removed to Phila., 1740;

Charles Jenkins.

Joseph Pemberton, b. May 11, 1682, d. Nov., 1702;

ISRAEL PEMBERTON, b. Feb. 20, 1684; of whom presently;

Samuel Pemberton, b. Feb. 3, 1686, d. Jan. 23, 1692;

Phoebe Pemberton, b. Feb. 26, 1689, d. May 30, 1698;

Priscilla Pemberton, b. April 23, 1692, d. April 29, 1771; m. 1709, Isaac Waterman, of Abington twp., Phila. co., who d. Jan. 16, 1748-9, aged 67 years and 8 months. They had issue:

Humphrey Waterman, b. 6mo. 2, 1710; m. Hannah Thomas;

Margaret Waterman, b. 6mo. 29, 1719; m. Patrick McGarrigal, or Megargee;

Rachel Waterman, b. 8mo. 8, 1722; m. Alberic Bird; see below;

John Waterman, b. 4mo. 5, 1725; m. Hannah Bettle;

Priscilla Waterman, b. 10mo. 25, 1728; m. Evan Evans.

Ralph Pemberton, b. Sept. 20, 1694, d. Nov. 18, 1694;

Phineas Jennings Pemberton, b. April 17, 1696; while he was an infant his mother was very ill and he was taken to nurse by one of her friends, wife of Samuel Jennings, sometime Deputy-Governor of New Jersey, on which account he was given the middle name of Jennings, middle names being unusual at that time. He is said to have died in 1701.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON, only surviving son of Phineas and Phoebe (Harrison) Pemberton, born at the newly erected mansion at "Grove Place," Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1684-5, was carefully educated and trained in his childhood by his pious parents. Part of his elementary education was obtained in Philadelphia, but in 1698, he had a serious difference with his schoolmaster, Pastorius, and his father took him back to Bucks county.

When a young man Israel Pemberton removed from Bucks county to Philadelphia, where he entered the counting house of his father's friend, Samuel Carpenter, and he later became one of the wealthiest and best known merchants of the city. He was elected to the Common Council of the city, October 7, 1718; Alderman, October 4, 1720, and these offices being then of life tenure, probably served until his death in 1754. He was at least an Alderman, October 2, 1722, and October 2, 1733. He was one of the city's two members of Provincial Assembly twenty years, nineteen of them being consecutive, his first term beginning in 1718, when he succeeded Richard Hill, who for several years held that position. He, however, served but a single session at this time, and was not again elected until thirteen years later, in 1731, when he was returned together with Dr. John Kersley, and was returned annually thereafter until the session of 1749-50, when his public service closed. He occupied a position of great importance in the affairs of the Society of Friends; was largely employed in looking after its property, in supervising its schools, and in adjusting differences between its members. An account of him in "The Friend," xxxi., 141, says in part: "When he reached maturity, he entered into business for himself, and, having an excellent talent for mercantile pursuits and being industrious in his habits, he soon was as extensively engaged in trade as was desirable. In the year 1708 he visited Barbadoes and other West India Islands for purposes of traffic, and doubtless to enter into business arrangements with men of standing there, as consignees or factors. On this occasion, although expecting to be absent from Philadelphia but a few months, he thought it right to take a certificate of membership with him, which says: 'He hath been of a good conversation from his childhood, having been brought up amongst us, and is well beloved for his innocent life and good behaviour in the Truth. We desire his growth and preservation therein to the end of his days, that the same may be the portion of God's People everywhere, is our sincere and hearty prayer.'

"The honorable business habits of Israel Pemberton, and his sterling integrity won him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens generally. This was manifested in the public offices placed upon him. * * * He was much employed in the church, in looking after its property, in watching over the interest of the schools under its care, in treating with those who had violated its discipline, and in

composing and ending differences which, from the clashing of pecuniary interests, sometimes arose amongst its members. He appears to have been peculiarly gifted as a clerk, and held that office in several meetings for discipline, for many years. He was an overseer by appointment of the meeting, and in 1729, an elder and filled that station with honesty, firmness and love to the close of his earthly existence."

From the "Annals of the Pemberton Family," we get some information supplemental to that in "The Friend." On his trip to Jamaica, in 1708, "he became acquainted with John Fothergill and William Armistead, who were travelling on the island in the service of Truth," and also that it was at the funeral of the wife of Richard Hockley, in the Baptist burial-ground, in Second street, that he was seized with the apoplectic fit, "which notwithstanding the prompt application of medical aid, soon terminated his valuable life."

In July, 1718, we find Israel Pemberton spoken of as "of the Northern Liberties," soon after his city residence was situated at the southwest corner of Front and Market streets; in the middle of the life and bustle of the city. He remained in that house, which afterwards became the London Coffee House, until 1745, when he purchased the mansion at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, known as "Clarke Hall." This property was bounded on the west by house and grounds of William Hudson. A lot on the south, extending westward, later purchased by Israel Pemberton, gave an outlet on the passage afterward known as Whalebone, or Hudson's Alley. There was space sufficient in the grounds appurtenant to the mansion to render it exceedingly attractive. The ground rose gently from Dock creek toward Chestnut street in a succession of terraces or platforms, which allowed a full view of the gardens, upon which care and attention were spent. Graydon in his "Memoirs" thus describes their condition about the year 1767: "Israel Pemberton's garden was laid out in the old-fashioned style of uniformity, with walks and alleys nodding to their brothers, and decorated with a number of evergreens carefully clipped into pyramidal and conical forms. Here the amenity of the view usually detained me for a few minutes; thence turning into Chestnut Street corner to the left, and passing a row of dingy two-story houses, I came to the whalebones which gave name to the alley at the corner of which they stood."

During Israel Pemberton's occupancy of "Clarke Hall" it was the general resort of Friends from Europe, and indeed of all strangers of note. We are told that "the mansion was large and was the scene of a hospitality not often surpassed in the Province." Under Israel Pemberton's will this house became the property of his son John.

As became a gentleman of means and position in society of that day, Israel Pemberton had his country house. In February, 1738, he bought of Thomas Masters, seventy acres of land, just south of the angle of Twenty-third and South streets and Gray's Ferry Road. Here he built a mansion house before 1751, which he called "Evergreen." By his will Israel Pemberton devised "Evergreens" to his son James.

Israel Pemberton married, April 12, 1710, Rachel, born 1691, died February 24, 1765, daughter of Charles Read, merchant, of Philadelphia, by his second wife, Amy (Child) Stanton (whom he had married in 1690). Her younger sister, Sarah Read, became the wife of James Logan, William Penn's confidential

friend and adviser. Israel Pemberton is mentioned in "The Courtship of Hannah Logan," where he is called "uncle." Rachel Pemberton's half-brother, Charles Read, was Sheriff and Mayor of Philadelphia, Judge of the Admiralty, and Provincial Councillor. Her father, Charles Read, was a member of the Church of England in later life (though married at Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county), but was much respected by the Quakers. He was an Alderman of the city in 1701, and a representative in Provincial Assembly in 1704. He died about 1705. The "Friend", vol. xxxii., p. 156, has a sketch of Rachel (Read) Pemberton, which is in part, as follows:

"RACHEL PEMBERTON.

"Rachel Read was born at Burlington, West Jersey, in the year 1691. She was a daughter of Charles Read one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania under the grant to William Penn. About the eighteenth year of her age she was married to our worthy friend, Israel Pemberton. * * * After his death she continued her house open for the reception of Friends near and from remote parts, as it had been in her husband's time, particularly for the entertainment of those who came from Europe on religious visits to America, with whom she was often dipt into much feeling sympathy under their weighty travail and exercise. * * *"

The death of Israel Pemberton took place January 18 (or 19), 1754, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His wife departed this life February 24, 1765, aged about seventy-four years. There is an obituary notice of him in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of January 22, 1754, and one of her in the same paper for February 28, 1765.

Issue of Israel and Rachel (Read) Pemberton:

Sarah Pemberton, b. Dec. 13, 1711, d. Aug. 23, 1712;
 Phineas Pemberton, b. Aug. 23, 1713, d. May 23, 1714;
 ISRAEL PEMBERTON, JR., b. May 10, 1715; of whom presently;
 Charles Pemberton, b. Oct. 23, 1716, d. March 23, 1720;
 Mary Pemberton, b. Dec. 1, 1717, d. Feb. 27, 1731;
 Phineas Pemberton, b. Dec. 4, 1719, d. Jan. 1, 1725;
 Rachel Pemberton, b. Aug. 29, 1721, d. Dec. 11, 1721;
 JAMES PEMBERTON, b. Aug. 26, 1723, of whom later;
 JOHN PEMBERTON, b. Nov. 25, 1727, of whom later;
 Charles Pemberton, b. July 4, 1729, d. May 21, 1748.

Although the family might have seemed likely to become extensive in descendants, yet in 1812 it was reduced to one male representative.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON, JR., son of Israel and Rachel (Read) Pemberton, was born May 10, 1715. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father and attained a large measure of success. He also became very active and conspicuous in the councils of the Friends, to such a degree indeed, that he became known by the nickname of "The King of the Quakers." He stood in the van with those of that faith who battled with the Proprietaries (no longer so tender toward Quaker interests as the Founder), as represented by the several governors of his day. As a result of his criticisms of Gov. George Thomas, the latter had him arrested February 23, 1739-40, but obtaining a writ of habeus corpus, he was released on bail. This difficulty arose from a controversy respecting a proposed alteration in the charter of the city of Philadelphia, concerning the imposition of taxes.

Throughout his life Israel Pemberton, Jr., was a staunch friend of the Indian. He was one of the six signers of a vigorous address presented to Gov. Robert

Hunter Morris and the Provincial Council, April 12, 1756, protesting against a declaration of war against the Delawares, which, however, was issued two days later.

In the same year, 1756, Pemberton was one of the principal promoters in the formation of "The Friendly Association for Preserving Peace with the Indians," which was established and almost entirely supported by the Quakers. Later in the same year, he was largely responsible for bringing about the famous conference at Easton, which resulted in a treaty of peace, whereby the difficulties with the Indians were adjusted and further bloodshed averted. He was also a founder of the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific measures." By reason of his prominence in all matters affecting the welfare of the red men he was sometimes designated as "King Wampum."

At the breaking out of the Revolution, like most of the conspicuous and influential Quakers, he took as strong a stand against precipitating the impending struggle, and because of his vigorous efforts to prevent hostilities he was treated as a Tory, and, without trial, was imprisoned in 1777, and finally exiled to Virginia, together with his two brothers and a score of prominent Quakers, where he was compelled to remain for a period of eight months.

Israel Pemberton, Jr., succeeded his father in the Assembly immediately upon the latter's withdrawal, being elected from the county of Philadelphia in 1750, but he was not disposed to continue in that body. His influence in Pennsylvania was very great, but it was exercised in moulding the policy of the Quaker party outside of the Assembly. He gave great attention and constant activity to the councils of the Society of Friends, wherein he very frequently found himself arrayed against the proprietary policy. The Quaker party and the anti-proprietary party were not identical, but their interests and policies so often lay in the same direction as not to interfere with Pemberton being a leader in both.

Israel Pemberton, Jr., died in Philadelphia, April 22, 1779. He married, March 30, 1737, Sarah, born 1714, died July 31, 1746, daughter of Joseph Kirkbride, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, one of the most prominent men of the Province of New Jersey, Kings' Councillor, Assemblyman, Justice of the Courts, etc. Her father, Joseph Kirkbride, a prominent figure in the Colonial history of Pennsylvania in the first half century after its founding, was three times married, his first wife being Phebe, daughter of Randall Blackshaw, who was the ancestor of later generations of the Pemberton family as shown later.

Israel Pemberton married (second) December 10, 1747, Mary (Stanbury) Jordan, widow of Robert Jordan, and of Capt. Richard Hill, and daughter of Nathan and Mary (Ewer) Stanbury, early members of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. She was the Mary Pemberton whose coach Gen. Howe seized and appropriated to his own use during the British occupancy of Philadelphia in 1777. She died October 25, 1778.

Issue of Israel Pemberton, Jr., and his first wife, Sarah Kirkbride:

Mary Pemberton, b. Oct. 17, 1738; m. Samuel Pleasants, and through her dau. Sarah Pleasants, was the ancestress of a branch of the Fox family of Phila., as well as of the Em lens of Phila., as shown by accounts of these respective families, in these volumes;

Rachel Pemberton, b. April, 1740, d. June 21, 1753;

Sarah Pemberton, b. July 9, 1741; m. Samuel Rhoads;

Israel Pemberton, b. 1743, d. Aug. 30, 1764;

Phineas Pemberton, b. 1744, d. 1746;

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, b. 1745; m. Ann Galloway; of whom presently;

Jane Pemberton, b. July 17, 1746, d. Aug. 23, 1747.

Issue of Israel Pemberton, Jr., by his second wife, Mary (Stanbury) Jordan:

Charles Pemberton, b. Oct. 9, 1748, d. April 8, 1772; m. March 8, 1770, Esther House, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth, and had issue, one child:

Mary C. Pemberton, b. March 25, 1771, d. July 2, 1801; became the first wife of Hon. George Fox, of "Champlot," a brother to Samuel Mickle Fox, who married her cousin, Sarah Pleasants. She had issue, three children, only one of whom, Elizabeth Mary Pemberton Fox, m., she becoming the wife of John Roberts Tunis, and the ancestress of the Tunis family of Phila., an account of which is given in these volumes.

JAMES PEMBERTON, another son of Israel Pemberton, the elder, by his wife, Rachel Read, born in Philadelphia, August 26, 1723, was educated at Friends School in Philadelphia; travelled to the Carolinas in 1745; visited Europe in 1748, and travelled much through England. Like his brother, Israel, Jr., he was largely and successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, and like him also displayed an active interest in the welfare of the Indians. He was likewise friendly to the negroes in slavery, and was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, of which he became President in 1790, upon the death of Dr. Franklin. He was a member of the Assembly in 1756, when Gov. Morris published his proclamation of war against the Delaware Indians, whereupon, June 10, 1756, he resigned his seat because of his antagonism, as a matter of conscience, to war measures. He was also a founder of Pennsylvania Hospital and was a manager from 1758 to 1780, and secretary from 1759 to 1772.

In 1757 he published "An Apology for the People called Quakers, containing some Reasons for their not complying with Human Injunctions and Institutions in Matters relative to the Worship of God." Like his elder brother, James Pemberton, he vigorously opposed the popular movements aimed at armed opposition to the British government, and he, too, was banished to Virginia, in 1777, for his religious convictions and opposition to war measures.

James Pemberton's town house was on Second street, adjoining the residence at the northwest corner of Second street and Lodge alley, afterwards Gothic street, erected by William Logan, son of Secretary James Logan, between 1750 and 1760. His country seat was "The Plantation," originally the property of Chief Justice John Kinsey, purchased by James Pemberton at sheriff's sale in 1758. It remained in the family only during the purchaser's lifetime, being sold by his executors in 1809, and since 1826 has been the site of the United States Naval Asylum, on the east bank of the Schuylkill. He also inherited from his father "The Evergreens," the country seat of the latter, on the opposite side of Gray's Ferry road.

During the winter of 1777-8, while James Pemberton was an exile in Virginia, and the British were in possession of Philadelphia, Mrs. Pemberton was in charge of the "Plantation." As was the case generally with all the property within the zone of occupancy, the Pemberton estate suffered severely at the hands of the soldiers, who became so destructive, that Mrs. Pemberton was compelled to appeal to Lord Howe, to wit:

"Esteemed Friend, I am extremely concerned that I am once more obliged to Trouble Gen'l. Howe with any affair of mine, when his own important engagements no doubt engross his time and thoughts; but by the cruel Banishment of my Husband his business necessarily devolves upon me, and being possessed of two small farms near the city, on one of which there is a small piece of wood, Intended for Firing for myself and children, with a few of the Inhabitants, some of whom are not able to pay for it, but have constantly partook of My Beloved Husband's bounty, by supplying them in the Winter season with a small quantity, which I shall be rendered incapable of doing, as the soldiers are taking it away, and say they do it by permission of the General's Secretary. * * * The General's kind interposition in this matter will Greatly oblige.

THY ASSURED FRIEND."

Later, February 14, 1778, Mrs. Pemberton found occasion to write to a certain British officer, one Lord Murray, as follows:

"I was yesterday informed that a certain officer of the Guard who passes by the name or style of Lord Murray, being stationed at my Husband's Plantation near Scuykill, did there behave himself in an ungentlemanly manner by abusing part of the effects on said place, and also breaking open the doors of that part of the house occupied by my tenants, and treating the family with barbarous and unbecoming behaviour, very unworthy of a British nobleman and officer, after being previously shown Gen'l. Howe's protection posted up in the house, at which sight he used several expressions highly insulting and derogatory to the General's honour. I take this method of informing the said Lord Murray, that if he dont think proper to make some suitable acknowledgements, I shall immediately enter A complaint at Headquarters.

Phoebe Pemberton."

James Pemberton, long after the Revolution, cherished the costume of his fathers, and Watson says of him: "He was almost the last of the race of cocked hats, and certainly one of the very best illustrations of bygone times and primitive men."

James Pemberton married (first) October 15, 1751, Hannah, daughter of Mor-decai and Hannah (Fishbourne) Lloyd, born April 17, 1734, died April 17, 1764; (second) March 22, 1768, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Burlington, New Jersey, who died November 28, 1770; (third) July 12, 1775, Mrs. Phoebe (Lewis) Morton, widow of Samuel Morton, and daughter of Robert and Mary Lewis. She was born March 11, 1738, died August 22, 1812.

Issue of James and Hannah (Lloyd) Pemberton:

Phineas Pemberton, b. Feb. 4, 1753, d. May 20, 1778, unm.;

Rachel Pemberton, b. Feb. 4, 1754; m. April 13, 1775, Thomas Parke, M. D., son of Thomas and Jane (Edge) Parke, b. Aug. 6, 1749, d. Jan. 9, 1835; he was an eminent physician, having, after graduating from the College of Philadelphia in 1770, spent two years in the leading hospitals of London and Edinburgh. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, president of the College of Physicians, a director of the Philadelphia Library, and from 1777 to 1823, a period of nearly half a century, a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital;

Hannah Pemberton, b. Oct. 27, 1755, d. Sept. 4, 1788; m. Oct. 14, 1784, Robert Morton, son of her father's third wife, Phoebe Lewis, by her first husband, Samuel Morton. He was b. in 1760, d. Aug. 17, 1786, without issue; Hannah (Pemberton) Morton was a girl of keen intellect, and possessed no meager literary genius. While on a visit, during the Revolution, and before her marriage, to "Bolton Farm," a part of the original Phineas Pemberton tract, in Bristol twp., Bucks co., now the property of a descendant, Effingham B. Morris, President of the Girard Trust Company, she wrote some verses to her sister Sarah, from which the following lines are extracted:

"The muse inspires, from Bolton Farm I write,
 "Whose varied prospects please th' admiring sight.
 "There, at a distance on rising ground,
 "Stands beauteous Clifton, with each charm around;
 "Here Roxborough Manor, elegantly gay,
 "With smiling neatness, owns the master's sway;
 "Whose plenteous gardens, rich with fruits, appear;
 "The peach, all luscious and delightful pear;
 "The cantaloupe, with yellow verdure shines;

"And cooling Melons deck the circling vines;
 "Oft have I here some pleasing moments past,
 "And shared with pleasure in the sweet repeat."

Sarah Pemberton, b. Nov. 14, 1756, d. July 24, 1819; unm.;

James Pemberton, b. Feb. 27, 1758, d. June 17, 1758;

Mary Pemberton, b. March 12, 1759, d. Oct. 11, 1765.

Issue of James and Sarah (Smith) Pemberton:

Mary Smith Pemberton, b. Nov. 19, 1770, d. 1808; m. May 13, 1790, Anthony Morris, son of Capt. Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, and great-great-grandson of Anthony Morris, second Mayor of Phila. under the charter of 1701. Anthony Morris, the husband of Mary Smith Pemberton, was b. Feb. 10, 1766, d. Nov. 3, 1860; he established himself in business as a merchant in Phila., and in the meantime, July 27, 1787, was admitted to the Phila. bar. He was elected to the State Senate at an early age, and in 1793, succeeded Samuel Powell as Speaker, being the third to fill that position, under the constitution of 1790; from 1813 to 1815 he was United States Minister to Spain.

Anthony and Mary Smith (Pemberton) Morris had four children, three of whom married, two daughters, and a son, James Pemberton Morris. Phineas Pemberton Morris, an able lawyer, who d. March 1, 1888, was a son of the latter.

JOHN PEMBERTON, third surviving son of Israel and Rachel (Read) Pemberton, born in Philadelphia, November 25 (or 27), 1727, like his brothers engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city, and attained a large degree of success. He was also a conspicuous Quaker, rather more so, indeed, than either of his brothers. John Pemberton devoted much of his life to religious work, largely abroad. He made three voyages to Europe, in 1750-82-94, spending several years in Great Britain, Holland and Germany, preaching and proselyting in those countries. He published numerous journals and accounts of his travels and services in foreign lands, mainly in the "Friends' Miscellany."

In 1783, while returning from England in the ship "Apollo," Dr. Benjamin Barton, the eminent naturalist, was a fellow passenger, and has left us a very interesting account of a series of conversations with John Pemberton on ship-board, in which the latter furnished much valuable information concerning old Philadelphia and old Philadelphians.

In 1777, John Pemberton, being, like his brothers, a non-combatant, and open in his opposition to the belligerent position taken by the popular party in Philadelphia, was subjected to arrest, imprisonment and exile with his two brothers and other leading Quakers. His journal containing an account of his experiences during the exile in Virginia is extant. Sabine, in his "Loyalists of the American Revolution," says of John Pemberton, "His offense was the publication of a seditious paper in behalf of certain persons in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which attracted the attention of Congress."

John Pemberton married Hannah Zane, but had no issue. He died January 31, 1795, at Pymont, Westphalia, Germany, during his last religious journey abroad. He left, we are told, a large estate, much of which he gave by his will to several charitable, benevolent and religious organizations, with which he had been associated, and for the purpose of aiding in the formation of like organizations. Under the will of his father, John Pemberton inherited "Clarke Hall," and he made it his residence during his lifetime; his widow continuing to live there some time after his death. The mansion, however, was much larger than was necessary for her accommodation, and she withdrew to the western portion, and the eastern

portion was rented to the United States Treasury Department, and was occupied in 1795-96 by Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, and his staff. It remained in that tenancy until the removal of the Federal government to the city of Washington.

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, son of Israel Pemberton, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Kirkbride, born in 1745, married, June 2, 1767, Ann, daughter of Joseph and Ann Galloway, of West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland; granddaughter of Samuel and Anne (Webb) Galloway, of the same place; and great-granddaughter of Richard Galloway, who was in America about 1650. She was a cousin of Joseph Galloway, the famous Bucks county Loyalist of the Revolutionist.

Though both Joseph Pemberton and his wife came of strict Quaker families, they appear to have renounced the plain dress of their ancestors, as attested by two handsome oil paintings of them now in possession of their grandson, Henry Pemberton, which show them attired in the height of the mode of their day. It was in their time, too, that the name of Pemberton first appeared on the list of the Philadelphia Dancing Assemblies.

Issue of Joseph and Ann (Galloway) Pemberton:

Sarah Pemberton, b. July 23, 1769, d. April 11, 1797, unm.;
Ann Pemberton, b. Aug. 27, 1770, d. May 12, 1841, unm.;
Israel Pemberton, b. Nov. 16, 1771, d. Nov. 29, 1784;
Joseph Pemberton, b. Feb. 1, 1774, d. April 3, 1809, unm.;
Charles Pemberton, b. Feb. 2, 1776, d. Jan. 29, 1788;
Mary Pemberton, b. July 8, 1778, d. April 7, 1803, unm.;
Elizabeth Pemberton, b. Dec. 27, 1780; m. Henry L. Waddell;
JOHN PEMBERTON, b. April 9, 1783; m. Rebecca Clifford; of whom presently.

JOHN PEMBERTON, youngest son of Joseph and Ann (Galloway) Pemberton, born April 9, 1783, died January 12, 1847; was, in 1812, the only male descendant of Phineas Pemberton, bearing the name. He was sometime Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He married, July 15, 1812, Rebecca, born January 1, 1792, daughter of John and Anna (Rawle) Clifford, of Philadelphia.

Issue of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton:

Israel Pemberton, b. May 11, 1813, d. s. p., Sept. 13, 1885;
JOHN CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, b. Aug. 10, 1814; m. Martha O. Thompson; of whom presently;
ANNA CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, b. May 17, 1816; m. Samuel L. Hollingsworth, M. D.; of whom later;
Mary Pemberton, b. Feb. 5, 1818, d. Sept. 25, 1820;
REBECCA CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, b. April 22, 1820; m. Charles Newbold; of whom later;
Mary Pemberton, b. May 8, 1822, d. Dec. 13, 1848, unm.;
Henry Segeant Pemberton, b. June 23, 1824, d. May 21, 1825;
HENRY PEMBERTON, b. Feb. 11, 1826; m. (first) Caroline T. Hollingsworth; (second) Agnes Williams;
Frances Pemberton, b. Nov. 12, 1827, d. July 17, 1858, unm.;
Sarah Pemberton b. Aug. 23, 1829, d. July 17, 1847, unm.;
Andrew Jackson Pemberton, b. Aug. 8, 1831, was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served in the Civil War with that organization, afterwards obtaining the rank of Captain in one of the three-year regiments. During the latter part of his life he resided in New York City, but died in Phila., unm.;
Clifford Pemberton, b. March 30, 1835, d. May 6, 1897; also went to the Civil War as a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; he m. April 29, 1862, Helen Augusta Ann Fryer, and had issue:

Helen Clifford Pemberton, b. March 18, 1863, d. July 17, 1896, unm.;
Rebecca Clifford Pemberton, m. Hobart A. Hare, M. D., of Phila.;
Mary Pemberton, m. Alfred Thornton Baker;
John Pemberton, b. Sept. 14, 1873, d. Feb. 23, 1900, unm.;
Augusta Pemberton, m. Harry Ellwood Keller;
Frances Rawle Pemberton, m. Francis Cadwallader Dade, Jr.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, C. S. A., second son of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1814, died at Penllyn, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1881. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy, on his own application, by President Jackson, who had been a friend of his father. After his graduation in 1837, he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, and served against the Indians in Florida in 1837-9, and on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances in 1840-2. He was promoted First Lieutenant March 19, 1842, and was on garrison duty until the Mexican War, during which he served with credit as aide to Gen. Worth, receiving the brevet as Captain for gallantry at Monterey, and that of Major for services at Molino del Rey. At the close of the war he was presented with a sword by citizens of Philadelphia, and was thanked, with other Pennsylvania officers by resolution of the Legislature of that State.

He was promoted Captain, September 16, 1850, took part in operations against the Seminole Indians in 1849-50, and 1856-7, and served at Fort Leavenworth during the Kansas troubles, and in the Utah expedition of 1858. At the beginning of the Civil War he was ordered from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, to Washington, and after his arrival there, in spite of the personal efforts of Gen. Winfield Scott to prevent him, resigned his commission and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Virginia State Troops, to date from April 28, 1861. He was intrusted with the organizing of the artillery and cavalry of the state and became Colonel on May 8, 1861. On June 15, 1861, he was made Major of Artillery in the C. S. A., and two days later Brigadier General. On February 13, 1852, he was promoted Major General and at the request of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whom he succeeded, was appointed to command the department that included South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with headquarters at Charleston. Here he strengthened the harbor defences, planning and beginning Fort Wagner and Battery B, and planting submarine obstructions. On October 13, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant General, and assigned to the charge of the department that comprised Mississippi, Tennessee and eastern Louisiana, with headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi. Pemberton's operations around Vicksburg and his defense of that city against Gen. Grant, are described in all histories of the Civil War of any note. After his surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, he returned on parole to Richmond, where he remained until he was duly exchanged. After his exchange, finding no command that was commensurate with his rank, he resigned and was reappointed as Inspector of Ordinance, with the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then retired to a country estate near Warrenton, Virginia, but in 1876 returned to Philadelphia, which was the home of his brothers and sisters, two of the former having served on the Union side in the late conflict. In the spring of 1881 his health began to fail, and he removed, with the hope of benefiting it, to Penllyn, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he died July 13, 1881.

Gen. John C. Pemberton married, January 18, 1848, Martha O., born 1825, died August 14, 1907, daughter of William H. Thompson, of Norfolk, Virginia. After her husband's death she lived some time in Philadelphia, and afterward in New York City, where she died, and was buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Issue of Gen. John C. and Martha O. (Thompson) Pemberton:

A son, d. inf.;

Martha Pemberton, b. Jan. 14, 1850; m. (first) Jan. 7, 1874, John C. Baylor, of Norfolk, Va.; (second) Dec. 14, 1880, Isadore Bermann, M. D.;

Mary Pemberton, b. Sept. 2, 1851, d. Sept. 9, 1853;

John Clifford Pemberton, Jr., b. Jan. 31, 1853;

William H. Pemberton, b. Dec. 15, 1864; m. Dec. 23, 1880, Jane Crowell, of Perth Amboy, N. J., in which city they reside;

Francis Rawle Pemberton, b. May 3, 1856; m. June 25, 1890, Josephine Stanard, b. Aug. 19, 1865, dau. of Judge William H. Lyons, of Richmond, Va.;

Anna Pemberton, b. Sept. 5, 1858.

ANNA CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, daughter of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, born May 17, 1816, married, October 12, 1848, Samuel Lovering Hollingsworth, M. D., born May 22, 1816, died December 14, 1872, son of Samuel and Jane Porterfield (Smith) Hollingsworth. Some account of his ancestry will be given later in our account of the Shallcross ancestry of the later Pembertons. Mrs. Hollingsworth survived her husband and died June 28, 1884. They had issue:

Clifford Hollingsworth, b. Aug. 20, 1849, d. April 20, 1853;

Samuel Hollingsworth, b. Dec. 13, 1851, d. April 20, 1853;

Rebecca Clifford Hollingsworth, b. Nov. 13, 1854; m. William Logan Fox, a member of Co. D, Gray Reserves, afterward Co. D, First Reg. Inf., N. G. P., and served with it in the emergency calls during the Civil War; they had no issue;

Pemberton Hollingsworth, b. March 13, 1856; m. (first) Dec. 28, 1897, Marianna M. Morris; (second) ————;

Anna R. Hollingsworth, b. April 17, 1859, d. Dec. 23, 1862.

REBECCA CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, daughter of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, born April 22, 1820, died August 1, 1883; married, November 28, 1844, Charles Newbold, born August, 1816, died December 23, 1863.

Issue of Charles and Rebecca C. (Pemberton) Newbold:

Rebecca Clifford Newbold, b. Oct. 22, 1845, d. 1900, unm.;

John Pemberton Newbold, b. Jan. 27, 1848; m. March 23, 1876, Ann Pauline, dau. of Albert and Sarah (Glentworth) Denckla;

Elizabeth Ross Newbold, d. inf.;

Charles Ross Newbold, b. Feb. 5, 1851; removed, sometime before his parents' decease, to Chattanooga, Tenn., residing there and elsewhere in the south until the outbreak of Spanish-American War, when he enlisted in Co. G, Third Reg. Inf., N. G. P., April 27, 1898, and May 10, his company was mustered into the U. S. service as Co. G, Third Penn. Vol. Inf.; the company was under the command of his personal friend, Capt. Caldwell K. Biddle, and the regiment was commanded by his cousin, Robert Ralston; he was mustered out with the company, Oct. 22, 1898, and rejoined it on its organization in the N. G. in Dec., 1898, and was made corporal; he was honorably discharged in 1899. After the war he was engaged in railroad construction with the Penn. R. R. Co. at Uniontown and Brownsville, Pa., Acme, W. Va., and Long Island City, N. Y.;

Mary Newbold, b. Jan. 27, 1853; unm.;

Caleb Newbold, b. Sept. 17, 1854, d. Jan. 6, 1873, unm.;

Alice Newbold, b. May 30, 1859, unm.;

Edith Newbold, b. Feb. 26, 1861, unm.

HENRY PEMBERTON, son of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, born February 11, 1826, married, June 3, 1851, Caroline T., born May 9, 1823, died November 24, 1862, daughter of Samuel and Jane Porterfield (Smith) Hollingsworth.

Issue of Henry and Caroline T. (Hollingsworth) Pemberton:

John Pemberton, b. May 9, 1852, d. July 19, 1853;

Samuel Hollingsworth Pemberton, b. June 11, 1854, d. April 30, 1855;

HENRY PEMBERTON, JR., b. Sept. 13, 1855; of whom presently;

Caroline Hollingsworth Pemberton, b. Jan. 20, 1857, unm.; engaged in philanthropic work; was secretary of the Children's Aid Society for 12 years; served one term as School Director in the Eighth Ward, April, 1898, to April, 1901; author of "Your Little Brother James," and "Stephen the Black;"

Clifford Pemberton, Jr., b. Dec. 28, 1859; B. A., class of '81, College Department of Univ. of Pa.; many years Treasurer of the Univ. of Pa. Athletic Association; also Treasurer of Cobb's Creek Park Association; recruit with First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry in Homestead riots, 1892, and Spanish-American War, 1898; member of Rittenhouse and University clubs, Phila.; is unm.;

Anna Hollingsworth Pemberton, b. Sept. 13, 1861, unm.;

Samuel Lovering Hollingsworth Pemberton, known as Samuel L. Pemberton, b. Nov 17, 1862; educated at Protestant Episcopal Academy, Phila., class of '79, and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1879-82; won 15 mile race in Univ. of Pa. sports, 1882; served about 10 years (1890-1900) as an election officer in Fourteenth Division of Eighth Ward, and one term, 1896, as a member of Republican Executive Committee of his ward; enlisted in Co. D, First Inf., N. G. P., Oct. 2, 1893, and was honorably discharged, May 8, 1895; in 1897, wrote three short stories, published in the Sunday edition of *Philadelphia Inquirer*; Director of Cobb's Creek Park Association; member of Markham Club, and University Barge Club, Phila.

Henry Pemberton married (second) October 10, 1867, Agnes, born May 3, 1840, died January 25, 1900; daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Reynolds) Williams, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They had issue:

Sarah W. Pemberton, b. Sept. 7, 1870; m. May 12, 1896, Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., of Boston, Mass.;

A daughter, b. Nov. 24, 1875, d. inf.;

Ralph Pemberton, b. Sept. 14, 1877, M. D., Univ. of Pa.; appointed Registrar of Fourteenth Division, Eighth Ward, July 2, 1907.

HENRY PEMBERTON, JR., son of Henry and Caroline T. (Hollingsworth) Pemberton, born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1855, was in the class of '70, Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and afterwards took a special course in Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He had charge of chemical statistics at Philadelphia, census of 1890. Is a member of Franklin Institute of State of Pennsylvania, and of the Chemical Section of the same; president of the section 1889, and vice-president 1891-94; a manager of the Institute for two terms, 1891-96. He contributed a number of papers to the proceedings of the chemical section, the most important being that describing a method originated by him for the volumetric determination of phosphoric acid. This paper was published in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," vol. 136, p. 362. The method received much favorable notice and was taken into general use by chemists. He is a member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and one of the Board of Directors of the latter; and is also a member of the Colonial Society.

Henry Pemberton, Jr., married at Germantown, Philadelphia, March 28, 1894,

Susan, born August 14, 1868, daughter of Joseph S. and Mary Barratt (Cowgill) Lovering, of Philadelphia.

Issue of Henry, Jr., and Susan (Lovering) Pemberton:

Joseph Lovering Pemberton, b. April 6, 1895, d. Jan. 18, 1896;

Carolyn Hollingsworth Pemberton, b. June 14, 1896;

Henry Rawle Pemberton, b. April 27, 1898;

Robert Pemberton, b. Oct. 16, 1900.

Henry Pemberton, Jr., and his wife, Susan Lovering, both being descendants from the Cowgill and Shallcross families, an account of both these families is appended hereto, which includes the Pemberton descent from the Blackshaw, Clifford and Hollingsworth families.

The first knowledge we have of the Cowgill family in America is contained in a certificate issued by Settle Monthly Meeting of Society of Friends in Yorkshire, England, dated 4mo. 7, 1682, to a number of persons, probably all related, intending to emigrate to Pennsylvania, among whom were Ellen Cowgill, a widow, and her children. These children are not named in the certificate, nor are their births to be found on the registers of any Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire. The Certificate is as follows:

"These are to Certify all whom it may concern that it is manifested to us that a necessity is laid upon severall friends belonging to this Monthly Meeting, to remove into Pennsylvania, and particularly our dear friends Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family, who hath been and is a laborer in ye truth, for whose welfare and prosperity we are unanimously concerned, and also for our friends Nicholas Waln his wife and three children; Thom: Wigglesworth and Alice his wife; Thom: Walmsley, Elizabeth his wife; and Tho: Croasdale, Agnes his wife and six children; Tho: Stackhouse, his wife; Ellin Cowgill widdow and her children: Will^m Hayhurst, who wee believe are faithful friends in their measures and single in intentions to remove into the aforesaid America there to if the Lord permit, and we do certify our unity with their said intentions, and desire their prosperity in the lord, and hope what is done by them will tend to the advancement of the truth in which we are unanimously concerned with them.

Samuel Watson	francis Tennent	George Blande	Nicholas Franklyn
George Atkinson	John Moore Junior	John Hill	John Driver
Thomas Rudd	Anthony Overend	Christopher Jonson	

The children mentioned as coming with Ellen Cowgill, though not named in the certificate, are believed with great assurance of certainty to have been four, namely, Jane, Jennett, John and Edmund Cowgill; her elder son, Ralph Cowgill, is with equal sureness, taken to be the Ralph Cowgill who came over in the "Friends Adventure" earlier in the same year. The dates of the marriage of these five Cowgills within the next twenty years show that they must have all been born before Ellen's emigration, and all minors at that time; Edmund, in fact only an infant; this by itself, constitutes a strong argument that four of them were the "children" who came over with their mother Ellen Cowgill. These five generally signed each other's marriage certificates close to the signatures of the principals. That Ralph was positively a brother of Jennett is proved by the latter's daughter, Sarah Lane, choosing her "uncle, Ralph Cowgill" as her guardian, the relationship being so stated in the paper attesting her choice filed with her father's will. Similar relationship of the others is therefore almost unquestionable.

The name of Ellen Cowgill's husband is unknown; no record of their marriage

has been found on the register of any monthly meeting in Yorkshire. If he was alive when the holders of the Settle certificate first determined to remove to America, and had intended to accompany them, he would most likely have purchased land from William Penn as they did, but there is no record of him in the early Philadelphia deed books, which contain the record of leases and releases and patents of the first settlers of the whole province; nor is the name of Ellen herself or any other Cowgill attached to any plot of land on Holme's map. Ellen's maiden name was possibly Stackhouse, as Thomas Stackhouse, who came over with her, mentions in his will his sisters Ellen and Jennett, though not their surnames. That Ellen had a daughter Jennett strengthens this theory. If she was a sister of Thomas Stackhouse, the fact would doubtless settle the question of her residence; she had no land of her own, and his wife died without issue within a few months of their arrival in Bucks county. His plantation was on Neshaminy creek in the present Middletown township, and is shown on Holme's map under the name of Thomas Stackhouse, Senior, and it would have been most natural for the widowed sister to live with him. We have no record of the death of Ellen Cowgill; but it was doubtless before 1701, in which year Thomas Stackhouse went to live with Margaret Atkinson, widow of Christopher, in Bensalem township, whom he afterwards married. By this time all of Ellen Cowgill's children, except Edmund, were married.

An account of the children of Ellen Cowgill compiled by some descendant in the State of Delaware, leaves out Edmund and Jennett, and gives her two elder children, Ezekiel, who moved to Virginia, and was supposed ancestor of the Cowgills of Ohio, and Thomas, who settled in New Jersey, and had descendants there. But investigations of this story show that the Ezekiel and Thomas Cowgill were really great-grandsons of Ellen, through her son John, being sons of the latter's son Thomas, by his wife, Sarah Clayton. Another account, current among the Ohio Cowgills above mentioned, asserts that the brothers, John and Thomas Cowgill (the latter stated to be the ancestor of the Ohio branch), came to America in 1667, and that a younger brother, Ralph, came in 1684. This is easily seen to be a variation of the Ezekiel and Thomas romance, the names of more recent ancestors having been placed about a century too early, the date of their arrival, 1667, being entirely imaginary. The known issue of Ellen Cowgill, father's name unknown, were:

RALPH COWGILL, of whom presently;

Jane Cowgill, buried Nov. 26, 1699; m. Oct. 25, 1685, Stephen Sands, of Bucks co., Pa., and had several children who have left numerous descendants in Bucks co., Phila., and elsewhere;

Jennett Cowgill, m. Feb. 2, 1687-8, Bernard Lane, of N. J., and left issue;

JOHN COWGILL, m. (first) Oct. 19, 1693, Bridget Croasdale; (second) Jan., 1703-4, Rachel (Baker) Bunting; of him later;

Edmund Cowgill, m. (first) May 29, 1702, Catharine Blaker; (second) Oct., 1707, Ann Osborne; lived for a time in Newtown, Bucks co., Pa., removing after his second marriage to N. J., where he died prior to 1743.

RALPH COWGILL, born in England about the year 1668, came to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Friends' Adventure," which arrived in Delaware river, September 28, 1682, as shown by Register of Arrivals, made by Phineas Pemberton, as Clerk of Bucks county. In order to obtain his passage, he had engaged himself to Randall

Blackshaw for four years without pay, and therefore designated on the Register as "Servant" to Blackshaw. Those so called who came with the early settlers to Pennsylvania, were, however, in no sense domestic servants, as we understand the term, nor in any way menials, many of them being closely related to and fully social equals of their masters, indeed, Ralph Cowgill afterward married Randall Blackshaw's daughter. They simply took this means when unable to pay their own passage, to accompany more prosperous relatives or friends to the new world, and at the termination of their term of service received an allotment of land, at least fifty acres; the amount received by Ralph Cowgill; Penn having guaranteed the granting of that much land to all who came as servants, in order to secure a class of settlers trained to work for a livelihood to assist in developing his new Province, and avoid the difficulties experienced by the Virginia Colonists, where too many were "Gentleman," unskilled and otherwise unfitted for the labors required to maintain a settlement in the wilderness. These early servants were of a different status from the numerous indentured servants of "redemptioners" who followed in later years, and sold themselves or were sold by the masters of the ships that brought them to strangers among the settlers.

Ralph Cowgill no doubt received his fifty acres out of Blackshaw's 500 acres in Falls township, Bucks county, though no record of its assignment to him or his disposal thereof has been found of record, unless it was included in the 112 acres more or less which Randall Blackshaw conveyed to him on March 1, 1694-5, part of the tract on which Blackshaw then lived, purchased of James Harrison. On March 1, 1696-7, Cowgill sold this tract to Joseph Kirkbride, and removed to Burlington, New Jersey. He had married in 1689, Sarah Blackshaw, daughter of Randall and Alice; she was born in England about 1668, died September 15, 1694. On the date of the deed from Randall Blackshaw for the 112 acres, Ralph Cowgill executed a bond to his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Blackshaw, and Joseph Kirkbride, securing the tract that day conveyed to his children by his late wife Sarah, daughter of said Randall Blackshaw, viz.: Abraham, Nehemiah and Sarah Cowgill. On the same day that Ralph Cowgill executed the deed to his brother-in-law, Joseph Kirkbride, Randall Blackshaw made a conveyance of 200 acres of land in Wrightstown to his grandsons, Abraham and Nehemiah Cowgill, sons of Ralph Cowgill, and inasmuch as Joseph Kirkbride conveyed to his father-in-law, Randall Blackshaw, the 112 acres, with other land, and the latter immediately conveyed it to his son Nehemiah, it is probable that these several conveyances absolved Ralph Cowgill from the terms of his bond.

As before stated Ralph Cowgill removed to Burlington, New Jersey, at about the date of his sale of his Bucks county land. He married (second) at Burlington Meeting House, September 2, 1697, Susannah, of the town of Burlington, daughter of John Pancoast, late of Burlington, deceased, formerly of Ashton, Northamptonshire, England, who had presented a certificate to Burlington Meeting dated 3mo. (May) 13, 1680, from the Men's Monthly Meeting at Ugbrooke, county of Northampton. The will of John Pancoast, of Mansfield, Burlington county, dated November 30, 1694, proved December 22, 1694, mentions his wife Jane, and children: Mary, Ann, William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah and Susannah. These children were doubtless by a former wife, as he, was dealt with by Burlington Monthly Meeting, September 8, 1689, for marrying before his former wife had been dead five months.

Shortly after his second marriage Ralph Cowgill removed to that part of Burlington county lying below the town, as when the road from the present town of Pemberton to the river Delaware was laid out in December, 1712, it is described as extending "along the old path as it is marked in the township of Wellingborough to the Salem Road; thence along the same over the bridge to the upland; thence as it is marked, by Ralph Cowgill's house; thence as it is marked, to Ferry Point." This residence was within the compass of Burlington Monthly Meeting, and August 6, 1716, that meeting granted a certificate for Ralph Cowgill and his wife to Chesterfield Meeting, they having already removed to Chesterfield township, where they were living in 1717, at the time of the marriage of his son Nehemiah, and in 1721, when he was one of the appraisers of the estate of John Fisher of that township, deceased. He was Overseer of the Highway for Chesterfield township in 1722, and Overseer of the Poor in 1729. Sometime after this latter date Ralph Cowgill, with perhaps his two youngest children, Jacob and Susannah, his wife being deceased, and his other children grown, removed with his grown son Isaac, within the compass of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, probably somewhere in Gloucester county. On December 14, 1741, Haddonfield Meeting granted him a certificate to Burlington Monthly Meeting, and he returned with his son Isaac to Springfield township. A letter from Isaac Cowgill to his nephew, Thomas Clifford, in Philadelphia, dated at Springfield, 7mo. 17, 1756, indicates that Ralph Cowgill's death had occurred before the 30th of the preceding month. The letter states that Isaac had been a good child to his father and latterly his main support, and describes his father's last days and death, saying these days began "last first day, being the 13th of this instant," but the previous and following text of the letter indicate that it was 13th ultimo that was meant, and no doubt referred to his father's "last First day."

CAPT. BLACKSHAW, paternal grandfather of Sarah (Blackshaw) Cowgill, commanded a company in the army of King Charles I., in the early part of the Civil War in England, 1642-60. He was gentleman of good estate in Cheshire, his seat being Hollingee Manor, parish of Mobberly, Bucklow Hundred, which in his day had a moat and draw-bridge. He was probably the "Ralph Blackshaw, of the Hollingee within Mobberly" whose inventory was filed at Chester, in 1669. He presumably died intestate, though if his property were entailed no will was necessary.

RANDALL BLACKSHAW, son of Capt. Blackshaw, born about 1622, inherited Hollingee Manor from his father; it had formerly belonged to Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, as stated in George Ormond's "History of Cheshire," London, 1882 (Helsby's edition), vol. i., which after reciting the owners of the township of Mobberly in the parish of the same name, continues (p. 418), "The other moiety of Mobberly, lately belonging to the Radcliffes, of Ordsall in Lancashire, nigh Manchester, was sold away by Sir John Radcliffe, about the beginning of King James's reign over England, to his tenants there. The names of the freeholders in Radcliffe's part, since the several purchases from Radcliffe, as they now stand, 1672, * * * Randle Blackshaw. This was bought from Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, by deed dated the eighth day of August, 1611, and is said to be the ancient demain-house of Mobberly, which did belong to Radcliffe."

Randall Blackshaw joined the Society of Friends and was persecuted for his religion. Besse's "Sufferings of Friends," vol. ii., Cheshire chapter, p. 90, says,

"In the year 1665 James Harrison of Hanford, Randal Blackshaw (and others) of Mobberly * * * were arrested at a peaceable meeting" and "imprisoned two months in the house of correction at Middlewick."

Randall Blackshaw sold Hollingee to his wife's brother, Peter Burgess, and after paying his father's debts moved to Pennsylvania in 1682. He sailed with his wife and seven children in the ship, "Submission," from Liverpool, September 5, 1682, arriving in the Choptank river, Maryland, November 2, 1682. The log of the vessel has been printed in the "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," vol. i., p. 7, et seq. In the same vessel were James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, James Clayton and Ellis Jones with their families and dependants. In "A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania that have come to settle the sd County" kept by Phineas Pemberton, is this entry:

"Randolph Blackshaw of Hollingee in the county of Chester arrived in Maryland the 2d of the 9th mo. 1682 in the ship Submission of Liverpool, Randolph arrived in this province att Apocuemene the 9th 3d mo. 1683. Phebe arrived in this Province with her father, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Nehemiah, Martha arrived in this province with their mother. Abraham dyed att sea the 2d 8th mo. 1682."

Randall Blackshaw bought 1500 acres of unlocated land of James Harrison, 500 acres of which he located in Falls township, Bucks county, near where the Meeting House was afterwards built, part of which he conveyed to his son-in-law, Joseph Kirkbride, on which the latter lived; part to his son-in-law, Ralph Cowgill; and the remainder to his son Nehemiah; the latter also becoming the owner of the Cowgill tract as before recited; 200 acres of the 1500 were located in Wrightstown, and conveyed to his grandsons, Abraham and Nehemiah Cowgill, in 1697; 300 acres were located on the Neshaminy, in what became Warwick township, and also passed to Nehemiah, and 500 acres in Solebury, the greater part of which passed to his son-in-law, Ephraim Fenton.

No record of the death of Randall Blackshaw has been found; he was still living, aged about seventy-seven years, at the second marriage of Phineas Pemberton (to Alice Hodgson), May 18, 1699, and signed the certificate.

Randall Blackshaw married, in England, about 1665, Alice Burghes or Burgess, born about 1639, died January 18, 1688-9, of a family of some local importance in Mobberly parish, Cheshire. The dates of births of the children of Randall and Alice Blackshaw as given in the following list are calculated from their ages as given in Register of Arrivals.

Issue of Randall and Alice (Burgess) Blackshaw:

Phebe Blackshaw, b. about 1666, d. 1701; m. March 13, 1687-8, at the house of Randall Blackshaw, Joseph Kirkbride, who by his second wife, Sarah Stacy, was the father of Sarah Kirkbride, who became the wife of Israel Pemberton, Jr., as heretofore mentioned;

SARAH BLACKSHAW, b. about 1668, d. Sept. 15, 1694; m. about 1689, Ralph Cowgill, above mentioned; an account of their descendants follows;

Abraham Blackshaw, b. about 1672, d. Oct. 2, 1682, at sea; from the log of the "Submission," "2d day of 8th Month—the sea was very rough, the wind high, about 4 in the morning dyed Abraham the son of Randolph Blackshaw, about 6 in the morning a great head sea broke over the ship and staved the boat * * * at 9 in the morning the boy was put overboard;"

Jacob Blackshaw, b. about 1674;

Mary Blackshaw, b. about 1676; m. Oct. 1710, Ephraim Fenton, and has left numerous descendants;

Nehemiah Blackshaw, b. about 1679, d. Dec. 25, 1731; m. (first) Aug., 1703, Elizabeth Bye; (second) Feb. 20, 1716-17, Mary Linton;
 Martha Blackshaw, b. about 1681; m. Sept., 1697, George Biles.

The record of the births of the children of Ralph and Sarah (Blackshaw) Cowgill's children, appear on Register of births at Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, and with the exception of that of John, the second son, who died in infancy, also are entered in Ralph Cowgill's Bible. This Bible was published in 1716, and the child being long since deceased no record of him seems to have been made. The date of his birth as copied from the Register for the Historical Society is incorrectly given as "10mo. 30, 1692" that being the date of his death.

Issue of Ralph and Sarah (Blackshaw) Cowgill:

Abraham Cowgill, b. May 15, 1690; m. 1725, Dorothy Turner;
 John Cowgill, d. inf., Dec. 30, 1692;
 Nehemiah Cowgill, b. March 13, 1692-3; m. Nov. 21, 1717, Joyce Smith;
 SARAH COWGILL, b. Sept. 3, 1694, d. Aug. 1, 1724; m. in 1715, Thomas Clifford; of whom presently;

The births of the children of Ralph and Susannah (Pancoast) Cowgill, are given from Ralph Cowgill's Bible above mentioned.

Issue of Ralph and Susannah (Pancoast) Cowgill:

Rebecca Cowgill, b. Oct. 10, 1698, d. March 15, 1768; m. (first) in 1726, Richard Gibbs, son of Isaac; declared intentions second time at Chesterfield Meeting, March 3, 1725-6; married (second) ——— Richards;
 Mary Cowgill, b. Jan. 7, 1700-1, d. Nov. 3, 1767; m. April 14, 1720, Archibald Silver;
 Isaac Cowgill, b. June 4, 1703, d. Dec. 6, 1766; m. Dec. 31, 1730, Rachel Briggs;
 Rachel Cowgill, b. Sept. 5, 1705, d. Sept. 8, 1750; m. Sept. 16, 1728, Samuel Woodward;
 Jane Cowgill, b. Feb. 20, 1707-8, d. Oct. 28, 1791; m. April 19, 1733, Benjamin Linton, of Bucks co.;
 Jacob Cowgill, b. May 29, 1710, d. May 18, 1735;
 Susanna Cowgill, b. Jan. 16, 1718-19, d. Jan. 19, 1764; m. Sept. 24, 1737, John King, of Monmouth co., N. J.

SARAH COWGILL, youngest child and only daughter of Ralph Cowgill by his first wife, Sarah Blackshaw, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1694, died August 1, 1724. She married, in 1715, Thomas Clifford, a man of some means, and good connection in England, who had settled in Falls township, Bucks county, sometime previous to his marriage, and died there March 20, 1737-8. His descendants living in Philadelphia corresponded with some relatives of the name who were merchants in Bristol, England, and Amsterdam, Holland, and elsewhere, among them one Edward Clifford, a kinsman, living in Warwickshire in 1750, some of whose letters are preserved in the Clifford Correspondence in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Cowgill) Clifford:

Elizabeth Clifford, b. Jan. 20, 1716-17; m. May 24, 1743, John Nutt, of Falls twp., Bucks co.;
 John Clifford, b. April 26, 1720; m. and settled in Burlington, N. J.;
 THOMAS CLIFFORD, b. April 8, 1722; m. Ann Guest; of whom presently;
 James Clifford, b. July 31, 1724, d. Oct. 31, 1724.

THOMAS CLIFFORD, son of Thomas and Sarah (Cowgill) Clifford, born in Bucks

county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1722, removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he became an eminent merchant and was a signer of the non-importation agreement in 1765. He had a country seat on the Delaware river in Falls, of Bristol township, Bucks county, which he inherited from his father. He married, about 1745, Ann Guest, of Burlington, New Jersey, of the family prominent in the early settlement of Philadelphia. Thomas Clifford and his wife and family were all members of the Society of Friends. He died in 1793, and his wife in 1803, and both are buried in Friends' Burying-Ground in Philadelphia. The will of Anna Clifford, the widow, dated January 11, 1790, was proved November 29, 1803.

Issue of Thomas and Ann (Guest) Clifford:

Sarah Clifford, b. March 10, 1745-6;

Elizabeth Clifford, b. May 25, 1747; m. Sept. 22, 1772, Thomas Smith, of Phila., son of William and Elizabeth Smith, of Bermuda;

Thomas Clifford, b. Dec. 10, 1748; m. a Miss Dowell, of Bristol, England;

JOHN CLIFFORD, b. March 8, 1750-1; of whom presently;

George Clifford, b. June 6, 1753;

Ann Clifford, b. Jan. 16, 1755; m. Oct. 7, 1773, Jacob Giles, of Phila., son of Jacob and Joanna Giles, of Baltimore co., Md.;

Edward Clifford, b. June 28, 1756;

Deborah Clifford, b. March 29, 1759;

Thomazine Clifford, b. Oct. 7, 1760.

JOHN CLIFFORD, third child and eldest son of Thomas Clifford, by his wife, Ann Guest, born March 8, 1750, married Anna, daughter of Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Edward and Anna (Coleman) Warner. Her father, Francis Rawle, born in 1729, was accidentally killed in 1761, when Anna was a mere infant, and her mother married (second) Samuel Shoemaker "the loyalist," City Treasurer, Justice of City Courts, and Mayor of Philadelphia during the British occupancy of Philadelphia.

Thomas and Anna (Rawle) Clifford, had one child, Rebecca Clifford, born January 1, 1792, married, July 15, 1812, John Pemberton, grandfather of Henry Pemberton, Jr., whose wife Susan Lovering's descent from the Cowgill family is as follows:

JOHN COWGILL, brother of Ralph Cowgill, ancestor of Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, as heretofore shown, both being sons of Ellen Cowgill, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Welcome," in 1682, was born in England and came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his mother, when a child. After living for some years in Bucks county with his mother, John Cowgill married, in 1693, Bridget Croasdale, who had come to Pennsylvania in the same ship with him. He probably went to live on a part of the Croasdale tract on his marriage, as February 20, 1698-9, he purchased of his brothers-in-law 197 acres, part of a larger tract laid out to Thomas Croasdale, and after his decease, patented by the Commissioners of Property, June 28, 1692, to his heirs. This tract was located in Middletown township, Bucks county, fronting on Neshaminy creek, and appears on Holme's map in the name of "Widow Croasdal." John Cowgill's purchase included the creek from the whole width of the tract. It was afterwards resurveyed and found to contain 232 acres, and as such was patented by the Commissioners of Property, June 14, 1712. Two days after the date of this patent, John Cowgill, who had already removed to New Castle county, conveyed this tract to Nicholas Bernardson, of Bergen

county, New Jersey. He had, however, probably on his second marriage in 1704, removed from his Middletown farm, and in 1707 was living at Trevoise, in Bensalem township, as shown by the deed dated December 18, 1707, by which he and his wife Rachel, widow and executrix of Job Bunting, conveyed 200 acres of land in Bristol township, to Edward Radcliffe. Trevoise, part of the old Growdon estate, was probably his residence from his second marriage until his removal to New Castle in 1712.

From his arrival in Bucks county until his removal in 1712, John Cowgill was a member of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, and served on numerous committees of that meeting. On May, 1, 1707, he was appointed an Overseer. At a meeting held November 6, 1712, John Cowgill requested a certificate, he having previously removed to New Castle county, in the "Territories of Pennsylvania" now the state of Delaware. On January 1, 1712-13, a certificate for him was ordered to be signed and sent to him which was produced at Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, on the 19th of the same month. When Little Creek was set off from Duck Creek as a separate meeting, he belonged to that particular meeting, which remained a constituent of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, and he served on numerous committees for the Monthly Meeting and was very active in its business. From John Cowgill descend the present Delaware branch of the Cowgill family.

John Cowgill married (first) October 19, 1693, at "Neshamina" (now Middletown) Meeting, Bridget, born in England, October 7, 1671, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hathornthwaite) Croasdale, "of Neshamina, in Middletown township," who were named in the same certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting, and came over in the "Welcome" with Ellen Cowgill and her children. Thomas Croasdale and Agnes Hathornthwaite were married May 1, 1664. They settled, on their arrival, on the plantation in Middletown before referred to, where he died November 2, 1684, and his wife, October 23, 1684.

Bridget (Croasdale) Cowgill died April 26, 1701, and John Cowgill married (second) in 1703-4, Rachel (Baker) Bunting, widow of Job Bunting, and daughter of Henry Baker, one of the most prominent men of Bucks county. She was born in West Darby, Lancashire, April 23, 1669, and came to Pennsylvania with her parents in 1684.

Issue of John and Bridget (Croasdale) Cowgill:

Elizabeth Cowgill, b. Aug. 24, 1694; m. in 1715, William Brown;

Thomas Cowgill, b. June 21, 1696; m. 1727, Sarah Clayton, of New Castle co., and was the father of Ezekiel and Thomas Cowgill, before referred to, the latter supposed to be the ancestor of the Cowgills of Ohio;

JOHN COWGILL, b. July 8, 1698; m. 1720, Lydia Clayton; of whom presently;

Ellen Cowgill, b. Dec. 14, 1700, d. Jan. 15, 1772; m. (first) 1719, Thomas Brown; (second) Lewis Clothier.

Issue of John and Rachel (Baker) Cowgill:

Henry Cowgill, b. about 1704; m. (first) June 4, 1724, Mary Boulton; (second) June 1, 1741, Alice Pain;

Rachel Cowgill, b. May 3, 1706, d. Dec. 19, 1729; m. Thomas Sharp;

Mary Cowgill, b. Jan. 23, 1707-8; m. 1724, Alexander Adams, Jr.;

Ebenezer Cowgill, b. Dec. 19, 1709, d. 1743, m. 1742;

Eleazer Cowgill, b. March 21, 1711; m. Aug. 29, 1739, Martha Pain.

JOHN COWGILL, son of John and Bridget (Croasdale) Cowgill, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1698, removed with his father to New Castle county in 1712, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was an active member of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married, December 16, 1720, Lydia, daughter of Joshua Clayton, of Little Creek Hundred, Kent county, on the Delaware, and a descendant of Thomas Clayton, of Clayton Hall, parish of High-hoyland, county York, England. Lydia was a sister to Sarah Clayton, who married Thomas Cowgill, brother of John. The will of Joshua Clayton dated September 2, 1760, probated at Dover, January 6, 1761, devises to his granddaughter, Eunice Osbourne, wife of Jonathan Osbourne, his dwelling plantation, being part of tract called "Higham's Ferry" and part of tract called "Wilton Creek" and devised lands and slaves, etc., to grandchildren, John Cowgill, Clayton Cowgill, Ezekiel Cowgill, Thomas Cowgill, Sarah, wife of John Register, of Talbot county, Maryland, Elizabeth Neal, Jean Smith, Lydia Durborrow, and the said Eunice Osbourne. Joshua Clayton, the testator, was a minister among Friends; his only other child, beside Sarah and Lydia Cowgill, was Elizabeth, who married Mark Manlove, Jr., August 19, 1730.

Issue of John and Lydia (Clayton) Cowgill:

John Cowgill, m. Mary Worrall;
 HENRY COWGILL, of whom presently;
 Clayton Cowgill;
 Eunice Cowgill, m. Jonathan Osbourne; probably others.

HENRY COWGILL, son of John and Lydia (Clayton) Cowgill, married Elizabeth Osbourne, and resided in Kent county, Delaware. Their children as given in an incomplete family record were:

Lydia Cowgill, m. David West;
 Jonathan Cowgill;
 Eunice Cowgill, d. y.;
 Elizabeth Cowgill, m. Joseph Corbit;
 Clayton Cowgill, d. y.;
 JOHN COWGILL, m. Mary Ann Corbit; of whom presently;
 Joshua C. Cowgill, m. Martha Newlin.

JOHN COWGILL, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Osbourne) Cowgill, of Kent county, Delaware, married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel and Ann (Lea) Corbit, of Kent county, and resided in that county. They had issue:

Lydia Cowgill, m. Robert B. Wilson;
 Ann Lea Cowgill, m. her second cousin, Charles, son of John and Martha (Stout) Cowgill;
 Henry Cowgill, m. his second cousin, Angelina, dau. of John and Martha (Stout) Cowgill;
 Sarah Cowgill;
 DANIEL CLAYTON COWGILL, of whom presently.

DANIEL CLAYTON COWGILL, son of John and Mary Ann (Corbit) Cowgill, lived in Dover, Delaware. He married Susan Smithers Green, who died at Dover, December 14, 1907, in her eighty-fifth year, and they had issue:

Thomas Cowgill;
Joseph C. Cowgill;
MARY BARRATT COWGILL, b. Oct. 12, 1847; of whom presently;
Eliza Cowgill;
Edgar Lea Cowgill;
Alice Clark Cowgill, unm., living at Dover;
Robert P. Cowgill;
Susan Cowgill.

MARY BARRATT COWGILL, daughter of Daniel C. and Susan S. (Green) Cowgill, born in Dover, Delaware, October 12, 1847, married, October 10, 1867, Joseph Shallcross Lovering, of Philadelphia, born April 27, 1832, died December 10, 1882, son of Joseph Samuel and Ann (Corbit) Lovering, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cowgill) Corbit, above mentioned; they being second cousins through two lines, both being descended from the Cowgill and Corbit families: Mrs. Lovering's mother's father and Mr. Lovering's mother having been double first cousins. The full list of their children will be given later in the Shallcross line, one of them was,

Susan Lovering, m. Henry Pemberton, Jr.

About the year 1700, perhaps as early as 1698, two brothers, Leonard and John Shallcross, arrived in the Province of Pennsylvania. They undoubtedly came from England, but in what part of that kingdom they had lived before their departure we have no present knowledge, for no contemporary account of their arrival has been handed down. They were members of the Society of Friends, and as such, no doubt, brought the customary certificate from some meeting of that Society in England, but the earliest archives of Oxford Meeting in Philadelphia county (to which John certainly belonged and most likely Leonard also, before he moved on further), among which these certificates would most likely have been filed, are now missing; it is said that they were forwarded to the London Yearly Meeting early in the eighteenth century. It is presumed that they were of a younger branch of the family of Shallcross, of Shallcross, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, in which the name Leonard was a favorite; but none of the records of Friends' meetings in Derbyshire have any mention of them, so it seems that their branch must have lived in some place remote from the ancestral home.

A tradition has long been prevalent in the comparatively modern generation of the family (for of course the first four or five generations knew better) that three brothers came over, the youngest, Joseph, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania. But we know now, as the earlier members of the family knew, that Joseph was not a brother, but the grandson of Leonard, born over thirty years after the arrival of his grandfather and granduncle. This tradition also makes John the older brother, but our present knowledge gives this claim to Leonard.

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, born in England, about 1675, died in Pennsylvania, 1730. He came to the latter province about 1700, and probably lived a short time in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, where his brother John located permanently, but by 1702 he had removed to Bucks county. For the plantation he became possessed of there, no deed has been found on record to show the date of its purchase, its location or how many acres there were, but a mortgage from John Fisher to Samuel Baker, November 8, 1713, secured upon land in Makefield township, men-

tions Leonard Shallcross's land adjoining, and a deed for the Fisher tract in 1722 shows that Shallcross still owned the same place at that date.

Leonard Shallcross was a member of Falls Monthly Meeting of Society of Friends, and was appointed on a committee of that meeting on December 5, 1722. By his will dated February 28, 1729-30, proved November 16, 1730, he left his house and plantation to his son Leonard; £10. each to his sons William and Joseph; £20. each to his daughters Rebecca and Rachel; one shilling to his son John; and made his wife Sarah sole executrix.

Leonard Shallcross married (first) January, 1702-3, Ann, daughter of William Ellet, of Bucks county. They declared their intentions of marriage before Falls Monthly Meeting, December 2, 1702, "passed second meeting" January 6, 1702-3, and were married within the month. Her father, William Ellet, was a brother of Andrew Ellet, a prominent early settler in Bucks county, from whom he obtained 100 acres of land there. They were from Somersetshire, England. William Ellet, by will dated December 13, 1714, proved September 15, 1721, left his estate to his son-in-law, James Downey, subject to the life interest of his widow, and legacies to his daughters, Elizabeth Downey, Ann Shallcross, Mary Hawkins and Sarah Bidgood. (The son-in-law, James Downey, was not the husband of the daughter Elizabeth, but of a deceased daughter Hannah; Elizabeth was the wife of William Downey, relationship to James unknown).

Issue of Leonard and Ann (Ellet) Shallcross:

John Shallcross, Jr., m. May, 1728, Sarah Knowles;
 WILLIAM SHALLCROSS, m. 1733, Ruth (Palmer) Hulme; of whom later;
 JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, d. Oct. 11, 1787; m. April, 1737, Sarah Worth; of whom later;
 LEONARD SHALLCROSS, d. Feb. 14, 1813; m. Nov. 14, 1752, Judith Wood; of whom later;
 Rebecca Shallcross, living unm. 1754;
 Rachel Shallcross, living unm. 1754.

Leonard Shallcross married (second) in 1724, Sarah (Hough) Atkinson, widow of Isaac Atkinson, of Bristol township, daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, of Makefield township, Bucks county; they had no issue. Her father, Richard Hough, was a Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, Member of Assembly, and a Justice of the Bucks County Court.

JOHN SHALLCROSS, born in England, 1677, died in Pennsylvania, September 4, 1758, and was buried in the graveyard of Oxford Meeting House. He came to Pennsylvania with his brother Leonard about 1700, and settled in Oxford township, Philadelphia county. Being a member of the Society of Friends he joined Oxford Meeting, one of the constituents of Abington Monthly Meeting.

By deed dated December 4, 1708, John Shallcross bought of the widow, Mary Fletcher, two tracts in Oxford township, one of 265 acres, extending from the Bristol pike to and beyond the present Bustleton pike, which was then only a private lane; and the other 112½ acres adjoining this and lying on both sides of the Bustleton pike. The first mentioned of these was left to John Fletcher, husband of Mary, by his kinsman, Capt. Thomas Holme, late of the Parliamentary Army of England, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and sometime President of the Provincial Council. The deed mentions a house already standing on this tract, but it was no doubt a log house, and it was almost certainly John Shallcross who built the stone mansion still standing and still owned by a Shallcross. It is

on the southeast side of the Bustleton pike about two miles from the old village of Frankford, and is now occupied (1907) by George M. Shallcross, a descendant of John's brother Leonard.

On August 12, 1718, John Shallcross bought from his wife's cousin, Paul Wilmerston, twelve and three-quarters acres, adjoining his 265 acres tract on the northeast; and at another time from Sarah Busby, he bought seventy-five acres on the northwest side of the present Bustleton pike, opposite his 265 acre tract and adjoining that part of the 112½ acre tract which lay on that side of the said wood. Besides these, John Shallcross, from time to time, made other purchases of land in Oxford township, mostly adjoining the above tracts, and one of about 200 acres in the adjacent township of Lower Dublin. He also held mortgages on many lands mostly in Bucks county, though he does not appear to have obtained full possession of any of them by default in payment. From all of this we infer that he was quite a wealthy man for his time and locality. These lands have gone through a number of divisions among the different branches of the Shallcross family, descendants of John's brother Leonard, many of whose representatives are still living on some of the subdivisions. John Shallcross had also three lots in Philadelphia.

John Shallcross was very active in the affairs of Abington Monthly Meeting, of which Oxford, his particular meeting, was a part. He was appointed to represent it at Abington Quarterly Meeting, first on 2nd month 29, 1717, and twenty-seven times thereafter, the last being on 5th month 27, 1747, after which advancing age compelled him to inactivity, although he continued to attend the monthly meeting several years longer. On 1mo. 25, 1723, he was appointed one of three trustees for the real estate belonging to Oxford Meeting, and was reappointed 8mo. 31, 1726, when a new board of six trustees was named. He was appointed a member of the committee to visit families of members of Oxford Meeting, 12mo. 24, 1717, and reappointed eight times, the last being 11mo. 30, 1748. He also served on numerous minor committees, and became an Elder of Oxford Meeting by appointment of Monthly Meeting, 8mo. 28, 1723. At the Monthly Meeting held 12mo. 22, 1724, it was reported that he had been chosen an Overseer of Oxford Meeting, and again 10mo. 1741; he served until his nephew, Joseph Shallcross, was chosen his successor, as reported at the Monthly Meeting, of 1mo. 30, 1747.

By his will dated June 13, 1754, proved September 21, 1758, John Shallcross named his wife Hannah, and his nephew, Leonard Shallcross (son of his brother Leonard Shallcross, deceased) as his executors. He devised to his wife Hannah a lot in Philadelphia, between Second and Third streets, adjoining lots formerly belonging to Israel Pemberton, which he had purchased of James Steel; and also £500, household goods, and one-half of the income of his plantation; the other half being devised to his nephew, Leonard Shallcross; on the death of the wife, the whole of his plantation of 400 acres in Oxford township to go to his said nephew; the income from two lots in Philadelphia, one on High street, the other between Second street and Letitia court, to be divided between his wife Hannah, and nephew, Leonard Shallcross, and on the wife's death both lots to go to Leonard. To his nephew, Joseph Shallcross (son of his brother Leonard Shallcross, deceased), was devised a plantation of 200 acres in Lower Dublin township, whereon the said Joseph then resided for life, then to said Joseph's son John; also £100 to be divided between all children of said Joseph Shallcross, and £50 to each of the children of

his nephew, William Shallcross, deceased, to wit, William, Ann, and Ruth; £200 to Joseph, son of his nephew, John Shallcross, deceased; £100 to Ann, daughter of said John, and £100 each to Rebecca and Rachel, daughters of his brother, Leonard Shallcross, deceased. Legacies were also given to his brother-in-law, Edward Brooks, his sister-in-law, Catharine Wilmerton, widow of Paul, his kinswoman, Hannah Robinson (daughter of the above named Edward Brooks) and to his friends, Thomas Wood, Samuel Spencer, and Hannah, wife of Thomas Dews. The residuary legates were his wife Hannah, and nephew Leonard.

John Shallcross married in May, 1710, Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Newman) Fletcher, of Philadelphia county. They had no issue. Her parents, William Fletcher, of Middle Barton, Oxfordshire, and Hannah, daughter of Paul Newman, of Eaton, Berkshire, England, were married 4mo. 30, 1680, at P. Whitwicks's house in Appleton, Berkshire. They came to America at about the same time as the Shallcrosses. William Fletcher died 5mo. 5, 1688, and was buried "in the burying place in Oxford, neare Tacony bridge;" on 6mo. 13, 1689, at Oxford Meeting, his widow married Attwell Wilmerton, the Paul Wilmerton mentioned in John Shallcross's will being her son. William Fletcher was a brother to John Fletcher whose widow, Mary, sold the land above mentioned to John Shallcross. They had another brother, Robert Fletcher, who also came to Pennsylvania and was a miller in Abington township, and whose descendants are still a family of prominence in Philadelphia county. Another brother, Thomas Fletcher, remained in Middle Barton, England. Hannah Newman had two sisters who also came to Oxford township, Philadelphia county; Elizabeth, who married at Appleton, Berks, 10mo. 21, 1681, John Knowles, of West Challow, Berks (one of their granddaughter marrying a Shallcross as shown below); and Jane Newman, who married at Appleton, Berks, 8mo. 17, 1686, Edward Orpwood, of Cunner, Berks; the will of the latter, of Oxford, county of Philadelphia, in 1728-9, mentions his cousin, Hannah Shallcross, and a number of relatives by name of Knowles, Wilmerton, &c.

Hannah Shallcross, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, widow of John, by her will dated October 25, 1758, proved September 5, 1759, made her cousin, Hannah Robeson (daughter of Edward Brooks) executrix, and made bequests to the six children of her kinsman, John Wilmerton, John, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Paul and John; to the three children of Hannah Robeson by her first husband, Stephen Simmons, Elizabeth, Mary and Edward; and to the said Hannah the lot in Philadelphia left by her husband.

JOHN SHALLCROSS, JR., son of Leonard and Ann (Ellet) Shallcross, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but in early life removed to Oxford township, Philadelphia county, living there with her uncle, John, the "Junior" being added to his name to distinguish him from this uncle, who had doubtless selected him for his heir, which may account for his own father having bequeathed him but one shilling. He died, however, before his uncle. He was one of the six trustees for the real estate of Oxford Meeting, and on January 25, 1730-1, was appointed representative from Abington Monthly Meeting to the Quarterly Meeting. He died intestate and letters of administration were granted on his estate, September 19, 1733, to his widow, Sarah Shallcross, of Philadelphia county.

John Shallcross married, May, 1728, Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Paul) Knowles, of Oxford township, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (New-

man) Knowles, mentioned above. After her husband's death, Sarah Knowles Shallcross removed with her two children to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where her brother and several of her sisters were living. There she married later John Buckingham, by whom she had other children.

Issue of John Jr. and Sarah (Knowles) Shallcross:

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, b. Oct. 17, 1731; m. Oct. 23, 1754, Orpha Gilpin; of whom presently; Ann Shallcross, mentioned in the will of her granduncle, John Shallcross in 1754.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, son of John and Sarah (Knowles) Shallcross, born October 17, 1731, married, October 23, 1754, Orpha, born September 15, 1734, died October 8, 1806, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, of Chester county. Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross lived near Wilmington, Delaware, in which city Joseph Shallcross had lived some time previous to his marriage, with his grandfather, John Knowles.

Issue of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross:

John Shallcross, b. Oct. 12, 1756, d. Oct. 8, 1831;

HANNAH SHALLCROSS, b. Aug. 9, 1758; m. Jehu Hollingsworth; of whom presently;

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, b. Dec. 12, 1759; of whom presently;

Thomas Shallcross, b. Aug. 14, 1764; m. Oct. 22, 1789, Deborah Claypool, dau. of Jonathan Potts, had two sons, and a daughter who d. y.;

MARY SHALLCROSS, b. May 3, 1766; m. Samuel Lovering; of whom later;

William Shallcross, b. Sept. 14, 1769; went to Mexico and was never afterward heard of by his family;

Isaac Shallcross, b. Nov. 21, 1771;

Betty Shallcross, b. Aug. 22, 1775; removed from Wilmington to Phila., taking certificate dated Sept. 10, 1800, to Phila. Southern District Monthly Meeting. Her will dated Feb. 15, 1812, proved in Phila., mentions her sister, Mary Lovering; nephews, Samuel and Thomas G. Hollingsworth; niece, Anna Maria Hollingsworth; nephew, Morris C. Shallcross; brothers, John Shallcross, of the state of Del., and Isaac Shallcross, and children of her late brother, Dr. Joseph Shallcross; she was unm.

HANNAH SHALLCROSS, daughter of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross, born August 9, 1758, died July 5, 1799; married, June 4, 1788, Jehu Hollingsworth, born November 2, 1756, died July 26, 1834; son of Jehu and Ann (Pyle) Hollingsworth, and descended from Valentine Hollingsworth, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of New Castle county, who was the ancestor of a large family whose branches have been especially prominent in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Issue of Jehu and Hannah (Shallcross) Hollingsworth:

SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, b. April 30, 1789, d. Oct. 26, 1856; m. Oct. 15, 1812, Jane Porter-field Smith; of whom presently;

Thomas Gilfillan Hollingsworth, member of the Board of Education of Phila.; the Hollingsworth School, Locust street, below Fifteenth, was named for him; m. Hannah Redwood, dau. of Charles and Hannah (Redwood) Wharton, of Phila.;

Ann Caldwell Hollingsworth, b. June 16, 1793, d. Feb. 16, 1794;

Anna Maria Hollingsworth, b. March 29, 1796, d. Jan. 24, 1865; m. June 15, 1815, Charles Wharton, of Phila., son of Charles and Hannah (Redwood) Wharton, above mentioned.

SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Jehu and Hannah (Shallcross) Hollingsworth, born April 30, 1789, died October 26, 1856; married, October 15, 1812,

Jane Porterfield, who died November 4, 1826, aged thirty-five years, daughter of John Somers Smith, of an old Philadelphia family, which had early connection with Cape May county, New Jersey.

Issue of Samuel and Jane Porterfield (Smith) Hollingsworth:

Jehu Hollingsworth, b. June 18, 1814, d. Aug. 30, 1907; m. Feb. 25, 1841, Frances Eloise, dau. of Samuel Shorey; their son, Samuel Shorey Hollingsworth, was a distinguished Phila. lawyer;

Samuel Lovering Hollingsworth, M. D., b. May 22, 1816, d. Dec. 14, 1872; m. Oct. 12, 1848, Anna Clifford, dau. of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton, before mentioned;

John Smith Hollingsworth, b. March 18, 1818;

Elizabeth Hollingsworth, b. Oct. 30, 1819, d. May 24, 1853, unm.;

Anna Maria Hollingsworth, b. Aug. 14, 1821, d. Sept. 30, 1895; m. Sept. 24, 1844, Dr. John Neill, of Phila.;

Caroline Towne Hollingsworth, b. May 9, 1823, d. Nov. 24, 1862; m. June 3, 1851, Henry Pemberton, and was the mother of Henry Pemberton, Jr., whose wife, Susan Lovering, was a descendant of the Shallcross family, as shown hereafter.

MARY SHALLCROSS, daughter of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross, born May 3, 1766, died March 24, 1849; married Samuel Lovering, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 7, 1762, died in Wilmington, Delaware, July 12, 1799. He was a descendant of Robert Lovering, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, afterwards of Boston, who married at Roxbury, January 3, 1704-5, Alice Craft, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 19, 1681-2, died in Holliston, Massachusetts, 1783, aged over one hundred years; daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Scaver) Craft, of Roxbury, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Griffin and Alice Craft, who settled in Roxbury, in 1630, sailing from England with Winthrop's Colonists. Lieut. Griffin Craft was made Freeman of Roxbury, May 18, 1631, was several times Deputy to the General Court, of Massachusetts, and founder of a prominent New England family.

After the death of Robert Lovering, his widow, Alice (Craft) Lovering, had four other husbands, all men of high standing in the community. By Lovering she had five children; Elizabeth, married John Eaton, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, and four sons, Robert, William, Samuel and Joseph Lovering.

ROBERT LOVERING, eldest son and second child of Robert and Alice (Craft) Lovering, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 26, 1710; married, March 12, 1735, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Mayo) Gardner, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had six children: Joseph, Mayo, John, Thomas, William and Samuel Lovering.

JOHN LOVERING, of Boston, Massachusetts, second son of Robert and Rebecca (Gardner) Lovering, born August, 1739, died prior to 1780; married, July 30, 1761, Rebecca Ellis, of Boston, who died October 4, 1792, and had four children: Samuel who removed to Wilmington, Delaware, and married Mary Shallcross, being the eldest.

Issue of Samuel and Mary (Shallcross) Lovering:

Sarah Lovering, b. about 1793, d. unm.;

JOSEPH SAMUEL LOVERING, b. Dec. 12, 1796, d. May 8, 1881; m. Ann Corbit; of whom presently;

Mary Lovering, b. about 1797, m. John F. Gilpin.

JOSEPH SAMUEL LOVERING, son of Samuel and Mary (Shallcross) Lovering, was a prominent sugar refiner in Philadelphia and a man of large fortune. He married, March 7, 1827, Ann, who died October 4, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cowgill) Corbit, before mentioned, and they had issue:

Elizabeth Lovering, d. inf.;

Mary Lovering, b. May 27, 1829, d. July 1, 1897; m. May 3, 1849, Charles W., son of William and Deborah (Fisher) Wharton;

Ann Corbit Lovering, b. Dec. 19, 1830; m. June 15, 1854, Joseph, son of William and Deborah Wharton, above mentioned;

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS LOVERING, b. April 27, 1832, d. Dec. 10, 1882; of whom presently.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS LOVERING, of Philadelphia, married, October 10, 1867, his cousin, Mary Barratt, born October 12, 1847, daughter of Daniel Clayton and Susan Smithers (Green) Cowgill, of Dover, Delaware, whose ancestry has been already given. Joseph Shallcross and Mary B. (Cowgill) Lovering lived in a fine old family mansion on York road near the present Logan station, until Mr. Lovering's death in 1882, after which his widow removed to Germantown. They had issue:

Susan Lovering, b. Aug. 14, 1868; m. March 28, 1894, Henry Pemberton, Jr.;

Joseph Samuel Lovering, b. March 17, 1871; m. Oct. 2, 1894, Mary Hutchinson, dau. of John Story and Sydney Howell (Brown) Jenks, of Phila.;

Edgar Lea Lovering, b. Aug. 8, 1874, d. March 2, 1889;

Corbit Lovering, b. Aug. 6, 1876; m. Oct. 18, 1902, Ida, b. March 5, 1876, dau. of James Day and Virginia Letitia (Thomas) Rowland, of Ogontz, Pa.;

Gilpin Lovering, b. Oct. 30, 1880; m. Oct. 10, 1903, Virginia Day Rowland, b. Dec. 9, 1882, sister to his brother Corbit's wife.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, M. D., son of Joseph and Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross, born near Wilmington, Delaware, December 12, 1759, died in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1811. He studied medicine under Dr. Nicholas Way, an eminent Philadelphia physician, and took his final degree in Paris, France. He married (first) his cousin, Hannah, daughter of John Knowles, of Knowlesborough, Delaware county, by whom he had no issue. He married (second) December 8, 1788, Catharine, daughter of Jonathan Morris, M. D., by his wife Ailsa, daughter of Cadwalader and Ann Garret (Pennell) Evans, descended from Merwyn Wrych, King of Man, killed in battle A. D., 843, and his wife Essylt, daughter of Conan, King of Wales, who died A. D. 818.

Dr. Shallcross and his wife lived for a time in Wilmington, and later in Stanton, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, where some or all of their children were born. About 1800 they moved to the borough of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and about 1802 to an estate called "Polar Hall," in Darby township, which had belonged to Dr. Shallcross's first wife, Hannah Knowles. Dr. Shallcross died there May 22, 1811, and his widow Catharine died April 3, 1848, aged eighty-one years.

Issue of Dr. Joseph and Catharine (Morris) Shallcross:

Eliza Shallcross, m. Thomas Wickersham, of Chester co., Pa.;

MORRIS CADWALADER SHALLCROSS, M. D., of whom presently;

Hannah Maria Shallcross, m. Robert McCalla, of N. J.;

Joseph Shallcross, M. D., b. March 21, 1797; graduate Medical Department of Univ. of Pa., 1826; moved to Ohio, where he m. April 4, 1843, at Gallipolis, Emily Haly, dau. of Col. John Henderson, a descendant of Sir John Henderson, of Fordyce, Fifeshire, Scotland, who was killed with King James IV., of Scotland at Flodden Field.

MORRIS CADWALADER SHALLCROSS, M. D., born August 8, 1791, died November 30, 1871; graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1813, thesis, "Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Body and Mind." He was a prominent physician of the city of Philadelphia. He married, in 1816, Eliza (Fair) Sparks, a widow, and had issue:

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, of whom presently;
Sarah Shallcross;
Harriet Shallcross;
Catharine Shallcross.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, son of Dr. Morris C. and Eliza Shallcross, born December 16, 1816, spent most of his life in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as a country gentleman. He purchased and lived many years in a fine old mansion on what is now Ashland avenue, built in 1788, but in his old age went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Webb, on the Chester pike in the borough of Sharon Hill, about one mile from his former residence, where he now resides (1908). He married, May 22, 1856, Mary Caldwell, of the same family as Mary Caldwell, mother of Orpha (Gilpin) Shallcross.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Shallcross:

Eliza Shallcross, of whom presently;
Ann Shallcross, unm. (1908);
Harriet Shallcross, m. Walter Webb, M. D.

ELIZA SHALLCROSS, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Shallcross, married, November 8, 1883, John Bakewell Phillips, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and had issue:

Morris Shallcross Phillips, b. Aug. 20, 1884; m. Jan. 3, 1905, Linda Lewis, dau. of Edward S. Sayres, Esq., of Phila.;
Henry Ormsby Phillips, b. Oct. 22, 1885;
Patty Phillips, b. July 4, 1889.

WILLIAM SHALLCROSS, son of Leonard and Ann (Ellet) Shallcross, born in Bucks county, about 1706, always lived in that county, perhaps on his father's plantation in Makefield township, which was devised to his brother Leonard, but which Leonard did not occupy. At the time of his death, however, he was living in Falls township. Letters of administration were granted on his estate, May 16, 1749, to his widow, Ruth Shallcross.

He married, in 1733, Ruth (Palmer) Hulme, born September 18, 1693, widow of George Hulme, of Middletown township, Bucks county, and daughter of John and Christian Palmer, of Falls, who came to Bucks county from Yorkshire, England. Her certificate from Middletown Monthly Meeting to Falls was received at the latter meeting, February 4, 1735-6, and she served on committees

ten times between 1746 and 1753. On May 2, 1759, Jonathan Palmer requested leave of Falls Monthly Meeting for his sister, Ruth Shallcross, to build a house on the Meeting's land, but it was refused at the following meeting, June 6, 1759. After this date she appears to have removed with her children from Falls, probably into Upper Makefield or Buckingham township.

Issue of William and Ruth (Palmer) Shallcross:

William Shallcross, for whom a certificate from Buckingham Monthly Meeting was received at Falls, Feb. 3, 1762; he was disowned by Falls Monthly Meeting, Nov. 3, 1762, for non-compliance with Quaker plainness of dress and manner;

Ann Shallcross;

Ruth Shallcross, m. Dec. 24, 1775, by Isaac Hicks, Esq., Samuel Danford, of Falls twp.

JOSEPH SHALLCROSS, son of Leonard and Ann (Ellet) Shallcross, born in Bucks county, lived there with his father until early manhood. In 1733 he removed to a plantation of 200 acres in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, belonging to his uncle, John Shallcross, who afterwards devised it to him for life, then to his son John. On September 5, 1733, Falls Monthly Meeting granted him a certificate which he presented at Abington Monthly Meeting, October 29, 1733. His particular Meeting was thereafter Oxford, by which he was chosen as Overseer in place of his uncle, John, as reported to Abington Monthly Meeting, March 30, 1747, and on April 28, 1755, he was appointed an Elder, also as his uncle's successor. He died October 11, 1787, and was buried on the 13th, at Frankford, Oxford township.

Joseph Shallcross married, April, 1737, Sarah Worth, of a prominent Chester county family, and they had issue:

Hannah Shallcross, b. Dec. 21, 1733; was unm. in 1787;

Mary Shallcross, b. Oct. 21, 1740; m. Dec. 24, 1776, David Jones;

John Shallcross, b. July 3, 1743; inherited the plantation in Lower Dublin, under his great-uncle's will; m. May 16, 1782, Mary Livezey;

Sarah Shallcross, b. Oct. 29, 1746; m. May 14, 1789, Nathan Thomas;

Joseph Shallcross, b. Oct. 4, 1750; unm.

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, son of Leonard and Ann (Ellet) Shallcross, was born in Bucks county and lived there on his father's plantation in Makefield, which he inherited in 1730, until after the death of his brother John in 1733, when his Uncle John having chosen him for his principal heir, he went to live with his uncle on a plantation of about 400 acres in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, which he inherited at his uncle's death in 1758. Like his uncle and two of his brothers, he was active in the affairs of Abington Monthly Meeting, and Oxford Particular Meeting, succeeding his brother Joseph as Overseer of Oxford Meeting in 1771, and later was made an Elder. He died on his plantation near Frankford, February 14, 1813, and was buried at Frankford, in the graveyard of Oxford Meeting. By his will he devised his plantation to his son John, and to his sons, Leonard, William, Thomas and Benjamin, the houses and land they respectively occupied; directing his houses in Letitia Court, and a Water Lot in Philadelphia to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among his daughters, Hannah Paul, Mary Kirkner, Martha Knight and Rachel Johnson.

Leonard Shallcross married, November 14, 1752, at Oxford Meeting, Judith,

daughter of John Wood of Northern Liberties, afterward Oxford township. She was buried December 6, 1786. They had issue:

Hannah Shallcross, b. Sept. 8, 1753; m. June 16, 1772, Thomas Paul; no issue;

John Shallcross, b. Sept. 26, 1755; m. June 7, 1780, Mary Paul;

Leonard Shallcross, Jr., b. Oct. 7, 1757; m. (first) April 3, 1787, Mary Livezey; (second) Sarah Wilson;

Mary Shallcross, b. April 9, 1762; m. Joseph Kirkner;

Thomas Shallcross, b. Oct. 26, 1764, d. Jan. 21, 1856; m. (first) Mary (Colladay) Alburger; (second) Ann (Wood) Kester;

William Shallcross, b. April 4, 1767; m. Mary Knight; and perhaps (second) Elizabeth Walton;

Martha Shallcross, b. Aug. 27, 1770; m. English Knight;

Benjamin Shallcross, b. Jan. 4, 1773, d. March 27, 1845; m. May 10, 1797, Sarah Chapman;

Rachel Shallcross, b. March 10, 1776; m. Benjamin Johnson.

FOX FAMILY.

Six years after Charles II. had, under the Great Seal of England, given to William Penn by Letters Patent, the "Province of Pennsylvania with diverse great powers and Jurisdiction for the well Government thereof," and four years after the "Welcome" had brought Penn on his first visit to his infant colony, the ship "Desire," from Plymouth, England, on June 23, 1686, cast anchor in the river Delaware, bringing to the rapidly growing town of Philadelphia, which then contained about three thousand inhabitants, a company of emigrants known as the Plymouth Friends. Among them were Francis Rawle and his son of the same name, with six servants, Richard Grove and two servants, Nicholas Pearce with two servants, James Fox with his family and eight servants, John Shellson with his wife and four servants. Of those here classed as servants to the other passengers were John, Richard, and Justinian Fox, who, unable to pay for their passage to and outfit in the young colony, according to the custom of the day, had no doubt bound themselves for a certain time, at the end of which they were to receive an agreed-upon number of acres of land. Many of the emigrants themselves not rich in this world's goods, brought relatives with them in this way.

On March 13, 1685-6, before leaving England, Fox and Rawle, for themselves and their associates, had purchased five thousand acres of land of William Penn.

It was the purpose of these emigrants to make their settlement an industrial one. James Claypoole and Robert Turner, Penn's commissioners, writing to Thomas Holme, Surveyor General, say: "At the request of James Fox, Francis Rawle, Nicholas Pearce and Richard Grove, in behalf of themselves and other Friends of Plymouth, joynt purchasers with them of five thousand acres of land, that we would grant the said five thousand acres of land together, for a township, in the most convenient place for water for the encouragement of the woolen manufacture, intended to be set up by them; these we therefore, in the Proprietary's name, do will and require thee forthwith to survey * * * and make return hereof to the Secretary's office at Philadelphia the 5th of 5Mo., 1686."

Pennsylvania Archives, 2d. Series, volume xix, page 35, has the following: At a meeting of the Commissioners, 4Month 7, 1690, "James Fox and Fran. Rawle Request they may have a Patent for the 5,000 acres they Purchased now called the Plymouth Town, and that the Six Hundred Acres which was formerly Intended for a Town be Returned as part of the 5,000 acres. Ordered that a Warr't be made for the Returning the 5,000 acres of land in manner aforesaid.

"Ordered that Fran: Cook have the other half of the vacant lott next to the Plymouth Friends Lott in the High Street."

The five thousand acres were laid out in what is now known as Plymouth township, Montgomery county, but was at that time part of Philadelphia county. With their associates, Fox and Rawle took up their residence upon the land. A Friends' Meeting was at once established at the house of James Fox, which has continued to the present day and is known as Plymouth Meeting. The country was too young for such an industry as this company had planned and the scheme was abandoned. Neither Fox or Rawle remained long in the new settlement. It is said that their wives found it too lonely.

Francis, father of James Fox, is said to have been born in Wiltshire, England, about 1620. During the civil war he removed to Cornwall and settled in the parish of St. Germans. Having joined the Society of Friends in 1646, he married Dorothy Kekewich of Exeter, Cornwall. Francis Fox died in 1670 and his widow Dorothy in 1693.

Issue of Francis and Dorothy (Kekewich) Fox:

Francis Fox, b. at St. Germans, Cornwall, 1647; d. 1704; m. (first) Joan Smith, had two sons who d. young, and two daus., Rachel and Deborah, and settled in England. His second wife, whom he m. March 30, 1686, was Tabitha Croker, d. 1730. Of their children, Mary Fox, m. Feb. 10, 1707, Andrew Ellicott, who came with his son Andrew and settled in Bucks county, Pa., becoming founders of the well-known Ellicott family. The others, Francis, Sarah, George, Dorothy and John, m. and settled in England;

John Fox, d. young;

JAMES Fox, b. about 1650; d. Sept. 19, 1699; m. Elizabeth Record.

JAMES FOX^a (Francis'), born about 1650 in England; died Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1699; married Elizabeth Record, and was settled at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, where he was engaged in manufacture of cloth. He appears to have been leader, (with Rawle as his associate,) of the emigrant company of Plymouth Friends. Of the two, Fox is usually first named in the records. With James Fox there came to this country, his wife Elizabeth and children George, James, Elizabeth and Sarah. After the abandoning of their settlement in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, James Fox removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he became interested in public affairs. He was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1688, and again, 1693-9. In his will he is styled a baker, and from the same source it may be learned that his business included more than the mere making of bread, for he leaves to his heirs, his "dwelling house, granaries, bake-house, boulting mills, bags, weights, seals," etc.

Issue of James and Elizabeth (Record) Fox:

George Fox, b. Plymouth, England, 1675; d. Phila., Sept. 8, 1699; m. at Burlington Meeting, N. J., May 20, 1696, Susannah, dau. of Joseph Hackney, "late of Hempstead, Hertfordshire, Old England," and his wife Elizabeth Jennings, sister of Gov. Samuel Jennings of N. J. Justinian Fox was present at the marriage and signed the certificate. In his will, which was witnessed by Justinian Fox and James Fox, Jr., George Fox made a bequest to Phila. Meeting for the use of a "public School lately established or about to be established." George and Susannah Fox had one son, George Fox, d. June 13, 1698;

James Fox, b. Plymouth, England; d. Phila., Jan. 30, 1700-1; m. at Phila. Meeting, March 31, 1699, Anne, dau. of Daniel Wills, of Northampton, Burlington county, N. J. She d. Oct. 27, 1701. Their only child, Mary Fox, d. July 16, 1702;

Elizabeth Fox, b. Plymouth, England, about 1683; m. at Phila. Meeting, March 9, 1683-4, John Jones, merchant, of Phila., of whose will Joseph Fox, son of Justinian, and Israel and James Pemberton were executors;

Sarah Fox, mentioned in wills of her parents. No further record;

Joseph Fox, mentioned in wills of his father, grandfather and grandmother. No further record;

Dorothy Fox, d. Phila., Oct. 28, 1692;

Francis Fox, b. Phila., May 22, 1691; d. there May 12, 1702.

JUSTINIAN FOX, as has been shown, came from Plymouth, England, 1686, in the ship "Desire." He settled in Philadelphia, about 1700, where he married Elizabeth, only daughter and fifth child of Joseph and Mary Yard. Joseph Yard is said to have emigrated from Devonshire, England, about 1669, to have settled

among the Swedes on the Delaware, and to have built in 1689, Gloria Dei, better known as the Old Swedes Church in Southwark, Philadelphia. On January 13, 1707, William Carter, Thomas Marten, Joseph Yard and John Rodman were appointed to view the hollow in the head of Chestnut street crossing Fifth street, and take the best method for making good the same and giving the water a passage.

The relationship between Justinian and James Fox, previously mentioned, has never been ascertained. That there was some such tie is presumed from the fact that they emigrated in the same vessel; that Justinian Fox was present at the marriage of James' son George, in 1686, and witnessed the will of the latter in 1699, as well as deeds previously made by members of the family. There is also reason to believe that Justinian succeeded to the business of James Fox, with whom he may have been previously associated. The tradition that Justinian Fox had studied medicine, there is nothing on record to confirm. At this late day but few items can be gathered regarding him. In June, 1707, with Anthony Taylor and Isaiah Appleton, he witnessed the will of Samuel Sheppard. The following January the will of Robert Turnham was witnessed by Joseph and William Yard and Justinian Fox, while in March of the same year Anthony Taylor made his will and signed it in the presence of Joseph Yard and Justinian Fox. The witnesses signing the will of Jeremiah Gray in 1715 were Justinian Fox, George Emlen and Charles Brockden.

It is said that Justinian Fox was a Friend and that his wife joined the society after their marriage. He died leaving but a small property, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow Elizabeth, January 16, 1718-19.

Issue of Justinian and Elizabeth (Yard) Fox:

Mary Fox, d. before 1741; m. Jan. 1, 1720; Benjamin Rhoads. Had one son, Benjamin Rhoads;

Elizabeth Fox, d. young, Aug. 10, 1702;

Elizabeth Fox (2nd), m. Sept. 14, 1723, Joseph Rakestraw, house carpenter, of Phila., whom she survived many years; issue:

John Rakestraw;

Joseph Rakestraw, b. Dec. 9, 1750; d. Nov. 4, 1792; m. Sarah Milnor, and had three sons and four daughters;

Elizabeth Rakestraw;

Hannah Rakestraw;

Justinian Rakestraw, d. Sept. 5, 1762.

Sarah Fox, m. Dec. 19, 1723, William Martin, at First Presbyterian Church, Phila.; issue:

Madan Martin, mentioned in will of his uncle Joseph Fox.

Susannah Martin, d. July, 1809; m. Joseph Ogilbie.

JOSEPH FOX, b. about 1710, d. Dec. 10, 1779; m. Elizabeth Mickle;

Susannah Fox, m. Feb. 8, 1738, Daniel Elmer;

James Fox, b. Phila. about 1712; d. before 1778; m. Dec. 16, 1736, at Christ Church, Mary Wade, who d. 1788. They had issue, mentioned in will of their uncle Joseph Fox:

Joseph Fox;

Justinian Fox;

Robert Fox, d. Sept., 1798;

Martha Fox.

JOSEPH FOX² (Justinian¹) born in Philadelphia, died December 10, 1779, aged seventy years; married, at Philadelphia Meeting, September 25, 1749, Elizabeth

Mickle, born 1729; died January 1, 1805; daughter of Samuel and Thomazine (Marshall) Mickle.

Archibald Mickle came to Philadelphia bringing a certificate from the Men's Meeting at Richard Boyes' House, near Lisburn, county Antrim, Ireland, dated 6th month, 2, 1682. At Philadelphia Meeting on 12mo. 25, 1686, he married (second) Sarah Watts, and subsequently removed to Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he died in 1706. He was ancestor of the well known Mickle family of that county. His son, Samuel Mickle, born February 10, 1684, died February 18, 1765, married at Philadelphia Meeting, December 28, 1716, Thomazine, born December 15, 1692; died March 28, 1747, daughter of James and Rachel (Garthwaite) Marshall, who came from the city of York, England, with William Hudson. Samuel Mickle was a merchant of good standing, became a member of Common Council of the city in 1732, and so continued until his death. It may be of interest to note that those elected at the same time were Edward Shippen, George House, John Dilwyn, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph England, James Bingham, Joseph Paschal, Samuel Powel and Samuel Powel, Jr. There were also serving at the same time, John Cadwalader, Andrew Bradford, Anthony Morris, Samuel Carpenter, Thomas Masters, George Mifflin, George Emlen and a number of others whose names are equally familiar. Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography gives the following description of Samuel Mickle:

"There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. Such a one then lived in Philadelphia; a person of note, an elderly man, with a wise look and a very grave manner of speaking; his name was Samuel Mickle. This gentleman, a stranger to me, stopt one day at my door, and asked me if I was the young man who had lately opened a new printing-house. Being assured in the affirmative, he said he was sorry for me, because it was an expensive undertaking, and the expense would be lost; for Philadelphia was a sinking place, the people already half-bankrupts, or near being so, all appearances to the contrary, such as new buildings and the rise in rents, being to his certain knowledge fallacious; for they were, in fact, among the things that would soon ruin us. And he gave me such a detail of misfortunes now existing, or that were soon to exist, that he left me half melancholy. Had I known him before I engaged in this business, probably I never should have done it. This man continued to live in this decaying place, and to declaim in the same strain, refusing for many years to buy a house there, because all was going to destruction; and at last I had the pleasure of seeing him give five times as much for one as he might have bought it for when he first began his croaking."

Joseph Fox was apprenticed by his widowed mother to James Portues, a prominent and wealthy carpenter of Philadelphia. Possessed of ability and application, he devoted himself to the interest of his employer, whose warm attachment he secured and held. Mr. Portues, (who so spelled his own name, and not *Porteus*, as generally printed), died unmarried, at the age of seventy-two years, on January 19, 1737, and left the bulk of his estate to be equally divided between his two executors, Edward Warner (who had also been an apprentice under him), and Joseph Fox.

To Edward Warner he gave his negroes, Jack and Peter; to Joseph Fox all his household goods and his Indian slave Maria and her son Scipio. He says: "It is my will and desire that the slaves be used with humanity and kindness (as I expect they will), more especially the said Jack and Maria. That they may have necessary subsistence befitting their condition as slaves, and as being aged and infirm."

According to instructions in the will, Mr. Portues was buried in the piece of ground which he says: "I formerly appointed for a burying place in the said city, between the Quaker's burying ground and third street, which piece of ground I

bought of Samuel Richardson, cordwainer." Reference is made to the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, volume iv, page 411, for the following: "The place of burial back of Nos. 46 and 48 N. Third Street is that of James Porteus [sic], who died, 1743. This is the only interment there. His double house, still standing, [1880], was at the time of his death not quite finished, and the funeral passed up the six-foot alleyway on its south side. Great additions to the rear of the building have left but a few feet in width for the grave, which can only be seen from the Arch Street Meeting grounds. The inscription on the massive gravestone was some years ago recut." The date in the above is incorrect, for the will of James Portues, dated November 30, 1736, was proved January 22, 1736, which according to present reckoning would be January, 1737. The grave is also mentioned in Watson's Annals, volume ii, page 421, where one reads: "A *Grave Stone* to James Porteus, dated July, 1736, now actually heads his grave in a city yard, say in Fox's lot in North Third Street."

James Portues had been a founder of the Carpenters' Company, one of the earliest associations in Pennsylvania, perhaps the oldest now existing. The company has maintained "an uninterrupted organization since the year 1724, about forty years after the settlement of the Colonial Government by William Penn. Among the early associates are many whose names are prominent in colonial history, and whose architectural tastes are impressed on the buildings that yet remain, memorials of that early day. James Porteus, second on the list of members, designed and executed Penn's Mansion on Second Street above Walnut; and the lively interest he felt in the association with his fellows, induced him at his death to bequeath to it his works on architecture."

Both Joseph Fox and Edward Warner were members of the Carpenters' Company. In 1763 Joseph Fox was chosen Master of the company and continued to hold the position until his death. In 1768 the lot on Chestnut street on which Carpenters Hall now stands, was purchased. The building, which has much historic interest, was erected, 1771. Joseph Fox was chairman of the committee to secure the lot, and a generous subscriber to the building fund.

His share of the Portues bequest brought to Mr. Fox much valuable real estate in and around the city. To him came the lot on the west side of Third street below Arch, on which stood the carpenter shop where he had served his apprenticeship, and the ground in which James Portues was buried. After purchasing the adjoining property he either built the large house thereon or added to the one already standing, and there resided for the remainder of his days. The house, the home of succeeding generations, stood until about the year 1890, and from Portues he inherited the estate later known as "Champlot," which will be referred to hereafter.

Joseph Fox became owner of a large amount of real estate outside the city. His name appears upon the records of Philadelphia and Bucks counties as the holder of mortgages to a very considerable amount. His business undertakings prospered and he accumulated a goodly estate, becoming one of Philadelphia's most prominent property holders. He was frequently called upon to act as executor, guardian and trustee of large estates. In 1760 he was trustee of the estate of Robert Shewell. Joseph Fox, Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Galloway were named as executors and guardians in the will of William Masters in 1761.

We the Subscribers do solemnly Sincerely & truly Declare
and Affirm that we will ~~well~~ and truly Sign and Number
all the Bills of Credit that shall come to our hands for that
purpose by the Direction of this Act, and no more; And the
same so signed and numbered will deliver unto the Trustees
of the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania, or one of them
pursuant to the Direction of this Act

affirmed Before me this
First day of November 1755

Thos Lawrence

Witness by Samuel Rhoads, Joseph
Wharton & Joseph Saunders the second
Day of December A. D. 1755
Witness.

Jos: Fox
Sam: Pemberton

Hugh Roberts

Thomas Crosby

Dan: Williams

Chas. Jones

Jos. Morris

Sam: Sanson

Thos Clafford

Thos: Day

Joseph King

Quendenos

John: Evans

Landsburg

E: Pennington

John Reynolds

Isaac Greenleaf

Wm: Smith

Samuel Rhoads

We the subscribers do Swear that we will well and truly sign
and number all the Bills of Credit that shall come to our hands
for that purpose, by the Direction of this Act, and no more,
and the same so sign'd and numbered will deliver unto the
Trustees of the general Loan Office of Pennsylvania, or one of
them, pursuant to the Direction of this Act

Evan Morgan
W Grant

Sworn Before me
this First day of November 1755
Thos Lawrence

With James and Israel Pemberton he was an executor of the will of John Jones, who married, 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of James Fox.

So far as discovered, Mr. Fox's first public office was that of City Commissioner, to which he was elected October, 1745. In 1748 he was chosen one of the city assessors. In 1750 he began a long and active career as a member of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. On October 15th of that year he and his colleague, William Clymer, took their seats as the two burgesses, or representatives, of the city of Philadelphia. Clymer died before the expiration of his year of service, his place being filled by Benjamin Franklin, who, up to that time, had acted as Clerk of the House, with no voice in its deliberations.

Mr. Fox's being at once named for various important committees, is evidence of the assured place he already held in public confidence. In most of the business transacted during the sittings of this Assembly he appears to have taken an active part. Noticeable among the matters presented for consideration at this time was the establishment of Pennsylvania Hospital, which was favorably received, carefully considered and finally acted upon. Mr. Fox was one of the earliest contributors for its foundation and gave it active support in later years.

Of the next election, John Smith, James Logan's son-in-law, writes in his journal:

"Eighth month 1st. 1751: We got home (from Burlington) in the Dark of the Evening. Found the people in a foam of Politicks.

"2d. Obtained a List of the votes for Officers yesterday;" which he proceeds to give, ending with:

"Joseph Fox, 330,
"Benja. Franklin, 40."

The list was for members of the Assembly for Philadelphia county. Both Fox and Franklin were unsuccessful competitors. Mr. Smith continues:

"I am told some people met & agreed to put Jos: Fox in the County, * * * There was some strife about the choice of Burgesses. The tickets on counting them stood thus:

"Benjamin Franklin, 495,
"Hugh Roberts, 473,
"Joseph Fox, 391,
"William Plumsted, 303."

As but two Burgesses, or Members for the City were to be elected, Joseph Fox was again on the losing side, although receiving more votes, counting those given for him as a county member, than did Franklin, whose supporters were not so divided. In 1753 Mr. Fox again took his seat; this time and each succeeding year thereafter until 1772, representing Philadelphia county.

Immediately after the opening of Assembly in 1750, he was appointed on the "Committee of Accounts." Again in 1753, and in each succeeding year of his long service, he was thus chosen, for many years holding the position of chairman of this most responsible committee. The single exception to his appointment was the year in which he was chosen speaker at the opening session of the House. His associates on this committee were the most capable and influential members of the Assembly. It devolved upon them to audit and settle the accounts of the General Loan-office and all other public accounts, to sink and destroy the Bills of Credit received in exchange; to count all the moneys and report, together with the said accounts, the sum they should actually find in the hands of the trustees, with

power to send for persons, papers and records. In 1763 he, with others appointed by the House, examined Franklin's accounts for the time the latter acted as agent for the colony in Great Britain, and certified to their correctness.

Mr. Fox was frequently one of the commissioners for the disbursement of the large sums voted by the House for the defense of the Province or for the use of the government. Even after his connection with the Assembly was at an end, he acted in this capacity. One of the items in the account of September, 1774, is the sum paid Joseph Fox, Esq., for his services as a commissioner of the province. In 1770 Mr. Fox was serving on the corporation for the relief of the poor, as Henry Drinker, in writing to his partner, Abel James, says that William Fisher had been elected a manager in place of Joseph Fox.

Another committee on which Mr. Fox served uninterruptedly for many years was that known as the committee of Grievances or Aggrievances, which listened to complaints brought to Assembly for settlement. These were investigated (and probably some of them adjusted,) before being formally presented to the House. For eight of the twelve successive years in which Mr. Fox served on this committee, he acted as its chairman. As long as Franklin remained here he served as one of its members, being succeeded by Galloway, whose legal knowledge made him especially valuable for the position.

It is an evidence of his acknowledged tact, that Mr. Fox was so frequently selected as one of those to wait upon the governor with messages from the Assembly. Owing to the strained conditions which almost invariably existed between the two, this could not have been an agreeable task. On one occasion the Governor vented on the messengers, of whom Mr. Fox was one, such an uncalled-for tirade that his remarks were noted on the minutes, where they may be seen to this day.

In 1763, when Isaac Norris fell ill, Benjamin Franklin was chosen to fill his place as speaker, and while in office aroused so much opposition that he was not elected to Assembly the next year. Isaac Norris, although far from well, was prevailed upon to again accept the position which he had so ably filled for many years. One week served to convince him that he was physically unequal to the strain, and Joseph Fox was "unanimously chosen" speaker. Almost the first business after his taking the chair, was the appointment of Franklin as agent to England.

Among the Norris papers at the Pennsylvania Historical society is a letter written by Dickinson to Isaac Norris, giving an account of the manner in which Norris's resignation as speaker was received by the Assembly. The same unanimity as was shown before, attended the appointment of Mr. Fox as speaker at the opening of the next Assembly, in October, 1765. In 1766 Joseph Galloway succeeded Joseph Fox as speaker, being chosen "by a majority of votes." In May, 1769, Galloway in his turn fell ill, and again Joseph Fox was chosen speaker for the remainder of the term.

While Mr. Fox held his office, in 1764, delegates were chosen for what has since been known as the Stamp Act Congress, when "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Morton were appointed to that service." The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 26, 1765, notes "The gentlemen appointed by the Assembly to assist at the General Congress at New York, we hear set out this Day for that place." Ford says that although appointed, Joseph Fox did not attend the Con-

gress. (See Stille's "Life of Dickinson" vol. ii. p. 182). Coming at the end of the session, and directly before the new election (shortly after which the new Assembly were to take their seats) it was probably necessary for the speaker to remain in Philadelphia.

In 1765 it was "ordered that the Committee of Correspondence do acquaint Mr. Jackson and Mr. Franklin, the Agents in London, the House request that all their letters on public affairs, may be addressed to the present Speaker, Joseph Fox, Esq., or to a majority of the said Committee in order that the same be regularly laid before the House." One of the letters sent according to these instructions still exists, being addressed by Benjamin Franklin to Joseph Fox, Esq., and is dated London, March 1, 1766, notifying him that the Stamp Act is about to be repealed and making mention of another letter sent shortly before. This is doubtless one of many such communications, now lost.

The Committee of Correspondence was another of those on which Fox invariably served, except when holding the position of speaker. It was at first composed of but three members, of whom Franklin, while still in the Province, was one. Franklin was also Fox's associate on the committee to revise the minutes of the Assembly and prepare them for printing. This committee was a standing one, and was at first composed of Joseph Fox and Benjamin Franklin alone. In 1757 Franklin was succeeded by Galloway and the speaker was added to the number, from which time no change was made in the members until 1763, when we find it composed of Fox, Dickinson and the Speaker. Ability in the same line caused Mr. Fox to be frequently called upon to form one of those named for the framing of laws, drafting bills, preparing messages to the Governor, or answers to those sent by him to the Assembly; all requiring the greatest wisdom and prudence.

Mr. Fox attended, by appointment of the House of Representatives, the Indian Conferences at Easton and Lancaster in 1756 and 1757, but declined to act as one of the Commissioners at Fort Pitt in 1768.

He was for many years trustee of Province Island. This was a low island of 342 acres on the southwest side of the Schuylkill, near its mouth, purchased in 1741 by the Province, held as a quarantine station, and on which was established a "pest-house." Besides the buildings used for hospital purposes there were others leased to tenants.

January 22nd, 1757, Joseph Fox was appointed one of the Superintendents of the State House, in place of Edward Warner, deceased. The site for the State House had been selected by Hamilton and Lawrence, the first purchase made by William Allen in his own name, on October 16, 1730. Additional ground was secured by Hamilton in 1732, in the spring of which year the ground was actually broken. In 1762 it was deemed advisable to entrust both State House and grounds to trustees, and accordingly Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, Joseph Fox, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Galloway, John Baynton and Edward Penington were appointed.

Watson tells us that the State House square was walled in with a high brick wall, and at the centre of the Walnut street wall was a ponderous high gate and massive brick structure over the top of it, placed there by Joseph Fox.

In 1764, when the Christian Indians with their Moravian missionaries were taken to Philadelphia for protection from border settlers, the "Paxton Boys" bent on their destruction followed, and at Germantown Benjamin Franklin and other citizens held a parley with them and persuaded them to return home. The Indians

were ordered to New York, and William Logan and Joseph Fox, the barrack master, gave them blankets and accompanied them as far as Trenton, but they were sent back. This incursion from the back settlements so alarmed the community that according to the journal kept by Samuel Foulke, "The house, Apprehensive of ye prenicious Consequences which wou'd accrue to the Community from such daring acts of inhumanity & Contempt of All Laws, Divine, Moral, Civil & Military, as the bloody Massacre at Lancaster, if the Miscreant perpetrators were not brou't to Condign Punishment,—prepared a bill for passing a Law to Apprehend them & bring them to trial before ye Judges of Oyer & Term'r in Philada." This bill was framed by Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox and John Morton.

The name of Joseph Fox stands third in the list of signers of the Non-importation Agreement in 1765.

This summary does not begin to enumerate all of Mr. Fox's activities as a representative. The minutes show him taking part in a large majority of the measures which came before the House. Small matters as well as great received attention. He was on committees to regulate the size of loaves of bread, to regulate the nightly watch of the city, to consider the petition against the firing of guns on New Year's Eve, etc.

But the long years in the Assembly came to an end at last. The election returns, October, 1772, do not show the name of Joseph Fox. Benjamin Franklin writing from London to Abel James under date of December 2, 1772, says:

"I do not at this Distance understand the Politics of your last Election, why so many of the Members declin'd Service, and why yourself and Mr. Fox were omitted (which I much regret) while Goddard was voted for by so great a number. Another Year I hope will set all right. The People seldom continue long in the wrong, when it is nobody's Interest to mislead them. * * * And tho' it may be inconvenient to your private Affairs to attend Publick Business, I hope neither you nor Mr. Fox will thro' Resentment of the present Slight decline the Service when again called upon by your Country."

When it became necessary to erect barracks in Philadelphia for housing the soldiery, the House resolved, on May 3, 1758, "that Joseph Fox be made Barrack Master, with full power to do and perform every matter and thing which may be requisite for the comfortable accommodation of his Majesty's troops within the Barracks lately erected in the city." This position he held until the time of the Revolution. On November 1, 1775, the Assembly directed that Mr. Miles and Mr. Dougherty should deliver to Joseph Fox, barrack master, the order that required him hereafter to comply with such orders as the Committee of Safety should issue as to providing necessities and quartering the troops. "These directions mark the period when, from the occupancy of the regular British troops the barracks passed into the tenancy of the soldiers who were opposed to them." Mr. Fox replied that the barracks would be ready for the troops in about ten days. His salary as barrack-master was paid to February, 1776. Major Lewis Nicola succeeded to the position as early as the middle of March of that year. Until the delivery of the orders, as above, Mr. Fox appears to have had unlimited authority in this position. From time to time there were reported sums spent for disbursements of clothing, firewood, candles, vinegar, small beer, bedding and the like; for quarters put up and furnished for the officers, etc., but more frequently the amounts expended were given without detail. In testimony of the manner in which these duties were performed is the following:

"July 23, 1774. Mr. Speaker laid before the House a Letter from Major *Hamilton*, Commanding Officer at the Barracks of this city, which was read by order, and is as follows:

Philadelphia, July 21, 1774.

Sir: I take the liberty to inform you that his Majesty's troops under my command stand much in need of the aid of the Legislature of this Province; their bedding utensils and apartments, require inspection and want repairs. I have had the pleasure of knowing this Barrack these seven years, and shall always be happy in declaring, that no troops have been better supplied, nor any applications from commanding officers more politely attended to than here; from which I am encouraged to hope, that the House of Assembly will, during this sitting order the necessary inspection, and afford such a supply as their generosity and judgment shall dictate. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Isaac Hamilton."

When barracks were established at Lancaster, Mr. Fox was the first barrack-master appointed. The active part he took in the preparation for the struggle at the time of the Revolution is evidenced in the minutes of the Committee of Safety. On August 18, 1775, it is recorded that "Joseph Fox, one of the Commissioners for this County, waited on this Board acquainting them that it was found impossible to get completed in any reasonable time the firelocks for this County, unless it be permitted that they make use of such locks as they can procure." On October 7, 1775, it is reported that a copy of yesterday's minutes of the Board relative to the making of the arms ordered by the Assembly was presented to Joseph Fox, who assured them that he would communicate it to the Board of Commissioners and Assessors, and that he would use his best endeavors to promote the necessary business. On the 23rd of the same month Mr. Fox reported that he was ready and desirous to employ persons to make the number of firelocks required by vote of Assembly, but could not get workmen to undertake to make them. He afterward made application for five hundred pounds to advance to the gunsmiths.

When Paul Revere, after his famous ride from Boston, reached Philadelphia, May 20, 1774, a meeting was called at the City Tavern, where a Committee was appointed to act as a general committee of correspondence, and also particularly to write to the people of Boston assuring them of sympathy, commending their firmness, declaring their cause to be that of all the colonies, and promising to stand fast for the right. This committee consisted of John Dickinson, William Smith, Edward Penington, Joseph Fox, John Nixon, and others. The next day they delivered a letter to Mr. Revere to take back to Boston.

Christopher Marshall informs us that Joseph Fox was spokesman for the committee which, January 18, 1775, waited on the Carpenters' Company for the use of their Hall for the Meeting of the Provincial Committee. The price asked was ten shillings a day. Marshall also writes under date of October 4, 1776: "Some day this week Joseph Fox and John Reynolds refused to take the Continental Money for large sums due them by bond, mortgage, etc., as it is said." Perhaps this is why, in Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," it is said that Joseph Fox developed Tory proclivities. On the other hand, Robert Morton, who kept a diary in Philadelphia in 1777, while the city was occupied by the British, writes on November 22: "They have destroyed most of the houses along the lines except William Henry's, which remains entire and untouched, while J. Fox and Dr. Moner and several others are hastening to ruin."

There is no evidence that Mr. Fox had taken part in public affairs for some time before he took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania on the 25th of

July, 1777. It was in form as follows: "We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that we will not at any time do or cause to be done anything that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that we will discover and make known to someone Justice of the Peace of the said State all treasons and conspiracies which we now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America." His son Joseph subscribed to the same two days later.

Strong as the above may seem, it was concluded that it did not cover all the ground required. In the autumn of the following year, both Joseph Fox, Gentleman, and Joseph Fox, Jr., subscribed to this form: "I (the subscriber hereof) do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear (or affirm) that the State of Pennsylvania is, and of right ought to be a free, sovereign and Independent State, and I do forever renounce and refuse all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the King or Crown of Great Britain; and I do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have since the Declaration of Independence directly or indirectly aided, assisted, abetted or in any wise countenanced the King of Great Britain, his generals, fleets, armies or their adherents in their claims upon these United States, and that I have ever since the Declaration of Independence thereof demeaned myself as a faithful citizen and subject to this or someone of the United States, and that I will at all times maintain and support the freedom sovereignty and independence thereof, so help me God."

In 1777, while the British occupied Philadelphia, the city was for a time so closely surrounded that the troops suffered for want of blankets and provisions, in order to procure which a petition to the citizens was signed by a great number of the residents who had remained in the city, Joseph Fox being among them.

In contrast with the more serious occupations of Mr. Fox, are the mentions found in Hiltzheimer's Diary. Under date of December 30, 1765: "Dined at Garlick Hall on invitation of Robert Erwin, with Joseph Fox, Thomas Willing, William Parr, Joseph Wharton," etc., and through this Diary are many mentions of Joseph Fox's meeting with the men of his time in social converse. One dinner was given at a rather peculiar place, for, August 20, 1766, Hiltzheimer records that Robert Erwin gave a beefsteak dinner at the Bettering House to J. Fox, Jacob Lewis, etc. The Bettering House was a kindlier name for the Alms House in the early Philadelphia Quaker Days. On January 1st, 1767, "Very, very cold, Delaware frozen over. Three sleigh loads of us went to Darby to Joseph Rudolphs—Joseph Fox, Robert Smith, Robert Erwin and wife, etc.," and on February 27, Hiltzheimer, Fox and others went to a barbecue at Robert Smith's. Under date of September 27, 1770: "This afternoon went to Town meeting at State House, where it was agreed that further non-importation was necessary, a few articles only excepted. Joseph Fox, who was chairman, requested Charles Thompson to speak for him." This request was certainly not because of any lack on his part, but in recognition of Charles Thompson's remarkable ability. The meeting was called in response to an advertisement which was published in the papers and distributed in hand bills around the city and suburbs. The call was as follows: "Many respectable Freeholders and Inhabitants of this City, justly

alarmed at the Resolutions formed by a Number of the Dry Goods Importers, on Thursday last, at Davenport's Tavern, which reflect dishonour on this City and Province, earnestly request the Freeman of this City and County to meet in the State-house, this Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, to consider and determine what is proper to be done to vindicate the Honour of this City, and to avert the danger that threatens their Country." In consequence of the advertisement, "a large Body of respectable Inhabitants assembled at the Time and Place appointed, and having unanimously chosen Joseph Fox, Esq., Chairman," they passed nine resolutions, the first of which was, "That the Claim of Parliament to tax the Colonies, and particularly the Act imposing Duties on Tea, &c., for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, is subversive of the constitutional Rights of the Colonies."

On October 20, 1770, Hiltzheimer again dined at Greenwich Hall with Joseph Fox, Samuel Swift, John Cadwalader, John Biddle and others. Unfortunately there is a lapse in the diary by which we probably lost much that would have been of interest. When the entries again begin we find the dinners still continued at intervals. "On November 6, 1773—Went down with Mr. Lawrence and Allen to Robert Erwin's place called Primfield, to dine on beefsteaks with a number of gentlemen," of whom was Joseph Fox.

At Greenwich Hall, that favorite resort, Mr. Fox dined with others, February 5, 1774, and three days later Mr. Hiltzheimer invited Timothy Matlack and Joseph Fox to go with him to see weighed the carcass of his great six-year-old steer, Roger. The weight, we are told, was 1332 pounds. On February 12, Mr. Fox was one of the guests at Mullins', on the Schuylkill, where they dined on "Roger" beefsteaks. On March 1, of the same year, Joseph Fox, Michael Hillegas and others went to Province Island to attend the vendue of Samuel Penrose and dined at the Ferry House. The last item in this connection which the Diary gives is under date of September 10, 1774, when a part of the new goal opposite the State House was raised. Joseph Fox and Edward Duffield, the managers, gave the workmen a supper and subsequently asked a few of their friends to dine with them in the northeast corner of the building.

Joseph Fox was an early member of the Fort St. David's Fishing Company, a social club of the times, afterwards merged with the State of Schuylkill Fishing Company, an organization which still exists.

Trivial matters these, perhaps, yet they serve to complete the picture and give a sense of nearness to the life and times of which they treat.

It is from Hiltzheimer and similar sources that must be gleaned anything of the personal life of Joseph Fox, for he left no records, and indeed, as far as is known, there is not even a letter written by him in existence; some signatures to public documents and a few pieces of furniture owned by him are the only things that can now be associated with him and his life of many activities.

Joseph Fox was a member of Society of Friends at the time of his marriage, and his death is noted in their Meeting records, but in 1756, when a number of the Quaker members resigned from Assembly, Fox was not among them. He was evidently remonstrated with by the meeting, for he is recorded as "having violated our testimony against war," and was disowned in consequence on 4mo., 30, 1756.

A side light is thrown on the character of Joseph Fox by letters of James Tilghman and William Allen to Thomas Penn. In 1766 Mr. Tilghman writes:

"Honored Sir

"A case has lately occurred, the first of the kind since I had the Secretary's Office, in which I must begg leave to trouble you for your Direction—

"Mr. Joseph Fox, a Member of the Assembly, a person of some Influence in the City, and I believe at present not indifferent to the Government, a good many years ago, purchased some old Rights of Liberty Lands * * * and now he applies for a warrant to take up the Liberty Lands * * * I shall not do anything in the affair until I can be instructed. * * * Mr. Fox pressed the matter very much, and thought hard to wait an Answer from you, and intimated a design to do himself Justice, upon which some Warmth passed between us, since which I have not heard of the matter. I shall be obliged for your instructions as soon as it may be convenient to you."

Whether Thomas Penn paid attention to this or, (as was the custom with the descendants of the Founder,) he left the matter to right itself, we do not know, but Fox, having made his claim, did not suffer it to rest, for William Allen, two years later, writing from Philadelphia, February 27, 1768, on the subject says :

"Sir :

"Since writing a long letter by this opportunity I have recollected something that has frequently been the subject of conversation between Mr. Tilghman and me, which he says he mentioned to you some time since, and on which he promised again to write to you, and desired me to do the same, which is an application to the office from Mr. Joseph Fox, who was Speaker of the Assembly two years ago. The case stands thus. He conceiving that he had right to use some liberty-land had made a bargain with a man who has overplus lands within his lines, and having improved the land, and not caring to have any future disputes was desirous to buy rights to cover the overplus.

"It seems the liberty-land of some old right belonging to Mr. Fox had not been surveyed within the liberty, but, as it is said, was included in the surveys made in the usual way in other parts of the Country, which fact Mr. Fox conceives no way clear, but admitting it had been so, he conceives, and is so told by his lawyer, that by the words of your father's grants, the purchasers are intitled to lots on liberty land. There are precedents both ways in the office; Though, of late, chiefly again him. He is a man of wealth, but no way avaritious, of great spirit, and esteemed a very honest man; he at present heartily wishes he never had been entangled with the bargain; but as he has entered into it, he thinks his reputation is concerned in the affairs, as he may be reflected on of having sold lands for which he had no title, for which reason he has it much at heart to compleat his bargain on the foot of the claim he makes. * * *

"The precedent of your allowing him to laying his rights in the manner he desires cannot be injurious to your interest, as that matter is now over, but may rather be of service with regard to overplus-land in other parts of the Country, as that a man of his Character Thought it but right to cover Overplus land with other rights.

"I would not have presumed to have troubled you on this head, but as I have, and perhaps for some short time longer may be engaged in our Political disputes, and Mr. Fox has zealously Cooperated with me in our Assembly in opposing the extravagant conduct of a malignant party among us, I think he has in this great merit; he formerly had been as well as many others, lead away by the specious pretences of that party. But for near four years past, having seen into their designs, he has frequently told them that their schemes were so bad that an honest man could not act with them. He has shown himself, to the great regret of the party, one of the warmest friends of the Government; was greatly instrumental in restoring peace for this two years past, for which they outed him from the Speaker's chair, and he is at present, except myself, the most obnoxious to them of any person: They have this present session used many arts to bring him into their measures, fawned, cajold and threatened him, but he laughs them to scorn, and in our late disputes opposed their violent and truly ridiculous measures with a becoming zeal.

"I need not hint to you that in Government affairs some things may be done prudentially, and I hope and request that this matter may be seen at least in this light, and that an honest man, though he should be mistaken in what he conceives to be his right, should be rather encouraged than otherwise, to persist in his duty.

"I should not have presumed to have said so much upon this head, but I conceive your readily assenting to his application may be of use to your friends and tend to strengthen their hands, and can be no way prejudicial to you."

The will of Joseph Fox was dated April 20, 1779, at which time he was "in good bodily health." It was proven, March 22, 1780. His death is recorded in Friends' Meeting records, and he was probably buried in their grounds.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mickle) Fox:

Thomazine Mickle Fox, b. June 15, 1748; d. Nov. 7, 1821; m. Feb. 20, 1772, at Phila. Meeting, George Roberts, b. 1737, d. Sept. 17, 1821, son of Hugh and Mary (Calvert) Roberts. Had issue:

Hugh Roberts, b. Nov. 29, 1772; d. April 19, 1835;

Joseph Roberts, b. May 20, 1774; d. Aug. 10, 1796; unm.;

George Roberts, b. May 24, 1775; d. April 28, 18—; m. Elizabeth Emlen;

Elizabeth Roberts, b. Nov. 1777; d. unm.;

Mary Roberts, b. May 25, 1784; d. March 29, 1824; m. John J. Smith;

Charles Roberts, b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. 1836; unm.

Hannah Fox, b. Oct. 9, 1750; d. Feb. 19, 1824; unm.;

Elizabeth Fox, b. Dec. 26, 1752; d. June 16, 1753;

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. Aug. 18, 1754; d. Feb. 18, 1755;

Justinian Fox, b. Aug. 12, 1755; d. Feb. 25, 1756;

Joseph Mickle Fox, b. Sept. 15, 1757; d. Jan. 18, 1784, as the result of a fall from his horse;

GEORGE FOX, b. Nov. 27, 1759; d. Sept., 1828; m. (first) Mary Pemberton; (second) Mary Dickinson;

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. Sept. 9, 1761; d. Oct. 17, 1762;

SAMUEL MICKLE FOX, b. Oct. 4, 1763; d. April 30, 1808; m. Sarah Pleasants;

Elizabeth Fox, b. July 16, 1765, d. Sept. 25, 1765;

Elizabeth Fox, b. April 13, 1767; d. July 18, 1767;

Elizabeth Fox, b. June 30, 1768; d. July 19, 1768;

Elizabeth Hill Fox, b. Oct. 14, 1771; d. Jan. 23, 1861; m. Joseph Parker Norris.

GEORGE FOX, (Joseph, Justinian,) born November 27, 1759; died September, 1828. Married (first) in Philadelphia Meeting, November 25, 1789, Mary Pemberton, born March 25, 1771, died July 2, 1801, only daughter of Charles and Esther (House) Pemberton; married (second), October 3, 1803, Mary, who died March 28, 1822, daughter of Philemon and Mary (Cadwalader) Dickinson.

George Fox graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1780. In 1784 he was made a member of the Philosophical Society; in 1789-91, 1812-28, he was a trustee of the university; and in 1800 represented the city in Assembly. In 1799 he was one of the directors of Bank of the United States, and probably in other years also.

Townsend Ward, in his "Second Street and Second Street Road and its Associations," gives the following account of "Champlost," home of George Fox, which lies half a mile from the York Road and near the present Fern Rock station on the Reading Railroad:

"Half a mile west of our route, is Champlost, a charming place, where the Fox family have long lived. In 1722 it became the property of James Portues by whose will, in 1743, it went to Joseph Fox, whose town house, 48 N. Third Street, now bears the two nos. 46 and 48 N. Third Street. * * * In 1782 his son Joseph M. Fox succeeded to the property, and on his death in 1784 it was inherited by his brother George, who held it until his death in 1828, when it went to his children. * * *

"On his travels abroad he (George Fox) was a long time in France, and there, in 1780, at the dinner-table at the chateau of the Count de Champlost, was seized with illness. He was removed at once to Paris, and after a time, died, as was supposed, and was consigned to the care of the Capuchins to be buried. A little warmth in his hands being perceptible, led to the application of restoratives by which he was revived. On his return he gave to this beautiful seat the name of the French place he had cause to remember so well."

George Fox was at one time owner of the largest part of the Franklin papers. (See introduction to Smyth's "Life of Benjamin Franklin," from which the following account is taken.) Franklin by his will bequeathed all his manuscripts and

papers to William Temple Franklin, his grandson, who had acted as his secretary in Paris, and who was very dear to him. He seems to have entertained an exaggerated notion of William Temple's abilities, and to have believed him capable of properly sorting, arranging and editing these multitudinous papers and giving them permanent literary form. But William Temple Franklin had neither literary faculty or historic sense; he was indolent and timid, and was aghast at the magnitude of the task before him. He culled out what he imagined to be the most important of the manuscripts and carried them to London with the apparent intention of devoting himself to his editorial task.

The papers left by him in Philadelphia, by far the greater part of the whole collection, he bequeathed to his friend George Fox, from whose son, Charles P. Fox, they came to The American Philosophical Society, where they are now carefully guarded. The announcement of the intention to make the society custodian of these historical documents was made in a letter from Charles P. Fox to John Vaughan, Librarian, September 17, 1840: "Upon conversing with my sisters respecting the papers of Dr. Franklin, bequeathed by William T. Franklin, Esq., to my father, we have concluded they cannot be better disposed of than by presenting them to the society of which he was the founder.

Not all of these papers, however, went to the American Philosophical Society, for after the bulk of them had been delivered some still remained for many years in a garret over the stable at Champlost. About 1862 Miss Fox, who was probably ignorant of their historical importance, gave orders that they should be sold for old paper; but fortunately Mrs. Holbrook, who was visiting Miss Fox at the time, saw the papers being carried out and remonstrated. They were brought back, all but one unlucky barrel, which had already gone to the mill. Miss Fox retained some and gave the rest—a generous trunkfull—to Mrs. Holbrook. From her they descended to her son, George O. Holbrook, from whom they were purchased, 1903, through the efforts of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and deposited in the Library of University of Pennsylvania.

Issue of George and Mary (Pemberton) Fox:—

Charles Pemberton Fox, b. July 3, 1792; d. Oct. 10, 1866; unm. Received degree of A. B. Univ. of Pa., 1811, and A. M., 1816. Joined First City Troop May 10, 1813, of which he was made Corporal in 1816, and Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1822. Made his home at "Champlost." It was he who with his sisters presented the Franklin papers to American Philosophical Society;

Eliza Mary Pemberton Fox, b. May 30, 1794; d. May 17, 1873; m. Feb. 18, 1819, John Roberts Tunis, who d. Oct. 30, 1819, son of Richard and Jane (Roberts) Tunis. No issue;

Esther Pemberton Fox, b. Oct. 25, 1797; d. July 24, 1798.

Issue of George and Mary (Dickinson) Fox:—

Joseph Dickinson Fox, b. 1804; d. Oct. 19, 1825; entered Univ. of Pa. 1821; was Moderator of Philomathean Society, and Latin Valedictorian of class of 1824;

Mary Dickinson Fox, b. Dec. 13, 1807; d. Feb. 19, 1895, at Champlost, unm.

SAMUEL MICKLE FOX (Joseph, Justinian), born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1763; died there April 30, 1808; married, November 27, 1788, at Market Street Meeting-house, Sarah Pleasants, born November 3, 1767; died February 3, 1825; daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pemberton) Pleasants.

Samuel M. Fox was so impressed with a belief in the ultimate value of the land

in the northwestern part of the state, which came into the market after the Indian treaties of 1784 and 1785, that he sold Philadelphia real estate and purchased largely of what were then known as back-hands. At his death, one hundred and eighteen thousand acres, not including his land in Venango, now Clarion county, were divided. In what is now Clarion county there were a number of warrants granted to George and Samuel M. Fox between 1785 and 1789. About 1795 they took out eight one-thousand-acre warrants, seven of which lay along the Allegheny, north of the Clarion River. These were patented in 1796 and became the sole property of Samuel M. Fox. Much of the land was afterwards disposed of, but a considerable portion of the original purchase at the confluence of the Allegheny and Clarion rivers is still a family possession. The story of its development belongs to a later generation.

Samuel M. Fox was an incorporator of bank of Pennsylvania in 1793, and in 1796 became its president, which position he held until his death. In 1796 he was a member of Select Council of Philadelphia, and a member of a committee to take into consideration the finances of the city, etc., whose report of the then sources of the city revenue is contained in a small pamphlet of much interest. He also served on one or more of the "watering" committees of Philadelphia, and was at one time one of the trustees of University of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Samuel Mickle and Sarah (Pleasants) Fox:—

Mary Pleasants Fox, b. Sept. 29, 1790; d. Jan. 16, 1872; m. Nov. 20, 1813, William Wharton Fisher, b. Oct. 1, 1786, son of James C. and Hannah (Wharton) Fisher; issue:

Mary Pleasants Fisher, b. Sept. 10, 1814; m. George W. Norris;

Hannah Wharton Fisher, m. Charles R. King, M. D.;

James Cowles Fisher, m. Mary Tesseire;

Samuel Fox Fisher, m. Emma Worrell;

Sally Fox Fisher, m. George T. Lewis;

William Wharton Fisher, b. June 23, 1822; d. March 4, 1856; unm.;

Coleman Fisher, m. Mary Wilson;

Nancy Wharton Fisher, d. Dec. 1905; became Oct. 1, 1872, second wife of Charles R. King, M. D.;

Thomas Wharton Fisher, d. May 18, 1873; unm.

Elizabeth Mickle Fox, b. Oct. 15, 1791; d. Oct. 10, 1872; unm.;

Hannah Morris Fox, b. Dec. 13, 1793; d. April 3, 1866; unm.;

Ann Pleasants Fox, b. Oct. 28, 1795; d. Jan. 16, 1861; m. July 28, 1829, George Newbold, b. May 29, 1780, d. Sept. 8, 1858. Issue:

George Newbold, b. April 17, 1834; d. Nov. 28, 1891.

Caroline Fox, b. March 19, 1797; d. Sept. 19, 1804;

Sarah Pemberton Fox, b. Aug. 26, 1798; d. June 6, 1873; unm.;

JOSEPH MICKLE FOX, b. Oct. 25, 1799; d. Feb. 12, 1848; m. Hannah Emlen;

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. March 29, 1800; d. Dec. 19, 1849, New York City; m. Oct. 17, 1826, Eliza de Grasse Depau, b. Nov. 20, 1803; d. Aug. 20, 1864, dau. of Francis and Silvia (de Grasse) Depau. Entered Univ. of Pa. in 1816, received degree in 1818, and graduated in medicine in 1822. Practiced his profession for a few years in Phila., but relinquished it in 1828 to remove to New York, where he became a member of firm of Bolton, Fox and Livingston, and so continued until his death; issue:

Silvia Depau Fox, b. July 28, 1827; d. Jan. 17, 1831;

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. Aug. 4, 1828; d. May 3, 1892; m. (first) Maria Livingston; (second) Ida Thorne; (third) Amelia Depau;

Francis Depau Fox, b. Sept. 16, 1829; d. Jan. 1, 1884; unm.;

Alice Maude Fox, b. Oct. 16, 1834; d. June 11, 1904; m. Oct. 5, 1870, Louis Livingston;

Eliza Fox, b. Oct. 21, 1836; d. Jan. 1, 1888; m. Frederic Arthur St. John;

- De Grasse Fox, b. Aug. 23, 1838; d. Oct. 2, 1904; m. Harriet Biddle;
 Silvia Alexandrine Fox, b. May 28, 1841; d. March 16, 1843;
 Ella Augusta Fox, b. March 30, 1846; d. July 22, 1867; unm.
 Louisa G. Fox, b. March 15, 1802; d. Jan. 19, 1874; unm.;
 Emeline Fox, b. June 23, 1803; d. Nov. 19, 1882; unm.;
 George Fox, b. Jan. 31, 1805; d. Aug. 29, 1805;
 GEORGE Fox, b. May 28, 1806; d. Dec. 27, 1882; m. Sarah D. Valentine;
 Caroline Fox, b. Aug. 28, 1807; d. Jan. 19, 1859; unm.

JOSEPH MICKLE FOX (Samuel M., Joseph, Justinian), born Philadelphia, October 25, 1789; died February 12, 1845; married, April 6, 1820, Hannah, born Philadelphia, February 6, 1790; died November 11, 1869; daughter of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen.

Joseph M. Fox was admitted to Philadelphia Bar September 7, 1812. At the time of his marriage he was practicing his profession in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, but shortly thereafter removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania. He purchased from the trustees under his father's will, twelve tracts, comprising thirteen thousand acres of land in western part of the state. In 1827, with his wife and son, he settled in the wild, sparsely settled country on one of these tracts, at the junction of the Allegheny and Clarion rivers, where a house was erected and improvement of the land was begun. An attempt was made to plant a town there, which was not then successful, but the name of Foxburg clung to the spot until the town grew, years afterwards. At that time Shippensburg, sixteen miles away, was the nearest post office. Joseph M. Fox was elected state senator in 1829, and nominated but not elected in 1830 and 1843.

The only child of Joseph Mickle and Hannah (Emlen) Fox, was:—

SAMUEL MICKLE FOX, b. Phila., June 29, 1821; d. Dec. 25, 1869; m. Mary Rodman Fisher.

GEORGE FOX, M. D. (Samuel M., Joseph, Justinian), born Philadelphia, May 8, 1806; died there December 27, 1882; married in Friends' Meeting at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1850, Sarah Downing Valentine, born Bellefonte, February 20, 1825, died February 9, 1888; daughter of George and Mary (Downing) Valentine.

George Fox was a birthright member of Society of Friends, and during his residence in Philadelphia of nearly half a century, he was a constant attendant at meetings of the Society. When sixteen years old he entered University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1825, dividing the class honors with his lifelong friend and comrade, Adolph E. Borie, who was at one time a member of President Grant's cabinet. Upon his graduation from the university, George Fox began the study of medicine and took his degree in 1828. He at once became resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he devised an apparatus for treatment of a fractured clavicle, which has since come into general use, being described and recommended in the best text books on surgery.

In 1831 Dr. Fox was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was an active member of its Building Committee and took part in the selection and purchase of the present site of the college and in the erection of the building.

At the time of the formation of the American Medical Association, and for several years afterwards, Dr. Fox was prominent in advancing its interests and furthering its objects. On the organization of the Wills Hospital he was elected

one of its surgeons, and later became a manager of that institution. He was also appointed one of the visiting surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was surgeon of St. Joseph's Female Asylum, 1838-54.

Dr. Fox contributed largely to various medical journals, his first paper appearing in *North American Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1831. One of the most notable of the articles from his pen was a biographical notice of Dr. Joseph Parish, which was read before the College of Physicians in 1846.

Dr. Fox took a very active part in the successful management of the vast tracts of wild, wooded lands left by his father, and for years was trustee of all the parties in interest, which position he held up to the time of his death. In 1854 he relinquished his professional work. A couple of years later he purchased a tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on the Delaware River. The river front was divided into two parts, known respectively as "Chestnutwood" and "Traveskan." On Chestnutwood he built in 1856-7, the large stone house where he lived up to the time of his death, and at the same time his sisters built a similar house on Traveskan. These properties are still in possession of the family.

Issue of Dr. George and Sarah D. (Valentine) Fox:—

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. Phila., July 18, 1851; d. at Chestnutwood, March 19, 1905; m. Sept. 25, 1890, Elizabeth Richards, b. Jan. 9, 1866, dau. of Walter and Rebecca Say (Richards) Newbold. Samuel M. Fox graduated from college 1869. He was admitted to Phila. Bar Dec. 13, 1873, and devoted himself to management of estates. He was a conservative and successful investor and estates increased in value rapidly under his management. He soon became known as most trustworthy and successful and his services were continually in demand. He was an expert photographer, and a member of Photographic Society of Phila. He had natural mechanical ability and was a lover and collector of antiques, coins and stamps; issue:

Samuel Mickle Fox, b. Jan. 26, 1893;

Elizabeth Newbold Fox, b. Dec. 19, 1897;

GEORGE FOX, of Torresdale, born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1852; married October 20, 1875, Margaret Loper, born January 13, 1855; daughter of William M. and Susan (Cooper) Baird. Issue:

Marguerite Baird Fox, b. Phila. Dec. 15, 1876; m. Dec. 4, 1901, William, b. Jan. 11, 1876, son of George Harrison and Lucy Carter (Wickham) Byrd, of Virginia, descendant of Byrds of Westover; issue:

Lucy Carter Byrd, b. Aug. 16, 1902;

William Byrd, b. Jan. 7, 1904.

Frances Fox, b. Phila. March 1, 1879; m. Oct. 25, 1905, Arthur Howell Brockie, b. Jan. 17, 1875;

George Fox, b. Phila. July 28, 1881;

Sarah Valentine Fox, b. Traveskan, Aug. 8, 1883;

Mary Valentine Fox, b. Traveskan, June 1, 1886;

Emily Burrows Fox, b. Traveskan June 17, 1889;

Joseph Mickle Fox, b. Traveskan March 2, 1892;

William Baird Fox, b. Traveskan Oct. 11, 1894; d. inf.

JOSEPH MICKLE FOX, born Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1855; married, October 4, 1893, at Leesburg, Virginia, Jean (Beverly) Chichester, of Leesburg; born February 1, 1870, daughter of Arthur Mason and Mary (Beverly) Chichester. Joseph Mickle Fox entered Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, and graduated with degree of M. D. in 1877. He practiced his

profession for several years, residing at Torresdale, Philadelphia, and later at Leesburg, Virginia. He was surgeon of Out-Patient Department of Pennsylvania Hospital, the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and the University Hospital; he has been a frequent contributor to medical and scientific journals. His skill as a surgeon is evinced by the fact that he performed the first successful case of abdominal section for a gunshot wound, in Philadelphia. A number of other noted operations performed by him are on record. Issue:—

Mary Beverly Fox, b. April 15, 1895;

Jean Fox, b. April 1, 1898;

Sarah Fox, b. Feb. 6, 1901;

Joseph Mickle Fox, b. June 25, 1903.

CHARLES PEMBERTON FOX, born Chestnutwood, January 9, 1858; married, May 19, 1906, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Mead Large. Entered University of Pennsylvania, autumn of 1874;

MARY VALENTINE FOX, born Chestnutwood, December 22, 1859; died March 19, 1894; married at St. James Church, Philadelphia, April 23, 1883, William, born August 27, 1855, son of William and Hannah (Zook) Wayne; issue:—

William Wayne, b. Feb. 29, 1884;

Edith Wayne, b. Nov. 12, 1889.

SARAH FOX, born at Chestnutwood, March 10, 1863; married, June 10, 1891, at Chestnutwood, George Washington, son of Joseph Parker and Mary Elizabeth (Gareache) Norris.

SAMUEL MICKLE FOX (Joseph M., Samuel M., Joseph, Justinian), born Philadelphia, June 29, 1821; died Foxburg, December 25, 1869; married, June 28, 1849, Mary Rodman Fisher, born at "Wakefield," Germantown, Philadelphia, February 11, 1822; died May 26, 1903, daughter of William Logan and Sarah (Lindley) Fisher.

Samuel M. Fox graduated from University of Pennsylvania 1841, was admitted to Philadelphia Bar on June 11, 1844, and was entering upon the practice of his profession which he relinquished when his father's death brought to him other duties in the management of his mother's affairs. He was a man of scholarly instincts and great culture, of a retiring and contemplative disposition; he had no desire for the notoriety of public life, and was devoid of political ambition, although during the Civil War his pronounced views made him in his district a leader and a strong advocate for the cause of the Union. In 1861 he was Republican candidate for state senator from twenty-eighth district, composed of Jefferson, Forrest, Elk and Clarion counties, and although running far ahead of the rest of the party ticket, was defeated, his district being heavily Democratic.

When, in 1865, petroleum was discovered on the Allegheny River, near Oil City, wells were drilled at and near Foxburg and oil was found in paying quantities. Foxburg later became a prominent oil point, and the town of Foxburg, situated a mile and a half from the Fox residence, had its origin. No land was then, nor has been since sold from the estate, but all settlers build on leased ground, the owners holding absolute control.

Issue of Samuel Mickle and Mary Rodman (Fisher) Fox:—

Joseph Mickle Fox, b. March 6, 1850; d. Jan. 26, 1853;

WILLIAM LOGAN FOX, b. Sept. 27, 1851; d. April 29, 1880; m. Feb. 25, 1879, Rebecca Clifford, b. Nov. 13, 1856, dau. of Samuel L. Hollingsworth, M. D., and Anna Clifford Pemberton, his wife.

William Logan Fox, at the time of his father's death, was at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., from which he graduated as civil engineer. He then spent a year in Europe, and on his return with the assistance of the trustees under his father's will, took up the management of the business at Foxburg. He built and was president of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg, and Clarion Railway, now part of the system of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. He took a deep interest in politics and in support of his party started a weekly newspaper at Foxburg. Was a member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania which voted for Garfield in 1880, but died before it met. At the time of his death he was Chairman of Clarion County Republican Committee;

JOSEPH MICKLE FOX, b. Feb. 4, 1853; m. in Charleston, South Carolina, May 10, 1883, Emily A., dau. of Benjamin Huger and Julia (Middleton) Read. He graduated from Haverford College in class of 1873; studied law in office of George W. Biddle, Esq., and was admitted to Phila. Bar; issue:

Mary Lindley Fox, b. Dec. 25, 1884;

Emily Read Fox, b. June 7, 1887;

Eliza Middleton Fox, b. Feb. 23, 1890;

William Logan Fox, b. Nov. 15, 1892.

Sarah Lindley Fox, b. March 27 1855; d. June 20, 1882; unm.;

Hannah Fox, b. May 11, 1858.

HOLME.

THOMAS HOLME was born in the year 1624; although a great part of his life was spent in Ireland, there is little doubt that his birthplace was in England, most likely in Yorkshire. His parents, whose names are now unknown, appear to have been of good position and family, and Thomas Holme was styled "gentleman" by right of birth. Several facts lead to the supposition that his father belonged to a younger branch of the family of Holme of Huntington, in the county of York. Thomas Holme used an armorial seal on his official papers, corresponding with the arms of this family, which are described in Burke's General Armory as: "Argent, a chevron azure, between three chaplets gules." The shield on Thomas Holme's seal is the same surrounded by a bordure with ten roundels, the bordure being used to distinguish the branch of the family.

While Thomas Holme was quite a young man, the Civil War between the King and Parliament broke out; he took the side of the latter and became a captain in its army. He is said to have taken part in the Hispaniola expedition under Admiral Penn in 1654, either as one of the naval officers, who were largely taken from the army, or as an officer in the land forces under General Venables; his intimacy with the Penns and Crispins in after years might have had its beginning here, and gives a coloring of truth to the statement. He was in Ireland in 1659, and was then a member of the Society of Friends. It is reasonably presumed that he obtained lands in Ireland during the settlement of Cromwell's soldiers there in 1655. There was a Captain Holmes (Holme?) in Sir Hardress Waller's regiment, whose company was given lands in the Barony of Shilmalier, county Wexford, in which county Thomas Holme afterwards resided, at least temporarily. In 1656 many of the parliamentary officers in Ireland joined the Society of Friends. The name of Thomas Holme occurs in the grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation passed after the Restoration.

Thomas Holme became an important man among the Friends in Ireland, and traveled extensively over the central and southern parts of that country, attending meetings of the Society. In many places he encountered the opposition of the authorities to his religion, and received abuse and hard treatment from those that had formerly been his companions in arms. In 1659 a number of prominent Friends in Ireland published an address to the English Parliament, reciting their persecutions. It is entitled, "To the Parliament of England, who are in place to do Justice, and to break the Bonds of the Oppressed. A Narrative of the Cruel, and Unjust Sufferings of the People of God in the Nation of Ireland, Called Quakers." London, Printed for Thomas Simmons at the Bull and Mouth near Aldersgate, 1659. It is signed by Thomas Holme and fifty-two others, among them Samuel Clarridge and Robert Turner, both afterwards First Purchasers in Pennsylvania, William Edmondson, the well-known preacher, and some former officers under Cromwell, most of them sufferers mentioned in the narrative. This address tells that "Thomas Holme (late a Captain in the Army), Charles Collins, and several of the Lord's people, being in a peaceable meeting at Wexford, had their meeting forcibly broken, and many of them violently haled and turned out of the Town,

by order from Edward Withers, Mayor then." "Thomas Loe, Thomas Holme, William Blanch, and John Wren, being in Cashell on their Journey, were apprehended by Colo. Lehunt's order, and brought before him, and he commanded the Sould. (violently) to turne them out of the town, and to cut their pates, three of them were not suffered to go into the town again for their horses." Thomas Phelps of Limerick, besides other losses, "had his house broken open and rifled with a Guard of Sould. from the Governour (Col. Ingoldesby) which Guard by the same Order rifled the houses of Richard Piery and Thomas Holme, and took away what books and papers they pleased." In Besse's "Sufferings" it is stated that in 1660 the meetings of Friends in Dublin were frequently molested; a number of persons, of whom Thomas Holme was one, were taken from them and committed to Newgate by order of Robert Dee, then Mayor of the City; Samuel Claridge and Robert Turner were also of this number. In 1661, Thomas Holme, Robert Turner and others were taken from a meeting in Dublin and committed to Newgate, by order of Hubert Adrian, Mayor. In an address of Friends in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in 1673, (quoted by Charles Evans, M. D. in "Friends in 17th Century") occurs the following: "In the county of Wexford, Thomas Holme, having about £200 due to him from one Captain Thornhill, for which judgement was obtained against him in common law, was subpoenaed into Chancery by Thornhill, where he well knew Thomas could not answer on oath; and so this Friend lost his debt." In 1672, Thomas Holme and Abraham Fuller of Ireland, published "A Brief Relation of some part of the Suffering of the True *Christians*, the People of God (called in scorn Quakers) in IRELAND for these last 11 years, viz. from 1660 until 1671. Collected by T. H. and A. F." In 1731 there was published a work called "A Compendious VIEW of Some Extraordinary SUFFERINGS of the People called QUAKERS both in Person and Substance, in the Kingdom of Ireland from the year 1655 to the End of the Reign of King George the First. In 3 parts. Dublin, Printed by and for Samuel Fuller, at the Globe, in Meath-street." Part I, according to Smith's Catalogue, "Contains the true Grounds and Reasons of their Conscientious Dissent from other Religious Denominations in Sundry Particulars," and was by Fuller and Holme; they were both deceased at the time of this publication, and it was probably the same as their work of 1672. The second part consisted of examples of sufferings, and the third was a synopsis of the number of religious prisoners. These two books are very rare.

Thomas Holme's first appearance in Pennsylvania history is on April 18, 1682, when William Penn appointed him Surveyor-General of the Province. In his commission he is styled "Captain Thomas Holme of the City of Waterford in the Kingdom of Ireland." He sailed for Pennsylvania in the "Amity," which left the Downs, April 23, 1682, bringing with him his family, and also Silas Crispin (son of Captain William Crispin, who is said to have been the first Surveyor-General appointed by Penn, but died on his way to Pennsylvania in 1681), and John Claypoole, son of James Claypoole; the latter wrote from London (to his brother Norton in the country) in this month: "I have been at Gravesend with my son John, who has gone per the Amity, Richard Dimond, Master, for Pennsylvania, to be assistant to the general surveyor, whose name is Thomas Holmes, a very honest, ingenious, worthy Man." The historians, Proud, Gordon and Clarkson, say the "Amity" was one of the three ships that sailed in 1681, and that she was delayed by contrary

winds and did not arrive until spring of the following year; other historians dispute this statement on the ground of her sailing in April, 1682. But the former were no doubt partially right, as to the "Amity" being one of the ships that sailed in the summer of 1681, and being delayed by contrary winds. It is likely that this is the vessel in which Captain William Crispin sailed for Pennsylvania, which, when in sight of the capes of Delaware, was blown off and put into Barbadoes, where Capt. Crispin died; it is quite possible that then, instead of continuing to Pennsylvania, she returned to England, carrying the news of Crispin's death, and then again sailed for Pennsylvania in April, 1682, bringing Holme, who had meanwhile been appointed Surveyor-General, and Silas Crispin, having probably been with his father and returned to England with the vessel, going out again in her. The "London Gazette," Monday, April 24, to Thursday, April 27, 1682, has: "Deal, April 23. This Morning the Ships in the Downs, outward bound, Sailed; among them were five bound for the East-Indies, and one for Pennsylvania."

Thomas Holme was one of the First Purchasers, and he was a member of the Free Society of Traders, and one of that society's committee of twelve to reside in Pennsylvania, appointed at their meeting in London on May 29, 1682. On his arrival in Pennsylvania, he and his family took up their residence at Shackamaxon, where there was a settlement of English Friends, who had come out in the preceding year. At first they stayed at the house of Thomas Fairman, who in this year sent a bill of charges to Wm. Penn, for lodging Capt. Holme and his two sons and two daughters. Holme brought a letter from Penn to the Indians, which said in regard to himself: "The man which brings this to you is my especial friend—sober, wise, and loving—you may believe him." He endorsed on the letter, "I read this to the Indians by Interpreter 6th mo. 1682. T. Holme." This letter without the endorsement is printed in Janney's *Life of William Penn*; there is a fac-simile in the *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. The original was exhibited in the Penn Parlor, at the Sanitary Fair, Logan Square, Philadelphia, 1864. He was present at the first court held by Penn at New Castle, November 2, 1682, and also at the Great Treaty at Shackamaxon.

It has been stated that Holme was appointed one of the Commissioners for Settling the Colony, in place of William Crispin, deceased, and while no commission to him as such is extant to prove the statement, the fact remains that he acted with the other Commissioners in forwarding the settlement. The instructions to these Commissioners, dated September 30, 1681 (the original is in possession of the *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*), have often been printed and need not be repeated here. They were directed to William Crispin, Nathaniel Allen and John Bezar. Their commission is dated October 25, 1681, and names a fourth Commissioner, William Haigue. They were all, except the deceased Crispin, whose place Holme took, in Pennsylvania at the time of Holme's arrival. Their first duty was to choose a spot where navigation was best and large ships might lie close to the bank, the land being at the same time dry, high and healthy, and to lay out there ten thousand acres for the site of a great city. This proved to be a very difficult task, as no place could be found answering the requirements which would bear a city of such size. The Commissioners explored the country and Holme made a survey of the west bank of the Delaware, and they chose the site at the mouth of Dock Creek.

On Penn's arrival in the following October, he changed his ideas as embodied

in the instructions, and had about two square miles, or 1280 acres, laid out for the city, which is the original part of the present city of Philadelphia. When the city of ten thousand acres was laid out, the Commissioners were to give every purchaser of 5000 acres a lot of one hundred acres in this town land, in accordance with the conditions and concessions to first purchasers issued by the Proprietary, July 11, 1681. When Penn changed his plan, a tract was surveyed adjoining the city proper, which was called the "liberties," and out of which the first purchasers were to have their two per cent., while in the city itself, they were to have only small lots. Josiah W. Smith, in the large foot-note on land tenure in his "Laws of Pennsylvania," says, "Not a single memorial can be found of this plan, nor any record of the alteration, or any written evidence of the consent of the inhabitants to the new arrangement; but a regular series of uniform facts, upon the books of the Land-Office, establish it beyond a doubt." The method of apportioning the liberty lands and city lots is fully described in the same foot-note. Reed, in the explanation to his map of the "liberties," 1774, quotes part of a letter from Holme, stating that Penn had instructed him not to give over 80 acres in the "liberties" on the east side of the Schuylkill to purchasers entitled to 100 acres. This direction Holme carried out. It was given because the lands east of the Schuylkill were considered more valuable; any purchaser who took his liberty land on the west side got his full proportion.

After Penn's decision was made, Holme, as Surveyor-General, laid out the city, extending from Cedar (now South) street to Vine street, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river, and, as appears by the plan, also including three squares beyond the latter, although no city lots were assigned on the west side of the Schuylkill. The lots were then apportioned to the purchasers, being drawn before William Markham, Thomas Holme, William Haigue and Griffith Jones, 7th mo. 9, 1682, they certifying to that effect on the list of lots and owners. Holme drew up a map or plan of the city which he called "A Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia;" this was printed in London in 1683 as part of a book entitled, "A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania, In America, to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders of that Province, residing in London Containing" etc. "To which is Added, An Account of the City of Philadelphia Newly laid out. Its Scituation between two Navigable Rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill with a Portraiture or Plat-form thereof, Wherein the purchasers lots are distinguished by certain numbers inserted, together with the Surveyor General's advertisement concerning the situation and extent thereof. Printed and sold by Andrew Sowle, at the Crooked-Billet, in Halloway-Lane, in Shoreditch, and at several stationers in London, 1683." This book contained: a letter from Penn describing the country and its inhabitants, native and foreign; Holme's plan of the city, divided into lots, which were numbered; an account of the city, being principally a list of the purchasers with the numbers of their lots on the plan; and Holme's description of the city, called "A short advertisement upon the situation and extent of the city of Philadelphia and the Ensuing platform thereof, by the Surveyor General." The plan, list of purchasers, part of Penn's letter, and the "short advertisement" were printed in the appendix of John C. Lowber's "Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia," Philadelphia, 1812, the plan being printed from the original plate, then in possession of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton. Philip Ford, one of the Free Society of Traders, wrote from London,

1st mo. 21, 1684-5, to Thomas Holme in Philadelphia, "As for the map of the city, it was needful it should be printed; it will do us a kindness, as we were at a loss for want of something to show the people." The plan, as published, did not long remain in effect. As early as 1684, all the streets west of Delaware Eleventh, had been moved eastward, and the Broad street was changed from 12th from each river, to 14th from Delaware, the next street west being 8th from Schuylkill; this second plan still remains unchanged except that several streets have been added west of Schuylkill Front street which was some distance back from the river. Reed, in the explanation to his map, 1774, says (and others have followed him), that this change was made by Benjamin Eastburn, who was Surveyor-General about 1740, but more recent investigations have shown that it was made as early as 1684, while Holme was still in office. This change did not effect the part between Delaware Eleventh and Delaware Front streets, which is still the same as on the "portraiture" of 1683.

When the plan of the city and assignment of lots there was finished, Holme turned his attention to the surveying of the country, and made a map of the Province, which was published in London under the name of "Map of the Improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania in America Begun by Wil: Penn Proprietary & Governor thereof Anno 1681." It has a sub-heading: "A Map of the Province of Pennsylvania, Containing the three Countyes of Chester, Philadelphia & Bucks as far as yet surveyed and laid out, the divisions or distinctions made by the different coullers respect the settlements by way of townships, By Thos. Holme, Surveyr. Genl." It was "Sold by Robert Green at the Rose & Crown in Budgrow, And by John Thornton at the Platt in the Minorities, London," and dedicated by them to William Penn. This map shows, in black and white, with colored lines for township lines, the settled portion of the Province, and the lands seated, with the owner's name on each tract; the township boundaries are nearly the same as afterwards laid down by juries appointed for that purpose, though not all of them are given names on the map. Geographically, it has a very fair degree of accuracy, except in the outlying districts, though the courses of some of the creeks as given by it are erroneous. The lines of the settlers' tracts are, in general, correct, as far as a map of small scale covering a large extent of territory could give them. There has been a great deal of uncertainty about the date of publication of Holme's map of the province, some writers asserting that it was published in 1684, while others argue that it was not published till much later, as it represents tracts, some of which were not laid out till as late as 1725, as shown by returns of survey and patents. The map is not dated, the only date on it being in the heading "Begun by Wil: Penn Proprietary and Governor thereof, Anno 1681," which, of course, does not refer to the time of printing it. The only tenable theory, in view of the conflicting evidences of the different parts of the map, is that there were several editions, the first showing the earlier surveys only (which are the tracts nearest the city), and the subsequent editions being printed from the same plates, on which the later surveys had been added without any alteration of the parts previously printed. It is certain that an edition was printed between the end of the year 1686 and the beginning of the year 1689, for the extract of Thomas Holme's letter of October, 1686 (printed with Dr. More's letter in 1687), ends thus: "I intend to send the Draught for a Map by the first—" ("opportunity" probably); and during a discussion on the bounds of Chester county by Governor Blackwell

and the Council in their meeting 1st mo. 25, 1689, the Surveyor-General's Deputy was sent for, who showed the bounds of the county on the map, and the minutes of the Council say: "Twas observed by ye Goveerr and Councill that ye mapp of The Province was the work of Thomas Holme, Surveyor Genell; that it was dedicated to ye Proprietor by ye Publisher; that many Coppys had been published in England and here in this Province." This settles the date of the first publication of the map some time in 1687 or 1688, and an advertisement in the *London Gazette* in May, 1688, evidently referring to this map, shows it to have been published by that time. That the date 1684 is too early is shown by the names attached to the tracts nearest the city (that is, the tracts earliest surveyed). Some of these were sold between 1684 and 1687 and the ownership attributed to them by the map corresponds to the latter date. One instance of this is Thomas Holme's own 600 acres in Byberry, which he sold to Nicholas Rideout in 1685; on the map it bears the name of Nicholas Rideout. This first edition could not have shown the bounds of lands that were surveyed at a later date, but copies preserved at the present time contain, as stated above, tracts that were laid out later; for instance, Laetitia Penn's Manor of Mount Joy, and William Penn, Jr.'s, Manor of Williamstadt, both taken up in 1704, Samuel Carpenter's great tract north of Moreland (now in Horsham), laid out in 1706, and others in the more distant parts, some of which were not surveyed before 1725, or even a few years later. Therefore these copies must be of an edition published about 1730, but from the original drawings filled in to that time, for the tracts near the city are still the same on these copies as they were earlier, notwithstanding that many of them had, in the meanwhile, been subdivided and had changed owners several times. The map as a whole represents different parts of the province at different dates, those nearest the city as they were in 1686, the more distant as they were laid out at intermediate periods, from that time to about 1730. Copies of the map may have been printed at any time between these two years, the original drawings remaining always unchanged, the newer surveys being added as they were made. The final edition, however, seems to be the only one that has survived; Harris's reduced copy and the Philadelphia Library copy, from which Smith's fac-simile was taken, both belong to it.

The Commissioners to settle the colony were also empowered to purchase lands from the Indians, but they do not seem to have exercised this right as a body. Markham purchased land near the Neshaminy from the Indians, the deed was dated July 25, 1682, but none of the Commissioners' names are subscribed to it. But Thomas Holme was present at most of the Indian treaties and had an important part in some of them. He was a witness to the deed, made June 23, 1683, from the Indian chiefs Essepenaïke and Swanpees to William Penn for lands between the Penepack and Neshaminy creeks, and also one dated 4th mo. 3, 1684, from Maughoughsin to Penn. In August, 1684, the old Commissioners were superseded by new ones with more limited powers, called the Commissioners of Property. Holme, however, continued to conduct purchases of land. A deed was made July 30, 1685, from the chiefs Shakhoppoh, Secane, Malibor and Tangoras to William Penn for lands bounded on the east by two lines both beginning at Conshohocken Hill, one running to Chester creek and the other to Penepack creek, then up each creek to its source and then back from both points two days' journey into the interior. This deed was, in its own words, "sealed and delivered to Thomas Holme, President of the Council," an office he held temporarily. At a meeting of

the Council, 7th mo. 22, 1685, information having been given that body by Captain Cock, of the Indians' willingness to sell all their right to the land between Upland and "Apoquinamy" (Appoquinimink, in the lower part of New Castle county) as far back as they had any claim, and that they proposed meeting at Widow Scallop's on the 29th instant to treat about the same, the Council ordered Captain Thomas Holme, John Symcock and the Secretary (William Markham) or any two of them to be at this place, with full power to treat and complete the purchase. A deed dated 8th mo. 2, 1685, from a number of Indian sachems for land between Duck Creek and Chester Creek, was sealed and delivered to Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General. A pamphlet called "A letter from Dr. More, with Passages out of several Letters from Persons of Good Credit, Relating to the State and Improvement of the Province of Pennsylvania, Published to prevent false Reports. Printed in the Year 1687," contains an extract of a letter of October, 1686, from Thomas Holme, in which he says: "We have made three purchases of the Indians which added unto the six former sales, they made us, will, I believe, be Land enough for Planters for this Age." He then continues on the conduct of the Indians.

Thomas Holme was a member of the first Assembly of the Province, which began its session at Upland, December 4, 1682, Penn presiding. He was elected to represent Philadelphia county in the Provincial Council for one term of three years, 1683-85, and took a prominent part in its transactions, serving on several important committees. In the 1st mo. 1683 he was a member of a joint committee of the Council and Assembly to draw up the new Charter, or Frame of Government, which was passed and signed on 2nd mo. 2nd.

By letters dated 4th mo. 11th, 1683, William Penn appointed Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, Thomas Holme, and Thomas Wynne, Commissioners in his name, as Governor and Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, to treat with the Governor and Council of West Jersey concerning the satisfaction he demanded of them in a letter of the same date, of which the Commissioners were bearers, for certain great wrongs and injustice done to them and his Province by some of the inhabitants of their colony. In the letter he complains that England was filled with rumors of wars between the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Lord Baltimore's colony, of Lord Baltimore having claimed all the land from Upland to the Falls of Delaware, and of several having been killed in the conflict; that these rumors, being much talked of in London, discouraged many persons from purchasing land in Pennsylvania; he says that the starting of these reports had been traced to some of the inhabitants of West Jersey, and he demands satisfaction. His letter of instructions to the Commissioners bears the same date and directs them to demand particularly the punishment of Thomas Matthews, as the principal author of the rumors, either by fine or banishment or delivery of him to be tried in Pennsylvania. These Commissioners also had authority to settle with the Governor and Council of West Jersey about the trade on the river and the islands therein. As soon as the first business was finished they were to insist on Penn's title to the river and islands according to his grant. The West Jersey authorities sent an answer by Penn's Commissioners, dated Burlington, 4th mo. 16, 1683, containing an explanation from Thomas Matthews, and saying they were willing to be passive in regard to the river and islands. Four Commissioners of theirs (Thomas Budd, John Gosnell, Henry Stacy and Mark Newby) also came with

the answer. The explanation was not acceptable to Penn, as he informed them in another letter from Philadelphia, 4th mo. 20, 1683, but he appears to have obtained no further satisfaction from them.

On 4th mo. 3rd, 1684, Thomas Holme, William Welch and Thomas Lloyd were appointed a committee to look into the actions of Lord Baltimore, and draw up a declaration to hinder his illegal proceedings (referring to threats of his agents to take settlers' lands from them unless they acknowledged Lord Baltimore to be their Proprietor). On 5th mo. 26, Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Holme and William Haigue were appointed to draw up a charter for Philadelphia to become a borough, with a Mayor and six Aldermen. About the middle of Holme's term, Penn sent a commission to the whole Council to act in his place as Governor; this was read at the meeting 6th mo. 18, 1684. In the last year of Holme's term, 1685, Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council, was absent a large part of the time and Holme was elected to act as President in his place, which he did at twenty-seven out of the fifty meetings held that year. Thomas Holme acted as President of the Council at the first meeting of the year, 1st mo. 30, and those immediately following 1st mo. 31, 2nd mo. 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th; again 2nd mo. 25th and 28th; Lloyd presided at the next two, 3rd mo. 11th and 12th and on the 13th and 14th the Council met as a committee of the whole with Holme as Chairman. Holme was President at the consecutive meetings 4th mo. 11th, 13th, 18th, 19th; 5th mo. 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 28th, 29th, and 6th mo. 19th, Lloyd being in New York; he returned and presided at nine meetings and then again went to New York, Holme presiding on 9th mo. 5th and 6th. Holme was again President at the consecutive meetings held 11mo. 9th, 15th, 16th and 12th mo. 1st and 3rd, 1685-6, the last being the last meeting of the year, with which Holme's term in the Council expired.

During his term in the Council, Holme was attending to his duties as Surveyor-General, and after its expiration, these duties kept increasing because of the rapid growth of the Province. He had deputies in each county, whose returns were made to him, and the whole work of laying out the settlers' tracts, locating towns, highways, etc., was under his direction. This made the office of Surveyor-General one of the most important in the Province. At first the Council did not understand whether Holme's commission applied only to the Province proper or whether it extended to the three lower counties or territories, but on 7th mo. 10, 1684, it decided that the management of the Surveyor-General's office of New Castle county should be put into the hands of Thomas Holme, with Thomas Pearson as his deputy. On October 14th, 1688, Penn issued a new commission to Holme to be Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania and the annexed counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, and the island and territories thereunto belonging, for life, his office in Philadelphia to be an office of record. Both Penn and Holme were in England at this time.

At the meeting of the Council, held 6th mo. 2, 1686, Thomas Holme was one of those recommended for appointment as Provincial Judges, but the commission was not issued to him. He continued to be selected when it was necessary to treat with the Indians. At the same meeting, complaint being made to the Council of violence done Nicholas Scull and his family by Indians, forcibly entering his house and carrying away his goods (further information being given that Nicholas Scull had, contrary to the law, sold them liquor, "whereby they were much Disordered, to ye notorious Disturbance of the neighboring Settlements"), the Council ordered

Captain Thomas Holme, assisted by Captain Lace Cock, Zachariah Whitpain and such others as Captain Holme should approve, to inquire into the truth of the report and, if the Indians were guilty, to require them to make speedy satisfaction, leaving the manner of treating the Indians to the discretion of Captain Holme. In 1694 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Property, which position he held until his death in the following year.

As already mentioned, when Thomas Holme first arrived in Pennsylvania, he and his family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, lived at Shackamaxon. After the city was laid out in 1682, he built a house on his lot at the northwest corner of Front and Mulberry (now Arch) streets and lived there until 1688. Mulberry street was first called Holme street, for Thomas Holme, but the name was changed to Mulberry by Penn. On a part of this lot farther up Front street, sold by Holme to the trustees appointed by the Friends' Meeting, the Bank Meeting House was built in 1685. Thomas Holme was one of those appointed by the meeting, 11th mo. 9, 1683-4, to select the site for the meetinghouse, the others being John Songhurst, Thomas Wynne, and Griffith Owen. This was a fine situation for a residence; the lot was a wide one, and as there were no buildings between Holme's house and the meetinghouse, nor on the east side of Front street, it commanded an uninterrupted view of the river. In 1688, Thomas Holme went to England. He must have gone over in September, for on the fourth of that month he signed a deed in Philadelphia, while his new commission as Surveyor-General, dated October 14, 1688, speaks of him as being then abroad. For a short time before he left he was living on his plantation of Well-Spring, in Dublin township, Philadelphia county; and on his return, probably about the end of 1689, he again resided there. About October, 1690, he again went to England. Before leaving he gave letters of attorney to his son-in-law, Silas Crispin, and three others, and in several deeds made by them in 1691, he is spoken of as being in London. This time he stayed until 1694, and when he came back, went to live at Well-Spring, continuing there until his death, which occurred in March or April, 1695.

In his will, dated 12th mo. 10, 1694 (o. s.), he styles himself "of Dublin township in Philadelphia County, aged full seventie years." It was admitted to probate, April 8, 1695. To his daughter Eleanor Moss he gave power to dispose, at her decease, of "the one moiety of the £150 in the hands of Patrick Robinson," in compensation for her resignation to him of all her right in Well-Spring Plantation, provided that she gave the said moiety to one of her sister Hester Crispin's children. To the children of Richard Holcombe, by his daughter Sarah, thirty pounds, to be paid out of his one thousand acres beyond Hilltown, Philadelphia county, when sold. To his niece, Susannah James, ten pounds for herself and children. To his granddaughter, Sarah Crispin, five hundred acres called Pyne-Spring Plantation, in the upper Dublin township (not the present Upper Dublin), Philadelphia county, to be enjoyed and possessed by her after the death of her parents, Silas and Hester Crispin. To his granddaughters, Rebecca and Marie Crispin, one thousand acres "joining on this side of Hilltown," to be divided between them, his executor having power to convert it into money if he thought best. To his grandsons, William and Thomas Crispin, when of age, fifty pounds apiece; and to his granddaughters, Eleanor and Esther Crispin, twenty pounds each, when of age or at marriage. He left ten pounds "for some charitable purpose in Dublin town-

ship" either a school or other purpose. From this bequest originated the Lower Dublin Academy, one of the noted institutions of the neighborhood (and which suggested the name for the village of Collegeville near by), and later the Thomas Holme Free Library of Holmesburg, also.

Before his death Captain Holme laid out one acre on his plantation in Dublin township as a burying-ground for himself and his descendants forever and he was buried in it. The land surrounding this lot was inherited by the children of Holme's daughter, Esther Crispin, who in 1723 divided the estate, reserving the one acre for the use of all. It thus became known in the locality as the "Crispin Burying Ground." In 1831 the heirs to this one acre were very numerous and widely scattered, so on January 22 of that year a number of them met at the house of Benjamin Crispin (whose land was part of the original Holme Plantation) and formed the "Crispin Burial Ground Community," to look after the same. In 1840 a bill was introduced by the same Benjamin Crispin, a member of the State Legislature, and passed by that body granting a charter to Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, Robert C. Green, Thomas Creighton and James A. Creighton and their successors, under the title of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, to take charge of the property. Their successors still hold this ground in trust for the descendants of Thomas Holme. In 1883 the trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy erected a small monument here over the grave of Captain Holme.

Thomas Holme married before he came to Pennsylvania, but his wife's name is not known. She probably died before 1682, as she did not accompany her husband to Pennsylvania. They had issue:

Sarah Holme, m. Richard Holcombe and remained in England;

Tryall Holme, came to Pa.; had Pyne-Spring Plantation on his father's map; witness to several important Indian deeds; d. s. p. before his father;

Michael Holme, came to Pa.; d. s. p. before his father;

Eleanor Holme, came to Pa. with her father. On Holme's map her name is on part of Well-Spring southwest of the Pennepack; by agreement made Jan. 14, 1694-5, she surrendered to her father all right in that plantation, he putting one hundred and fifty pounds at interest for her, in hands of Patrick Robinson; he mentions this sum in his will. Eleanor m. (first) Joseph Moss, by whom she had no issue. By his will, dated 7th mo. 23, 1687, Joseph Moss, "now of Well-Spring," left all estate and anything that might be due him from anyone in Europe or America to wife Eleanor, whom he named his executrix; witnesses were Michael Holme and Thomas Holme. She m. (second) Joseph Smallwood, had one dau. Sarah. They had dispute with Silas Crispin as to division of Thomas Holme's estate; after arbitration, Crispin had one thousand acres of Holme's unsurveyed lands laid off near Germantown, and conveyed it to them; they sold it to John Cadwalader, of Phila.

Sarah, only child of Joseph and Eleanor Smallwood, m. (first) John Thomas, of Phila. co., at Christ Church, Phila., Feb. 8, 1720; she m. (second) ——— Winthrop Westcomb, and went to Baltimore co., Md., where he probably lived previously; after his death she lived in Passyunk township, Phila. co., probably with her cousin, Sarah Hannis (granddaughter of Esther Crispin). While living there, on Jan. 14, 1745-6, she executed release, as only child and heiress of Eleanor (Holme) Smallwood, to heirs of her aunt Esther (Holme) Crispin of all her right to any part of Thomas Holme's estate devised by his will, especially Well-Spring Plantation. She is not known to have had children by either husband.

Esther Holme (usually written Hester), came to Pa. with her father; m. 1683, Silas, son of Captain Wm. Crispin, formerly of English navy, and one of Proprietary's Commissioners for settling colony in Pa.

For some account of Thomas Holme's extensive land holdings (11,000 acres) see article on him in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Bio-*

graphy (vol. xx., pp. 248-256). His principal city lot was the one his residence stood on at the corner of Front and Mulberry streets. It ran from Front four hundred and twenty-six feet along Mulberry to Second street, and one hundred and two feet on Front and Second. This lot carried with it a wharf property on the east side of Front street.

The town of Holmesburg, now absorbed in the city of Philadelphia, the site of which was covered by Thomas Holme's Well-Spring Plantation, was not named for Thomas Holme, whose descendants sold the property before it was a village. It was first called Washingtonville, and was named Holmesburg from John Holme, no relation to Thomas, who afterwards settled there.

CRISPIN FAMILY.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN, companion-in-arms and brother-in-law of Admiral Sir William Penn, and named by his nephew, William Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, as one of his first Commissioners of his new Province of Pennsylvania, was the ancestor of the Crispin family in America; but little is known of his ancestry further than that he belonged to an ancient and honorable family in Great Britain; and the part he took in affairs abroad during the time of England's Commonwealth, and in the events which led to the Restoration of King Charles II., also make him a person of some mark among the characters of that period.

An account of the Crispin family, written in 1792 by William Crispin, of Philadelphia (Commissary-General in the American army during the Revolution), a great-grandson of Captain William Crispin, says that the latter was one of Cromwell's train band, and afterwards captain of his guard, but that, finding that Cromwell deviated from his promises, he left him and went to sea with Admiral Penn. As this account has been found unreliable in several points which were not within the personal knowledge of the writer, we may presume it to be faulty in this particular also, for we have evidence that William Crispin had been following the sea for many years before he became an officer in the Commonwealth's navy. The same account states that he was descended from one of the two lords de Crispin who came to England with William the Conqueror; but though this is possible, as the name is uncommon, and evidently of Norman origin, the line of descent has never been traced, for even the names of William Crispin's parents were unknown to his great-grandson, and remain so to later generations. There were several families of the name among the landed gentry of some of the lower counties of England in his day, and he may have belonged to one of them, for he lived in a time when a great many masters of merchant-ships were men of good birth but small fortune, seeking a life of adventure combined with profit, which was always to be found at sea, but could not be had on land except in time of war.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1832, Part I., pp. 26-30, appears the following:

"TENANTS IN CHIEF OF DOMESDAY BOOK."

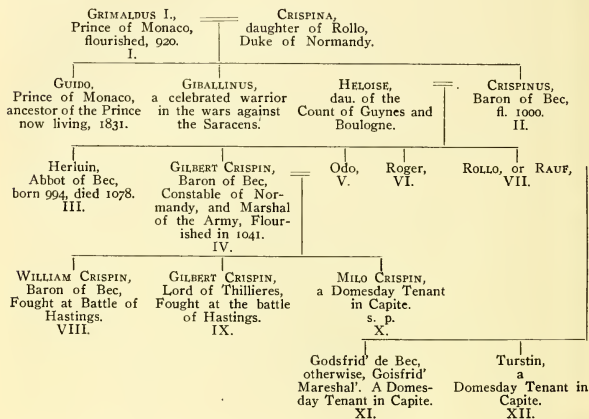
"Amongst the Domesday tenants in capite, will be found the following: "Goisfridus de Bech, Goisfridus Marescal, Milo Crispin, Turstinus Filius Rolf; and I shall be enabled, through the aid of the documents and pedigree of a foreman family, to communicate some particulars regarding them which are unknown to the English antiquary.

"The document affording the greater part of the ensuing information, is a genealogy of the Italian family of Grimaldi, sovereign princes of a small principality named Monaco, situated at the confines of France and Genoa. The manuscript was compiled in 1430 by Nicholas Grimaldi, Seigneur of Seminare in Naples, a nobleman very well skilled in historical matters. In 1647 the then reigning Prince of Monaco published it in a small folio, having employed his secretary, Venasques, for twenty years in collecting further proofs, and in making additions to it.

"The family pedigree is set out in too many English as well as foreign histories to require minute notice here. It appears by Anderson's Royal Genealogies, that the sixth in descent from Pharamond, King of the Franks, was named Grimoald or Grimbald; which Skynner, the etymologist, derives from *Grim*, anger; and *Bald*, power. He was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 658. His son, the King of Mentz, died without issue, when the name was used by the Duke's great-nephew, a brother of the renowned Charles Martel. The second of the name was Duke of Brabant and slain in 714, and from his time the surname was hereditary. The fourth in descent from this last named Duke, was the first Prince of Monaco, and one

of the principal Commanders of the army of the Emperor Otho I., in his wars with Louis IV., of France; by the strength of his own arm he freed the Emperor from being made captive, in return for which, and other services, Otho granted to him, in 920, the castle and territories of Monaco, to hold in sovereignty; and from this ancestor has this principality descended in lineal succession, unto the present day; for, though revolutionized in 1792, and sold by the French republic to a citizen of Paris, yet it was, by the definite treaty of peace of 1814, restored to the Grimaldi family. The descent was in 1715 continued by a female of the family, who became sovereign Princess, and transmitted the title, and name and arms, to her children, by her husband James Leonor Goyon De Matignon, but foreign jurists have considered the principality as a male fief, and that it belongs to the nearest male heirs, who are, perhaps, the Marquisses Grimaldi, of Genoa."

The following genealogical table of the persons noticed in this communication, will assist in clearly comprehending the detail:



"II. Crispinus, surnamed Ansgothus, on account of his maternal descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, where he became possessed of the Barony of Bec, in the district of Caux. He married Heloise, the daughter of Rodulph, Count of Guynes and Boulogne, by Rosella, daughter to the Count St. Paul. Of this marriage there was issue, Herluin, Gilbert, Odo, Roger, and Ralph or Rollo.

"III. Herluin was the canonized founder of the very celebrated Abbey of Bec in Normandy, lying within the district of the Barony of Bec. He died in 1078, aged 84 years. Grants of land, and possessions to this Abbey, from our Norman sovereigns, and their Norman followers, are frequently met with, especially from the Crispin family.

"IV. Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, Governor and Lord of the Castle of Thillieres, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Duke of Normandy in 1041, relinquished the surname of Grimaldi, and assumed that of Crispin from his father, which later he transmitted to his posterity. He had issue, three sons, William Crispin, Baron of Bec; Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Thillieres; and Milo Crispin; all warriors at the battle of Hastings. Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, deduces the descent of the Clare family from a Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brion in Normandy; whose son, Richard Fitz-Gilbert, accompanied the Conqueror. This Gilbert Crispin is stated to have been the son of Geoffrey (Godfrey), the natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

"V. & VI. Odo and Roger. No particulars are known to me of these brothers, excepting that in a charter of Herluin, after describing himself as 'Herluinus filius. Ansgoti,' he adds, 'adstantibus et laudantibus fratribus meis Odone et Rogero.'

"VII. Rollo or Rauf; he was the father of Goisfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshal, and of Turstin; called in Domesday Book 'filius Rolf.'

"VIII. William Crispin, Baron of Bec, was a celebrated hero in the battle of Mortimer, in the year 1059. He married a daughter of Simon, Earl of Montfort, and was a witness to William the Conqueror's foundation charter of the Abbey of Saint Stephen of Caen, in Normandy. He acquired great glory for his valour in the battle of Hastings, and it is concluded survived that victory, as his name is in one of the copies of the Battle Abbey Roll; but it is difficult to account for his not appearing amongst the great tenants of the Conqueror in Domesday Book, as his younger brother, Milo, had very numerous possessions granted to him. He had issue, William Crispin, Baron of Bec, from whom was a long succession of Barons of the same title, residing in Normandy, and having great hereditary offices in that Duchy, under the Dukes. Some of his descendants also appear in our English records as holding lands in England under the Plantagenet Dynasty.

"Dugdale, in his Baronage, whilst writing of Milo Crispin, adds, 'of this family I presume was William Crispin, one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in the war against Henry, King of France.' Some further particulars of his life are given by Dugdale, which I refer to rather than transcribe, on account of space; but it is evident that, as neither Dugdale nor any other historian mentions William Crispin's parentage, it was unknown; this concluding paragraph in the Baronage greatly corroborates the foreign genealogy.

"All that I shall say further of him is, that he (William Crispin), gave to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the Church of Droecourt, with the lands and tithes thereto belonging, as also (to) the Lordship of Tilla in the diocese of Lisieux.'

"It is evident that the Abbey of Bec was thus endowed, because it was founded by William Crispin's uncle, Herluin; and it appears by the pedigree that the Lordship of Tilla (Thillieres) in Normandy, was amongst the possessions of Gilbert Crispin, his father.

"IX. Gilbert Crispin, the second son of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, was Seigneur of the Norman fief of Thillieres, and one of the warriors at the battle of Hastings, but not a Tenant in Capite of the Conqueror, or (as far as these researches have extended) a grantee of lands as subtenant, but he is mentioned in the 'Chronicle of Normandy' as 'Le Seigneur de Tillerres,' together with his brother 'Guillaume Crespin,' amongst the companions of William the Conqueror, in 1066.

"The circumstances of thus describing Gilbert Crispin by his Lordship of Tillerres, affords evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of identifying many of the Norman tenants, and their families at this period, since, as in the case of the Seigneur de Tillerres, probably no document, excepting a private pedigree or charter, exists to show the family which held such estate at the time of the Conquest. Indeed, nothing can be more fatal to correct genealogy than the foreign practice of naming individuals solely by fief or seigneuries, which were constantly changing owners; and the preceding proprietors of which, frequently continued the use of the title of the Lordship, after it had been transferred to some new purchaser, so that various persons existed at the same period, using the same designation. No industry can, under such circumstances, prevent the biography of one party being occasionally confused with that of another.

"Of the Battle Abbey Roll, a minute investigation respecting this family proves Camden's assertion that 'whosoever considereth it well shall find it forged,' for only one out of the five Knights of this house who accompanied the Conqueror, is therein named, although three of them were Tenants in Chief in Domesday; and the individual who was planted by the Monks in the Roll, was one who does *not* appear to have been a Chief Tenant of the Conqueror, and therefore probably had a less share of danger or honour on the eventful day of the battle of Hastings, than either of his brothers or cousins, who had lands granted to them by the King.

"X. Of Milo Crispin, a great Captain, favoured warrior, and Tenant in Capite of the Norman, I have no material particulars in addition to the biography in Dugdale's Baronage (title Crispin), and in Dr. Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire; excepting the important fact of his descent, already set forth, and to a knowledge of which neither of these historians could have any reasonable means of attaining. The circumstance of Milo being son to the Baron of Bec, who was the brother of the founder of the renowned Abbey of that name, readily accounts for the large grants which are mentioned by Dugdale and Dr. Lipscomb to have been made by him and his widow to that religious house.

"Milo's possessions are enumerated in Domesday, and comprised the honour of Wallingford and 88 Lordships. He died without issue in 1106, forty years after the battle of Hastings. There are other instances in Dugdale, showing great longevity in these Norman warriors.

"XI. Goisfrid' de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshall. This warrior fought at Hastings, and is named in Domesday under both titles, appearing consequently as two distinct Tenants in Capite. There were no means by which the editors of the printed volumes of that survey could have known the fact of such two names applying to one person: and, as Dugdale was ignorant that the Crespin family were the same as the baronial family of Bec, he makes no mention of Goisfrid, under his account of the Crispins. (There was a Flemish family of the name of Bec, eminent at the time of the Conquest, holding Evesby and other manors; they were not related to the Barons of Bec, of Bec in Normandy). The varied appellation given to Goisfrid in Domesday, has many similar examples, and is easily account-

ed for; that survey was made by inquisitions held in the various counties where the lands were situated, and since Goisfrid de Bec was the Conqueror's Marshal, there would be nothing extraordinary in his being designated as Goisfrid the Marescal in Hampshire, whilst in Herefordshire he was called Goisfrid de Bec.

"Goisfrid was brother of Turstin de Bec, and son of Rollo or Ralf, the brother of Gilbert, Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Dukes of Normandy in 1041; an office which seems to have been hereditary (see the Clare pedigree in Dugdale's Baronage), like many or all of the Norman offices of honour. Goisfrid de Bec, I therefore presume, succeeded his uncle as Marshal, and was the person designated as Goisfrid the Marshal, in Domesday; and I am further led to the conclusion that he possessed this high post, since his brother Turstin was Standard-bearer to the Conqueror at Hastings, and they were relations of the Invader.

"Turstinus Filius Rolf, is thus mentioned in Domesday as a Tenant in Capite, a descent which is in accordance with the ancient Grimaldi pedigree, where he is called son of Rollo or Ralf; and the agreement which is found here, and in many other instances, between the English records, especially Domesday, and this ancient pedigree, compiled 400 years ago—a time when Domesday was unknown to foreigners, and a reference to, or knowledge of our records was impossible,—is positive proof of the correctness of the pedigree in such instances, and presumptive evidence of its general accuracy.

"Turstin was (as well as his first cousin William Crispin) Baron of Bec. It was customary on the Continent for many members of the same family to take the same feudal title at one time; in the same way that in England we have often several joint tenants of the same manor, who are all Lords or Ladies of that manor. He fought at the battle of Hastings, and held the high office of Standard-bearer, in which capacity he is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry, near the Conqueror. In Dr. Meyrick's History of Ancient Armour, is an account of Turstin, translated from Wace's Metrical History of Normandy, in the Royal Library, stating that the hereditary Standard-bearer of Normandy having declined to carry the Conqueror's gonfanon, William

"Then called a Knight
Who had great prowess,
Toustainz fitz Rou the Fair was his name,
In the fields near Bec was his house.
To him he delivered the gonfanon,
And he knew how most suitably
To carry it willingly, well and handsomely,
Bowling most profoundly."

"Thurstan who came in with the Conqueror, is stated in Dugdale's usage of bearing arms, to have been father of Ralph Basset, from whom the ennobled family of Basset was descended, but the account of this family given in the Baronage, is at variance with such a statement, and the foreign pedigree is silent on this head.

"I shall conclude with a few lines respecting the arms of this family. It must be well known to your readers that Mr. Henniker, in a letter addressed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, endeavored to prove the use of arms coeval with the Conquest, by means of some Norman tiles with armorial blazonings. He was unable to assign an owner to the tile No. 13, containing a shield Lozengy, 3, 2, and 1. It is to me a probable presumption that it belonged to a member of this family, who was one of the Conqueror's Chieftains. The same appropriation may, I think, be made of the unascertained shield in Westminster Abbey, of the reign of Henry III.; viz., Argent and Gules; for the terms Lozengy and Mascally, or mascally voided, are often used in ancient rolls as synonymous.

"The length to which this memoir has extended, compels me to defer to another number a notice of some of this family who have been connected with English history, or driven by foreign revolutions to preserve their name and lineage upon the hospitable soil of Britain.
S. G."

William Crispin appears to have been born about 1610, though the place and exact date of his birth are uncertain. The first mention of the name found in published public documents is in the "Calendar of State Papers," Domestic Series; on March 3, 1634-5, the officers of customs at Kingston-upon-Hull advised the governor and others of the Company of Merchant Adventurers that the "Adventures," William Crispin, master, was lading in their port with woolen cloths for Amsterdam, contrary to the late proclamation, but these documents throw no light on any further happenings in the matter.

(The "Calendar" has an abstract of a letter, dated Holborn, September 2, 1635, from John Crispin to Secretary Edward Nicholas, in which he expresses hope that Nicholas's

respects toward the late affair concerning Kingston-upon-Hull will not be forgotten, and says that because of hurting his mare, and for various causes, he could not prosecute the delinquents, and entreats Nicholas to be his mediator; but there is nothing to show whether or not this letter has any connection with the advice of the customs officers of March 3, as the name Crispin and place Kingston-upon-Hull may be only a coincidence.)

For fourteen years after this the name does not occur in the "Calendar," and then there is a warrant from Colonels Deane and Blake to the Navy Commissioners, dated April 3, 1649, for William Crispin, late purser on the "Recovery," to be entered on the "Truelove." On August 6, 1650, the Admiralty Commissioners wrote to Colonel Deane that six new frigates were to be supplied with officers, and sent the petition and certificates of William Crispin for a purser's place in one of them; they instructed Deane, that if he found the papers correct, to return Crispin as fit to be employed, but to remember that they thought Thomas Phillips should be purser of the first of the frigates. (It is not entirely certain that this William Crispin, the purser, was the same as the captain of the "Adventure;" having already been master of a merchant-ship, he should have been able to obtain a higher office in the navy, especially if there is any truth in the story that he had been in the army. But his circumstances at the time, of which we are ignorant, might have induced him to accept the post of purser).

In 1652 William Crispin commanded the "Hope" in the service of the Commonwealth. At that time there were very few regular naval officers or regular naval vessels; when occasion arose to form a naval force, merchant-ships were impressed and equipped as men-of-war; army officers were generally assigned to them as admirals, captains and lieutenants in command of the soldiers who fought the ships, the navigation and command of the crew being in command of the master. On the other hand, it sometimes happened that, as many of these merchant-ships were already well armed and had a master and crew capable of fighting as well as handling the ship, the master was made captain, retaining full command of both fighting and navigation. William Crispin's captaincy was one of this latter kind. The "Calendar" has one letter written by William Crispin while in command of the "Hope" to J. Turner, November 19, 1652, saying that he mustered Captain Lawson's men on the "Fairfax," and found more landmen and boys than upon any of the state's ships for the last ten years; that he discharged eighteen and signed their tickets, and sent down one hundred and eighty men to the "Fairfax" in the "Hope," but when they arrived and saw the landmen, one hundred would not go, but went to other ships. This letter shows that Crispin and the other naval officers were preparing for the more important events of the following year; it also implies that Crispin had been in the service of the state for at least ten years before this date.

In May, 1653, an expedition was sent against the Dutch, under Col. Richard Deane and Col. George Monk, generals and admirals of the Parliament. The fleet in this expedition consisted of three squadrons, the first, or squadron of the red flag, contained thirty-eight ships, under the direct command of Deane and Monk; the second, or white, thirty-three ships, under Vice-Adm. William Penn; and the third, or blue squadron, thirty-four ships, under Rear-Adm. John Lawson. Capt. Crispin commanded the "Assistance," frigate, one hundred and eighty men and forty guns, in Penn's squadron. This fleet on the 2d and 3d of June, 1653, took or destroyed between twenty and thirty Dutch ships-of-war, took thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners, and pursued the Dutch to their own harbors.

After this engagement the "Assistance" spent the remainder of the year cruising, conveying merchantmen, and preying on the Dutch commerce, as evidenced by the following abstracts of letters in the *Calendar*:

"Aug. 9th, 1653, William Crispin 'Assistance' between the shore and the 'Whittaker' to the Navy Commissioners. Being ordered by the General to bring his ship to Deptford for repairs, he asks orders for masts and other stores.

"Sep. 2, 1653, Captain William Crispin, 'Assistance,' Hole Haven to Admiralty Commissioners. Has received the remainder of his victuals and stores, and will sail to-night for the Downs; the 'Sapphire' and 'Hector' sail to-morrow.

"Oct. 5, 1653, Capt. William Crispin, 'Assistance,' off Plymouth, to Admiralty Commissioners. Sailed from Isle of Wight with the 'Hector,' 'Nightingale' and sixty-five merchant vessels, and meeting the 'Pearl,' sent her with orders to Captain Sparling (of the "President") and the captain of the 'Hopewell,' pink, to join him, but they declined, being bound for Guernsey and Jersey with some money, then to carry defective guns to Portsmouth or the Thames, and then for St. Malo. Parted with the fleet off Ushant, and took a ship of Middleburg, with hoops from Newhaven bound to Nantes, and the 'Nightingale' took her consort; a pink belonging to Delft has come in with the prizes and to get a supply of men and provisions, when he will put to sea again.

"Oct. 12, 1653, Captain John Humphrey, 'Nightingale,' to Admiralty Commissioners. Has been cruising at sea with Captain Crispin of the 'Assistance.' Took a prize from Rotterdam, and had a dispute with some men-of-war from Brest for two hours, but as there were fourteen or fifteen of them, sailed towards Falmouth for assistance; intends to follow them, and then go for Ireland.

"Oct. 22, 1653, Captain William Crispin, 'Assistance,' Falmouth, to Robert Blackborne. Victualled and tallowed his ships for five months, and has been plying eastward by order of the Generals. Put into Falmouth and received some more men; hearing there are some Dutch men-of-war about the Land's End, intends plying that way. Of the forty men pressed by Capt. Mills, all but four are landsmen, and taken from their callings in the field, to the prejudice of the country. He suffers the seamen to be cleared on feeling the constables. Has sent Captains Humphreys and Sparling their instructions for sailing to Ireland."

The next year Oliver Cromwell, who was then Protector, decided to send an expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, which was dispatched secretly because England was at peace with Spain. A fleet of thirty-eight ships was sent out under Admiral Penn, with Gen. Venables in command of the soldiers. The fleet was divided into three squadrons, one directly under Penn, one under Vice-Admiral Goodson, and one under Rear-Admiral Dakins. Capt. William Crispin commanded the "Laurel," one hundred and sixty seamen, thirty soldiers and forty guns, which belonged to Penn's squadron. On Wednesday, December 20, 1654, fifteen ships, some from each squadron, under Rear-Adm. Dakins, sailed from Spithead. The "Laurel" probably was one of these, for the "Calendar" has a letter from Capt. Crispin, dated on the "Laurel," off the Lizard, December 26, 1654, to the Admiralty Commissioners, saying that he was ordered by Rear-Adm. Dakins to lie out, so as to speak with any ship homeward bound, and informing them that the major-general and all the remainder on board the squadron were well and only wanted the "Indian" which was not yet joined. The remainder of the fleet sailed on the 26th. The expedition arrived in sight of Barbadoes, January 29, 1654-5, and having put in there, made their plans and preparations; the leaders decided to first attack Hispaniola, and the fleet sailed from Barbadoes, March 31, 1655; they sighted the port of St. Domingo, April 13, and landed the soldiers the same day. Capt. Crispin sailed along the shore to make observations. The journal of the expedition, April 24, says, "Letters at eleven o'clock at night, came from General Venables and the rear-admiral (on shore, the latter in command of a party of sailors on land service). The general intimated that the army was just on the point to march, and that they intended that evening, or next morning betimes, to be at the landing place discovered by Captain Crispin, to the north-

ward of the Fort Jeronimo, in a little sandy bay." Some days of fighting resulted in failure, and it was then determined to try Jamaica. The fleet sailed for that island Friday, May 4, 1655, and on the 10th anchored in Jamaica harbor, except Capt. Crispin's ship, the "Laurel," which again cruised about outside. The same day the attack was made; the Spaniards made little opposition, and on the 17th formally surrendered. (The account of Captain Crispin by his great-grandson, already mentioned, gives a story of this engagement which appears to be entirely without foundation. It is to the effect that, the fleet having arrived before St. Jago, the then capital of Jamaica, William Crispin fired the first and third shots, the latter striking the flag-staff and felling it, whereupon the Spaniards surrendered; and that on the return of the expedition to England, its commander, Adm. Penn, was granted an addition of three balls to his coat-of-arms, in recognition of the three shots). A few days later it was decided that, on account of scarcity of provisions, part of the fleet should return to England, three ships go to New England to procure supplies, and fifteen stay at Jamaica. On Monday, June 25, the ships selected to go home set sail, Penn's being one of them. Penn went with her, leaving Vice-Admiral Goodson in command at Jamaica. The "Laurel" was one of those that remained, and, although Crispin and some of the other captains expressed a desire to leave, Crispin appears to have stayed with his ship.

It has been stated that the rear-admiral then acted in Goodman's place as vice-admiral, and that Capt. Crispin became acting rear-admiral. The journal of the expedition (as quoted by Granville Penn in his "Memoirs of Admiral Penn"), at this point, says, "Some of the captains expressed their desire to go home, notwithstanding their vessels remained, viz: rear admiral Captain Crispin (of the *Laurel*), C. Newberry and C. Story."

Capt. William Crispin, Richard Wadeson, and Thomas Broughton, who were appointed to take charge of supplying the English forces in the island, were called by the home authorities the "Commissioners for supplying Jamaica." Crispin returned to England early in the spring, for the *Calendar* has a letter dated London, April 24, 1656, from him to Col. John Clerke and Mr. Hopkins, about some Jamaica hides to be disposed of for the use of Gen. (Admiral) Penn.

Penn and that part of the fleet that returned had arrived at Spithead, August 31, 1655, and soon afterwards he and Venables were committed to the Tower, the reason given being that they had disobeyed orders by returning, but in reality because Cromwell knew that they favored the Prince of Wales. Penn was soon released but was dismissed from the service of the Protector, and retired to his Irish estates. (In the autumn of 1657 he was living on his estate of Macrump in county Cork; this was the confiscated estate of Lord Muskerry; after the Restoration it was restored to the latter (then Earl of Clancarty), and, in compensation, Penn was given the estate of Shannagarry, in the same county). About this time many of the principal men in the navy and their adherents found much cause for dissatisfaction in Cromwell's conduct, especially in the ascendancy of the army over the navy which he fostered. For a number of years they had borne the brunt of foreign wars and successfully carried out expeditions of conquest; in return for which, instead of being given higher commands or other suitable rewards, they were dismissed from the service or required to serve under Cromwell's land officers, whom he made admirals and generals-at-sea over the heads of tried and experienced naval officers. During the internal troubles most of the leading naval

officers had had little to do with party strife at home, being at sea engaged in fighting the common enemies of the whole English nation, consequently they had not much sympathy with Cromwell and his party; some of them, indeed, were royalists by birth and education, and had been in the navy before the struggle between King and Parliament began. Penn was one of these, and, as we have seen, he had been dismissed by the Protector. Crispin was retained longer; but when the naval party began to plan opposition to the Protector's government and adherence to the King, he was among the leaders of the movement. Granville Penn in his "Memoirs of Admiral Penn" has shown that the naval party laid the foundation for the Restoration, which was afterwards accomplished by Gen. Monk. This naval party had been gradually forming for some time, and circumstances contributed to increase its following. Hume in his "History of England" says that many of the inferiors, as well as the leaders of the West Indies expedition, were inclined to the King; and that, when Spain declared war against England on account of the violence of treaty by the sending out of this same expedition, several sea officers, entertaining scruples against this war, threw up their commissions. Crispin was undoubtedly one of the latter; and they, with the officers dismissed by Cromwell and their friends still in the service, formed the nucleus of the naval party which took part in the succeeding events.

In 1656 the fifth-monarchy men began to hold secret meetings and prepare for an outbreak; at the end of the year the naval party and some of the royalists hearing of it, attempted to turn it to their own account, and in the beginning of the next year (March, 1657) had come to terms with them and were preparing for a rising against Cromwell. Sec. Thurloe made a report of the discovery and frustration of this scheme, which is published in his collection of State Papers (vol. vi., pp. 184-186). (In the index to this volume Crispin is described as a fifth-monarchy man, but as Granville Penn points out, the report to which the index refers shows him to have been one of those Thurloe calls "behind the curtain"). After describing the actions of the fifth-monarchy men, Thurloe's report says:

"Things being thus settled among the men of these principles, those, who were all this while behind the curtain, and thought themselves as well of their own judgment as some of others, began to thinke, that these men might be made good use of; and in order thereto, the first step must be to reconcile the fifth monarchy and the common wealth partye. And to this end a meeting was betweene them, which they agreed should consist of twelve. The persons who met, wer vice-ad. Lawson, col. Okey, capt. Lyons, capt. Crispin, capt. Dekins, one Portman, Venner, mr. Squib, and some others. Four of these were officers at sea, and three deserted the fleet, when it went upon the coast of Spayne."

Cromwell had dismissed Lawson in the summer of 1656, and the three who, Thurloe says, deserted the fleet, but had, in fact, thrown up their commissions, as mentioned above, were Lyons, Crispin and Dakins (the latter the rear-admiral in the West Indies expedition). Venner, who was the leader of the fifth-monarchy men, was a wine-cooper, and Thurloe calls him a person of very mean quality. The report continues:

"These twelve being met together, engaged solemnly to each other to secesy, and not to disclose to any creature, that there was any such meetinge save that a liberty was given to communicate all to m. g. Harrison and col. Rich, both of whom had beene sounded * * * One party was for actinge under a visible authority; and for that purpose propounded, that forty of the longe parliament should be convened in some fitting place, for they would not have all of them neither, under whom they would act."

This was probably the naval men and royalists, while what follows accords better with the fifth-monarchy ideas :

"The other were neither carefull for any authority to act under, nor that any way of government should be propounded beforehand; but were for action with such members as they could get, and wait for such issue as the providence of God should bring things to. Thus the difference stood betweene them, and many meetings there were upon it * * * These meetings continued thus, till it was resolved by his highnes (Cromwell) that a parliament should be called, and some of the chief of this meeting were apprehended and secured."

The report does not name those taken, and we do not know whether Crispin was among them. Venner escaped, and he and his fifth-monarchy partisans resolved to take up arms at the first opportunity; but early in April several of their meeting places were broken up, their arms seized, and twenty of them captured. This conspiracy came to naught, but the naval party continued their secret activity in conjunction with the other royalists. If Crispin participated in any of the latter conspiracies, there is nothing at present known in evidence of it. After the last attempt he may have gone at once to Kinsale, in Ireland, where he is found soon after the Restoration. His former commander (and connection by marriage), Admiral Penn, was living at that time on his estates in county Cork, which were not far from Kinsale, and this probably drew Crispin to that place. (It has been stated that Cromwell gave Crispin a forfeited estate near the Shannon, not far from Limerick, but no evidence in support of the statement has been found after considerable search; there is no proof that Crispin was ever in that vicinity. His name may have been confused with that of Sir Nicholas Crispe, one of the London adventurers, who had an estate in the locality mentioned). In 1660, after the Restoration, Penn, who took an important part in the final acts of that event, was knighted and made Commissioner of the Admiralty and Governor of the town and fort of Kinsale. Crispin probably assisted Penn at this time, and no doubt came in for a share of the royal favor; he may have obtained a magistracy or judicial office of some kind in county Cork, as the Admiral's son afterwards wrote that Crispin was skilled in court-keeping. He lived in Kinsale about twenty years, but left very little of record there that has survived. The Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale (from 1652 to 1800) mentions the reading at the meeting of July 18, 1662, a letter of protection from arrest granted to William Crispin by Thomas Amery, dated June 20, 1662. In the Marquis of Ormonde's papers (catalogued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission) is a letter from William Crispin dated at Kinsale, December 12, 1665, the last record of him here until his appointment to Pennsylvania. If he ever joined the Society of Friends he may have done so while at Kinsale, for the Friends were quite numerous in county Cork, and many of the Commonwealth soldiers there had adopted their tenets. It is supposed, however, that he was not a Friend.

In 1681 William Penn, son of the Admiral, having obtained the grant of Pennsylvania, proceeded to plant a colony there. He first sent his cousin, William Markham, as Deputy-Governor, to receive the government from the Duke of York's representatives at New York. In September he appointed three Commissioners for settling the colony, with authority to purchase land from the Indians, select the site for a city, etc. In his letter of instructions to them, dated September 3, 1681, he calls them "My Commissioners for the Settling of the present Collony this year transported into y^e said Province."

These Commissioners were William Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen. The next month he gave them further instructions, and added another Commissioner, William Haigue. The commission to the four is dated October 25, 1681, and refers to instructions of October 14. This may have been the first commission issued, as no other is known to exist at the present day, nor have the instructions of October 14 been found. These Commissioners sailed for Pennsylvania soon afterwards, but not all in the same ship. There were three ships that sailed from England for Pennsylvania in the year 1681, the "John and Sarah," the "Bristol Factor," and the "Amity." Allen sailed in the "John and Sarah" the first that arrived in Pennsylvania, and Bezar probably in the same. Crispin went in one of them and the facts points to the "Amity," of London, Richard Dimond, master, as the one. The historians, Proud, Gordon and Clarkson, all say that the "Amity" was one of the three that sailed this year, that she was delayed by contrary winds and did not arrive until spring of the following year. Hazard says that the "Amity" was said to have been blown off the coast to the West Indies and did not arrive until spring, but remarks that we have proof that she did not sail until April of the next year; and later historians follow Hazard's statement. But we only have proof that she did sail from the Downs, April 23, 1682; none that she had not sailed before and returned without reaching Pennsylvania. By all accounts the ship Crispin sailed in was blown off after nearly reaching the capes of Delaware, and put into Barbadoes, and there we lose sight of her. The similarity of the accounts shows that Crispin's ship was the "Amity," and that the earlier historians were correct, as far as they went, while Hazard is mistaken in placing her first voyage in April, 1682, as she no doubt returned from Barbadoes to England, and made a new start in that month. William Crispin died in Barbadoes, when the ship put in there, and the news of his death was probably taken back to England by the "Amity," for Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, who is said to have succeeded Crispin as Commissioner, came out in her next voyage. Crispin is also said to have been the first appointed Surveyor-General, but no proof of this has been found. Silas Crispin, son of William, came out with Holme. He had probably first sailed with his father and returned to England in the "Amity," as no doubt many of the other passengers did, to get another chance to reach Pennsylvania.

Penn also intended Captain Crispin to be Chief-Justice, as evidenced by the following extract from a letter to Markham:

"London, 18th 8th mo. 1681.

"Cosen Markham:

"* * * I have sent my Cosen, William Crispin, to be thy Assistant, as by Commission will appear. His Skill, Experience, Industry & Integrity are well known to me, & peticularly in court-keeping &c; so that it is my will & pleasure that he be as Chief Justice, to keep the Seal, the Courts & Sessions; & he shall be accountable to me for it. The profits redounding are to his proper behoof. He will show thee my Instructions, which will guide you all in the business. The res is left to your discretion; that is, to thee, thy two Assistants & the Counsel * * *.

"Pray be very respectfull to my Cosen Crispin. He is a man my father had great confidence in and value for * * *.

"William Penn."

William Crispin was one of the "First Purchasers" of land in the Province; but his purchase of five thousand acres was never laid out to him. After his death this amount was confirmed to his children, in separate portions, by the Pro-

prietary's patents, in which it is stated to be of the latter's "free gift." William Penn granted five hundred acres to his son Ralph, one thousand acres to his daughter Rachel, and three thousand acres to his seven younger children, and his son Silas in 1692 obtained a patent for five hundred acres, stated to be in right of a purchase of five thousand acres (presumably his father's).

William Crispin's city lots are shown on Holme's "Portraiture," or plan of the city. They were: No. 43, on the south side of Vine street, running from Delaware Front to Second street; and No. 74, half on the southeast and half on the northeast corners of Eighth and High streets, each sixty-six feet on High and three hundred and six feet on Eighth street. These lots were never patented to him, but Silas Crispin obtained patents to some other city lots, presumably in place of these.

Capt. William Crispin married (first) about 1650, Anne, daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam, Holland, who was a sister of Margaret Jasper, wife of Adm. Sir William Penn, and mother of William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania. Some authorities state that John Jasper was a native of Rotterdam, others that he was an Englishman by birth. Samuel Pepys, in his Diary, describes John Jasper's daughter, Lady Penn, as a "well-looking, fat, short old Dutchwoman," but her appearance might have been inherited from a Dutch mother, even though her father had been English. Howard M. Jenkins in "The Family of William Penn" (Penna. Mag., vol. xx) remarks, "By one authority he is named a burgomaster, and the editor of Lord Braybrooke's edition of Pepys calls him Sir John." It has also been said that his name was Petre, translated Jasper in Dutch.

William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin had issue:

Silas, d. May 31, 1711; m. (first) 1683, Esther Holme; m. (second) Mary (Stockton) Shinn; see below;

Rebecca, m. (first) Aug. 24, 1688, at Ifield Friends' Meeting, in Sussex, Edward Blackfan, son of John Blackfan, of Stenning, co. of Sussex, England. (John Blackfan, of Stenning, father of Edward, appears to have been a man of some position in his locality. He early joined the Society of Friends and suffered much persecution for his religion. Besse, in his "Sufferings," reports several instances. In 1659 John Blackfan was persecuted in the Exchequer for twenty pounds for tithes of eight and a half acres, when all the corn that grew on his land was scarce worth half that amount. In 1662 he was committed to Horsham Gaol on a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, after prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court for refusing to pay towards the repairs to the Steeple House. In 1663 he and the others were persecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for being absent from public worship, and he was excommunicated and some of the others imprisoned). Her cousin, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, and some of his family attended the wedding. Edward Blackfan was a member of the Society of Friends, and came in for a share of the ill treatment afforded that Society. In 1681 he was indicted, with others, at Horsham Assizes, for absence from the national worship, and in 1684 for being present at some Quaker meetings at Stenning, and according to Besse, he "was fined £7, 18s, which, at the Persuasion of some Justices and others, he paid in order to Appeal, but when the Sessions came on, he found so little Encouragement in prosecuting the same, that he chose rather to lose his Money, than to be put to farther Charge."

Edward Blackfan intended to go to Pennsylvania, but was prevented by death. He is spoken of in Penn's letters in 1689 as being about to take official documents to the Council, and was on the point of sailing when he died in 1690.

His widow, with their son William, afterwards went to Pennsylvania, in the same ship with Thomas Chalkley and other Friends, about 1700. She was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. On her arrival, her relatives, the Penns, sent her to take charge of their manor of Pennsbury, in Bucks co., where she lived a number of years.

Edward and Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan had one child:

William Blackfan, m. at Friends' Meeting, 2d mo. 20, 1721, Eleanor Wood, of Phila. From them descend the Blackfan family of Bucks co., Pa.

Rebecca (Crispin) Blackfan m. (second) in 1725, Nehemiah Allen, of Phila., son of Nathaniel Allen, one of the Proprietary's Commissioners for Settling the Colony in 1681 (of whom her father, Capt. William Crispin, had been one). She is not known to have had any issue by Allen;

Ralph, remained in Ireland, and may have continued to live at Kinsale, for in the assignment of his land in Pennsylvania, dated 1690, he is styled "Ralph Crispin of Cork in the Kingdom of Ireland, gentleman," which probably meant the county of Cork and not the city. By patent of July 25, 1688, William Penn, granted of his "free gift" to his "loving cousin Ralph Crispin," son of Capt. William Crispin, late of the Kingdom of Ireland, deceased, five hundred acres of land in Pa. This was his share of his father's five thousand acres. Ralph Crispin assigned this patent to Ebenezer Pike, May 24, 1690, the land not having then been laid out. Nothing further is known of his life at present;

Rachel, m. Thomas Armstrong. William Penn granted her one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania; he re-granted this to her husband, by a deed dated 11th mo. 2, 1694, in which he acknowledged having some years before granted the same to Rachel Armstrong, by the name of Rachel Crispin "(which grant is mentioned to be lost in the Wars of Ireland)," and therefore repeated it to Thomas Armstrong; five hundred acres to be disposed of for the support of him, his wife Rachel, and their child born, or children to be born, and the other five hundred acres to Silas Crispin, Samuel Carpenter, and Lasse Cock, in trust for Rachel Armstrong, her child, etc. At the meeting of the Board of Property held 6th mo. 1, 1733, Samuel Mickle, of Philadelphia, requested a warrant for this one thousand acres, which was granted him, as it was shown that Rachel and her heirs had sold to Henricus Chapman, of London, who sold to Mickle. (Thomas Armstrong and Rachel his wife, Robert Swiney and Jane his wife (one of the daughters of said Thomas and Rachel), by deed dated May 15, 1724, for forty pounds granted the said one thousand acres to Henricus Chapman, of London, who, together with George Armstrong, son and heir of Thomas and Rachel Armstrong, by deeds of lease and release dated July 6 and 7, 1731, granted the said one thousand acres to Samuel Mickle, of Philadelphia. At the meeting of the Board of Property held 4th mo. 15, 1736, a patent was signed to Samuel Mickle for two hundred and fifty acres on a branch of the "Parkeawining," in right of Rachel Armstrong, formerly Crispin. On 8th mo. 2, 1731, James Buckley requested a grant of about two hundred acres on the branches of the Ocoraro, to build a mill. This was afterwards confirmed to him in right of Samuel Mickle's purchase, "made of the children of Capt. Crispin," the minutes of the Board have it, but Mickle's purchase was from only one child of Crispin's).

Thomas and Rebecca (Crispin) Armstrong had issue:

Jane Armstrong, m. Robert Swiney (probably Sweeney);

George Armstrong, "son and heir;"

Another child, or children (at least one daughter), name or names unknown.

Capt. William Crispin married (second) Jane ——. Nothing is known of her family. For at least seventeen years after Capt. Crispin's death, however, his widow and younger children lived at Kinsale. William Penn granted of his "free gift" to James, Joseph, Benjamin, Jane, Eleanor, Elizabeth, and Amy Crispin, children of William Crispin by his second marriage, three thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania; as they were all minors at the date of this grant, August 8, 1687, he named Thomas Chudleigh, Martin Perse, and John Watts, of Kinsale, as trustees. One thousand five hundred acres of this were to be sold by the trustees for the children's education, support, and settlement in life; of the one thousand five hundred acres the portion of any child dying under seventeen years of age was to return to the Proprietary. As no return of the laying out of this land was sent to the trustees, they did not sell any of it; and William Penn, by deed of November 22, 1698, in consideration of Jane Crispin, though left in poor circumstances by her husband, having paid for the education and support of her children (and, as stated in the deed, Eleanor and Joseph having died after reaching seventeen years, Jane, Elizabeth and James having married very well, and Benjamin and Amy being capable of supporting themselves), granted to her, "Jane Crispin, of Kinsale, widow," half of the three thousand acres. This was afterwards inherited by her surviving children.

William and Jane Crispin had issue:

James, m. (between 1687 and 1698) ———. He removed from Kinsale to the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies. He appears to have eventually obtained the whole of the three thousand acres mentioned above; by the law of Pa. he was entitled as eldest brother to two shares of it, each of his brothers and sisters having one share. In an account of the disposition of this land among the Penn Papers in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania it is stated that his surviving brother and sisters, Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth and Amy, by deed of May 10, 1702, sold their rights to James, who died intestate, seized of the three thousand acres, leaving issue. James Crispin's children were clearly considered the heirs of the whole three thousand acres, for about 1731 they all sold their shares, aggregating this amount, to persons living in Pennsylvania, and their right was unquestioned until 1752, when a controversy arose about one of these sales, during which Thomas Penn wrote that he had in his possession the deed of 1698, which had on the back a conveyance, dated July 30, 1702, from Benjamin, Jane, Elizabeth, and Amy to Captain Arthur Smith, and that this appeared to be the original conveyance, and they therefore had not conveyed to their brother James. But if, as is surmised, James Crispin had married a daughter (and possibly heiress) of Captain Arthur Smith, his possession of his brother's and sisters' rights would thus be explained. (The deed of November 22, 1698, with the conveyance of 1702 on the back, is now in possession of Mr. Daniel Sutter, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. A number of papers relating to this matter are in the Penn mss., volume of land grants (1681-1806), pages 217, 218, 219, 221, 223, 227, and 231, in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

James Crispin had issue:

Arthur Smith;

Prudence, m. ——— Smith; living in St. Christopher in 1752;

James, drowned off St. Christopher in a hurricane, 1731; died intestate, under twenty-one years, probably unm.;

Richard, living in 1733;

Elizabeth, m. ——— Harris; living in St. Christopher in 1752;

Joseph, lived in St. Christopher; was in Phila. in 1752;

Michael, living in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1751.

Joseph, d. unm. between 1687 and 1698, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years;

Benjamin, m. (between 1698 and 1702) Alice ———;

Jane, m. (between 1687 and 1698) Greenslaid Lucomb;

Eleanor, d. unm. between 1687 and 1698, aged between seventeen and twenty-one years;

Elizabeth, m. (between 1687 and 1698) ——— Milliard; he died before 1702;

Amy, m. (between 1698 and 1702) Daniel Johnson.

Silas, son of Capt. William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, probably accompanied his father in the unfortunate voyage which ended at Barbadoes. He first arrived in Pennsylvania with Capt. Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, in the ship "Amity," of London. On his arrival, he no doubt lived with Capt. Holme's family at Shackamaxon; within a year he married the latter's daughter, Esther, and in 1684 they went to live on his plantation on Pennepack creek, upper part of Dublin township. There is a tradition that their first child was born here in the wigwam of an Indian chief. He soon had a house built on the plantation, and lived there the remainder of his life. In deeds, etc., he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, gentleman." He was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. He was executor of the will of his father-in-law, Capt. Thomas Holme, and spent a great deal of time in caring for the large interest in lands left by the latter; obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, etc.

Silas Crispin died May 31, 1711. By his will, dated May 5, 1711, he made his wife Mary executrix, left her his negroes, household goods, etc., and directed her to sell one hundred acres which he bought from Robert Grismall, adjoining the

north end of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. To his son Thomas he left a mare and colt and some small articles. To his granddaughter, Sarah Loftus, and his sister, Rebecca Blackfan, he left sums of money. [The witnesses were Margaret Ashton, William Blackfan, and Robert Ashton. Mary Crispin renounced her executorship, July 5, 1711, and letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* were granted Thomas Crispin, April 19, 1714.] His landed estate is not mentioned in his will, his own plantation going by the law of the time to his son Thomas, while the other children by his first wife were heirs, through their mother, to Capt. Thomas Holme's large domains. His children by his second wife were quite young, and he probably expected them to be provided for by their mother, whose family was wealthy. After her husband's death Mary Crispin, with her children, returned to Burlington, New Jersey, where she had lived before her marriage.

In the list of "First Purchasers" the names of William Crispin and Silas Crispin are bracketed as purchasers of five thousand acres; William was doubtless the purchaser of the whole, Silas being his heir in Pennsylvania after his death; but Silas did not inherit all of this, as it reverted to the Proprietary, who then gave to the children of William Crispin lands equalling the same amount. Silas was given five thousand acres in Hilltown township, Philadelphia county, forty acres in the "liberties of Philadelphia," and three lots in the city. The liberty land was just half, and the area of the city lands approximately half, of what was due under a purchase of five thousand acres, yet Silas appears to have been the only one of the children who had either, as the others all sold their rights before any land was actually laid out to them. The patents to all these are made out to "Silas Crispin, Purchaser," which would seem to be an error, as they were given him as part of his father's purchase. He had in addition a plantation of five hundred acres, on which he resided, no patent for which has been found on record. It is said to have been given him by Penn; if so, it was in excess of his father's purchase.

The five hundred acres in his father's right were in Hilltown township, Philadelphia county (now Abington township, Montgomery county), about eight miles back from the Delaware river in a straight line along the hypothetical Susquehanna road; the tract was rectangular, bounded northeast by Moreland, southeast by Ph. Th. Lehnmann's land, southwest by the Susquehanna road, and northwest by land Capt. Thomas Holme had taken up in right of Samuel Clarridge. It is shown on Holme's map. Between 1686 and 1698 Silas Crispin sold this, in separate portions, to Cornelius Sturgis, John Meredith and Thomas Hood.

The forty acres of liberty land was a rectangular tract a short distance northeast of Germantown road, beyond Isaac Norris's "Fairhill" plantation. He sold this to Nicholas Rideout in 1695, who sold it to Nicholas Waln. Silas Crispin's city lots, as already mentioned, were not the same as those allotted to his father on the original city plan; a number of alterations had been made in the plan before the lots were surveyed. One was on the west side of Delaware Front street, one hundred and sixty-two feet south of Walnut street; it was forty-two feet on Front street, running back one hundred and fifty-five feet on the north line and two hundred and one foot on the south line, bounded on the west by a marsh. In 1684 he sold this to William Frampton. Another of his lots was on the southwest corner of High street and Strawberry alley, forty feet (afterwards found to be forty-one) on High street and eighty feet on the alley; he sold this about 1692

to Joseph Farrington. The other of Silas Crispin's lots was on the southeast corner of Sixth and High streets, sixty-six feet on High and three hundred and six feet on Sixth street; this was patented to him in 1688, and the same year he sold it to Patrick Robinson. [Patrick Robinson exchanged thirty-nine and a half feet in breadth of this with Robert Greenway for the same amount adjoining the lot he (Patrick Robinson) had purchased from Crispin, as Holme's executor, farther east in the same square, the latter being twenty-six and a half feet (originally intended for twenty-six); these combined lots, sixty-six feet front, he sold to Lionel Britain. This exchange has made a good deal of confusion in the attempt to locate the lots from the records, some giving it as "Robert Greenway's exchange with Silas Crispin," while the deed shows Crispin to have sold the corner lot intact to Robinson, and the minutes of the Board of Property say that Robinson made the exchange with Greenway.]

Silas Crispin's plantation on which he went to live shortly after his marriage, remaining there the remainder of his life, was about five hundred acres in the upper part of Dublin (afterwards Lower Dublin) township, Philadelphia county, on the line of the present Abington township, Montgomery county, now in the thirty-fifth ward of the city; it was rectangular, bounded northeast by Moreland, southeast by John Mason's land, southwest by the line of the Susquehanna road, and northwest (across the present Abington line) by William Stanley's land; it is shown on Holme's map. This is the plantation mentioned in his will, though not devised by that instrument. His son Thomas inherited it by the laws of primogeniture, then in force.

On August 28, 1689, the Council appointed Robert Turner, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Fisher, Silas Crispin, Thomas Fairman and Robert Adams, with a surveyor, to lay out a cart road according to statute, they having petitioned to have a road laid out from Philadelphia to Bucks county. This was the present Bristol pike, and they probably followed to a great extent the rather indefinite trail previously known as the "King's Path."

Silas Crispin married (first) in 1683, Esther Holme, who died April 17, 1696, daughter of Capt. Thomas Holme, Provincial Councillor and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, an account of whom, follows this sketch.

Issue of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin:

Sarah Crispin, b. March 31, 1684; m. Lesson Loftus, of the city of Phila.;

Rebecca Crispin, b. May 6, 1685; m. Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney, Provincial Councillor and Provincial Judge, and a brother of Capt. John Finney, Provincial Councillor, High Sheriff of Phila. co., and of the family of Finney, of Fulshaw Hall, Cheshire, England; an account of some of the descendants of one branch of this family appears elsewhere in these volumes;

Marie (or Maria) Crispin, b. Oct., 1686; m. John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Rush) Collet, grandson of Capt. John Rush, formerly of the Parliamentary in the Civil War in England, who came to Pa. in 1683, and settled on a plantation in Byberry; an account of this family and its distinguished representative, Dr. Benjamin Rush, is given in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. xvii.;

Eleanor Crispin, b. Sept. 11, 1687; m. Nov. 25, 1708, John Hart, Jr., High Sheriff and Coroner of Bucks co., and a justice of the County Courts; son of John Hart, from Witney, Oxfordshire, a member of the first Provincial Assembly, and his wife, Susanna Rush, dau. of Capt. John Rush, above mentioned; some account of the Hart family is given below;

William Crispin, b. Sept. 3, 1689, d. y.;

Esther Crispin, b. Oct. 29, 1691; m. Thomas Rush, grandson of Capt. John Rush, above mentioned;

Thomas Crispin, b. June 22, 1694; lived on his father's plantation in Lower Dublin twp.; m. Jane, dau. of Joseph Ashton, Esq., of Lower Dublin twp., a Justice of the County Courts of Philadelphia co.;

Susanna Crispin, b. April 14, 1696, d. y.

Silas Crispin married (second) 1697, Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of Springfield township, Burlington county, West New Jersey, and widow of Thomas Shinn, of the same county and province. Her father, Richard Stockton, was an Englishman of good birth and some fortune who settled in Flushing, Long Island, where he was lieutenant of a troop of horse in 1665, and afterwards joined the Society of Friends and removed to Burlington county, New Jersey; he was the ancestor of the Stockton family of New Jersey. Her first husband, Thomas Shinn, belonged to a well-known West Jersey family; she had two sons by him, Thomas and Samuel, who both settled near Mount Holly and left descendants. [Thomas Shinn and Mary Stockton were married 1st mo. 6, 1693; he died 9th mo. 15, 1695.]

Silas and Mary (Stockton) Crispin had issue:

Joseph, b. Oct. 7, 1698; m. Elizabeth Barratt; removed to Del.;

BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 1, 1699; m. Aug. 21, 1722, at Springfield Meeting, Margaret, dau. of Joshua and Martha Owen, of Springfield twp.; of whom later;

Abigail, b. Jan. 20, 1701; m. John Wright, of Springfield twp.;

SILAS, b. March 19, 1702; d. Nov., 1749; m. Nov. 9, 1724, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Ann (Fearon) Wetherill, of Burlington, and granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, ancestor of the Wetherill family of N. J. and Phila.; of whom later;

Mary, b. May 12, 1705; m. Nov. 5, 1727, Thomas Earl, of Burlington co., son of William Earl, of New England, ancestor of the Earl family of N. J.;

John, b. Dec. 11, 1707.

After Silas Crispin's death, his widow, Mary (Stockton) Crispin, married (third) September 11, 1714, at Springfield Meeting House, Richard Ridgway Jr., of Springfield township; she had no issue by him. Richard Ridgway Jr., had married (first) Mary Willet; he was son of Richard Ridgway Sr., of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who removed to Burlington county, West Jersey, and married (second) Abigail Stockton, sister to Mary Stockton, Richard Ridgway Jr.'s second wife.

THOMAS CRISPIN, eldest surviving son of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin, was born June 22, 1694, on his father's plantation in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, which he afterwards inherited, and made his home the remainder of his life. He and his sisters (of the full blood) inherited through their mother, their grandfather, Capt. Thomas Holme, Well Spring plantation and the smaller tract adjoining it, amounting in all to over 2100 acres, which in 1723 was divided among the then living heirs the one acre laid out by Capt. Holme for a family graveyard being reserved for their use in common.

As the daughters, or their descendants, (except the children of Esther Rush), all removed from the immediate vicinity, the descendants of Thomas Crispin and Esther Rush only continued to use it, and it has long been known as the "Old Crispin Burying-Ground." It is now under the care of a board of trustees in which other branches of the descendants of Capt. Holme are represented.

This graveyard, one acre in extent, is located about a mile northwest of the main street of Holmesburg, and a short distance from Rowland station on the

Bustleton branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. It was laid out by Capt. Thomas Holme, in 1694, for the use of himself and his descendants. In an article in the *Frankford Herald*, of 1895, Oliver Hough tells us that:

"On Wednesday afternoon, November 20, 1895, the two surviving trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, Mr. B. F. Crispin, of West Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles Green, of Sandiford, Philadelphia, met at the home of George S. Clark, Esq., in Holmesburg, for the purpose of filling the three vacancies in the Board of Trustees and to reorganize the corporation, which for thirty-two years has been dormant, the last meeting having been held in April, 1863. Messrs. Crispin and Green first held a preliminary meeting and filled two of the vacancies, by electing as Trustees, Mr. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford, Delaware county, Pa., and Mr. Oliver Hough, of Philadelphia. These two gentlemen being in waiting, a meeting of the Board was then held, and an organization was effected, Mr. Crispin, being made President, Mr. Green, Treasurer, and Mr. Hough, Secretary. The last vacancy in the board was then filled by the election of General William Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa., as the fifth trustee.

"This corporation is not a public cemetery company, nor in any sense a financial institution but was chartered to protect the interests of the heirs in a private family burying-ground, laid out by Captain Thomas Holme in the year 1694, for the use of himself and his descendants.

"Besides his daughter Hester, wife of Silas Crispin, he had two sons, who died without issue before their father, a daughter Sarah, who married and had children, but appears not to have come to America, and a daughter Eleanor, who was married twice, but whose descendants died out in the second generation. The children of Hester Crispin thus inherited all of Captain Holme's land, including the graveyard. In 1723 they divided the estate and gave each other deeds of release of the various shares reserving the burying-ground for the use of all and their descendants.

"There were six interests represented in this division, four being children of Hester Crispin, and the other two the interests of deceased children, represented by their children; these were: 1, Sarah (Crispin) Loftus, represented by her daughter Sarah, wife of Andrew Hannis; 2, Eleanor (Crispin) Hart, wife of John Hart of Bucks county; 3, Thomas Crispin; 4, Mary (Crispin) Collet, wife of John Collet; 5, Hester (Crispin) Rush, wife of Thomas Rush; 6, Rebecca (Crispin) Finney, represented by her daughters, Mary Bell, and Elizabeth Finney.

"Thomas Crispin's share of the land surrounded three sides of the burying-ground, and his descendants continued to reside in this vicinity for many years and were mostly buried there, while the descendants of the other heirs nearly all removed to a distance, and no doubt soon forgot that they had an interest in the lot. In 1748, Thomas Crispin sold the land adjoining the burying-ground to John Paul, but reserved the burying-ground itself.

"This land was the estate afterwards known as 'Longford.' The fourth side of the graveyard was the line of Susquehanna Road, originally laid out by Thomas Holme, on a middle line of Lower Dublin township, and intended to run from the Delaware to the Susquehanna River, but never opened up at this point. The land on this side had been sold by the Crispin heirs at an earlier date.

"In an account of the burying-ground, written by Silas Crispin, son of Thomas in 1794, he says that only about a quarter of an acre was then in use; this was in the northern corner of the lot. On April 1st, 1825, the descendants of Thomas Crispin, met at the house of Benjamin Crispin in Holmesburg, when Paul Crispin and Robert C. Green were appointed a committee to visit George Henry Walker, who then owned the estate of 'Longford.' Mr. Walker agreed to preserve the plot and keep it in good order. He kept his agreement, but as the ground was unenclosed, it was found that cattle sometimes wandered in and trampled down the mounds and broke some of the tombstones. Therefore, on January 22, 1831, the descendants again met at Benjamin Crispin's and formed a society called the 'Crispin Burial-Ground Community' to take charge of the property. The members of this society then present or afterwards admitted were: Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, George Crispin, John Creighton, Thomas Creighton, James A. Creighton, George C. Creighton, Robert C. Green, James D. McKean and Paul K. Hubbs. The 'Community' had the ground surveyed the same year and fenced in the part then in use. They afterwards held annual meetings until 1840. In the latter year Benjamin Crispin introduced a bill in the State Legislature, of which he was a member, which passed both houses and was approved by the Governor in the session of 1840, incorporating Benjamin Crispin, Paul Crispin, Robert C. Green, Thomas Creighton, and James A. Creighton, and their successors, under the title of the 'Crispin Cemetery,' to take charge of the burial-ground. These incorporators, or trustees, as they afterwards called themselves, divided the ground into twenty-four lots part of which they assigned to the different branches of the family, two lots being reserved for the church, and one for strangers or persons not connected with the Crispin family. They planted a cedar hedge around the whole acre and cedar trees to mark the boundaries of lots. Very few persons not connections were ever buried there. In 1847 or 1848 Robert C. Green, of Sandy Hill, took charge of the cemetery under a lease, he keeping it in order in consideration of the profits from hay,

etc., grown on the unused portion. He renovated about twenty-five or thirty of the graves, but when he gave up the superintendence of the ground in 1860, it became neglected.

"The last annual meeting of the Trustees was held in 1863, in which year the last burial (Mrs. Rachel Polk) was made there. Before the reorganization in the present year, thirty-two years after the last meeting, it was brought to the attention of the surviving Trustees that the 'Community' and the corporation succeeding it had been composed entirely of the descendants of Thomas Crispin, one of the parties to the division in 1723; while the descendants of the latter's sisters (co-heirs with him in the ground), having mostly removed from the neighborhood, had made no effort to join these organizations until recently, when some of them awakened to the knowledge of their interest in the ground which contained the remains of their forefathers and desired to participate in the care of it. The Trustees expressed their willingness to associate some of the representatives of the other branches of the family with themselves in the management of the corporation and elected Gen. Davis, Mr. Mercur, and Mr. Hough, who are all descendants of Thomas Crispin's sister Eleanor, wife of John Hart; Gen. Davis and Mr. Mercur, being also descendants of another sister, Mary Collett.

"At the present time the traces of about one hundred graves can be found, only half of which have stones, and of these only a dozen have legible inscriptions."

Capt. Thomas Holme's own grave was marked only by a smooth round stone until 1863, when a small monument was erected over it by the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, whose foundation was due to him.

In the division of 1723, the heirs had set aside a lot for a school site in lieu of the four pounds for school purposes bequeathed by Capt. Holme, in his will. Shortly after this date a log school house was erected and used until 1794, when the present structure, built of stone, colored yellow, was completed; the log portion is still standing and is used as a part of the janitor's residence. On January 23, 1794, a charter was granted to the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, who continued to conduct the school as a private institution until the inauguration of the public school system, when it was rented to the public school authorities and used as a public school; in 1901 it was bought by the city of Philadelphia and continued in the same use.

From the *Frankford Herald*, of May 11, 1901, we glean the following facts in reference to the old Academy:

"THE LAST MEETING AT THE OLD ACADEMY."

"One day in every May, for seven years more than a century, the Trustees of the ancient corporation known as the 'Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy' have held their annual meetings at the old Academy, where a school has been in continuous existence for one hundred and seventy-three years.

"On Tuesday last the present Board, consisting of Andreas Hartel, President, George S. Clark, Joseph H. Brown, William Rowland, Jonathan Rowland, Jr., Henry V. Massey, Edwin M. Thomas, and John S. Clark, held its last meeting on the property which the city authorities have recently purchased, and already are in possession of, and have been for many years as tenants, conducting the Thomas Holme Public School. It is a beautiful property, comprising about three acres of land, a stone school house and a stone tenant house, a part of the latter being the original school house where children were taught when all the people of the neighborhood were loyal subjects of George II., of Great Britain, and the United States of America had not as yet been dreamed of by the wildest fancy.

"The property is situated at the junction of Willit's Road and Academy Lane, and nearby are the handsome country places of the late Alexander Brown, and others. It is an ideal spot for a school, the ground having a sunny exposure and a gentle slope in several directions. It is also beautifully shaded with forest trees, some of which are supposed to be nearly two hundred years old. The roads in the neighborhood are finely Telfordized, and the trolley cars run along the Bristol Turnpike, within three minutes walk of the school. Looking to the west one can see, about a half mile away, the grove that marks the location of the 'Old Crispin Cemetery' where the remains of Captain Thomas Holme, founder of the trust, repose under a monument erected to his memory many years ago by the then existent board of trustees, all of whom have long since departed this life. The thriving and growing village of Collegeville is near at hand. The country round about is gently undulating, highly cultivated and well wooded. Hereafter the trustees instead of assembling amidst these pleasant surroundings, fragrant with the odor of Spring blossoms and melodious with the love songs of the mating birds, will hold their meetings in a stuffy city office. The ancestors of some of the trustees sat in the original board in 1794. Others are successors of their fathers

and grandfathers. One trustee is a lineal descendant of the founder of the trust, and for all, the place is full of pleasant memories of the meeting of friends, many of whom are now no more.

"The meeting on Tuesday confirmed the sale of the property to the city of Philadelphia, and the Trustees parted with the melancholy reminders that this was their last assemblage at the old Academy. The city authorities showed their excellent judgment in purchasing the property before it had so increased in value as to command a much higher price. This country is ripe for improvement and there will no doubt be a great advance in that direction in the near future. The money derived from the sale will form a part of the endowment fund, the income from which is used, by decree of the Common Pleas Court, given on petition of the Trustees, to aid in the support and maintenance of the 'Thomas Holme Free Library,' situated in the Athenæum Building, Holmesburg."

The Holmesburg Library was founded February 13, 1867. In 1880 Dr. J. Burd Peale succeeded in obtaining a decree of court, making the funds which the Trustees of The Lower Dublin Academy obtained from the rent of the ancient school house available for the support of this library, whose name was thereupon changed to "The Thomas Holme Library." In 1897 the Trustees found that their small endowment was insufficient to meet the growing needs of the library and an appeal was made to the management of the Free Library of Philadelphia to take charge of the local institution as a branch, which it did. In 1906 it became one of the Carnegie chain of free libraries, in a new building, though under the same management.

Thomas Crispin married Jane, daughter of Joseph Ashton, Esq., a Justice of the Philadelphia County Courts, and a considerable landowner in Lower Dublin township, where the Ashton family has been one of prominence to the present day.

Issue of Thomas and Jane (Ashton) Crispin:

SILAS, of whom presently;

Thomas;

Joseph;

Hannah, m. April 2, 1748, at Trinity Church, Oxford; both are buried in the old Crispin burying-ground;

Mercy, m. March 1, 1753, at Trinity Church, Oxford, Joseph Engle, brother of John Engle, who married her sister Hannah; they were residents of Lower Dublin twp.

SILAS CRISPIN, son of Thomas and Jane (Ashton) Crispin, inherited the land of his father in Lower Dublin township and lived his whole life there. In 1794 he wrote an account of the family graveyard. His will dated October 14, 1794, was proven January 25, 1800; his son Silas being made executor. Silas Crispin married Martha ———.

Issue of Silas and Martha Crispin:

Joseph, b. 1761, d. Phila. Feb. 18, 1828, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and present at the defense of Fort Mercer, Red Bank, N. J.; m. (first) Elizabeth Rickey, b. in Bucks co., March 9, 1775, and a descendant of prominent families of that county. He married (second) ———; had issue by both marriages, in all twelve children, some of whose descendants still reside in Phila.;

William;

Sarah;

Jane;

Thomas;

SILAS, of whom presently.

SILAS CRISPIN, son of Silas and Martha, born in Lower Dublin township, May

11, 1767, died there August 13, 1806, from lockjaw, caused by running a needle into his foot. He married, in 1788, Esther Dougherty, born 1867, died May 7, 1838.

Issue of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin:

Martha, b. March 18, 1789, d. April 3, 1817; m. James Simon;

BENJAMIN, b. 1792, of whom presently;

Mary, d. unm. November 13, 1865;

Paul, m. Mary Leshner; d. Sept., 1847; resided many years on the Crispin homestead;

Silas, b. April 18, 1798, d. April 13, 1823;

Ann, b. Oct. 2, 1800, d. March 18, 1829; m. Michael Jacoby;

Hester, b. Aug. 31, 1803, d. Aug. 20, 1832.

HON. BENJAMIN CRISPIN, son of Silas and Esther (Dougherty) Crispin, born in 1792, on his father's estate known as "Bellevue" on the Welsh road, above Holmesburg, part of the Well Spring plantation, that had come down in the family from their distinguished ancestor, Capt. Thomas Holme, was educated at the Lower Dublin Academy, with which his family was so closely identified. In 1822 he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1823 he was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as Justice of the Peace for townships of Byberry, Lower Dublin, and Oxford, Philadelphia county, and held that office until 1837. In 1828 he was appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, Director of the Public Schools in his district. In 1837 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1838-39. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was made Speaker of the Senate, as the presiding officer of that body was then designated. When the whole of Philadelphia county was incorporated with the city, in 1854, Mr. Crispin was elected as the first Common Councilman from the Twenty-third Ward, then comprising the present Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth and Forty-second Wards, and a part of the present Nineteenth Ward. He continued to manifest a deep interest in the schools, and on leaving council was again elected to the local school board. A new public school in Holmesburg has recently been named for him.

Benjamin Crispin was a founder of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, at Holmesburg, and served for twenty years as one of its vestrymen, and eight years as accounting warden. He also represented the parish in the Diocesan Convention in 1854-56-58-60. He was one of the originators of, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Holmesburg Athenaeum Association, and chairman of its building committee, which in 1850 built the town hall, called the Athenaeum, in which until 1906 was housed the Thomas Holme Library. In May, 1837, he was elected one of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in 1838 its President, an office he held until his death twenty-six years later. He was the founder of the "Crispin Burial-Ground Community," and principally instrumental in obtaining a charter for the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, from the Legislature, while he was a State Senator, in 1840, thus perpetuating the title to the heirs of Thomas Holme, under the care of a Board of Trustees, of which he was President.

Benjamin Crispin married, October 17, 1816, Maria, daughter of Amos and Elinor (Thomas) Foster, of Collegeville, (so named for the Lower Dublin Acad-

emy, located there), near Holmesburg. The Fosters came from New England, and the Thomas family from Wales.

Benjamin and Maria Crispin began their married life at "Bellevue," the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh road, but subsequently removed to a house on Main street, now Frankford avenue, corner of Mill street, Holmesburg, where they continued to reside the remainder of their lives; Benjamin Crispin dying there July 4, 1864, aged seventy-two years, and his widow, May 13, 1882, aged eighty-two years. Both were buried in the yard of Emmanuel Church, Holmesburg.

Issue of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin:

Edward T. Crispin, b. Oct. 2, 1817, d. in Phila. March 29, 1873; m. Sarah Simmons, of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., now also dec.; children:

Emily Crispin, m. Martin Guyant, and had issue:

Kate Guyant;

Edward Guyant;

Frank Guyant.

Sarah Crispin, d. in early life.

William Crispin, b. July 29, 1819, d. at Holmesburg, May 12, 1869; was for some years a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy; m. Mary Praul, now (1907) living, at the age of eighty-three years, dau. of John Praul, of Churchville, Bucks co.; two daughters:

Maria Louise Crispin, m. James C. Sickie, now dec.; d. March, 1869;

Catharine M. Crispin, m. William Clark, son of George and Anne (Kearney) Clark, of Holmesburg, of whom some account is hereafter given; and an uncle of George S. Clark, who married a granddaughter of Hon. Benjamin Crispin, and was conspicuously active in the preservation of the old Burial-Ground, as heretofore shown:

William and Catharine M. (Crispin) Clark, had issue:

William Crispin Clark, m. Gertrude Wilson, of Frankford, Phila., and had issue:

Benjamin Crispin Clark;

John Wilson Clark;

William McIntyre Clark.

William Crispin Clark, father, d. in May, 1900.

John Clark, living, unm.;

Louis George Clark, living, unm.;

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, b. Aug. 2, 1821; of whom presently;

Eleanor Jane Crispin, b. Aug. 4, 1823, d. unm.;

Thomas Holme Crispin, b. June 22, 1824, d. unm.;

Silas Crispin, b. at Holmesburg, Sept. 9, 1828; educated at local schools, and the Phila. high school; appointed to U. S. Military Academy at West Point by Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, M. C., and entered there July 1, 1846, graduated July 1, 1850, with distinction, being third in his class; was appointed brevet, Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the U. S. A., and assigned to duty at the Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., where he remained two years, subsequently serving at the Arsenals at Allegheny, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and the Leavenworth Ordnance Depot, Kan. In 1860 he became Assistant Inspector of Arsenals, and was promoted to Captain of Ordnance, Aug. 3, 1861, and served in that grade in the Civil War; was for a time on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan; was also in charge of the New York Ordnance Agency; commandant of New York Arsenal, and President of the Ordnance Board for five years. He received successive brevets up to Colonel in the U. S. A. at the close of the Civil War; and promotion to actual rank as Major of Ordnance, on March 7, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 14, 1875; and Colonel on Aug. 23, 1881. After the War he was sent to England by the Government to study the making of ordnance. He was the inventor of a breech-loading cannon, called the "Crispin Gun," several of which were made by the government at a cost of \$46,000 each. Col. Crispin was Commandant at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, June, 1885, to June, 1886, and at the Benicita Arsenal, California, June, 1886, to shortly before his death, which occurred in New York City, Feb. 28, 1889. He was buried from the residence of his niece, Mrs. Catharine M. Clark, daughter of his brother, William Crispin, at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, March 8, 1889. The funeral services were held in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal

Church, the Rev. D. Caldwell Millett, D. D., rector of that parish officiating. The interment was made in the grounds connected with the church. Col. Crispin had never married;

Charles H. Crispin, m. (first) Elizabeth Gibbs, and had one daughter, Louise Crispin, who d. unm.; m. (second) her sister, Emma Gibbs, and had a son:

Franklin Gibbs Crispin, D. D. S., living in 1901, at 2029 North 12th street, Phila.; m. Lydia De Witt.

The two wives of Charles H. Crispin were from Bucks co., Pa.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, third son of Benjamin and Maria (Foster) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, August 2, 1821, died at his residence, 3258 Chestnut street, West Philadelphia, July 19, 1898. He was educated at the Lower Dublin Academy and other educational institutions, and became a member of the firm of Collins & Crispin, weighmasters, and later becoming the head of the firm, the name was changed to B. F. Crispin & Company, and he remained at its head the remainder of his life. The firm was the leading one of weighmasters in the city of Philadelphia, and Mr. Crispin was favorably known in commercial circles, as an able, energetic and upright business man. He continued to reside in Holmesburg until 1873, when, having lost his first wife and a daughter, he removed to Camden, New Jersey, and resided there for a number of years, finally removing to West Philadelphia, where he died. While a resident of Holmesburg, he took an active interest in local affairs. He was for a number of years Secretary of the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company; was one of the founders of the Holmesburg Public Library and served as its President for a number of years. In 1871 he was elected a Trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, and in 1891 was made President of the Board, a position previously held by his father, and held that position to the time of his death, presiding at a banquet given in January, 1894, at the Green Tree Hotel, Holmesburg, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the Board. He was elected in 1872 a vestryman of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, an office also held by his father, whom he also succeeded as President of the Board of Trustees of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, an account of which is given above, and served in that position until his death.

Benjamin Franklin Crispin married (first) June 29, 1845, Elizabeth R., daughter of Robert and Sarah Glenn, of Holmesburg. She died March 31, 1873, and he married (second) Catharine Roe. His children were, however, all by first wife.

Issue of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN, JR., b. July 21, 1847, of whom presently;

Robert Glenn Crispin, b. at Holmesburg, Phila., Feb. 4, 1849; received his early education at the Episcopal Academy, Phila. 1872, went to Berwick, Pa., where he became connected with the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company. He became after a time a member of the firm of Bowman & Crispin. For several years he resided at Rupert, Pa. In 1902 he returned to Berwick and was elected Teller of the First National Bank of Berwick, which position he still occupies; m. Sept. 10, 1873, at Berwick, Frances M., b. at Berwick, Pa., Dec. 4, 1852, dau. of Seth B. and Louise F. (Doane) Bowman, of Berwick. Her mother was a great-granddaughter of Hannah Sharpless, who m. May 23, 1771, William Iddings, and this Hannah Sharpless was a great-granddaughter of John Sharpless, founder of the Sharpless family of Chester co., Pa., before referred to in these pages.

Robert Glenn and Frances M. (Bowman) Crispin had issue:

A son, b. April 12, 1875, d. the same day.

William Henry Crispin, b. in Phila., June 11, 1851; m. May 27, 1875, Matilda, dau. of John Mitchell, of Phila., and they resided for a number of years in that city, but finally removed to Beverly, N. J., where they now reside; they have issue, one son:

Franklin Mitchell Crispin, b. in Phila., April 13, 1876; m. 1905, Emma Fowler, dau. of the late Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., who was at one time editor of the "Iron Age."

SARAH FRANCES CRISPIN, wife of Hon. George S. Clark; of whom later;

Elizabeth Glenn Crispin, d. unm. June 2, 1873, aged about eighteen years;

Maria Crispin, b. in Holmesburg, Phila.; m. William Emerson Smith, Esq., of Berwick, Pa., who d. Jan. 7, 1891, and his widow returned to near her old home, and is now (1907) living at Torresdale, Phila.; they had four children, three of whom died in early childhood, and one, a daughter, Elizabeth Crispin Smith, is living unm. with her mother at Torresdale, Phila., Pa.;

Charles Edwin Crispin, now living in Phila.;

Louis Crispin, b. at Holmesburg, Dec. 30, 1863; m. 1881, Susan Church, of Laurelton, Pa.; they lived at Laurelton, and then moved to New York City, where they now reside; issue:

Charles Edwin Crispin, Jr., b. at Laurelton, Pa., June 7, 1882.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN JR., eldest son of B. Franklin and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21, 1847, and received his early education at the Lower Dublin Academy, later attending the high schools of Philadelphia. He started in business in Philadelphia in 1863, and was later employed with his father in the firm of B. F. Crispin & Company, of Philadelphia. In 1872 he removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania, and was elected superintendent of the Berwick Rolling Mill Company's plant there. He became from time to time interested in nearly all of the leading enterprises of the town. In 1876 he was elected teller of the First National Bank of Berwick; in 1879 a director, in 1891 vice-president, and in 1894 president of the same institution. In 1892 he was elected president and treasurer of the Berwick Electric Light Company, of which corporation he was the founder. In 1894 he was elected president of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association. In the same year he was elected chairman of the Board of Managers of the Berwick Store Company, Limited, which position he held until March 1, 1899. In 1898 he was elected vice-president of the Legrange Light & Water Company, of Legrange, Illinois. In 1876 he was elected a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Berwick, and in 1895 president of the Board. In 1894 he was made trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Education of Berwick and served several terms as president of the Board. He died at his home in Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1905, and was buried in the Berwick Cemetery, July 6.

B. F. Crispin Jr., of Berwick, married, in 1874, Margaret, born November 19, 1853, daughter of Hon. Mordecai W. Jackson, one of the founders of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, now the Berwick District of the American Car & Foundry Company. They had issue:

Mordecai Jackson Crispin, b. in Berwick, May 13, 1875; received his early education in Berwick high school; in Sept., 1892, entered the Academy Course at Princeton University, and was graduated in June, 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was employed from 1896 to 1901 at the First National Bank of Berwick and with the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company. On Feb. 1, 1901, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the U. S. Metal & Manufacturing Company of 25 Broad street, New York City, and removed to that city. On Sept. 23, 1899, he was elected a trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Association. In Sept., 1903, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Berwick, Pa. He m. June 7, 1800, in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berwick, Marie, born at Beach Haven, Pa., July 2, 1874, dau. of F. E. Brockway, Captain of Artillery in the Civil War; they had issue:

Elizabeth Brockway Crispin, b. Jan. 3, 1905, in New York City.

Clarence Gearhart Crispin, b. at Berwick, Pa., Sept. 27, 1879; received his early education at the Berwick high schools, and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. In 1898 he entered Cornell University, and was graduated in June, 1902, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He was employed by the Railway Steel Spring Company, New York City, during the years 1902-03, as assistant engineer, in the mechanical department. In August, 1903, he returned to Berwick to live and was elected vice-president of the Berwick Water Company, and president of the Subsidiary Companies of the Berwick Water Company. In Sept., 1903, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Berwick and in Jan., 1905, was elected chairman of the Berwick Store Company, Limited; m. Oct. 19, 1904, Mae, b. March 1, 1882, at Berwick, Pa., dau. of Frederick H. Eaton, president of the American Car & Foundry Company, with executive offices, New York City; they had issue:

Benjamin Eaton Crispin, b. Oct. 10, 1905;

Frederick Eaton Crispin, b. Sept. 17, 1906.

Helen Jean Crispin, b. Jan. 11, 1886, at Berwick, Pa.; received her early education at the Berwick high school, later at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., and at the Merrill-Van Lear School, New York City.

Sarah Frances Crispin, daughter of B. Franklin and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin, married, June 4, 1874, Hon. George S. Clark, of Holmesburg, Philadelphia, and resides there. She was much interested in the preservation of the Crispin Burying-Ground, and at one time raised a fund, among her relatives, for fencing the ground. Her husband, George S. Clark, was a grandson of George Clark, the first of the family to settle at Holmesburg. George Clark, grandfather, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, 1797; married there, 1821, Anne Kearney, and in 1822 they came to America; settling first in Philadelphia, but soon afterward removing to Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Clark began his active career as a constructor of public works; being one of the first to engage in railroad contracting in Pennsylvania, an occupation he pursued with much energy and success for many years.

In 1840 Mr. Clark returned with his family to Philadelphia, and in that year purchased of Joseph Gillingham the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh road, known as "Bellevue," about one mile above Holmesburg. This old homestead was part of the original tract taken up by Thomas Holme, from whom it had descended through six generations to Hon. Benjamin Crispin, who sold it to Joseph Gillingham, who erected the present mansion thereon in 1828. Here George Clark resided until his death, which occurred in January, 1875. The homestead "Bellevue" was purchased from the other heirs, in 1879, by his grandson, George S. Clark, who had married Sarah Frances Crispin, whose ancestors had owned and occupied it for nearly a century and a half. George Clark, Sr., was one of the constructors of the Welland Canal, Canada; the Boston Water Works; the Croton Water Works (New York); the Pennsylvania Railroad; the Chestnut Street Bridge, Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad; the Peach Bottom Railroad; the Frankford & Holmesburg Railroad, and many other important works.

He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and was a liberal contributor toward the erection of the Presbyterian church at Holmesburg, where he was a communicant and regular attendant. He was buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Frankford. He had five sons in the Union Army during the Civil War, one of whom, George Clark, Jr., of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed in action in Virginia, in 1862. Another son, William Clark, married Catharine M., daughter of William Crispin, of Holmesburg, as before stated, a granddaughter of Hon. Benjamin Crispin.

Lieut.-Col. John Clark, eldest son of George and Anne (Kearney) Clark, born in Philadelphia, in 1822, was the father of George S. Clark, first above mentioned. Col. Clark, when he had completed his education, engaged with his father in the construction of public works, the first being the Welland Canal. He was a contractor on some of the largest public works in the country, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, North Pennsylvania Railroad, Croton Water Works, of New York City, Boston Water Works, etc. After locating in Philadelphia, he served one term in the Common Council of that city from the old Twenty-third Ward. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, John Clark was unanimously elected captain of the company of volunteers raised in and around Holmesburg, which company was incorporated in the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves (Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry), and went with that regiment to the front. He was in service for three years, taking part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, and other engagements. Having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he commanded his regiment at Antietam, and received at Manassas a slight wound, which was further aggravated by a severe fall from his horse, but he continued at the head of his regiment during the entire battle. In 1862 he was detached from his regiment and detailed by the War Department for service in the construction department of the United States military railroads, and given charge of the Acquia & Fredericksburg railroad. He was later sent to Nashville, Tennessee, on similar service, and remained in the west until his three years term of service had expired. In 1866 he built the Warren & Franklin railroad, in the oil region of Pennsylvania. He was also engaged on the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad, the Union railroad of Baltimore, etc. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1868-69, and was Speaker of the House in the latter year. Mr. Clark was a man of handsome appearance and commanding presence, genial in manner and generous in disposition. His war record was given in Major E. M. Woodward's "History of the 3d. Penna. Reserves," which contains a portrait of him, as does also, "The Bristol Pike," by Rev. S. F. Hotchkiss. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He was a trustee of Lower Dublin Academy, and a regular attendant at Emmanuel Church, Holmesburg. While engaged in the construction of the Welland Canal, Mr. Clark married Elizabeth M., only daughter of E. W. Stephenson, a prominent citizen of St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada. They resided for a short period in Boston, and West Needham, Massachusetts, Tarrytown, New York, and several years at West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1858 they removed to Holmesburg, where he purchased the house at Main street, now Frankford avenue, and Mill street, now known as the Dr. Peale house, diagonally opposite Hon. Benjamin Crispin's residence. Here Col. Clark died May 30, 1872. He is buried in Emmanuel Churchyard, Holmesburg.

GEORGE STEPHENSON CLARK, son of Col. John and Elizabeth M. (Stephenson) Clark, born January 3, 1850, at St. Catharine's, Canada, was but eight years of age when his parents took up their residence in Holmesburg. He was educated at Prof. Wall's Classical School, Holmesburg, at Rev. Dr. T. H. Wells's Boarding School, Andalusia, Bucks county, the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. His legal preceptor was

David W. Sellers, Esq., and he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, in 1871. Mr. Clark represented the Twenty-third Legislature District, Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1881-83. He has been a vestryman of Emmanuel Church, a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy, a trustee of the Holmesburg Athenæum Association, all of which offices might almost be said to be hereditary in his own and his wife's families. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. As before stated George S. Clark married, June 4, 1874, Sarah Frances Crispin, and as shown in the preceding pages took an active part in the preservation of the old Crispin Burial-Ground. In 1879 he purchased of the heirs of his grandfather, "Bellevue," the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh road, so long the residence of his wife's ancestors, and retained it until 1884. He afterwards purchased the handsome residence surrounded by extensive grounds at Decatur street and Delaware avenue, Holmesburg, built by Andreas Hartel. The house originally faced Delaware avenue, but was moved to face Decatur street.

Issue of Hon. George S. and Sarah Frances (Crispin) Clark:

John Stephenson Clark, b. Aug. 1, 1875; trustee of Lower Dublin Academy, and trustee of the Crispin Cemetery Corporation, succeeding his grandfather, B. F. Crispin, in both these offices. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan and Mary Frances (Risdon) Rowland. Her father, Jonathan Rowland, son of Maxwell and Matilda Rowland, and grandson of Jonathan Rowland, Sr., who about 1829 established the Rowland Shovel Works on the Pennypack, once Holmesburg's principal industry, and of a family that has been prominent in the neighborhood of Frankford and Holmesburg since early Colonial times, was b. in Holmesburg, March 28, 1856, and graduated from the Polytechnic College, Phila., 1874, with degree of Civil Engineer. He was a vestryman of Emanuel Church, trustee of Lower Dublin Academy, and an official in many corporations in Holmesburg and elsewhere. They had issue:

John Maxwell Rodman Clark.

Benjamin Crispin Clark, b. March 28, 1877, d. Dec. 24, 1878;

Arthur Douglass Clark, b. August 14, 1883;

Elizabeth Frances Clark, b. Sept. 16, 1878.

ELEANOR CRISPIN, daughter of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin, and granddaughter of both Capt. William Crispin and of Capt. Thomas Holme, born September 11, 1687, married, November 25, 1708, John Hart, Jr., of Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of John Hart, who came from Witney, Oxfordshire, England, in 1682, and grandson of Christopher Hart.

Christopher and Mary Hart were members of Society of Friends, living at Witney, Oxfordshire, which town is described in Playfair's Geography, published in 1809, as "a long town, consisting of two streets, of which the principal one is spacious, with a church at the upper end. It is eight miles West-north-west from Oxford, and five miles from Bampton. It is situated on the Windrush that runs southeast to the Issis." In that neighborhood was Wichwood Forest, once of great extent.

Christopher and Mary Hart had issue:

JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1651, of whom presently;

Sir Robert Hart, b. Aug. 1, 1655; lived in London, where he m. and had children;

Mary, b. April 1, 1658; accompanied her brother John to Pa., where she d. unm.;

Joseph, b. Oct. 24, 1661; went to the island of Jamaica, where he acquired great wealth, d. unm.

JOHN HART, eldest son of Christopher and Mary Hart, born at Witney, Oxford-

shire, England, November 16, 1651, came to Pennsylvania, when about thirty years of age. By deeds of lease and release dated October 11 and 12, 1681, he purchased of William Penn, of Worminghurst, county Surrey, England, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, 1000 acres of land to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania. He came to Pennsylvania in the summer of 1682, possibly in the same ship with Capt. Thomas Holme, stopping for a while at Upland, or Chester, where he was a member of the Grand Jury, September 12, 1682. He soon after this date removed to Byberry township, Philadelphia county, where 484 acres of his purchase were laid out as early as 1683. In 1684, 485 acres more of his 1000 acres were laid out in Warminster township, Bucks county. The Byberry tract is now owned by Gen. Edward de V. Morrell, and the Drexel family, but the so-called "hipped-roof Hart House," near Morrell's entrance, is not the house built by John Hart, but the one erected by Thomas Rush, husband of Esther Crispin, sister to Eleanor, wife of John Hart, Jr., in 1731, on seventy-two acres sold by John Hart to James Rush, father of Thomas, August 8, 1697. John Hart sold the remainder of his Byberry land at about the same date, reserving his private burial ground, which, however, he later made over to Abington Monthly Meeting, for public use; his great-grandson, John Hart, released it to the Overseers of the Poor for Byberry township, May 30, 1786. In the year 1697, or perhaps a little earlier, John Hart removed to his plantation in Warminster township, Bucks county, where his descendants remained for many generations and were one of the most distinguished families of the county.

John Hart was a member of Colonial Assembly from Philadelphia county, 1683-84, and signed the first "Form of Government" 2mo. 2, 1683. At the time of coming to the Province of Pennsylvania he was of such standing in the Society of Friends as to become a minister of ability and influence; he at once took a leading position among Friends in the Province, and was probably their leading minister. The meetings of the Society, including the monthly meetings, were held at his house until 1686, when the Meeting House was erected, and he filled the position of clerk of the Monthly Meeting, and was trustee of the lands held by the meeting and served on many of its important committees. In 1691 he joined George Keith's schism, and carried with him the greater part of his family connection, including the Rush and Collett families. Next to Keith himself, John Hart was the most important member of their organization. But at about the time John Hart removed to Warminster the Keithians had disintegrated and he and many others became Baptists. In 1702 he joined Pennypack Baptist Church, in Lower Dublin township, and was made assistant minister, and became as satisfactory a preacher among the Baptists as he had among the Quakers. He died in Warminster township, Bucks county, in September, 1714, and was buried in the Pennypack graveyard. Robert Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania" describes John Hart, as a "man of rank, character, and reputation." In collaboration with Thomas Budd he wrote a small book on religious matters, one of the earliest books published in the Province of Pennsylvania.

John Hart married, in 1683, Susanna, daughter of Capt. John and Susanna (Lucas) Rush, of Byberry. During the Civil War in England, her father, John Rush, commanded a troop of horse in the Parliamentary Army. On June 8, 1648, he married Susanna Lucas, at Harton, Oxfordshire. About 1660 they embraced the principles of Friends, and in 1682 emigrated to Pennsylvania, where Capt.

Rush took up a tract of land, laid out for 500 acres, in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, adjoining that of his future son-in-law, John Hart. They were the ancestors of the well-known Rush family of Philadelphia, including the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush; Dr. James Rush, who founded the Ridgway Library, and to whom descended Capt. John Rush's sword and watch; Col. Richard Rush, of "Rush's Lancers," and many others prominent in affairs and in Philadelphia Society. The earlier generations of the Rush family were largely intermarried with the Harts, Crispins and Colletts, and continued to live many generations on the original tract taken up by Capt. John Rush in Byberry and some of them on the original Hart tract in that township. Many of them were buried in the Hart burial-ground above mentioned. In his later years Dr. Benjamin Rush visited this graveyard, and his own birthplace nearby, and embraced a large tree which had been planted by his father; the incidents of which trip he described in a letter quoted by Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," and others; which letter is of much local historical value, except that Dr. Rush woefully misinterpreted his grandfather's social position, because he had heard him called a "gunsmith." Susanna (Rush) Hart died February 27, 1725.

John and Susanna (Rush) Hart had issue:

JOHN HART, JR., b. July 16, 1684; m. Eleanor Crispin, of whom presently;
 Thomas Hart, m. Esther ———; inherited 200 acres of his father's Warminster plantation, but sold it to James Rush, Dec. 11, 1719;
 Joseph Hart, m. April 2, 1713, Sarah Stout; d. 1714, probably without issue;
 Josiah Hart, was granted a letter of dismission from Pennepack Baptist Church, Aug. 12, 1715, to "Cokehansey" probably Cohansey, Cumberland county, New Jersey, where there was a Baptist Church established as early as 1683;
 Mary Hart, d. 1721, probably unm.

JOHN HART, JR., born on his father's plantation in Byberry, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1684, died on his own plantation in Warminster township, Bucks county, March 22, 1763. He was a Justice of Bucks County Courts, as early as 1726, and still in commission as late as 1757. In the meantime, however, he was High Sheriff of Bucks county, 1738-39-43-44-45-48-49; and Coroner, 1741-42. He inherited 200 acres of his father's Warminster plantation, and lived there all his life, being a man of wealth for the times. He was among the founders of the Southampton Baptist Church, an offspring from Pennypack, April 8, 1746, and was elected the first deacon on May 8, of the same year. He was a pillar of this church to the day of his death and its clerk from the organization until 1762; also trustee of the church's real estate. He built the family mansion on the Warminster plantation (though his father no doubt had a house there previously) the date stone of which has his own and his wife's initials, "Hart, John and Eleanor," and the date 1750. He was buried in the graveyard of Southampton Baptist Church, beside his wife, Eleanor Crispin, who died October 29, 1754.

Issue of John and Eleanor (Crispin) Hart:

John, b. Sept. 10, 1709, d. unm. June 11, 1743, in Va.; killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands;
 Susanna, b. April 20, 1711, d. March 30, 1733, m. March 31, 1731, John Price;
 William, b. March 7, 1713, d. Oct. 6, 1714;
 JOSEPH HART, b. Sept. 1, 1715, d. Feb. 25, 1788; m. Elizabeth Collett, of whom presently;
 Silas, b. May 5, 1718, d. Oct. 29, 1785; moved to Augusta co., Va., where he m. Sept. 26,

1749; in 1778, when Rockingham co. was set off from Augusta, he was made a Justice of the County Court and Sheriff of the new county;

Lucretia, b. July 22, 1720, d. Dec. 15, 1760; m. (first) Oct. 15, 1741, William Gilbert, of Warminster; (second) March 5, 1752, John Thomas; some branches of her descendants are among the prominent families of Harford co., Md., and others in Phila.;

Rev. Oliver Hart, b. July 5, 1723, d. Dec. 31, 1795; m. (first) Sarah, dau. of Henry and Hannah Breece, of Bensalem twp., Bucks co.; (second) April 5, 1774, Anna Maria (Sealy) Grimball, widow of Charles Grimball, of Charleston, and dau. of William and Sarah Sealy, of Eutaw, S. C. He was a minister of the Southampton Baptist Church, and with his father one of its founders. In 1749 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C., and the College of Rhode Island made him Master of Arts at its first commencement, in 1769. "The breaking out of the Revolutionary War found Mr. Hart laboring in his church; but when the tocsin of war was sounded it filled him with the same patriotic ardor that burned in the bosoms of other members of his family." He served on important commissions for the Provincial Congress of S. C., and received the thanks of that body. When the British captured Charleston, he returned to Warminster, Bucks county, and never went back to S. C.; but his descendants to-day include many of the most distinguished families of that state, and of Georgia, and neighboring states, bearing the names of Lee, Cox, Screven, etc., as well as Hart. He died at Hopewell, N. J., while pastor of the Baptist church there, but was buried in his ancestral churchyard at Southampton, Bucks co., Pa.;

Edith, b. May 4, 1727, d. March 27, 1805; m. Sept. 29, 1748, Isaac Hough, a landed proprietor of Warminster twp., member of Warminster Company of Associators, 1775, and serving on important committees under the Bucks County Committee of Safety during the Revolution. He was son of John Hough, Justice of Bucks County's Courts, and grandson of Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, 1693-1700, and member of Assembly eight terms, between 1684 and 1704;

Seth, b. June 11, 1731, d. Oct. 31, 1740;

Olive, b. July 3, 1734, d. Aug. 13, 1734.

COL. JOSEPH HART, son of John Jr. and Eleanor (Crispin) Hart, and one of the most conspicuous patriots in Bucks county during the Revolution, was born in the old family mansion in Warminster township, September 1, 1715, died there February 25, 1788. He inherited, as eldest son, 200 acres of his father's plantation on which was located the family mansion, and added to it by purchase, during his father's lifetime, the 200 acres which had been his Uncle Thomas's portion of his grandfather's land, sold by Thomas to James Rush, in 1719. He thus became seized of 400 acres of the 484 acres taken up by his grandfather, John Hart, Sr., in 1684. With his father and brother, Oliver, as well as his wife, Elizabeth Collett, he was among the founders of Southampton Baptist Church in 1746, and succeeded his father as clerk in 1762; was trustee in 1763, as well as deacon and treasurer. He was Sheriff of Bucks county, 1749-50-51; Justice of the County Courts, 1747, and when the various courts were separated was Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, in 1764.

In 1747 he was ensign of the regiment of "Bucks County Associators" commanded by Col. Alexander Graydon, and was promoted to captain after Braddock's defeat in 1755. As the Revolution developed he early prepared to support it. "He was among the first to gather up the strength of the Colony before the contest broke out." "His standing gave him great influence, and he was probably the foremost man in the county of Bucks in moulding public opinion." He was one of his county's representatives in the Provincial Convention, held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, July, 1774; a member of the Bucks County Committee of Safety, and chosen its chairman, when it organized January 16, 1775; vice-president of the Provincial Conference held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June, 1776.

Joseph Hart was elected July 20, 1775, colonel of the second battalion, Bucks

County Associators, and had his command in the field with the "Flying Camp" in the summer of 1776. In the summer of 1777, Col. Hart was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and took his seat, July 2, serving until October, 1779. In 1780 he was appointed County Lieutenant for Bucks. At the same time he also held leading civil offices in the county, having been commissioned Register of Wills for Bucks county, under the new government, March 21, 1777, and the county courts being reorganized he was commissioned Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June 7, 1784. The battle of Crooked Billet, now Hatboro, was fought partly on his homestead plantation.

Col. Joseph Hart married, October 9, 1740, his cousin, Elizabeth, born in Byberry, May 14, 1714, daughter of John and Mary (Crispin) Collett, of Philadelphia county. She was both his first and second cousin, her mother being a sister of his mother, Eleanor Crispin, and her father a first cousin to his father, she, like him, being descended from the Crispins and Rushs; an account of her mother, Mary (Crispin) Collett (in earlier life called Marie or Maria) is given above in the list of the children of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin. Elizabeth (Collett) Hart died in Warminster, February 19, 1788, less than a week prior to her husband, and both are buried in Southampton Baptist Churchyard.

Issue of Col. Joseph and Elizabeth (Collett) Hart:

William, b. Dec. 4, 1741, d. unm. Oct. 15, 1760;

John, b. Nov. 29, 1743, d. June 5, 1786; m. Sept. 13, 1767, Rebecca, dau. of David and Margaret Reece, of the "Crooked Billet" (now Hatboro), Montgomery co., then Philadelphia co.; he removed to near Chester, Delaware co., but about 1777 returned to Warminster, and in 1779 was made county treasurer, and removed to Newtown, then the county seat. In 1781 he was the victim of the celebrated robbery, by the notorious outlaws known as the "Doan Boys," their leader being Moses Doan, and lost £735 of the public money; the legislature passing a bill for its repayment after his death. He died at Newtown, and was buried beside his ancestors in the Southampton Churchyard;

Silas, b. Oct. 4, 1747; m. Jan. 29, 1770, Mary Daniel, the date and place of his death is unknown;

JOSIAH, b. July 17, 1749, d. Oct. 25, 1800; m. Ann Watts; of whom presently:

Joseph, b. Nov. 21, 1751, d. Jan. 30, 1752;

Joseph, b. Dec. 7, 1758, d. April 15, 1811; m. Dec. 25, 1783, Ann, or Nancy, dau. of William and Elizabeth Folwell, and a sister to William Watts Folwell, a distinguished scholar, and a graduate of the Univ. Pa.; she was also a descendant of Dr. Isaac Watts. Joseph Hart, Jr., succeeded to the ancestral homestead in Warminster, d. in the old family mansion and was buried at Southampton. During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, he was paymaster of Col. Hanna's brigade. He was a member of the State Senate in 1804 and for several years thereafter, and in the session of 1808 introduced the bill for removing the county seat of Bucks from Newtown to Doylestown. His son, John Hart, who with his brothers, Thomas and Lewis, was a member of Capt. William Purdy's, Bucks co. company in the second war with Great Britain, a member of the State Legislature and the incumbent of a number of local offices, was the father of B. Frank Hart, of Phila., many years a prominent manufacturer and business man of that city.

JOSIAH HART, second son of Col. Joseph Hart, born in the family mansion in Warminster, Bucks county, July 17, 1748, married, January 11, 1776, Ann (Nancy) Watts, born in Southampton, Bucks county, October 5, 1759, daughter of Arthur and Sarah Watts, of Southampton, and a sister to Hon. William Watts, many years Prothonotary and Associate Justice of Bucks County Court of Common Pleas. She as well as the wife of her husband's brother Joseph, Nancy Folwell, was a descendant of Dr. Isaac Watts.

The first of the Watts family in Pennsylvania was Rev. John Watts, born in

Leeds, England, November 3, 1661, who settled in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, in 1686, and married, February 23, 1687, Sarah Eaton. He became pastor of Pennypack Baptist Church, to which the early Harts belonged, died there August 27, 1702, and was buried at Cold Spring Baptist Church, Bristol township, Bucks county, the parents of Pennypack.

Either he or his son Stephen, grandfather of Mrs. Hart, purchased 200 acres of land in Southampton, on the Warminster line, near the estate of the Hart family, and the family has been a prominent one in Bucks county and elsewhere.

Josiah Hart purchased of his father, Col. Joseph Hart, April 9, 1777, a grist and sawmill and a tract of land on Pennypack creek in Moreland township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, and lived there nearly twenty years, or until April, 1795, when he sold his Moreland property and removed to the old Watts plantation in Southampton, at what is now Davisville, a portion of which, with fifteen acres adjoining in Warminster, his wife later inherited under the will of her father, Arthur Watts, dated October 16, 1809. Here Josiah Hart spent the remainder of his days, and was buried with his ancestors at Southampton Churchyard. He died October 25, 1800, and his widow, March 2, 1815. He was a prominent and active man in the community, and during the Revolution was captain of the Moreland Company of Philadelphia County Associators.

Issue of Josiah and Ann (Folwell) Hart:

Sarah, b. Nov. 6, 1776, d. May 3, 1838; m. Dec. 7, 1797, William Shelmire;
Elizabeth, b. Dec. 13, 1779, d. Oct. 23, 1834; m. March 30, 1797, Arthur Yerkes;
Rebecca, b. Jan. 14, 1782, d. March 4, 1815; m. Sept. 24, 1805, William Miles;
Amy, b. June 30, 1784, d. Aug. 17, 1847; m. John Davis; of whom presently;
Frances, b. Aug. 27, 1787, d. March 7, 1789;

William Watts, b. June 2, 1790, d. Feb. 24, 1815; admitted to Bucks co. bar, June 3, 1813; Deputy Register of Wills, under his cousin, Dr. William Hart, 1810; Deputy Register and Recorder of Deeds under John Pugh, 1813; Deputy Prothonotary, under his uncle, William Watts, March, 1811; commissioned Clerk of Orphans' Court, Feb. 28, 1814, but resigned that position to join the army when news was received at the county seat of the burning of Washington by the British, and was commissioned Lieutenant of the company then organized, becoming later Adjutant of Col. Thomas Humphries' regiment at Marcus Hook. Returned to Doylestown at close of war, was taken with typhus fever and died at the house of his uncle, Hon. William Watts, Feb. 24, 1815.

AMY HART, fourth daughter of Josiah and Ann (Watts) Hart, born in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, June 20, 1784, was reared from her eleventh year on the old homestead of her maternal ancestors at Davisville, Bucks county, and married there, March 23, 1813, General John Davis, born August 7, 1788, son of John and Ann (Simpson) Davis, of Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, later of Maryland.

William Davis, grandfather of Gen. John Davis, became a resident of Solebury township, in his youth, and while tradition relates that he was of Welsh ancestry, his environment and associations strongly indicate that either he or his father was a native of the north of Ireland, others of the name having emigrated from Ulster and settled on the Delaware in that vicinity shortly prior to the earliest record we have of him. He married, about 1756, Sarah Burleigh, or Burley, daughter of John Burley, of Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, who had settled there about 1735, and lived the life of a farmer in that vicinity, dying in the latter part of the century. William and Sarah (Burley) Davis had issue:

Jemima Davis, b. Dec. 25, 1758; m. John Pitner, and removed with him, first to Md., later to New Castle, Del., where the family were prominent in affairs;
 JOHN DAVIS, b. Sept. 6, 1760, of whom presently;
 Sarah, b. Oct. 1, 1763; m. Lott Search, of Southampton, Bucks co.;
 William Davis, b. Sept. 9, 1766; became a sea captain and died at sea;
 Joshua Davis, b. July 6, 1769; removed to Maryland about 1800, and later to Ohio;
 Mary, b. Oct. 3, 1771;
 Joseph, b. March 1, 1774, of whom we have no further record.

JOHN DAVIS, eldest son of William and Sarah (Burley) Davis, and the father of Gen. John Davis, was born in Solebury or Upper Makefield, Bucks county, September 6, 1760, and at the age of sixteen years became a member of Capt. Samuel Smith's company in Col. Joseph Hart's battalion of the "Flying Camp," and took part in the Jersey campaign of 1776; the following spring he enlisted in Capt. Butler's company, Col. Butler's regiment, Continental Line, but was later transferred to the light infantry, under Gen. the Marquis de Lafayette, Capt. Joseph McClelland's company, serving in all five years, participating in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and the storming of Stony Point. At Brandywine, he assisted in carrying the wounded Lafayette to a place of safety.

Returning to Bucks county at the close of the war, he married, June 26, 1783, Ann Simpson, of Buckingham, Bucks county, where her father was a landholder and is supposed to have been of the same lineage as the maternal ancestors of Gen. U. S. Grant, though of this there is no proof, and the relationship, if existing, is somewhat remote.

John and Ann (Simpson) Davis resided for a time on a farm in Solebury, and in 1795 removed to Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and in 1816 removed to Franklin county, Ohio, where he died January 25, 1832, and his widow, June 6, 1851. They had issue, as follows:

Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1784;
 William, b. Aug. 22, 1786;
 GEN. JOHN, b. Aug. 7, 1788, of whom presently;
 Ann, b. Nov. 6, 1790;
 Samuel, b. 1792, d. inf.;
 Joshua, b. in Md., June 27, 1796;
 Samuel S., b. Sept., 1798;
 Joseph, b. Jan. 23, 1803;
 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1805.

Most of these children removed with their parents to the banks of the Scioto, and became active and useful members of the community.

GEN. JOHN DAVIS, second son of John and Ann (Simpson) Davis, born in Solebury township, August 7, 1788, removed with his parents to Maryland, but on his marriage to Amy Hart, settled on his mother-in-law's property, the old Watts estate above mentioned, in Southampton, and at the latter's death in 1815 became its owner, and resided in that neighborhood the remainder of his life; the present village of Davisville taking its name from him. He early became active in public affairs. On the news of the burning of Washington reaching Bucks county, a meeting was called at Hart's tavern at the Cross roads, now Hartsville, September 1, 1814, to raise volunteers to take the field, and the name of John Davis heads the list of the men then enrolled. He became ensign of the company, and after two

months drill, at Bush Hill, Philadelphia, the company joined Col. Humphries command at Marcus Hook, where they were stationed for three months to guard the approach to Philadelphia.

Ensign Davis at the close of the war joined the volunteer militia, and became active therein, holding commission constantly for thirty-four years, first as Captain, later Brigade Inspector, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and was three times elected Major General of the division composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties. Gen. Davis was a natural politician, a Democrat from conviction, and was for many years a leader of that party in Bucks county. Sturdy in the advocacy of what he conceived to be the best interests of the country, and an orator of considerable ability, he was for many years one of the strong local orators of his party. He was appointed by Gov. Wolf, in 1833, one of the appraisers of public works, his first public office, which he held for three years. In 1838 he was elected to House of Representatives of the United States and made a splendid record as a Congressman; his speech in favor of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, June 27, 1840, being commented on throughout the country as a masterly and able one. He also served on many important committees, and was fearless in his expression of his views on questions before the national law-making body. On March 4, 1845, he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia and filled that position for four years. He was constantly active in political matters up to the time of the election of James Buchanan to the presidency, of whom he was a personal friend and an ardent advocate of his election. He, however, disapproved of the president's attitude on the Kansas question, and other national policies, and withdrew from active participation in political affairs for a time. He was, however, active in raising troops and funds for the putting down of the rebellion, and had his age permitted would have gone to the front in defense of the constitution.

In 1829 John Davis built a store building at Davisville, and followed the mercantile business there, for many years filling the position of postmaster. He was an excellent business man, frank and straightforward in his dealings and of unswerving public and private integrity. He and his family were members of the Baptist church, and took a deep interest in religious and educational matters. He died at Davisville, April 8, 1876. His wife, Amy (Hart) Davis, had died nearly thirty years earlier, August 17, 1847.

Major General John and his wife Amy (Hart) Davis had issue:

William Hart Davis, b. May 3, 1814, d. July 8, 1815;

Ann Hart Davis, b. April 3, 1815; m. Dec. 10, 1835, James Erwin, of Newtown, Bucks co., son of Oliver and Ann Erwin; four children, the only one surviving being Anna Mary, who m. Henry Mercur, nephew Chief Justice Ulysses Mercur, who had married her aunt, Sarah Simpson Davis, hereafter mentioned;

Rebecca Miles Davis, b. Jan. 27, 1818; m. Alfred T. Duffield, who succeeded his father-in-law as merchant and postmaster at Davisville; died there in 1871;

Gen. William Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, b. July 27, 1820; m. June 24, 1856, Anna Carpenter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; educated at the local schools, Doylestown Academy, Newtown Academy, Dr. Aaron's Classical School at Burlington, N. J., and Partridge's University and Military Academy at Norwich, Ver., graduating at the latter institution in 1842, with the degree of A. M. and M. M. S. In the same year he was appointed instructor of mathematics and commandant of cadets at Portsmouth Military Academy, Va., where he remained for three years. He studied law in the office of Judge John Fox, at Doylestown, and was admitted to the Bucks co. bar, 1846. In the same year he entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and while there enlisted in the First Mass. Infantry, for the Mexican war, and was commissioned First Lieutenant Dec. 31,

1846, of Capt. Crowningshield's company, in Col. Caleb Cushing's regiment; became Adjutant, Jan. 16, 1847, Aide-de-camp, June 1, 1847; acting Asst. Adjutant General, July 18, 1847; acting Quartermaster and Inspector, Oct. 29, 1848; Captain Co. I, March 16, 1848, and served throughout the war. Returned to Doylestown and practiced law until 1853, when he was appointed U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, and spent nearly four years in that territory, during which time he filled the offices of Attorney-General, Secretary of the Territory, Acting Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Returned to Doylestown in 1857, and purchased the *Doylestown Democrat*, the official organ of his party, which he ably edited and published until 1890. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he took to the front the Doylestown Guards, Company I, 25th Penna. Regiment, of which he was commissioned Captain, April 16, 1861, and served with it in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley; returned to Doylestown and recruited the 104th Regiment, Penna. Vols., of which he was commissioned Colonel, Sept. 5, 1861; served with it through the whole war; frequently filling positions and exercising commands, commensurate with much higher rank; was Provincial Brigade Commander, Nov. 11, 1861; commanded First Brigade, Casey's division, Fourth Corps, Nov. 30, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, Jan. 11, 1863; (Second Division, First Corps) March 10, 1863; commanded U. S. forces at Port Royal Island, S. C., May 27, 1862; Post of Beaufort, S. C., June 14, 1863; First Brigade, Terry's Division, July 8, 1863, at siege of Charleston, S. C.; commanded U. S. forces at Morris Island, S. C., Jan. 19, 1864, and at Hilton Head, Port Pulaski, St. Helena, and Tybee Islands, S. C., April 18, 1864; First Brigade, Hatch's division, July 4, 1864; wounded at siege of Charleston, July 6, 1864; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864; brevetted Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services, during operations against Charleston, South Carolina. He is the author of the following publications: "El Gringo," 1857; "Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," 1869; "History of 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," 1866; "History of the Hart Family of Bucks County," 1867; "Life of General John Lacy," 1868; "History of Bucks County," First Edition, 1876, Second Edition, 1905; "Life of John Davis," 1886; "Doylestown Guards," 1887; "Campaign of 1861, in the Shenandoah Valley," 1893; "Fries Rebellion," 1899; "Doylestown, Old and New," 1904; and numerous lectures, essays and historical papers and addresses. Has been President of Bucks County Historical Society, almost from its organization till the present time;

SARAH SIMPSON DAVIS, b. Nov. 10, 1822, d. April 20, 1896; m. Uylsses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pa.; of whom presently;

Amy Hart Davis, b. June 24, 1827; m. June 12, 1850, Dr. Holmes Sells, of Dublin, O., later physician at Atlanta, Ga., 1859, to his death in 1888. Mrs. Sells is now a resident of Hatboro, Montgomery co., Pa.;

Elizabeth Neeley Davis, b. Feb. 20, 1825; residing at the old homestead, Davisville, Southampton twp., Bucks co.

SARAH SIMPSON DAVIS, born at Davisville, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1822, married there, June 12, 1850, Ulysses Mercur, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Hugh Mercur, grandfather of Judge Mercur, was a native of Austria, and came to Pennsylvania, about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Strsburg township, Lancaster county, where his only surviving child, Henry Mercur, was born September 20, 1786. In 1799 this son was sent by his parents to Vienna, Austria, to be educated at the University, and remained there eight years, a portion of the time being probably spent with a brother of his father, for whom he was named. Both his parents died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, before his return in 1807, and after settling up their small estate, he went on a prospecting tour to the frontiers of the United States, and in 1809 located at what later became Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he took up lands and followed the business of a hatter until 1845, when he sold his landed and other interests there and went to Illinois, where he took up large tracts of land, and remained in that state until 1865, when he returned to Towanda, and resided there until his death, September 10, 1868.

Henry Mercur had received while abroad a fine scientific and classical education,

and was one of the best educated men of his time. He married (first) September 10, 1810, Mary, born near Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 1790, daughter of Francis Watts (of no known relation to the Watts family previously mentioned in this narrative, but of a family that had been early settlers in central Pennsylvania) by his wife, Jane Means. Francis Watts was a private in the Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, Colonel Stephen Moylan, in the Continental Army, and second lieutenant in Colonel Arthur Buchanan's battalion, of Cumberland County Militia, in 1777. He was captured by the Indians in their attack on Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779, but escaped the same day; his father, James Watts, who was a sergeant in Captain Arthur Taggart's company, Second Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, was killed by the Indians in the same attack. His mother was Ann Walker, of a family prominent among the early settlers of Cumberland county, where James Watts resided prior to his removal to Northumberland county, during the Revolution. He is said to have been a brother of Gen. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county, a prominent officer, of the Continental Army, who was colonel of a battalion of the "Flying Camp" in the Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776.

Jane Means, wife of Francis Watts, was daughter of Samuel Means, Jr., and a granddaughter of Samuel Means, Sr., an Ulster Scot, who settled in Paxtang, Lancaster county, about 1720, and died there, February, 1746-7, by his wife, Grizzel, daughter of Andrew Stephen, who died in November of the same year.

Samuel Means, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolution and is supposed to have been killed at the Wyoming Massacre. His wife was a descendant of William Clark, "of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, upon Delaware Bay, Gent," Chief Justice of the Provincial (Supreme) Court of Pennsylvania and a member of Provincial Council from Sussex county, 1683-1705. He was a Justice of Deal county, as Sussex county was known under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, as early as June 7, 1680, and the "Three Lower Counties" of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, becoming territories of the Province of Pennsylvania, November 25, 1682, and part of William Penn's Proprietary Government, at which time the name of Deal county was changed to Sussex, and Jones county to Kent; William Clark was commissioned a Justice of Sussex county, May 1, 1683, and was regularly recommissioned until his death in 1705. He was also a Justice of the Provincial (Supreme) Court of Pennsylvania, July, 1684 to 1693, and was appointed Chief Justice of that tribunal, April 10, 1703, and served until his death. He was also Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1692. His will dated at Lewes, 2mo. 24, 1705, proved July 24, 1705, directs his property at Lewes to be sold, and mentions his son, William Clarke, Jr., and the latter's espoused wife, Rebecca Curtis; his granddaughter Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Brown; his granddaughter Mary Pemberton, his daughter Honour, wife of Thomas Pemberton, whom he makes sole executrix, and his brother-in-law, Walton Hulings, and his friend Thomas Fisher, whom he names as overseers of his will.

William Clarke in 1692 was made Collector of Customs for the Territories, a crown office, not under the jurisdiction of Penn's government. Although he continued to describe himself as a resident of Lewes until his death, he had nevertheless one of the finest mansions in the city of Philadelphia. It was located at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, the present (1907) site of the Merchants' and Mariners' Building, of the Girard Estate. Third and Chestnut

was at that time not very far from the centre of the city, which was principally clustered about Front street. Still it was on the outskirts of the town, and Mr. Clarke had room, not only for a grand house according to the ideas of the period, but for a fine garden. The lot was ninety-nine feet front on Chestnut street and about two hundred and fifty-five feet deep. Clarke had bought it from Thomas Rouse, June 12, 1694. The house known as "Clarke Hall," was described as being built of brick, with a double front, two stories in height with a hipped roof. It had many parlors and chambers and, in size, was considered the largest house in town.

By deed of March 14, or April 22, 1704, William Clarke, Sr., conveyed this property to his son, William Clarke, Jr., and Rebecca Curtis, of Barbadoes, reciting in the deed that a marriage was soon to take place between the said William and Rebecca, "with whom he is likely to have a considerable estate." The father also declared in the deed that he was pleased at the prospect of his son's marriage to such "a worthy and virtuous person as the said Rebecca, and in consideration thereof, and from motives of affection" to his son, made the gift, the same to be void if the marriage was not solemnized in six months. The deed further recited that the property was then in the tenancy of Lieut. Gov. John Evans, who was living there with William Penn, Jr., Sec. James Logan, and Judge Roger Mompesson. William Clarke, Jr., and Rebecca Curtis were married, but the match could not have been a happy one, judging from subsequent events. In fact, William Clarke, the younger, in less than fourteen years ran through his property and does not seem to have been in a condition to make arrangements with his creditors. The Assembly of Pennsylvania, May 3, 1718, passed an act in which it was directed that the house and lot at Third and Chestnut streets should be vested in Charles Read and others as trustees, to be sold for the payment of the debts of William Clarke, Sr., and William Clarke, Jr. These trustees, by deed of December 8, 1718, sold the property to Anthony Houston, and nine days afterwards Houston conveyed it to Andrew Hamilton, in fee. By virtue of this conveyance Hamilton occupied the house as his city residence during the remainder of his lifetime, but for a considerable period after the purchase he must have felt that he was residing in a house to which he had no legal title, although he paid a full and adequate price for it, for the reason that all laws passed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania were required to be submitted for the approval of the Privy Council of England, and it frequently happened that laws passed by the Assembly were repealed by the Privy Council, sometimes to the injury of the community and private individuals, as in this case. The Act of Assembly providing for the sale of the Clarke property was repealed by the Privy Council, and Mr. Hamilton was laid under the disadvantage of occupying premises from which there was a possibility he would be dispossessed. In fact, suit was commenced in the High Court of Chancery in England by some of the representatives of William Clarke, Jr., which, after the usual delay, was brought to a decree which set forth that the defendant, Andrew Hamilton, had no title to the premises. Andrew Hamilton was deceased at the time the decree was given, but his son, James Hamilton, entered into a compromise with the claimants, and February 8, 1743, Rebecca Richardson, then widow of Zacharias Richardson, but formerly widow of William Clarke, Jr., and her surviving children by Clarke, viz., Rebecca, wife of Edward Evans, and Elizabeth Clarke, who afterwards married Samuel Means, Jr., of Paxtang, conveyed their rights in "Clarke Hall," to James Hamilton; Mary and Ann Clarke, two other daughters

of William and Rebecca (Curtis) Clarke, having died in their minority, unmarried and without issue. It is said that it was part of the bargain that one of the heirs, a daughter of William Clarke, the second, should be maintained for life on the premises, and it is tolerably well established that one of the Clarkes did live in the house until her death, both under the Hamiltons and their successors in title, the Pembertons, James Hamilton having sold "Clarke Hall" on February 5, 1745, to Israel Pemberton, the elder.

Mary (Watts) Mercur, first wife of Henry Mercur, died at Towanda, December 14, 1830, and he married (second) July 25, 1844, Harriet Byron, daughter of William and Maria Briggs, of Towanda. She was born May 4, 1821, died February 19, 1890.

Issue of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur:

Henry Spaulding Mercur, b. Aug. 29, 1811, d. Aug. 7, 1869; m. April 17, 1836, Sarah Azuba Guernsey, at Oxford, N. Y.; their second son, Henry Mercur, b. May 3, 1830, d. July 21, 1882, m. Oct. 16, 1866, at Davisville, Bucks co., Pa., Anna Mary, dau. of James Erwin, by his wife, Ann Hart Davis, before mentioned;

James Watts Mercur, b. Sept. 23, 1813, d. May 22, 1863, m. Oct. 3, 1837, Harriet Amelia, dau. of Daniel and Jane Bartlett, of Towanda, Pa.; no issue;

Mahlon Clarke Mercur, b. Feb. 6, 1816; m. (first) Helen Marr Kingsbury; (second) Anna Hubbard Jewett; had issue by both wives;

ULYSSES MERCUR, b. Aug. 12, 1818; d. June 6, 1887; m. Sarah Simpson Davis; of whom presently;

Hiram Mercur, b. April 6, 1821, d. Feb. 29, 1848;

Eliza Jane, b. Dec. 29, 1828, d. April 22, 1841.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR, fourth son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur, was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1818, and graduated with high honors at Jefferson College in 1848. He studied law and being admitted to the bar, practiced his profession at Towanda, until 1861, when he was appointed President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, to succeed Judge David Wilmot, of "Wilmot Proviso" fame. Judge Mercur presided over the courts of that district until 1864, when he resigned and accepted the unanimous nomination of the Republican party to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and was elected. He served four terms in Congress with marked ability, and in 1872 was elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Chief Justice Thompson, and December 26, 1882, became Chief Justice, by seniority of commission, and continued to serve as such until his death, June 6, 1887. His career on the bench, and his decisions as a Justice, were typical of the man, pure, just, straightforward, logical, and consistent, without unnecessary ornamentation. At a Bar Meeting held at Pittsburg, in his honor and memory, one of the speakers said of him: "In connection with this office, nothing can be said of him that is not to his honor. There is no taint on the purity of his ermine, the hot breath of calumny has never touched him, and no question was ever made of the integrity of his life. His daily walk and conversation were pure and without reproach. He was distinguished by a saving common sense. His opinions have been accepted by the judgment of the profession as sound. They are clearly expressed, without ornament or affectation. They are consistent with the character of the man, showing his industry, his uprightness, his straightforwardness, his ambition to do right, and are expressed in clear, simple, pure English. They will remain while the Commonwealth lasts, an enduring monument to his honor."

Before his elevation to the bench, Judge Mercur took an active interest in the success of the Republican party, with whose policies and principles he was in entire accord; he was a member of the first Republican Convention, held at Pittsburgh, in 1856, at the birth of the party to which he gave his unswerving allegiance thereafter. During his eight years in Congress, 1864-72, a critical period in the nation's history, he was universally recognized as a useful and influential member of that body, who had the best interests of his country at heart. Religiously he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a regular attendant of its services.

Chief Justice Mercur married, as before stated, at her father's residence, Davisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1850, Sarah Simpson Davis. She died at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1896, having survived her distinguished husband nearly nine years; his death having occurred at the residence of his son, James Watts Mercur, Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1887.

Issue of Chief Justice Ulysses and Sarah S. (Davis) Mercur:

Rodney Augustus Mercur, b. Sept. 29, 1851; was educated at Harv. Univ., studied law, and became a prominent member of the Bradford county bar, practicing at Towanda, the place of his nativity. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He m. at Towanda, June 12, 1879, Mary, dau. of James Monroe and Louise (Overton) Ward, of Towanda, and they have been the parents of five children of whom but two survive:

Sarah Davis Mercur, b. June 14, 1881;

Rodney Augustus Mercur, Jr., b. June 24, 1884;

John Davis Mercur, b. at Towanda, July 14, 1853; educated at Harv. Univ.; studied medicine and is a practicing physician at Towanda. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He m. Nov. 11, 1896, at Towanda, Jessie Corinne, dau. of James Harvey and Catharine Maria (Phinney) Hildreth. She d. s. p. May 12, 1900, and he m. (second) Jan. 24, 1903, Sue Eyer Rahn;

Mary Eliza Mercur, b. at Towanda, May 4, 1855; m. there, Dec. 21, 1876, Benjamin Franklin Eshelman, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gyger) Eshelman, b. March 10, 1847, d. Dec. 19, 1903, sometime Colonel and Judge Advocate of the National Guard of Pa.; they had six children;

JAMES WATTS MERCUR, b. Dec. 3, 1856; m. Marietta Honore Denis; of them presently; Ulysses Mercur, Jr., b. March 12, 1867; graduated at Princeton, class of '88, studied law and was admitted to the Phila. bar; member of University and Princeton clubs of Phila., and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

JAMES WATTS MERCUR, third son of Chief Justice Mercur, born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1856, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Andover Preparatory School, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard University in 1874, graduating from the latter institution in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He immediately entered the law office of his brother, Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., at Towanda, as a student at law, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar, December 2, 1879, and in the same month was admitted to the bar, of Philadelphia county, and began the practice of law in this city. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, 1886, and since 1902 has had his office in Media, county seat of that county, previous to that time having an office on Walnut street, Philadelphia, and practicing in the several courts of that city. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Delaware County Historical Society, Pennsylvania Soci-

ety Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Society of the War of 1812, of which latter society he is one of the executive committee. Politically Mr. Mercur is a Republican, and has represented his district in state and county conventions of that party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and was a vestryman of Christ Church, Media, Pennsylvania, for ten years. He and his family have resided for several years past at Wallingford, Delaware county. He is vice-president of Spring Haven Country Club, at Wallingford.

James Watts Mercur married, March 1, 1881, Marietta Elizabeth Honore Denis at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, the ceremony being performed by Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Nelson McVicar, Bishop of Rhode Island, assisting.

Mrs. Mercur was a daughter of Narcisse Francois Honore Denis, born at Guiprez, France, February 9, 1799, by his wife, Marietta Randolph, born November 24, 1818, died July 2, 1901, daughter of William Randolph, a veteran of the war of 1812 born July 3, 1794, died in 1861. Samuel F. Randolph, great-grandfather of Mrs. Mercur, born May 2, 1762, died about 1800, was a minute-man of the New Jersey Militia, during the Revolutionary War, and her other maternal great-grandfather, Peter Tharp, enlisted June 20, 1777, in Captain William Gordon's company in the Third New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Elias Dayton, and was later transferred to Captain William Mitchell's company in the same regiment. Through her mother, Mrs. Mercur is also descended from Edward Fitz Randolph, and Elizabeth Blossom, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who were married May 10, 1637, and from Adam Berkhoven, who came from Cologne to New Amsterdam, now New York, 1642, and married there, March 19, 1645, Magdalena Jacobse Verdan. The will of Adam Berkhoven was dated January 22, 1691-2, and probated, March 21, 1691-2.

Her father was a son of Pierre Geoffrey Denis, born 1757, died April 4, 1829, by his wife, Henriette Jeanne Georgine Maubec, and grandson of Geoffrey and Anne (Guichard) Denis, his maternal grandmother being an Honore. He was educated as a surgeon, but being unable to stand the sight of blood, took up the study of Chemistry and became expert in that science, being associated with the firm of Duval & Robiquet, one of the most prominent chemical establishments in Paris. He came to Philadelphia in 1832, and was engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs in that city until 1856, when he retired from business, having accumulated a competence. Mrs. Mercur was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1858, and was educated at the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Brooke Hall, Media; and at Miss Anna Mary Longstreth's school in Philadelphia. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and was the founder and first regent of the Delaware County Chapter of that Society. She is also a member of the New Century Club.

Issue of James Watts and Marietta Elizabeth Honore (Denis) Mercur:

Marietta Denis Mercur, b. in Phila. Jan. 11, 1882; m. July 29, 1902, Thomas Cahall, Esq., of Phila bar, only child of Dr. Thomas Vickery and Ella (West) Cahall, of Frederica, Del.; b. in Del., graduated at Swarthmore College, and the Law Department of the Univ. Pa.; residing at Wallingford, Delaware county, but practicing law in Phila.; one child, viz.:

Honore Mercur Cahall, b. Jan. 22, 1904.

Sarah Davis Mercur, b. Sept. 2, 1886, at Wallingford, Delaware co.;

James Watts Mercur, Jr., b. July 8, 1891, at Wallingford;

Denise Honore Mercur, b. June 1, 1897, at Wallingford.

BENJAMIN CRISPIN, son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, born September 1, 1699, died December 6, 1753; he was born in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, but was taken to Burlington county, New Jersey, by his mother, after his father's death, and resided the greater part of his life in Northampton township, Burlington county, where he died. He married, August 21, 1722, at Springfield Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, Margaret, who died May 4, 1753, daughter of Joshua and Martha (Shinn) Owen, of Burlington county. Her father, Joshua Owen, was born in Wales, and removed to the Welsh Tract in Pennsylvania in 1683, bringing with him a certificate of removal from a Friends Meeting held at Tyddyn y Garreg, describing him as "late of Llwyn-du." He later removed to Burlington county, New Jersey, and married there, Martha Shinn.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Allen Glenn in his *Merion in the Welsh Tract*, gives a long line of descent of Joshua Owen, from Welsh princes, which may be condensed as follows.

Einion, born probably about 1450, descended in the male line from Callwyn ap Tagno, Lord of Llyn, who bore arms, a chevron inter three fleur-de-lys, had:

Gronwy ap Einion, born about 1480, who had:

Howell ap Gronwy, who had:

David ap Howell, of the township of Llwyngwrill, Comot of Talybont, Merionethshire, Wales, whose "ancient capital messuage" in that township, called Llwyn-du, was derived through a female line from Ednowen ap Bradwen, who flourished about 1137, and bore arms, gules, three snakes, nowed; and who was lord of nearly all the Comot of Talybont. Though the extant pedigrees do not show just where the marriage in the line of Callwyn ap Tagno, Lord of Llyn, with the heiress of the line of Ednowen ap Bradwen, came in, yet Llwyn-du was "an indefeasible estate of inheritance" therefore David ap Howell could only have obtained it as a descendant of Ednowen ap Bradwen. David was born about 1540, and married Mary, daughter of Hugh ap John, of Taly Llyn, a parish (now) in the union of Dôl-gelly, in the Comot of Estimaner, Merionethshire, eight miles southwest of Dôl-gelly town.

Hugh ap John was the son of John ap Merdith ap David, ap Ievan ap Llewelyn ap Einion (of Llwidiarth in Montgomeryshire, mentioned in grant of 7 Henry V) ap Celynin ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Ierworth ap Gwrgeney ap Uchdryd ap Aleth, Prince of Dyfed. Mary, the wife of David ap Howell, was also descended through various alliances of the above line, from Meuric ap Ynry Vychan, Lord of Nannau, living 21 Edward III. (A. D. 1347-8), who in turn was descended from Bledodyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys (murdered in 1072), by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Picot de Say, a Norman Baron; as well as from other noble families of Wales.

Hugh ap David, of Llwyngwrill, son of David ap Howell and Mary his wife, married Catharine, daughter of John ap Rhydderch, of Abergynolwyn, whose family appears to be traceable to 1400 or earlier. Hugh and Catharine had issue,

Humphrey ap Hugh (their eldest son), of Llwyngwrill, who signed the marriage settlement of his daughter Anne, January 1, 1649, she marrying Ellis Price, and they were the parents of Rowland Ellis, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, born 1650, a noted settler in the Welsh Tract, some account of whom and his descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Humphrey ap Hugh was living at Llwyndu in 1662, and died there about 1664, having married, about 1625, Elizabeth, daughter of John ap Howell Goch, of Gadfa, in Llanwddyn, Montgomeryshire, who was buried in Llanwddyn Church, July 24, 1636. Elizabeth's mother was Sybill, daughter of Hugh Gwynn, of Penarth, High Sheriff of Caernorvonshire, descended from Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn; the Herberts of Raglan, and from King Edward I, of England. The wife of Hugh Gwynn was Jane, daughter of Owen ap Hugh of Bodeon in Anglesey, High Sheriff of Anglesey, 1579-80, who died in 1613; descended from Meuric ap Llewelyn ap Halkin of Bodeon, 8th in descent from Hava, son of Kundhelw, Lord of Cwmwd Lhivon, living 1150. Humphrey ap Hugh and his wife Elizabeth had among other issue:

Owen Humphrey, eldest son and heir, born about 1625, died prior to 1699. He is said to have been an officer under Cromwell and he certainly served as a Justice for Merionethshire under the Protectorate. He was among the first in Wales to join the Society of Friends, and his name frequently occurs in Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*. In 1662, having with his brother Samuel, "refused to pay a demand for tithes" he was prosecuted in the

Sheriff's Court and execution was awarded against him by which his cattle were seized. After his father's decease in 1664 or 1665, he became seized of the "ancient demesne lands of Llwyn-du" and deeded therefrom a lot of ground for a burial place for Friends. Owen Humphrey, having been heavily fined, it is believed that he left little personal estate, in fact what little money he had remaining he lent freely to Friends going to Pennsylvania. He is believed to have been twice married but all of his seven children were by his first wife, name unknown, among whom were, Rebecca, wife of Robert Owen, of Merion, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, the progenitor of the Owen family of Philadelphia, an account of which is given elsewhere in these pages; and Joshua Owen, before mentioned, of Burlington county, New Jersey, who married Martha Shinn.

As before stated Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen were married at Springfield Meeting; in this connection attention is called here to a rather ridiculous mistake that occurs in a book on *The Crispin Family*, published at Akron, Ohio, in 1901, by Rev. W. F. Crispin, so that Benjamin Crispin's descendants may not remain in error. The author of the book referred to states that Benjamin Crispin and Margaret Owen were married "in the old Quaker Meeting-House in Burlington, N. J.," of which he then gives a description at length, following with a full page picture of *Burlington Meeting House*; but exactly opposite this illustration he gives a fac-simile of their marriage certificate whereon is plainly to be seen the statement that the marriage took place in *Springfield Meeting House*.

Benjamin Crispin died intestate and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his eldest son, Silas Crispin, January 1, 1754, by Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey, Charles Read being Register. The births of the children of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin are from a private family record in possession of their granddaughter, Ann Crispin Lippincott.

Issue of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin:

Silas Crispin, b. May 5, 1723; m. March 3, 1745, Patience, dau. of Caleb Haines; nine children;

Rebecca Crispin, b. May 25, 1725;

Martha Crispin, b. Sept. 20, 1727; m. Jan. 25, 1750, David Wills, a descendant of Daniel Wills, "Practitioner in Chemistry, of the Town of Northampton" who was joint purchaser on Jan. 23, 1676-7, of one share of West Jersey with Thomas Olive and William Biddle, from William Penn; later settling in Burlington county, where he was known as "Practitioner in Physick;" died there in 1700 at age of 67 years; was one of the proprietaries and prominent officials of West Jersey;

Joshua Crispin, b. Sept. 12, 1729; m. ———, and had issue;

Margaret Crispin, b. Oct. 4, 1734; m. by license dated April 9, 1756, Richard Prickett, of Burlington co., N. J.;

Joseph Crispin, b. July 17, 1737; m. 1762, his first cousin, Elizabeth Owen, for which both were dealt with by Evesham Monthly Meeting, 2mo. 10, 1763; they had eight children. After their marriage they removed to Salem co., where he purchased 1000 acres of land near Sharptown;

Benjamin Crispin, b. Nov. 27, 1739, d. 1785; lived and died near Mt. Holly; m. Rachel, dau. of Simeon Braddock, and they had one son, Silas, and five daughters; letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow Rachel and son Silas, Dec. 9, 1785; and letters on Rachel's estate were granted to Jonathan Crispin, no doubt her husband's brother, March 15, 1793.

Ann Crispin, dau. of Benjamin and Rachel (Braddock) Crispin, m. Joshua Lippincott, and among her descendants may be mentioned, Rev. Benjamin Crispin Lippincott, D. D., of Penn's Grove, N. J.; and Rev. Joshua Allan Lippincott, D. D., LL. D., of Phila.;

Hannah Crispin, b. Aug. 12, 1741; m. April 28, 1768, her second cousin, Richard Stockton; seven children; among their descendants is Miss Harriet Stockton Antrim, of Burlington, N. J., the well-known compiler of "The Antrim Family," genealogy published in 1899; also Thomas Logan Gaskill, Esq., a prominent attorney at law of Newark, N. J., a graduate of Princeton University, class of '96, and of the Law Department of the Univ. Pa.;

PAUL CRISPIN, b. July 18, 1743; of whom presently;

Jonathan Crispin, b. April 15, 1746; m. by license dated May 14, 1770, Mary Hewlings.

PAUL CRISPIN, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Owen) Crispin, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 18, 1743, died in 1816. He married, September

27, 1764, Rebecca Hewlings, of a good old Burlington county family, probably a sister to Mary Hewlings, his brother Jonathan's wife. They took up their residence in Moorestown, in the same county, where Paul Crispin was the proprietor of a ferry; in connection therewith he kept a house of entertainment. He and his wife lived at Moorestown all their lives. Paul died intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Rebecca Crispin, in 1816. Though both Paul and Rebecca were of Quaker parentage they do not seem to have held membership in the Society. The dates of birth of their children as hereafter given are from Paul Crispin's Bible now in the possession of his granddaughter, Frances Hubbs, of Frankford, Philadelphia.

Issue of Paul and Rebecca (Hewlings) Crispin:

Abigail Crispin, b. Oct. 22, 1770; m. by license dated Oct. 31, 1787, Capt. William Leconey, of Burlington co.; had two daughters;

REBECCA CRISPIN, b. Dec. 3, 1772; m. Charles Hubbs; of whom presently;

DOROTHY CRISPIN, b. Dec. 30, 1774; m. Feb. 3, 1796, Wills Burdsall; of whom presently;

Hannah Crispin, b. March 19, 1777; m. ——— Chambers, but had no issue;

Margaret Crispin, b. April 21, 1779; m. (first) ——— Chambers, (second) ——— Battel; no issue by either.

REBECCA CRISPIN, second daughter of Paul and Rebecca (Hewlings) Crispin, born at Moorestown, New Jersey, December 3, 1772, though not a birthright member of the Society of Friends, joined that sect and became an acknowledged minister of the Society. Some time after her death there was published in Philadelphia, "A Memoir of Rebecca Hubbs, A Minister of the Gospel of the Society of Friends, late of Woodstown, New Jersey," composed largely from her own memoranda and journals of her religious journeys.

Rebecca Crispin married Charles Hubbs, of Burlington, and they went to live at Pilesgrove township, Salem county, where both she and her husband applied for membership in the Society of Friends and were admitted to the Monthly Meeting there. Her first appearance in the ministry was about 1803-04, in the thirty-second year of her age. In 1806 they removed within the limits of Haddonfield Meeting, by which she was acknowledged as a minister in Fourth Month, 1807. She returned with her husband and children to Woodstown in 1811. In 1813 she obtained a certificate to perform a religious visit to some of the meetings within Baltimore and Virginia Yearly Meetings, and in the State of Ohio. After visiting some of the Meetings in Virginia, way was made, through the kindness of Micajah Crew, of Cedar Creek Meeting, in that State, to visit in person James Madison, then President of the United States. It will be remembered that President Madison's wife, Dolly Payne, had been brought up a Quaker. The President and his wife received them very kindly and they had a satisfactory opportunity with them, and parted with many tokens of affectionate regard. The President insisted on serving them with some refreshments, and following them to the carriage, placed in it some articles which he thought would be useful to them in their journey, and after a renewed expression of the satisfaction the visit had given him, took leave of them again, desiring a blessing might attend them.

In 1814 she made a religious visit to some of the Meetings in the State of Ohio, particularly within Miami and Salem Quarters. When the Separation of the Society of Friends occurred in 1827, Rebecca (Crispin) Hubbs remained with the

older or Orthodox branch. From this time on she made many journeys and visits in the cause of the Gospel. After the last (1844), advancing age and bodily infirmity prevented such active service, and about two years before her death she had an attack of paralysis, but meanwhile performed much acceptable service within her own Quarterly Meeting. She died at Woodstown, New Jersey, October 29, 1852.

Issue of Charles and Rebecca (Crispin) Hubbs:

Simeon Hubbs, eldest child, went to Indiana, and no more is known of him by his Eastern relatives;

PAUL KRISPIN HUBB, insisted that Crispin should be spelled with a "K" and always affected that style. He was said to have been at one time connected with the United States Embassy to France, after which he settled down as a manufacturer of prints at Holmesburg, Phila., a staple industry in that locality. While in Lower Dublin township, in which Holmesburg is located, the whole of this region being filled with associations of his Crispin ancestry, and largely peopled with the descendants of Silas Crispin, by his first wife, Paul K. Hubbs applied for membership in the Crispin Burial Ground Community, which had charge of the old graveyard laid out by their ancestor, Capt. Thomas Holme, nearby, on the ground that he was a descendant of Silas Crispin, although his branch of the family had long been strangers to the locality. Although not a descendant of Capt. Thomas Holme, being descended from Silas Crispin's second wife, his claim as a Crispin was allowed and he was admitted a member. He afterwards removed to San Francisco, Cal., of which city it is said he was some time Mayor. He died there, leaving one son, Paul K. Hubbs, an attorney at law in that city, and one daughter;

Charles Ellis Hubbs, m. Sarah Le Campion, and they had issue:

Amanda Hubbs, m. her cousin, Isaac Newton, Jr., son of Isaac and Dorothy (Burdsall) Newton; see forward;

Anna Louisa Hubbs, m. Middleton Miller, of Va.;

Frances Hubbs, unm., now living in Frankford, Phila., before referred to as the custodian of the Paul Crispin Bible, beside which she possesses many other family relics.

Samuel Hubbs, while a young man and unm., went to the West Indies in charge of a valuable consignment of goods, and was robbed and killed by revolutionists;

John Hubbs, went to Cal., and nothing is known of him by his Eastern relatives;

Beulah Hubbs, d. unm.;

Rebecca Hubbs, m. — Miller; d. s. p.;

Margaret Hubbs, d. unm.

DOROTHY CRISPIN, third daughter of Paul and Rebecca (Hewlings) Crispin, born at Moorestown, New Jersey, December 30, 1774, married, February 3, 1796, Wills Burdsall, of an old and prominent Burlington county Quaker Family, who have a royal descent from King Edward IV of England, through Anne Mauleverer, (daughter of Edward and Anne (Pearson) Mauleverer) who married John Abbott and settled in Burlington, New Jersey. Wills Burdsall was also descended from Dr. Daniel Wills, of Northamptonshire, before referred to, as one of the Proprietaries and high officials of West Jersey.

Issue of Wills and Dorothy (Crispin) Burdsall:

Abel Burdsall, b. Nov. 13, 1796; m. and had issue;

Levi Burdsall, b. Dec. 31, 1797; m. Fanny Riley; children:

John Burdsall;

Sarah Burdsall;

Jennie Burdsall;

Theodore Burdsall;

Elizabeth Burdsall.

DOROTHY BURDSALL, b. Feb. 26, 1799; m. Hon. Isaac Newton; of whom presently;

Jacob H. Burdsall, b. June 20, 1800; killed by a pony, June 22, 1819, unm.;

Samuel Burdsall, b. Jan. 10, 1802; m. Abigail Wilson, and had issue;

Wills Burdsall, Jr., b. March 28, 1803, d. unm.;

IRA BURDSALL, b. Nov. 14, 1804; of whom later;

Elinor Burdsall, b. Sept. 8, 1807; m. Richard Kelly, and had issue:

Margaret Kelly;

Dorothy Kelly;

Thomas Kelly;

Philip Kelly.

Mahlon Burdsall, b. Jan. 13, 1809; m. and had issue;

Sarah Burdsall, b. Sept. 23, 1811; m. Owen Rhoades and had eight children;

James Burdsall, b. May 3, 1813, d. unm.;

Paul Burdsall, b. Nov. 27, 1816; m. and had issue.

DOROTHY BURDSALL, eldest daughter of Wills and Dorothy (Crispin) Burdsall, born February 26, 1799; married Hon. Isaac Newton, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, who it is claimed was a descendant of Sir Isaac Newton, (1642-1727) the celebrated natural philosopher. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, March 31, 1800, died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1867. After his marriage he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he made a purchase of land, and soon became noted for the neatness, order and productiveness of his land, and was recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists in Pennsylvania. He early became a member of the State Agricultural Association, and was frequently sent as its representative to the meetings of the United States Agricultural Society. He also was active in local organizations of a similar character. To the State Association he presented a resolution urging Congress to establish a National Department of Agriculture, and brought his plan for this purpose to the attention of each recurring presidential administration, from that of Harrison, in 1841, to that of Lincoln in 1861. To the last named, whose personal acquaintance he enjoyed, he was indebted for the final adoption of his scheme. After Congress had authorized the formation of the agricultural bureau in 1862, President Lincoln appointed Isaac Newton its head as United States Commissioner of Agriculture. He organized the department on such lines that its efficiency even now is largely due to him. It is now a full fledged Department of Government, whose head, as Secretary of Agriculture, has a seat in the president's cabinet.

Issue of Isaac and Dorothy (Burdsall) Newton:

Bolton Newton, m. a Miss Malone;

Anna Newton, m. G. Bakewell Earp;

Isaac Newton, m. his cousin, Amanda Hubbs, above mentioned;

Eleanor Newton, m. a Mr. Hupfeld.

IRA BURDSALL, son of Wills and Dorothy (Crispin) Burdsall, born November 14, 1804, was appointed United States Mail Agent between New York and San Francisco, by President Franklin Pierce, a very important position in those days, when the mail had to go by sea around Cape Horn. He died in this service, at sea, of cholera, which broke out on board a vessel on which he was making the voyage. He helped the captain nurse the stricken ones, contracted the disease himself, died of it, and was buried at sea off Havana, Cuba.

Ira Burdsall married (first) Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Elwell) Sariah, and granddaughter of Stephen Sariah, of Philadelphia, whose name was originally Sayres, but who changed the spelling to Sariah in order to have it dif-

ferent from that of his relatives with whom he had a disagreement, particularly a brother who lived in Germantown. Her mother was a daughter of Sortel Elwell, a soldier of the Revolution, serving seven years under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. An account of Mrs. Burdsall's ancestry is given in these volumes under the title of the Richards Family.

Issue of Ira and Rebecca (Sariah) Burdsall:

ABBIE A. BURDSALL, m. William B. Richardson; of whom presently;
 Emma Burdsall, m. Joseph Henry Craven, for twenty years president of the Girard Fire Insurance Company, and custodian of the Ridgway estate in Phila., and had issue:
 Joseph Henry Craven, unm.;
 E. Edoth Craven, unm.
 Amelia Burdsall, m. J. Frank Shull, of Wenonah, N. J., and had issue:
 Laura Shull, m. Henry Peddie, of Woodbury, N. J.;
 Rena Shull, m. William J. McCahan, Jr., son of William J. McCahan, organizer and president of the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company, of Phila. They reside at "The Belgrave," Chestnut street. They have no issue.
 Rebecca Burdsall, m. Frank Elwell.

Ira Burdsall married (second) Rebecca Bate, and had issue:

Mary Burdsall, m. Jacob Hinchman, of Camden, N. J.;
 Frank H. Burdsall, of Camden; member of City Council; Board of Health; associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Receiver of Taxes; member of the Board of Appeals on Taxation; and has declined the nomination to the offices of Mayor of his city, and State Senator for his district. He m. Hallie Barber, of Camden, and had issue:
 Ira Wingate Burdsall, m. Linda W. Brown;
 Frank B. Burdsall, unm.;
 Emily J. Burdsall, d. unm.

Abbie A. Burdsall, daughter of Ira and Rebecca (Sariah) Burdsall, married William B. Richardson, and they had issue:

William I. Richardson, m. (first) Mary, daughter of John T. Bailey, of Phila.; (second) Frances Clough, of Mich.;
 Laura Richardson, dec.; m. Henry J. Keely;
 Mary Richardson, m. Dr. S. C. Blair;
 Henry Richardson, m. Theresa King, of Chicago, Ill.;
 John W. Richardson, m. Lillie Shibe;
 Eleanor K. Richardson, m. Stephen G. Weeder, and had issue:
 Marie Eleanor Weeder, dec.;
 Jessie Ione Weeder;
 Stephen Dana Weeder.
 George M. Richardson, dec.; m. Elizabeth Hawk;
 Frank B. Richardson, d. unm.

SILAS CRISPIN (II), son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, born in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, March 19, 1702, was but nine years of age at the death of his father, and was probably taken by his mother to Burlington county, New Jersey, soon after the death of his father, and died in the town of Burlington, November, 1749. He was one of the influential men of the town, and was a slave owner, besides having indentured servants, who carried on for him a tailoring business. One of his servants ran away from him in January, 1734-5, and the advertisement of Silas Crispin, of Burlington, for his capture appeared in

the *American Daily Mercury*, of Philadelphia, for January 21, and 28, a fac-simile of which advertisement was produced in McMaster's (School) History of the United States. By his will dated August 2, 1749, probated November 17, 1749, Silas Crispin bequeathed his house and lot to his wife, Mary Crispin, for life, and after her decease, the brick part thereof to his son, Thomas Crispin, and the wooden part to his son, William Crispin. His negro girl, Dinah, he gave to his wife until the girl was twenty-four years of age, when she was to go to his daughter Sarah. His wife, Mary Crispin, and Thomas Wetherill were named as executors.

Silas Crispin married, November 9, 1724, Mary, born August 2, 1704, died August 22, 1789, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill, and granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, one of the Lords Proprietary of the Province of West Jersey, and ancestor of the Wetherill family of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Issue of Silas and Mary (Wetherill) Crispin:

Samuel Crispin, d. 1791; m. Sarah ——— and had two daughters and a son who died young and a daughter who lived to mature age and married;

WILLIAM CRISPIN, b. 1742; of whom presently;

Mary Crispin, m. Aaron Smith, son of Francis and Rachel (Zelley) Smith;

Sarah Crispin, m. Abraham Jones, no issue;

Anne Crispin, m. a Mr. Smith, no issue;

Elizabeth Crispin, d. unm.;

Thomas Crispin, b. 1744, d. June 11, 1784; m. Nov. 9, 1762, in Phila., Susannah, dau. of Solomon Fussell, of that city; had two sons, who d. inf., and possibly others;

Abigail Crispin, m. Samuel Swift, and had issue.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, son of Silas and Mary (Wetherill) Crispin, born, according to his own account, in the year 1742, though the meeting record of his death in 1797, gives his age as sixty years, which would fix his natal year as 1737. The latter record gives the date of his death as April 24, 1797. He was born in Burlington, New Jersey, but removed to Philadelphia, as did both of his brothers.

William Crispin was one of those authorized to sign paper currency of the Province of Pennsylvania, issued under an act of the General Assembly, passed October 15, 1773, and he was appointed by Congress, December 11, 1775, one of thirty-six signers of \$3,600,000, continental currency of The United Colonies, or Bills of Credit, which that body ordered emitted, in six installments during 1775-76.

During the Revolution William Crispin was Commissary General of the Pennsylvania Militia and also of the Pennsylvania Navy. A letter from him to Gen. John Lacey, headed, "Newtown, Bucks Co. Oct. 17, 1781" and signed "Wm. Crispin, C. G. S. P. M." has been published in "Pennsylvania Archives," vol. ix, p. 437. On November 23, 1780, he was appointed Collector of Excise for the city and county of Philadelphia.

In 1792 he wrote an account of the Crispin Family, which he dated September 20, of that year, stating that he then lived at No. 16 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. In this history he states that he was fifty years old in the 7th month last, which as remarked above does not agree with the record in Race Street Monthly Meeting register which called him sixty years old at his death in 1797, but perhaps the Meeting entry meant only to give his approximate age; his own account should be

the more authentic. His sketch of the family, however, which speaks of Crispins at the Norman Conquest of England as well as those in the early settlement of Pennsylvania is literally bristling with errors; even as near relatives as his uncles and aunts are much mixed in his account, and while he says his father was the son of Silas Crispin's second wife he speaks of the first wife as his grandmother, and called her by the second wife's name, Mary. In fact, the account is only wholly correct in the last paragraph, which relates to himself, his wife and children, and is as follows: "I now live in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, No. 16, and have had, by Rachel, my wife, five sons and five daughters, five of whom now live with me, to wit, Mary, my eldest, Sarah, Hester and Rachel, and my only son William. I am now aged 50, in the 7th Month last, and have seen great changes in this life, and one solemn change will fix me unalterably—but I have a well grounded hope it will be for the better. WILLIAM CRISPIN."

William Crispin married, December 10, 1762, Rachel, daughter of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton, and granddaughter of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton, ancestors of the celebrated Wharton family of Philadelphia, of whom some account is given in these volumes.

Issue of William and Rachel (Wharton) Crispin:

Mary Crispin, eldest child, d. unm.;

Hester Crispin, b. 1764, d. unm., Dec. 26, 1849; will probated Jan. 7, 1850; called Hetty in all documents extant except the narrative of her father, above quoted; probably named for her great-grandfather Silas Crispin's first wife, Esther Holme;

Rachel Crispin, d. unm.; letters of administration granted to her sister, Hetty Crispin, July 15, 1822;

William Crispin, b. 1773, d. unm., Aug. 27, 1808; was living with his father at No. 16 Chestnut street in 1797, and until the latter's death, and probably resided there until his own death;

Three sons and a daughter, died young;

Thomas Crispin, b. 1778, d. Sept. 23, 1781;

SARAH CRISPIN, m. Sept. 12, 1801, William Levis; of whom presently.

WILLIAM LEVIS, who married Sarah Crispin, was a son of Samuel Levis (III), of Springfield township, Delaware county, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Margaret Thompson, of Ridley township, Delaware county; grandson of Samuel Levis (II), born at Harby, Leicestershire, February 8, 1680-1, member of Provincial Assembly from Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1739-47, by his wife, Hannah Stretch, of Philadelphia; and great-grandson of Samuel Levis (I), (son of Christopher and Mary Levis, of Harby, Leicestershire), born September 30, 1649, died in Springfield, Chester (now Delaware) county, 1734, by his wife, Elizabeth Clator, of Nottinghamshire, England, whom he married May 4, 1680.

Samuel Levis and William Garrat (ancestor of the prominent Garrett family of Chester county and Philadelphia), both of Harby, Leicestershire, purchased of William Penn by deeds of lease and release, dated August 9 and 10, 1684, 1000 acres to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and came to Pennsylvania, bringing certificate from Friends at Harby, dated 5mo. (July) 20, 1684.

Samuel Levis (1) settled in Springfield township, on land taken up under the deeds above quoted. He was a member of the Provincial Council, 1692-93; Member of Assembly, 1689-94-98-1700-06-07-08-09; and was commissioned a Justice for Chester County Court in 1686 and again in 1689.

William Levis, first above mentioned, was commissioned May 14, 1777, Second

Lieutenant of Sixth Company, Third Battalion, Chester County Penna. Militia, commanded by Colonel Caleb Davis.

Issue of William and Sarah (Crispin) Levis:

WILLIAM LEVIS, b. Nov. 17, 1804; of whom presently;

Edmund Levis, b. Nov. 17, 1808, d. March 20, 1858; m. Dec. 13, 1827, Elizabeth Thompson (b. Nov. 11, 1806, d. April 6, 1849); had two sons and three daughters, of whom only one son married.

WILLIAM LEVIS, son of William and Sarah (Crispin) Levis, born November 17, 1804, died April 6, 1869. He married, October 24, 1839, Elizabeth Allen, born June 29, 1808, died October 24, 1891, daughter of Brittain White, by his wife, Elizabeth Gray.

Issue of William and Elizabeth A. (White) Levis:

Elizabeth Gray Levis, b. Dec. 5, 1840, d. April 25, 1887; m. Jan. 16, 1868, Frank Knorr Hipple, b. July 2, 1839, d. 1906, son of Peter S. Hipple by his wife, Anna Knorr. He was a member of the Phila. bar, and President of the Real Estate Trust Company of Phila., and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. They had issue:

William Levis Hipple, b. Phila. Oct. 19, 1868; d. Phila. June 1, 1895; entered Haverford College, class of '90, in 1886, left at close of sophomore year; member Merion Cricket Club, of Haverford, and Markham Club of Phila.; unm.;

Elizabeth White Hipple, b. May 12, 1870, d. April 14, 1901;

Gertrude Hipple, b. Nov. 29, 1871, d. May 30, 1875;

Heyward Drayton Hipple, b. Jan. 14, 1876, d. June 21, 1881;

Frank Wharton Hipple, b. Aug. 16, 1877.

Sarah Levis, b. Feb. 6, 1843; m. Dec. 19, 1892, Frank Knorr Hipple, her deceased sister's husband; she is a member of the Colonial Dames of America;

Henry Levis, b. in Phila. Oct. 26, 1844, d. in Switzerland, Aug. 4, 1899, unm.; was a Civil Engineer, and sometime in employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and Union League clubs of Phila.; the Germantown Cricket Club; the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to which he was admitted Nov. 24, 1893; also a citizen of the state in Schuylkill;

Samuel White Levis, b. March 6, 1847; member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by descent from Samuel Levis I. Samuel Levis II, Samuel Levis III, Lieut. Richard Stockton, and Christopher Wetherill; member of Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution by descent from Lieut. William Levis, and Commissary General William Crispin; member of Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa., and of the Rittenhouse Club, of Phila.; unm.;

Mary White Levis, b. July 23, 1850; m. Dec. 11, 1877, George B. McCulloh, b. 1834, d. March 8, 1887, son of William S. McCulloh by his wife, Galatée Labordaire, and had issue:

Josephine McCulloh, b. May 6, 1879, well-known in Phila. society as an amateur vocal musician of exceptional talent, and a member of numerous select musical societies;

Elizabeth White McCulloh, b. June 28, 1880, d. June 21, 1883;

George B. McCulloh, b. Aug. 16, 1884;

Henry Levis McCulloh, b. Dec. 28, 1886, d. July 22, 1887.

TYSON FAMILY.

Among the later arrivals at Germantown from the little town of Crefeld on the Rhine, the place of nativity of most of the founders of that first German settlement on Pennsylvania soil, was Cornelius Tyson, born in Crefeld in the year 1652. The exact date of his arrival in Pennsylvania is not known, but he was a resident of Germantown in 1703. He was possibly brother of Reynier and Herman Tyson, the former of whom at least, was among the original thirteen families who crossed the Atlantic in the Concord in 1683, and founded Germantown; and the latter, Herman, is mentioned in connection with Reynier in the Strepper correspondence as brother of the wife of Jan Streppers, of Kaldkirchen, near Crefeld, who purchased 5000 acres of land of William Penn on March 10, 1682. An account of Reynier Tyson and his descendants is given in these volumes. The similarity of the names of the sons and other descendants of Reynier and Cornelius Tyson would seem to indicate that they had a common parentage. Renier *Tiesen*, as the names of both he and Cornelius were originally spelled, was a convert to Quakerism before coming to Pennsylvania, while Cornelius held fast to the faith of his fathers and was a consistent disciple of Menno Simon, and lies buried among the early brethren of that faith, in Axe's Burying-Ground, Germantown, where his tombstone, probably the oldest in existence erected over a German in Pennsylvania, records the fact that "Cornelis Tiesen" died May 9, 1716, at the age of 63 years. His will dated April 6, 1716, and probated July 27, 1716, mentions his wife Margaret, eldest son Matthias, youngest son Peter, daughters, Barbara, wife of Matthias Cunrads; Aeltje, wife of John Cunrads; Williamptje, wife of Paul Engle, and Yanicken, wife of Laurentz Hendricks. The witnesses were Willm. Striepers, Herman Groethausen and Francis Daniel Pastorius. The names of the children of Cornelius Tyson show that he was of Holland and not German origin, though born outside the limits of modern Netherlands. Of the sons-in-law of Cornelius Tyson, the Cunrads, Matthias, who married Barbara in 1705, and John, who married Alice Tyson, were sons of Thones Cunders or Kunders, one of the original settlers of Germantown, and natives of Crefeld. They settled in Horscham township, where Matthias died in 1726, and John later, and both have left numerous descendants.

Paul Engle and Laurentz Hendricks, the other two sons-in-law of Cornelius Tyson, were both early purchasers of land in Bebbertownship, as were their brothers-in-law Matthias and Peter Tyson, though the Engles were later residents of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, where the old homestead was occupied by three or four generations of the name. Lorentz Hendricks settled later in Towamencin township, where he died in 1753, his wife Yanicken (Jane), and eight sons and two daughters surviving him. One of the latter, Margaret, was the wife of Peter Tyson, Jr. Of Peter Tyson, younger son of Cornelius, we have little record, except that he married Catharine ——— and had a son Peter, and other children.

MATTHIAS TYSON, eldest son of Cornelius and Margaret, was born in Crefeld and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. He married Barbara Sellen, daugh-

ter of Hendrick Sellen, another native of Crefeld, and original settler of Germantown, and one of the first trustees of the First Mennonite church of Germantown. Some years after his arrival in Pennsylvania, he made a trip back to Crefeld, and returned to Pennsylvania, thus crossing the ocean three times. A paper dated 1706, containing his signature, is in possession of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, who is a descendant, through Matthias Tyson's daughter Margaret, who married Jacob Pannebecker. Hendrick Sellen left four children, Jacob, a "shopkeeper" of Worcester township, who died without issue in 1759, leaving a legacy to the poor of the Mennonite congregation at "Perkyomie & Skepack;" John; Barbara, the wife of Matthias Tyson, and Elizabeth, the wife of Arnold Van Fossen.

Matthias Tyson was the owner of 280 acres of land in Perkiomen township, which descended to his children and grandchildren. He died there in 1766, his wife Barbara surviving him.

Issuc of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson:

CORNELIUS TYSON, of whom presently;

John Tyson, m. Susanna, dau. of Abraham Updegrave, of Perkiomen, descendant of Abraham Op den Graeff, one of founders of Germantown;

Henry Tyson, large landowner on the Skippack, m. Madeline Kuster, of whose descendants we have no record;

Margaret Tyson, m. Jacob Pannebecker;

William Tyson, m. Alice Nash, and left descendants;

Benjamin Tyson, landowner on the Skippack in 1766, of whom we have no further record;

Joseph Tyson, m. (first) Ann Nash, sister to his brother William's wife, and (second) Hannah Updegrave, sister to his brother John's wife.

CORNELIUS TYSON, eldest son of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson, inherited the homestead of his father in Perkiomen township, and resided there all his life. He married March 30, 1738, Barbara Pannebecker or Pennypacker, daughter of Hendrick Pannebecker, the founder of the Pennypacker family in Pennsylvania; an account of which is given elsewhere in these volumes. She was born in 1720, and her husband was several years her senior.

Issue of Cornelius and Barbara (Pennypacker) Tyson:

Matthias Tyson, b. Jan. 6, 1739;

Mary Tyson, b. Nov. 27, 1740;

Henry Tyson, b. Oct. 5, 1742;

John Tyson, b. Nov. 12, 1744;

William Tyson, b. April 11, 1746, d. inf.;

Benjamin Tyson, b. Feb. 16, 1751;

JOSEPH TYSON, b. Feb. 16, 1751, d. May 2, 1829, m. (first) Elizabeth Robinson, (second) Barbara Wentz; of whom presently;

Cornelius Tyson, b. Nov. 2, 1753;

William Tyson, b. March 2, 1756;

Elizabeth Tyson, b. March 31, 1758.

JOSEPH TYSON, son of Cornelius and Barbara (Pennypacker) Tyson, born in Perkiomen township, then Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, February 16, 1751, was a farmer in that county and lived to the advanced age of eighty years. He married (first) in 1773, Elizabeth Robinson, born November 23, 1753, and died November 23, 1783. He married (second) at the Second Presbyterian

Church of Philadelphia, September 30, 1784, Barbara Wentz, of a family long settled in Whitpain township.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robinson) Tyson:

Hannah Tyson, b. Jan. 6, 1774, d. inf.;

Hannah Tyson, b. March 25, 1775;

Mary Tyson, b. April 18, 1776, d. Nov. 26, 1837; m. ——— Styer;

CORNELIUS TYSON, b. Nov. 23, 1778, of whom presently;

John Tyson, b. July 21, 1781.

Issue of Joseph and Barabara (Wentz) Tyson:

Barbara Tyson, b. June 28, 1785, d. April 9, 1847, m. ——— Yocum;

Charlotte Tyson, b. Oct. 19, 1789, d. Dec., 1881, in her 93rd year, m. Abraham Wentz, of Whitpain twp., Montgomery co., and had several children, eldest of whom, Joseph Tyson Wentz, inherited his father's homestead;

Susanna Tyson, b. July 9, 1809, d. Aug. 24, 1841, m. ——— Detwiler.

CORNELIUS TYSON, eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robinson) Tyson, born in Montgomery county, November 23, 1778, was a much respected farmer in Worcester township, and during his active years was called upon to fill a number of positions of public trust. He married in 1799, Hannah Smith, born December 2, 1782, daughter of Jacob and Deborah (Koplin) Smith, of Montgomery county, the former born December 24, 1752, died September 12, 1822; and the latter born April 10, 1756, died April 2, 1842.

Issue of Cornelius and Hannah (Smith) Tyson:

Charlotte Tyson, b. Oct. 15, 1800;

Joseph Tyson, b. Feb. 2, 1803, d. June 18, 1824;

Samuel Tyson, b. July 16, 1807;

Maria Tyson, b. June 22, 1805, d. Nov. 15, 1881, m. John Zimmerman;

Jacob Smith Tyson, b. Nov. 20, 1809;

Jared Tyson, b. April 25, 1812;

HENRY TYSON, M. D., b. May 21, 1815, d. April 29, 1872, m. Gertrude Haviland; of whom presently;

James Tyson, b. Sept. 16, 1817, d. July 26, 1900, m. Catharine Ryder;

Cornelius Tyson, M. D., b. May 13, 1820, d. Jan. 26, 1846, graduated at Penna. Medical Coll., Phila., 1843, and practiced in his native township until death three years later;

Joseph and Charles Tyson, twins, b. Oct. 20, 1824, d. inf.;

Elizabeth Tyson, b. Sept. 28, 1826, d. Aug. 25, 1856, m. Edward Evans.

DR. HENRY TYSON, born in Montgomery county, May 21, 1815, spent his early life on his father's farm in Worcester township, and received a good common school education. He learned the trade of a stone mason, but being very fond of books soon abandoned his trade for the more congenial vocation of a school teacher. While conducting a school in Philadelphia, he took up the study of medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical College, among the instructors of which were the distinguished physicians and scientists: Dr. Samuel George Morton, Dr. George McClellan, and Dr. William Rush. He received his degree of M. D. in 1843. His younger brother, Cornelius Tyson, graduated in the same class.

Dr. Henry Tyson began the practice of his profession at Friedensburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, but soon after removed to Reading, where he practiced until the death of his brother, Cornelius, in 1846, when he succeeded to his

practice in his native township of Worcester, Montgomery county, where he remained until 1850, and then returned to Reading. In 1854 he was elected Warden of the Berks County Prison, and filled that position in addition to attending to his practice as a physician for twelve years. Resigning from the prison he practiced medicine in Reading a few years longer, but his health failing, he removed to a farm in Exeter township, a few miles below Reading in 1868, and spent the remainder of his days there, dying April 29, 1872.

Dr. Henry Tyson married in 1839, Gertrude (Haviland), daughter of Caleb Haviland, born April 18, 1774, by his wife Mary Coxe. She was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 7, 1803, and married (first) May 1, 1823, John Caswell. She died in Exeter township, Berks county, December 18, 1870.

Issue of Dr. Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) Tyson:

JAMES TYSON, M. D., b. Oct. 26, 1841, of whom presently;

Hannah Tyson, b. at Friedensburg 1844, who lived a few months only;

Henry Tyson, b. Nov. 9, 1846, d. Oct. 11, 1882, was a farmer in Berks co.

JAMES TYSON, M. D., eldest son of Dr. Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) Tyson, was born in the city of Philadelphia, October 26, 1841. His parents removing to Reading, Pennsylvania, when he was a small child, he received his preliminary education in public and private schools there, later attending the Friends Central School, Philadelphia, where he prepared for college and entered Haverford College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1860, and received the degree of A. M. in 1864. He studied medicine under the direction of his father, and of Dr. John B. Brooke, of Reading, and Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia, and entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his medical degree from that institution in 1863. During the last year of his student life he was acting medical cadet in the Military Hospitals at Philadelphia, and shortly after his graduation was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and served during the summer of 1863 in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. In July, 1863, he was elected resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital and served until the following April, when he again entered the service of the United States Government as a surgeon, and served until the close of the War of the Rebellion in the Philadelphia Military Hospitals and for a time at Winchester, Virginia. In 1864 he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and has continued to reside there until the present time (1909). He also became instructor of private classes of students at the University of Pennsylvania with the session of 1864-5. In 1868 he was appointed lecturer on Microscopy in the Medical Department of the University, and lecturer on Urinary Chemistry in 1870, from 1870-78 he was Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. On the organization of the new Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1874, he was made lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Histology. In 1878 he was elected Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1889 was transferred to the chair of Clinical Medicine, and in 1899 to the chair of Medicine, which he now holds.

Dr. Tyson was Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine at the University 1877-88, and Dean of the same Faculty 1888-92. He was one of the visiting physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1871-2; was appointed Microscopist to the

Philadelphia Hospital 1868, Pathologist, 1879, and Visiting Physician, 1872-90, and again from 1893 to the present time. He was President of the Medical Board of the Hospital 1886-90. He is also ex-officio one of the physicians of the University Hospital, and was one of the Board of Managers 1874-78, and was again made manager in 1891.

He was one of the incorporators of the Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, in Philadelphia, in 1890, and was consulting physician 1890-92, and visiting physician 1892-93, when he became a trustee of the hospital and is now chairman of the executive committee. He was appointed consulting physician to the Kensington Hospital for Women in 1891, consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital in 1897, and one of the visiting physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital in December, 1902.

In 1871 and 1872 Dr. Tyson assisted in editing the Philadelphia Medical Times, and he also edited four volumes of the Transactions of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia (1871-77). In addition to numerous papers on histology and pathology and clinical lectures on general medicine, he has published "The Cell Doctrine; Its History and Present State" (Philadelphia, 1870), second edition, 1878; "An Introduction to Practical Histology (1873); "Practical Examination of the Urine" (1875); tenth edition; "A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes" (1881); a Handbook on "Physical Diagnosis," fourth edition 1888; and a Text Book on Practice of Medicine (1896, fourth edition, 1905).

Dr. Tyson became a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1886, and was Chairman of the Section of General Medicine in 1898, a member of the Pathological Society in 1868, was its Recorder 1869-77, Vice-president 1871-82, and President 1882-84. He became a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1874, was its Vice-president for the year 1895-96, and its President in 1897; became a member of the American Medical Association in 1872, and of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1875. He was recorder of the Biological and Microscopical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences from 1868-72, vice-director from 1872-77, and one of the original members of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia in 1869; was one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians, limited to 125 members from the United States and Canada, organized in 1886. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, elected in 1887, and a member of the Wistar Association. He became a member of the American Climatological Association in 1898, but resigned shortly afterward in 1904. Dr. Tyson was elected Vice-president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1907 President.

Dr. James Tyson was married in 1865, to Frances Bosdevex, of Brussels, and they had issue:

Thomas Mellor Tyson, M. D., b. Phila. Sept. 21, 1866, entered Univ. of Pa. as partial student, 1885, entered Med. Dept. of same Univ. in 1886; and graduated in 1890; has been Instructor in Clinical Medicine at Univ. of Pa., Assistant Physician to Univ. Hosp., Visiting Physician to Rush Hosp. for Treatment of Consumption, Visiting Physician to Phila. Hosp.; is member of Phila. Co. Medical Society, and other scientific organizations; m. 1890, Gertrude Harrar, of Montgomery co., Pa., and had issue:

Frances Tyson, b. Aug. 31, 1896.

Helen B. Tyson, b. Dec. 3, 1868. m. May 20, 1905, Henry W. Stokes, of Phila., and had issue:

James Tyson Stokes, b. Nov. 23, 1906.

YEATES FAMILY.

JASPER YEATES, native of Yorkshire, who had been some years engaged in mercantile ventures in West Indies, came to Pennsylvania the latter part of the seventeenth century, and located at Upland, now Chester. It is said that he married in the West Indies and that his wife died there without issue. He married at Upland about 1690, Catharine, daughter of James Sandelands, said to have been a native of Scotland, who settled at Upland about 1675, by his wife Anika, daughter of Joran Keen, born at Upland, January 26, 1670-1. Joran Keen, or Kyn, was born in Sweden in the year 1620, and came to the South River with Gov. Printz, in the "Fama," sailing from Stockholm August 16, 1642, and arriving at Fort Christina, near New Castle, February 15, 1643. James Sandelands, who married Anika, or Anne, Keen, was a captain of militia at Upland, 1675, and a considerable landowner under the jurisdiction of the Upland Court, his name frequently appearing on the ancient records of that court. He was one of the nine members of Gov. Markham's Council, 1681, and the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania is said to have met in his "double house" at Upland. He was commissioned a Justice at Upland, 1681, and served until his death, April 12, 1692, at the age of fifty-seven years. The arms of the Sandelands family, "Ar. a bend az," with various emblems of mortality, are well carved on a mural tablet erected to his memory by his son in St. Paul's Church at Chester. Catharine Sandelands, daughter of James and Anne, married (first) Alexander Creker, who died soon after the marriage, and (second) Jasper Yeates, above mentioned.

Jasper Yeates purchased in 1697, a tract of land at the mouth of Naaman's Creek, in New Castle county, on which were erected flour and bolting mills, and in the following year additional land in Chester, and erected extensive granaries on the bank of the creek. He also established a bakery, and erected for himself the "venerable Mansion" still standing on the west side of Second street near Edgmont avenue, overlooking the Delaware, where he resided many years, removing towards the close of his life to New Castle. He is said to have been educated for the law; at least he seems to have had the reputation of a good knowledge of law, which gave him considerable prominence in the community. In 1694 he was appointed a Justice of the Chester county courts, and he was an associate Justice of Supreme Court of Province of Pennsylvania, 1691-1711. He was also a justice of the Lower Counties on the Delaware, 1717-1720. On December 25, 1696, he was admitted to Provincial Council, and remained a member of that body until his death, 1720, though probably during the time when there was contention and division between the Assemblies and representatives of the Province and those of the territories on the Delaware, he took little part in sessions of Council. In October, 1699, he was elected a representative in the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, from New Castle, and was the leader of the representatives from the Lower Counties in the controversies in the Assembly over the organization of a military force and the fortification of the ports on the Delaware for defense against invasion, which resulted in the withdrawal of the representatives of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, from the Provincial body, and eventually in 1703, to the establishment

of entirely independent Assemblies. Yeates continued to represent New Castle in that of the territories, in which he exercised a potent influence. He was the spokesman of the delegation of representatives of the Lower counties, who after their withdrawal from the General Assembly called upon William Penn and his Council and remonstrated against the measures of the Assembly. He is referred to in letters of James Logan to Penn, as one of the leaders of the party, who, as Logan asserted, were seeking to have the Crown make New Castle the seat of government. He was one of those who prepared an address to the Lords of Trade in England, complaining bitterly against Penn and the Quakers, on the ground of their refusal to make any provision for the defense of the coast and frontiers. He was a strong adherent of the Church of England, and was one of the earliest vestrymen of Christ Church, Philadelphia, as well as of St. Paul's Church at Chester, with his brother-in-law, James Sandelands, exhibiting great zeal in the founding of the latter church, 1703. Though he was representative and champion of the rights of New Castle county, he resided during the most active years of his life at Chester. When William Penn established the town of Chester into a borough, 1701, Jasper Yeates was named in the charter as one of the first four burgesses, and he became Chief Burgess in 1703. At a meeting of Provincial Council, March 19, 1704-5, he was named with others to survey and lay out a road, "the Queen's Road," from Chester to Darby, connecting Chester more directly with Philadelphia and the settlements adjacent. Notwithstanding his opposition to the "Quaker Party" and the closer adherents of William Penn, he was the recipient of a number of honorable and responsible commissions from the Proprietor and the Crown. In 1698, he was, with five others, given a *dedimusde postatam*, under the great Seal of England, to administer the oaths to Colonial Governors and such as should receive Royal commissions, and did so in the case of Governors Andrew Hamilton, John Evans and Charles Gookin. In 1717, he received a similar writ from William Penn to administer the oath to Sir William Keith. He died at New Castle, on his plantation near the town, May 2, 1720, leaving a will dated February 6, 1718-19. His wife Catharine and six children survived him.

Issue of Jasper and Catharine (Sandelands) Yeates:

James, living Jan. 26, 1712, when a letter, recorded at New Castle, was addressed to him by his father; possibly son of first marriage, and the James Yeates who settled at Newtown, Bucks co., soon after 1700, whose son James was one of the "walkers" at the consummation of the "Waling Purchase" of 1737;

George, b. April 5, 1695, d. 1747, inherited the plantation near New Castle, and lived and died thereon; m. Mary, dau. of Major John Donaldson, from Galloway, Scotland, Justice of Provincial Court, Member of Assembly, and Provincial Councillor from New Castle, 1695-1700;

George and Mary (Donaldson) Yeates, had issue:

Jasper, b. July 4, 1720, d. s. p. prior to 1767;

John, b. Feb. 1722, m. (first) Ann Catharine Ross, (second) Ann Bonner;

Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1724, d. s. p. before her father;

Catharine, b. Feb. 4, 1726, m. James Corrie;

David, b. June 22, 1728, d. s. p. about 1770;

Donaldson, b. Feb. 12, 1729, m. Mary Syng;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1731, m. James Latham;

Anne, b. Sept. 8, 1736, d. s. p. after July, 1767.

Anne, b. Dec. 21, 1697, m. George McCall, of Phila. (see McCall Family);

Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1701, m. Samuel Carpenter, of Phila., son of Joshua Carpenter, and nephew of Samuel Carpenter, merchant and Provincial Councillor of Phila.;

JOHN, b. May 1, 1705, m. Elizabeth Sidebotham; of whom presently;
Jasper, b. June 22, 1708, d. s. p. before Feb., 1768.

JOHN YEATES, third son of Jasper, the Judge and Councillor, born at Upland, March 1, 1701, accompanied his parents in their removal to New Castle county, when but a child. Under his father's will he inherited the mansion, mills, wharfs, etc., at Chester, and he became a shipping merchant, doing a large business with the West Indies. He later removed to the Island of Barbadoes, where he was living in 1741. About ten years later he removed to Philadelphia and purchased of his nephew Joshua Carpenter wharves and other property on Water street, and also land in Wicacoa, where he was a resident, 1757. He was some years very prosperous, and 1748 executed a will disposing of such large sums as to indicate that he was then possessed of a considerable estate. He, however, met with heavy losses, and in 1762, when making an application to the English government for a position as Comptroller of Customs for the Colony was very much reduced in circumstances. Chief Justice William Allen made a personal appeal to the Honorable Thomas and John Penn, in which he states that John Yeates is "a very honest man, an old School Fellow of mine, who has been much reduced by misfortunes of Trade." July 24, 1764, he was commissioned Comptroller of Customs at Poconoke, at the head of Wicomico River, Maryland. He died at Vienna, Dorset county, Maryland, October 9, 1765. He married, 1730, Elizabeth Sidebotham, born October 16, 1704, died September 16, 1753.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Sidebotham) Yeates:

Sarah, b. April 2, 1731, d. at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 3, 1823, m. at Christ Church, Feb. 20, 1749-50, John Ewing, b. Aug. 27, 1729, d. Nov. 11, 1754, and had issue:

Catharine Ewing, b. Phila., March 25, 1751, m. at Lancaster, March 13, 1775, Dr. Edward Hand, from Clyduff, county Leinster, Ireland, who came to Pa. with Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment, 1767, as Surgeon's Mate; resigned and settled in Phila. as physician in 1774; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, June 25, 1775, and went to Boston with it; commissioned Colonel 1776, Brigadier General 1777, Adjutant General of U. S. Army 1781, Major General of Pa. Line 1784, Delegate to Continental Congress 1784, Delegate to Constitutional Convention 1790; d. Lancaster co., Sept. 3, 1802;

Jasper Ewing, b. July 15, 1753, d. Sunbury, Pa., Sept. 25, 1800, studied law with his uncle Jasper Yeates, at Lancaster, entered army at beginning of Revolution, was Second Lieutenant in Col. Hand's regiment 1776-7, Brigade Major of Western Dept. 1777; Prothonotary, Northumberland co., 1789, later Justice of Common Pleas Court there;

John Ewing, b. June 22, 1755, d. Lancaster Feb. 14, 1799, witnessed battle and defeat at Long Island 1776, and made a "draught of the Engagement;" Captain Lancaster County Militia; m. Elizabeth Reen; the great-grandparents of Dr. John W. Jordan, of Phila.

JASPER, b. April 9, 1745, m. Sarah Burd; of whom presently;

John, b. Aug. 17, 1743, d. Feb. 2, 1765, unm.;

Probably other children.

JASPER YEATES, son of John and Elizabeth (Sidebotham) Yeates, born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1745, entered the College of Philadelphia, 1758, and graduated there with degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1761; later received degree of Master of Arts, studied law and was admitted to Bar of Philadelphia county 1765. He located at Lancaster and became the most prominent member of that bar, enjoying the largest practice of any lawyer in the interior of the Province at that date. At the first protest against the oppressive measures of the mother country in 1775, he became one of the foremost patriots of Lancaster

county; was made Chairman of Committee of Correspondence, and was active in organizing and equipping the militia of the county throughout the war. He was a delegate from Lancaster county to the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, 1787, and with Chief Justice McKean and James Wilson, was one of the committee who reported to the convention the form of ratification adopted by the convention. He was commissioned Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, March 21, 1791, and served until his death with much honor and ability. With James Ross and William Bradford, was one of the three commissioners appointed by President Washington, August 9, 1794, to confer with the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania with regard to the Whiskey Insurrection, and discharged that duty in a manner very satisfactory to the administration. In 1776 he visited the scene of Braddock's defeat of twenty years previous, and wrote an interesting account of the field, afterwards published in *Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania* (vol. vi., pp. 104-5).

He prepared notes of the cases heard before him, which were published after his death and are known as "Yeates Notes of Cases, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." He died at Lancaster March 14, 1817, and was buried at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church there, under a pyramidal tombstone, upon which is inscribed the following epitaph:

"He fulfilled the various duties of life with fidelity. His integrity was inflexible. As a Judge he was most learned and eminent and in the exercise of his publick functions, he deservedly obtained the confidence of his fellow citizens and left behind him a name which will only perish with the judicial records of the country." An excellent portrait of Judge Yeates is in possession of the family.

He married at Lancaster, December 30, 1767, Sarah Burd, eldest daughter of Col. James Burd, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, and sister to Chief Justice Edward Shippen. She survived him and died at Lancaster, October 25, 1829, and is buried by his side in the churchyard of St. James.

Issue of Judge Jasper and Sarah (Burd) Yeates:

MARY, b. March 13, 1770, m. at Lancaster, March 3, 1791, Charles Smith, LL. D.; of whom presently;

John, b. June 29, 1772, graduated at College of Phila. 1792, d. s. p. at Lancaster, Jan. 7, 1844, m. Eliza Buckley, dau. of Daniel Buckley, of Lancaster, ironmaster, by his wife Sarah Brooke, and sister to Mathew Brooke Buckley, who m. Mary Swift, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Shippen) Swift; she d. Phila. Dec., 1849;

Jasper, b. Aug. 30, 1774, d. Dec. 24, 1774;

Sarah, b. Dec. 4, 1775, d. Nov. 12, 1776;

Elizabeth, b. April 4, 1778, d. Aug. 3, 1867, m. at Lancaster, May 2, 1808, Redmond Conyngham, Jr., b. in Phila. Sept. 19, 1781, d. Lancaster, June 16, 1846, son of David Heyfield and Mary Conyngham, and grandson of Redmond Conyngham, who emigrated from Letterkenny, Ireland; represented counties of Luzerne, Northumberland, Union, Columbia, and Susquehanna in State Senate in 1820;

Margaret, b. April 2, 1780, d. Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1855, unm.;

Edward Shippen, b. May 17, 1782, d. Dec. 12, 1782;

Catharine, b. Dec. 1, 1783, d. at Lancaster, June 7, 1866, unm.;

Sarah and Edward, twins, b. Dec. 6, 1786, d. next day.

MARY YEATES, eldest daughter of Judge Yeates, born at Lancaster, March 13, 1770, married there March 3, 1791, Charles Smith, third son of William Smith, D. D., Provost of University of Pennsylvania, by his wife Rebecca Moore, daugh-

ter of William Moore, of "Moore Hall," Chester county. Charles Smith was born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1765, and was educated under the care of his father at University of Pennsylvania, and at Washington College, Maryland, graduating at the latter institution, May 14, 1783, being the valedictorian of his class. He studied law with his elder brother, William Moore Smith, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and on his admission to bar of Philadelphia county, in 1786, located at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced many years, acquiring considerable eminence in his profession, and also in political and scientific circles. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1790, and represented his district in the lower House of the Legislature, 1806-7-8, and in the Senate, 1816. He supplied valuable notes for *Laws of Pennsylvania*, published 1810-12, by authority of State Legislature. He was elected member of American Philosophical Society, 1805, and took active part in their proceedings for many years. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1819, and March 27 of that year he was appointed President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams; April 28, 1820, he was commissioned President Judge of the District Courts of the City and County of Lancaster, where he presided for a number of years, residing at "Hardwicke," near Lancaster, erected by him. He afterwards removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and died at his home, No. 12 Clinton Square, in that city, March 18, 1836, and is buried at Epiphany Church. His wife died August 27 of the same year.

Issue of Charles and Mary (Yeates) Smith:

Jasper Yeates Smith, b. March 15, 1792, d. Nov. 19, 1822, unm.;

William Wemyss Smith, b. March 20, 1795, d. Huntingdon, Pa., March 27, 1828;

Willamina Elizabeth, b. Lancaster, Oct. 3, 1797, d. there Jan. 9, 1848, m. Feb. 22, 1822, Thomas McElwee, of Lancaster County Bar;

Sarah Smith, b. March 24, 1802, d. Baltimore, Md., 1846, m. Jan. 29, 1823, Leonard Kimball, of Baltimore Bar;

Charles Edward Smith, b. March 6, 1804, d. Jan. 2, 1829, m. Rebecca Owen Grogan, of Baltimore;

MARY MARGARET SMITH, b. Oct. 16, 1808, d. Jan. 11, 1869, m. George Brinton;

Theodore Horatio Smith, b. Jan. 20, 1809, d. March 27, 1837;

Catharine Yeates Smith, b. Dec. 31, 1810, d. July 3, 1817.

McCALL FAMILY.

GEORGE McCALL, one of Philadelphia's early Colonial merchants, was a son of Samuel McCall, a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, Scotland, by a daughter of Robert Dundas, of Arniston, county Midlothian, an eminent lawyer, and Judge of Court Sessions, who was grandfather of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville. At the time of his marriage, 1716, George McCall was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia, having a store and wharf at Union and Plum streets. He was elected to Common Council of Philadelphia, October 3, 1722, and, October 16, 1724, was appointed by Provincial Council, with other "persons, of Credit and Reputation, Skilled in Maritime and Mercantile affairs" to settle the accounts of shipwrecked mariners with the owners of goods imported by them. In 1727, he was one of "divers merchants of Philadelphia," who petitioned Gov. Gordon, in reference to the evils likely to result from the passage by the Assembly of an Act in reference to importing and packing, etc. About 1725, in connection with Anthony Morris, he erected a forge on Manatawny Creek, in Berks county, known for many years as "McCall's Forge" which was supplied with pig iron from the Colebrookdale furnace, in which he likewise had an interest, then managed by Thomas Potts, Jr. May 28, 1733, he purchased of the heirs of Henry and Richard Scoble, 102 acres in Paasyunk township, Philadelphia, including a strip of meadow on Hollander's Creek, which tract was called "Chevy Chase." June 20, 1735, he purchased of John Penn, the Proprietaries Manor of Gilberts, comprising 14,960 acres, lying on the Schuylkill, in what is now Montgomery county, which he named Douglass Manor. It included Douglass township, part of Pottsgrove township, and about one-third of the present borough of Pottstown. He afterwards reconveyed to Hon. John Penn, three-fourths interest in a copper mine discovered on the tract. On February 24, 1736, he obtained a warrant for 500 acres of the Lottery Lands in Bucks county, and at about the same date purchased 300 acres near Crosswicks, New Jersey. He was a tenant of the parsonage House of Christ Church, 1718, and was a member of the Vestry, 1721-4; was a liberal contributor to rebuilding the church, 1739. He died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1640, and was buried at Christ Church.

George McCall married August 9, 1716, Ann, born in Pennsylvania, December 27, 1697, daughter of Provincial Councillor Jasper Yeates, of New Castle, by his wife Catharine, daughter of James Sandelands, a Scotchman, who settled at Upland (now Chester), 1665; was Captain of a company of Militia at Upland, 1675, and was one of the nine members of Council appointed by Gov. Markham, August 3, 1681. His name frequently appears on the ancient records of Upland Court, and the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania is said to have met in his "Double House." He was commissioned a Justice, 1681, and served as such until his death, April 12, 1692, at the age of fifty-seven years. A beautiful carved mural tablet of massive gray sandstone erected to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Chester, contains on its upper half, the arms of the Sandelands family, ar. a bend az., and the words *Vive MEMOR. LETHI FFUGIT HORA*; the lower half contains many emblems of mortality, excellently carved, the whole being an excellent

specimen of early art. Anne, wife of James Sandelands, was a daughter of Joran Keen, who was born in Sweden about 1620, and came to the Delaware with Gov. Printz, in the "Fama," sailing from Stockholm, August 16, 1642, and arriving at Fort Christina, February 15, 1643. Catharine, daughter of James and Anika (Kyn, or Keen) Sandelands, was born at Upland, January 26, 1670-1. She married (first) Alexander Creker, who died soon after, without issue; (second) Jasper Yeates, a native of Yorkshire, who emigrated to West Indies, and about 1690, located at Chester, where he was a merchant, removing later to New Castle where he died in 1720. He was a member of Provincial Council, 1696-1720, and grandfather of Judge Jasper Yeates of the Supreme Court. An account of the Yeates family appears before in this volume. Ann (Yeates) McCall survived her husband, and was buried at Christ Church, January 16, 1744-5.

Issue of George and Ann (Yeates) McCall:

Catharine, b. Phila., m. Oct. 16, 1736, John Inglis, merchant, partner with wife's brother-in-law, Samuel McCall, Sr., and Captain in Provincial Service, d. 1775, aged 68. Mrs. Inglis was buried at Christ Church, Dec. 22, 1750;

Jasper, b. Phila., d. there Aug., 1747, m. Oct. 10, 1745, Magdalen, dau. of Jacob Kollock, of Lewes, Del., who, after his death, m. John Swift;

Anne, b. April 7, 1720, m. May 26, 1737, her cousin Samuel McCall, b. Glasgow, Oct. 10, 1710, a merchant in Phila., Major in Provincial Service and prominent in Colonial affairs;

SAMUEL, b. Oct. 5, 1721, d. Sept., 1762, m. (first) Anne Searle, (second) Mary Cox; of whom presently;

William, bap. May 1, 1723, buried at Christ Church, March 6, 1728-9;

George, b. April 6, 1724, d. July, 1756, m. Lydia Abbott;

Mary, b. March 31, 1725, d. Sept. 13, 1799, m. Sept. 27, 1753, William Plumstead, member Common Council, Alderman and Mayor of Phila., and Register General of Pa.;

ARCHIBALD, b. June 28, 1727, of whom later;

Margaret, b. July 20, 1729, buried at Christ Church, March 14, 1739-1;

Margaret, b. April 6, 1731, d. Dec. 19, 1804, m. Joseph Swift, merchant of Phila., brother of Joseph Swift, who m. her sister-in-law, Magdalen (Kollock) McCall;

Eleanor, b. July 8, 1732, m. Oct. 31, 1754, Andrew Eliot, second son of Sir Gilbert Eliot, of Scotland; governor of N. Y. under English authority;

William, b. Dec. 12, 1733, buried at Christ Church, May 15, 1736;

Jane, b. Jan., 1736-7, buried at Christ Church, Jan. 11, 1739-40;

William, b. Aug., 1738, buried at Christ Church, Feb. 15, 1738-9.

SAMUEL MCCALL, son of George and Ann (Yeates) McCall, born in Philadelphia, October 5, 1721, was distinguished from his cousin and brother-in-law Samuel McCall, as "Samuel McCall, Jr." He inherited from his father the store and wharf at Union and Plum streets, and considerable other property in the city and elsewhere. Taking his younger brother Archibald into partnership, he engaged extensively in the mercantile and manufacturing business, carrying on the shipping and importing business in Philadelphia, and operating the old forge and a grist and sawmill, and other manufacturing interests in Douglass Manor at McCall's Forge. He was elected member of Common Council of the city, October 6, 1747. He was a member of Capt. Charles Batho's Independent Company of Foot raised in Philadelphia, March, 1756, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Accounts of Gen. Braddock, January 31, 1756. His name appears on the list of contributors to the Dancing Assembly, 1748, and he was a member of St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, 1751. With his brothers, George and Archibald, and brothers-in-law, Capt. John Inglis, and William Plumstead, all members

of Christ Church, he petitioned the Proprietaries for the use of the lot at the southwest corner of Third and Pine streets, upon which to build St. Peter's Church, August 1, 1754, and served with William Plumstead as a committee to obtain subscriptions and superintend its erection. He married, January 29, 1742-3, Anne, born October 22, 1724, daughter of John Searle, a Captain in the Provincial service. She died April 7, 1757, and he married (second) January 31, 1759, Mary Coxe, who survived him. His eight children were, however, all by his first wife. He died in Philadelphia, September, 1762, and was buried at Christ Church.

Issue of Samuel and Anne (Searle) McCall:

John Searle, b. Nov. 9, 1743, engaged in mercantile pursuits and removed to the island of St. Christopher, West Indies, returning later to Phila., where he d. Nov. 16, 1786; he was a correspondent of Lafayette and other noted men of the period;

Anne, b. March 30, 1745, m. June 9, 1763, Thomas Willing, member of Committee of Safety, Chairman of first Congress of Delegates from the different Colonies, at Phila., July 15, 1774; member of Continental Congress, 1775-6; member of Assembly, Mayor, first president of Bank of North America, etc.;

Mary, b. March 13, 1746-7, d. Phila. May 11, 1773, unm.;

George, b. Sept. 21, 1749, d. Paris, without surviving issue, 1780;

Eleanor, b. Nov. 16, 1751, d. unm., Feb. 5, 1769;

Margaret, b. Sept. 3, 1753, d. unm., March 22, 1824;

Catharine, m. Tench Coxe, son of William Coxe, and grandson of Col. Daniel Coxe, Provincial Councillor of N. J., and of Tench Francis, Provincial Councillor of Pa.;

Archibald, b. Sept. 5, 1757, d. Sept. 7, 1757.

ARCHIBALD McCALL, son of George and Ann (Yeates) McCall, born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1727 (N. S.), engaged in mercantile pursuits at an early age as a partner with his elder brother Samuel McCall, Jr., and after the latter's death continued and enlarged the business, acquiring a considerable fortune by trade with East and West Indies. He resided for the greater part of his life in a large mansion at the northeast corner of Second and Union streets. He was a member of an Associated Company, raised for Provincial service, 1756, and was elected a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, October 2, 1764. He was one of the Committee of seven chosen by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, assembled to protest against the enforcement of the Stamp Act, to call upon John Hughes, Stamp Agent, and request his resignation, and was one of the first signers of the Non-importation Resolutions. He was a contributor to the Dancing Assembly, 1748, and became a member of St. Andrew's Society, 1751. He was also a member of Mount Regale Fishing Company, 1763, and a number of the other exclusive social institutions of Colonial Philadelphia, and many years a member of Vestry of Christ Church. He was an extensive landowner in different parts of Pennsylvania, and in the city of Philadelphia. He died, Philadelphia, April 23, 1799. He married, 1762, Judith, born February 3, 1743, died December 9, 1829, daughter of Hon. Peter Kemble, many years member and President of Provincial Council of New Jersey, by his first wife, Gertrude Bayard.

Issue of Archibald and Judith (Kemble) McCall:

George, b. Aug. 25, 1763, buried at Christ Church March 1, 1764;

Mary, b. July 25, 1764, d. March 23, 1848, m. May 9, 1793, Col. Lambert Cadwalader, the distinguished Revolutionary soldier and Member of Congress;

Peter, b. March 2, 1766, d. young;

ARCHIBALD, b. Oct. 11, 1767, of whom presently;

- George, b. May 2, 1769, d. April 17, 1799, m. May 21, 1794, Margaret Clymer, dau. of George Clymer, signer of Declaration of Independence, merchant in Phila., member of First City Troop 1794, and served with it in Whiskey Insurrection;
- Samuel, b. May 4, 1770, buried at Christ Church, Nov. 5, 1772;
- Anne, b. May 12, 1772, d. July 17, 1845, m. Sept. 22, 1796, William Read, merchant of Phila., son of George Read, signer of Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice, etc., b. Oct. 10, 1767, d. Feb. 25, 1846;
- Peter, b. March 27, 1773, d. May 7, 1809, m. April 7, 1801, Sarah Stamper, b. July 24, 1772, d. July 22, 1858, dau. of John Gibson, Mayor of Phila. 1771-2; Peter McCall was a merchant in Phila., removing to the country prior to his death; his widow and family removed to Trenton, N. J., but returned to Phila., after the graduation of son Peter at Princeton, who became a distinguished member of Phila. Bar, and Chancellor of Law Association of the city;
- Margaret, b. 1774, d. Jan. 2, 1860, unm.;
- Samuel, b. Feb. 27, 1776, d. unm., Jan. 31, 1842, merchant, spent some time in China and South America, member First City Troop;
- Harriet, b. May 3, 1777, d. unm., June 22, 1847;
- Gertrude, b. July 23, 1778, buried Nov. 23, 1778;
- Jasper, b. Nov. 5, 1779, d. unm., about 1800;
- Richard, b. Dec. 9, 1780, d. Sept. 7, 1831, merchant, Naval Agent of U. S. at Gibraltar, and acquired large fortune, served as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Thomas Cadwalader in War 1812;
- Catharine, b. July 29, 1782, d. unm., Nov. 23, 1859;
- William, b. Sept. 19, 1783, d. at New Orleans, 1840, m. at Easton, Pa., Harriet, dau. of William Sitgeaves, of Easton, Pa.;
- Robert, b. Sept. 26, 1785, d. unm., Sept. 20, 1854, resided with unm. sisters, Margaret, Harriet and Catharine, at old family mansion Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and at their country seat on the Delaware, above Trenton, N. J.;
- Henry, b. Sept. 27, 1788, d. May 22, 1859, m. 1817, Lize Jones, dau. of Evan Jones, formerly of Phila., later of Louisiana, and settled in New Orleans.

ARCHIBALD McCALL, son of Archibald and Judith (Kemble) McCall, born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1767, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and like all his race, occupied a prominent place in the business interests of the city. He was a founder of Chamber of Commerce and served on its first Monthly Committee, February, 1801. He became a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia Light Horse, May 12, 1798, but resigned from the organization ten years later, June 29, 1808. He died in Philadelphia, April 13, 1843, and was buried at Christ Church. He married, May 3, 1792, Elizabeth Cadwalader, daughter of Brigadier General John Cadwalader, the distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army, who commanded the Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Princeton, and served in many important battles of the war for independence. His wife, mother of Mrs. McCall, was Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot county, Maryland. Mrs. McCall was born 1773, and died October, 1824. She was niece of Lambert Cadwalader, who married her husband's sister, Mary McCall, and her sister was the wife of General Gage, who commanded the British troops at Boston, at the outbreak of the Revolution.

Issue of Archibald and Elizabeth (Cadwalader) McCall:

- John Cadwalader, b. Dec. 24, 1793, d. unm., Phila., Oct., 1846;
- Archibald, b. Sept. 24, 1795, d. April 8, 1796;
- Edward, b. 1797, sent to Lima, Peru, to look after his father's Commercial interests there, d. there Jan. 17, 1874, m. Manuela M. Dumas, and had issue:
- John Cadwalader, b. 1822, graduated at Jefferson Med. College, Surgeon U. S. Army, during Mexican War, d. at Ft. McKavett, Texas, Oct. 26, 1865.
- Mary Dickinson, d. unm., March 12, 1881;
- GEORGE ARCHIBALD, b. March 16, 1802, d. Feb. 26, 1868, of whom presently;

Harriet, d. unm.;

Elizabeth Lloyd, b. Nov. 2, 1805, d. Aug. 4, 1844, unm.;

Margaret, d. June 28, 1885, unm.;

Anne, d. May, 1892, unm.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD McCALL, son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Cadwalader) McCall, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduated July 1, 1822, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in First United States Infantry, was transferred to Fourth United States Infantry, December 23, 1822, and joined that regiment at Pensacola, Florida. In February, 1823, he was ordered to Tampa Bay, Florida, to establish a military post, and was stationed there for five years. August 20, 1826, he witnessed the inauguration of Tucoseemathla, the principal chief of the Seminole Indians. In January, 1828, he was placed in charge of the opening of a military road from Hillsborough to Alachua, a distance of 150 miles. Promoted to First Lieutenant January 25, 1829, and April, 1831, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Edmund P. Gaines, then stationed in Missouri, and was acting Assistant Adjutant General at the negotiation of the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. He was stationed in Tennessee, June, 1831, to January, 1836, and 1837 returning to Philadelphia, filled the position of recruiting officer there for the regular service until December, 1837, when he was ordered to Arkansas, having been commissioned Captain, December 21, 1836. At the outbreak of the trouble with the Seminoles in 1841, he was again ordered to Florida, and at the close of the "Seminole War" in 1843, was ordered to Fort Scott, Osage Indian Nation, where he was in command until 1845, when he was ordered to join Gen. Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi. He participated in the battle of Palo Alto, May, 1846, and was made Major and Lieutenant Colonel, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services there and at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, respectively, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, July 7, 1846. He was regularly commissioned Major of the Third United States Infantry, December 26, 1847, for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of Mexican War he was stationed at Santa Fe, and was commissioned Inspector General of the Army, June 30, 1850. Failing health induced him to resign from the Army, August 22, 1853, when he retired to his estate near West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he offered his services to Gov. Curtin and was commissioned by him May 15, 1861, Major General of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and reorganized the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of 15,000 men. On July 23 he was commissioned by President Lincoln Brigadier General of Volunteers, and in command of the Reserves, took command of all the Union troops at the battle of Mechanicsville. He joined the Army of the Potomac under McClelland, near Richmond, was taken prisoner at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, and suffered seven weeks the horrors of Libby Prison. On his exchange he was a physical wreck, returned home on sick leave, and resigned March 31, 1863. The remainder of his life was spent at "Belair," near West Chester, where he died February 26, 1868. His experiences and observations while stationed at the various military posts on our western frontiers, as well as his political views, are told in his "Letters from the Frontier." He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district, 1862, but was defeated at the polls.

General McCall married 1853, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Coxe) McMurtrie.

Issue of Brigadier General George A. and Elizabeth (McMurtrie) McCall:

Archibald, b. Sept. 23, 1852, Phila., died there April 12, 1904, unm.;

Emily, b. June 28, 1854, m. Oct. 27, 1880, at "Belair," Chester co. ("Belair" was their county seat in Chester co., Pa.), Charles Sydney Bradford, of West Chester, Pa., b. Phila. March 15, 1843; they had issue:

Frances Margaret, b. Feb. 15, 1882;

James Sydney, b. June 13, 1883.

Elizabeth, b. Phila. May 12, 1856, m. Oct. 19, 1887, Edward F. Hoffman, b. Phila. Feb. 9, 1849; issue:

Edward Fenno, b. July 27, 1888, West Chester, Pa.;

John Cadwalader, b. West Chester, Pa., Dec. 18, 1889, d. Phila. March 3, 1890;

Phoebe White, b. Phila. Feb. 3, 1894.

George McCall, b. at "Belair," Chester co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1858, graduated from Mechanical Dept. of Univ. of Pa., class of 1879, is now a Phila. Stock Broker; politically he is Republican; member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and member of Delta Psi fraternity, Pa. Historical Society, Franklin Institute, and the Rittenhouse Club; m. Oct. 8, 1885, Mildred, dau. of Dr. Charles and Ellen (Newman) Carter, of Phila.; issue:

George Archibald, b. Aug. 24, 1886, Jenkintown, Pa.;

Richard Coxe, b. Feb. 12, 1888, Phila.;

Shirley Carter, b. Nov. 26, 1897, Phila.

Richard McCall, b. May 24, 1865, at "Belair," unm., graduated from Univ. of Pa., Scientific Dept., class of 1886, member of Fraternity Delta Psi.

PLUMSTEAD FAMILY.

The name Plumstead is derived from Plomb, a commune in Normandy, near the ancient town and cathedral of Avranches, and the Saxon word Staede, signifying house or residence, farm house; hence Plombstede signified a householder in the commune of Plomb. The family was of Norman origin and the name was de Plomstede and de Plumstede for many generations. The de Plumstedes came to England with William the Conqueror and settled in Norfolk and Kent, where three parishes yet bear their name. Plumstede parish in Norfolk, one hundred and fifty miles north of London, was part of the Lordship of William Earl of Warren, on whom it was conferred by William, Turold the Saxon proprietor being despoiled of it; and William de Plumstede and Pleasure, his wife, were residents there in 1293. In 1308 William, son of Bartholomew de Calthorpe, conveyed to Clement de Plumstede and Catharine, his wife, four messuages in the parishes of Plumstede, Baconsthorpe, Matlaske and Heimstede. Another Clement de Plumstede was living there as late as 1377, and married Alice, daughter of Sir John de Repps, who by will devised to his grandson, John de Plumstede, his tenements in Shipden and Cremer, with the mill, villians, etc. A John de Plumstede, Esq., Lord of the Nether Court in King's Waldon, Hertfordshire, was buried at Plumstede Church in 1561; his will dated September 22, 1560, mentions wife Frideswide, two sons, John and Thomas, and several daughters. The parish registers of the Church of St. Michael, at Plumstead in county Norfolk, dating back to 1551, show the name of Plumstede and Plumstead, at intervals, two to three centuries ago. In the chancel of the church were the arms of the Plumstede family, sable, three chevrons ermine, on the upper, three annulets of the first; and their crest, a Griffin's head erased on a coronet. Several authorities have given slightly different descriptions of the armorial bearings of the family. That given in Burke's "General Armory," page 809, as granted by Clarenceux, August 3, 1573, to Norfolk family of Plumstede, is "Ermine three chevrons sable—each charged with as many annulets argent" and the Crest, "Out of Coronet or, a Griffin's head argent." The seal used by Clement Plumstead, of Philadelphia, and attached to his will in 1745, is ermine three chevrons, with a faint indication of three annulets in the uppermost part; and the crest used by his son William and attached to his will, was the same as that described by Burke, and a letter written by William, December 25, 1740, contains a seal with the same crest and the above described arms in perfect condition. The seal on letters from Robert Plumstead, of London, son of Clement Plumstead, of London, the East Jersey Proprietor, contains practically the same seal. These facts seem to clearly indicate that the Plumstead family, of Philadelphia, descended from the ancient family of Plumstede Hall, and the parishes of Great and Little Plumstead in Norfolk, where William de Plumstede was granted land in 1189, and acquired other lands in 1190, and where the family were seated for many generations. Soon after the formation of the Society of Friends in England, some of the Norfolk family became converts to the faith as well as others residing in and near London. At least two distinct branches of the family became identified with the Colonies in America, at an early date. Francis Plumstead, ironmonger,

of the "Minories," London, signer of Penn's charter of 1683, acquired 2500 acres of land in Pennsylvania in 1683, and it was eventually laid out to him in the township, which still bears his name in Bucks county, though he never located in America. He sold his 2500 acres in Plumstead township, 1707, to Richard Hill.

Clement Plumstead, of London, draper and merchant, was a large purchaser of land in East Jersey and was one of the Proprietors there. His lands descended to his eldest son and heir, Robert Plumstead, a merchant of London, who conveyed a portion of them to his relative, Clement Plumstead, of Philadelphia. There was also a Thomas Plumstead, of Bartholomew's Lane, London, who married Anne Whitlock in 1672. Clement Plumstead, of Philadelphia, by his will in 1745, makes his cousin, Thomas Plumstead, of London, a trustee of his minor sons's estate, but his parentage or the exact connection with the Plumstead family of London has never been ascertained.

CLEMENT PLUMSTEAD, Provincial Councillor, of Philadelphia, makes his first appearance in that city in 1697, when he witnessed a deed made by Samuel Carpenter. On August 20, 1700, Clement Plumstead, of London, makes Samuel Carpenter and Clement Plumstead, of Philadelphia, his attorneys to collect moneys of George Wilcocks. From the declaration as to age made in the opening clause in his will, 1745, it is shown that he was born in the year 1680.

He was probably a clerk in the employ of Samuel Carpenter, then a leading merchant in Philadelphia, until attaining his majority, and entering the mercantile and shipping business, which he followed nearly his whole life, and became one of Philadelphia's most prominent and wealthy merchants, as well as one of her most prominent citizens and officials. He was elected to the Common Council of the city in 1712, and advanced by that body to the Board of Aldermen, October, 1720, and three years later was elected Mayor of the City. At the close of his term he made a trip to England, taking his son William with him, and remained there the greater part of the year. As a member of the Board of Aldermen, his forensic ability easily made him one of its prominent members, and he was frequently appointed to prepare petitions and other addresses to the Governor and Assembly. In 1730 the one thousand pounds appropriated by the Assembly to build Alms-houses in the city was placed in the hands of the Mayor, Aldermen Clement Plumstead, and James Steele, one third to be expended by each of them. In 1736 he was again elected Mayor, and again in 1741. It was customary for the retiring chief magistrate of the city, when about to relinquish the honorable position, to give a supper to his fellow officials and friends, and the *American Weekly Mercury* of Philadelphia of September 30, 1742, has the following report of that given by Mayor Plumstead: "This day Clement Plumstead Esqr. Mayor of the City, made the customary Feast at the expiration of the Mayoralty, when the Governor, Council, Corporation, and a great number of the inhabitants were entertained at the Andrew Hamilton House, near the Drawbridge, in the most handsome manner." He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, September 2, 1717, and was re-commissioned fourteen times, the last time in April, 1743, and was likewise commissioned a Judge of the County Courts in 1717, and sat as President Judge thereof from 1720 until 1745. On July 23, 1730, he was appointed Master of the Court of Chancery, and was commissioned by the English Court of Chancery, to examine witnesses in the contest between Penn and Lord Baltimore, in relation to the Maryland line. Both he and his son William were witnesses to the deed from

the Five Nation Indians to Thomas, Richard and John Penn, October 11, 1736, by which was conveyed to the Penns "All the River Susquehannah, with the Lands lying on both sides thereof to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehannah, and all the Lands lying on the west side of the said River to the setting sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said River northward up the same to the Hills or Mountains called the Endless Hills."

Clement Plumstead was elected to the Colonial Assembly from Philadelphia in 1712, and at once assumed a prominent position in that body, serving on a number of important committees. He was again returned at a special election held 11mo. 17, 1714, and was chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. In the quarrel between the Governor and Assembly in 1714-15, he was several times selected as one of the delegation to wait upon the Governor, and was also directed to prepare an address to the King and the Proprietaries on the enactment of measures for the suppression of vice. He was again returned to the Assembly in 1716-18-20; and in 1727 was called to the Governor's Council where, as in the Assembly, he was a staunch supporter of the Proprietary interests. He became a large landowner in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works, Bucks county, 1726, and owned large mining interests in the vicinity of Tulpehocken, now Berks county, as well as lands at Perth Amboy and Crosswicks, New Jersey, and much valuable property in Philadelphia. On May 26, 1745, he died in Philadelphia, and was buried in the Swedes' Church graveyard. He married (first) Sarah, widow of William Righton, and daughter of William Biddle, of Mount Hope, New Jersey, March 1, 1703-4, taking a certificate to Crosswicks Monthly Meeting, from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which he was a member, dated 12mo. 25, 1703. In 1704 he obtained a certificate to Friends in Virginia, "intended to Virginia and that way, trading." His wife died 6mo. (August) 17, 1705. He married (second) 8mo. 15, 1707, Elizabeth Palmer, who had brought a certificate from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, 11mo., 1706. She was probably a sister of Anthony Palmer, who was a resident of Barbadoes in 1685, and in 1704 purchased land in Kensington, and became a prominent man in Philadelphia, filling the position of Judge, and was a member of Provincial Council from 1709 to his death in 1748, and its president in the latter year. The name of Clement Plumstead frequently appears on the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of which he seems to have been a consistent member. He was frequently appointed as an arbitrator of disputes and differences between members. On 4mo. 25, 1709, he is granted a certificate to visit Barbadoes, and on the occasion of his visit to England with his son William, at the close of his first term as Mayor, he took a certificate dated 8mo. 30, 1724, but he had made an earlier trip taking certificate 6mo. 25, 1715, and his return is noted on 9mo. 30, 1716. On 10mo. 30, 1720, his second wife Elizabeth was buried, and 9mo. 30, 1722, he is dealt with by the Meeting for having married "Out of Unity." His third wife, Mary, is thought to have been Mary Curry. She survived him and died February 6, 1755. The Rev. Richard Peters, many years pastor of St. Peter's Church and a Provincial Councilor lived for some years with Clement Plumstead. Richard Hockley, a protégé of Hon. John Penn, and later a large landholder in Pennsylvania, was a clerk in Plumstead's counting house.

William, only child of Clement and Sarah (Biddle-Righton) Plumstead, died in infancy, May 14, 1705.

Issue of Clement and Elizabeth (Palmer) Plumstead:

WILLIAM, b. Nov. 7, 1708, d. Aug. 10, 1765, m. (first) Rebecca Kearney, (second) Mary McCall; of whom presently;

Thomas, d. inf., Sept. 19, 1710;

Thomas, d. inf., Sept. 5, 1712;

Clement, d. inf., Nov. 27, 1715;

A daughter, d. inf., Aug. 20, 1716;

Charles, d. inf., July 10, 1719.

There was no issue by the third wife.

WILLIAM PLUMSTEAD, eldest and only surviving child of Clement and Elizabeth (Palmer) Plumstead, born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1708, was given the best educational advantages that the city afforded, and at the age of sixteen years was taken to England by his father and given every facility to gain an insight into his father's large shipping trade and mercantile ventures. He became a partner with his father in 1741, and continued the business with success after his father's death. Like his father, he became prominent in municipal and provincial affairs early in life. He was elected to the Common Council of the city, October 2, 1739, and June 19, 1745, appointed Register General of the Province and held that office until his death, August 10, 1765. Three times he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia; October 2, 1750, again December 4, 1754, to fill the unexpired term of Charles Willing, deceased, and October 2, 1755. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, May 25, 1752, and was regularly recommissioned successively until his death, and served as a Justice of the County Courts for many years, and was one of the first two Justices, specially commissioned for the trial of negroes, October 28, 1762. He was a member of the Association Battery of Philadelphia, 1756, and was active in most of the social institutions of the day, being one of the original members of the Colony in Schuylkill, in 1732, and a contributor to the Dancing Assembly in 1748, having renounced his membership in the Society of Friends, and become a member of Christ Church. Being one of the largest contributors towards the building of St. Peter's Church in 1754, he was made trustee of the land on which it was erected and a member of the building committee, and became a vestryman in 1761, and the first accounting warden. He was one of twenty-four original Trustees of the Academy and College of Philadelphia, which ultimately became the University of Pennsylvania. On October 30, 1756, he was returned as a member of the Provincial Assembly from Northampton county, but the contest over his right to the seat, consumed the term for which he was elected, however, he was re-elected in 1757, and took his seat without opposition. A prominent Free Mason of his time, and member of St. John's Lodge since 1731, he was elected Provincial Grand Master for the term of 1737-38, and was the first Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1749. Interested in real estate in Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton and Berks counties and in New Jersey, he left a large estate.

William Plumstead married (first) April 19, 1733, at Friends' Meeting, Rebecca, daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Britton) Kearney, of Philadelphia. Her father, Philip Kearney, was a native of Ireland and a representative of one of the oldest families in the Emerald Isle. He came to Philadelphia about 1700, with his

brother Michael, and both married daughters of Lionel and Rebecca Britton, who came from Alny, county of Bucks, and arrived in the river Delaware, in the "Owners' Advice," 4mo., 1680; their daughter Elizabeth died on board the ship as they were coming up the bay and was buried at Burlington. They settled near the Falls, Bucks county, where Rebecca, who became the wife of Philip Kearney, was born 11mo. 19, 1683. Gen. Philip Kearney was a descendant of Michael and Elizabeth (Britton) Kearney, who settled in New Jersey. Lionel Britton and his family removed to Philadelphia in 1708, and he is said to have been the first American convert to Catholicism. Rebecca (Kearney) Plumstead died January 20, 1740-1, and William married (second) September 27, 1753, at Christ Church, Mary, daughter of George and Ann (Yeates) McCall, her father being one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia, and member of the Council from October 3, 1722, to his death in 1740. Jasper Yeates, maternal grandfather of Mary (McCall) Plumstead, was a member of Provincial Council from New Castle, 1696, to his death in 1720. Mrs. Plumstead survived her husband many years, dying September 13, 1799.

Issue of William and Rebecca (Kearney) Plumstead:

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1734-5, m. Andrew Elliot (third son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Justice of Scotland), who had m. (first) Eleanor McCall;

Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1735-6, d. y.;

Rebecca, b. May 22, 1737, d. July 1, 1799, m. Lieut. Charles Gore, of H. M. 55th Reg. of Foot, 1760, and conveying the estate inherited from her grandfather, to Archibald McCall and Robert Morris, to be invested as her separate estate; accompanied her husband to England, where he and their two infant children died, and she returned to Phila., after the Revolution, and died there;

Clement, b. May 23, 1738, d. Oct. 10, 1738;

Clement, d. inf., Nov. 13, 1739;

THOMAS, b. April 28, 1740, d. Oct. 29, 1776, m. Aug. 13, 1762, Mary Coates; of whom presently;

Issue of William and Mary (McCall) Plumstead:

William, b. Aug. 4, 1754, buried at Christ Church, March 11, 1756;

George, b. Aug. 9, 1755, buried at Christ Church, July 15, 1756;

William, b. Aug. 29, 1756, d. s. p., buried at Christ Church, Aug. 27, 1794;

Clement, b. Oct. 4, 1758, d. s. p., buried at Christ Church, Sept. 23, 1800;

Anne, b. July 7, 1760, d. unm., buried at Christ Church, Dec. 7, 1772;

Catharine, b. July 7, 1760, d. unm.;

George, b. May 3, 1765, d. April 5, 1855, merchant, Phila., m. Dec. 3, 1795, Anna Helena Amelia, b. Nov. 26, 1776, d. Jan. 18, 1846, dau. of John Ross, of Phila., (second) a dau. of Hon. P. S. Markley, of N. C.

THOMAS PLUMSTEAD, youngest child and only son of William and Rebecca (Kearney) Plumstead, born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1740, was reared to the mercantile trade and was associated with his father in Philadelphia, until the latter's death in 1765, when he took possession of the estate devised to him by his grandfather, Clement Plumstead, at Crosswicks, New Jersey, called "Mount Clement," where he erected a costly and extensive mansion, in which he resided with his family for several years, but returned to Philadelphia prior to the Revolution and again engaged in mercantile business until his death, October 29, 1776, at the early age of thirty-six years. He married at the church of St. Michael's and Zion, Philadelphia, August 16, 1762, Mary, only child of Warwick and Mary

Coates, of Philadelphia, born October 8, 1741, died August 10, 1780. Her grandfather, John Coates, was a native of Gloucester or Lincolnshire, England, born in 1684, died Philadelphia, March 16, 1760. With his brothers, William, Thomas and George, he was sent for to England by their maternal uncle, Thomas Sisom, then of Philadelphia, later of Bristol, Bucks county, soon after the marriage of Sisom to Priscilla Smith in 1693. They were the sons of his sister, Jeane Coates, and were members of the Society of Friends. John settled in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, where a street was named for him, and married at Christ Church, June 16, 1711, Mary, daughter of Warwick and Dorothy Hale (who had settled in the "Lower Counties"), and became a member of the Episcopal church. He set apart a lot for the erection of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. His son Warwick, born November 3, 1715, died February 12, 1782; married (first) Mary ———, who died October 1, 1744, leaving an only child, Mary, above mentioned, who married Thomas Plumstead.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Coates) Plumstead:

Clement, b. Sept. 4, 1763, d. unm. in the East Indies, 1798; was adopted by his uncle and aunt, Andrew and Elizabeth (Plumstead) Elliot, and lived for several years in N. Y.; received appointment as midshipman in British Navy, 1783, and later joined the merchant service, following the sea until his death;

REBECCA, b. March 8, 1765, m. July 27, 1780, of whom presently;

REBECCA PLUMSTEAD, only daughter of Thomas and Mary (Coates) Plumstead, like her mother, was one of the most beautiful women of her day. At the age of eleven years she lost her father, and prior to the death of her surviving parent, four years later, she become betrothed to Benjamin Hutton, and her devoted mother, stricken with an incurable disease of which she was about to die, and desiring to leave her daughter with a lawful protector, hastened the wedding, and she was married July 27, 1780, when only a few months past her fifteenth year. Her gifted and beautiful mother died two weeks later, August 10, 1780.

Benjamin Hutton was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1752, and was a son of John Strangeways Hutton, who died at the residence of his son in Southwark, 1792, at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years and four months. Later investigations, however, indicate that this was a mistake of some twelve years as his parents, John Hutton and Katharine "Stranguish," obtained their license to marry in New York, October 28, 1695. John Hutton, the elder, was born at Bouresdours, Scotland, and the maternal grandfather, Arthur Strangeways, died in Boston at the age of one hundred and one years. The latter was a landowner in New York in 1674. John Strangeways Hutton was born in New York, and was educated for the sea, and was for some years Lieutenant on a private armed vessel. He married (first) Catharine Cheeseman, by whom he had eight children. Locating in Philadelphia, he married (second) 1735, Anne, daughter of John Van Laer, Jr., by his wife, Priscilla, daughter of William and Ann Preston, of Frankford, and a sister to Amos Preston, an early settler in Buckingham, Bucks county, and the ancestor of the Preston family of Bucks county. John Van Laer, the elder, emigrated from the Duchy of Cleves, Westphalia, about 1685, and located in the Northern Liberties soon after 1700. He was made a member of Common Council, October 6, 1713, and sat in that body until his death in 1722. John S. Hutton had by his second wife, Ann Van Laer, twelve children, making him the father of

twenty children in all. Benjamin Hutton and his family resided in Southwark, where he died August 20, 1809. His widow, Rebecca Plumstead Hutton, removed later to Burlington, New Jersey, died there July 5, 1841, and was buried at St. Peters, Philadelphia. She was a strikingly handsome woman, tall, slender and dignified, and of a very kindly and benevolent disposition. During the yellow fever scourge of 1798, when nearly all those who could afford a refuge elsewhere fled in terror from the city, she remained to care for the deserted sick, and many a fever-stricken victim had reason to bless as an angel of mercy the stately lady in her spotless white cap and lace neckerchief, who brought hope and cheer to their deserted bedsides.

Issue of Benjamin and Rebecca (Plumstead) Hutton:

- Mary Hutton, b. Aug. 9, 1781, d. Nov. 21, 1870, m. at the country seat of her uncle, Nathaniel Hutton, near the Lazaretto, Sept. 22, 1799, John Devereux, b. at Dumbrody, Wexford, Ireland, June 6, 1773, and settled in Phila. in 1793;
 Sarah Hutton, b. Sept. 15, 1783, d. Aug. 30, 1786;
 Thomas Hutton, b. April 11, 1786, d. April 27, 1803;
 Benjamin Hutton, b. Aug. 5, 1778, d. Sept. 10, 1789;
 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 31, 1791, d. Aug. 20, 1792;
 ELIZA ELIOT HUTTON, b. Sept. 21, 1794, m. Robert Burton; of whom presently;
 Anne Hutton, b. Nov. 18, 1795, d. Feb. 28, 1870, unm.;
 Eleanor Hutton, b. April 24, 1799, d. April 27, 1803;
 Clement Hutton, b. Jan. 20, 1801, d. May 10, 1803;
 Ellen Hutton, b. July 19, 1804, d. Jan. 7, 1873, unm.;

ELIZA ELIOT HUTTON, born September 21, 1794, married Robert Burton, a merchant of Philadelphia, son of John and Rachel Burton, born in Delaware, November 1, 1784, died in Philadelphia, December 29, 1854. Mrs. Burton died April 24, 1870, and both are buried at St. Peters.

Issue of Robert and Eliza Eliot (Hutton) Burton:

- Mary Anne Burton;
 Anna Maria Burton, m. John Rowan Penrose, of Phila.;
 John Burton, a merchant of Phila., d. unm.;
 Caroline Burton, d. y.;
 Rebecca Burton;
 Caroline Burton, m. (first) John G. Reading, (second) John C. Rockhill;
 George Washington Burton, Capt., Commissary of Subsistence, Penna. Vols., July 17, 1862; Major and Asst. Adj. Gen. April 21, 1864; resigned March 7, 1865; m. Josephine Clement;
 Henry Clay Burton, of New Castle, Del., m. Julia M., dau. of Chief Justice Booth, of Del.;
 Robert Burton, d. s. p.;
 EMILY ADELAIDE BURTON, b. July 9, 1836, m. Robert Neilson (son of Robert Neilson, for some time Governor of Trinidad), b. in Trinidad, Feb. 8, 1834, d. May 4, 1901; he was Captain of a Phila. company during the Civil War, and after nine months service discharged by reason of a severe wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; the issue by his marriage was:
 Emily Burton, b. Dec. 14, 1857, m. Daniel T. Worden, of New York City, where they now reside; one child, Florence, b. Oct. 29, 1892, d. Dec. 13, 1898;
 Robert William, b. Aug. 13, 1859, m. Margaret Keith, of Warrenton, Va.; their children are: Robert Keith, b. July 6, 1885; Edward Steptoe, b. July 11, 1903;
 Florence, b. March 23, 1862, unm.
 Edward Burton, of Phila., dec.

GILPIN FAMILY.

Few American families possess a pedigree of such length and so fully and well authenticated as the Gilpin family. This is largely due to the interest and care taken by the early as well as the later members of the family to preserve its records. In the latter part of the sixteenth century George Gilpin, of Kentmere Hall, the ancient seat of one branch of the family, compiled a pedigree, a copy of which he sent to his uncle, George Gilpin, then Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague. About the middle of the seventeenth century this pedigree was the subject of careful research by Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal Hall, noted for his genealogical researches in Westmoreland. His Gilpin manuscripts are still in possession of the Fleming family at Rydal Hall, and a copy is in the Bodleim Library at Oxford. In 1713 William Gilpin (1657-1724), of Scaleby Castle, Recorder of Carlisle, with the aid of his kinsman, Alan Chambre, of Hall Head, Recorder of Kendal, made a pedigree of the family. His grandson, Rev. William Gilpin (1724-1804), of Boldre, wrote a "Life of Bernard Gilpin" in 1753, and was interested in the family genealogy.

Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1729-78), grandson of Joseph Gilpin, the American emigrant (1663-1739), made a trip to England in 1753, visiting his Gilpin relatives and noting genealogical memoranda in his diary. His son, Joshua Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1765-1841), visited Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, 1796, and made copies of the early Gilpin records. He and his brother, Thomas Gilpin, of Philadelphia (1776-1853), prepared the work "Memoirs of the Gilpin Family of Philadelphia." Their large collection of family manuscripts, including those of Henry D. Gilpin, son of Joshua, are preserved in the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Several charts and sketches of various American branches of the family have appeared in recent years. Probably the best account of the early English Gilpins is embodied in the elaborate pedigree made by the learned antiquary, the late Wilhelm Jackson, F. S. A., of Whitehaven, England, and inserted in his volume, "Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, in Cumberland," published in 1879, by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. He made use of Sir Daniel Fleming's manuscripts; those of Mrs. Fawcett, of Scaleby Castle, a descendant of the Gilpins; and of manuscripts and records from various other sources. From these various sources have been gathered the data contained in these pages.

The name and family of Gilpin is doubtless of Norman origin, as the name, traced from authentic English records, for eight generations, was spelled "de Gylpyn."

The earliest ancestor of the Pennsylvania Quaker family of Gilpin, of which any record is known, was,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, to whom the Baron of Kendal granted the estate of Kentmere, county of Westmoreland, in or about 1206, in the reign of King John. This grant is said to have been made as a recompense for the slaying, by de Gylpyn, of a fierce wild boar, which had done great damage in the valleys of Westmoreland and



GILPIN ARMS.

Cumberland. From the same feat originated the arms ever since borne by his descendants, viz., "Or. a boar statant, sable, langued and tusked gules," with a Crest, A dexter arm embowed, in armour proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert, with the Motto, *Dictis factisque simplex*.

Kentmere Hall, still standing at the foot of the fantastic rocky heights of Rangemoor, and the estate surrounding it in the rich valley of Kent, was held by the elder male branch of the family until the time of Cromwell, when George Gilpin, who then held it, became a Captain in the army of Charles I, and, on the Parliamentary forces gaining the ascendancy, made a deed to his brother-in-law, Sir Christopher Philipson, of the Parliamentary party, to save the estate from sequestration, which his heirs failed to have set aside at the Restoration, and Kentmere was lost to the family.

A Pennsylvania descendant of the family recently visited Kentmere Hall and found the ancient structure, dating back probably to the fourteenth century, occupied by a farmer. It is surmounted at the west end by a peel tower, and the "mere" from which it took its name had been drained something over a century ago.

—— GYLPYN, son of Richard de Gylpyn, to whom Kentmere passed at the death of his father, whose name has not been preserved, had a son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who flourished in the reign of Henry III., 1216 to 1272. To him Peter de Bruys, who had married the daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, the last Baron of Kendal, granted the Manor and lands of Ulwithwaite. The original deed of grant, in Latin, dated 1268, A. D., neatly engrossed in characters of that time, with seals in perfect condition, is still in possession of the descendants of Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington, a lineal descendant of the grantee.

—— DE GYLPYN (first name unknown), who succeeded his father, had,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who possessed the estates of Kentmere and Ulwithwaite; witnessing a deed executed in the year 1333, A. D., had a son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who possessed both estates, and was succeeded by,

WILLIAM DE GYLPYN, his son, who married a daughter of Thomas Airey, Bailiff of Kentmere, and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, who married a daughter of Fleming of Coniston Hall, Westmoreland, and had five children. The Fleming family derived its descent from Sir Michael le Fleming, who accompanied his kinsman, Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and brother-in-law, William of Normandy, to assist in the conquest of England in 1066 A. D. Sir Michael le Fleming's second son, Sir Richard le Fleming, was the grandfather of Richard le Fleming, who by marriage with Elizabeth Urswick, became possessed of Coniston Hall, and was the ancestor of Sir Daniel Fleming, of Coniston Hall and Rydal, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century made a pedigree of the Gilpin family, before referred to, the manuscript of which yet remains among the collections of S. H. Fleming, Esq., at Rydal Hall, in the English Lake District.

WILLIAM GILPIN, one of the five children of the last named Richard de Gylpyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lancaster, of Sockbridge Hall, a descendant of Roger de Lancaster, of the Lancasters who were Barons of Kendal, Westmoreland, by his wife Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Bolbec, of Northumberland. This William Gilpin, "was an eminent man and of great dealings in the Barony of

Kendal." He lived, as Sir Daniel Fleming's ms. has it, in the time of Edward IV., about 1472, and had seven children. His son,

RICHARD GILPIN, of the tenth generation from Richard de Gylpyn, the grantee of Kentmere, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Rowland Thornborough, of Hamsfel, in the reign of Richard II., and had eleven children, of whom William, the eldest son and heir, a captain in the King's Army, was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, leaving no issue; and the estates and title descended to the second son,

EDWIN GILPIN, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Layton, of Dalemain, county Cumberland, descended from Sir William de Laton, of the Latons of county Durham. Margaret Layton's brothers, Sir William, Sir Brian, Sir Cuthbert, Sir Richard, Anthony and Thomas Layton, were "All famous men of great renown, some for their learning, and others in war, of which three were Knights of the Rhodes. Her sisters married Redman of Harwood; P. Redman of Ireby; Carleton; Clybburn; and Vaux, all worshipful Families." Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Tunstall, Lord of Thurland Castle and Tunstall, Lancashire; a grandson of Sir Richard, and a great-grandson of Sir Thomas Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, Man-at-arms at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. Her mother's brother, Sir Brian Tunstall, Lord of Thurland Castle, was killed at Flodden Field, 1513, A. D., and another brother, Cuthbert Tunstall (1474-1559), was Bishop of Durham.

George Gilpin, son of Edwin and Margaret (Layton) Gilpin, was a distinguished man of letters and became Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague.

"Bernard Gilpin," another son of Edwin, writes his biographer in 1628, "was Born at Kentmere in the County of Westmoreland, in the Year of Our Lord, 1517, of an Ancient and Honorable Family, Being the Son of Edwin Gilpin, the elder Brother of which Edwin was Slain in the Battle of Bosworth, being Heir in the fifth Descent to Richard Gilpin, who in the Reign of King John was enfeofed in the Lordship of Kentmere Hall, by the Baron of Kendal, for his singular Deserts, both in Peace and War. This was that Richard Gilpin, who Slew the Wild Boar, that raging in the Mountains adjoining had much indamaged the Country People; whence it is, that the Gilpins in their Coat of Arms give the Boar. The mother of Bernard Gilpin, was Margaret, the daughter of William Laton, of Dolemaine in Cumberland, a man of an Ancient House, and a Family Famous in that Warlike Age, as from whence had Sprung many Right Valiant Gentlemen."

This Bernard Gilpin was educated at Queen's College Oxford, and was made a Fellow of the College. On taking orders as a Priest, he was made one of the head masters by Cardinal Wolsey. In the divisions arising at the University at this time, on the doctrines of the Reformation, he at first took sides against them, but after diligent study of the Scriptures, took ground in favor of the Reformation. In 1552 he became Vicar of Norton, Diocese of Durham, of which his mother's uncle, Cuthbert Tunstall, was Bishop, and after preaching a sermon before Edward VI., was licensed as a general preacher of the Gospel throughout the Kingdom.

Troubled with doubts, however, he resigned his vicarage and went to London, Paris and Antwerp to pursue his theological studies. Returning to England, towards the close of Queen Mary's reign, he was invested by his great-uncle, Bishop of Durham, with the Archdeaconry of Durham and became Rector of

Essington. He attacked the vices and ignorance of the clergy with such vigor that he incurred the enmity of the priests and was brought before the Bishop for heresy. The Bishop not only discharged him but conferred upon him the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring, Diocese of Durham, he having resigned the Archdeaconry. His enemies, however, carried his case before the Bishop of London, Dr. Bonner, and Gilpin, hearing that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, started to London, prepared to suffer martyrdom. But breaking his leg on the journey, "Bloody Mary" had died before he recovered sufficiently to resume his journey and Catholic supremacy being at an end with the accession of "Good Queen Bess" to the throne, he returned to Durham and resumed his charge of Houghton-le-Spring. He was offered the Bishopric of Carlisle, when the Roman Catholic Bishop was deposed, but declined it, preferring to retain the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring, where he continued to preach until his death, March 4, 1583.

His parish, including fourteen villages, was then, as now, one of the richest benefices of the North and yielded an ample income, the whole of which he spent in charity and beneficence. His rectory was always open to travellers and strangers, and he kept a table for his parishioners every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter, and every fortnight provided forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox, with which to feed the poor of his parish. He founded a grammar school at Houghton-le-Spring, and assisted many of the more promising youths there, educated to enter universities to prepare themselves for the Church; always maintaining at least six at the different universities, and after their graduation, charging himself with their settlement. George Carleton, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, who wrote a life of Bernard Gilpin, was one of his beneficiaries. (Bishop Carleton in his "Vita B. Gilpini," was printed by William James, "dwelling in Red-Crosse Street," London, 1628, and an English translation of the Latin was published in 1629).

Disgusted with the ignorance and inefficiency of the clergy, Bernard Gilpin, every year, visited the neglected parts of Northumberland and other northern shires, particularly the lawless region of Redesdale and Tynedale, holding forth the commands and sanctions of Christianity, and did much to change the character of the denizens of that lawless region, where he became known as the "Apostle of the North," as he was known in his own parish as the "Father of the Poor." He was never married.

In the ancient church of Houghton-le-Spring, where he so long ministered, is the tomb of Bernard Gilpin. It is a massive table or altar monument of free-stone, at the upper end of the south transept. At the west end of the monument, cut in raised characters, divided by an escutcheon on which is relieved a boar resting against a tree, with a crescent cut in the side of the boar, is the following inscription:

"BERNERDS GILPIN
Rector
H V I V S
ECCLAE"

"OBIIT IVA
RTS DIEM
ARTII AN
DOM 1583."

In Durham Cathedral, on the left-hand as you enter the nave by the north door, is a window, erected in modern times to Bernard Gilpin. It contains three pictures arranged above each other representing, first, Gilpin giving away his horse; second,

quelling the feud in Rothbury Church; third, founding Houghton Grammar School. In 1884 there was at Wallington Hall, Northumberland, the seat of Sir G. Trevelyan, Baronet, a painting by William Bell, Esq., representing Gilpin in Rothbury Church. A portrait of him is in collection of Gilpin portraits and family papers at Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. Among the books bequeathed by him to his alma mater, Queen's College, is a folio, "*Opera A Politani*," edited by Aldo Pio Manzio, Venice, 1498, containing the autographs of him and his uncle, William Laton, and inscribed, "*Erat hic Willus Layton de Dalemene in Comtatu Cumbriae ad Emontis fluentia, unde et Bernardus Gilpin (qui librum hunc bibliothecae 'd) genus maternum duxit.*"

WILLIAM GILPIN, eldest brother of Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Washington, of Hall Head, Westmoreland, great-grandson of Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne, Westmoreland, ancestor of President George Washington. William and Elizabeth (Washington) Gilpin had twelve children. He was buried, according to the Kendal parish records, January 23, 1577.

The Kentmere estate descended to the eldest son, George Gilpin, who collected a pedigree of the family to his own time and sent a copy to his uncle, George Gilpin, before referred to as Queen Elizabeth's Minister at The Hague. George Gilpin was succeeded in the tenure of Kentmere by his son, William Gilpin, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Sanford, of Howgill, and was succeeded by his son, George Gilpin, who married Catharine, daughter of Robert Philipson, of Holling Hall, Westmoreland. This latter George Gilpin lost the estate of Kentmere to the Gilpin name in the time of the Civil War. He was a Captain in the army of Charles I., and made a conveyance in trust to one Philipson, and afterwards to Capt. Nicolson, of Hawkeshead, of the Parliamentarians, to save the estate from sequestration. Upon prosecution by the Parliamentarians, Capt. Gilpin fled beyond the sea and died abroad without issue. Capt. Nicolson held the estate until the Restoration, when he was ousted in a suit-at-law under the first conveyance by Sir Christopher Philipson.

MARTIN GILPIN, a younger son of William, was an Attorney-at-law of Leathes House, Cumberland, and of Kendal, Westmoreland. He married, 1580 A. D., Catharine Newby (died 1634), and died at Kendal, December 18, 1629, leaving eight children.

His son, Isaac Gilpin, of Gilthron, Westmoreland, was the father of Richard Gilpin, D. D., born October 5, 1625, at Kendal, who was eminent for his piety and learning. Dr. Richard Gilpin studied medicine and later divinity, and became rector of Greystock, in Cumberland, developing into a staunch Presbyterian divine. He was called by the dissenters to Newcastle-on-Tyne, but returning to Cumberland, purchased Scaleby Castle, a fortress of consequence erected on the confines of England to repel the inroads of the Scots. There he died in 1699.

He was succeeded by his son, William Gilpin (1657-1724), in the ownership of Scaleby Castle. This William Gilpin, a Barrister-at-law, Deputy Vice-Admiral of Cumberland, and Recorder of Carlisle, in 1713, compiled a pedigree of the Gilpin family. His son, Capt. John Bernard Gilpin (1701-1801), was the father of William Gilpin (1724-1804), rector of Boldre, Hampshire, before referred to as holding the old deed of Ulwithwaite. He was a prolific writer on Scottish and English

scenery and country life and published in 1753 a life of Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North."

Sawry Gilpin, R. A. (1733-1807), a brother of Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, was a celebrated painter of animals. John Bernard Gilpin (1754-1851), son of Rev. William Gilpin, of Boldre, came to Philadelphia in 1783, and was British Consul to the Eastern States in 1803, dying at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, aged ninety-seven years.

BERNARD GILPIN, eldest son and heir of Martin Gilpin, married Dorothy Ayrey and had eleven children. He died April 21, 1636. His sons of whom we have record were: William, Martin, Samuel, Arthur, Ranulph, Alan and Thomas.

THOMAS GILPIN, one of the younger sons of Bernard Gilpin, resided at Mill Hill, parish of Caton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire. He had five sons and five daughters of whom we have the name of but one, Thomas, the youngest son. "They were People of Good Repute in the Country, and were Religious, being called Puritans, who Educated their Children very Strictly." After their father's death the mother removed with her children to Kendal, five of her children being dead.

THOMAS GILPIN, Quaker minister, of Warborough, Oxfordshire, youngest son of Thomas of Mill Hill, was born in 1622, died 12mo. 3, 1702. According to a sketch of his life published in 1706, in "Piety Promoted," part iii., from which the above reference to his parents is quoted, Thomas Gilpin went as a young man from Kendal to London as an "Apprentice to a Tallow Chandler, and after went into the Wars." In the "Memoirs of the Gilpin Family of Philadelphia," it is stated that he was an officer and fought at the battle of Worcester, 1651, but the statement is based entirely on tradition and lacks proof.

On leaving the "Wars" Thomas Gilpin settled in Oxfordshire and was married prior to 1651 to Joan, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew *alias* Martin, husbandman, of Shillingsford, a small village in the parish of Warborough, on river Thames, midway between Oxford and Reading. Joan Bartholomew was baptized in the church at Warborough, August 28, 1625, died March 21, 1700-1. Thomas Gilpin, her husband, lived a short time with his father-in-law at Shillingford and then took a house for his little family in the nearby village of Warborough, where he lived the remainder of his life. About 1654, while on a trip to London, he became a convert to the new doctrines and faith of the Society of Friends, and on his return established a meeting at his house in Warborough, which was held there for many years. About 1662 he entered the Ministry of the Society, and made frequent visits to the neighboring counties, to London and to Wales. At times he was severely persecuted for his Quaker testimonies, being twice a prisoner in Oxford Castle, and once in Newgate, London. In May, 1670, he was fined £20 for having a meeting in his house, and a month later, says a quaint old chronicle, "Was another Meeting att the said Thomas Gilpin's," when the officers of the law, "broke open his Door, and took away his Household Goods, leaving him not a Bed to lie on, nor a Pot to boil his Food in. He had a Family of five small Children which suffered much through this Seizure. Some Time after, as soon as he had got his Corn in, being about three Acres, the Officers came and took that alsoe, with two Pigs, in all the value of £11."

Issue of Thomas and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin:

Mary, b. 7mo. 10, 1651;

Thomas, b. 9mo. 13, 1653;

Isaac, b. 1mo. 9, 1656;

Sarah, b. 2mo. 8, 1658;

RACHEL, b. 2mo. 14, 1660, m. Thomas West, at Friends' Meeting in county Bucks, England, 1682; of them presently;

JOSEPH, b. 4mo. 8, 1663, m. Hannah Glover, and came to Pa.; of whom presently;

Richard, b. 1mo. 2, 1666.

RACHEL GILPIN, fifth child of Thomas and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin, born at Warborough, Oxfordshire, 2mo. (April) 14, 1660, was brought up as a Friend and married in Friends' Meeting in county Bucks, 1682, Thomas West, husbandman and grazier, of Long Crandon, Bucks, son of William West, of Long Crandon, yeoman, by his wife, Elizabeth (died 8mo. 6, 1684).

Issue of Thomas and Rachel (Gilpin) West:

William West, b. 5mo. 19, 1686, settled in Chester, now Delaware co., Pa., locating first in Concord, but moving about 1709 to Springfield township, where he m. Deborah, dau. of Bartholomew Coppock; he died in 1720, without issue;

Joseph West, b. 3mo. 7, 1688, no further record;

Thomas West, a cooper, settled in Concord twp., now Delaware co., Pa., as early as 1712; wife Mary; children, Thomas, Rachel, William, Ellen, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph;

John West, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 28, 1690, at Long Crandon, county Bucks, England, did not affiliate with Friends; m. in England and had one child, Thomas, a watchmaker at Reading, Berkshire; about 1714 joined his brothers, William and Thomas, in Pa.; his wife, unable to make the voyage at the time, died soon after, and he m. (second) in Pa., Sarah (b. 2mo. 8, 1697, d. 1756), dau. of Thomas and Margery (Smith) Pearson, of Marple twp., now Delaware co., emigrants from Pownall Fee, Cheshire; from 1721 to 1732, John West was a resident of Upper Providence, now Delaware co., where he owned 21 acres of land on Ridley creek; in 1733 he was an innkeeper in Chester; by 1737 he was in Springfield twp., where he also kept a tavern; in 1744 he took charge of the inn at Newtown Square; he was restored to membership with Friends at Newtown Meeting in 1759; in 1764 he returned to England and died at the house of his sister, in Marlborough, Oxfordshire, Oct. 5, 1776; his portrait appears in his son's painting, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," and also in the "West Family."

His son, Benjamin West, artist, President of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, was the youngest son, and was b. in Springfield twp., now Delaware co., Pa., 1738, d. in London, March 11, 1820, and was buried in the painter's corner in the crypt of St. Paul's; though sometimes referred to as "the Quaker artist" he was not a member of the Society, his parents not being members at the time of his birth, and he never united with the Society.

JOSEPH GILPIN, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin, born in Warborough, Oxfordshire, England, 4mo. (June) 8, 1663, was reared in the Society of Friends, of which his father was a minister, and held to that faith throughout his life. At the time of his marriage he was a weaver by trade, living in Dorchester, Oxfordshire, an ancient town on the river Thames about two miles from his native town of Warborough. He married, 12mo. 23, 1691, in a Quaker Meeting at Baghurst, Hampshire, Hannah Glover, of Ichingswell, Parish of Kingsclerc, Hampshire, daughter of George Glover, deceased, by his wife, Alice Lamboll, later of Dorchester. The marriage certificate is entered on the records of Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Alice (Lamboll) Glover and her brother, William Lamboll, were probably children of George Lamboll (1634-1720), of Reading, a Quaker, in whose orchard

George Fox held a great meeting in 1655. William Lamboll was a "mealman," of Reading, Berkshire. Hannah (Glover) Gilpin's sister Alice married (first) John Brunsden, of Bucklebury, Berkshire, yeoman, at a Quaker Meeting at Brumpton, Berkshire, 10mo. 19, 1680, coming with him to Pennsylvania; after his death, which occurred prior to 1692, married (second) William Vestal. She had by Brunsden three children, John, Alice, Hannah, who married John Buckingham, and by Vestal had, William, George and Mary.

By deeds dated June 29 and 30, 1683, William Penn conveyed to William Lamboll, above mentioned, 625 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. Lamboll by deed dated August 2, 1684, conveyed 100 acres of this purchase to John Brunsden, husband of his niece. Brunsden came to Pennsylvania about that time and by warrant dated November 11, 1684, had the whole 625 acres located and surveyed on the eastern hills of Brandywine creek in what became Birmingham township, Chester, now Delaware county, apparently making a settlement on his own 100 acres. The tract joined the present Chester county line about one mile south of Dilworthtown, and less than two miles northeast of Chadd's Ford. Nearby is Birmingham Meeting House and the battlefield of Brandywine in the Revolution.

On October 11 and 12, 1694, William Lamboll conveyed 200 acres of the same tract to his sister, Alice Glover, of Dorchester, widow, for her use for life, then to vest in her daughter Hannah, wife of Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester. The consideration mentioned is ten shillings and "the natural love and affection he hath and beareth to his sister Alice Glover and to his niece, Hannah, as also for the making some provision for their future maintenance and Support, and for the settling of said Lands." Additional grants of land by the uncle, William Lamboll, of seventy-five acres, December 8 and 9, 1704, and 250 acres on May 17 and 18, 1713, increased the Gilpin plantation to 425 acres; the remaining 100 acres of the purchase of Lamboll being granted to Jonathan Thatcher.

In 1695 Joseph Gilpin with his wife and two children crossed the sea to join their relatives and to take possession of the land given to them by Hannah's uncle, Mr. Lamboll. Their certificate of removal, certifying to their membership with Friends in England, was presented to Concord Meeting, 12mo. 10, 1695. They landed at New Castle, according to the written account of Isaac Glover Gilpin, grandson, and set out on foot through the wilderness for their Birmingham plantation, eighteen miles to the northward on the frontier of settlement. At about ten or twelve miles distant from New Castle night overtook them. In this situation they applied at the habitation of an earlier settler for shelter, which was refused them * * * fortunately some of the natives lived near, into whose wigwams they were received, and treated kindly; and they lodged there for the first night on shore, in America. * * * Next morning being refreshed they went on and arrived in Birmingham township, Chester county, where Joseph Gilpin had previously a large tract of land to the west of Brunsden's land.

They had at first to dig a cave in the earth and went into it, in which they lived four or five years and where two children were born. * * * After Joseph Gilpin had resided in the cave for four or five years, he built a frame house and barn near the Cave, but this was burnt, and then he built a frame house a few hundred yards to the westward (about 1720), sixteen feet by eighteen feet, two stories high, where he resided the remainder of his life. It is now in good preservation and comfortable, and forms part of the present house. A brick addition, made

in 1754, was occupied by Gen. Howe as his headquarters after the battle of Brandywine in 1777. A large barn was also built and covered with weatherboards. This building is still standing in 1909.

Joseph Gilpin became popular among the emigrants, who were frequently Friends, and he was so well known there that great numbers of families on coming over came to his house, where they were kindly received and entertained. Hannah Gilpin was the best of housewives, superior to most in intellect and friendly conduct.

In 1740 Thomas Chalkley (1675-1741), eminent travelling Quaker Preacher, notes the following in his Journal, while on a visit to Concord: "The night before this meeting I lodged at the widow Gilpin's, whose husband, Joseph Gilpin, was lately deceased; there was true Christian love and friendship between us for above fifty years. When first I saw Joseph in Pennsylvania, he lived in a cave in the earth, where we enjoyed each other's company in the love and fear of God. This Friend had fifteen children, whom he lived to see brought up to the states of men and women, all but two married well, and to his mind." (Moses and Esther, two of the younger children, were married after the date of the entry in the Journal).

But one of the fifteen children of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin died under the age of sixty years, and at his death, November 9, 1739, he had forty-five living grandchildren. At the death of Hannah, January 12, 1757, all fifteen of her children had married, twelve of them were living, and there were sixty-two grandchildren and nearly as many great-grandchildren, one hundred and thirty-three living descendants in all.

Issue of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin:

Hannah, b. in England, 12mo. (Feb.) 15, 1692, d. 7mo. 1746, m. 8mo. 31, 1718, William Seal, of Birmingham, and had six children, Rachel, Joseph, Hannah, William, Joshua and Caleb; the last named removed to Wilmington, Del., and his son William became a prominent citizen there;

SAMUEL, b. in England, 4mo. (June) 7, 1694, d. in Cecil co., Md., 12mo. 7, 1767, m. Jane Parker; of them presently;

Rachel, b. in the cave in Birmingham, 12mo. (Feb.) 12, 1695-6, d. May 20, 1776, m. 9mo. (Nov.) 15, 1722, Joshua Peirce (1684-1752), of Kennett, as his second wife; he was a son of George Peirce, member of Provincial Assembly, 1706, who emigrated from Winscom, Somerset, 1684, with wife, Ann Gainor, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

Joshua Peirce settled in East Marlborough, where he built a brick mansion in 1730, still standing, and in possession of the family until 1906; his children were: Joshua, Joseph, Caleb and Isaac. Caleb inherited the homestead, and his two sons, Samuel (1766-1838) and Joshua (1766-1851), established the beautiful botanical garden or arboretum, surrounding the house known as Peirce's Park. Another son, Jacob Peirce (1761-1801), made a settlement on another part of the original estate and kept an interesting diary of his busy life. He was succeeded by his daughter Hannah (1797-1876), who married John Cox (1786-1880), and both were leaders in the reform and anti-slavery movements that agitated southern Chester co., in ante-bellum days; Longwood Meeting, the rallying point of these forces, was established on their land, and Whittier, Garrison, Phillips, Lucretia Mott, and a host of other prominent reformers were frequently entertained in the hospitable home of the Peirces, which also became an important station of the "Underground Railroad," and hundreds of slaves were aided to escape by that route to the North.

Poems were addressed to John and Hannah Cox, by both Whittier and Bayard Taylor, on the occasion of their Golden Wedding at Longwood in 1873;

Ruth, b. 6mo. (Aug.) 28, 1697, m. 8mo. (Oct.) 30, 1718, Joseph Mendenhall, son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennel) Mendenhall, of a Wiltshire family, and settled in Kennett; they had children, Hannah, Isaac, Joseph, Benjamin, Ann, Stephen and Jesse; from the eldest son, Isaac, descend the Mendenhalls of Mendenhall, still seated on the original tract of 1000 acres, purchased by their emigrant ancestor;

Lydia, b. 7mo. (Sept.) 11, 1698-9, d. 10mo. (Dec.) 2, 1750, m. 9mo. (Nov.) 15, 1722, William Dean, from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and settled in Birmingham, but removed to Wilmington, Del., 1749; was a minister among Friends for twenty-two years; had children, Isaac, Caleb and Hannah;

Thomas, b. 5mo. (July) 23, 1700, d. 10mo. 25, 1766, m. 2mo. 12, 1728, Rebecca Mendenhall, who died prior to 1728, when he removed to Phila. and m. 7mo. 26, 1728, Hannah Knowles; he returned to Concord in 1730, again to Phila., 1740; back to Concord, 1743; to Wilmington, Del., 1746, where he m. (third) 5mo. 19, 1757, Ann, dau. of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell, of Chester co.;

Ann, b. 5mo. (July) 11, 1702, d. 9mo. 15, 1759; m. 10mo. (Dec.) 31, 1724, Joseph Miller, son of John and Ann Miller, Irish Quakers, and settled in New Garden, Chester co., Pa.; had children, Joseph and Isaac; m. (second) 3mo. (May) 10, 1739, Richard Hallett, of Newtown, L. I., a minister among Friends, and had by him, Thomas, Lydia and Israel;

JOSEPH, b. 8mo. (Oct.) 21, 1703, d. 12mo. 31, 1792, m. 10mo. (Dec.) 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. 4mo. (June) 2, 1706, d. 6mo. 7, 1783, in Warrington twp., York co., Pa., and is buried at the Friends' burying-ground there, m. 9mo. (Nov.) 28, 1730, at Concord Meeting, Peter Cook, of London Grove, son of Peter and Eleanor (Norman) Cook, Quaker emigrants from Northwich, Cheshire, 1713; Peter, Jr., born in Northwich, 10mo. (Dec.) 4, 1700, d. in Warrington, York co., Pa., 4mo. 28, 1779; they resided on a tract of land, purchased in 1720, on the north line of London Grove, Chester co., until 1745, and then removed to Warrington, and became members of the Warrington Meeting. They had seven children, Joseph, Hannah, Samuel, Ann, Jesse, Sarah and Peter. Of these Samuel Cook (1733-1800) was the ancestor of Lient. Allen Merri-man Cook, U. S. N., and of George D. Cook, of New York City; Jesse Cook (1744-1818) was the ancestor of the late William H. Cooke, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., and his sons, Robert Grier Cooke, of New York City, and Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of Germantown, Phila.

Henry Cook (1768-1835), son of Jesse, was the father of Jesse Cook (1801-1855), whose daughter, Sarah A. Cook, married John T. Myers, of "Kentmere Lodge," Moylan, Delaware co., Pa., and had four children, the eldest of whom is Albert Cook Myers, author of "The Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania," editor of "Hannah Logan's Courtship," and "Sally Wister's Journal;"

George, b. 2mo. 16, 1708, d. 10mo. 15, 1773, m. 2mo. 7, 1737, Ruth, dau. of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell, (second) 4mo. 9, 1760, Sarah Woodward, widow of Edward Woodward, and daughter of James Sharpless; by the first marriage he had three children, Dr. George Gilpin; Betty, married John Dickinson, and Isaac Glover Gilpin, who wrote the historical narrative of the family previously quoted, and who inherited the homestead, and spent his whole life there. He married Hannah Darlington in 1794 and had five children, George Fox, Thomas C., Ruth C., Hannah Glover and John Dickinson Gilpin. The last named succeeded to the homestead and it passed to his son, Gideon Gilpin, who sold it about 1868, after it had been in a continuous occupancy by the family one hundred and seventy-three years. Gideon Gilpin now resides in St. Joseph, Mo. Sarah, dau. of John Dickinson Gilpin, before mentioned, m. John B. Heyburn, and had among other children a son, Weldon Brinton Heyburn, now U. S. Senator from Idaho, and a daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Marshall, of Duluth, Minn., who has in her possession an interesting collection of Gilpin heirlooms, including an iron spiral candle-holder set in an oaken stand, inscribed with the date "1686," which was brought to America by Joseph Gilpin the immigrant;

Isaac, b. 1mo. (March) 23, 1709-10, d. 1745, m. 8mo. (Oct.) 21, 1736, Mary Painter, who after his death m. (second) Benjamin Way; her daughter Hannah, by Isaac Gilpin, m. James Bennett;

Moses, b. 1mo. (March) 8, 1711-12, m. 9mo. (Nov.) 10, 1742, Thomas Buffington, of East Caln, and in 1760 they removed from Birmingham to Sadsbury, Chester co.;

Alice, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 7, 1714, m. 2mo. (April) 11, 1739, Richard Eavenson, son of Richard and Jemima (Newlin) Eavenson, of Thornbury, Chester co., and settled in Goshen; their children were, Esther, Enoch, Hannah, Thomas and Isaac;

Mary, b. 1mo. (Jan.) 16, 1716-17, d. 4mo. 17, 1806, m. 8mo. (Oct.) 27, 1736, Philip Taylor, son of Philip and Ann (Conway) Taylor, of Thornbury, and had children, Philip, Stephen, Hannah, John, Ann, Phebe, Lydia, Mary, Ruth and Rachel; she m. (second) about 1768, George Strobe, of East Bradford;

Esther, b. 1mo. (March) 9, 1718-19, d. 1mo. 10, 1795, m. 6mo. 5, 1741, Samuel Painter, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Buxcey) Painter, of Birmingham, and had seven children, James, George, Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Hannah and Lydia; from James descended Minshall and Jacob Painter, of near Lima, Delaware co., who devoted themselves to researches in local and family history and botany; they planted on their estate in the middle of that last century, the celebrated arboretum, which contains one of the largest collections of plants of botanical interest to be found in the country.

SAMUEL GILPIN, eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, born at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, June 7, 1694, came with his parents to the banks of the Brandywine, in Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, when a little more than a year old, and was reared in the cave and primitive house of his parents there. On January 25, 1722-3, he married Jane, daughter of John and Mary (Doe) Parker, of Philadelphia, and they settled on a farm in Concord township, Chester county, where they lived for ten years, and then removed to Cecil county, Province of Maryland, where he resided until his death, December 6, 1767. His wife Jane survived him until August 9, 1775. She was born March 24, 1701-2. Both are buried in a private burying-ground in what was the farm of their son Joseph Gilpin, near the head of Elk river.

Issue of Samuel and Jane (Parker) Gilpin:

Mary, of whom we have no further record;

Joseph, resided near the "Head of the Elk" in Cecil co., Md.; though a Quaker and not willing to accept military office, he was a strong supporter of the cause of independence and filled a number of civil offices, and was a prominent man in the community;

THOMAS, b. in Concord, Chester co., March 18, 1737-8, d. in exile in Va., March 2, 1778; m. Lydia Fisher, of Phila.; of whom later;

Samuel, Major in Maryland troops during Revolution;

Hannah;

Rachel;

George, removed to Fairfax co., Va., was a Colonel of Militia there during the Revolution; he was a close personal friend of George Washington, and was one of his pallbearers.

THOMAS GILPIN, second son of Samuel and Jane (Parker) Gilpin, born in Concord township, Chester county, March 18, 1727-8, removed with his parents to Cecil county, Maryland, when a child and was reared to agricultural pursuits, and on coming of age settled on a farm of eighty acres on the banks of the Susquehanna, but was soon after adopted by his uncle, Thomas Gilpin, and had charge of a valuable property belonging to his uncle on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, containing valuable mill sites and water power, which he later inherited. In 1752 he made a voyage to England with a view of obtaining information in regard to its trade relations with the Colonies that might be useful to him in entering into a commercial business which he had begun to contemplate in connection with the development of the property on the Brandywine. Landing at Dublin, he spent some time in Ireland, and then crossed over to Whitehaven and visited relatives in that and other parts of England. He visited and inspected coal and iron mines, potteries, and various kinds of manufacturing plants, and made a careful study of the state and mode of trade at the chief ports of export and import. After having visited all the localities connected with his ancestors he returned to America, reaching Chesapeake bay, October 3, 1753. Shortly after his return he established himself in business near the head of tide water on the Chester river, eastern shore of Maryland, where the present town of Millington was begun by him, and where he carried on a large and successful business as a wholesale factor and shipper.

In 1764 Thomas Gilpin married Lydia, born May 4, 1736, daughter of Joshua Fisher, then carrying on a large shipping business at Philadelphia, and transferring the active management of his Maryland establishment to his brother, and brother-in-law, Miers Fisher, settled permanently in Philadelphia, and became a member of the firm of Joshua Fisher & Sons Company, the leading member of which was his

wife's eldest brother, Thomas Fisher. Having prospered in his business undertakings, and being possessed of ample means through his own efforts and by a considerable inheritance from his uncle, he, soon after locating in Philadelphia, began to take an active interest in scientific pursuits and the development of the industrial interests of his native country. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and took an active interest in their proceedings. Long impressed with the utility of a canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, he devoted himself to the task of inducing the merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia to undertake its accomplishment. In 1768 he made thorough and careful surveys and levels of different routes, and prepared estimates of probable expense, and plans of construction, sufficient to show a general comparison of the advantages and expediency of each route, which he laid before the Philosophical Society in May, 1769, at the instance of a meeting of merchants and traders of Philadelphia, to which they had been first submitted. The Philosophical Society appointed a committee of eight of its members to verify his plans, estimates and suggestions, who made their report thereon February 16, 1770, the original of which is still in existence. This was the first real system of internal improvement to be originated and carried out for the purposes of trade by the resources of the Colonists themselves, and though Thomas Gilpin did not live to see it completed, the project originated by him was carried to a successful issue, largely through the instrumentality of his eldest son.

When the protest of the Colonies against the unjust measures of the mother country reached the point of armed resistance, Thomas Gilpin, with many other influential business men of Philadelphia, who were members of the Society of Friends, withdrew themselves entirely from the contest, refusing to take any part in the struggle. Their wealth and influence made them objects of suspicion to the more ardent Patriots, and under the sanction of Congress, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania had a number of them arrested when Philadelphia was threatened by the British forces in 1778, and transported to the neighborhood of Winchester, Virginia, where Thomas Gilpin died March 2, 1778, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Winchester. His wife, Lydia Fisher, survived him twenty-nine years, dying March 14, 1807.

Issue of Thomas and Lydia (Fisher) Gilpin:

JOSHUA, b. Nov. 8, 1765, d. Aug. 22, 1841, m. Mary Dilworth; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. 1767, d. 1796;

Thomas, b. 1769, d. 1774;

Samuel, b. 1772, d. 1774;

Thomas, b. Sept. 10, 1776, d. in Phila., March 3, 1853, educated at Friends' schools of Phila., and showed marked ability in mathematics, science, and penmanship; he was left in charge of the commercial establishment in Phila., and the Brandywine mills, at the age of nineteen years, while his elder brother was in Europe, and became his partner on his return; introduced improved process for making of paper at the Brandywine mills as well as cotton and wool manufacturing; devoted much time in later years to scientific research, and literary pursuits; collected papers and data in reference to the banishment of the Philadelphia Friends to Virginia, which was published in 1850; he was a member of a number of scientific institutions; d. unm. in his seventy-seventh year; author of "Genealogy of the Fisher Family" and the "Exiles in Virginia."

JOSHUA GILPIN, eldest son of Thomas and Lydia (Fisher) Gilpin, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1765, received the best education the city could afford. He

was particularly fond of Latin classics, and wrote a number of poems and essays before the age of eighteen years. The death of his father placed the care of his mother and infant brother, together with the administration of a large estate, upon his shoulders at an early age. From 1784 to 1795 he was busily engaged in the care of the commercial business establishment in Philadelphia by his father and the Brandywine mills, now a very valuable property. He associated his younger brother with him at a very early age, and leaving the large business interests in his charge in 1795, made an extended trip to Europe, travelling extensively in England, Scotland and Ireland, and spending one year upon the Continent. He examined into the manufacture, trade and industries of Europe, and collected a valuable cabinet of specimens of mineralogy. Much of his time was, however, spent in the society of his relatives, and friends of congenial tastes, Benjamin West, Rev. William Gilpin, Bishop Wilberforce, Lord Stanhope, and many others of high social and literary standing. He married, August 5, 1800, Mary, daughter of John Dilworth, a banker of Lancaster, England, and Sarah his wife, born in Lancashire, April 22, 1777, and with her returned to Philadelphia, early in 1801. He took an active part in all that pertained to the best interest of the city of his birth and was connected with all the more important scientific, literary and social institutions of Philadelphia. Almost immediately after his return from Europe, he took up the canal scheme originated by his father, for connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, but the commercial interests of Philadelphia being somewhat depressed for a number of years, its construction was delayed; renewing the agitation in 1817, after many delays, the canal was finally opened, mainly through his exertions and influence. Joshua Gilpin died August 22, 1841, in his seventy-fifth year, survived by his wife and seven children. His wife died April 21, 1864.

Issue of Joshua and Mary (Dilworth) Gilpin:

Henry Dilworth, b. April 14, 1801, graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1819; studied law and was admitted to the Phila. bar; was appointed U. S. Attorney for Pa., 1832; solicitor of U. S. Treasury, 1837; Attorney General of U. S., 1840-41; Government Director of U. S. Bank, 1833-4; President of Academy of Fine Arts; Vice-President of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; edited and wrote many papers for the "Atlantic Souvenir," 1826-32; the first literary annual published in America; author of many articles on politics, and general literature in "Democratic Review" and "North American Review," as well as of numerous biographies of prominent public men; delivered many addresses before scientific literary and æsthetic associations, collected a large and valuable library of books and manuscripts which he devised to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, known as the Gilpin Library; published in 1841 a volume of "Decisions of United States Court for Eastern Pennsylvania," and two volumes octavo of "Opinions of the Attorney General of the United States;" he d. Jan. 29, 1860.

Hon. Henry Dilworth Gilpin m. Eliza Johnston, widow of Judge Josiah S. Johnston, of La., and dau. of the eminent surgeon, Dr. John Sibley, also of La. After his marriage he and his wife travelled extensively in foreign parts and were the recipients of hospitality from crowned heads and princes. During President Van Buren's administration, Mrs. Gilpin was a great favorite in Washington society; they left no issue:

Sarah Lydia, b. Aug. 21, 1802;

Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1804, d. Jan. 13, 1892, m. June 7, 1841, Mathew Maury, son of James Maury, first Consul of the United States, at Liverpool;

Jane, b. Jan. 2, 1806, d. Feb. 18, 1806;

Thomas William, b. Dec. 30, 1806, d. Feb. 18, 1848, unm.; was many years United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland;

Mary Sophia, b. Aug. 23, 1810, d. May 20, 1889, unm.;

Richard Arthington, b. Nov. 21, 1812, d. May 15, 1887, m. Aug. 5, 1854, Mary C. Watmough, of Chester, co., Pa., and their daughter, Brinka, m. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pa.;

William, b. Oct. 4, 1814, d. Jan., 1893, in Col.; Cadet U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1834; Second Lieutenant U. S. Dragoons, June 8, 1836; First Lieutenant, Oct. 19,

1836; served in Florida and Mexican Wars; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Col. by Lincoln, and was largely instrumental in keeping that territory loyal to the Union; m. 1876, Mrs. Julia (Oratt) Dickerson, a widow, dau. of Gen. Bernard Pratt, of St. Louis, Mo., and had children, Marie, William and Louis Vidal Gilpin.

JOSEPH GILPIN, eighth child of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, born in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1703-4, married, December 17, 1729, Mary, daughter of Vincent and Betty (Peirce) Caldwell, and settled on a farm in Birmingham township. There they resided until 1761, when they removed to Christiana Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he died December 31, 1792, and was buried at Wilmington. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends; his wife, Mary, being appointed an elder of Concord Meeting, 8mo. 2, 1756, Vincent Caldwell, father of Mrs. Gilpin, came from Derbyshire and settled in East Marlborough township, Chester county. His wife, Betty Peirce, was a daughter of George and Ann (Gainer) Peirce, who came from Winston, Somersetshire, 1684, and settled at Thornbury, Chester county. George Peirce, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Gilpin, was a member of Colonial Assembly in 1706.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin:

Ruth, b. Dec. 23, 1730, m. March 20, 1751, Daniel Stubbs, and had twelve children:

VINCENT, b. Dec. 8, 1732, d. Aug. 5, 1810, m. Abigail Woodward; of whom presently;

Orpha, b. Sept. 15, 1734, m. Oct. 23, 1754, Joseph Shallcross and settled in Wilmington, Del.; had ten children;

Nun, b. Nov. 10, 1736, d. childhood;

Gideon, b. Dec. 4, 1738, d. Aug. 20, 1825, m. Dec. 1, 1762, Sarah Gregg, (second) Nov. 11, 1810, Mrs. Susanna Hoopes; was an innkeeper in Birmingham, Chester co., near Chadds Ford, his house being headquarters of Lafayette, just before the battle of Brandywine; the Marquis, when visiting the scene in 1825, found Gideon on his death bed and greeted him affectionately; Gideon and Sarah (Gregg) Gilpin had children, Bernard, Samuel, Alban, Hannah, Lydia, Joseph and Ann;

Israel, b. Oct. 1, 1740, d. July 4, 1834, m. Jan. 12, 1765, ————; lived at the old homestead in Birmingham until after the Revolution, and then removed to Boone co., Ky.; had two children;

Betty, b. Oct. 3, 1742, m. Oct. 25, 1764, at Swedes' Church, Wilmington, William Cleaney; had ten children;

William, b. Nov. 1, 1744;

Hannah, b. April 14, 1746, d. Dec. 4, 1823, m. Nov. 23, 1769, at Centre Meeting, New Castle co., John Grubb; had seven children;

Joseph, b. March 23, 1748, d. 1826; m. a widow, dau. of Capt. Giles, and removed to Boone co., Ky.;

Thomas, b. March 11, 1749-50, d. 1802, m. (first) at Swedes' Church, Sept. 12, 1772, Lydia Rice, (second) Aug. 29, 1777, Sarah Gray, (third) 1802, Sarah Council; had thirteen children;

Mary, b. April 12, 1752, d. Dec. 2, 1821, m. Dec. 19, 1774, at Centre Meeting, Adam Williamson, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle co., Del., and had eight children.

VINCENT GILPIN, eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, born in East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1732, married, December 6, 1758, Abigail, born August 20, 1738, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Sharpless) Woodward, of Middletown, Chester county, and settled soon after on the Brandywine, above Wilmington, Delaware, on land now a part of the Dupont estate, where he built a large flour mill, and operated it for many years, shipping large quantities of flour to the West Indies. He was at different times part owner of several vessels plying between the Delaware ports and the West Indies, one of them the brig "Nancy," named for his daughter Ann, is said to have been the first vessel to hoist the American flag in the West Indies. She

was eventually chased ashore by British cruisers and blown up. Vincent Gilpin was in the habit of exchanging a portion of his flour in the West Indies for products of those islands, which he disposed of in this country. When the British forces were on their march from the Chesapeake to Philadelphia, 1778, he had a large amount of molasses and rum stored at Wilmington, and fearing it would be seized or destroyed by the British, he sent it up to the old Gilpin homestead in Birmingham, then occupied by his brother Israel, and thereby, to use the old and homely phrase, transferred it "from the frying pan into the fire," as the old homestead became the headquarters of Gen. Howe, after the battle of Brandywine. He died at Wilmington, August 5, 1810, and his wife Abigail, five years later, November 10, 1815. Abigail Woodward, wife of Vincent Gilpin, was the granddaughter of James Sharpless, born at Hatherton, Cheshire, England, March 5, 1670-1, who came to Pennsylvania with his parents, John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, landing at Chester, August 14, 1682. Her mother, Sarah Sharpless, born March 27, 1710, married (first) Edward Woodward, Jr., father of Mrs. Gilpin, and (second) George Gilpin, uncle to Vincent, of Birmingham township. The mother of Sarah (Sharpless) Woodward was the second wife of James Sharpless, Mary, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, July 10, 1674, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, who came to Pennsylvania with John Bevan, 1683, and located first in Haverford, removing soon after to Upper Darby. Edward Woodward, Jr., father of Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin, born December 27, 1707, died 1746, was a son of Edward and Abigail (Edge) Woodward, and grandson of Richard and Jane Woodward, who settled in Thornbury, Chester county, 1687.

Issue of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin:

- EDWARD, b. April 27, 1760, d. April 15, 1844, m. Lydia Grubb; of whom presently;
 Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1762, d. June 18, 1822, m. John Ferris, of Wilmington, Del., d. s. p.;
 Hannah, b. Dec. 27, 1764, d. unm.;
 William, b. April 3, 1767, d. Aug. 23, 1773;
 James, b. Jan. 11, 1769, d. Oct. 1, 1798, m. April 26, 1792, Sarah Littler; was a miller near Wilmington; d. of yellow fever;
 Aratus, b. Feb. 29, 1772, d. Sept. 25, 1773;
 William, b. Aug. 18, 1775, d. Dec. 2, 1843, at Byberry, Philadelphia co., m. Nov. 21, 1796, Ann Dunwoody, of Wilmington, who d. at Wilmington, Feb. 1, 1840; both buried in Friends' Burial-Ground at Wilmington; they had issue:
 Josiah H., b. Nov. 22, 1797, d. April 19, 1845, near Galena, Kent co., Md.; m. April 5, 1825, Martha Turner Moffett, of Kent co., Md., m. (second) 1841, Sarah Forman; four children by first marriage;
 Mary Caldwell, b. Sept. 5, 1799, d. at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 13, 1884, m. Feb. 22, 1838, Lewis Rumford, whose first wife was Henrietta M. Grubb;
 James, b. Aug. 16, 1801, lost at sea in 1832;
 Edward Woodward, b. July 13, 1803, d. April 29, 1876, admitted to Delaware bar, 1828; appointed Attorney General of Del., Feb. 12, 1840, and held that position ten years; appointed Chief Justice of Del., May 6, 1857, and filled that position until his death at Dover in 1876, while holding Court; m. March 15, 1842, Eleanor Adelaide, b. in Phila., May 2, 1813, d. at Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1874, dau. of Daniel and Susan (Beck) Lammot;
 William Aratus, b. July 13, 1805, m. Elizabeth Brown;
 Henry Latimer, b. July 15, 1807, d. Sept. 15, 1851, m. Elizabeth Briscoe;
 Vincent Caldwell, b. Aug. 29, 1810, d. Oct. 17, 1863, m. Ann Kenney, of Phila.; was sometime Mayor of Wilmington, Del.;
 Elizabeth Ferris, b. Nov. 25, 1812, d. unm.;
 Lewis, b. July 19, 1815, d. Jan. 17, 1840, unm.
 Gertrude, b. Aug. 13, 1778, m. Oct. 23, 1799, John Smith, of Wilmington, and after a residence of some years in Wilmington, where eleven children were born to them, removed to the West.

EDWARD GILPIN, eldest son of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, April 27, 1760. He was reared to the mercantile branch of his father's business, and as a very young man made voyages to the West Indies, to dispose of flour and other products; on one of these voyages he was captured by a French privateer, carried to Basseterre, Island of Gaudaloupe, French West Indies, and kept a prisoner there for some time. After the death of his wife, Edward Gilpin removed to Philadelphia, where two of his sons had located, and died there April 15, 1844. He married at Wilmington, Delaware, November 22, 1788, Lydia, born July 21, 1766, died May 3, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Baker) Grubb.

Issue of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin:

- Ann F., b. May 23, 1791, d. March 21, 1871, m. Sept. 1, 1812, John Hirons, Jr.;
 John F., b. March 23, 1793, d. inf.;
 Vincent, b. Jan. 29, 1795, d. Jan. 7, 1866, m. Nov. 14, 1822, Naomi Robinson;
 John Ferris, b. Nov. 11, 1796, m. (first) Nov. 23, 1820, Mary, dau. of Capt. Samuel and Mary (Shallcross) Levering, of Wilmington, (second) June 12, 1833, Anna Gillingham, b. in Phila., Dec. 5, 1807, d. there July 21, 1869; in 1836 John F. Gilpin and his second wife removed to Phila., and resided at 312 So. Broad street; they had issue:
 Rebecca Harrold, b. March 21, 1834, m. Jan. 24, 1856, Fairman Rogers;
 George, b. in Phila., Dec. 21, 1838, m. Dec. 3, 1872, Sarah C. Winston, of New York City, and had issue: Anna Gillingham Gilpin, b. May 27, 1874.
 Abigail, b. Oct. 21, 1798, d. Wilmington, Del., May 24, 1859, m. Sept. 3, 1820, Richard Campion Woolworth, a manufacturer of jewelry in Phila., born at Long Meadow, Mass., d. in Phila., Oct. 13, 1838; had issue:
 Richard Hobson Woolworth, b. in Phila., Oct. 22, 1824, was with Edward S. Whelen & Co., bankers, until the beginning of the Civil War, when he entered the service of the U. S.; was Colonel of Fourth Penna. Reserves, and made Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services; was killed at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864; m. Ellen Moffett;
 Anna Amelia Woolworth, of 336 So. Thirteenth street, Phila., b. Phila., Dec. 4, 1826.
 James, b. Oct. 5, 1800, d. inf.;
 Lydia Zane, b. Feb. 15, 1802, m. (first) Nov. 11, 1820, John Dickinson Vaughan, Attorney at Law, and in 1827 removed with him to Richmond, Ind., m. there (second) Dec. 28, 1854, Henry Hoover;
 Richard Baker, b. April 12, 1804, d. at McKeesport, Pa., Jan. 14, 1871, m. (first) Ann Reily Porter, of Wilmington, Del., (second) Hannah Miller Ellicott, of Ellicott City, Md.;
 CHARLES, b. Nov. 17, 1809, of whom presently.

CHARLES GILPIN, youngest child of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin, born at Wilmington, Delaware, November 17, 1809, was educated at the Germantown Academy, Philadelphia, and studied law with Joseph Ingersoll, Esq., one of Philadelphia's most celebrated lawyers; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, and practiced law there for half a century. He was elected to the Common Council of that city in 1839, and to the Select Council, 1840, where he served for nine years; was elected Mayor in 1850, and filled that office for three years. He was appointed Solicitor to the Sheriff in 1858, and filled that position, with the exception of two terms, until 1883; was United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1864-68, and Supervisor of Elections for the same district. His office and residence was for many years at 709 Walnut street, and his later residence 336 South Thirteenth street. He married, April 5, 1843, Sarah Hamilton, born at "Bessie Bell Farm," Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsyl-

vania, April 17, 1815, daughter of John McClellan and Elizabeth (Forepaugh) Hood, of Race street, Philadelphia, and "Bessie Bell Farm," their country seat.

Issue of Charles and Sarah H. (Hood) Gilpin:

WASHINGTON HOOD GILPIN, of Phila. bar, b. at 709 Walnut street, Phila., Feb. 2, 1844. m. Nov. 16, 1873, Louisa Baldwin Clayton; of whom presently;

Charles Gilpin, b. Dec. 14, 1845, m. April 25, 1871, Ida Robinson Davis, of Pittsburg, Pa.; they reside in Phila.;

Lydia Gilpin, b. July 17, 1849, m. Oct. 11, 1873, at Cavalry Church, Phila., her cousin, Frederick Morton Gilpin, b. in New York City, Jan. 7, 1846, son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Morton) Gilpin, and grandson of James and Sarah (Littler) Gilpin, above mentioned; Frederick M. Gilpin was a midshipman of U. S. N., 1862-4, and an officer in the merchant service, 1864-9; later abandoned the sea and resided in Phila.; issue:

Morton, b. Sept. 22, 1874. d. Jan. 30, 1876, m. Ella K. Ruff, Sept. 12, 1888;

Alice, b. Sept. 18, 1875.

• Henry Dilworth, b. July 17, 1851;

Hood, b. Oct. 19, 1853, member of Phila. bar, Assistant U. S. Attorney for Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1875; m. Oct. 31, 1882, Emily Olivia, dau. of Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson, of Phila.; they have issue:

Francis Hopkinson, b. Aug. 3, 1883;

Gabriella, b. March 4, 1885;

Hood, Jr., b. Aug. 3, 1891.

Bernard, b. Dec. 22, 1856, member of Phila. bar, m. Feb. 26, 1884, Clara K., dau. of Peter C. and Hannah (Naylor) Hollis, (second) Aug. 23, 1899, Florence Fox; had issue by first marriage:

Hannah Hollis Gilpin, b. July 20, 1885, m. Feb. 1, 1907, Ernest L. Brantigan;

Clara Hollis Gilpin, b. Jan. 17, 1889.

By second marriage:

Florence Gilpin, b. April 29, 1903.

WASHINGTON HOOD GILPIN, eldest son of Charles and Sarah Hamilton (Hood) Gilpin, born at (present number) 709 Walnut street, Philadelphia, February 2, 1844, was educated at private schools of Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution in 1864. He studied law under his father, Charles Gilpin, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, 1866, and has since practiced his profession in that city. He is a member of the Union League and of the Rittenhouse Club.

Mr. Gilpin married, October 16, 1873, Louisa Baldwin, born at 717 Walnut street, Philadelphia, October 4, 1853, daughter of John Clayton, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anna Baldwin Colton, a niece and adopted daughter of Matthias W. Baldwin, the well-known locomotive builder of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin resided for some years at 2026 De Lancey place, Philadelphia, where their children were born; in the fall of 1890 they removed to their present residence at 2004 De Lancey place.

Issue of Washington Hood and Louisa Baldwin (Clayton) Gilpin:

Louisa Clayton Gilpin, b. Nov. 21, 1876, m. Nov. 2, 1905, Israel Wistar Morris, son of Dr. J. Cheston and Mary E. (Johnson) Morris;

Charles Gilpin, 3d., b. Oct. 7, 1878, m. April 23, 1903, Frederica, youngest dau. of the late Charles F. Beriund, dec., by his wife Anita Hickman; they have issue:

Charles Beriund Gilpin, b. March 3, 1904.

John Clayton Gilpin, b. May 8, 1881;

Washington Hood Gilpin, b. March 25, 1883, d. June 9, 1884;

George Gilpin, Jr., b. March 20, 1885;

Sarah Hood Gilpin, b. July 8, 1887;

Anna Baldwin Gilpin, b. Dec. 30, 1889.

SHOEMAKER FAMILY.

The Pennsylvania family of Shoemaker is of pure German origin, the name being anglicised from Schumacker and Schoonmacker. The earliest record we have of the family begins at about the middle of the seventeenth century, when several of the name were residents of the little rural village of Kriegsheim, Upper Rhine, some thirty miles from Worms in the midst of the fertile valley of the Palatinate. They were among the early disciples of Menno Simon until about 1659, when William Ames and George Rolfe went to Kriegsheim to preach the doctrines of George Fox, after visiting a few small meetings of Friends in Holland, established some years previously by a colony of English Friends, whom the chances of misfortune had planted on the soil of the Low Countries. Arrested in their native country for holding non-conformist meetings, they were sentenced to exile in the English Colonies of the West Indies, and placed upon an English vessel to be transported thither, but their ship being captured by a Dutch privateer, they were landed in Holland, where they soon after established meetings, which were visited by George Fox, and new converts added to their flock. Among the converts of Ames and Rolfe at Kriegsheim were Peter and George Schumacker, both of whom suffered persecution for "Truth's sake" as recorded in "Besse's Sufferings of Quakers." Peter Schumacker had two cows distrained in 1663 for the payment of fines imposed for non-support of the established church, and in the same year his brother George also had goods distrained to a considerable amount.

William Penn visited Kriegsheim early in 1682, and induced a number of Palatinates, both Mennonists and Friends, to found a colony in his new Province of Pennsylvania. As a result of this visit, three of the family of Schumacker, Jacob, Peter and George, emigrated to Pennsylvania at different periods. The first Jacob, supposed to be a brother to Peter and George, sailed from Gravesend, June 6, 1682, and arrived in Philadelphia, August 16, following. He eventually settled in Germantown, where he was Sheriff in 1690. He had children, George, Thomas, Susanna and Jacob, whose descendants are now widely scattered over the United States and Canada. Peter Schumacker sailed for Pennsylvania in the "Francis and Dorothy," from London, October 16, 1685, with his son Peter and daughters, Mary, Frances and Gertrude, and his niece ("Cousin") Sarah, daughter of his brother George. Both he and his son Peter Jr. were prominent in the affairs of Germantown, and the latter has many descendants in Bucks and Montgomery counties and elsewhere.

GEORGE SHOEMAKER, third of the Kriegsheim family to emigrate, was married at Heidelberg, Germany, 1662, and lived at Kriegsheim until 1686, where nine children were born to him. He was a member of the Society of Friends and suffered persecution for his religious convictions at various periods between 1663 and 1686 as before recited. With his wife Sarah and children, George, Abraham, Barbara, Isaac, Susanna, Elizabeth and Benjamin, he sailed on the ship "Jeffries" for Philadelphia, but died on the passage, his family arriving in Philadelphia, March 20, 1685-6. His widow Sarah purchased, February 29, 1686-7, two

hundred acres in Cheltenham township, near the present town of Ogontz, long known as Shoemakertown, Philadelphia, (now Montgomery) county. The time intervening between her arrival and the date of the purchase being probably spent with relatives in or near Germantown, where her third son Isaac remained, on her removal with the remainder of the family to Cheltenham. On September 28, 1708, she conveyed to her eldest son, George Shoemaker, one hundred and sixty acres of the homestead, and a few years later conveyed the balance, forty acres, to her daughter Sarah, who had married Edward Eaton, of Abington. The family were members of the meeting known for a time as Cheltenham Meeting, held some time in the house of Richard Wall, at Shoemakertown, which became the home of the Shoemaker family in 1700 and was occupied by them for many generations. The meeting was later removed to Abington township, and is known as Abington Meeting.

Issuc of George and Sarah Shoemaker:

GEORGE, b. in Kriegsheim, Germany, 1663; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. about 1665; accompanied her uncle, Peter Shoemaker, to Pa., 1685; m. Jan. 18, 1688-9, Edward Eaton, and resided on a portion of the Cheltenham homestead;

Barbara, b. at Kriegsheim, 1666; no further record;

Abraham, b. 1667, at Kriegsheim; accompanied his parents to Pa., and is said to have d. unm.;

ISAAC, b. at Kriegsheim, 1669; d. at Germantown, April 12, 1732; m. Sarah Hendricks; of whom later;

Susanna, b. 1673; m. March 4, 1696-7, Isaac Price, of whom and her descendants an account is given in this volume;

Elizabeth, accompanied her mother to Pa. in 1686, at the age of eleven years; no further record;

Benjamin, accompanied his mother to Pa. in 1686, at age of ten years; no further record.

GEORGE SHOEMAKER, eldest son of George and Sarah Shoemaker, born at Kriegsheim, according to the record of the arrival of the family in Philadelphia, March 20, 1686, was then twenty-three years of age. He probably resided with his mother and her other children on the plantation purchased by her in Cheltenham until after the death of his wife's grandfather, Richard Wall, 1698. He became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of the home plantation in 1708, and greatly improved it. He had also previously purchased one hundred acres of land of Toby Leech. He married, February 14, 1694-5, Sarah, daughter of Richard Wall Jr., by his wife Rachel, and granddaughter of Richard and Joane (Wheel) Wall, who had come from Gloucestershire, England, 1682, bringing a certificate from the Meeting of Friends held at the house of Edward Edwards, at Stokes Orchard, county Gloucester, dated 4mo. 26, 1682, which was accepted by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 10mo., 1682. Richard Wall purchased six hundred acres of land in Cheltenham township, extending across the township, from Abington township on the east to Bristol township on the west, and including the site of Shoemakertown; the house erected by him is said to form a portion of the present house of Joseph Bosler in Ogontz. The earliest Friends Meeting in that section was held there. His son, Richard Wall, Jr., purchased one hundred acres of the homestead, but died April 8, 1689, leaving an only child Sarah, who became wife of George Shoemaker. Richard Wall Sr. died March 26, 1698, and by will dated March 15, 1697-8, devised his whole estate, except six acres of land devised to Cheltenham Meeting for a burying-ground, to his grand-

daughter, Sarah Shoemaker, subject to a life estate to his wife Joane. The latter died February 2, 1701-2, and the whole estate vested in the Shoemaker family. George Shoemaker was one of the commissioners appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly to lay out the York road, from Philadelphia to Howell's and Reading's ferry on the Delaware in 1711. He erected and operated a tannery at Shoemaker-town, and was one of the largest landowners in Cheltenham township. Some of his children were educated at Francis Daniel Pastorius' famous school at Germantown. His wife Sarah died, and he married, about 1711, Christiana Brown, who survived him. George Shoemaker died intestate and letters of administration were granted on his estate, July 7, 1740.

Issue of George and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker:

ABRAHAM, b. July 15, 1697; m. Amelia Levering; of whom presently;
 Isaac, b. Oct. 23, 1700; d. Oct. 23, 1741; m. Dorothy Penrose, who after his death erected the mill at Shoemakertown, known for a century as Shoemaker's Mills, of which an account is given later in this narrative;
 Jacob, b. Dec. 16, 1703; m. Margaret Conrad, and settled in Plymouth twp., Montgomery co.;
 George, b. 1705; d. Jan. 28, 1776; m. Grace White; settled in Warrington twp., Bucks co., where he d. leaving three sons and five daughters;
 Richard, b. April 26, 1707; d. Jan. 24, 1790; m. Agnes Cleaver, and was a farmer in Horsham twp.;
 Elizabeth, m. James Delaplaine.

Issue of George and Christiana (Brown) Shoemaker:

Catharine, b. 1712; m. May 15, 1745, William Thompson;
 Sarah, d. Dec. 13, 1758; m. March 17, 1736, Anthony Williams, of Bristol twp., Philadelphia co.;
 Barbara, d. Nov. 10, 1812; m. April 20, 1736, John Roberts, of Oxford, Philadelphia co.;
 Susan, d. Feb. 13, 1780; m. Sept. 15, 1740, Joseph Phipps, of Abington;
 Arnold, d. July 14, 1775; unm.; in Phila.;
 Mary, d. July 6, 1762; m. Nov. 18, 1746, Thomas Livezey;
 Samuel, b. March 17, 1725; d. in Moreland, March 19, 1818; m. at Byberry Meeting, April 24, 1754, Agnes Comly, b. April 20, 1732, d. s. p., July 23, 1822.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, eldest son of George and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, born in Cheltenham, Philadelphia county, July 15, 1697, died in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, October, 1753. He married, March 26, 1722, Amelia, daughter of William and Catharine Levering, of Roxborough, Philadelphia. William Levering was born at Muhlheim, Germany, May 4, 1679, son of John Wigard Levering, who married, in 1674, Magdalene Boker, and grandson of Rosier Levering, a native of England, of Norman ancestry, by his wife, Elizabeth Van de Wall, a native of Wesel, Germany. Abraham Shoemaker was a farmer in Bristol township, and a member of Abington Friends Meeting, of which he was an overseer, and its representative in the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings for a number of years. His will was dated September 21, 1753, and probated at Philadelphia, October 11, 1753.

Issue of Abraham and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker:

WILLIAM, b. 1722; d. May 8, 1804; m. Oct. 25, 1752, Susanna Richardson, (second) Hannah Tomkins; of whom presently;
 George, a farmer in Cheltenham, d. Dec. 14, 1798; m. Feb. 25, 1754, Martha Livezey, and had issue;

BENJAMIN, b. 1727; d. March 16, 1811; m. Mary Comly; of whom presently;
 Abraham, a farmer and later a storekeeper, d. in Germantown, 1767; m. June 3, 1762,
 Lydia, dau. of Abraham Dawes, of Whitpain;
 Sarah, m. (first) Jan. 30, 1742, Daniel Pastorius, grandson of Francis Daniel Pastorius,
 the "sage of Germantown." (second) Daniel Macknett; d. 1795;
 Catharine, d. unm.

WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Abraham and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker, born 1722, Bristol township, Philadelphia county, married (first) at Abington Friends Meeting, October 25, 1752, Susanna, daughter of Aubrey and Margaret Richardson, of Cheltenham, granddaughter of Joseph Richardson, of Oleithgo, by his wife, Elizabeth Bevan, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor. She died June 22, 1782, and he married (second) July 9, 1795, at Abington Friends Meeting, Hannah Tomkins, a widow, by whom he had no issue. He died May 8, 1804, in his eighty-second year.

Issue of William and Susanna (Richardson) Shoemaker:

ABRAHAM, b. Dec. 3, 1753; m. Deborah Musgrave; of whom presently;
 Daniel, b. Dec. 11, 1755; was for a time a merchant in Phila., later removed to Logansport, Ind.; d. there, Dec. 4, 1830; m. Anna Martha Scott, of Phila.;
 Jesse, September 15, 1757; was engaged in lumber business at "High Bridge," Delaware river; m. Charlotte Gibbs;
 Sarah, b. Jan. 11, 1760; d. unm.;
 William, b. Sept. 8, 1761; merchant at Chester; d. there April 1, 1838; m. Sarah Miers Bowman;
 Lydia, b. March 1, 1763; d. at Stroudsburg, Pa., June 15, 1849; unm.;
 Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1765; d. in Phila., Sept. 21, 1829; m. Mary Priest, of Phila.;
 Susanna, b. July 5, 1769; m. Malachai Fisher;
 Malachai, b. Jan. 5, 1772; m. — Schaeffer; d. s. p.;
 Elizabeth, b. June 15, 1774; m. Daniel Stroud, son of Capt. John Stroud, of Stroudsburg, Pa.;
 Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1775; m. James Updegraff.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, eldest son of William and Susanna (Richardson) Shoemaker, born in Cheltenham township, December 3, 1753, removed to Philadelphia, before coming of age, taking a certificate from Abington to Philadelphia Meeting, dated February 24, 1772. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practiced his profession and that of conveyancing, with office at 124 South Fourth street. He was a witness to the will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was commissioned an Associate Justice of the Philadelphia Courts, 1803, and held that office until his death, May 27, 1818. He married, at Christ Church, March 3, 1780, Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Bennet) Musgrave, born April 23, 1762.

Issue of Abraham and Deborah (Musgrave) Shoemaker:

Joseph, b. 1781; d. Sept. 27, 1798;
 Susan, b. 1782; m. Fishbourne Wharton;
 Deborah, b. Dec. 18, 1783; m. William M. Wharton;
 Abraham, Jr., b. 1785; d. Nov. 1, 1832; member of Phila. bar, and succeeded his father as Associate Justice, 1818; m. by Mayor Wharton, Jan. 14, 1823, Hannah Huddel; d. s. p.;
 William Wall, b. 1788; d. Oct. 20, 1794;
 Esther M., b. Jan. 12, 1791; m. Louis C. Vanuxem;
 Lewis, b. 1793; m. Elizabeth Allen;
 Francis, b. 1796; m. 1825, Maria Stokes;

Henry, b. 1798; d. July 14, 1839; admitted to Phila. bar, July 20, 1819; commissioned Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, Dec. 2, 1823;
 Elizabeth, b. Jan., 1800; d. 1876; unm.;
 Mary Ann, b. 1804; became second wife of Fishbourne Wharton;
 Josephine, b. 1805; d. July 6, 1805.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, third son of Abraham and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker, born in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, 1727, inherited from his father one hundred acres of land in Cheltenham, part of the tract purchased by his great-grandmother, Sarah Shoemaker, 1686, lying on the York road at the intersection of Grave Yard lane, and lived there until his death, March 16, 1811, aged eighty-four years. He married at Christ Church, December 29, 1753. Mary, daughter of Robert and Jane (Cadwalader) Comly, granddaughter of Henry and Agnes (Heaton) Comly, and great-granddaughter of Henry and Joane Comly, who emigrated from Bedminster, near Bristol, England, 1692, and settled in Warminster, Bucks county. Also great-granddaughter of Robert and Alice Heaton, who settled in Middletown, Bucks county, at about the same date. Henry Comly was born at Bedminster, England, and died in Moreland, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, March 16, 1727, aged fifty-three years. His wife, Agnes Heaton, whom he married at Middletown Meeting, Bucks county, October 17, 1695, was born February 9, 1677, died December 30, 1743. Their son Robert was born June 12, 1704, in Byberry, Philadelphia county, died in Horsham township, March, 1770; he married at Horsham Meeting, November 27, 1727, Jane Cadwalader, who was for many years an accepted preacher of the Society of Friends. She was a descendant of John Cadwalader, an early Welsh settler in Warminster, who was a very eminent minister among Friends. Robert and Jane (Cadwalader) Comly had six children; Robert, married Sarah Jones; Agnes, married Samuel Shoemaker; Jane, married Nathan Lukens; Grace, married Isaac Parry; Martha, married David Parry; Mary, married Benjamin Shoemaker. Mary died March 17, 1793.

Issue of Benjamin and Mary (Comly) Shoemaker:

Levi, b. Jan. 6, 1754; d. y.;
 ROBERT, b. Dec. 29, 1754; m. Martha Leech; of whom presently;
 Nathan, b. July 6, 1756; a tanner; m. Sarah Miller, and had seven children;
 Abraham, b. Nov. 10, 1757; d. y.;
 Benjamin, b. Sept. 10, 1759; m. Jane Allen, of Falls, Bucks co.;
 Amy, b. May 6, 1761; m. Benjamin Harper, and had one child;
 Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1763; m. Thomas Shoemaker, a grandson of Isaac and Dorothy;
 Samuel, b. Dec., 1765; d. in Phila., 1793; unm.;
 Eli, b. July 25, 1766; a merchant in Phila.; d. March 9, 1798; m. Rachel, dau. of Henry and Rachel (Strickland) Comly, of Byberry;
 Jane, b. Oct. 30, 1768; m. June 30, 1798, Anthony Hallowell;
 Jacob, b. Aug. 4, 1770; d. y.;
 Rebecca, b. Dec. 16, 1771; m. Atkinson Rose;
 James, b. July 19, 1773; d. y.;
 Comly, b. May 28, 1776; d. June 23, 1843; m. Sept. 17, 1807, Sarah (Bird) Shoemaker, widow of George Shoemaker, son of George and Martha, and dau. of Albrick and Abigail (Tyson) Bird, of Abington; lived at "Pleasant Valley," on the York road, below Shoemakertown; no issue; Mrs. Shoemaker d. 1845.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER, eldest surviving son of Benjamin and Mary (Comly) Shoemaker, born in Cheltenham township, December 29, 1754, died in Philadel-

phia, October 8, 1796, and is buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Fourth and Arch streets. He took a certificate from Abington Meeting to the Southern District Meeting of Philadelphia, March 22, 1773; engaged in business in Philadelphia, and died there aged forty-two years. He married at Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia county, 1781, Martha, born October 8, 1760, daughter of Isaac Leech Jr. by his wife, Martha Thomas. After her husband's estate was settled, Martha, the widow, moved back to her native township of Cheltenham, with her children and lived there until her death, December 23, 1849. Though reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, she, after her marriage, joined the Friends and was many years a member of Abington Monthly Meeting.

TOBY or TOBIAS LEECH, great-grandfather of Martha Shoemaker, and the first of the name to settle in Pennsylvania, was a son of Toby Leech, of Cheltenham, Gloucester county, England, and was baptized at the Parish Church there, January 1, 1652-3. The family of Leech was an ancient and honorable one and many of its members bore for arms, "Ermine, on Chief indented gules, three crowns or." and Crest, "Out of ducal coronet on an arm erect ppr. grasping a snake environed around the arm." Burke notes that it is recorded in an old pedigree that "One of this ancient family, living in Berkshire, near Windsor, in ye time of King Edward the Third, entertained and feasted three Kings in his house, one ye King of England, ye King of France and ye King of Scots; which two kings were at that time prisoners to King Edward; which King Edward to requite his good entertainment and other favoures, gave him three crowns on his chief indented gules, ye field Ermine, which coat is borne by the name and family, dispersed into many countays."

Toby Leech, baptized and reared in the faith of the Church of England, retained membership in that church throughout his life, was married December 26, 1679, at Gloucester Friends' Meeting, to Esther Ashmead, a member of that Meeting. He came to Pennsylvania early in 1682, with his wife Esther and at least one child and accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ashmead. In conjunction with John Ashmead, Richard Wall and Everard Bolton, he purchased 1,000 acres of land in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, which township was named for his native town in England. His share of the 1,000 acres was three hundred acres, the surveys to the several purchasers with him being made under warrants dated November 10, 1682. He erected a corn and fulling mill and became one of the substantial business men of that section, and also became a large landed proprietor, owning at the time of his death 2,700 acres of land, his home plantation of 600 acres, two other plantations of 500 acres each in Philadelphia, 500 acres in Chester county, and 600 acres in New Castle county. He maintained large hunting grounds, kept up by his sons and grandsons, which was said to have given the name to Fox Chase, located on one of his plantations in Philadelphia county. He does not seem to have taken any active interest in public affairs until 1713, when he was elected to the Provincial Assembly and became one of its prominent members, being regularly re-elected until 1720. He died at his seat in Cheltenham township, November 13, 1726, and is buried at Trinity Church, Oxford, of which church he was a member. His wife Esther died August 11, 1726, and is buried at his side.

Issue of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech:

Toby, Jr., b. in England, about 1680; d. in Cheltenham, Nov. 23, 1726-7; m. Hannah ———, and had ten children, most of whom married into prominent families of Philadelphia co., and have left numerous descendants;

Esther, b. about 1682; d. 1713; m. (first) Capt. Bartholomew Penrose, (second) Nathaniel Poole; by Penrose, she had one son, Bartholomew, and two daughters, Dorothy, m. Isaac Shoemaker, and Sarah, m. Richard Mather;

John, b. about 1683; d. 1745; was a "vendue master" in Phila.; m. Mary Harrison, and left descendants;

Hon. Thomas Leech, b. 1685; d. March 31, 1762; Clerk of Provincial Assembly, 1723-27; member of Assembly, 1730 to 1749, and from 1756 to his death, in 1762; speaker of Assembly, 1758-59; one of commissioners, appointed by Provincial Assembly, to consider project of bridging the Schuylkill at Phila., 1751, and report probable cost; treasurer of Philadelphia co., 1759; one of committee who procured the "Liberty Bell;" member of board of trustees of College of Philadelphia; thirty-two years member of vestry of Christ Church, and just prior to his death active in founding St. Paul's Church, where he is buried; m. (first) Ann (Stacy) Moore, dau. of John Stacy, and granddaughter of Robert Stacy, one of the first English settlers at Burlington, N. J.; m. (second) Mary Rivers, and has several prominent descendants;

ISAAC, b. 1692; d. Dec. 10, 1744; m. Rebecca Hall; of whom presently;

Jacob, b. 1693; d. Jan. 28, 1750; Captain in Col. Edward Jones, Phila. Reg., 1748; m. (first) Isabella, dau. of Joseph Fisher, Esq., (second) Eleanor, dau. of Andrew Robeson, Esq.;

Two other children of Toby and Esther Leech d. y.

ISAAC LEECH, fourth son of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, born in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, 1692, died there December 10, 1744. He inherited from his father 366 acres of land in Cheltenham and later acquired several other large tracts, and was a wealthy farmer and tanner. He was one of the prominent and solid business men of his time, and was one of the two men suggested by the electors of Philadelphia to the governor for sheriff, with Owen Owen, 1727, the latter receiving the commission. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Philadelphia county, 1741, and served until his death. He married Rebecca, born 1709, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Rutter) Hall, who after his death married Rev. Richard Treat, minister of Abington Presbyterian Church, 1731-77. Joseph Hall, father of Rebecca (Hall) Leech, was second son of Jacob Hall, who emigrated from Macclesfield, county Chester, England, arriving in Maryland, in the ship, "Friendship," of Liverpool, "the 3d. Day of 12th. Month, 1684." with his wife Mary, and sister-in-law, Sarah Charlesworth, children, Jacob and Sarah, and servants, Ephraim Jackson, John Reynolds, Joseph Hollingshead, John Evans, William Fowler, Isaac Hill, John Jackson and Isaac Gibbons, "and afterwards transported to the Delaware River, where the family arrived the 28th. of 3d. Month 1685." A great number of other servants arrived later in the "Amity," "Richard and Michael" and "Francis and Dorothy." The "Register of Arrivals in Bucks County," from which the above information is quoted, gives also the birth of three of the children of Jacob and Mary (Charlesworth) Hall, as follows: "Jacob Hall, born 8th of 12th Mo., 1679; Sarah, born 23d. of 5th Mo., 1683 and Joseph born 11th. of 12th. Mo. 1686." Jacob Hall settled first in Bucks county but removed later to Tacony, Philadelphia; was a Justice of Philadelphia Courts from 1693 to his death, 1700.

Joseph Hall, second son of Jacob and Mary Hall, born February 11, 1686-7, married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Rutter, Esq., and settled in Oxford town-

ship, Philadelphia county, where he was a brewer and miller. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, for many years. Died in Oxford in 1731.

Issue of Joseph and Rebecca (Rutter) Hall:

Thomas, of whom we have no further record;

John, a Captain in the Provincial service; residence, Byberry, Phila.;

Joseph, a tanner; m. Jan. 18, 1733, Mary, dau. of Joseph Fisher, Esq.;

Theodorus, m. April 29, 1729, Gertrude Goodwin; removed to Kingwood, Hunterdon co.; miller; drowned in Delaware river;

Jacob, a Captain in Provincial service, 1748, and several times commissioned Justice of the Peace and of Philadelphia Courts;

Rebecca, b. 1708; d. July 1, 1785; m. (first) Isaac Leech, (second) Rev. Richard Treat, D. D.;

Susanna, m. (first) Joseph Harvey, (second) John Rush, of Byberry, and became mother of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Phila., signer of Declaration of Independence, and of Hon. Jacob Rush, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Phila. and of the Supreme Court of Pa.;

Sarah, m. Sept. 26, 1744, Rev. Samuel Finley, president of College of New Jersey, now Princeton University;

Hannah;

Ruth, m. Elisha Hall, Esq., of Cecil co., Md.;

Mary;

Charlesworth.

THOMAS RUTTER, native of England, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn as a "Smith" and received a grant of two hundred acres of land for personal services to Penn as a smith. He was a man of marked intelligence and energy, and was exceedingly prominent among the public-spirited men of his time in the development of the material interests of the infant Colony, being the first manufacturer of iron in Pennsylvania. As early as January, 1702, "Thomas Rutter and Company" were possessed of 762 acres of land, as shown by the records of the Commissioners of Property. He was a persistent prospector for iron and other minerals and his efforts were at last crowned with success, as shown by a letter written to Jonathan Dickinson, 1717, which stated, "The last Summer one Thomas Rutter, a Smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed farther up the country, and of his own strength has set up making iron. Such it proves to be, as it is highly esteemed by all smiths here who say that the best Sweed's iron doth not exceed it." The point "farther up the country" was on Manatawny creek, present limits of Berks, then Philadelphia county, where he had erected a smelting furnace, later known as the Colebrookdale Furnace, and operated for many years by Philadelphia capitalists among whom were Anthony Morris and George McCall. Rutter also built the Pool Forge, sometimes referred to as "Rutter's Forge" in which he retained an interest. He resided on his plantation in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, 1693, but subsequently removed to Germantown, where he was a bailiff in 1706. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1713-14, and 1727-28. He was identified with a number of Indian treaties and enjoyed the respect and esteem of the more prominent Chiefs of the Delawares. He was a member of Philadelphia Meeting, but became a follower of George Keith in his schism of 1692 and lost membership. He died in Philadelphia, March, 1730. He married at Penn's Manor House, January 10, 1685, Rebecca Staples, and they were the parents of the following children:

Anne, b. Oct. 25, 1686; d. Aug., 1760; m. (first) Samuel Savage, (second) Samuel Nutt; both ironmasters;

Rebecca, b. Nov. 9, 1688; m. Joseph Hall, above mentioned;
 Thomas Rutter, Jr., b. Oct. 26, 1690; buried July, 1734; an extensive ironmaster, in connection with his father; member Provincial Assembly, 1729; m. (first) Sarah ———, (second) Catharine, dau. of Cæsar Gheslin;
 John Rutter, b. 1693; d. Nov. 17, 1735; m. Mary ———;
 Mary, m. Edward Rees, of Amity twp., now Berks co.;
 Martha, m. ——— Doughty;
 Hester, m. Henry Hockley, of Chester co.; member of Provincial Assembly, 1749-51; his sons, Thomas and James, also members of Assembly, from Chester co.;
 Joseph Rutter, of Amity twp., d. 1732; wife, Mary, and son, Thomas, mentioned in his will.

ISAAC LEECH, son of Toby and Esther Leech, by his wife, Rebecca Hall, whose ancestry is above given, had issue as follows:

ISAAC LEECH, JR., d. Feb. 20, 1763; m. Martha Thomas; of whom presently;
 Thomas Leech, d. s. p., 1804; m. March 31, 1774, Mrs. Hannah Tyson;
 Samuel Leech, b. Jan. 6, 1736; d. May 27, 1822; m. Anne Stewart;
 Rebecca, m. Samuel Erwin, Esq., d. in Phila., July 26, 1798, in 74th year; she d. 1804;
 Joseph Leech, d. s. p., in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia co., March 23, 1805; m. June 11, 1755, Ann Thomas, sister to the wife of his brother, Isaac;
 Jesse Leech, b. April 4, 1741;
 Mary Leech, b. May 4, 1743; became second wife of Archibald McLean, one of the leading men of York co., March 11, 1777.

ISAAC LEECH JR., eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca (Hall) Leech, born in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, prior to 1730, died at the family seat there February 20, 1763. He was a man of large estate, a successful tanner and farmer, and prominent in the business affairs of his time. He married, January 25, 1753, Martha, daughter of Evan and Rachel (Livezey) Thomas, of Lower Dublin township, who after his death married (second) Richard Martin.

Issue of Isaac and Martha (Thomas) Leech:

Isaac Leech, b. March 12, 1754; d. June 26, 1834; m. Sarah, dau. of Richard and Mary (Harvey) Holcombe, of Amwell twp., Hunterdon co., N. J., and was a tanner in Cheltenham;
 Rachel Leech, m. at Abington Meeting, July 1, 1779, Thomas Mather;
 Rebecca Leech, m. Benjamin Austin, of Moreland;
 Martha Leech, b. Oct. 8, 1760; d. Dec. 23, 1849; m. 1681, Robert Shoemaker, of Cheltenham.

Issue of Robert and Martha (Leech) Shoemaker:

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, b. Dec. 6, 1783; m. (first) Sarah Cleaver, (second) Amelia (Bird) Hallowell; of whom presently;
 Martha Leech Shoemaker, b. Aug. 5, 1788; d. May 16, 1871; m. April 4, 1820, Ezekiel Cleaver, d. s. p.;
 Rebecca Shoemaker, b. Jan. 14, 1793; d. s. p., April 14, 1860; m. May 15, 1817, John B. Ackley.

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, only son of Robert and Martha (Leech) Shoemaker, born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1783, removed with his widowed mother to Cheltenham, soon after his father's death in Philadelphia, 1796. In 1805 he engaged in business at Shoemakertown, which he continued until 1846, when he sold his real estate there and retired to "Pleasant Valley" the old family seat on the York road, below Shoemakertown, on part of the tract purchased by his ancestress, Sarah Shoemaker, 1686, comprising a farm of one hundred acres. He

was a member of Abington Friends' Meeting for over seventy years and took a prominent part in all its works. He was married at Gwynedd Meeting, February 13, 1816, to Sarah, born March 8, 1792, daughter of Ellis and Elizabeth (Miller) Cleaver. She died March 31, 1825; he married (second) March 8, 1827, at Abington Meeting, Amelia (Bird) Hollowell, widow of James S. Hollowell, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Thomas) Bird, of Philadelphia, where she was born February 10, 1792. She was a lineal descendant of Phineas Pemberton, "Father of Bucks County," many years member of Provincial Council, by his wife. Phebe, daughter of James Harrison, friend and counsellor of Penn, and also a Provincial Councillor in 1683, and Justice of the Supreme Court in 1686. Abigail, daughter of Phineas and Phebe (Harrison) Pemberton, married at Abington Meeting, October 30, 1700, Stephen Jenkins, and their daughter, Sarah Jenkins, married, June 24, 1727, Isaac Tyson, whose daughter, Abigail Tyson, married, April 7, 1763, Aldrick Bird, and Jacob Bird, father of Mrs. Shoemaker, was their youngest son. Mrs. Shoemaker died in Cheltenham, February 11, 1868, and her husband, Richard M. Shoemaker, January 20, 1870. Both are buried at Abington Friends' burying-ground.

Issue of Richard M. and Sarah (Cleaver) Shoemaker:

ROBERT, b. Feb. 1, 1817; m. (first) Elizabeth Moore, (second) Ann Summers; of whom presently;
 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 17, 1818; m. Atkinson H. Walton;
 Ellis C., b. Aug. 12, 1820; d. Nov. 10, 1841;
 Rebecca A., b. Nov. 22, 1822; m. James McCarter;
 Richard C., b. March 4, 1825; m. (first) Ann K. Shallcross, (second) Martha T. Lukens.

Issue of Richard M. and Amelia (Bird) Shoemaker:

BENJAMIN H., b. Dec. 27, 1827; m. Sarah Brinton Trump; of whom presently;
 Charles Bird Shoemaker, b. Aug. 13, 1829; d. Aug. 10, 1897; m. Anna Foulke; merchant in Phila.; manager of Apprentices' Library; director of Glasgow Iron Co.; Treasurer of Borough of Lansdowne;
 Comly Bird Shoemaker, b. Nov. 22, 1838; m. Martha L. Bailey.

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, the prominent Philadelphia merchant, eldest son of Richard M. Shoemaker by his second wife, Amelia (Bird) Hollowell, was born at Shoemakertown, December 27, 1827, and on arriving at manhood engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and became identified with many of the institutions of that city. He was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Alleviation of the Condition of Prisoners in Penal Institutions. In 1867 he was elected one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and has been since regularly re-elected; was for nineteen years secretary of Board, and since 1891 has been its president. He was for ten years president of the Germantown Horticultural Society; director of Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company; many years a director of Consolidated National Bank; president of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company; director of Montgomery Trust Company of Philadelphia; of Glasgow Iron Company, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania; is one of the managers of Haverford College; trustee of Penn Charter School; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He was

one of the early members of the Union League, and is identified with a number of charitable institutions. He married under the auspices of the Friends Meeting of Northern District of Philadelphia, March 4, 1856, Susan Brinton, born January 22, 1835, at Penningtonville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Michael Trump, of Philadelphia, by his wife Maria, daughter of William and Lydia (Feree) Brinton, of Lancaster county.

Issue of Benjamin H. and Susan B. (Trump) Shoemaker:

Robert Shoemaker, merchant of Phila., b. Jan. 18, 1858; director of Glasgow Iron Co., etc.; m. Katharine Hallowell;

Maria Brinton Shoemaker, b. in Phila., Jan. 26, 1860; m. T. William Kimber, of the Phila. bar;

Samuel B. Shoemaker, M. D., b. Sept. 6, 1861; d. in Germantown, April 3, 1893; graduated at Haverford College, 1883; graduate Medical Department of Univ. of Pa., 1886; Resident Physician at Pennsylvania Hospital, 1886-7; Physician of Out-Patient Department, Pennsylvania Hospital, Oct. 27, 1890, to death; m. Mary Dawson Tyson;

Amelia Bird Shoemaker, b. at Germantown, Nov. 25, 1865; m. Joseph Lovering Wharton;

Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Jr., b. Germantown, Dec. 3, 1872; merchant of Phila.; m. Edith Hacker.

ISAAC SHOEMAKER, third son of George and Sarah Shoemaker, born in Kriegsheim, Germany, 1669, accompanied his mother to Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen years. When his mother, brothers and sisters removed to Cheltenham, autumn of 1696, he remained in Germantown, and later became prominently identified with the affairs of that town. He followed the business of tanner, his tan yard being located on Main street east of where Coulter street now intersects that street. He was Sheriff of Germantown in 1695-96, and one of the Burgesses in 1706. He was a patron of Pastorius' School, and contributed to the fund for erecting a Meeting House in 1705. He built a house near the corner of Main street and Shoemaker's lane, now Penn street, which was the family home for several generations. It was used as a hospital after the battle of Germantown. Isaac Shoemaker died there April 12, 1732. He married at Abington Friends Meeting, November 26, 1694, Sarah, born at Kriegsheim, Germany, December 2, 1678, daughter of Gerhard and Mary Hendricks, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Francis and Dorothy," October 16, 1685, and settled in Germantown, Gerhard purchasing 200 acres on Wingohocking creek, which at his death passed to his daughter, Sarah Shoemaker. He was one of the signers of the famous protest against slavery, with the Opden Graef brothers in 1688, which was presented successively at the Germantown Meeting, Abington Monthly Meeting and Philadelphia Quarterly and Yearly Meeting.

Issue of Isaac and Sarah (Hendricks) Shoemaker:

BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 3, 1704; of whom presently;

Henry, removed to N. J.; m. at Egg Harbor, 1732, Mary Ong.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Isaac and Sarah (Hendricks) Shoemaker, born in Germantown, August 3, 1704, removed to Philadelphia in 1724, taking a certificate from Abington Monthly to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and is mentioned as a merchant on High street in 1729. He was elected to Common Council, October 3, 1732, advanced to the Board of Alderman, October 6, 1741, and was elected Mayor, October 4, 1743.

He succeeded Samuel Hassel as City Treasurer, September 15, 1751, and October 1, 1752, was again elected Mayor, and a third time October 7, 1760. He was called to the Provincial Council in 1745 and qualified as a member of that body, April 4, 1745, and served until his death in 1767. He was frequently appointed by Council and the Proprietors to negotiate treaties with the Indians, one of these treaties, entered into at Lancaster, July 23, 1748, was signed by him, Joseph Turner, Thomas Hopkinson and William Logan. On December 8, 1755, he was requested to write to the Susquehannah Indians to meet the Governor at John Harris' on the first of January succeeding, and December 14, 1756, with Andrew Hamilton and William Logan, was appointed to meet Teedyuscung and satisfy him as to his claim for land. He died in Philadelphia, June 25, 1767. He married at Philadelphia Friends Meeting, May 29, 1724, Sarah, born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1705, daughter of Thomas and Beulah (Jacques) Coates, the former a native of Sproxtton, Leicestershire, and the latter a daughter of Thomas and Beulah Jacques, French Huguenots, who came from London to Philadelphia, about 1684. Mrs. Shoemaker died June 8, 1738, and Benjamin married (second) at Friends Meeting, September 6, 1739, Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1716, daughter of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris.

Issuc of Benjamin and Sarah (Coates) Shoemaker:

SAMUEL, b. 1725; m. (first) Hannah Carpenter, (second) Rebecca Rawle; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. June 23, 1729; m. Edward Penington;

Hannah, d. unm.;

Beulah, m. April 8, 1758, Samuel Burge, and their dau., Sarah, "Sally Burge," of "Sally Wistar's Journal," b. Nov. 13, 1762, m. Nov. 13, 1783, William Rawle, Esq., only son of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, the latter of whom became the second wife of Samuel Shoemaker; Mrs. Beulah Burge d. Jan. 29, 1802.

Issue of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Morris) Shoemaker:

Anthony, removed to Flushing, L. I.; m. Penelope Rodman;

Charles, buried Sept. 29, 1752;

Joseph, a merchant of Phila. until 1772; removed to N. Y.; said to have commanded a British privateer during the Revolution;

William, m. Martha, dau. of Alexander Brown, of Bucks co., and resided for a time in Moreland; later a hatter in Nockamixon twp., Bucks co.; d. there;

Charles, m. Margaret Minnich, of Bristol, Bucks co.; merchant in Phila. and later in Bristol;

James, of Reading, Berks co.; d. s. p., 1831;

Mary, m. at Christ Church, Nov. 29, 1770, John Scull, (second) Daniel Levan; d. s. p., 1816;

Phoebe, d. unm.;

Elizabeth, m. Dec. 30, 1772, Benjamin Lightfoot, of Reading.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Coates) Shoemaker, born in Philadelphia, 1725, was an active and successful merchant in Philadelphia. He was for some time attorney for the Pennsylvania Land Company in London, generally known as the "London Company," who owned vast tracts of land in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, prior to their dissolution in 1760. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and an intimate friend of Benjamin West. He was elected to the Common Council, October 7, 1755; became an Alderman,

October 7, 1766; was elected Mayor, October 3, 1769, and succeeded himself October 2, 1770. He also succeeded his father as City Treasurer in 1767. He was commissioned a Justice, February 27, 1761, and again, November 19, 1764, and was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1771-72. He was a Royalist during the Revolution and was one of those arrested and confined in the Free Masons Lodge Room in 1777, but giving the required promise to remain at his house and hold no communication with the enemy, escaped deportation to Virginia, with the other Philadelphia merchants then arrested. He remained in Philadelphia during its occupation by the British, and held the office of Justice under their authority in December, 1777. When the British left Philadelphia, he accompanied them to New York, taking his son Edward with him, and they later sailed for England, where he spent some time in company of Benjamin West, and was by him introduced to the King and Queen. His wife remained in America, where he returned with his son in 1786, and lived for a time in Burlington, New Jersey, and later in Philadelphia, where he died October 10, 1800. A portion of his large estate was confiscated in 1783, the remainder of it being saved by the consummation of the treaty of peace. He married, April 28, 1746, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Preston) Carpenter, who died twenty years later; was buried May 1, 1766. He married (second) November 10, 1767, Rebecca (Warner) Rawle, widow of Francis Rawle and daughter of Edward and Anna (Coleman) Warner. Mrs. Rebecca Shoemaker died December 21, 1819.

Issue of Samuel and Hannah (Carpenter) Shoemaker:

BENJAMIN, b. March 9, 1746-7; d. Sept. 4, 1808; m. Elizabeth Warner; of whom presently;
 Samuel, b. Dec. 6, 1748; d. March 8, 1749;
 Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1749; d. March 13, 1750;
 Sarah, b. July 27, 1751; d. July 11, 1776; unm.;
 Isaac, b. April 14, 1752; d. April 25, 1752;
 Hannah, b. March 21, 1754; d. Jan. 13, 1779; unm.;
 Rachel, b. Jan. 6, 1756; d. Nov. 25, 1756;
 Mary, b. July 15, 1757; d. March 27, 1780; unm.;
 Samuel, b. March 4, 1759; d. y.;
 Isaac, b. 1761; d. Jan. 31, 1763;
 Rachel, b. 1763; d. 1767.

Issue of Samuel and Rebecca (Warner-Rawle) Shoemaker:

Edward, who accompanied his father to England in 1778; m. Ann Caroline Giles, of Hagerstown, Md.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Samuel and Hannah (Carpenter) Shoemaker, and only child of that marriage who left issue, was born in Philadelphia, March 8, 1746-7. He was a distiller in Philadelphia, and later retired to his country seat at Germantown, where he died September 4, 1808. He married at Friends Meeting, May 18, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Anna (Coleman) Warner, and sister to his father's second wife. She died December 8, 1823.

Issue of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Warner) Shoemaker:

Edward Warner, b. July 22, 1775; d. s. p.;
 Anna, b. March 27, 1777; m. (first) Robert Morris, Jr., (second) Francis Bloodgood;

Samuel, b. June 14, 1778; graduated at Univ. of Pa., A. B.; studied law, and admitted to Phila. bar; d. s. p., Nov. 28, 1822;
 Benjamin, b. Sept. 27, 1780; d. s. p.

ISAAC SHOEMAKER, son of George and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, born at Shoemakertown, Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1700, inherited from his father that part of the old homestead at Shoemakertown, containing the old house erected by his grandfather, Richard Wall, in which the first Friends Meetings were held, located on the west side of York road, at northern end of the present town. A part of the old house occupied by him, if not by Richard Wall, is still standing and forms the rear portion of the house now occupied by Joseph Bosler, present owner of the lands and mills so long known as Shoemaker's Mills. Isaac Shoemaker married Dorothy, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, of Philadelphia, shipwright, by his wife, Esther, daughter of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, before mentioned. Isaac Shoemaker died October 23, 1741, leaving his widow Dorothy, the sole custodian of his estate for the benefit of their seven children, all of whom were minors, the youngest but six years of age.

Dorothy Shoemaker, widow, January 6, 1746, entered into an agreement with Richard Mather, who had married her sister, Sarah Penrose, and John Tyson, of Abington, son of Rynier, "to build on the land now in the tenure or possession of the said Dorothy Shoemaker, in the said township of Cheltenham, a corn-grist Water-mill, to be built and owned jointly and in partnership, between the said parties," Dorothy to retain a one-half interest and Mather and Tyson each a one-fourth interest therein. It was to be built "opposite ye said Dorothy's garden at ye place of ye crick, commonly called and known by ye name of ye Sheep Washing Place."

The mill erected under this agreement is still in successful operation and was owned and operated by the descendants of Dorothy Shoemaker for just a century, being sold in 1846 to Charles Bosler, father of the present proprietor.

Dorothy Shoemaker died August 11, 1764, and by will dated three days before her death, devised her estate equally between her six surviving children; her son George having died six months before her, unmarried. Her two eldest sons, John and Isaac, were named as executors, and a small legacy was given to her son-in-law, Nathan Sheppard.

Issue of Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker:

JOHN, b. April 1, 1726; of whom presently:

Isaac, m. (first) March 24, 1754, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth (McVeagh) Potts, of Upper Dublin; she d. Sept. 24, 1758; m. (second) Aug. 31, 1761, Anne, dau. of Thomas Roberts, of Bristol twp., Philadelphia co., and left one son, Thomas;

Thomas, d. unm.;

Joseph, was in early life a tanner at Shoemakertown, and later a merchant in Phila.; m. at Gwynedd Friends' Meeting, Nov., 1765, Abigail, dau. of John Jones, of Plymouth;

Esther, b. April 2, 1732; d. in Baltimore co., Md., Sept. 8, 1794; m. May 26, 1748-9, Isaac Tyson; moved to Baltimore co., Md., 1783, taking a certificate to Gunpowder Meeting;

Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1733; m. March 31, 1755, Nathan Sheppard, son of Moses Sheppard, of Cumberland co., N. J., and lived in Upper Dublin twp. until 1792, when with her three children, Thomas, Moses and Ann Sheppard, she removed to Jericho, Baltimore co., and later to Baltimore; the son, Moses, was the founder of the Sheppard Asylum for Insane at Baltimore; Sarah d. at Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1799;

George, d. Phila., where he was a successful merchant, Jan. 23, 1764; his will, dated Jan. 18, 1764, leaves a fund in the hands of his brother, John, and uncle, Richard Mather,

for repairing the wall around the Shoemaker Burying-Ground at Shoemakertown; and the income of a larger fund for the education of children of poor Friends of Abington Meeting.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker, born at the old homestead in Shoemakertown, April 1, 1726, purchased of John Tyson, June 14, 1752, his one-fourth interest in the mill erected in conjunction with his mother and uncle, and later acquired the entire interest therein, and continued to operate the mill for over half a century, residing all his life in the old homestead. He was a member of Abington Friends Meeting, and a prominent business man in that section. A diary kept by John Morton, during the Revolution, states that John Shoemaker was "very much abused" by a marauding party of Hessians in the winter of 1777, when the British occupied Philadelphia.

John Shoemaker married (first) at Abington Meeting, May 25, 1752, Elizabeth, born June 5, 1725, died May 29, 1795, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Heath) Livezey, of Lower Dublin; (second) May 2, 1800, Martha Parry, widow of David Parry and daughter of Robert and Jane (Cadwalader) Comly, of Byberry. His children were all by his first wife. He and his first wife Elizabeth are buried side by side in the old Shoemaker Burying-Ground.

Thomas Livezey, great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Livezey) Shoemaker, a native of Norton, Cheshire, England, by lease and release from William Penn dated March 2 and 3, 1681, acquired five hundred acres of land, "to be laid out in the Province of Peennsylvania," and the following year came to Pennsylvania and located in Philadelphia county. He was a member of Grand Jury, January 11, 1682-3, and his will is dated June 12, 1692.

Jonathan Livezey, son of Thomas Livezey, accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, and by his wife Rachel had six children, Mary, Thomas, Jonathan, Martha, married Robert Thomas; Rachel, married Evan Thomas; and David. Of these Jonathan, born Philadelphia county, June 15, 1692, died June 24, 1764; married, March 24, 1717-18, Esther, daughter of Robert Eastburn, of Abington, was the ancestor of the Livezey family of Bucks county.

Thomas Livezey, eldest son and second child of Jonathan and Rachel, born in Philadelphia county, January 17, 1689-90, died there June 5, 1759, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Heath, who in 1707 erected the first mill at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks county. Thomas and Elizabeth (Heath) Livezey located in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, where their daughter Elizabeth, who in 1752 became the wife of John Shoemaker, was born June 5, 1725.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Livezey) Shoemaker:

Isaac, b. Jan. 19, 1755; d. July 31, 1779; m. May 5, 1779, Sarah, dau. of Joseph Mather, of Germantown, who after his death m. (second) Dec. 15, 1783, Hugh Evans;

CHARLES, b. March 19, 1762; d. May 31, 1837; m. (first) Elizabeth Paul; (second) Margaret Wood; of whom presently;

John, b. July 11, 1764; d. March 15, 1817; m. at Abington Meeting, 10mo. 16, 1788, Jane, dau. of David Ashbridge, of Bensalem, Bucks co.; both buried in Shoemaker Burying-Ground at Shoemakertown;

Elizabeth, b. July 24, 1766; m. June 7, 1798, Peter Robeson.

CHARLES SHOEMAKER, second son of John and Elizabeth (Livezey) Shoemaker, born at the old homestead in Shoemakertown, March 19, 1762, inherited the mill property, erected by his grandmother, Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker, and lived

there until his death, May 31, 1837. He was a member of Abington Friends Meeting, and is buried in the graveyard adjoining the Meeting House. He married (first) at Germantown Meeting, March 15, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of John Paul, of Germantown. She died August 21, 1785, and he married (second) April 28, 1803, Margaret, daughter of William and Hannah (Newbold) Wood, of Newton, Gloucester county, New Jersey. She was born September 5, 1775, died March 17, 1842.

Issue of Charles and Margaret (Wood) Shoemaker:

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1804; d. July 20, 1807;

Mary, b. June 15, 1805; d. Nov. 4, 1806;

Isaac, b. Aug. 2, 1807; d. at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 21, 1873; unm.; buried in Friends' Meeting House Grounds, on High street, Burlington, N. J.;

Elizabeth, b. March 5, 1809; m. Aug. 20, 1848, Abraham M. Taylor;

John Wood, b. Nov. 11, 1810; d. May 20, 1878, in Ariz.; unm.;

Charles Heath, b. July 29, 1812; m. April 16, 1835, Mary Spencer Boon;

Anna Stewardson, b. July 7, 1814; m. March 9, 1831, Samuel S. Ritchie;

MARGARETTA, b. Sept. 15, 1817; of whom presently.

MARGARETTA SHOEMAKER, youngest child of Charles and Margaret (Wood) Shoemaker, born at Shoemakertown, September 15, 1817, married at Abington Meeting, September 12, 1839, Morgan Hinchman, of Philadelphia, Conveyancer, son of John and Eliza (Webb) Hinchman, of New Jersey, grandson of James and Sarah (Morgan) Hinchman, great-grandson of Joseph and Mary (Stokes) Morgan, great-great-grandson of Joseph and Judith (Lippincott) Stokes, who were married August 8, 1710; the latter being a daughter of Freedom and Mary (Curtis) Lippincott, and a granddaughter of Richard and Abigail Lippincott, an account of whose English ancestry and Philadelphia descendants is given in these volumes. Morgan Hinchman was also a descendant in the seventh generation from William Cooper, of Cooper's Point, near Camden, New Jersey, who was born in the parish of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England, and came to West Jersey in 1679; was one of the Proprietors' Commissioners in 1682; a member of the first Assembly of the province and again returned in 1685; was appointed to the Council of the Proprietors, 1688, and Judge of Gloucester county, 1696. His son Joseph, who married Lydia Rigg, August 11, 1688, was a Representative to the first Council of the United Province in 1703. Hannah Cooper, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Cooper, married, 1717, Alexander Morgan; their son, Joseph Morgan, who married Mary Stokes in 1758, was father of Sarah (Morgan) Hinchman, above mentioned.

Issue of Morgan and Margaretta (Shoemaker) Hinchman:

Charles Shoemaker Hinchman, b. Jan. 3, 1842; m. Lydia S. Mitchell, of Nantucket, Mass.;

John Webb Hinchman, b. Aug. 8, 1843; d. 1847;

Walter Hinchman, b. July 25, 1845; unm.

ROBERTS FAMILY.

The Welsh ancestry of John Roberts, of Pencoed, parish of Llyn, Caernarvonshire, Wales, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, and settled in Merion township, Philadelphia county, is as follows:

COLWYN AP TANGNO, Lord of Llyn, and founder of the Fifth Noble Tribe of North Wales, whose arms were Sable, A chevron between three fleur-de-lys, Argent: had a son,

Meredith ap Colwyn, who had, among others a son,

Gwrgan ap Meredith, who had, among others a son,

Einion ap Gwrgan, who had, among others a son,

Meredith ap Einion, who had,

Howell ap Meredith, who had,

Griffith ap Howell, who married a daughter of Tegwered ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, ap Iorwerth Duvyndum, who had,

Ievan ap Griffith, who married a daughter of Griffith ap David Goch, ap David Griffith, ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and had,

Rhys ap Ievan, who married a daughter of Meredith ap Griffith, ap Madog Geodaith, and had,

Ievan ap Rhys, who was living at Pen Koed, Caernarvonshire, circa, 1450; married Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd Derwas, Esquire, of the Body of Henry VI. and was a son of Meuric Lloyd, Lord of Nannau, and had,

Griffith ap Ievan, born circa, 1450, married Catrin, daughter of Meredith ap Hwlkin Lloyd, of Llyn Lleon, alias Glyn Llivon, ap Howell, ap Iorwerth Dhu, ap Iorwerth, Lord of Cyn Menai, Anglessey, ap Griffith ap Meredith, ap Methuselem, ap Hava, ap Kundhelw, living 1150, of Cwmwd Llivon, Caernarvonshire, and had,

Morris ap Griffith, of Pen Koed, who owned large estates in the Parishes of Llangian, Llanengan, Llanbedrog, and Llanarmon, Caernarvonshire. He was born circa 1480-5, and married Margaret, daughter of Griffith ap Howell, ap Madog, of Betws, ap Ievan, ap Einion, ap Griffith ap Howell, ap Meredith, ap Einion, ap Gwrgan, ap Meredith Goch, ap Colwyn, Lord of Llyn, before mentioned.

The mother of Margaret, and wife of Griffith ap Howell, was Lowry, daughter of David ap Rhys, ap Ievan, ap Llewelyn Ddu, ap David, ap Griffith, ap Iorwerth, ap Owen Brogyntyn, third son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys, died 1160, ap Bleddyn, ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys.

The mother of Lowry was Mali (Mary), daughter of Ievan ap Einion, of Corsy Gedol, Merionethshire, descended from Osborne Fitz Gerald, of the Norman Geraldines of Ireland. His descent being as follows:

Gerald Fitz Walter, De Windsor, Constable of Pembroke, living 1108, married Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudour, Prince of South Wales, and had a second son Maurice Fitz Gerald, died 1177; buried in Gray Friars, Wexford; went with Strongbow, to Ireland, 1168; married Alice, daughter of Arnulph de Montgomerie, and their second son, Thomas Fitz Maurice, was a grantee from King John, of

an estate of ten Knights' fees; died 1215, leaving, by wife Eleanor, daughter of Jordan de Morisco Montgomery, a son, John Fitz Thomas, slain at Callon, 1260, who married Honora, daughter of Phelim O'Connor, of Kerry, and had Osborne Fitz Gerald, before mentioned, who went to Wales, in 1237, married the heiress of Cors y Gedol, and was living, 1204; had Kenric, who had Llewelyn, of Cors y Gedol, who married Nesta, daughter of Griffith ap Adda, of Dolg, and had Griffith, living 1385, married Eva, daughter of Madoc ap Ellis, of Crniarth, and sister of Llewelyn ap Madoc, Bishop, of St. Asaph, temp. Edward II, and had a son, Einion ap Griffith of Cors y Gedol, Captain of the forty archers of Richard II, who married Tangwerstl, daughter of Rudderch ap Ievan Lloyd, of Gogerdaam, a celebrated bard, and had son Ievan ap Einion, above referred to.

Morris ap Griffith, and Margaret his wife had issue, as follows:

Griffith Morris, whose descendants inherited the estate of PenCoed;

John Morris;

William Morris;

THOMAS MORRIS, of whom presently;

Hugh Morris;

Richard Morris;

David Morris;

Robert Morris;

Meredith Morris.

Thomas Morris, of Caernarvonshire, born about 1560, fourth son of Morris Griffith, had a younger son,

Robert Thomas Morris, of Cowyn, parish of Llanengan, Caernarvonshire, born, circa, 1588, who was the father of,

Richard Roberts, of Llyn, Caernarvonshire, born probably 1615-20, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Evans, of the parish of Llangian, Caernarvonshire, and had issue:

JOHN ROBERTS, of Pencoed, b. 1648-9; came to Pa., 1683; of whom presently;

Richard Roberts, probably came to Pa; he and his children being mentioned in the will of his brother, John, in 1722;

Anne Roberts, m. and had children mentioned in will of her brother, John, in 1722.

It was customary for the Welsh Friends to produce to the meeting at which they deposited their certificate from Wales, a circumstantial account of their family in Wales and of their life there and their coming to America. Such an account was furnished by John Roberts, of Pencoed, and it is entered on the records of Merion Preparative Meeting of Friends in Pennsylvania. Either this same account or a somewhat similar one in his own handwriting has been preserved by his descendants and bears this endorsement:

"The following account was found in manuscript in the handwriting of John Roberts, my progenitor, who on the 16th of November, 1683, arrived in Pennsylvania, from the municipality of Wales, and settled on the farm I now dwell upon, and built upon the identical spot I now inhabit, and which has passed in regular succession without intervention of a deed, from my great-grandfather to his great-grandchild.

(Signed) Algernon Roberts,
Sept. 16, 1813."

"A short account of John Roberts, formerly of Llyn, being a son of Richard Roberts, and grandson of Robert Thomas Morris, who lived at Cowyn, in the Parish of Llanengan,

and County of Caernarvon; my mother being Margaret Evans, daughter of Richard Evans, of the Parish of Llangian, and County aforesaid. Being convinced of God's Everlasting Truth about the year 1677, not by man, nor through man, but by the Revelation of Jesus Christ, in my own heart—being about 30 Miles from any Friends or Meeting in that time when I was convinced, but coming into acquaintance with Friends near Dolgelly, and near Bala, in Merionethshire, I frequented their Meetings while I abode in those parts, but by the Providence of God in the year 1683, I transported myself with many of my friends for Pennsylvania, where I and they arrived the Sixteenth day of the 9th Month, one thousand six hundred and 83, being then thirty-five years old, and settled myself on the place which I afterwards called Pencoid, in the Township of Merion, which was afterwards called so by them, being the first settlers of it. Having brought with me one servant man from my native land and fixed my settling here, I took to wife Gaynor Roberts, daughter of Robert Pugh, from Llwyndedwydd, near Bala, in Merionethshire; her mother being Elizabeth Williams Owen, one of the first that was convinced of the Truth in that neighborhood. So leaving this account for our offspring and others that desire to know, whence we came and who we descended from, and when we came to settle unto this place where we now abide, being then a wilderness, but now by God's blessing upon our endeavors, is become a fruitful field; So to God's name be the Praise, Honor & Glory, who is worthy it for ever & ever more."

The parish of Llangian, where Richard Evans, the maternal grandfather of John Roberts, of Pencoid, resided, and that of Llanengan, or Llanergan as it is sometimes spelled, where was situated Cowyn, the home of Robert Thomas Morris, his paternal grandfather, are adjoining, and their principal towns are only one mile apart. Both parishes are on the promontory of Llyn, and like the whole of the county of Caernarvon, at the northwestern corner of Wales, are the most mountainous part of that most mountainous country. Caernarvon was the refuge and stronghold of the Britons, when they retired from their Saxon invaders, and here they long preserved their independence, and transmitted from generation to generation a sturdy and resolute love of liberty. The Parish Church of Llanengan is dedicated to St. Einion, who was King of Llyn in the sixth century, and is said to have founded the church, some parts of which are very ancient.

John Roberts, of Pencoid, has been sometimes confounded with John Roberts, of "Pen y Chwd," Denbighshire, who settled in Merion prior to 1690; a man of sixty years when he married Elizabeth Owen, aged seventeen, daughter of Owen Humphries, and sister to Rebecca, wife of Robert Owen, of Merion, whom, and her brothers, Joshua and John Owen, she accompanied to Pennsylvania from Llwyn Ddu, in Merionethshire. This John Roberts was the grandfather of the John Roberts hanged as a Tory in the early part of the Revolution. Two or three other John Roberts emigrated from Wales at approximately the same date and located in or near the Welsh Tract.

John Roberts was one of the purchasers of the 40,000 acres which comprised the Welsh tract in Merion and Haverford township, purchased by the prospective settlers before leaving Wales, as was also his father-in-law, Robert Pugh, his wife Gaynor becoming entitled to a portion of the latter. As stated in his account of himself and his family, Roberts called his farm in Merion, Pencoid, and on it he built a fine old mansion which still comprises a part of the late residence of his descendant, George Brooke Roberts, deceased, at Bala, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He married Gainor Roberts Pugh, at Merion Friends Meeting, where their certificate from Wales had been deposited, March 20, 1684. He became the owner of nearly 1,000 acres of land and was a prominent man in the community, serving continuously in the Provincial Assembly from 1704 to 1718. His wife Gainor died February 20, 1722, and he on June 6, 1724.

she at the age of sixty-nine years and he at seventy-six. Both were buried at Merion Meeting burying-ground.

Issue of John and Gainor (Pugh) Roberts:

ROBERT ROBERTS, b. at Merion, Pa., Feb. 16, 1685; d. May 17, 1768; m. Sidney Rees; of whom presently;

Richard, b. Dec. 18, 1687; d. inf.;

Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1690; d. inf.;

Elizabeth, b. March 21, 1692-3; d. Sept. 9, 1746; unm.

ROBERT ROBERTS, only surviving son of John Roberts, of Pencoid, born in Merion, Philadelphia county, February 16, 1685, inherited his father's plantation of "Pencoid" and other lands, and lived there all his life, dying May 17, 1768. He like his parents was an earnest member of Merion Meeting of Friends, and was married there to Sidney Rees, June 17, 1709. She was born at Pemaen, parish of Llanwawr, Merionethshire, 1680, daughter of Rees Evan, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John ap Thomas, of Daehgwynn, Merionethshire, "Gentleman," who was a son of Thomas ap Hugh, ap Evan, ap Rhys Goch, ap Tyder, ap Rhys, ap Ievan Goch, of Bryammer, parish of Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbighshire, ap Ievan Ddu, ap David, ap Einion, ap Kynrig, ap Llowarch, ap Heilin, ap Tyffid, ap Tangno, ap Ys-Druyth, ap Marchwyst, ap Marchweithiam, Lord of Issalet, in Merionethshire.

Evan Rees, father of Rees Evan and grandfather of Sidney, wife of Robert Roberts, was prominent in Friends Meetings in Wales, and suffered considerable persecution, "for Truth's sake." As early as 1668 he had oxen distrained from him in payment of a fine imposed for attending non-conformist meetings, and in 1676, he with Cadwalader ap Thomas, Rowland Ellis, (later of the Welsh Tract in Pennsylvania), Lewis Robert, Hugh Robert, Edward Rees, Griffith John, Gainor David and Elizabeth Williams, were imprisoned for refusing to take an oath.

Rees Evan purchased, March 18, 1682, 31½ acres of land in Pennsylvania, and prepared to emigrate there, but never accomplished it. His son, Rees Evan, came over soon after 1682, as did also his mother-in-law, Katharine Robert, a kinswoman of many of the more prominent Welsh settlers. She settled on a plantation between the present Narbeth and Bala.

Sidney, wife of Robert Roberts, was thrown from her horse, April 30, 1764, and died from the effects of the injuries then received, June 29, 1764, aged seventy-four years and two months. She and her husband were both buried at Merion Meeting burying-ground.

Issue of Robert and Sidney (Rees) Roberts, of Pencoid:

JOHN, b. June 26, 1710; d. January 13, 1776; m. Rebecca Jones; of whom presently;

Alban, b. Sept. 17, 1712; d. Oct. 6, 1727;

Reese, b. Aug. 17, 1715; d. Oct. 24, 1755; unm.;

PHINEAS, b. May 13, 1722; d. March, 1801; m. Ann, dau. of Thomas Wynne and great-granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne; of whom later;

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1727; d. Oct. 19, 1727;

Sidney, b. May 9, 1729; d. Oct. 28, 1793; m. John Paul.

JOHN ROBERTS, eldest son of Robert and Sidney (Rees) Roberts, born at the old plantation of Pencoid, June 26, 1710, and succeeded to it at the death of his

father, whom, however, he survived but eight years, dying January 13, 1776, just on the eve of the great national struggle in which his sons were destined to take an important part. He was, however, an active man in Colonial times and held a commission as Justice from 1757.

He married, May 4, 1733, Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Jones, by his wife, Gainor, daughter of Robert Owen, of Merion, and granddaughter of Dr. Edward Jones, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, Speaker of the first Pennsylvania Assembly, 1682-3. Rebecca (Jones) Roberts died December 8, 1779.

Issue of John and Rebecca (Jones) Roberts, of Pencoed:

Dr. Jonathan Roberts, b. March 30, 1734; living 1778; removed to Prince George co., Md.; m. there 1757, Elizabeth Carter, a widow;

Gainor, b. Jan. 30, 1736; d. June 12, 1761;

Alban, b. Sept. 7, 1738; d. Feb. 24, 1772; supposed unm.;

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 18, 1740; d. Oct. 24, 1782; m. Thomas Palmer;

Mary, b. July 3, 1742; d. Aug. 23, 1771; supposed unm.;

Tacy, b. Sept. 2, 1744; d. Aug. 3, 1791; m. John Palmer;

Benjamin, b. Aug. 27, 1746; removed to Va.; m. and had a family;

John, b. Nov. 16, 1747; d. Nov. 8, 1803; unm.;

Robert, b. Oct. 10, 1749; d. Sept. 17, 1793; unm.; he was a member of the First City Troop of Phila., and served with it during the Revolutionary war; his sword and pistols, carried in that service, were presented to his nephew, John Roberts, son of Algernon, and remained in the family many years; they were subsequently presented to the Troop and are prized by the members as sacred relics;

ALGERNON, b. Jan. 24, 1751; d. Dec. 21, 1815; m. Tacy Warner; of whom presently;

Franklin, b. Nov. 27, 1752; d. Dec. 15, 1774;

Edward, b. Jan. 1, 1755; m. April 8, 1784, Elizabeth Bell; their three children all d. inf., and are buried beside their mother at Arch Street Meeting.

ALGERNON ROBERTS, sixth son and tenth child of John and Rebecca (Jones) Roberts, of Pencoed, was born there January 24, 1751, and inherited the homestead at his father's death, as shown by his endorsement on the old paper written by his great-grandfather, and quoted in the early part of this narrative. This endorsement bears date September 16, 1813, at which time he is living "on the identical spot," built on by his progenitor.

Algernon Roberts joined the Associated Company of Philadelphia County of which John Young was Captain, being the Fifth Company, Third Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia, Col. James Barry. This company with the Sixth Company in the same battalion, Capt. Peter Holstein, were ordered to Paulus Hook in 1776. Algernon Roberts kept a journal of this campaign, covering the period from August 16, 1776, to September 17, 1776, giving in detail the movements of the command to which he was attached, during the important "Campaign in the Jerseys." In 1777 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, of which his father-in-law, Isaac Warner, was Colonel. In June, 1780, he was appointed Commissioner to procure supplies for the army in the field. He was a member of General Assembly in 1778, and was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county, after its organization in 1784, when Pencoed became part of that county. He was treasurer of the Blockley and Merion Society for Promotion of Agriculture for over twenty-eight years, just preceding his death, December 21, 1815, when the Society adopted resolutions commemorative of his worth as a member and a citizen.

Col. Algernon Roberts married at Old Swedes Church, Southwark, January 18, 1781, Tacy, daughter of his old comrade-in-arms, and superior officer, Col. Isaac Warner, of Blockley, by his wife, Lydia Coulton, and a descendant of William Warner, the first settler of Blockley, an account of whom, his ancestry and descendants is given in this work under the title of the "Warner Family of Blockley."

Issue of Col. Algernon and Tacy (Warner) Roberts, of Pencoed:

Rebecca, b. Jan. 26, 1782; d. Sept. 14, 1799;

Lydia, b. Dec. 3, 1783; d. March 17, 1862; unm.;

John, b. March 5, 1787; d. Jan. 30, 1837; m. (first) March 12, 1812, Sarah Jones, (second) May 12, 1831, Lydia Pratt;

Isaac Warner Roberts, b. March 15, 1789; d. Sept. 9, 1859; m. (first) March 20, 1817, Emily Thomas, and had issue:

Rebecca;

Mary, wife of Col. Owen Jones;

Gainor;

Emily.

Married (second) Feb. 2, 1837, Rosalinda Evans Brooke, and had issue:

Algernon Roberts;

George Brooke Roberts, late President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Gainor, b. Jan. 23, 1791; d. May 5, 1868; unm.;

Ann, b. May 19, 1793; d. July 31, 1826; unm.;

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1795; d. Jan. 30, 1837; m. Miles N. Carpenter, who d. Feb. 4, 1871;

ALGERNON SYDNEY, b. March 29, 1798; d. Sept. 14, 1865; m. Elizabeth Cuthbert; of whom presently;

EDWARD, b. June 29, 1800; d. Nov. 3, 1872; m. Mary Elizabeth Reford; of whom later;

George Washington Roberts, b. June 10, 1801; d. Oct. 28, 1857, at Jefferson City, La.; having gone to that state in 1843; he was unm.;

Tacy, b. Feb. 9, 1805; d. June 23, 1847.

ALGERNON SYDNEY ROBERTS, third son and seventh child of Algernon and Tacy (Warner) Roberts, born at Pencoed, Merion township, Montgomery county, March 29, 1798, entered the drug store of William Lehman, Philadelphia, as a boy, to learn the business, and in 1832 formed a partnership with his younger brother Edward, and engaged in the wholesale drug business and as manufacturing chemists at No. 76 South Second street, where they conducted a prosperous business until 1846, when they retired and both became interested in the development of the anthracite coal fields of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

Algernon had become a director of the Shamokin Coal & Iron Company, in 1841, and in 1844 a director of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy & Lancaster Railroad Company. In 1846 he took an active part in the formation and establishment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was one of the Commissioners appointed to incorporate that company. In 1854 he was made a director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and continued a member of the board until his death, and also a director and president of the Hazelton Railroad Company. In March, 1850, he was one of the committee of six who arranged for a convention, to favor the building of a national railroad to the Pacific. In 1863 he became a member of the Executive Council of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia. He was elected a member of Select Council of Philadelphia in 1844, and continued to serve until 1850.

From his youth up Mr. Roberts had been deeply interested in economic ques-



Algernon S. Roberts

tions, internal improvements and the development of the natural resources of the country, as well as the promotion and encouragement of the manufacturing interest by the establishment of a protective tariff. He was a correspondent of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and other prominent statesmen of his day on the question of the tariff. He was elected one of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Institute in 1829; was one of the original Board of Directors of Girard College in 1833, and in 1835 was elected a Director of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and served until 1851. He died September 14, 1865.

Algernon Sydney Roberts married, April 10, 1823, Elizabeth, born February 22, 1802, died December 9, 1891, eldest daughter of Capt. Anthony Cuthbert, of the Artillery Battalion of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Ogden, the patriotic keeper of the Market Street Ferry, during the Revolution, by his wife, Jemima Hewes.

Thomas Cuthbert, born in England, about 1680, came to America, about 1715 to 1720, and settled in Bladen county, North Carolina, from whence he removed to Philadelphia, prior to 1744. He died January 24, 1756, and was buried at Christ Church. His wife Anne was buried in the same churchyard, May 21, 1753.

Thomas Cuthbert Jr., eldest son of Thomas and Anne Cuthbert, born in England in 1713, came to Philadelphia with his parents, and died there January 11, 1781. He was a shipwright, and a prominent Patriot during the trying days of the Revolution, serving as a member of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and was a Delegate to the first Provincial Conference of the Colonies held in Philadelphia in 1775. He married at Christ Church, May 19, 1744, Ann, born 1717, died January 15, 1759, daughter of Anthony Wilkinson, a native of England, by his wife Elizabeth.

Captain Anthony Cuthbert, fourth son of Thomas and Ann (Wilkinson) Cuthbert, born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1751, died November 14, 1832; was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, April 15, 1780, Captain of the Sixth Company, Artillery Battalion of Philadelphia. He was a prominent business man of Philadelphia and served for over thirty years as a member of City Council. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hewes) Dixon, born September 13, 1758, died December 16, 1792; (second) December 19, 1799, Mary Ogden, above mentioned, who was the mother of Elizabeth Cuthbert, who married Algernon Sydney Roberts. Mary (Ogden) Cuthbert was born May 1, 1770, and survived her husband thirty years, dying in Philadelphia, February 7, 1862.

Issue of Algernon Sydney and Elizabeth (Cuthbert) Roberts:

Mary Cuthbert Roberts, b. March 23, 1824; d. June 1, 1834;

Anthony Cuthbert Roberts, b. Feb. 21, 1826; d. Feb. 10, 1891; m. Ellen Chase, June 28, 1853;

Algernon Sydney Roberts, Jr., b. Oct. 24, 1827; d. March 18, 1905; m. Nov. 7, 1850, Sarah Carstairs;

Percival Roberts, b. May 2, 1830; d. March 30, 1898; m. Jan. 23, 1856, Eleanor Williamson, who d. Oct. 23, 1899;

Elizabeth Cuthbert Roberts, b. June 20, 1832; still living in Phila.; unm.;

Josephine Roberts, b. Dec. 3, 1834; d. Oct. 3, 1835;

Frances Ann Roberts, b. June 21, 1836; living in Phila.;

George Theodore Roberts, b. Nov. 30, 1838; m. Oct. 3, 1861, Sarah Cazenove, dau. of Heman Harris and Ellen Chase (Little) Greene, of Hopkinton, N. H., who d. April 30, 1900; they have one daughter:

Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, b. June, 1871.

EDWARD ROBERTS, ninth child of Algernon and Tacy (Warner) Roberts, born at the Pencoed mansion, Merion township, June 29, 1800, was the last survivor of the family of eleven children, dying in Philadelphia, November 3, 1877. From 1832 to 1846 he was engaged with his brother, Algernon Sydney Roberts, in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs on Second street, Philadelphia, but long prior to his retirement from that business, had turned his attention to the development of mining and railroad properties, particularly in the Lehigh and Wyoming region. He was for many years one of the active directors of a number of the principal railroads having their terminal in Philadelphia, as well as in the leading coal and iron companies. He was one of the first to realize the enormous value of the anthracite coal deposits of Pennsylvania, and was thoroughly familiar with and an eminent authority on the mining resources of the state, particularly in the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Roberts was of a generous, genial nature and had an extended circle of friends. He married, May 2, 1825, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Reford, born August 3, 1801, died August 15, 1862.

Issue of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Reford) Roberts,

Elizabeth Reford, b. Jan. 23, 1826; d. at Nice, France, April 18, 1897; m. Jan. 22, 1846, Lewis Sharpe Ware, b. Sept. 12, 1817, d. April 19, 1853, leaving issue:

Lewis Sharpe Ware;

Mary Roberts Ware;

Anna Frances, b. Nov. 7, 1827; d. Oct. 13, 1890; m. Jan. 22, 1851, Edward Browning, b. Feb. 1, 1816, d. July 9, 1878, leaving issue:

Mary Roberts Browning, wife of Arthur Vincent Meigs, M. D.;

Edward Browning, b. 1864; m. Ella Louise McFadden.

William Lehman, b. Dec. 27, 1829; d. Sept. 21, 1899; unm.;

EDWARD ROBERTS, b. Sept. 22, 1832; d. Aug. 12, 1892; m. Martha Price Evans; of whom presently;

Mary Warner Roberts, b. Jan. 3, 1835; m. (first) June 8, 1878, Stephen W. Dana, b. April 19, 1823, d. Jan. 3, 1883, (second) March 2, 1890, Robert C. Eskens, Marquis de Eskens, de Frenoy, of Belgium;

Adelaide, b. March 7, 1837; m. Oct. 27, 1877, Samuel Francis Shaw, M. D., Surgeon of the U. S. A., b. Sept. 7, 1833, d. Dec. 7, 1884, without issue;

Clara, b. July 14, 1839; m. June 9, 1877, Count Godfrey William Peter Anthony Galli, eldest son of Count Eugene Coppolan Galli and the Countess Catharine Marconq, b. at Pollenza, Italy, April 2, 1834. Count Godfrey Galli was admitted to the Italian Foreign Office of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, Aug. 12, 1861, and was placed on the retired list at his own request, Nov. 4, 1889, with the title of "Consul General of His Majesty, the King of Italy;" he is Commander of the Order of Holy Sepulchre, by hereditary right in the family; Knight of the first-class of Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem; Knight of Royal Order of St. Maurice, and St. Lazarus; Knight of Royal Order of Crown of Italy; Knight of Royal Order of Isabella, the Catholic; d. Sept. 30, 1899, at Dinard, France;

Elbert, b. April 1, 1841; d. April 2, 1842;

Howard, b. April 9, 1843; d. April 18, 1901; achieved considerable distinction as a sculptor; m. June 1, 1876, Helen Pauline Davis, dau. of Elisha J. and Mary Faris (Fassett) Lewis, b. May 24, 1853; they had issue:

Howard Radcliffe Roberts, b. March 31, 1877;

Helen Pauline Roberts, b. May 6, 1880; d. at Paris, France, Dec. 30, 1889.

EDWARD ROBERTS JR. married Martha Price, daughter of Edward and Sarah Ann (Price) Evans, had issue:

Edward Roberts, 3d., b. Aug. 29, 1857; educated at Univ. of Pa.; who is identified with and an officer of a number of railroad and mining companies, with offices in Phila.;
 Joseph Russell Roberts, b. Jan. 16, 1860;
 Martha Price Roberts, b. Dec. 5, 1861; d. July 31, 1862;
 Agnes Price Roberts, b. Oct. 31, 1863; m. April 15, 1884, Capt. John Charles Groome, commander of the State Constabulary of Pa., and Captain of the Phila. City Troop;
 Clarence Howard Roberts, b. June 20, 1871; d. June 8, 1876;
 Edith Roberts, b. Feb. 10, 1876.

PHINEAS ROBERTS, fourth son of Robert and Sidney (Rees) Roberts, born on the family plantation of "Pencoed" in Merion township, Philadelphia county, May 13, 1722. On May 16, 1746, his father conveyed to him thirty-eight acres of land on the west side of Schuylkill, part of the tract taken up by John Roberts, and just prior to his death conveyed to him other lands, but inherited under his father's will a tract purchased by his father of Andrew Wheeler. Phineas Roberts in these earlier deeds is mentioned as a "cooper" and probably followed that vocation in Merion, where he seems to have lived all his life, dying there March 11, 1801.

Phineas Roberts married at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, June 27, 1743, Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Wynne, of Blockley, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Anne (Craven) Warner, of Blockley, and granddaughter of William Warner, the first English settler in Blockley. Her grandfather, Jonathan Wynne, was only son of Dr. Thomas Wynne, Speaker of the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in the "Welcome," and was one of his closest friends during life. An account of Thomas Wynne, his Welsh ancestry, his distinguished career, and some account of his descendants is given in our article on "The Wynne Family."

Ann Wynne, wife of Phineas Roberts, was born February 2, 1724-5, died July 5, 1807, and was buried at Friends' Ground, Lower Merion.

The will of Phineas Roberts, of Blockley, "being antient and infirm of Body" is dated December 24, 1798, proven March 28, 1801. It devises all his estate to his wife Ann for life; then to his daughters, Esther Palmer and Sidney Jones £50 each; to his four grandchildren, children of his son Isaac, deceased, £25 each; to five grandchildren, children of deceased daughter Hannah Streaper, viz, Mary, William, Isaac, Richard and George, £50; residue to son Titus. His nephew, John Roberts, is named as executor and his nephew, Algernon Roberts, as trustee.

Both Phineas Roberts and his wife, Ann Wynne, were members of Merion Friends Meeting, and were dealt with for their marriage, "out of Unity," but making suitable acknowledgments were retained in membership.

Phineas Roberts was a member of the Fishing Club of St. David's, 1763.

Issue of Phineas and Ann (Wynne) Roberts:

Esther Roberts, m. Dec. 26, 1770, Jonathan Palmer;
 SIDNEY ROBERTS, b. Sept. 6, 1756; d. Sept. 7, 1812; m. John Jones; of whom presently;
 Isaac Roberts, d. before his father, leaving four children;
 Hannah Roberts, m. ——— Streaper, and d. before her father, leaving five children;
 Titus Roberts.

In the possession of Miss Sydney E. Jones, formerly of Germantown, is a book published in Philadelphia in 1728, entitled, "The History of the Rise, Increase and

Progress of the Christian People called Quakers," translated into English from Low Dutch by William Sewell, Third Edition; "Printed and Sold in Second Street by Samuel Keimer." On the title page are the following inscriptions: "The Gift of Robert Roberts to his son Phineas Roberts, July 14, 1764"—"The Gift of Phineas Roberts to his Daughter Sidney Jones, 1800"—"The Gift of Sidney Jones to her son, Isaac R. Jones"—"The Gift of Isaac R. Jones to his brother Joseph W. Jones, March —"—"The Gift of Joseph W. Jones to his Daughter Sidney E. Jones, on his 75th. Birthday, February 18, 1875." On blank pages in the front of the book are records of the birth of the children of Robert and Sidney Roberts, the dates of death of the parents, as well as of the grandparents, John and Gainor Roberts; the record of the birth and death of Phineas Roberts and his wife, Ann Wynne, and of Sidney (Roberts) Jones, her husband, John Jones, and his parents, Evan and Ann (Evans) Jones. The later entries were doubtless made by Isaac R. Jones.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, daughter of Phineas and Ann (Wynne) Roberts, born "near the Falls of Schuylkill, Lower Merion, September 6, 1756, departed this life September 7, 1812, at 10 o'clock in the Morning." She married, October 12, 1780, John Jones, born in Cumru township, now Montgomery county, June 10, 1748. "Departed this life April 24, 1821." Both he and his wife were buried at Friends Burying-Ground, Lower Merion.

Evan Jones, father of John Jones, was born in what is now Montgomery county, March 13, 1723-4, died January 26, 1775. He married, in 1745, Ann Evans, born at Great Valley, Chester county, June 10, 1727, died May 20, 1778. Both were of Welsh parentage.

John Jones was a Quartermaster of Militia during the Revolutionary War. He and his wife, Sidney Roberts, lived during the latter part of their lives at Darby, where he died April 24, 1821, and she September 7, 1812.

Issue of John and Sidney (Roberts) Jones:

Ann Jones, b. July 10, 1781; d. Aug., 1781;

Thomas Wynne Jones, b. May 7, 1782;

Richard Roberts Jones, b. Sept. 5, 1784; d. Nov. 29, 1821;

ISAAC ROBERTS JONES, b. July 12, 1786; d. March 23, 1850; m. Maria Mercer; of whom presently;

William Jones, b. June 10, 1788; d. June 12, 1788;

John Jones, Jr., b. July 11, 1789; d. Oct. 20, 1789;

Sydney Jones, b. Sept. 6, 1790; d. Sept. 27, 1790;

Hester Jones, b. Jan. 10, 1792; d. Jan. 21, 1793;

John Jones, b. Feb. 7, 1794; d. Feb. 22, 1797;

Phineas Evans Jones, b. Jan. 6, 1797; d. unm., 1834;

Joseph Washington Jones, b. Feb. 18, 1800; d. 1881;

Mary Ann Jones, b. Sept. 23, 1802; d. Sept. 18, 1859.

ISAAC ROBERTS JONES, fourth child of John and Sidney (Roberts) Jones, born July 12, 1786, married, October 3, 1811, Maria Mercer, of New Jersey, said to have been of the same family as Gen. Hugh Mercer.

Issue of Isaac R. and Maria (Mercer) Jones:

John Sidney Jones, b. Aug. 27, 1812;

Maria Sydney Jones, b. April 12, 1814;

Isaac Roberts Jones, b. July 18, 1816; d. June 14, 1817;

Isaac Roberts Jones, b. Jan. 1, 1818;

Eleanor Moss Jones, b. June 1, 1819; d. 1890;

Mercer Jones, b. Jan. 22, 1821;

Elias Hicks Jones, b. Aug. 23, 1823;

Charlotte Frelinghuysen Jones, b. Oct. 21, 1825; d. Sept. 1, 1826;

Charlotte Frelinghuysen Jones, b. Dec. 18, 1827;

ELIZABETH MERCER JONES, b. Sept. 8, 1830; d. April 26, 1898; m. William MacLean; of whom presently.

ELIZABETH MERCER JONES, youngest child of Isaac R. and Maria (Mercer) Jones, born September 8, 1830; married at First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, July 27, 1858, William MacLean, second son of William and Ann (Porteus) MacLean, born July 18, 1828, in Stranraer, a maritime port on Loch Ryan, county Wigtown, southern extremity of Scotland. William MacLean came to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-five years, and has since resided in that city, where he has been for many years one of the most prominent conveyancers. He became a member of St. Andrew's Society in 1855, and is now its oldest member. He has also been a trustee of First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia for many years.

Issue of William and Elizabeth Mercer (Jones) MacLean:

Anne Porteus MacLean, b. May 5, 1859; d. Dec. 29, 1861;

Maria Mercer MacLean, b. Aug. 25, 1861; d. March 31, 1864;

Charlotte Frelinghuysen MacLean, b. Aug. 31, 1863; unm.;

WILLIAM MACLEAN, JR., b. Aug. 31, 1865; of whom presently;

Hew Brydon MacLean, b. Jan. 9, 1867; d. Dec. 1, 1903; unm.;

Sarah Jones MacLean, b. Dec. 28, 1871; unm.

WILLIAM MACLEAN JR., Esq., eldest son of William and Elizabeth Mercer (Jones) MacLean, born in the city of Philadelphia, August 31, 1865, studied law in the office of George Harrison Fisher in that city and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, March 1, 1895, and was later admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the United States Supreme Court. During the earlier years of his practice he was a member of the firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, and since the dissolution of that firm, in 1902, has practiced alone, with offices at 812-815 South Penn Square. He was President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1899; is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia; Pennsylvania State Bar Association; Lawyers Club of Philadelphia, etc. He is also a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Academy of Social and Political Science; and is a director of various financial and business corporations.

CUTHBERT FAMILY.

The following is a copy of the "Contracts and Testimonials, under the hand and seal of Lord Lyon, King of Arms in Scotland, of the illustrious Extraction and Descent of the Honorable family of Castlehill," made for "James Cuthbert, of Berly, great-grandchild of the last John Cuthbert, of Castlehill except one."

"A Chronological Account of the Origin, Settlement, Armorial Bearing, and Surname, of the Illustrious family of Cuthbert, of Castlehill, in the County of Inverness, Scotland. The aforesaid name vulgarly called Cubbert and Colbert, and in the Erse Language, Quibert.

"This Illustrious family came originally to Scotland from the country of the Northumbrians in the north of England, where it was, about the year of Christ 700. Alfred Reigned then in that Country which made one of the Kingdoms of the Heptarchy and had lately embraced Christianity by the Bishop of Landisfarn (afterward called Holy Land); he was of the same stock and family from which is descended the family of Castlehill as is sufficiently proved from the antient protection granted on that account by the Kings of Scotland to that Illustrious family; from the surname and Armorial Bearing, and has been acknowledged by an Act of Parliament of Scotland in the year 1087. The Picts, a nation in the neighborhood of the Northumbrians, and who inhabited the South of Scotland, were as yet, at that period (670), for the most part Pagans and always at war with the Albanicks who inhabited the West hills of Scotland, the latter had then embraced Christianity for some time.

"Alfred, a man of Letters, as well as zealous for the propogation of the belief and law wherein he had been newly instructed and truly animated with the spirit of Charity, laid himself out ardently in procuring and cementing peace between these two nations, his neighbors, and the more that he had conceived a particular esteem for the King of the Albanicks, Eugene the Fifth, his contemporary, who was likewise a man of letters and a Christian.

"Alfred gave commission to the Bishop of Lindisfarn, his subject and Instructor in Christianity, to negotiate this peace betwixt them; he hoped thereby to see the religion which he had newly embraced himself more easily established among the Picts as appears from the History of Scotland by Buchanan and others.

The Holy Bishop laid himself out with the greatest wisdom and impartiality to bring this about and succeeded; he brought both nations to agree that they should never thereafter attack each other with their whole forces, and that the King of the Picts should give his daughter in marriage to the King of Albanick's eldest son; which was accordingly executed. By this alliance it happened that soon thereafter the rights to the Crown of the Albanicks and the Picts were united together in the person of Eugene, the Eleventh and King of the Albanicks, descended from this marriage; although these rights were not made effectual until King Kenneth's time in the year 854, however, the Albanicks and the Picts became afterwards one and the same nation and were known by the name of Scots as appears from all Scottish Historians. But Alfred, while he charitably procured peace between the nations, his neighbors, he could not cover himself from those Revolutions to which all Crowns were more particularly subjected in those times of ignorance and confusion, he was chased out of his Kingdom and obliged to take refuge with the King of the Picts, who endeavored in vain to restore him to his Throne; by this revolution, this unsuccessful assistance of the King of the Picts and by the death of the Bishop of Lindisfarn, the kindred of this worthy prelate were obliged to quit his native country and to seek refuge abroad.

"Abercromby, a modern Scottish Historian says this Bishop in after times was honoured, as a Saint. He left his family to go and preach the Gospel to the Northumbrians. Bede, a contemporary with the Bishop, imagines him to be of the Country of the Northumbrians, the Bishop's kindred who were distinguished in those antient times by no other name but that of George, which one of the family had received in baptism or on his embracing Christianity; they came to ask protection and refuge from the King of the Albanicks, whose residence was frequently at Inverness; who full of gratitude for the peace which the Bishop of Lindisfarn had negotiated with so much dexterity and uprightness betwixt his Grandfather and the King of the Picts, received them with kindness until such time as he could give them employment in his service or otherwise provide for them. These marks of his royal goodness, though not yet accompanied with a solid establishment, having acquired to them the highest consideration in the Town of Inverness, they did from that time fix their abode there in order to be near to offer their service and show their attachment to the King. They had the good fortune to distinguish themselves in those early times in the troops which the town of Inverness was bound to send to the field for the King's service; as a recompense for their valor and signalized exploits in that station he obtained them, together with the free-

dom of being Burgesses, the rights of the Lands of Droogie or Drakies in vassalage, or fee holding thereof which they still possess, their influence in the King's Court and in the town of Inverness engaged thereafter the Baron of Dacier in the neighborhood to give them in vassalage the Lands of Muckovy to be held of him which they likewise still possess.

"It was not till long thereafter that they obtained from the King in recompense of their constant and distinguished services, the lands that compose the Barony of Castlehill, which they got as a Royal Holding or fee with a fortified Castle under the burthen of, or subject to Military service. These events which regard their first settlement at Inverness are presumed, from the proofs of the high antiquity of this family, to have happened about the year 950 A. D., a short time after King Kenneth by his birthright as well as by conquest had united the Kingdom of the Picts to that of the Albanicks, such is the tradition in the family of Castlehill about the origin of its first illustration, and its settlement in Scotland, the principal facts of which are set down by the best historians such as Bede, Fordum, Boce, Buchanan, &c. The dates of the first concession of the Lands of Drakies and Muckovy as well as of the Lands of Castlehill are now unknown, the primitive titles having been destroyed during the invasion of Scotland by King Edward the First of England, and in the wars of the great families in the Country amongst themselves. The use of the publick register in order to supply copies of this kind was introduced in very late ages. This Royal fee in all the charters both antient and modern is designed auld, otherwise Old Castlehill, the Castle upon it was most probably the antient habitation of the King of the Albanicks at Inverness, but since the union of the Kingdom of the Albanicks and Picts, King Duncan as it is sayed caused to be built a new Castle on a rising ground in the middle of the Town; which commands it and is likewise called Castlehill but is now in ruins, it had been repaired and fortified about the year 1730, but Prince Charles Edward (the Pretender's son) in the year 1746 blew up the Castle with the fortifications. This illustrious family in possession through a great many ages of the Lands of Castlehill, as likewise of that of Muckovy, holding of the Barony of Dacies and of the Lands of Drakies, holding of the town of Inverness, near which is their residence, was known and distinguished in those antient times and in the newest or earliest of Christianity in that country, only by the usual name of Baptism of the head of the family, which was George upon that account the head of this family like the chieftans of the other illustrious families in the Highlands of Scotland, who have their particular patronymic baptismal names continues always to be known and distinguished in the Highland Scottish language which is still at this day vulgar in all the Country of Inverness, where the Barony of Castlehill is situated, by the patronymic surname of M'George without any other denomination, such surnames being the only ones used in the Highlands till the Eleventh Century.

"Patronymic surnames as they were the first given so they were commonly the most durable in the great Highland families, others given on account of some quality of the mind, of the heart or body, as well as those drawn from the place of their residence, they were more subject to being altered as being personal.

"The family of Castlehill has surnames of all these different kinds, excepting from the qualities of the body and it is the antient possession and transmission of the different surnames according to the different ages wherein they shone and distinguished themselves, wherein the national customs likewise underwent changes, and it was usual to get surnames of these different kinds that constitute the surest proof of their illustrious existence having been destroyed by the invasion of Edward the first and in the intestine wars of the Kingdom which it may be said is the case with most other illustrious Highland families; it was relatively to the primitive illustration of this family that at the same time of the introduction of Armorial Bearings amongst the gentry of Europe, they took for theirs *a queue in pate azure, armed Gules in a field or*, as being the most expressive symbol of their wisdom and uprightness in the negotiation of the peace which acquired to them, this their first and great illustring, they took for crest a *Naked Hand holding a branch of Olive*, and for the Motto, *Perit et Veste*.

"In consequence of this same Illustration and of the above Armorial Bearing; when surnames other than patronymic were introduced and became fixed in the Twelfth Century, this family got in the Highland Scottish Language the vulgar name about Inverness where they had long before settled, the surname of Quivert or Quibert, besides that of M'George, which the Chief carried ever since the family became Christians, in so much that at this very day all the descendants of this family is not called otherwise than Quivert in the Highland or Erse Language, either from the corruption of the word Quevre, which in Heraldry signifies Serpent, which they had taken for their arms or from the word Cou which in the Erse signifies word, wisdom which signifies holy, virtues, and Bart or Vart which signifies rich, that is to say rich or holy wisdom to perpetuate the remembrance and tradition of their origin and settlement. It was after the union of the Highland and Albanicks and the Picts under the same King and under the common name of Scots, and after the Picts language had prevailed over the Albanicks and become the language of the Court and the Assembly of the States and of the Parliament, that this family got in the Picts language the surname of Cuthbert or Cudbert, which as Camden explains it in his work called "Britannicus or the Antiquities of Britain" (wrote about the year 1600 under Queen Elizabeth), signifies Illustrious for Skill, which happens equally as Quivert in the Erse Language to be relative to the

primitive of Castlehill, and to the Armorial Bearing was granted to them to perpetuate the erudition therefrom.

"The word Cuth signifies skill, and Bert illustrious, which name the Bishop of Lindisfarn got in the same language probably on that account. In those distant times, it was very common to translate surnames from one language into another and even more recently, especially when they were significant, and the language original, otherwise when no surname had any signification, or when it was not attended to by the vulgar as is often the case. People did commonly add or cut off a letter at the end of a name, transfer or substitute one letter for another in the middle, as in Stuart, Douglass, Sinclair, etc., without going further; in Cuthbert itself given to this family in the Pictish Language, for although it was their insignificant or relative to the first illustration and written according to the etymology, yet it ever was in speaking the public language pronounced at Inverness Cobbert, because of the difficulty or harshness which the natives of that town find in the articulating the different consonants that compose it, and the natives of Edinburgh for the like reason as likewise the French who anciently resorted thither, softened it yet more and pronounced it as if written Colbert or Cubbert, which the Armorial Bearing of the family (in Latin Coluber) led them yet more easily to do especially about the beginning of the Thirteenth Century, when arms had become fixed, and the Latin was universally familiar over Europe, hence it happened that the descendants of this family that are antiently settled about Edinburgh and Traut as well as those who went over to France have allowed their names to be written according to this last pronunciation and continue still to do so, which the ancestors of their respective branches were at first in all probability led to do, from their not knowing in these times either to read or write though of Illustrious extraction.

"From these various circumstances, it has happened that the stock itself of the family though constantly designed in all their charters by the Pictish denomination of Cuthbert only, has ever continued to be known and called in the vulgar pronunciation by several different surnames above mentioned which do always vary to this day, the language and idiom which at the same time these different denominations have never ceased to be looked on as synonymous, and the same as equally and only belonging to this family and have been acknowledged and declared as such by an Act of Parliament of Scotland in the year 1687, asserting the descent of John Baptist Colbert, Marquis of Decinely, from this illustrious family by Edward Colbert son thereof, who went over to France with Mary Lindsay of Edget, his spouse about the year 1280, accompanying Christiana as Baliol, niece of King Alexander the Third, when this Princess went there to marry Eugert de Guines, Lord of Coney, where having lived some time and left issue the said Edward died at Rheims and was buried there. This identity of the various surnames has been likewise certified at that time by the testimonial of the Magistrates of Inverness and has again been certified by the present Magistrates 4th of November 1769 in favour of Lacklan Alexander and Deicinely Colbert called in the Erse or Albanick language Quivert, and in the Pictish language Cuthbert.

"All the younger children of this illustrious family immediately descended from the same Baron of Castlehill, and now settled these several years past in France. The Barony of Castlehill is contiguous to the town of Inverness inasmuch that some houses built upon the Demesnes do form a suburb of the town, where the Baron of Castlehill had his Bailiwick to administer justice. This Barony is bounded on the North by the town of Inverness and the sea, and extends with Drakies and Muckovy, the other lands of the family, to the East and South as far as the lands of the Earl of Murray on the river Naum and to the Estate of Culloden, famous for the battle fought there in the year 1746.

"The family of Cuthbert while possessed from male to male of the land of Drakies, Muckovy and Castlehill from remote ages, did at the time fill the most distinguished offices in the state, much as that of High Sheriff of the Counties of Inverness and Ross, whereof they did always acquit themselves with honour and the strictest faithfulness, as likewise of the Trust of Knight of the shire, they had likewise been founders of a Chapel in Inverness which they dedicated to Saint Cuthbert but was destroyed at the introduction of Calvinism, the family has always preserved its right of burying on the ground whereon the Chapel was built.

"The foundation of this Church appears by the family from Doctor George M'Kenzie on the life of Saint Cuthbert, Vol. 1st, page 367. It was in consideration of the great valour and high exploits which the head of this family showed at the Battle of Harlaw in the year 1411 in support of James the second against M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, whose standard he took at this battle, when as Chief Vassal of the Town of Inverness, by his Lands of Draky, he led into the field the Troops of that Town, the King then granted to George Cuthbert, Chief of the name, as a recompense for his signalized services and a particular mark of distinction, a Fess Gules in a Field or additional to the quivre Azure, the former Armorial Bearing of the family which they afterwards bore in chief and that this Prince ordered him to take for a Crest, a hand in gauntlet holding an arrow, and for Motto, "Nee ininus fortitur."

"There is likewise added to the above achievement two wild horses for supporters, whereof the Vouchers are in the Archives of the College of Heralds in Scotland. The family of Cuthberts after the destruction of their more ancient charters by the English under Edward the First, and afterwards by other accidents was in the habit, as other families in

that Country, of making a resignation of their fees into the hands of the King and of their other superiors in order to obtain new charters, confirmative of their possessions; but their ancient charters even of this kind, particularly of their lands of Drakies and Muckovy whereof no public records were made as holding only of particular superiors, more lately taken from them or destroyed during the hostilities betwixt the great families of the Country, but, chiefly by the McDonalds when the Lord of the Isles rose in arms to maintain the right to the County of Ross. This Lord treated in the same manner the Town of Inverness and the most of the great families about it, by destroying their charters, registers, writings, and by laying waste all the country.

"The reformers of religion sometime thereafter destroyed with the Churches all the Church writings that could any ways have supplied losses so that the most antient Charters that the family now possesses are that of the lands of Auld Castlehill granted to William Cuthbert by King James 3d. in the year 1478 and that of Queen Mary for the same lands in the year 1548, granted to George Cuthbert nephew and heir apparent of John Cuthbert of auld Castlehill, and to his heirs male. They have likewise other titles at different periods after these Charters and since the erection of the Barony of King James 6th which consists chiefly in a Charter of confirmation from King Charles 1st, dated August 1st. 1625, and in the consecutive enfeignments of the said lands.

"The head of the family of Castlehill so antiently proprietor of this estate, of that of Drakies or Draggie, and of that of Muccovy, though by nature of his fee of Castlehill he held immediately of the Crown was nevertheless not created Baron of the State of the Kingdom till James 6th conferred that honor on him, and his heirs male are assignees bearing the name and arms of Cuthbert as appears from the Charter of creation, which was dated on the 19th of August, 1592, vesting him with that quality, and with all sorts of Jurisdiction thereto belonging with the right, likewise of sitting in the Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, wherein as well as in the Parliament the destination of the House of Lords and House of Commons never existed as in the Parliament of England and now in that of Great Britain, and things always remained on that footing in Scotland until the union of the Parliament of England of both Kingdoms in the year 1707 under the reign of Queen Anne of which late Charters and Seizins that have escaped destruction, beginning of that granted in the year 1478 to William (Cuthbert) son of John and grandson of George who distinguished himself at the Battle of Harlaw. Alexander Cuthbert hereafter mentioned has presented with the preceding memorial in an interrupted series authenticated copies to the Lord Lyon in order to prove as far back as evidence of this kind (on account of the above unfortunate circumstances) can be traced, the antient illustrious existence of the family of Castlehill and to obtain from his lordship a certificate thereof in the legal and due form, also a testimonial of the destruction of the more antient writings of the family from the above mentioned circumstances and likewise a certificate of the Armorial Bearing of the said family as is recorded in the Lyon Office and of the synonymous appellations of the surname thereof in the Kingdom so as to ascertain and make known beyond all doubt, the illustrious extraction and descent of the male children and grandchildren of the late John Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, and of the late Jane Hay, heiress of Dalkethy, his spouse, of the late George their eldest son Baron of Castlehill who espoused Mary M'Intosh of Holm and left by her besides his other son another male George four sons, viz: James settled in Georgia in North America, Senely in France, Lewis and George in Jamaica. Lachlan their second son who espoused Mary Margaret Harford of Sufton, and died lately in France where he was a Major General having by his said spouse a son named Alexander Roger, and a daughter; their third son Alexander, who is naturalized in France and commonly lived there, their fourth son James married and settled in Carolina, there was presented with the preceding memorial the above mentioned Alexander third lawful son of the said Lachlan, who was a son of the said Jane Hay his wife, a copy duly authentick of the charter granted by King James the third dated 23d of July, 1478, of the Lands of auld Castlehill to William Cuthbert son of John, and grandson of George who distinguished himself at the battle of Harlaw against the King's enemies and obtained at that time as a perpetual monumental thereof a Fess Gules addition to the Quiver in Pale, the antient arms of his family, a copy likewise authentic of the charter upon resignation of the said man or of Auld Castlehill granted by Queen Mary on the 24th of July, 1548, to George Cuthbert, nephew and apparent heir of John Cuthbert of Auld Castlehill, the grandson of the above William and in favour of his heirs male, a copy also duly authentic of a Charter under the Grand seal of the Kingdom writing and erecting all the lands belonging to the family of Castlehill that were held of the King into a free Barony in favor of John Cuthbert son and heir of the last mentioned George and to his heirs male or assignees they bearing the names and arms of Cuthbert.

"This Charter bears date the 19th of August, 1592, service and retour William Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill as Heir to his father the last mentioned John dated 13th of July, 1624, an authentick copy of the Charter of Confirmation under the great seal of Charles 1st dated the first day of August, 1625, in favor of

"John Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill (this John was the father of David Cuthbert of America, the said David Cuthbert is grandfather to the Honorable James Cuthbert, of Banty, in the Province of Canada, North America) in consequence of a Charter of resignation from his father, the last mentioned William, dated the 3d of November, 1624, service and

retour. George Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill as heir to his father the last mentioned John dated the 1st of April, 1677, authentick extract of the seizins of John Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill of Barony granted to him by his father the last mentioned George, dated the 20th of April, 1699, authentick extract of the seizins of the Life Rent provision of Jane Hay of Dalkethy spouse of the last mentioned John dated 11th of May, 1700, disposition and trust by John Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill to Jane Hay his spouse in favour of his younger children therein named for securing their patrimonies dated the 6th of November, 1731. Authentick extract of the seizins of George Cuthbert Baron of Castlehill son of the last mentioned John and Jane Hay his spouse of the Barony of Castlehill dated the 22nd of December, 1725, upon a precept contained in his contract of marriage with Mary his spouse daughter of James McIntosh of Holm Esq. and lastly certificates of the baptism of the children of the last mentioned John and George Barons of Castlehill with many other rights produced in process all which prove the state and existence of their children and grandchildren as above set forth.

"We John Campbell Hooks of Bankeston Esq. Lord Lyon King of Arms do hereby certify and make known the facts mentioned in the above memorial presented to us relating to the antient illustrious Armorial Bearing and surname of the said illustrious family of Castlehill, conformable to the general History of this Kingdom to vouchers lodged in the Lyon Office, to public notes writ that the illustrious extraction and descent of the Honorable John Cuthbert late Baron of Castlehill and of the Honorable Jane Hay of Dalkethy his spouse and their descendants as above, vouchers and writs to us presented that illustrious existence of the said family of Castlehill any higher than the above battle proceeding truly as is the case of many other antient and illustrious families of this Kingdom from the general destruction of antient monuments and writings at the time of invasion of this Kingdom by King Edward the first of England from the devastations afterwards in the County of Inverness by McDonald Lord of the Isles from the late destruction of the antient monuments at the time of the Reformation and from the long want of public registers for Charters and seizins in this Kingdom, that the Armorial Bearing as above described and supported on account of the erection of Castlehill into a Barony and long usage as are allowed and recorded in the publick register of the Lyon Office that the variation of the surname of the said family according to the variations of the language and idiom as above set down is no less public by known Kingdoms than already solemnly acknowledged, and certified by an Act of the second session of the first Parliament of the late King James the 11th and that George Cuthbert of Castlehill son of John Browne of Castlehill and his spouse a daughter of John Cuthbert of Drakies, the last mentioned John's father was married to Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Frazer of Brea (third son of Simon the seventh Lord Lovat) and Barbara his spouse daughter of David Wymys Fingask a younger son of the family of the Earl of Wymys and that William Hay of Dalkethy Bishop of Murray the above Jane Hay lawfully descended in the direct male line from the family of the Earl of Errol, who are hereditary Lord Constables of Scotland and by his mother Dorothea Bruce of Pitbarly from the antient Islands of Annunadel and Carrick was married to Mary daughter of Robert Wymys Baron of Castlehill a lad of the family of Wymys and of his spouse Mary Sharpe a daughter of the Baron of Houston all of them antient and illustrious families of this Kingdom.

"In Testimony Whereof these presents are subscribed by Robert Roswell our Deputy and our seal of Office is appended hereunto at Edinburgh the first day of August, 1771."

THOMAS CUTHBERT, first, possibly a son of the James Cuthbert mentioned in the above record as the second son of John Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, by his wife, Jane Hay, who "married and settled in Carolina, in North America," was born in England or Scotland about 1680, and removed to America, 1715-20, settling in Bladen county, North Carolina, from whence he removed to Philadelphia, prior to 1744. He married Anne ———, who died May 21, 1753. He died January 24, 1756, and was interred in the burial-ground of Christ Church.

They had two sons who came with their parents to Philadelphia, viz:

THOMAS CUTHBERT, second, eldest son, of whom presently;

John Cuthbert, who settled in the Chester Valley, where he purchased a plantation, about five miles from West Chester; he was a vestryman of St. Thomas' Church in the Great Valley; and a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Associators in 1747, at the time of the threatened Spanish Invasion, during the War of the Austrian Succession.

THOMAS CUTHBERT, second, eldest son of Thomas and Anne Cuthbert, was born in England or Scotland in 1713, died in Philadelphia, January 11, 1781, and

was interred in the burial-ground of Christ Church. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, Philadelphia, 1775, a delegate to the Provincial Convention of January, 1775; vestryman of Christ Church and Senior Warden in 1776. He was commissioned September 3, 1776, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

He married, May 19, 1744, Ann, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Philadelphia, born 1717, died January 15, 1759, and was buried in the graveyard at Christ Church, Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Her father, Anthony Wilkinson, was born in England.

Issue of Thomas and Ann (Wilkinson) Cuthbert:

Thomas Cuthbert, Jr., b. in Phila., March 3, 1745; d. there, March 18, 1823; buried at St. Peter's burial-ground, Third and Pine streets, although he was a vestryman of Christ Church; he m. at Christ Church, June 23, 1773, Sarah Latimer, of Del., a connection of the Richardson family, an account of which appears in this volume; they had thirteen children, one of whom, James Latimer Cuthbert, was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, who joined in the formation of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, of which he was Second Lieutenant, 1811-16; and was also a member of the "State in Schuylkill;"

John Cuthbert, b. in Phila., June 18, 1746; d. July 31, 1774; unm.;

Allen Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Dec. 17, 1747; d. in the fall of 1773; unm.;

Elizabeth Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Nov. 23, 1749; d. there, Dec. 26, 1828; unm.;

ANTHONY, b. March 4, 1751; of whom presently;

Ann Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Sept. 22, 1752; d. there, Oct. 1, 1786; m. Dr. Henry Latimer, of Del.;

Catharine Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Feb. 6, 1754; m. 1774, Abraham Collings;

William Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Nov. 20, 1755; d. there, Jan. 23, 1756;

Peter Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Jan. 10, 1757; d. unm.;

Samuel Cuthbert, b. in Phila., Nov. 1, 1758; d. there, Jan., 1839; m. at Christ Church, Jan. 27, 1810, Hannah Ogden, wife of Capt. Duer.

ANTHONY CUTHBERT, son of Thomas Cuthbert, second, by his wife, Ann Wilkinson, born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1751, was one of Philadelphia's early shipbuilders. His house on Penn street, south of Lombard, is still standing. He died there November 14, 1832, and was buried in St. Peter's burial-ground. On April 15, 1780, Anthony Cuthbert was commissioned Captain of the Sixth Company, Artillery Battalion of Philadelphia. He married (first) March 2, 1775, Sarah, born September 13, 1758, died December 16, 1792, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Lockett) Dixon; (second) December 19, 1799, Mary, born May, 1770, died February 7, 1862, daughter of Joseph and Jemima (Hughes) Ogden.

Issue of Anthony and Sarah (Dixon) Cuthbert:

Sarah Cuthbert, b. Sept. 1, 1775; d. May 4, 1850; m. Feb. 21, 1799, at Phila., Joshua Percival;

Mary Cuthbert, b. May 23, 1778; d. July 17, 1799; unm.;

Thomas Cuthbert, b. March 21, 1780; d. June 24, 1796;

Anthony Cuthbert, Jr., b. Aug. 4, 1782; d. Aug., 1805, at sea; unm.;

Peter Cuthbert, b. June (or July) 27, 1783; d. Aug. 24, 1797;

Joseph Cuthbert, b. Aug. 21, 1784; d. Oct. 3, 1788;

Ann Cuthbert, b. June (or July) 12, 1786; d. June 3, 1792;

Robert Cuthbert, b. Jan. 16, 1788; d. Oct. 7, 1798;

Elizabeth Cuthbert, b. Aug. 13, 1791; d. Oct. 29, 1792.

Issue of Anthony and Mary (Ogden) Cuthbert:

JOSEPH OGDEN CUTHBERT, b. Sept. 23, 1800; of whom presently;
 Elizabeth Cuthbert, b. Feb. 22, 1802; d. Dec. 9, 1891; m. April 10, 1823, in Phila., Algonon Sydney Roberts, son of Algonon and Tacie (Warner) Roberts;
 Allen Cuthbert, b. Feb. 25, 1804; d. in Phila., June 29, 1884; m. (first) May 17, 1833, Anna Morrison, who d. May 14, 1835, (second) Feb., 1852, Rebecca T. Waterman, a descendant of Toby Leech, of Cheltenham;
 Mary Cuthbert, b. Sept. 20, 1806; d. in Phila., Jan. 23, 1876; unm.;
 Samuel Cuthbert, b. in Phila., April 18, 1808; d. at Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., April, 1875; m. (first) in Phila., May 13, 1830, Anna Mayland, who d. Oct. 5, 1839, (second) in St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1848, Eugenia B. Jones;
 Lydia Cuthbert, b. in Phila., March 13, 1811; d. there, Nov. 27, 1896; m. at 41 Penn street., Phila., by the Rt. Rev. William White, Bishop of Pa., Feb. 20, 1834, Joseph M. Thomas, a member of the Gray Reserves (now First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.) during the Civil War, and a member of "State in Schuylkill."

JOSEPH OGDEN CUTHBERT, eldest son of Capt. Anthony Cuthbert, by his second marriage with Mary Ogden, and named for his maternal grandsire, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1800, died near Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1887; buried in Colestown Cemetery, New Jersey. He was Senior Warden of Grace Church, Haddonfield, from 1851 until his death, a period of thirty-six years. He was a subscriber to the Philadelphia Library from 1814 to 1887, and at his death devised his share in that institution to his grandson, Joseph Ogden Cuthbert III., the latter being the fourth generation of the family to hold it, it having been subscribed by Joseph Ogden, before referred to, in 1769. Joseph Ogden Cuthbert married, April 5, 1823, Elizabeth Sharp Coles, of Colestown, New Jersey, born April, 1800, died May 3, 1873, and is buried beside her husband in the Colestown Cemetery.

Issue of Joseph Ogden and Elizabeth S. (Coles) Cuthbert:

MARY CUTHBERT, b. Jan. 16, 1824, on the "Ogden Farm," West Phila.; m. in Phila., Sept. 28, 1852, Thomas Leonard Gillespie, a well-known merchant of Phila., b. Feb. 28, 1824, d. Sept. 6, 1906; they had issue:

George Cuthbert Gillespie, b. in Phila., Sept. 14, 1858; educated in private schools and the Univ. of Pa., graduating from the latter institution in the class of '78; member of Delta Psi fraternity; member of St. Elmo and Markham clubs, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of Welcome Society of Pennsylvania; also member of the Philobiblin Club; he is a descendant of Richard Stockton, of Flushing, L. I., later of Princeton, N. J., through the marriage of Elizabeth Stockton with William Budd, II., of Burlington, N. J.; and of Samuel Cole, member of New Jersey Assembly from Gloucester co., 1683-85; m. April 26, 1899, at Christ Church, Phila., Mary, dau. of Albert Buzby, of New York City; they have issue:

Katharine Gillespie, b. March 7, 1900;

Eleanor Cuthbert Gillespie, b. July 23, 1904;

Alberta Elizabeth Gillespie, b. Nov. 13, 1905.

Anna Gillespie, m. Dr. George Mellick Boyd;

Elizabeth Cuthbert Gillespie, member of Society of Colonial Dames.

Lydia Cuthbert;

Anthony Cuthbert;

Sarah Cuthbert;

Joseph Ogden Cuthbert, Jr.;

Allen Cuthbert;

Henry Clay Cuthbert;

Thomas Cuthbert.



Sam: Carpenter

CARPENTER AND PRESTON FAMILIES.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, said to have been the first merchant of Philadelphia, and who was at least the first to engage in foreign trade at that port, and at his death in 1714, the wealthiest man in the Province of Pennsylvania, came of "an ancient and noble family of great antiquity" in England. He came to Philadelphia from Barbadoes, bringing a certificate from the Friends Meeting at Bridgetown, dated 6mo. 23, 1683. That he was of English parentage and nativity seems to be proven by the will of his brother Abraham, who died in Trenton, New Jersey, which mentions a sister Mary, a widow, in Lambeth, England; a sister Demaris, wife of David Hunt, of Southwark, England; children of a brother, John Carpenter, "late of Horsham, Essex;" and a sister Dorothy Jupp, also of England. Nothing has, however, been discovered in reference to his parents, or whether they accompanied him to Barbadoes or not. According to Besse, Samuel Carpenter, was among those who suffered persecution for their religious faith in Barbadoes in 1673, but as he was born in the year 1650, he may have gone to Barbadoes to engage in trade about the time of attaining his majority, as he was possessed of ample wealth on his arrival in Pennsylvania. According to Burke's "General Armory" the arms of the Carpenter family of Barbadoes, granted in Ireland, June 11, 1647, were as follows: "Paly of six ar. and gu. on a chevron Sa. three plates each charged with a cross pattee gu." Crest,—A Demi-lion rampant, gu. Ducally crowned or. collared Sa. with the motto, *Audaces Fortuna Juvat*. The crest above described was invariably used by Samuel Carpenter, of Philadelphia, on his seal. His two brothers, Joshua and Abraham Carpenter, were also merchants in Philadelphia for a time, and owned several tracts of land jointly in West Jersey. Joshua was a member of Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1702-07, and was one of Penn's Commissioners of Property, 1708. Abraham, the other brother, removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and died there unmarried as before recited.

Samuel Carpenter engaged early in foreign trade and had a warehouse and residence on the river front, with a bakery and the Globe Tavern, one of the earliest hostelries of Philadelphia. He lived for many years in the "Slate-roof House" on Second street, site of the Commercial Exchange, where Gov. Penn resided in 1700, and afterwards; John Penn, eldest son of the "Founder," being born there and where the Provincial Assembly met in 1696.

He also owned lots on the north side of Market street from the Delaware, extending back half way to Arch; and on Walnut street extending from the river to Second street and back to Norris alley. He had a half interest with Penn, in a mill on the site of Chester, the third mill to be erected in the Province. In 1692 he acquired by articles of agreement with Francis Rossel, a half interest in a mill erected by Rossel in Bristol, Bucks county, 1683, and a large amount of valuable property there, to which he added by purchase after the death of Rossel, and under the will of the latter became sole owner of the mill property. He also owned over 5,000 acres of land in Warrington and Warminster, Bucks county; an island in the Delaware, opposite Bristol; a half-interest in a mill at Darby; several thousand acres in Elsenborough, Salem county, New Jersey; and six hundred acres on the

Delaware river "over against Philadelphia." He was from his arrival in Pennsylvania a close friend and adviser of Penn, later becoming one of the trustees under his will, and was almost constantly employed on Provincial affairs. He was one of Penn's Commissioners in 1683, and probably for many years thereafter, and was a member of Governor's Council, 1687-89; 1694-5; and 1697 to 1713; and with John Goodson, another Philadelphia merchant, was Deputy Governor of the Province from November 24, 1694, to September 3, 1698. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1693-95, and was Provincial Treasurer from 1685 to his death. As the pioneer merchant of Philadelphia, he was largely instrumental in establishing its early commercial prestige, and was also one of the pioneers in the improvement and development of the city, as well as in the establishment of manufacturing industries there and in the surrounding country. Watson says of him, "he was the Stephen Girard of his day in Wealth, and the William Sansom, in the improvements he suggested and the edifices which he built." He was one of the first trustees of the public school, and founded the business of ship building at Philadelphia. He lost heavily in the war of 1703, and closing out his shipping business gave almost his entire attention to Provincial affairs and the development of his properties. He died in his mansion house on King, now Water street, April 10, 1714. A memorial of the Society of Friends, of which he was a consistent and earnest member says of him: "He was a pattern of humility, patience and self denial; a man fearing God and hating covetousness; much given to hospitality and good works. He was a loving, affectionate husband, tender father, and faithful friend and brother. * * *, ever ready to help the poor and such as were in distress His name shall be revered among the faithful for generations to come."

Samuel Carpenter married at Friends Meeting in Philadelphia, October 12, 1684, Hannah Hardiman, native of Haverford West, South Wales, who brought a certificate from the Friends Meeting there, dated August 2, 1683, which was received at Philadelphia, November 4, 1684. It was signed among others by Abraham and Jane Hardiman, the latter her mother. She was an eminent minister among Friends and travelled extensively "in the service of Truth." She died May 24, 1728, aged eighty-two years.

Issue of Samuel and Hannah (Hardiman) Carpenter:

Hannah Carpenter, b. March 3, 1685-6; m. Dec. 6, 1701, William Fishbourne, b. in Talbot co., Md.; settled in Phila., 1700; Provincial Councillor, 1723-31; City Treasurer, 1725-6. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Fishbourne, became the second wife of Thomas Wharton, President of Supreme Executive Council, 1776-8; first chief executive of the state under the constitution of 1776; and other descendants of Hannah Carpenter were intermarried with prominent Colonial families of Philadelphia;

SAMUEL CARPENTER, b. Feb. 9, 1687-8; d. 1748; m. Hannah, dau. of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor; of whom presently;

Joshua Carpenter, b. March 28, 1689; d. April 16, 1689;

John Carpenter, b. May 5, 1690; d. 1724; m. 1710, Ann, dau. of Richard and Esther Hoskins, the former an eminent minister among Friends and a physician, brought a certificate dated 7mo. 24, 1696, from a Quarterly Meeting "at the house of Thomas Pilgrim" Barbadoes, including his wife and family. "Has travelled much for the propagation of Truth, in Several Countries;" issue:

Martha Carpenter, m. March 23, 1738, Reese Meredith, son of Reese of Radnor, Wales, b. 1708, who produced, 2mo. 1730, a certificate from Leominster Meeting in Hereford, and became a prominent shipping merchant in Phila.; d. there, Nov. 17, 1778, and his wife, Aug. 26, 1769. Their daughter, Elizabeth, m. George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence;

Hannah Carpenter, b. Nov. 23, 1711; d. July 14, 1751; m. Joseph Wharton, of "Walnut Grove."

Rebecca Carpenter, b. April 26, 1692; d. 1713;
Abraham Carpenter, d. in 1702.

SAMUEL CARPENTER Jr., eldest son of Samuel and Hannah (Hardiman) Carpenter, was also a merchant of Philadelphia, and took a more or less prominent part in Provincial affairs. He was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia, October 2, 1716, and served until his death, and was also one of the trustees of the Loan Office, and filled other positions of honor and trust. He married, May 25, 1711, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor, etc., an account of whose life and services follows. She was born in 1693, died in 1773.

Issue of Samuel and Hannah (Preston) Carpenter:

Samuel Carpenter, b. 1712; d. in Jamaica, 1747; was a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica; m. at Kingston and had three children:

Samuel, d. at Kingston, in 1785;

Hannah, d. y.;

Thomas, succeeded his father as merchant at Kingston; m. and reared a large family there;

Rachel Carpenter, b. 1716; d. at Salem, N. J., unm., Nov. 16, 1794;

PRESTON CARPENTER, b. Oct. 28, 1721; d. Oct. 20, 1785; of whom presently;

Hannah Carpenter, m. April 28, 1746, Samuel Shoemaker, Mayor of Phila. for two terms, Provincial Justice, City Treasurer, etc.; she was buried May 1, 1766; of her eleven children but four lived to mature years, and but one, Benjamin, of Germantown, m. and left issue;

Thomas Carpenter, was a merchant in Phila.; d. there unm., 1772.

RICHARD PRESTON, grandfather of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor, came from England about the year 1635, and settled in Nansemond county, Virginia, and was granted a tract of land there by Governor John West, December 22, 1636. He later received two other grants of 500 acres each of Sir William Berkely, in Upper Norfolk. He was a Justice of the Courts of Nansemond county in 1646, and held a high social and political position there. He was however, a Puritan, and in 1649, with a view of founding a colony of his own faith, removed with his family and seventy-three other persons to Patuxent river, Maryland, where several large tracts were surveyed to him in 1650-51. On a tract of 400 acres on the north side of Patuxent, augmented by later grants to 1,000 acres, he erected a brick dwelling still standing, and known as "Preston on Patuxent," the oldest building extant in the state of Maryland. "Preston" was the seat of the government of Maryland, under the "Commonwealth" 1654 to 1658, the House of Burgesses, or Provincial Assembly under the Cromwellian authority, meeting there during that period. Richard Preston was made a member of Provincial Council, 1652, and "Commander on the North side of Patuxent," and in 1654 was one of the prominent leaders of the "roundhead" party that deposed Gov. William Stone, and removed the seat of government from St. Maries, the Catholic stronghold of Lord Baltimore, to "Preston," where the first Puritan Assembly met in 1654. When Lord Baltimore regained control of the government in 1658, Richard Preston retained his seat in the Assembly, and continued a representative of his county until the last session of 1666, and was Speaker in 1661. He became a Quaker late in life, and achieved as much prominence as a peaceful Quaker as he had as a fighting Puritan, under Claiborne; Gov. Charles Calvert alluding to him in 1663 as "The Great Quaker." He died at "Preston," 1669. He brought with

him from Virginia, his wife Margaret and five children, Richard, who settled in Dorchester county, which he represented in the Assembly at the time of his death in 1669; James, of whom little is known; Samuel, who probably died young, not being mentioned in his father's will; Naomi, married William Berry; member of Assembly and Justice of Kent county, Delaware, 1684-89; Margaret, who also is supposed to have died young. Two other daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, were born in Maryland. The former married Lovelace Gorusch, and the latter married (first) William Ford and (second) Edwin Pindar.

RICHARD PRESTON Jr. was the father of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor. Margaret, widow of Richard Jr., married (second) William Berry, who had previously married Naomi Preston, eldest daughter of Richard Sr., by whom he had a son, William Berry, who married Naomi, daughter of Shadrach Walley, of Newtown, Bucks county; another son James who was twice married, and a daughter Rebecca, who married James Ridley and settled in Salem county, New Jersey.

SAMUEL PRESTON was born in Maryland, probably at "Preston" on the Patuxent, 1665, and was reared a Quaker. He married at the house of Francis Cornwall, county of Sussex on Delaware, (now Delaware) July 6, 1688, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, President of the Governor's Council, and Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, and settled in Sussex county; became a Justice of that county, January 2, 1689; was Sheriff from May 30, 1690, to April 28, 1693; and a member of Provincial Assembly from there in 1693-1701. In 1699 he accompanied Thomas Story on an extensive religious visit, and in 1703 removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile business. He was elected to the Common Council of the city soon after locating there, and was elected by Council a member of Board of Alderman, October 5, 1708, and three years later was elected Mayor of the city. James Logan in a letter to Penn, dated January 17, 1708, recommending an increase in representation in the Provincial Council, says, "Samuel Preston, is also a very good man, and now makes quite a figure, and indeed Rachel's husband ought particularly to be taken notice of, for it has been too long neglected even for thy own interest." Thus potential was a good family connection in the good old Colonial days. Samuel Preston and Isaac Norris, both sons-in-law of Thomas Lloyd, were called to the Governor's Council, February 9, 1708-9, and both remained prominent members of that body for the next twenty-five years. Samuel Preston succeeded Samuel Carpenter as Provincial Treasurer in 1714, and held that office until his death, September 10, 1743.

Rachel (Lloyd) Preston, wife of Samuel, having died, he married (second) Margaret, widow of Josiah Langdale, who had accompanied her husband to Philadelphia on a religious visit in 1723, the latter dying on the voyage. She died August 23, 1742, in her fifty-eighth year. Her daughter, Mary Langdale, married Samuel Coates in 1734, and is the ancestress of the Coates family of Philadelphia.

Issue of Samuel and Rachel (Lloyd) Preston:

Margaret Preston, b. 1689; m. May 27, 1709, Dr. Richard Moore, Physician and Merchant, who was elected to the Common Council of Phila., 1716, but spent the latter part of his life in Md.; d. there, in 1734; his father, Mordecai Moore, m. as (second) Deborah, dau. of Thomas Lloyd. Samuel Preston Moore (son of Richard and Margaret) Provincial Treasurer, 1755-68, married his cousin, Hannah, dau. of Dr. Richard Hill, by his wife, Deborah, dau. of Mordecai and Deborah (Lloyd) Moore;

Thomas Moore, another son of Richard and Margaret, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Rachel (Hudson) Emlen, and granddaughter of Mayor William Hudson;

Hannah Preston, b. in Sussex co., now Delaware, in 1693, came with her parents to Phila., 1703, and m. there, May 25, 1711, Samuel Carpenter, Jr., above mentioned.

PRESTON CARPENTER, second son of Samuel Carpenter Jr. and his wife, Hannah Preston, was born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1721, located on the lands taken up by his grandfather in Salem county, New Jersey, when a young man, and inherited a large part thereof at the death of his father in 1748. Practically his whole adult life was spent in that county, where he took a more or less prominent part in public affairs. He died October 20, 1785.

He married, at Salem, New Jersey, October 17, 1742, Hannah, born at Salem, 1725, daughter of Samuel Smith, by whom he had twelve children. He married (second) late in life, Hannah Mason, but had no children by her.

Issue of Preston and Hannah (Smith) Carpenter:

Hannah Carpenter, b. Oct. 24, 1743; m. (first) Charles Ellet, (second) Jedediah Allen; her grandson and great-grandson, both named Charles Ellet, were civil engineers of national reputation;

Samuel Preston Carpenter, b. Nov. 14, 1746; d. y.;

Elizabeth Carpenter, b. Dec. 18, 1747; m. Ezra Firth, of Phila., Pa.;

Rachel Carpenter, b. Aug. 26, 1749; d. Nov. 26, 1749;

Mary Carpenter, b. Nov. 18, 1750; m. 1777, Samuel Tonkin, but d. s. p., Oct. 30, 1821;

THOMAS CARPENTER, b. Nov. 2, 1752; d. July 7, 1847; m. Mary Tonkin; of whom presently;

William Carpenter, b. Nov. 1, 1754; d. in Salem co., N. J., Jan. 12, 1837; m. (first) May 29, 1782, Elizabeth, dau. of Bartholomew Wyatt, a prominent resident of Salem co., (second) Dec. 2, 1801, Mary, dau. of John Redman, of Salem co.;

MARGARET CARPENTER, b. Aug. 26, 1756; m. 1776, James Mason Woodnut; of whom later; John Carpenter, b. Feb. 28, 1758; d. Nov. 2, 1773;

Samuel Carpenter, b. June 25, 1758; d. y.;

Martha Carpenter, b. Aug. 19, 1760; m. Joseph Reeve, of Salem co., N. J.;

Samuel Carpenter, b. Feb. 17, 1765; d. July 12, 1769.

THOMAS CARPENTER, eldest surviving son of Preston and Hannah (Smith) Carpenter, was a resident of Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and a prominent merchant and business man there. He was paymaster and commissary of the New Jersey Line during the Revolution. He died at Carpenter's Landing, July 7, 1847. He married, April 12, 1774, Mary, daughter of Edward Tonkin, of Springfield, Burlington county, by his wife, Mary Cole. Edward Tonkin was a Justice of Burlington county in 1749. His grandfather, Edward Tonkin or Tonkan, settled in Springfield in 1685.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Tonkin) Carpenter:

Samuel Carpenter, b. Jan. 6, 1775, d. s. p., April 16, 1792;

EDWARD CARPENTER, b. June 4, 1777; m. Sarah Stratton; of whom presently;

Rachel Carpenter, b. Oct. 23, 1782; d. Oct. 7, 1784.

EDWARD CARPENTER, second son of Col. Thomas and Mary (Tonkin) Carpenter, born at Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, New Jersey, June 4, 1777; on his marriage, located at Glassboro, New Jersey, and was a prominent glass manufacturer; died there March 13, 1813. He married, September 5, 1799, Sarah, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, of Swedesboro, New Jersey, by his wife, Anna, daughter of Benjamin Harris, of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Issue of Edward and Sarah (Stratton) Carpenter:

Thomas Preston Carpenter, b. April 19, 1804; a practitioner at law at Woodbury, N. J., for many years; Associate Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1845-52; d. March 2, 1876; m. Nov. 19, 1839, Rebecca Hopkins;

MARY TONKIN CARPENTER, b. Sept. 14, 1805; m. Richard W. Howell, of Camden, N. J.; of whom presently;

Dr. James Stratton Carpenter, b. Oct. 14, 1807; graduated at the Univ. of Pa., with degree of A. B., later from Medical Department with degree of Doctor of Medicine; finished his medical studies abroad, and settled in Pottsville, Pa., where he practiced medicine for many years and until his death, Jan. 31, 1872; he was president of the State Medical Association of Pa.; m. Oct. 12, 1832, Camilla Jane, dau. of John Sanderson, author of "Lives of the Signers;"

Samuel Tonkin Carpenter, b. Nov. 8, 1810; d. Dec. 26, 1864; Rector of Episcopal church at Smyrna, Del., and Chaplain of U. S. A. during Civil War; buried at Trinity Church, Swedesboro, N. J.; m. May 26, 1841, Frances Champlain, of Derby, Conn., (second) Emilie Thompson, of Wilmington, Del.;

Edward Carpenter, b. May 17, 1813; settled in Phila.; conveyancer and real estate dealer; m. Nov. 16, 1837, Anna M., dau. of Benjamin M. Howey, of "Pleasant Meadows," Gloucester co., N. J.

MARY TONKIN CARPENTER, eldest daughter of Edward and Sarah (Stratton) Carpenter, born at Glassboro, Salem county, New Jersey, September 14, 1805, married, March 30, 1830, Richard Washington Howell, Esq., of Camden county bar, son of Col. Joshua Ladd Howell, of "Fancy Hill," Gloucester county, by his wife, Anna Blackwood; grandson of John Ladd Howell, of Woodbury, New Jersey, and great-grandson of John Howell, sometime of Philadelphia, and his wife, Katharine, daughter of John Ladd, one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, who emigrated from Swingfield, county Kent, England, with his wife Sarah, prior to 1685, and according to the historian of the family, in 1678. According to the same authority, John Ladd came of a distinguished Kentish family that traced their descent from a Norman follower of William I. who came from Normandy and settled at Deal, county of Kent, England, in the eleventh century.

His lineage as definitely traced is as follows:

JOHN LADD, of Eleham, county Kent, died 1476, leaving a son,

John Ladd, of Eleham, who died 1527, and by wife Alice had three sons:

Stephen Ladd, father of Thomas Ladd, of Otling.

John Ladd, father of Nicholas Ladd, of Wooten.

Thomas Ladd, of Barham, ancestor of the Lades of "Boughton House," county Kent.

Nicholas Ladd, of Wooten, Kent, whose eldest son was,

Nicholas Ladd, of Swingfield, county Kent, Gent., died 1669, whose son,

Nicholas Ladd, became a convert to Friends, and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground at Hythe, Kent, in 1699; father of,

JOHN LADD, who came to New Jersey, 1678, and was known as John Ladd, of Gloucester river. He purchased a share of West Jersey of Maurice Trent, and later purchased 4000 acres of the heirs of William Welch, much of which he conveyed during his lifetime, but at his death in 1740 was a very large landholder. Among the numerous tracts surveyed to him was a large tract on the Delaware, Deptford township, at what became known as Ladd's Cove, on which he erected a dwelling and resided there until his death. A large portion of the land becoming later vested in his descendants, John Ladd Howell and Joshua Ladd Howell.

John Ladd was a juror at the first Court held in Gloucester county, September, 1686. He was a practical surveyor, and tradition relates, was employed by William Penn to assist in laying out the city of Philadelphia, and was offered a lot of land there in lieu of the thirty pounds which he was to receive for his services, but not being favorably impressed with the prospects of Philadelphia becoming a town of any magnitude, declined.

John Ladd died 1740, leaving a will dated 1731, and a codicil added a short time before his death, by which he devised the homestead of 560 acres to his son John, and his other property to his daughter, Katharine Howell, and granddaughter, Mary Parker, (who became the wife of Charles Norris, of Philadelphia, in 1759). His sons, Samuel and Jonathan, had been previously provided for. Sarah, wife of John Ladd, died in 1733.

Issue of John and Sarah Ladd:

Samuel Ladd, m. Mary Medcalf, 1713; he died 1725, and his widow m. Tobias Holloway, March 8, 1732;

Jonathan Ladd, m. Ann Wills, 1723;

Mary Ladd, m. Joseph Parker, native of Yorkshire, England, who settled for a time in Chester co., Pa., where he was Deputy Register, and Clerk of Orphans' Court, 1713-4, removing later to N. J.; their dau., Mary Parker, married Charles Norris, of Phila., June 21, 1759;

John Ladd, Jr., m. Hannah Mickle, 1732, but d. s. p., Dec. 20, 1770, and devised his estate to his widow, Hannah, and on her death to his grandnephew, Joshua Ladd Howell; he was a Justice of Gloucester co., 1739;

KATHARINE LADD, m. Jan. 25, 1734, John Howell.

JOHN HOWELL, who married Katharine Ladd, was son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, of Chester county, and grandson of John Howell, who with wife Sarah, and children, Jacob, Evan and Sarah, emigrated in 1697 from Aberystwith, Cardigan, Wales, and settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death in 1721. His son Jacob settled in Chester county, where he was a member of Colonial Assembly and prominent in local and Colonial affairs. He married Sarah, daughter of Francis Vernon, who with his brothers, Thomas and Robert, emigrated from Sandway, Cheshire, England, and settled in Chester, now Delaware county. He was a very prominent member of the Society of Friends, and served in the Colonial Assembly from Chester county in 1687. He was a son of James Vernon, at one time Secretary of State of Great Britain, and a brother to Sir Edward Vernon, Rear Admiral of the Blue, and a descendant of William, Lord de Vernon, Norman Baron, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Mt. Vernon, the Washington homestead, was so named by Lawrence Washington, in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served.

John Howell married Katharine Ladd, at Haddonfield Friends Meeting House, January 25, 1734, and settled at Woodbury, Salem county, New Jersey, removing to Philadelphia in 1739, later to Georgia, and subsequently to South Carolina, where he died.

Issue of John and Katharine (Ladd) Howell:

Sarah Howell, m. John Sparks;

JOHN LADD HOWELL, b. March 15, 1738; m. at Darby Meeting House, Chester co., Pa., Frances Paschall, July 23, 1761. (They had, however, been married quietly by the pastor of the church of St. Michael's and Zion, March 1, 1761). Frances Paschall, b. 12mo. 27, 1740, d. May 2, 1812, was a dau. of John and Frances (Hodge) Paschall, of Darby, and granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, of Philadel-

phia co.; he a son of Thomas Paschall, who purchased land of William Penn, 1681, and emigrated from Bristol, England, in Feb., 1681-2, and located thereon; and Margaret Jenkins, dau. of William Jenkins, who with wife, Elizabeth Griffith, came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and settled in Blockley, Phila.; William Jenkins was a Colonial Justice and member of Assembly, 1690-96.

JOSHUA LADD HOWELL, son of John Ladd and Frances (Paschall) Howell, born September 19, 1762, at Woodbury, New Jersey, married, February 16, 1786, Anna Blackwood, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, born February 2, 1769, died January 14, 1855. For several years after their marriage, they lived on the old Ladd homestead known as "Candor Hall," but in 1805 he erected a handsome residence on the Delaware, on part of the large estate he had inherited from his grand-uncle, John Ladd Jr., which he called "Fancy Hill," where he resided until his death, January 10, 1818.

Issue of Joshua Ladd and Anna (Blackwood) Howell:

Samuel Ladd Howell, b. May 11, 1787; m. Nov. 30, 1809, Mary Harrison Clayton; Paschall Howell, b. Nov. 6, 1789, d. at "Fancy Hill," Sept. 1, 1811; Frances Howell, b. April 2, 1791; m. March 15, 1810, her cousin, Benjamin Butterton Howell; John Ladd Howell, b. Jan. 16, 1793; d. nfm., Nov. 30, 1828; Anna Maria Howell, b. Oct., 1795; m. Rev. James H. Jones; Joshua Howell, b. Nov. 20, 1797; d. Aug., 1800; RICHARD WASHINGTON HOWELL, b. Dec. 15, 1799, d. Aug. 12, 1859; m. March 30, 1830, Mary Tonkin Carpenter; Abigail Blackwood Howell, b. Feb. 1, 1802; m. Oct. 28, 1828, Rev. Thomas Leiper Jane-way; Joshua Blackwood Howell, b. Oct., 1806; m. (first) Mary Lewis, of Phila.; (second) Catharine Whetley, of Newark, N. J.; Benjamin Paschall Howell, b. Nov. 26, 1808; m. April 29, 1835, Rachel Lewis, who d. Oct. 2, 1882.

Issue of Richard W. and Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell:

John Paschall Howell, b. April 12, 1831; d. June 2, 1832; Edward Carpenter Howell, b. July 24, 1833; d. March 5, 1834; Samuel Bedell Howell, M. D., b. Sept. 30, 1834; graduated at Univ. of Pa.; m. Maria E. Neill, dau. of Rev. William Neill, D. D.; Charles Stratton Howell, b. Dec. 21, 1837; Richard Holmes Offly Howell, b. April 2, 1840; d. Jan. 3, 1850; Joshua Ladd Howell, b. June 16, 1842; m. April 15, 1875, Mary Eyre, dau. of William Lyttleton Savage, of Phila.; Thomas James Howell, b. Oct. 10, 1844, Lieut. in N. J. Volunteers, during Civil War, killed at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862; ANNA HOWELL, b. Sept. 12, 1846; m. June 10, 1869, Malcolm Lloyd, son of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, and a descendant of Robert Lloyd, of Merionethshire, Wales, who settled in Chester co., Pa., 1708, an account of whom and his descendants is given in this volume.

Issue of Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd:

Howell Lloyd, b. March 2, 1871; Malcolm Lloyd, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1874; Stacy Barcroft Lloyd, b. Aug. 1, 1876; Francis Vernon Lloyd, b. Aug. 31, 1878; Anna Howell Lloyd, b. Dec. 2, 1880; Esther Lloyd; Mary Carpenter Lloyd.

Mrs. Anna (Howell) Lloyd, in addition to being a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Samuel Carpenter and Samuel Preston, both Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, and in the eighth generation from Thomas Lloyd, President of Governor's

Council and Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, as shown in the preceding pages, and sixth in descent from Jacob Howell, all prominently associated with Philadelphia in its early Colonial days, is also a descendant in the seventh generation from Francis Collins, of "Mountwell," near Haddonfield, New Jersey, one of the Proprietors of West Jersey; member of Provincial Assembly, 1683, and of Governor Samuel Jenings's first Council. She is also a descendant in the seventh generation of Randal Vernon, who came from Cheshire, England, 1682, and located in Chester, now Delaware county, and was a member of Colonial Assembly in 1687.

RICHARD WOODNUT, grandfather of James Mason Woodnut, who married Margaret Carpenter, came from England in 1680, and lived for a time in or near Philadelphia, later locating at Salem, New Jersey, where he died in 1688, and his widow Grace Woodnut in 1690.

RICHARD WOODNUT (2), son of Richard and Grace Woodnut, born in England, accompanied his parents to America. He became a large landholder in Salem county, New Jersey, and resided in the Mannington district, where he died February, 1726-7. He married Mary, daughter of John Thompson, of Salem county, and had two sons: Joseph, born September 5, 1697, and Richard, of whom presently; and two daughters, Grace and Sarah.

RICHARD WOODNUT (3), second son of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Woodnut, was born in Mannington district, Salem county, New Jersey, March 22, 1702-3. He married Ann Walmsley, and had two sons: James Mason and Henry Woodnut.

JAMES MASON WOODNUT, eldest son of Richard and Ann (Walmsley) Woodnut, was born in Mannington district, Salem county, New Jersey; married, in 1776,

Margaret, eighth child of Preston and Hannah (Smith) Carpenter, who was born August 26, 1756, died October 3, 1821. They resided in Salem county all their lives.

Issue of James Mason and Margaret (Carpenter) Woodnut:

Sarah Woodnut, b. Nov. 28, 1777, d. unm., June 9, 1820;

Hannah Woodnut, b. 1780; became second wife of Clement Acton, Sr., of Salem co.;

Thomas Woodnut, b. 1782, d. s. p.;

JONATHAN WOODNUT, b. Oct. 12, 1784; m. (first) Mary Goodwin, (second) Sarah Dennis; of whom presently;

Preston Woodnut, b. Jan. 24, 1787; m. Rachel Goodwin;

William Woodnut, b. April 1, 1792; went to Cincinnati, O., and engaged in mercantile business, later returning to Phila., where he d. s. p.;

Margaret Woodnut, b. 1794; m. William J. Shinn;

Martha Woodnut, m. Joshua Reeve, of Salem co., N. J.;

Mary Woodnut, m. Benjamin Newlin, of Phila.;

Elizabeth Woodnut, m. Morris Hall, of Salem co., N. J.

JONATHAN WOODNUT, second son and fourth child of James Mason and Margaret (Carpenter) Woodnut, born October 12, 1784, married (first) Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Goodwin, of Salem county, New Jersey, and (second) Sarah Dennis, of a prominent Salem county family.

Issue of Jonathan and Mary (Goodwin) Woodnut:

Richard Woodnut, m. Lydia, dau. of Clement and Sarah Hall, of Elsenborough, Salem co., N. J.;

William C. Woodnut, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Lydia Bassett, of Salem co., N. J.;

THOMAS WOODNUT, of whom presently.

THOMAS WOODNUT, son of Jonathan and Mary (Goodwin) Woodnut, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, December 1, 1816. He joined his uncle in Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1840, in partnership with his cousin, Clement Acton, succeeded to the mercantile business established there by his uncle when Cincinnati was but a village. Thomas Woodnut retired from business in 1864, and removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he was identified with manufacturing and banking enterprises. Mr. Woodnut was born a member of the Society of Friends, of whose religious meetings he was a regular attendant. As in business life his keen foresight, sound business judgment, and staunch integrity, made him esteemed and respected by all with whom he came in close contact, so in Richmond, Indiana, he held a prominent place in the philanthropic and religious interests of the city. His wise judgment and untiring zeal, fostered by his generous impulses, were always at command for furthering any laudable enterprise for the good of his fellow citizens.

Though not a college graduate, he was a man of keen intelligence and broad culture, and his appreciation of the importance of proper training of youth, prompted him to associate himself with several other men of means—members of the Society of Friends—in providing a building and establishing a school to be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Society. To this work Mr. Woodnut devoted his time, his wise counsel and an open purse, during the remainder of his residence in Richmond, Indiana.

In 1880 Mr. Woodnut removed to Philadelphia, where he also became identified with philanthropic, educational and charitable enterprises. No enterprise for the uplifting and enlightenment of his fellowman that the needs of the great city presented to his attention was passed heedlessly by, and many were the quiet, unostentatious and generous gifts that the seekers for aid along these lines received from him. He was a man of determined will, clothed with an air of quiet dignity and repose under every provocation, and his spirit of fairness developed in him a character in sympathy with all who were oppressed or unjustly treated, and when the occasion demanded, no one could be more insistent and vigorous in the demand for absolute integrity and justice on the part of every interest in which he was engaged, financial or otherwise. Beloved and respected by all who knew him, he died in the midst of a useful and earnest life, August 9, 1889.

Thomas Woodnut married, January 5, 1858, Hannah Hooloway, daughter of Nathan and Margaret (Hooloway) Morgan, of Richmond, Indiana, and of distinguished Welsh ancestry. She still survives him, residing in Philadelphia.

Issue of Thomas and Hannah Hooloway (Morgan) Woodnut:

Abigail Woodnut, b. at Cincinnati O., Nov. 30, 1858; m. in 1884, Charles R. Miller, of Wilmington, Del. where they still reside; Mrs. Miller is president of the Delaware Society Colonial Dames of America, and is identified with the social, literary, educational, and philanthropic interests and institutions of the city; they had issue:

Thomas Woodnut Miller, b. June 28, 1886;

Margaretta Miller, b. July 29, 1889;

Clement Woodnut Miller, b. Oct. 23, 1890;

William Lloyd Woodnut, b. in Cincinnati, O., March 4, 1860; m. 1885, Jessie Hale, of Hutchinson, Kansas, and they now reside in Seattle, Washington; they had issue:

Lloyd H. Woodnut, b. Nov. 23, 1886;

Hannah M. Woodnut, b. Feb. 24, 1890.

Clement Acton Woodnut, b. in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 29, 1864; graduated from the Medical Department of Univ. of Pa., and after serving one year as resident physician in Phila.



Thos. Woodward

hospitals, went abroad to take a three years course in medicine at London, Vienna and Berlin; while at the latter place he was associated with Dr. Koch in his experiments on bacteria, when his health failed him, and developed lung trouble; he sought to stay the ravages of the disease by travel in Africa and Spain, and at last returned to America, and took up his residence in Colorado, where he died of consumption, Oct. 17, 1888, closing a life of great promise at the early age of twenty-four years.

PENNYPACKER FAMILY.

HENDRICK PANNEBECKER, a Dutch Patroon, was ancestor of American family, now generally bearing the name Pennypacker, which has furnished a United States Senator to Virginia; a Major-General from Pennsylvania to the United States Army; a State Treasurer to Tennessee; a State Agent to Kentucky; a Canal Commissioner and a Governor to Pennsylvania, and which sent into the War of the Rebellion two generals, four colonels, twenty-two other commissioned officers, in all one hundred and forty-eight men, the largest ascertained contribution of any single family in that war.

Hendrick Pannebecker was born in the little rural village of Flomborn, on the Rhine, not far from city of Worms, March 21, 1674. He was, however, of Dutch lineage, his immediate ancestors having removed from Holland to the locality of his birth. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the present village of Flomborn, comprising five hundred souls, bear the name of Pannebecker. The name Pannebakker is of Holland origin, meaning in the Dutch language a maker of tiles.

Hendrick Pannebecker was one of those who sought an asylum from religious persecution, and a new field for advancement, in Penn's Colony in Pennsylvania, soon after the first thirteen families of Dutch and Germans had formed their settlement at Germantown. The exact date of his arrival is not known, the earliest record we have of him being his marriage at Germantown, 1699, to Eve Umstat, who had come with her parents, Hans Peter and Barabara Umstat, in the "Francis and Dorothy" from Crefeld, 1685. On February 28, 1702, a patent was granted to Matthias Van Bebber for 6166 acres of land on the Skippack and Perkiomen creeks, comprising the present townships of Skippack and Perkiomen, thereafter for many years known as "Bebber's Township." This patent was made by virtue of the purchase of 5000 acres by Dirck Sipman and 1000 acres by Govert Remke, which Van Bebber had acquired after about 750 acres had been laid out in Germantown. Immediately on the location of this tract a number of the Germantown residents settled upon it, among whom were Hendrick Pannebecker, and his brother-in-law, Johannes Umstat.

The first purchase by Pannebecker was 200 acres by deed dated December 25, 1702, and six years later he added 204 acres. Van Bebber never settled in the township, and removing to Bohemia Manor, Maryland, 1704, did not return to Pennsylvania. The management of his township and the affairs of the growing settlement therein devolved upon others, the leading spirit of whom was Hendrick Pannebecker, who possessed many qualifications that fitted him for a useful man of business in this growing community.

He spoke fluently the three languages common to the community in which he lived, Dutch, German and English; was a competent surveyor and wrote deeds and other legal papers in both German and English. For the Penns he surveyed the manors of Manatawny, Gilberts, and other of the Proprietaries' manors, and he laid out most of the roads in that part of Philadelphia county, now constituting the county of Montgomery. He held a power of attorney from Van Bebber to

make conveyances of land and deliver seizin thereof, and was his principal representative in all matters pertaining to the Colony on the Skippack. In 1727 his interest was transferred from that of attorney to that of proprietor, he in conjunction with Lodowick Christian Sprogell, purchasing of Van Bebber the unsold portion of Bebber's township; Sprogell dying in 1729, his widow and children conveyed to Pannebecker the decedent's undivided interest therein. Thirty-three hundred and three acres had already been sold but no quit rent had been paid on any of the original purchases, and on June 20, 1735, Hendrick Pannebecker paid the arrearages on 6166 acres for the period of thirty-three years. He owned at least 4772 acres of land, and was one of the prominent figures in the section in which he lived, and principal spokesman in matters between the German and Dutch population and the Proprietary and Provincial government. He was on terms of intimacy with Edward Shippen, Israel Pemberton, Richard Hill, James Logan, Isaac Norris, and others prominent in the Colonial government of Pennsylvania; is referred to in a number of recorded instruments as "Gentleman," and was possessed of a library of books, one of which was recently secured by Rev. A. Stapleton, in which was written by some theologian of the time, "Henrich Pannebecker, habet virtuosum uxorem."

Hendrick Pannebecker died April 4, 1754, and his large landed estate was divided among his children. The old homestead at Pennypacker's Mills, Washington's headquarters during the Revolution from September 26, to October 8, 1777, is now owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.

Hendrick Pannebecker married, at Germantown, 1699, Eve, daughter of Hans Peter and Barbara Umstat, granddaughter of Nicholas Umstat, who died at Crefeld, on the Rhine, October 4, 1682. The son, Hans Peter Umstat, with his wife Barbara, and their three children, Johannes, Eve and Margaret, came to Pennsylvania in the "Francis and Dorothy" and located in Germantown, where the wife Barbara died August 12, 1702. Johannes Umstat, son, joined his brother-in-law, Hendrick Pannebecker, on the Skippack, 1702, and has left numerous descendants, the name being later modified into Umstead. The Umstats brought with them from Crefeld a German Bible published at Heidelberg, 1568, which has been in the family since 1652. Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker died some years prior to the date of death of her husband.

Issue of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker:

MARtha Pannebecker, b. June 15, 1700; d. Sept., 1761; m. Anthony Van der Sluys (Vanderslice), and their son, Henry Vanderslice, later Sheriff of Berks co., succeeded his grandfather, Hendrick Pannebecker, as surveyor and conveyancer in the neighborhood of the Perkiomen and Skippack;

ADOLPH Pannebecker, b. 1708; d. May, 1789; like his four brothers, he was a miller; he inherited a portion of his father's lands and lived and died in Limerick twp.;

PETER PANNEBECKER, b. March 8, 1710; d. June 28, 1770; he was also a miller; m. Elizabeth Keyser, of a prominent Germantown family of that name, and is the ancestor of many of the name of Pennypacker, residing in later years in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Juniata; among his more distinguished descendants being Hon. Elijah F. Pennypacker (1804-88), many years a member of Pennsylvania Legislature, Canal Commissioner, &c., a sketch of whose life and services is given later;

JOHN PANNEBECKER, b. Aug. 27, 1713; d. June 14, 1784; m. Annetje Keyser, and resided in Providence twp., now Montgomery co., from whence his descendants have migrated to various parts of the Union; among his notable descendants was Hon. Isaac S. Pennypacker, United States Senator from Virginia, a sketch of whom is given later;

JACOB PANNEBECKER, b. 1715; d. May 27, 1752; m. Margaret Tyson; of whom presently; Henry Pannebecker, b. 1717; d. May 31, 1792; m. Rebecca Kuster, of another prominent Germantown family, later settlers on the Skippack and elsewhere;

Barbara Pannebecker, b. 1720; m. Cornelius Tyson, and an account of her descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes;

Susanna Pannebecker, m. Peter Keyser; they resided in Worcester twp., now Montgomery co., Pa.

JACOB PANNEBECKER, fourth son of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, born in Bebbers township, 1715, inherited a portion of the lands of his father on the Skippack, and for the comparatively brief period of his mature life, was engaged in the manufacture of flour, which he and his brothers marketed in Philadelphia in large quantities. He died May 27, 1752. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson, and granddaughter of Cornelius Tyson, who was born at Crefeld, on the Rhine, in 1652; came to Germantown with wife Margaret, who survived him, and several children, and died there May 9, 1716.

MATTHIAS PANNEBECKER, son of Jacob and Margaret (Tyson) Pannebecker, born on the Skippack, October 14, 1742, died February 12, 1808. He married (first) Mary, born October 9, 1751, died November 30, 1794, daughter of John Kuster, granddaughter of Hermanus Kuster, of Germantown, by his wife, Isabel Conrad, and great-granddaughter of Paulus Kuster and his wife, Gertrude Streepers, who came to Pennsylvania from Crefeld, county of Cologne, on borders of Holland, 1699, and settled in Germantown, where a portion of the large purchase of land by Jan Streepers, a brother of Gertrude, had been located.

Matthias Pannebecker purchased, in 1774, a mill and tract of land on Pickering creek, Schuylkill township, Chester county, and settled there. He became a Bishop of the Mennonite Church, and preached at Phoenixville, Skippack and Germantown. His first wife, Mary Kuster, having died in 1794, he married (second) Margaret (Longaker) Maris, widow of Christian Maris, and daughter of Daniel Longaker, by whom he had one daughter Sarah, who became the wife of William Walker, of Pickering Valley, and mother of Mary Pennypacker Walker, who married Tristram Coffin Colket.

MATTHIAS PENNYPACKER, as the name now came to be spelled, son of Matthias and Mary (Kuster) Pannebecker, born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, August 15, 1786, died there April 4, 1852, after a life of more than ordinary public activity. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837; for some years a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and President of the organization which led to the construction of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and one of the incorporators of the company. He married Sarah, born February 9, 1784, died September 13, 1853, daughter of Hon. Isaac Anderson, a Lieutenant of Militia during the Revolutionary War, and member of House of Representatives of the United States, 1803-07, by his wife, Mary Lane, of whom hereafter, and granddaughter of Major Patrick Anderson, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1719. Major Anderson was a son of James Anderson, a native of Scotland, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jerman, a noted preacher among Friends in the Chester Valley.

Major Anderson was educated in Philadelphia, and taught school for some years, but subsequently located on his father's farm two miles from Valley Forge. He

was a Captain during the French and Indian War, and at the first meeting of the Committee of Safety of Chester county, December 20, 1774, was named as one of Committee of Observation for that county in State organization, and continued to serve with the State Committee of Safety until March 15, 1776, when he was commissioned Captain in Col. Samuel J. Atlee's Musketry battalion, which was later consolidated into the State Regiment of Foot, and November 12, 1777, into the Thirteenth Regiment, Continental Line. He was also a Major in Anthony Wayne's regiment of Chester county minute-men in 1775. Major Anderson was in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and many other engagements. At the termination of his term of enlistment, January 1, 1778, he retired from military service and was elected to General Assembly from Chester county, serving in that body until 1780. In 1781 he was appointed one of the commissioners in charge of the navigation of the Schuylkill, and filled other important positions. Hon. Isaac Anderson was a Lieutenant of Militia during the Revolution; member of General Assembly, represented his State in the National House of Representatives in the Eighth and Ninth congresses and was a Presidential elector for Monroe in 1816. He died October 27, 1838.

Mary Lane Anderson, wife of Hon. Isaac Anderson and mother of Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, was born in Providence township, Philadelphia, (now Montgomery) county, May 22, 1762, and was a daughter of Edward Lane, by his wife, Sarah Richardson; granddaughter of Samuel Lane, of Providence, great-granddaughter of Edward Lane, a son of William Lane and his wife, Cecile Love, of Bristol, England, a pioneer of Plymouth township, and the founder of St. James Episcopal Church, (of whom further hereafter) by his wife, Anne, daughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor, etc., of whom later.

Edward Lane, first mentioned, father of Mary (Lane) Anderson, was born in Plymouth township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, removed to Charlestown township, Chester county, shortly before the Revolution; died there July 8, 1818, and is buried in the Anderson burial lot in Schuylkill township. He married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 14, 1754, his cousin, Sarah, born at Olethgo, Providence township, January 14, 1732, daughter of Edward Richardson, of Olethgo, by his wife, Ann Jones, and granddaughter of Joseph Richardson, of Olethgo, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, of Treverigg, Glamorganshire, Wales, whose ancestry is traced back to the tenth century, both being descended from Edward III., of England, and his wife Philippa, daughter of William III, Count of Hainault and Holland, by his wife Joanna, daughter of Charles of Valois, son of King Philip of France. The ancestry of John Bevan has been traced back twelve generations further to Dierck, Count of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, A. D. 863, (a descendant of the Dukes of Aquitaine), who married Gena, daughter of the King of Italy; his son, Dierck II, who married Hildegarde, daughter of King Louis of France, and died May 6, 988; his son Arnulph, who married Luitgarde, daughter of Theophanus, King of Greece, and sister of Theophana, wife of Otho II, Emperor of Germany, killed at battle of Wentzel, 993; his son, Dierck III, who married Othilda, daughter of the Duke of Saxony, and was one of the early crusaders, died 1039; his son, Floris I, who became Count of Holland, etc., in 1048, married Gertrude, daughter of Herman, Duke of Saxony; his son, Dierck V, who became Count in 1075, married Othilda, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxony; his son,



Isaac C. Pomeroy

that committee to Council. He was a member of Colonial Assembly from Philadelphia for the years 1691-94-97-1703-06-07-09.

He has the distinction of being "The first alderman of Philadelphia," having been appointed to that office by Penn at the head of a list of six when the city was first chartered in 1691.

Samuel Richardson lived until about 1705 on a tract of 500 acres of land lying along the line of Germantown, in what was then known as Bristol township, Philadelphia county, which he later conveyed in trust, for the use of his grandson, John Richardson.

Eleanor, wife of Samuel Richardson, died April 19, 1703, and on July 20, 1704, he married Elizabeth Webb, and removed to the city of Philadelphia. He was elected an Alderman in 1705, and served until his death, June 10, 1719.

The children of Samuel and Eleanor Richardson were: Joseph, married Elizabeth Bevan, June 20, 1696; Mary, married William Hudson, Mayor of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married Abraham Bickley; Anne, married Edward Lane, from Bristol, England, before mentioned, owner of a large tract of land lying along the southwestern boundary of Beber's township, before referred to, in Providence township, and lying between it and the Manor of Gilbert's, where he died in 1710. His widow, Anne (Richardson) Lane, married Edmund Cartledge, of Conestoga, Lancaster county. Samuel Lane, eldest son of Edward and Anne (Richardson) Lane, born April 17, 1699, died December 17, 1771, inherited a large part of his father's land in Providence township, and was a lifelong resident there; was Warden of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Perkiomen. He was father of Edward Lane, who married Sarah Richardson, and became the father of Mary (Lane) Anderson, mother of Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker.

Joseph Richardson, only son of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor, and paternal grandfather of Sarah (Richardson) Lane, purchased, in 1710, of his brother-in-law, Abraham Bickley, 1000 acres, known as "Olethgo" in Providence township, on which he settled. He died there in December, 1751, surviving his wife, Elizabeth Bevan, who died February 27, 1740. They had six sons: John, Samuel, Aubrey, Edward, before mentioned, Richard and William; three daughters, Eleanor, married William Harmer, and was the grandmother of Col. Josiah Harmer, distinguished officer of the Revolution, and first Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States after Washington; Barbara, married Benjamin Davies, of Lower Merion, and Elizabeth, married Samuel Stalford, of Providence.

ISAAC ANDERSON PENNYPACKER, son of Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, was born at Pickering, Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1812, died in Philadelphia, February 13, 1856. He studied medicine and graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Locating at Phoenixville, Chester county, he became an eminent and successful physician. He was the first chief burgess of Phoenixville on its organization as a borough in 1849.

In 1854 Dr. Pennypacker was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and removed to that city, residing on Chestnut street, west of Eighteenth street, where he died in 1856. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Philadelphia City Institute, and, together with the late Dr. James L. Tyson, organized the Howard Hospital.

Dr. Pennypacker married, May 9, 1839, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph

Whitaker, a wealthy ironmaster of Phoenixville, one of the firm of Reeves & Whitaker, and one time owner and proprietor of the Durham Iron Works, at Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as well as of extensive iron works in Maryland and elsewhere, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1843.

JOSEPH WHITAKER was a grandson of James Whitaker, of Leeds, England, who married a daughter of Joseph Musgrave. Their son, Joseph Whitaker Sr., born August 25, 1755, died 1837, married Sarah, of Coventry, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Butler) Op den Graeff, granddaughter of Isaac Op den Graeff, and great-granddaughter of Abraham Op den Graeff, of Crefeld, county Cologne, on borders of Holland, who with his two brothers, Herman and Dirck, formed part of the little colony of thirteen families that founded Germantown in 1683. Abraham Op den Graeff was one of the signers of the famous protest against slavery in 1688; was one of the first Burgesses of Germantown, and a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1689-92. He purchased a tract of land in "Bebbers Township," before referred to, 1709, and he and his wife Trintje are believed to have been buried in the old Mennonite burying-ground at Skipack.

JOSEPH WHITAKER, son of Joseph and Sarah (Op den Graeff) Whitaker, and father of Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker, was born March 29, 1789, died November 30, 1870. He married Grace Adams, of Swedesboro, New Jersey, born March 7, 1789, died February 16, 1870.

Issue of Dr. Isaac A. and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker:

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, b. April 9, 1843; of whom presently;

HENRY CLAY PENNYPACKER, b. June 20, 1847; of whom presently;

ISAAC RUSLING PENNYPACKER, b. Dec. 11, 1852; of whom presently;

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER, b. Dec. 11, 1855; of whom later.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL. D., Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-07, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843. His parents removing to Philadelphia when he was a child, he attended the North-west Grammar School in that city, and later obtained a scholarship at the Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia. On the death of his father in 1856, he returned with his mother to Phoenixville and there attended the Grovemont Seminary. In 1862 he taught school at Mont Clare, Montgomery county. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth (Emergency) Regiment, the first force to encounter the Confederate Army at Gettysburg. When Lee's invading army had been turned back, and his brief term of service had expired, Mr. Pennypacker took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, 1866, and in the same year was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, and began practice in that city. In 1868 he was elected President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1887 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1889 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of Common Pleas Court, No. 2, of Philadelphia, and in November of the same year was elected to the same position for the full term of ten years. In 1899 he was unanimously re-elected for another term of ten years, being then the President Judge of the Court. He resigned his judicial position in 1902 to accept the nomination of the

Republican party to the office of Governor, to which he was elected in November by a majority of over 156,000 votes over ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, the popular standard bearer of the Democratic party, who had been twice elected to that position.

During Gov. Pennypacker's administration the Commonwealth made great progress in all directions. The practical movement for good roads was begun, the Health Department was established, the State Constabulary created, a great coal miners strike was averted, the Forestry Reserve was doubled, Valley Forge made, in fact, a State Park, Greater Pittsburg incorporated, a new Capitol completed and dedicated, the State apportioned into Senatorial and Representative Districts for the first time in thirty years; the volume of new laws was cut down one-third; the power of the corporations to seize the streams and sources of water supply of the State taken away, and legislation enacted which President Roosevelt described as marking "an epoch in the practical betterment of political conditions" for all the States; \$375,000 was appropriated for the deepening of the channel of the Delaware river and over \$13,000,000 left in the treasury.

As a jurist Judge Pennypacker stood exceedingly high in the estimation of the people. His opinions were characterized by good sense, sound reasoning, and an enlightened knowledge of and practical application of the law to the case in hand, and he was seldom reversed by the higher Courts. Gov. Pennypacker has taken a lively interest in the affairs of Philadelphia. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and he has always been an ardent friend of popular education. He has for many years taken a very active interest in historical subjects and has written and published a number of books, papers, pamphlets, etc., of high merit from a historical point of view. A careful and conscientious student, his historical publications are models of accuracy and authenticity. Intensely proud of his native State and her institutions, his ability to ferret out obscure and interesting facts in reference to their history is unexcelled among contemporary historians. Among the more prominent of his publications are: "The Settlement of Germantown," "Hendrick Pannebecker," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," "Bebber's Township," "The Annals of Phoenixville" and "Congress Hall." In addition to the above he has published some fifty other books, pamphlets and papers of more or less historical interest. He is also the author of a number of legal text books of merit, among them being "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Digest of Common Law Reports," and "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports;" and he also aided in the preparation of forty-five volumes of the "Weekly Notes of Cases."

Gov. Pennypacker has long been one of the most active members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and done much to place it on the high plane of usefulness as an institution. He served it many years as Vice-President, and since 1900 has been its President. He was largely instrumental in securing the State appropriation which enabled the Society to erect its large and commodious building at Thirteenth and Locust streets in 1906-07. He was one of the founders and is now Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; fills the same official position in the Colonial Society; has been President of the Netherlands Society, and of the Pennsylvania German Society, is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania History Club. He is President of the Philobiblon Club, and connected

with a number of other historical, educational and social organizations. He has been for several years a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a Past Commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gov. Pennypacker is an antiquarian of rare instinct, and collected a library of early Pennsylvania publications, manuscripts and curios, containing over ten thousand books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, many of which are exceedingly rare and valuable.

Franklin and Marshall College and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Governor Pennypacker the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He married, October 20, 1870, Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan Broomall, of Phoenixville, and a descendant of some of the old and prominent Quaker families of Delaware county. They had issue:

Dirk Koster Pennypacker, b. Aug. 4, 1871; d. Jan. 18, 1872;

Josephine Whitaker Pennypacker, b. Nov. 14, 1872;

Eliza Broomall Pennypacker, b. Oct. 18, 1874; graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897;

Anna Maria Whitaker Pennypacker, b. Nov. 22, 1876; graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897;

Samuel Richardson Pennypacker, b. Dec. 3, 1878; d. Nov. 2, 1880;

Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, b. July 29, 1881; graduated at the William Penn Charter School, Phila., and entered the Univ. of Pa., Department of Arts, from which he received his degree of B. S., class of 1902. He subsequently entered the Law Department of the University, from which he graduated in 1905, and was admitted to the Phila. bar, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Law Academy, has been President of the Hare Law Club, and is now Assistant City Solicitor of Phila.; m. Oct. 19, 1907, Katharine Roberts, dau. of Powell Stackhouse, President of the Cambria Iron & Steel Company, by his wife, Lucinda Maria Buchanan.

HENRY C. PENNYPACKER, second son of Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker, born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1847, was for a number of years engaged in the printing business in Philadelphia, retiring from business to accept a position in the Prothonotary's office, Philadelphia, which he still holds. He is the owner of over two hundred acres of land in Chester county, comprising "Moore Hall," the historic Colonial residence of the Moore family, where he now resides.

Mr. Pennypacker married, April 17, 1883, Clara, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Elizabeth (Jenkins) Kames, born in Philadelphia, September 30, 1855. They have one son, Joseph Rusling Whitaker Pennypacker, born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1887, who is now a student at Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, New Jersey.

ISAAC RUSLING PENNYPACKER, third son of Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker, born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1852, was educated at Bond's School, Phoenixville, and "The Hill" School, Pottstown. He was one of the proprietors and editor of the Wilmington (Delaware) *Morning News* from 1880 to 1883; on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press* and *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 1883 to 1899; author of "Gettysburg and Other Poems," several of which were included in Stedman's "Library of American Literature," Longfellow's "Poems of Places" and other Anthologies. The poem "Gettysburg" was read at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments erected upon the battlefield. George Morgan, writing in the "Book News" for July, 1904, of the poetry relating to the battlefield said, after

referring to poems of Bayard Taylor, Whittier, J. W. DeForrest, Bret Harte, and Will H. Thompson, "Something nobler and greater than these is Isaac R. Pennypacker's 'Gettysburg.' Edmund Clarence Stedman, who was generous enough to place it higher than his own Gettysburg effort, designates it as a noble free-hand epic."

Mr. Pennypacker wrote the article "Philadelphia" in "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," and for Appleton's well-known "Great Commanders Series," the "Life of General Meade," an authentic narrative of the movement of the Army of the Potomac. He has been for some years a contributor of reviews to the *Chicago Dial* and the *New York Nation*.

Since 1898 Mr. Pennypacker has resided at Haddonfield, New Jersey. He was elected a member of the town council there in 1902; was Chairman of the Street, Lighting, and Water Committees, and originated the movement which resulted in extending the town limits. He resigned in the autumn of 1906. He is a director of several incorporated companies; was trustee for a number of years of the Mt. Holly Library Company, is a member and was formerly president of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, and wrote the song which is sung at each of the Society's annual dinners; is a member of the Montrose and the Camden County Country clubs, and the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia, and was elected in 1907 a member of the E. Q. B. Club of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee.

Mr. Pennypacker married, 1878, Charlotte, of Harford county, Maryland, daughter of William P. C. Whitaker, by his wife, Mary Ramsay, granddaughter of Col. Nathaniel Ramsay, of the Maryland Line, who was conspicuous for his bravery at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown, and whose regiment with that of Col. Stewart, checked the British pursuit at Monmouth, until Washington could rally the retreating American troops. Col. Ramsay was a member of the "Old" Congress. A street in Baltimore is named for him, and his is the central figure of one of the bronze groups on the Monmouth battle-field monument. Col. Ramsay's portrait and that of his brother, Dr. David Ramsay, the eminent historian, of Charleston, South Carolina, both painted by Charles Willson Peale, hang in Independence Hall. Dr. David Ramsay was elected President of the Continental Congress. Col. Ramsay's wife, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Pennypacker, was Charlotte, daughter of Col. Aquilla Hall, by his wife, Sophia White, (sister to Bishop William White, first Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania) and great-granddaughter of Capt. John Hall, of the long established Hall family of Harford county, Maryland, members of which intermarried with the Heaths, Keys, Pacas, Howards, McHenrys, and other leading families of Maryland. Sophia White danced at the Philadelphia Assembly Ball, in 1749.

Issue of Isaac R. and Charlotte (Whitaker) Pennypacker:

Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, b. at "Mt. Pleasant," Harford co., Md., Aug. 29, 1879; graduate of the Univ. of Pa., being president of the Senior Class, 1902; member of the Phila. bar, and of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pa.; Director in 1908 of 'The Young Republicans' Club of Phila.; Secretary of The Netherlands Society of Phila.; member of the Delta Phi Fraternity; Southern Club, Phila., and Society of the Cincinnati, being a delegate from Maryland to the Triennial Convention of 1908, held at Charleston, S. C.;

Nathaniel Ramsay Pennypacker, b. at "Mt. Pleasant," Harford co., Md., Sept. 26, 1881; graduated from Lehigh Univ., with degree of Engineer of Mines; in charge of mining

operations in the Province of Ontario, Canada, 1906-07, and since that time in Nevada; member of Delta Phi Fraternity;

Charlotte Pennypacker, b. June 20, 1885; educated at The Holman School, Phila., and Burnham School, Northampton, Mass.; pupil of Dr. David Wood, of Phila.;

Julia Elizabeth Pennypacker, b. Jan. 12, 1887; prepared for college at Miss Hill's school, Phila., and the Burnham School, Northampton, Mass., and entered Vassar College with Class of 1910; Secretary of Sophomore Class, elected by student body member of "The Joint Committee of Faculty and Student;" member of Contemporary Club, and of the Membership Committee of the Christian's Association;

Mary Ramsay Pennypacker, b. March 28, 1888; educated at the Burnham School, Northampton, Mass.;

Maria Whitaker Pennypacker, b. Dec. 15, 1889; educated at the "Oldfields" School, Glencoe, Md.;

Grace Adams Pennypacker, b. Oct. 25, 1892; educated at "Oldfields" School, Glencoe, Md.

JAMES LANE PENNYPACKER, youngest son of Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker, born December 11, 1855, in Philadelphia, in the house now numbered 1803 Chestnut street, graduated from Friends Central High School, 1874, and from Harvard University 1881, with the degree of A. B., *magna cum laude*. In 1881 he entered the Old Corner Book Store, Boston, Massachusetts, doing the editorial work for that well-known book publishing establishment until 1883, when he returned to Philadelphia and continued the publishing business there. In 1892 he became connected with The Christopher Sower Company, of which house he is now Vice-President and General Manager. The Christopher Sower Company was founded in 1738, and has been in continuous existence from that date to the present time, and is the oldest and historically the most famous publishing house in America. It is a member of the Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States.

Mr. Pennypacker is a member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa; Harvard Club of Philadelphia; Harvard Club of New Jersey; University Club, of Philadelphia; Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia. He is an advisory manager of the Free Museum of Science and Art, of the University of Pennsylvania, and President of the Delaware Valley Naturalist's Union, an association of scientific societies located in or near Philadelphia, on both sides of the Delaware river.

James Lane Pennypacker married, June 17, 1884, Grace Fisher, born October 3, 1858, daughter of George and Hepsy A. (Seaver) Coolidge, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and ninth in descent from John Coolidge, who came from Cambridge-shire, England, 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. Pennypacker and his family reside at Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Issue of James Lane and Grace F. (Coolidge) Pennypacker:

Grace Coolidge Pennypacker, b. Jan. 24, 1886; graduated from Friends' Central School, 1905; d. Feb. 1, 1906;

Joseph Whitaker Pennypacker, b. Oct. 8, 1887; now (1908) member of Junior Class at Haverford College;

Edward Lane Pennypacker, b. Sept. 12, 1889; d. May 25, 1899;

James Anderson Pennypacker (twin), b. June 11, 1899;

Anna Margaret Pennypacker (twin), b. June 11, 1899.

Among the descendants of Hendrick Pannebacker, who have rendered distin-

guished service to their native state of Pennsylvania, other than those in direct line of descent of the branch of the family treated of in this sketch, are Major General Galusha Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Elijah F. Pennypacker, many years Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, when that office was a very important one, for the reason that most of these artificial waterways were owned by the Commonwealth; sketches of both of whom follow.

MAJOR GENERAL GALUSHA PENNYPACKER, of Philadelphia, another distinguished descendant of Hendrick Pannebecker, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1844, only child of Joseph J. and Tamson Amelia (Workiser) Pennypacker, and great-grandson of Matthias and Mary (Kuster) Pennypacker, before mentioned. He was educated at the Classical Institute at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Entering the Union Army as a non-commissioned staff officer in April, 1861, in the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, he served his term of three months enlistment with Gen. Robert Patterson in the Shenandoah Campaign. On August 22, 1861, he re-entered the army as Captain of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to Major, October 7, 1861; serving in the Tenth Corps, Department of the South, during 1862 and 1863. Was in the engagements at Forts Wagner and Gregg, James Island, Siege of Charleston, capture of Fort Pulaski, and of Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida. He joined the Army of the James, in Virginia, in April, 1864, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, April 3, 1864, and Colonel, June 23, 1864, commanding at Swift Creek, May 9, at Drury's Bluff, May 16, Chester Station, May 18, and Green Plains, May 20, 1864. He was in numerous battles, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, September, 1864; was in the successful assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15, 1865, and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in battle, and a brevet as Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865.

He was promoted to Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, February 18, 1865, and was made Major-General United States Veterans by brevet, March 13, 1865. He was several times severely wounded and was the youngest general officer in the War of the Rebellion. After the War he entered the regular service and was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Infantry, United States Army, July 28, 1866, his regiment afterwards changed to the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army. He served as commander of different posts and was a department commander at various times until his retirement on account of wounds in 1883. He became Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, March 2, 1867, and Brevet Major-General on the same date, and was commissioned Brigadier-General, United States Army, retired, April 23, 1904. Is a member of Society of Cincinnati, Loyal Legion, Historical Society, of Pennsylvania, etc., and resides at 300 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. He is unmarried.

HON. ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Funk) Pennypacker, and great-great-grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, "Dutch Patroon," was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, November 29, 1804, died January 4, 1888. He completed his education at John Gummere's Boarding School, Burlington, New Jersey, after which he taught in a private school in Philadelphia, and later in the neighborhood of his nativity, being engaged there in teaching, surveying and farming for several years. He was elected to the State Legislature

for the terms of 1831-2, 1832-3, 1834-5, 1835-6. He presented in the Lower House the bill by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was incorporated, and had charge of it as Chairman of the committee to which it was referred, until signed by the Governor. His correspondence shows the interest he manifested in the establishment of the public school system, he being associated with Thaddeus Stevens in its adoption. He was also active in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking.

In 1836 he was made Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and served in that capacity until he was made a member of the Board, in 1838, Thaddeus Stevens and John Dickey being his associates. From the fact the greater part of the general improvements in the canal system of the State were owned by the Commonwealth and controlled through this board of commissioners, made it the most responsible political position in the State with the exception of the governorship.

All the public positions held by Mr. Pennypacker were voluntary offerings, the gift of the people who acknowledged his intelligence, sincerity and marked probity in the transaction of public business. Other and more flattering prospects of political preferment were relinquished, and he retired from public life in 1839, being unwilling to hold office under a government that sanctioned human slavery. Soon after his retirement, he united himself with the Society of Friends, but he was much too radical to be an acceptable addition in this conservative body, and it was only when the anti-slavery feeling became generally diffused throughout the Society, several years later, that he found the unity with his views therein he had expected on becoming a member. In the great struggle between freedom and slavery he entered heart and soul. In the local anti-slavery society of his neighborhood he was for many years chosen president, and he filled the same position in the Chester County and the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery societies. His home became a station on the Underground Railroad, three lines from the South meeting at that point, and hundreds of fugitives found there rest and help on their way to Canada and freedom. After the slave system became a thing of the past, Mr. Pennypacker spoke of the unique organization known as the "Underground Railroad," as follows, "The stock was never reported in money circles, nor dividends declared, but means were ready as long as necessity required. The Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln dissolved the corporation."

Elijah F. Pennypacker married (first) in 1831, Sarah W. Coates, of the Quaker family of that name who settled in Chester county in 1731. She died childless in 1841, and in 1843 he married (second) Hannah, daughter of Charles and Mary (Corson) Adamson, descended from John Adamson, an English Quaker, who came to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Her mother, Mary Corson, was daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Dickinson) Corson, whose ancestor, Cornelius Corssen, said to have been a French Huguenot refugee, landed at Staten Island, about 1685.

Of the nine children of Elijah F. and Hannah (Adamson) Pennypacker three: Gertrude, Charles and Mary, died in childhood, and a son Elijah J. died in 1895 at the age of thirty-five years. Five are still living: Sarah C., Caroline B., Elizabeth, Margaret and Sumner.

ISAAC SAMUELS PENNYPACKER, United States Senator from Virginia, Con-

gressman, and Judge of the United States District Court, was another great-great-grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker. His grandfather, Dirck Pennypacker, son of John and Annetje (Keyser) Pannebecker, and grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, removed from the Perkiomen region of Pennsylvania to Sharpsburg, Maryland, established an iron working establishment there, which in the spring of 1781 was almost entirely swept away by a freshet. Instead of rebuilding at that site he removed with his family over the mountains to Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia. He first erected Redwill Furnace on Hawkesbill creek in what is now Page county, and later erected another furnace a few miles below New Market, now called Pine Forge, Frederick county, West Virginia. He was a pioneer iron master in that region, and the business established by him was continued by his son Benjamin, and grandsons, George M. and Joel Pennypacker, sons of the latter, and brothers to the jurist and statesman, Isaac S. Pennypacker. Benjamin, father of the senator, in 1810 built for his home the spacious "White House," still standing at Pine Forge. His sons, George M. and Joel, bought large tracts of mountain land in Western Shenandoah county and in Rockingham county; built Liberty Furnace, a few miles from Woodstock, which for many years supplied Pine Forge with iron; they also built a furnace at Brock's Gap in Rockingham county, but the ore there proving practically worthless it was later abandoned.

Hon. Isaac Samuels Pennypacker, son of Benjamin, above mentioned, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, September 12, 1807, died while serving as United States Senator, at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1847. He was educated at Washington College, Virginia, and on his graduation entered himself as a student-at-law in the office of St. George Tucker, in Winchester, Virginia, with his cousin, Green B. Samuels, whose mother was his father's sister, who by the way was another prominent descendant of the Pennypacker clan, filling with great distinction the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for many years. Isaac S. Pennypacker also attended Winchester Law School, and on his admission to the bar, located at Harrisonburg, and there attained eminence in his profession. In 1836 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket and served one term; declining re-election to accept the position of United States District Judge, to which he was elevated in 1839, and filled until 1845, when he was elected to the United States Senate, but died before the expiration of his term. He was offered by President Van Buren the office of Attorney-General in his cabinet, but he declined, as he did the proffer of the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, when his election was an assured result. He was one of the organizers and first regents of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C., and was one of the most popular and influential men of his day in Virginia.

LLOYD FAMILY.

ROBERT LLOYD, of Merionethshire, Wales, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Lion," of Liverpool, 1683, at the age of fourteen years, and in 1697 purchased land and settled in Lower Merion township, three miles from the present site of Bryn Mawr, traced his ancestry back to

LLEWELYN EURDORCHOG, Lord of Ial and Yatrad Alun, son of Coel ap Gweryf, descended from Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strathlyde Britons, who, when driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots, was with his family hospitably received by Cynddylan, Prince of Powys, who was later slain at the battle of Tran, 613 A. D. Llewellyn Eurdorchog had issue, Ioris, who had issue, Ithel, who had issue, Tudoc, who had issue, Tangwell, who had issue, Meyler, who had issue, Madog Heddwyh, of Rhiwlas, who married a daughter of Meredith ap David Lwch, of Halchddyn, in Deuddue, and had among other issue, a son:

DAVID, who married Dydgu, daughter of David ap Madoc, and had issue;

DAVID WELW, who married Maltt, daughter of David ap Ritid, and had issue:

DAVID VAIR, who married Nest, daughter of Madoc ap Griffith and had

MADOC LLOYD, who married Taman, daughter Edynfed ap Goronwy, and had

DAVID AP MADOC, of Hirnant, in Mechain, Uwch Coed, county of Montgomery, called "Y Dai of Hirnant" in the old pedigrees, who married Maud, daughter of Howel Gethin, and had issue:

HOWELL AP DAVID, of Hirnant, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Madoc ap Tudor, and had issue:

MEREDITH AP HOWELL, who married Katharine, daughter of David ap Lewlln, and had

DAVID AP MEREDITH, who married Gwem, daughter of David ap Einion, and had

DAVID LLOYD, of Cowney,* parish of Llanwddyn, Montgomeryshire, who was assessed as a freeholder in the lay subsidy of the third year of Queen Elizabeth, 1696-7, and who died circa 1693. He married Gwen ———, and had among other issue, John David Lloyd, of whom presently.

JOHN DAVID LLOYD, of Cowney, son of David and Gwen Lloyd, last mentioned, succeeded to a part of the family estate, and was assessed in the lay subsidy of 1606, as a freeholder. He was born circa 1568, died July, 1645, and was buried at Llanwddyn Church, July 14, 1645. He was a Church-warden of Llanwddyn Church, 1629 and subsequently. He married Jane ———, buried at the same church January 22, 1657, and had

David Lloyd, of Cowney, born circa 1601, buried at Llanwddyn Church, March 9, 1668. He married at Llawddyn Church, February 12, 1625, Mary, daughter of John Powell, or John ap Howell Goch, of Gadfa, township of Rhinwargar, in the same parish. She was one of the heirs of John ap Howell, and was assessed with land in the township of Rhinmargar, part of the land of which her father had died

*Cowney is the present name of a very large farm in the parish of Llangadvan, adjoining Llanwddyn. In former times it was of larger extent and seems to have been included for purposes of taxation, in the parish of Llanwddyn. It gave the name to Cowney township, in Llanwddyn, now called Yspuddy township.

seized in fee, 1686, at which date she was the widow of David Lloyd aforesaid. She was sister to Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey ap Hugh of Llwyn du, in Merionethshire, and therefore aunt to Owen Humphrey of Llwyn du, whose daughter Rebecca was the wife of Robert Owen, of Merion, Pennsylvania, at whose house in Merion, Robert Lloyd lived until his marriage.

Mary Powell, wife of David Lloyd, was a descendant of the noble family of Percy, founded in England by William de Perci, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

HENRY PERCY, the gallant "Hotspur," son of the first Earl of Northumberland, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1402, married Elizabeth Mortimer, and their daughter, Elizabeth Percy, married John, Seventh Lord Clifford, slain 1422, at the siege of Meux in France, under Henry V. Their daughter Alice married Sir Richard Dalton, Knight, and their daughter Alice Dalton married, circa 1446, Sir William Griffith Vaughan, Knight of Penrhyn and Llangai, Caernarvonshire, North Wales, Chamberlain of North Wales, who was made a denizen of England, in 1449, and was living as late as August 19, 1466. Their son,

Sir William Griffith, Knight, of Penrhyn, created Knight of the Bath, 1489, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Troutbeck, of county Chester, England, slain at Blore Heath, by his wife Jane Goushill, descendant of Edward I., and had by her,

SIR WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Knight, of Penrhyn, Chamberlain of North Wales, who was with Henry VIII, at the siege of Boulogne, and was knighted at Touraine, in France, December 25, 1513. He married Jane, daughter of John Puleston, of Bers and Havod Y Wearne, Constable of Caernarvon Castle and their daughter Sibil Griffith married Owen Hugh, of Bedeon in Anglesey, High Sheriff of Anglesey, 1563-80, died 1613; and their daughter Jane married Hugh Gwyn of Penarth, High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, 1600, and King's Justice for Caernarvonshire later, and their daughter,

SYBILL GWYN, married John Powell, or ap Howell, before mentioned, of Gadfa, a small estate in the township of Rhiwagar, parish of Llanwddyn, Montgomeryshire, who was father of Mary Powell, who married David Lloyd, as before stated, at Llanwddyn Church, February 12, 1625. John Powell, father of Mary (Powell) Lloyd, was buried at Llanwddyn Church, July 24, 1636.

David and Mary (Powell) Lloyd, had issue:

Jane, bap. Nov. 6, 1636;

Morris, bap. July 21, 1639;

Edward, d. 1663;

Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 8, 1643;

DAVID LLOYD, bap. 1645; of whom presently.

DAVID LLOYD of Cowney, son of David and Mary (Powell) Lloyd, born about 1645, was assessed as a freeholder in 1675. He joined the Society of Friends prior to April, 1678, and was living August 31, 1685, but died soon after that date and was buried in the Quaker burial-ground at Llanwddyn. He married Gwen ———, and had issue:

ROBERT LLOYD, b. 1669; came to Pa., 1683; of whom presently:

Thomas Lloyd, b. 1671; came to Pa., m. there, 1697, Elizabeth, dau. of William ap Edward, and left descendants;

Gainor Lloyd, also came to Pa.

ROBERT LLOYD, born in Merionethshire, Wales, 1669, came to the Welsh Tract in Philadelphia and Chester counties when a youth, and resided for a time with Robert Owen, in Merion township, Philadelphia county, little being known of him prior to his marriage and purchase of a home, 1698. He was either accompanied or followed to America by a brother Thomas Lloyd, who married, 1698, Elizabeth, daughter of William ap Edward, and settled in Haverford. His eldest son Thomas removed to Bucks county and is ancestor of the Lloyds of Warminster and Moreland.

Robert Lloyd purchased September 5, 1698, 409 acres northward of Rowland Ellis's plantation of "Bryn Mawr" on the "Old Gulf Road" one-half mile from Gladwyne P. O. in Lower Merion Township, and lived thereon until his death. He took a very prominent part in township affairs and was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He married at Merion Meeting, October 11, 1698, Lowry Jones, born in Wales, 1680, eldest daughter of Rees ap John, ap William, commonly known as Rees John William, by his wife Hannah Price, daughter of Richard ap Griffith, ap Rhys, who assumed the name of Price, and at the time of his death, 1686, was living in the parish of Llanfawr, Merionethshire, Wales, and was a member of Pennllyn Meeting near Bala. His son Edward Price came to Pennsylvania with Rees John William and has numerous descendants.

Rees John was a son of John ap William, born 1590, who was also a member of Society of Friends in Wales, living in the parish of Llangelynin, Merioneth. He suffered considerable persecution for his religious belief. His three children, Evan John, Rees John and Margaret, all came to Pennsylvania; Evan died at Merion, December 11, 1683, soon after his arrival, and Margaret brought a certificate to Radnor, dated July 27, 1683.

Rees John brought a certificate from the Quarterly Meeting at Dolgelly, Merioneth, dated 2mo. 4, 1684, in which he is named as "Rees John, of Iscregenan, County of Merioneth." He had purchased land in the Welsh tract of John Thomas of Edward Jones, both of Merioneth, the projectors of the Welsh settlement in Merion and Haverford. In the deed dated April 1, 1682, Rees is named as "Rees John Williams, of Llanlynin," the home of his father. Hannah, the wife of Rees John and her children Richard, Evan and Lowry, came over in the "Vine," of Liverpool, 7mo. 17, 1684.

Six other children were born to Rees and Hannah John after their arrival in Pennsylvania, and they have left numerous descendants. Rees John died January 26, 1697-8, and was buried at Merion Meeting. His widow Hannah married (second), April 22, 1703, Ellis David of Goshen, died in 1720; she married (third), December 14, 1722, Thomas Evans of Gwynedd, whom she also survived, dying November 19, 1741, aged eighty-five years.

Robert Lloyd died on his plantation in Merion township, Philadelphia county, near Bryn Mawr, 1714, and his widow Lowry married (second) Hugh Evans, and had by him three daughters, viz:—

Ann Evans, b. Jan. 25, 1718-9; m. March 8, 1744-5, Samuel Howell;

Susanna Evans, b. Jan. 25, 1719-20; m. July 30, 1740, Owen Jones;

Abigail Evans, said to have d. unm.

Issue of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd:—

HANNAH, b. Nov. 21, 1699; d. Phila., Nov. 15, 1762; m. (first) John Roberts, (second) William Paschall, (third) Peter Osborne. Of her and some of her numerous descendants some account will be given later in this narrative;

Sarah, b. July 19, 1703; d. Sept. 5, 1739; m. Dec. 5, 1729, Gerard Jones, who d. March 21, 1765;

Gainor, b. April 5, 1705; d. Nov. 3, 1728; m. May 26, 1727, Mordecai James, who d. Dec. 15, 1776;

David, b. June 27, 1707; removed to North Carolina;

Rees, b. June 25, 1709; d. Nov. 25, 1743; m. Aug. 21, 1735, at Gwynedd Meeting, Catharine Humphrey, who d. Dec. 13, 1782;

RICHARD, b. March 15, 1731; d. Aug. 9, 1755; of whom presently.

RICHARD LLOYD, youngest child of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, married at Darby Meeting, November 24, 1736, Hannah Sellers, born February 10, 1717, daughter of Samuel Sellers Jr., of Darby, by his wife Sarah Smith, both ministers of Society of Friends.

Samuel Sellers Jr. was born in Darby township, May 12, 1690, and was the eldest son of Samuel Sellers, who came from Belper, Derbyshire, England, and settled in Darby, 1682. He belonged to an old and well connected family of Derbyshire and was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers of Belper, the record of the baptism of whose six children, appears on the parish register of Duffield church in Derbyshire as follows:

Jno. bap. 20 Aug. 1648; bur. 28 Apr. 1664;

Elizabeth, bap. 13 Jan. 1649;

Mary, bap. 7 Sept. 1651;

George, bap. 13 Feb. 1652;

Samuel, bap. 3 Feb. 1655;

Sarah, bap. 20 June 1663.

George Sellers, eldest surviving son, and Samuel, the youngest son, came together to Darby, but George died without issue, 1686, and his estate including fifty acres of land, reverted to his surviving brother. Samuel Sellers erected a home at Darby, which constituted the kitchen part of the later "Sellers Hall," the home of several generations of the family. He was one of the original members of Darby Meeting, and the record of the declarations of his intentions of marriage to Anna Gibbons, on "5mo. 2, 1684" was the first entry on the minutes of that Meeting. Anna Gibbons was the daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, and her name appears in the certificate that her parents brought from Parwich, Derbyshire, 1682.

Samuel Sellers Sr. was a weaver by trade and carried on that business at Darby. He purchased 175 acres on Cobb's Creek, and lived thereon until his death November 22, 1732. His wife survived him and died January 19, 1742. They were the parents of six children, of whom four lived to maturity, three daughters, Sarah, who married John Ashmead; Mary, who married (first) William Marshall, (second) Isaac Vernon; and Anna, who married a Pritchard; and one son, Samuel Sellers Jr. above mentioned, who succeeded his father in the weaving business, which he greatly improved by the introduction of devices of his own invention, and laid the foundation of the important industry conducted for several generations of his family on a much larger and improved scale, his son

John introducing also the industry of weaving wire. Samuel Sellers Jr. married at Darby Meeting October 28, 1712, Sarah, born at Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John Smith of Croxton, Leicestershire, England, by his wife Eleanor Dolby, of Harborough, the same county, whom he married May 4, 1669, and with her came to Darby in 1684, where both were ministers of the Society of Friends. Eleanor died September 10, 1708, and her husband, January 12, 1714.

Samuel Sellers, Jr., died June 3, 1773, and his widow, Sarah (Smith) Sellers, May 24, 1778. They were parents of seven children, four sons, three of whom lived to maturity, and three daughters. The youngest son John Sellers, who inherited Sellers Hall, with the mill property on Cobb's Creek, later known as "Mill-bourne Mills," was very prominent in local, Provincial and State affairs; member of Assembly under both Province and State, and later a member of State Senate from Delaware county. He filled many positions of honor and trust, as did his sons and grandsons. Hannah Sellers, who became the wife of Richard Lloyd, was the second child and eldest daughter of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, and was born in Darby, February 10, 1717. She survived her husband, Richard Lloyd, and married (second) November 30, 1757, Lewis Davis, of Haverford, and died April 12, 1819, over ninety-three years of age.

Richard Lloyd left Lower Merion 1742, and removed to Darby township, where he had purchased the Darby Water, Corn Grist and Boulting Mills, of Joseph Bon-sal, and which he continued to operate until his death, August 9, 1755. He had been in very delicate health for several years prior to his death.

Issue of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd:

Samuel, d. inf.;

ISAAC, b. Dec. 27, 1739; d. of yellow fever in Phila., Aug. 10, 1798; m. Ann Gibbons; of whom presently;

HUGH, b. Jan. 22, 1741, at Merion; d. Kensington, Phila., March 20, 1832; m. Susannah Pearson; of them later.

ISAAC LLOYD, eldest surviving son of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd, was born at the old homestead in Lower Merion, December 27, 1739, and was therefore but a little over two years of age, when his parents brought him to their new home at Darby, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was in his sixteenth year at the death of his father, and having learned the milling business in his father's Darby Mills, purchased the interest of his brother Hugh therein, in 1766, and continued to operate them some years, removing later to Philadelphia, where he died August 10, 1798.

Isaac Lloyd married, October 23, 1765, Ann Gibbons, born in Westtown, Chester county, April 21, 1744, daughter of Joseph Gibbons, of Westtown, born October 24, 1712, one of the most prominent men of Chester county, and member of Colonial Assembly, 1748-63; by his wife Hannah, born November 7, 1715, daughter of Abraham Marshall, who was born in Gratton, Derbyshire, about 1669, came to Pennsylvania, in 1700, and settled first near Darby, and after his marriage settled in West Bradford township, on Brandywine Creek. He was convinced of the principles of Friends when a lad, and entered the ministry, before coming to Pennsylvania with a certificate from Monyash Meeting dated 9mo. 2, 1700. He travelled extensively in the ministry "into ye Jerseys and Southern Provinces, where his Service in ye Ministry was acceptable."

Abraham Marshall married March 16, 1702-3, Mary Hunt, daughter of James Hunt, of Kingessing, Philadelphia, who had come from Kent, England, 1684, by his first wife Eliza Chambers. Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall were parents of nine children, of whom Hannah, wife of Joseph Gibbons, was fifth. The eighth was Humphrey Marshall, the eminent botanist.

John and Margery Gibbons, grandparents of Joseph Gibbons, above mentioned, came from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Bethel township, Chester county, 1681. They were among the best educated members of the Society of Friends in Chester county, and were persons of wealth, refinement and culture. Margery was ten years a minister among Friends, but becoming a supporter of George Keith in his schism of 1692, was disowned. John Gibbons was one of the jury empannelled to try Margaret Mattson for witchcraft before William Penn and his council, 1682-3. Both John and Margery died on their Bethel plantation about 1721.

James Gibbons, son of John and Margery and father of Joseph first above mentioned, married, 1708, Ann, daughter of George Peirce, of Thornbury, who had come from the parish of Winscome, county of Somerset, England, 1684, by his wife Ann Gainor, of Thornbury, county of Gloucester, England, whom he had married February 1, 1679. George Peirce was a large land owner in Chester county and one of its most prominent citizens; was a member of Colonial Assembly, 1706.

James Gibbons received by deed of gift from his father a plantation of 600 acres in Westtown and settled thereon on his marriage. He became, like all his family, prominent in the affairs of his county and Province and represented Chester county in the Provincial Assembly for the years 1717-18-19. He died 1732. His widow, Ann, who was a minister among Friends, married William Pym, of East Caln, and died there, 1753.

Isaac Lloyd, died August 10, 1798, in Philadelphia of yellow fever; his widow, Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd, surviving him over thirty years, dying January 26, 1831, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Issue of Isaac and Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd:

Richard, m. Mary Deal;

Hannah, m. Isaac Oakford;

Mary, m. Benjamin Tyson;

Joseph;

ISAAC, b. April 25, 1768; d. Dec. 2, 1850; m. May 17, 1798, Elizabeth Gibbons; of whom presently;

James.

Issue of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Lloyd:

Joseph, m. Beulah S. Emlen;

Isaac, m. (first) Hannah S. Boulton, (second) Catharine W. Boutcher;

Ann, m. Rowland Jones;

George, m. Mary Hunt;

JOHN, b. Oct. 5, 1805; d. Sept. 23, 1888; m. Aug. 9, 1837, Esther Barton Malcolm, b. Oct. 1, 1818; had issue as shown below;

Sarah;

Richard;

Elizabeth, m. Robert Howell;

James;
 Mary;
 Hannah, m. James Neill;
 William.

Issue of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd:

MALCOLM, m. June 10, 1869, Anna, dau. of Richard and Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell, of Camden, N. J. She is a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Lloyd, President of Council and Deputy Governor of Province of Pennsylvania. Issue:

Howell Lloyd, b. March 2, 1871; m. Emily, dau. of Rev. Robert and Helen (Linnard) Innis;

Malcolm Lloyd, b. Jan. 16, 1874;

Stacy Bancroft Lloyd, b. Aug. 1, 1877; m. Oct. 25, 1902, Eleanor, dau. of Effingham and Ellen (Burroughs) Morris, and has issue:

Ellen Douglass Lloyd, b. Aug. 5, 1903.

Francis Vernon Lloyd, b. Aug. 31, 1879; m. Oct. 15, 1903, Mary Emlen Lowell, of Boston, Mass.;

Anna Howell Lloyd, b. Dec. 2, 1881;

Esther Lloyd, b. Dec. 12, 1883;

Mary Carpenter Lloyd, b. Dec. 25, 1887.

Isaac Lloyd;

Elizabeth Lloyd;

Estelle Lloyd, m. June 25, 1873, Henry T. Coates, publisher, Phila.;

John Lloyd;

Anne Morris Lloyd, m. Sept. 30, 1869, William Morrison Coates;

Laura Lloyd, m. Nov. 9, 1871, George Morrison Coates.

HANNAH LLOYD, eldest child of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, of Merion, born in Merion, November 21, 1699, was three times married and has left numerous descendants, many of whom became residents of Philadelphia, where she herself died November 25, 1762. She married (first) November 30, 1720, John Roberts, of Merion, son of John and Elizabeth (Owen) Roberts and had by him one son,

John Roberts, b. Aug. 15, 1721.

Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts married (second) November 22, 1722, William, third son of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, of Philadelphia county, and grandson of Thomas and Joanna Paschall, who came from Bristol, England, and settled on land in Philadelphia county purchased of William Penn September 21 and 27, 1681. His maternal grandparents, William Jenkins and his wife Elizabeth Griffith, came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, and settled on 1000 acres purchased of William Penn, October 24 and 25, 1681, and laid out to them in Haverford, Chester county, where they resided until 1696. William Jenkins being a Colonial Justice of Chester county, 1691-3, and a member of Provincial Assembly from that county, 1690-5. They removed, 1696, to Abington township, where William Jenkins purchased a tract of 400 acres, including the present site of Jenkintown, name for him. He, with Joseph Phipps, had charge of the erection of Abington Meeting House, 1697. Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall was born in Wales, May 23, 1674, and married Thomas Paschall, Jr., at Haverford Meeting, November 15, 1692, their third child William, born March 8, 1697, married (first) Grace Hoopes, who died July 3, 1721; (second) as above stated, November 22, 1722, Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts.

Issue of William and Hannah (Lloyd-Roberts) Paschall:

Hannah Paschall, m. March 13, 1751, Joseph Sellers, brother of Hannah Sellers, who m. Richard Lloyd, youngest brother of Hannah;

Margaret Paschall;

Joanna Paschall;

Elizabeth Paschall;

SARAH PASCHALL, m. at Pikeland Meeting, July 5, 1751, Henry Troth; of whom presently;

Hannah (Lloyd-Roberts) Paschall, married (third) June 6, 1734, Peter Osborne, her second husband, William Paschall, having died 1732. Peter Osborne, third husband of Hannah Lloyd was a business man of Philadelphia, and died there 1765, surviving his wife Hannah three years.

Issue of Peter and Hannah (Lloyd-Roberts-Paschall) Osborne:

Lydia Osborne;

PETER OSBORNE, m. at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 7, 1763, Elizabeth Stevens, and had issue:

Hannah Osborne;

Lydia Osborne;

Sarah Osborne;

ELIZABETH OSBORNE, m. at Second Presbyterian Church, Phila., Dec. 18, 1789, Peter, son of Pierre Henri, native of France, by his wife Henrietta;

Ann Osborne;

Susan Osborne.

Charles Osborne;

Anne Osborne.

SARAH PASCHALL, youngest daughter of William and Hannah (Lloyd) Paschall, married at Pikeland Meeting, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Henry Troth, born in Maryland February 22, 1728, died there February 21, 1768. He was a son of Henry Troth, by his wife Elizabeth Johns, and a grandson of William Troth who died in Maryland December 28, 1710, by his wife Isabel.

Samuel Troth, son of Henry and Sarah (Paschall) Troth, born September 3, 1755, died April 26, 1815, married Ann (Berry) Dixon, widow, and descendant of Richard Preston, of Preston.

Henry Troth, son of Samuel and Ann (Berry) Troth, born September 4, 1794, in Maryland, came to Philadelphia when a young man and became prominent in the affairs of that city, and was at one time president of Common Council of the city. He died in Philadelphia May 22, 1842. He married, November 29, 1816, Henrietta, daughter of Peter Henri, above mentioned, by his wife Elizabeth Osborne, granddaughter of Hannah Lloyd by her third marriage, with Peter Osborne.

Issue of Henry and Henrietta (Henri) Troth:

Anna Troth, b. Dec. 30, 1818; d. Jan. 10, 1881; m. Oct. 1, 1840, George Morrison Coates; Eliza Henri Troth, b. Oct. 10, 1820; d. Aug. 2, 1890; m. April 10, 1844, Joseph Potts Horner Coates;

William Paschall Troth, m. (first) 1845, Emma M. Thomas, and had issue:

Helen Troth, m. Charles Ridgeway;

Anna Coates Troth, m. Henry S. Harper;

Alice Troth.

Married (second) 1860, Clara G. Townsend, and had issue:

Emily S. Troth;

Henrietta Troth;

Alice Gordon Troth, m. John R. Drexel;

Lillian S. Troth;

Mabel Troth, d. inf.

Henrietta M. Troth, m. Edward Y. Townsend;
Louisa Troth;
Henry Morris Troth;
Edward Troth;
Samuel Troth of Phila., the historian.

HUGH LLOYD, youngest son of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd, of Darby, was born in Lower Merion, January 22, 1741-2, and was about a year old when his parents removed to Darby, where his early years were spent. In 1752, when but eleven years old, he went with his father to New York; the latter being in ill health was recommended the trip by his physicians. His father dying, 1755, he continued with his brother Isaac to operate the Darby Mills until 1766, when he sold his interest to Isaac.

Hugh Lloyd married at Darby Meeting House, June 4, 1767, Susannah Pearson, born in Darby, September 22, 1746. She was a daughter of Thomas Pearson by his wife Hannah Blunston, daughter of John Blunston, one of the earliest settlers in Darby and a prominent member of Assembly; and a granddaughter of Thomas and Susannah (Burbeck) Pearson, who also came from Darby. John Blunston had purchased 1500 acres of William Penn prior to coming to America and he became a member of Council and was a prominent man in the community, a member of Provincial Council and Speaker of Colonial Assembly, 1698.

About 1768, we find Hugh Lloyd operating a mill on Crum Creek in Ridley township. This was the place now known as Lapidea. Here he carried on the milling business as best he could during the disturbed condition of the country. A letter of his dated November 8, 1776, offering to sell bran and shorts to Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of Supreme Executive Council, State of Pennsylvania, no doubt for use by the American Army, is now in the possession of John Coats Browne, of Philadelphia, whose grandmother, Hannah Browne, was a daughter of Hugh Lloyd. When the British were in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Hugh Lloyd secreted the mill stones so that they could not fall into their possession. In a letter dated October 31, 1777, from Gen. Washington to Gen. Potter, requiring the mill stones to be taken from several mills to prevent the British from using the same, he particularly mentions Lloyd's, about two miles on this side of Chester.

We now come to his services in the Revolution. While carrying on the milling business in Ridley, the troubles in the mother country coming on, Hugh Lloyd enlisted his sympathies with the Colonists and entered actively into their proceedings. By the passage of the Boston Port Bill, the people became aroused to the necessity of adopting active means of defence of their liberties. From meetings held in Philadelphia, circulars were sent to the people of the various counties of the Province. As a result of this a meeting of citizens of Chester county was held at Chester, July 13, 1774, at which Hugh Lloyd was one of a committee of thirteen appointed for this county to consider the matter, and, July 15, he, with his associates met similar committees from the other counties of Philadelphia, in whose action the Continental Congress, which met in the same city, September 5 following, had its origin.

He was one of the committee of which Anthony Wayne was chairman, appointed at the County Convention, December 20, 1774, "to carry into execution the association of the late Continental Congress," also one of the twelve members selected from this committee to attend the Provincial Convention which assembled at Phil-

adelphia January 23, 1775, and one of the number present. At a meeting of the county committee, March 20, 1775, he was one of the seven members ordered "to assay a draught of a petition to present to the General Assembly of this Province with regard to the manumission of slaves, etc." At their meeting held October 23, 1775, he was one of seven members appointed as a committee to correspond for this county. In this year he was appointed Colonel of the Third Battalion of Chester County Associators, his command being frequently called into service in that and following years.

Just previous to the Independence, he was one of the thirteen delegates from this county to the Provincial Conference held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, which meeting resolved: "that a Convention should be called for the purpose of forming a new Government for this Province on the authority of the people above."

Strange as it now seems, he was one of the Judges of election in the Borough of Chester, July 8, when delegates to that Convention, he being a candidate, were voted for. On June 25, the meeting adjourned after each delegate had signed a declaration which stated their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent states.

About this time we find him living in Darby township on the Great Road, near the Blue Bell Inn. Of this house in which Hugh Lloyd lived until 1816, Townsend Ward in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, for 1879, speaks as follows: "On the south side of the Kakarikonk or Cobb's Creek we are now in Delaware County, and to the East of the Darby Road (formerly called the Great Road) is the picturesque manion house of the Smiths of Tinicum, bought by them of the Lloyds in 1816. An ancient house, a part of it dating from 1785, embowered among aged trees, no destroying hand has yet touched the antique double doors, now so rarely seen, and which in this place yet retains, what perhaps can nowhere else be seen, variable 'bulls eyes.' There are round pieces of glass, very thick in the middle, and inserted two of them in the upper part of the door to afford some light in the hall. The northern door, the eastern door and the inside door opening into the dining room each contains two of these now almost unknown adornments. A wooden lock yet in good serviceable condition is in use on one of the doors of this house. While living here his family having a large circle of acquaintances, were accustomed to entertain very hospitably." This old house, most unfortunately, was burned down within a few years.

After peace was declared, Hugh Lloyd pursued the even tenor of his ways, but when Delaware county was erected, 1789, he was a representative in General Assembly, and was re-elected to the same office, 1791. On April 24, 1792, Gov. Miflin commissioned him one of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Delaware county, and he continued on the bench a third of a century, serving faithfully, until, finding the weight of years pressing upon him, he tendered his resignation to Gov. Schultz.

In the spring of 1816 he moved to Darby with his family. His wife dying 1825, the following year he went to live with his daughter Hannah Browne, of Kensington. Here he lived until his death caused by paralysis, March 20, 1832, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was buried from the house of his son, Charles Lloyd, opposite the Blue Bell Inn, Kingsessing or Paschallville.

Since the removal of Richard Lloyd and his wife from Merion, 1742, the Lloyd

family have always taken an active interest in all movements in Darby. In 1743, the Darby Library was organized, the same year in which was founded the American Philosophical Society. Richard Lloyd Hugh's father, and Thomas Pearson, whose daughter Susannah afterwards became Hugh's wife, were two of the twenty-nine founders. This Library claims distinction on account of its foundation at such an early date, amidst great difficulties, when the population was small, money scarce and nearly everyone poor. When we remember that it was thirty-three years before we were a nation and that Washington, "the Father of his Country," was but eleven years old, it is remarkable that so many were found willing to pay down their twenty shillings and devote some of their time to the formation of a library. The first purchase of books was made through the kind offices of John Bartram, whom Linnaeus called the "greatest natural botanist of the world," and his friend Peter Collinson, of London, another eminent botanist, and consisted of forty-three volumes, thirty-nine of which are still on the shelves of the library. This library has been perpetuated until this time without the omission on the part of its managers of a single stated meeting, and the interest of the Lloyd family has continued to the present time; the original share allotted to Richard Lloyd being now in possession of a lineal descendant, Charles Lloyd Serrill, of Darby, great-great-grandson of Hugh Lloyd.

Hugh Lloyd himself always took an active part in the Library Company, being at one time its secretary, and, 1795, one of a committee to ascertain and report upon the feasibility of procuring a lot and erecting a suitable building, but the project was then abandoned on account of the insufficiency of funds. But in 1872, a lot was bought and a building erected at a cost of over \$10,000. Of the building committee of seven members, two were Paschall and Charles Lloyd, grandsons of Hugh Lloyd, and one a great-grandson, J. Charles Andrews, the latter being untiring in his efforts in behalf of its welfare.

One of the founders of the Philadelphia Library, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member, was Rees Lloyd, an educated and literary man, a brother of Richard Lloyd, father of Hugh.

Hugh Lloyd was also a member of the Library Company of Chester founded 1769. In 1770, we find him one of a committee instructed to buy books "with what money is in bank." Hugh Lloyd was also a member of the Darby Fire Company, founded 1775, being twice its secretary, once in 1793, again in 1816, and in 1817 was elected its permanent President.

Issue of Judge Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd:

Thomas, b. June 24, 1768; d. Dec. 11, 1814; m. Mary Wood; had issue;

David and Samuel, said to have d. inf.;

Richard Pearson, b. Jan. 18, 1773; d. Aug. 21, 1814; m. Edith Lane;

CHARLES, b. June 20, 1776; d. Jan. 26, 1860; of whom presently;

Hannah, b. Feb. 15, 1779; d. Aug. 7, 1868; m. John Coates Browne, of Kensington, Phila., at whose house her father Hugh Lloyd d.;

Samuel, b. Sept. 22, 1781; d. Sept. 3, 1806; unm.;

Robert, b. Sept. 30, 1784; d. Feb. 4, 1875; m. Anne Browne;

Hugh Pearson, b. May 29, 1788, d. 1876; m. (first) Mary Warner, (second) Sidney Steel; had issue by second wife.

CHARLES LLOYD, fifth son of Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd, was born in Chester, now Delaware county, June 29, 1776, while the bells were calling

together the delegates to the Provincial conference at Philadelphia at which his father, Col. Hugh Lloyd, was a delegate from Chester county. As this convention, before its final adjournment, decided to declare the independence of the Colonies, it was likewise the natal day of the Republic. Charles Lloyd was reared in Ridley township, Delaware county, and resided there until after his marriage at Darby Meeting, March 8, 1798, to Frances Paschall, when they took up their residence at Paschallville, Philadelphia county, and spent the remainder of their lives there.

Frances Paschall, wife of Charles Lloyd, was born February 24, 1771, a daughter of Dr. Henry Paschall, of Paschallville, by his wife Ann Garret, born November 24, 1752, died December 1, 1820, daughter of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garret, of Darby, granddaughter of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett, and great-granddaughter of William and Ann (Kirke) Garratt, of Harby, county Leicester, England, who came to Pennsylvania and settled in Upper Darby, Chester county, bringing certificate from Friends at Harby dated July 20, 1684. William was a son of John and Mary Garrat, and was born in Leicestershire, August 21, 1643.

Dr. Henry Paschall, father of Frances (Paschall) Lloyd, was a great-grandson of Thomas Paschall, of Bristol, England, who purchased land of William Penn by lease and release bearing date respectively, September 26 and 27, 1681, and with wife Joane (Sloper) Paschall and their three children, Thomas, William and Mary, arrived in Philadelphia in February following, and settled in Philadelphia county, where Thomas died September 15, 1718, aged eighty-three years and four months, his wife having died September 2, 1707, aged seventy-two years and nine months.

Thomas Paschall, Jr., of Philadelphia county, born in England, married at Haverford Meeting of Friends, Margaret, eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Griffith) Jenkins, who had come from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales (where Margaret was born May 23, 1674), about 1682, and settled first at Haverford, and later at Abington, Philadelphia county. Thomas Paschall, Jr., died about 1743, and his wife Margaret in 1736. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the seventh, Dr. John Paschall, father of Dr. Henry Paschall before mentioned, was born November 5, 1706, and died 1779. He married, April 25, 1728, Frances, born June 15, 1710, died January 29, 1781, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Knight) Hodge, and granddaughter of Christopher Knight who came from the Island of Antigua. Dr. Paschall settled in Darby township, where he owned considerable real estate and was a successful practicing physician, as was also his son Dr. Henry Paschall, the youngest child, born in Darby, October 28, 1746; he died at Paschallville, May 13, 1835. He practiced medicine in Wilmington, Delaware, from his marriage, 1770, until 1790, when he returned to Philadelphia county. He married (second) Catharine Lincoln, and was father of thirteen children, eleven by his first wife, Ann Garrett before mentioned, and two by the second marriage; Frances (Paschall) Lloyd being the eldest child of Ann Garrett. Charles Lloyd died at Paschallville, Philadelphia, January 26, 1860. His wife Frances (Paschall) Lloyd had died there August 27, 1837.

Issue of Charles and Frances (Paschall) Lloyd:

PASCHALL, b. Jan. 15, 1799; d. Aug. 17, 1884; m. (first) Henrietta J. Fitch, (second) Massey Serrill, nee Steele; of whom presently;
Charles Washington;

Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1802; d. June 20, 1868; m. James Andrew;
 Frances, b. Feb. 5, 1803; d. Jan. 24, 1871; m. William Davis Jones; left issue;
 Henry Paschall Lloyd, b. Feb. 12, 1803; d. June 3, 1886; m. Annabelle Williams; had one son, viz.:

Howard Williams Lloyd, of Phila.

Charles Lloyd, b. Oct. 2, 1811; d. Nov. 30, 1888; m. Mary Humphrey Oakford;

Franklin Lloyd, b. May 27, 1814; d. Aug. 11, 1884; m. Hannah Hancock.

PASCHALL LLOYD, eldest son of Charles and Frances (Paschall) Lloyd, born at Paschallville, Philadelphia, January 15, 1790, died there August 17, 1884. He was twice married. By his wife, Henrietta Fitch, he had one son, Charles Lloyd. He married (second) May 19, 1831, Massie (Steele) Serrill.

Issue of Paschall and Massie (Steele-Serrill) Lloyd:

William Jones Lloyd, of whom presently;

Henry Paschall Lloyd, b. Feb. 12, 1832;

Washington Lloyd, b. Jan. 15, 1834;

Paschall Lloyd, Jr., b. July 16, 1838;

Francis Henry Lloyd, b. Aug. 23, 1839.

WILLIAM JONES LLOYD, eldest son of Paschall and Massie (Steele-Serrill) Lloyd, born in Philadelphia August 1, 1835, married, March 22, 1859, Ann E. Custer, and was for a time engaged in business in La Crosse, Wisconsin. He died December 29, 1895.

Issue of William Jones and Anna E. (Custer) Lloyd:

William Supplee Lloyd, of whom presently;

Emma Lloyd, b. Dec. 8, 1862; d. Sept. 24, 1871;

Charles Nathan Lloyd, b. Dec. 8, 1863; m. (first) Amanda Clivia Pierce, and had one child:

Marie C. Lloyd, b. Sept. 14, 1887.

He m. (second) Lilian Esler Friar, nee Schantz, and had issue:

William Jones Lloyd, 2d., b. May 28, 1903;

James B. Lloyd, b. Sept. 27, 1905.

Henry Burroughs Lloyd, m. Dec. 31, 1901, Kate E. Johnston;

Helen Lloyd, b. Dec. 29, —; m. Feb. 16, 1904, William Hastings, of Easton, Pa.

WILLIAM SUPPLEE LLOYD, eldest son of William Jones and Anna E. (Custer) Lloyd, born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, February 12, 1860, is a manufacturer of knit goods in Philadelphia. He married, April 27, 1893, Ida (Croskey), widow of Thomas Jones Mustin, and daughter of Henry Croskey, by his wife Anne, daughter of Matthew and Anne (Robinson) Dunnaheew; and granddaughter of George Duncan Croskey and his wife Eliza Ashmead, of the prominent Philadelphia family of Ashmead.

JOHN ASHMEAD, founder of the Ashmead family in Pennsylvania, was born in Cheltenham, county of Gloucester, England, October 14, 1648, and married there, October 14, 1677, Mary, daughter of William Conner, of Cheltenham. Having, in connection with his brother-in-law Toby Leech, purchased a large tract of land of William Penn, both he and Leech and their respective families came to Pennsylvania, 1682. The land was laid out in what became Cheltenham township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, named for the English home of the Ashmeads, and there John Ashmead took up his residence. He died there December 21, 1688,

as the result of an accident, and his wife Mary, survived the shock of his death but one day.

JOHN ASHMEAD (2), son of John and Mary (Currier) Ashmead, was born in Cheltenham, England, July 12, 1679, and accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania at the age of three years. He married at Darby Friends' Meeting, October 12, 1703, Sarah, born at Darby, July 13, 1685, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Gibbons) Sellers, from Derbyshire, founders of the well-known and prominent family of Sellers of Darby Mills, an account of which is given elsewhere in these volumes. John Ashmead (2) died at Germantown, Philadelphia, October 7, 1742.

JOHN ASHMEAD (3), son of John and Sarah (Sellers) Ashmead, born in Germantown May 12, 1706, married, August 27, 1734, Ann, born October 25, 1716, daughter of James Rush, great-granddaughter of Capt. John Rush, an officer of Cromwell's army, and sister to the father of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, the distinguished Revolutionary surgeon and statesman, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This John Ashmead died at Germantown July 30, 1750, and his widow, Ann (Rush) Ashmead, died July 16, 1760.

CAPT. JOHN ASHMEAD, son of John and Ann (Rush) Ashmead, born in Germantown, Philadelphia, September 29, 1738, became identified with the sea-going trade from the port of his native city at an early age, and before attaining his majority went as super-cargo of a merchant vessel to St. Croix, West Indies, and from that time followed the sea until incapacitated for its hardships by old age. He became a captain before the breaking out of the Revolution, during that struggle, was Captain of the brigs "Mars" and "Eagle" of Pennsylvania, and was also appointed naval constructor by the Continental Congress, 1776. He was a skillful and daring mariner and a tactful disciplinarian, and became famous as a naval commander. After the close of the Revolutionary War, he was captain of the "India" and other famous Indian merchantmen, and made many voyages to European and Asiatic ports. During the last years of his life he was senior warden of the port of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia June 6, 1818, having lived and served his country through two Colonial Wars, and through both wars for independence.

Capt. John Ashmead married, 1760, Mary, born 1743, died May 18, 1814, daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, and niece of Gen. and Gov. Thomas Mifflin. In the commonplace book of his first cousin Dr. Benjamin Rush, it is stated that in 1800, Capt. Ashmead stated to his cousin that over thirty of the forty years of his married life had been spent upon the sea, some of his trips consuming seven and eight months. In this book is also found Capt. Ashmead's epitaph, written by himself many years before his death, which, as revised shortly before his death, is as follows:

"In Life's hard bustle on the troubled seas,
Thro' many storms and many a prosperous breeze,
Thro' winter's blasts and summer's sultry sun,
From frigid to the torrid zone I've run,
In ninety voyages thro' unnumbered toils,
I've sailed above five hundred thousand miles.
Being taken, foundered, and oft cast away,
Yet weathered all,—in this close port to lay,
Where a *dead* calm my weary bark doth find,
Obliged to anchor for the want of *wind*."

A later revision cut off the last two lines, and added in their place:

"Where undisturbed my dust it shall remain,
Till the last trump calls up all hands again.
And what new perils I may then go through
No human reason ever yet could show,
But the same power which led through earth and sea,
Will doubtless lead me through eternity."

Through his son William Ashmead, who married Margaret McKinley, Capt. John Ashmead was grandfather of John W. Ashmead, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Philadelphia and New York Bars. Through his son John Ashmead (5) and grandson John Ashmead (6), who married Ann Lehman, he was great-grandfather of Sophie Ashmead, who married Ellis Bartlett, of an old New England family, and after his death took her two sons, Ellis and William Ashmead-Bartlett, to England, where the elder married the Baroness Nudett-Couts.

ELIZA ASHMEAD, daughter of Capt. and Mary (Mifflin) Ashmead, born in Philadelphia, 1788, married, December 14, George Duncan Croskey, born in England December 14, 1778, died in Philadelphia, August 18, 1829. She died in Philadelphia, April 26, 1852.

HENRY CROSKEY, son of George Duncan and Eliza (Ashmead) Croskey, born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1815, was a prominent merchant of that city, and died there October 1, 1899. He married, August 25, 1837, Anne Dunnaheew, daughter of Matthew Dunnaheew, of Philadelphia, and his wife Anne Robinson, of the Robinson family of Virginia, prominent in the War of the Revolution in that section. Her brother John Robinson Dunnaheew served in Mexican and Civil Wars. Mrs. Croskey was born August 7, 1819, and died January 11, 1892.

IDA CROSKEY, daughter of Henry and Anne (Dunnaheew) Croskey, born May 23, 1854, married, January 29, 1873, Thomas Jones Mustin, and had two sons, Henry Croskey Mustin of U. S. N., and John Barton Mustin.

Mrs. Mustin married (second) April 27, 1893, William Supplee Lloyd.

CHew FAMILY.

JOHN CHEW, whose descendants became prominently identified with the affairs of Philadelphia and the Province of Pennsylvania, was an early settler of Jamestown, Virginia. He came over in the ship, "Charitie," with three servants, and was followed by his wife Sarah, in the "Sea Flower." He probably settled at James City, when it was made the seat of government in 1621, as he was already there and occupying a house, in 1624, when a deed was granted for "One Rood and Nine Perches of Land lying about said Chew's House."

John Chew subsequently became a member of House of Assembly, but the meagre records of that early date give us no account of his family, though he was certainly the father of at least one son, viz:

SAMUEL CHEW, who removed to the Province of Maryland prior to 1648. There was probably other children, as a son of Larkin Chew, and a near relative of Samuel, married a great-grandaunt of President James Madison, and was ancestor of President Zachary Taylor.

Samuel Chew became Judge of High Court of Chancery, Province of Maryland, and for seven years prior to his death, which occurred May 15, 1676, was member of Upper House of Provincial Legislature, and in May, 1676, is referred to as "Colonel Samuel Chew, Chancellor and Secretary." His will mentions a brother, Joseph, to whom he devises a "Gold Seale Ring." He married Anne, daughter and only child of William Ayres, and was the father of seven sons and two daughters.

BENJAMIN CHEW, fifth son of Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, born April 13, 1671, died in Maryland, March 3, 1699-1700. He married, December 8, 1692, Elizabeth Benson, by whom he had one son Samuel, of whom presently, and three daughters; Elizabeth, Ann and Mary.

SAMUEL CHEW, only son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Benson) Chew, born in Maryland, October 30, 1693, resided at an estate called "Maidstone," near Annapolis, and was a physician. He removed to Kent county, on the Delaware, now state of Delaware, probably several years prior to 1741, as in that year Gov. Thomas in a letter to John Penn, requesting that Dr. Chew be made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the three Lower Counties, says, "Dr. Chew has been long settled in Kent County, as Prothonotary, and he and a new sett of Magistrates, have done good service." Although a convert to principles of Friends, and member of the Society until his death, unlike his contemporary Quakers in the Province of Pennsylvania, proper, he had no scruples against "lawful war," and gave the governor all the assistance in his power toward fitting out troops for the defense of the frontier and coast. In his charge to the Grand Jury at New Castle, on assuming the duties of Chief Justice in 1741, he set forth clearly that it was the duty of every citizen to give substance and even life itself, if need be, in support of the government. His charge was printed in the Philadelphia papers and caused considerable excitement amongst the Quakers of that city.

Samuel Chew resided in Dover, Delaware, where his ancient residence is still standing, and owned a plantation three miles distant. He died at Dover, June 16,

1742, and was succeeded as Chief Justice by John Curtis. He married (first) October 22, 1715, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Anne Galloway, of Maryland, and aunt to Joseph Galloway, later a distinguished attorney of the Philadelphia and Bucks county courts. She died May 26, 1734, and he married (second) September 18, 1736, Mary (Paca) Galloway, widow of his first wife's brother, Richard Galloway, Esq., of Cumberstone, Maryland, and daughter of Aquilla Paca. By first marriage he was father of nine children, and by second of five children, all of the latter dying without issue. Samuel Chew, eldest son of second wife, was Attorney-General of Province of Maryland, and was Third Justice of Supreme Court of Lower Counties from October 23, 1773, to the Revolution.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, and ancestor of the Philadelphia family of the name, was one of nine children of first marriage of Dr. Samuel Chew, by his first wife, Mary Galloway, and was born at his father's country seat on West river, Maryland, November 29, 1722, and removed with the family to Kent county, on Delaware, when a boy. He was probably reared as a Quaker, and retained his association with the Society until his second marriage in 1757. His four children by his first marriage were baptized with his eldest child by second marriage, Benjamin Chew, 1758. Of the earlier education of the distinguished Jurist and Councillor, little is known. He was not a college graduate, but at an early age was student in law office of Tench Francis, whom he later succeeded as Attorney-General of Province of Pennsylvania, where he was messenger boy, student and clerk; drawing at the age of fifteen years all the papers in a case of Common Recovery. His legal training was, however, principally entrusted to Andrew Hamilton, distinguished attorney for the Penn family, and member of Governor's Council, 1720-41. At the death of Hamilton in 1741, Benjamin Chew, then in his nineteenth year, went abroad and entered the Middle Temple in the same year as Sir William Blackstone, the noted jurist and commentarian. The death of his father in 1743 hastened his return to America, without having entirely completed his legal studies. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Province of Pennsylvania, at September term, 1746, but the dockets of that court do not show that he had charge of any cases until nine years later. He was probably employed in the practice of law at the courts of Dover and New Castle in the interval. In 1751 he was one of the Boundary Commission from Kent county, and in 1752 was appointed Trustee by the Assembly of the Lower Counties to sell certain lands.

Benjamin Chew removed to Philadelphia, 1754, and took up his residence on Front street above Dock, where he resided until May, 1771, when he purchased a house on Third street, built by Charles Willing for his son-in-law, Col. James Burd, of Virginia, and then just vacated by the Hon. John Penn. In 1761 he built on the outskirts of Germantown his country seat, "Cliveden," which figured so conspicuously in the battle of Germantown as the "Chew House," and is still owned by the family. He succeeded Tench Francis, his old preceptor, as Attorney-General of Province of Pennsylvania, January 14, 1755, and filled that position until November 4, 1769. On August 29, 1755, he was appointed Recorder of Philadelphia, also succeeding Francis in that office, and continued to fill the position until October 3, 1767, when he resigned. He was also member of Assembly for Lower Counties for some years, and officiated as Speaker of that body in 1756.

Benjamin Chew was called to the Governor's Council, November 2, 1755, at a

time when able men who were willing to countenance the arming of troops for the defence of the Colonies, were badly needed in that body. It was a critical period in the history of the Province, when Braddock's defeat at Fort DuQuesne had let loose upon the western and northern frontiers of the Province hordes of savages and their hardly less savage allies, the French, and the Colonial Assembly having failed to make adequate provision for the raising of troops, the people had, as in 1747-8, raised associated companies, the officers of which were commissioned by the Governor's Council, and at the request of the authorities of the Crown, most of the Quakers retired from the Assembly. Benjamin Chew was an ardent partisan of the Proprietary party, and was attorney of the Penn family for some years. He continued to serve in the Provincial Council until its authority was overturned by the Committee of Safety in 1775. He was appointed Register-General of Province of Pennsylvania, August 23, 1765, and also held that position until the inception of the Revolution, being the last to hold the position, the constitution of 1776, and subsequent constitutions giving to each county independent authority in the probate of wills and granting letters of administration. In connection with the office of Register-General, Mr. Chew acted personally as Register of the city and county of Philadelphia, then a very lucrative office, Philadelphia having become the wealthiest and largest city on the Continent. In 1761 Benjamin Chew was appointed by Council, with others, to expend the money appropriated by Assembly for the defense of the city of Philadelphia, and he was also one of the Commission who finally settled the boundary line question between Pennsylvania and Maryland, so long in dispute.

Mr. Chew was in sympathy with the resistance of the oppressive acts of Parliament, and signed the famous Non-importation agreement in 1765, but holding a number of commissions under the Crown would not go to the length of counselling or aiding in armed resistance to the Crown. On the resignation of William Allen, Mr. Chew was commissioned, April 29, 1774, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Though all commissions were abrogated by the constitution of 1776, no provision was made by the constituted authorities to fill the offices for Philadelphia city and county, and Mr. Chew continued to act as Register until March 14, 1777. He remained entirely passive in reference to the National struggle, and was on the best of terms with the leading actors; Washington and members of the Continental Congress, when that body was in session in Philadelphia, were frequently entertained at his house. However, the Congress, when the crisis came, and Philadelphia was threatened by the British army, acting on the principle, that "all are against us that are not for us" recommended the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to secure all those who were "disaffected to the cause of the Colonies" against giving aid and counsel to their enemies, and a large number of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Philadelphia were arrested and confined in the Masonic Lodge Room, August 6, 1777; and on their refusal to take the "Test Oath" of allegiance to the Colonies were transported to near Winchester, Virginia, where they were kept under guard until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778. Mr. Chew was arrested, but allowed to proceed to his home, under guard, and being given the choice of his place of exile, outside the zone of action, was taken with John Penn to the Union Iron Works in New Jersey, owned and operated by his wife's uncle, where he remained for ten months in the closest seclusion. On May 15,

1778, Congress ordered his release, and Major Stout, under appointment of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, June 29, 1778, conveyed him from the Union Iron Works to the Pennsylvania shore of the Delaware, leaving him at the house of Henry Lott in Bucks county, from whence he made his way to Philadelphia, and he again took up his residence in his Third street house, where he continued to reside until his death, January 20, 1810. His Germantown house was never occupied by him after the battle of Germantown, and he sold it in 1779 to Blair McClenachan. After John Penn had departed for England Mr. Chew was Attorney for the Penn Family in America.

On the return of peace the ability of Mr. Chew as a jurist was again recognized and he was appointed President Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, his commission as Judge of that Court being dated October 3, 1791, and that of President Judge, October 4. He continued to fill this position with eminent ability until the abolition of the Court in 1808, and he lived a retired life at the Third street home until his death two years later.

Chief Justice Chew married (first) June 13, 1747, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Thomas) Galloway, of Maryland. She died November 9, 1755, aged twenty-six years, and is buried at Christ Church. He married (second) September 12, 1757, Elizabeth, born May, 1735, daughter of James and Mary (Turner) Oswald, and niece of Joseph Turner, member of Provincial Council, 1747-76. She survived him and died in May, 1810.

Issue of Benjamin and Mary (Galloway) Chew:

Mary, b. March 10, 1747-8; d. July 22, 1794; m. May 18, 1766, Alexander Wilcocks, of the Phila. bar; appointed a Justice of Phila., March 14, 1774; member of Committee of Safety, 1775; Recorder of Deeds for Phila., after the Revolution, until his death, July 22, 1801; an account of some of their descendants follows;

Anna Maria, b. Nov. 27, 1749; d. Nov., 1812, in Md.; unm.;

ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 10, 1751; m. Edward Tilghman; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. Nov. 15, 1753; m. Oct. 23, 1796, her cousin, John Galloway, son of Samuel Galloway, by his wife, Ann Chew, sister to Chief Justice Chew. John Galloway d. June, 1810. They were parents of two children, Mary and Ann, who d. y.; Mary married Virgil Maxcy, a native of Mass., who practiced law in Md. and was a member of the Legislature of that state, and later Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury; he compiled the Laws of Md., 1692-1706; and was Charge d'Affaires for the U. S. in Belgium;

Henrietta, b. Sept., 1755; d. June, 1756.

Issue of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oswald) Chew:

Benjamin, b. Sept. 30, 1758; graduated at College of Phila., 1775; studied law at Middle Temple, London, and became a member of the Phila. bar; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pa., July 5, 1787; d. April 30, 1844; m. Dec. 11, 1788, Katharine Banning, of Md., who d. in 1855. Issue:

Samuel, b. Dec. 8, 1789; d. March 21, 1795;

Eliza, b. May 4, 1791; d. March 31, 1795;

Benjamin, b. Dec. 5, 1793; d. Aug. 17, 1864; member of Phila. bar; soldier in war of 1812-14; m. July, 1816, Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of Chief Justice William Tilghman, and had one son who d. at age of three years;

Samuel, b. June 19, 1795; d. unm., Aug. 21, 1841;

John, b. Jan. 23, 1797; midshipman U. S. N., and a bearer of Government despatches; lost at sea, Aug., 1815;

Eliza Margaret, b. Nov. 19, 1798; d. Feb. 11, 1874; m. James Murray Mason, member of House of Delegates of Virginia, 1826; member of Congress, 1837-39; United States Senator, 1847-61; one of Commissioners to Europe for Confederate States, 1862; d. April 29, 1871;

- Henry Banning, b. Dec. 1, 1800; d. Dec. 12, 1866; graduate of Univ. of Pa.; merchant of Phila.; m. (first) Harriet, dau. of Gov. Charles Ridgely, of Md., and (second) Elizabeth Ann, dau. of Robert Ralston, of Phila.;
- William White Chew, b. April 12, 1803; d. unm., Nov. 13, 1851; Secretary of U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, 1837;
- Anna Sophia Penn Chew, d. unm.; late owner of "Cliveden;"
- Joseph Turner Chew, b. Dec. 12, 1806; d. in Butler co., Pa., 1835;
- Anthony Banning Chew, b. Jan. 24, 1809; d. unm., 1854;
- Catharine Maria Chew, b. May 12, 1811; d. Oct. 27, 1811;
- Oswald Chew, b. May 23, 1813; d. June, 1824.
- Joseph, b. 1763; d. 1764;
- Juliana, b. April 8, 1765; m. Philip Nicklin, a merchant of Phila., who d. in 1806; Sophia Chew Nicklin, third child of Philip and Juliana, m. George Mifflin Dallas, Mayor of Phila., 1828; U. S. Attorney for Pa., under President Jackson; U. S. Senator, 1831-3; Minister to Russia, 1837-39; Vice-President of the U. S., 1845-49; Minister to Court St. James, under Presidents, Pierce and Buchanan; d. in Phila., Dec. 31, 1864;
- Margaret Oswald, "Peggy," b. Dec. 17, 1766; d. May 29, 1824; it was in her honor that Major Andre fought in the tournament at the Meschianza, 1778; she m. May 18, 1787, Col. John Eager Howard, graduate of Princeton; distinguished officer of Maryland troops during the Revolution; member of Continental Congress, 1787; United States Senator, 1796-1803; President pro tem of VI Congress; Governor of Maryland, 1788; d. Oct. 12, 1827. Three of his sons were officers in the war of 1812, and all six were among the most prominent men of their state.
- Henrietta, b. Aug. 15, 1767; d. unm., March 8, 1848;
- SOPHIA, b. Nov. 13, 1769; d. Sept. 3, 1841; m. Oct. 3, 1796, Henry Phillips; of whom presently;
- Maria, b. Dec. 22, 1771; d. unm., March 27, 1840;
- Harriet, b. Oct. 22, 1775; d. April 10, 1861; m. Charles, son of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of Declaration of Independence;
- Catharine, b. May 3, 1779; d. unm., May 28, 1831.

Of the children of Alexander and Mary (Chew) Wilcocks, and grandchildren of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew; Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, born 1776, died 1845; married, 1842, Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Waln, and had two daughters, Mary Walns Wilcocks, married Alexander Dallas Campbell, Esq., of Philadelphia bar; and Helen Julia Wilcocks, married Chandler Robbins, Esq., of New York.

Ann Wilcocks, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Chew) Wilcocks, born 1781, died 1831; married Joseph Reed Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, born 1786, graduated at Princeton, class of 1804, studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1809, and rose to eminence in his profession. He was a member of Congress, 1835-37, and 1842-49, and served for some time in that body as chairman of Committee on Judiciary. In 1852 he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James. He died February 20, 1868.

Mary Wilcocks, another daughter of Alexander and Mary (Chew) Wilcocks, born 1784, died 1862; married 1804, Charles Jared Ingersoll, born in Philadelphia, 1782, died there May 14, 1862. He was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, and a man of rare intellectual ability, a writer of considerable note, being the author of several plays, and of a "History of the Second War with Great Britain." He was a member of Congress, 1813-15, and United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania, 1815-29. He was again elected to Congress in 1841, and served until 1847, filling the important position of Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was nominated by President James K. Polk as Minister to France, but the appointment failed of confirmation in the Senate.

Issue of Charles Jared and Mary (Wilcocks) Ingersoll:

Charles J. Ingersoll, Jr., author of "Fears for Democracy," m. Susan Catharine, dau. of Gen. Brown, of Tenn.;

Alexander Wilcocks;

Harry Ingersoll, m. Sarah E. Roberts;

John Ingersoll, d. 1859; m. (first) Margaretta Smith; (second) Sarah (Starr) Griffin;

Benjamin Wilcocks Ingersoll, d. unm. at Rome, 1859;

Elizabeth, d. May 27, 1872; m. Sydney George Fisher;

Edward Ingersoll, long a prominent member of the Phila. bar; m. Anna C. Warren, of Troy, N. Y.; their son, Charles Jared Ingersoll, b. Phila., June 17, 1860, studied law in office of Francis Rawle, Esq., and was admitted to the Phila. bar, 1884; for many years member of law firm of Gowen, Hood & Ingersoll; was Surveyor of Port of Phila. during Cleveland's administration; removed to Penlynn, Montgomery co., 1895; was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Bucks-Montgomery district, 1902;

Ann Wilcocks Ingersoll, d. Dec. 30, 1856; m. John Forsyth Meigs, M. D.;

Samuel Ingersoll, d. inf.

SOPHIA CHEW, sixth child of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, by his second wife, Elizabeth Oswald, born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1769, died September 3, 1841; married, October 3, 1796, Henry Phillips, of Philadelphia, son of John and Sarah Phillips, of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and grandson of Nathaniel Phillips, of Heath House, county Stafford, England. He died in Philadelphia, February 11, 1800, and was buried in the old graveyard at St. Peter's Church. Sophia (Chew) Phillips is buried in the Montgomery vault at St. Peter's. Their only issue was:

Elizabeth Henrietta Phillips, b. in Phila., Aug. 11, 1797; d. there, July 11, 1842; m. Nov. 26, 1817, John Crathorne Montgomery, an account of whom and his distinguished ancestry is in this work under the title of "Montgomery Family."

ELIZABETH CHEW, third daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew by his first wife, Mary Galloway, born at Dover, Kent county, now Delaware, September 10, 1751, died April 4, 1842; married, May 26, 1774, Edward Tilghman, Esq., born at Wye, Maryland, December 11, 1750; son of Col. Edward Tilghman, of Wye, by his second wife, Elizabeth Chew, sister of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, and a descendant of Richard Tilghman, of county Kent, England, who settled in Maryland in 1663.

RICHARD TILGHMAN, of Holoway Court, county Kent, was seated there in the reign of Edward II, and by wife Dionyse had a son,

THOMAS TILGHMAN, of Holoway Court, who by wife Joan had a son,

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, who died August 27, 1541; married (first) Isabel Avery, and had a son, Richard Tilghman, of Holoway Court; by second marriage with Joan Amherst had other children, among whom were,

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, born at Holoway Court, 1518, whose will was probated April 29, 1594. He married (first) Mary, daughter of John Bere, of Rochester; (second) Susan, daughter of Thomas Whetenhall, of Peckham. By second marriage he had four sons, the second of whom,

OSWALD TILGHMAN, born October 4, 1579; will probated January 22, 1628; by wife Elizabeth was father of Richard Tilghman, of Maryland.

RICHARD TILGHMAN, born in county Kent, England, September 3, 1626, became a surgeon in English Navy, and becoming interested in English Colonies in America purchased Canterbury Manor, Choptank river, Maryland, his patent bearing

date January 17, 1659. He came to America in 1661, and in 1663 established his seat on Chester river, which he called the "Hermitage," still in possession of his descendants. Richard Tilghman died there January 7, 1675. He married, in England, Mary Foxley, who accompanied him to Maryland, in the "Elizabeth and Mary," 1661, and survived him more than twenty years, acting as executrix of his will in 1675.

Issue of Dr. Richard and Mary (Foxley) Tilghman:

Samuel Tilghman, b. England, Dec. 11, 1650;

Mary Tilghman, b. England, Feb., 1655; m. (first) Matthew Ward, of Bay-Side, Talbot co., Md., who d. in 1677; (second) Rev. John Lillingston, vicar of Ilmer, county of Bucks, England, 1677, came to Maryland about 1680, d. there 1709. He had by Mary (Tilghman) Ward a son George, who m. Elizabeth Watson, and was the grandfather of Mary Till, who m. Andrew Hamilton. Mathew Tilghman Ward, son of Mathew and Mary (Tilghman) Ward, was clerk of St. Paul's Parish, 1695, and at his death, May 25, 1741, was President of the Provincial Council of Maryland. He was twice married but had no son, adopted later a son of Richard Tilghman, his uncle and brother-in-law, both he and Richard having married daughters of Col. Philemon Lloyd;

William Tilghman, b. in England, Feb. 16, 1658; was living in 1680, when he was one of the grantees in a trust deed from his sister, Mary Ward, for benefit of her son, Mathew Tilghman Ward, when Mary was about to take as second husband Rev. John Lillingston. Is mentioned in said deed as "William Tilghman of Talbot County, Gentleman;" was doubtless proprietor of "the Hermitage;"

Deborah Tilghman, b. at "the Hermitage," March 12, 1666;

RICHARD TILGHMAN, b. at "the Hermitage," Feb. 23, 1672; of whom presently

RICHARD TILGHMAN, youngest son of Richard and Mary (Foxley) Tilghman, born at the "Hermitage" on Chester river, Maryland, February 3, 1672, and therefore but three years of age at the death of his father, is said to have been the only son of the emigrant who married and left issue. On September 20, 1699, his mother conveyed to him at least a portion of the "Hermitage" tract, charging him with the payment of certain monies, at her decease, for the benefit of other children and grandchildren. Richard Tilghman took a prominent part in the affairs of the Province of Maryland and was a member of Provincial Council. He died January 23, 1738. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Philemon Lloyd.

Issue of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman:

1 Mary Tilghman, m. James Earle, of Md., and had a dau., Anna Maria Earle, who m. Thomas Ringgold, a prominent merchant;
Philemon, d. y.;

2 Richard Tilghman, of "the Hermitage," Judge of Provincial Court of Md.; d. Sept. 29, 1768; m. Susanna Frisby, and had issue:

Richard, m. Elizabeth, dau. of his uncle, Edward Tilghman, of Wye, hereafter mentioned;

Percgrine, m. Deborah Lloyd;

James, Attorney General of Md.; m. Susanna Stewart;

William, m. Anna Maria Lloyd;

Elizabeth, m. William Cooke; their son Richard took the name of Tilghman.

3 Henrietta Maria Tilghman, m. George Robins, of Md.;

✓ 4 Anna Maria, m. (first) William Helmsley; (second) Robert Lloyd; her son, William Helmsley, m. Anna Maria, dau. of his uncle, James Tilghman, Provincial Councillor;

✓ 5 William Tilghman, m. Margaret Lloyd;

6 Col. Edward Tilghman, of Wye, Talbot co., Md.; m. (first) Anne Turbutt; (second) Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Samuel Chew, and sister to Chief Justice Benjamin Chew;

(third) Julianna Cornell; Edward Tilghman, first above mentioned, was son of second marriage;

JAMES TILGHMAN, b. at "Hermitage," Dec. 6, 1716; of whom presently;

Mathew Tilghman, Speaker of Maryland Provincial Assembly; member of Continental Congress; President of Constitutional Convention of Maryland, etc.; d. May 4, 1790; m. Anna Lloyd, and was father of Lloyd Tilghman, who m. Henrietta Maria, dau. of his uncle, James Tilghman, Councillor; and also of Anna Maria Tilghman, who m. Tench Tilghman, eldest son of James, Councillor.

JAMES TILGHMAN, fourth surviving son of Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman, of the "Hermitage," was born there, December 6, 1716. He studied law, and began practice in Annapolis, Maryland, but removed to Philadelphia in 1760, where he became very eminent in his profession. He was appointed Secretary of Land Office of Pennsylvania, 1765, and held that position until the Revolution. He was elected to Common Council of city of Philadelphia, October 3, 1764, and was called to Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, January 29, 1767. He took a prominent part in settlement of boundary dispute with province of Maryland. At outbreak of Revolution, like many other of the higher officials of the Province, he was a Royalist in his sympathies, and was allowed to return to his native state on parole, went to Chestertown, Maryland, August 31, 1777, and remained there until discharged from his parole, May 16, 1778, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he died August 24, 1793. He married, at Christ Church, September 30, 1743, Anne, daughter of Attorney-General Tench Francis, his wife being a daughter of Foster Turbutt, of Maryland, and granddaughter of Rev. John Francis, Dean of Lismore, and first cousin to Sir Philip Francis, K. C. B., reputed author of the "Junius" letters.

Issue of James and Anne (Francis) Tilghman:

Tench Tilghman, b. Dec. 25, 1744; d. April 18, 1786; entered College of Phila., 1758; graduated 1761; engaged in mercantile pursuits in Phila. with his uncle, Tench Francis, and acquired a moderate competence. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he espoused the cause of the Colonies, and closing out his business invested his estate for the benefit of his youngest brother, and entered the military service, serving throughout the war; was military secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Washington, 1776-83. At the surrender of Cornwallis, he was commissioned by Washington to bear the news to Congress, and was given a vote of thanks by that body, with a sword, a horse and accoutrements. After close of war he engaged in mercantile business in Baltimore. He m. his cousin, Anna Maria, dau. of Mathew Tilghman, of Md., member of Continental Congress;

Richard Tilghman, b. Talbot co., Md., Dec. 17, 1746; studied law at Middle Temple, London; admitted to practice in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, April 11, 1772; went to India, 1776, and was a barrister of some celebrity there; d. while on a voyage to England, Jan. 21, 1786;

James Tilghman, b. Talbot co., Md., Jan. 2, 1748; d. at Easton, Md., April 19, 1809; entered College of Phila., 1763, graduated 1766; studied law and was Chief Judge of Second Judicial District of Maryland, 1791-1804, and 1806-09; married Elizabeth Bully;

Anna Maria Tilghman, b. Feb. 19, 1750, d. s. p., Jan. 5, 1817; m. her cousin, William Helmsley, member of Congress;

Elizabeth Tilghman, b. 1754; m. James Lloyd;

William Tilghman, b. Aug. 12, 1756; d. April 30, 1827; studied law with Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, but left Phila., 1776, and went to Maryland; admitted to practice there in 1783, was later a member of Maryland Legislature; returned to Phila., 1793, and practiced there; appointed by President Adams, Chief Justice of United States Circuit Court, March 3, 1801, and July 31, 1805, became President Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Phila.; appointed Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Feb. 25, 1806, and served until his death, April 30, 1827; he was a Trustee of University of Pennsylvania, and was President of the American Philosophical Society, 1824; m. at Christ Church, July 1, 1794, Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of James Allen, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of John Lawrence; issue:

Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, b. April 19, 1796; d. June 16, 1817; m. Benjamin Chew, only son of William Tilghman Chew, before mentioned;

Mary Tilghman, b. Aug. 24, 1758; d. unm., 1789;

Philemon Tilghman, b. Phila., Nov. 29, 1760; an ardent Royalist during the Revolution; joined the Royal Navy, and rising to rank of Captain operated against the Colonies; returned to America after close of war, and lived in Maryland; d. Jan. 11, 1797; m. Harriet, dau. of Rear Admiral Milbanke, of Royal Navy; she returned to England after his death;

Henrietta Maria Tilghman, b. Feb. 26, 1763; m. her cousin Lloyd Tilghman, of Md., son of Hon. Mathew Tilghman;

Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, b. Aug. 11, 1765; d. s. p., Dec. 29, 1789; was a merchant in Phila.

EDWARD TILGHMAN, who married Elizabeth Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, was born at Wye, Maryland, December 11, 1750. He entered College of Philadelphia, 1764, graduated 1766; studied law at Middle Temple, London, returned to Philadelphia, 1774, and became one of the leaders of Philadelphia bar, standing at the head of his profession in his day, a very talented advocate, and much beloved by his fellow members of the bar for his many estimable virtues. He was especially noted for helping younger members of the bar in their early struggles with knotty questions of the law. On the resignation of Chief Justice Edward Shippen, 1805, he was offered the Chief Justiceship of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, but declined in favor of his cousin, William Tilghman, above mentioned. He died in Philadelphia, November 1, 1815. He had always taken an active interest in the success of University of Pennsylvania, and served on board of trustees from 1794 to 1807.

Issue of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman:

Edward Tilghman, b. Feb. 27, 1777; d. Jan. 17, 1826; graduated at Univ. of Pa., with degree of A. M., 1804; merchant in Phila.; m. Rebecca, dau. of Jesse Wain; Edward Tilghman was also a member of the Phila. bar, and practiced for some years;

Elizabeth Tilghman, b. Aug. 27, 1782; m. William Cooke, of Baltimore, Md.;

BENJAMIN TILGHMAN, b. Jan. 6, 1785; of whom presently;

Mary Anna Tilghman, b. Feb. 25, 1795; d. Feb. 2, 1878; m. William Rawle;

Richard Tilghman, d. y.;

Several other children d. inf.

BENJAMIN TILGHMAN, second son of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman, born in Philadelphia, January 6, 1785, graduated at University of Pennsylvania, and studied law with his father. Admitted to Philadelphia bar, and practiced for many years; died May 30, 1850. He married Anna Maria McMurtrie, who survived him many years, dying in April, 1872.

Issue of Benjamin and Anna Maria (McMurtrie) Tilghman:

Maria Tilghman, unm.;

Elizabeth Tilghman, unm.;

Edward Tilghman, of Phila.;

William McMurtrie Tilghman, b. Nov. 4, 1815; entered Univ. of Pa., 1829, but left at end of first year; studied at Kenyon College, O. 1831-33; studied law, and admitted to Phila. bar; member of American Philosophical Society; m. Katharine, dau. of Edward Ingersoll, Esq.;

Anna Maria Tilghman, unm.;

Benjamin Chew Tilghman, graduated at Univ. of Pa.; studied law and practiced at Phila. bar; was Colonel and Brigadier General of Penna. Volunteers during Civil War;

RICHARD ALBERT TILGHMAN, b. May 18, 1823; m. Susan Price Toland; of whom presently;
Emily Tilghman, d. inf.

RICHARD ALBERT TILGHMAN, third son of Benjamin and Anna Maria (McMurtrie) Tilghman, born in Philadelphia, May 18, 1823, entered University of Pennsylvania, 1837, graduated with degree of Master of Arts, 1841; chemist. Married, April 26, 1860, Susan Price, third child and eldest daughter of Robert Toland, by his wife, Rebecca, born May 19, 1799, daughter of John Morgan Price, by wife, Susanna, daughter of John and Lowry (Jones) Wister, a lineal descendant of Hans Casper Wister, of Hilspach, Germany, and of Dr. Edward Jones, of Merion, and Dr. Thomas Wynne, Speaker of first Pennsylvania Assembly.

Issue of Richard Albert and Susan P. (Toland) Tilghman:

Benjamin Chew Tilghman, Jr., b. Phila., March 17, 1861; entered Univ. of Pa., 1877, graduated 1881; manufacturer; Adjutant of Third Regiment, Infantry, National Guard of Penn., 1897; Major of Third Regiment Penn. Infantry, in Spanish-American War, mustered in May 11, 1898, and mustered out with his regiment, October 22, 1898; m. at St. Mark's Church, Phila., Nov. 18, 1888, Mai, dau. of Walter McMichael, of Phila.; issue: Benjamin Chew, b. Jan. 15, 1890; Edith Sarah Tilghman, m. Nov. 3, 1886, Jesse Nalle, of Richmond, Va.; they have three children;

Susan Toland Tilghman, b. 1863; m. Ludovico Lante del la Rovere; they reside in Rome, Italy, and had three daughters and one son;

Richard Albert Tilghman, Jr., b. Jan. 24, 1865; Cornet of City Troop; member of Franklin Institute; m. at house of Mrs. Samuel Chew, May 8, 1889, Gabriella, dau. of Chevalier de Potestad, of Spanish Legation; he d. June 12, 1906; their issue was:

Gabriella, b. May, 1891;

Richard, b. 1893.

Agnes Tilghman, b. 1868; m. John Hooker Packard; they had two sons and one daughter;

Angela Tilghman, b. 1871; d. 1894; m. George Preston.

HAMILTON FAMILY.

ANDREW HAMILTON, the earliest and most conspicuous champion of the liberty of speech and of the press in America, as well as one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen the colonies produced, was over twenty-five years a resident of Philadelphia. A Scotchman by birth, his migration to America, and its cause, is somewhat shrouded in mystery. The family tradition is that he was obliged to flee from his native country in consequence of the killing of a person of some importance in a duel. Always the champion of right and justice, even when opposed to conventional customs or laws, he was doubtless involved in some of the political difficulties of Great Britain during the reign of King William.

He was born about 1676, and seems to have come to America during the first decade of the following century. On March 26, 1708, he purchased of John Toads 600 acres on the north side of Chester River in Kent county, Maryland, present site of the town of Millington, the plantation being then known by the name of "Henberry." In the deed for this property he is described as of Northampton county, Virginia. During his residence in Virginia, he seems to have concealed his real name and have taken the name of Trent. The fact that, after the accession of Queen Anne, he resumed his real name, may be taken to indicate that his flight and temporary obscure life in Virginia was caused by some political trouble. As he eventually returned to England and obtained admission to Gray's Inn and the English Bar, it is very evident that he did not emigrate to America under any disgraceful charge.

While a resident of Virginia, he is said to have had charge of an estate and to have conducted a classical school. After his removal to Kent county, Maryland, he practiced law not only in Kent, but in adjoining counties, and as far north as Philadelphia, making "Henberry" his residence several years. By 1712 he was established in Chestertown with a large practice and a great reputation as a lawyer. In that year he was retained as attorney for William Penn in a suit against Berkley Codd, Esq., of Sussex county, on the Delaware, whose step granddaughter Andrew Hamilton, son of the distinguished attorney, later married, obtaining through her the handsome estate of "Woodlands," near Philadelphia, the home of the family several generations. The suit of Penn vs. Codd had to do with a dispute over the rights of Penn under the grant from the Duke of York.

It is supposed that the legal studies of Andrew Hamilton, commenced in Great Britain, must have been completed in Maryland, where there were, among the officials of the government, several men of considerable legal attainments, and among the gentry of the Eastern shore, some highly educated men. He, however, felt the need of the additional standing which membership in the English Bar gave to those practicing before the early Colonial Justices, and late in 1712 sailed for England, on January 27, 1712-13, was admitted a member of Gray's Inn, as Mr. Andrew Hamilton of Maryland, and on the tenth of February following, was called to the Bar.

Returning to Maryland, he resumed his extensive practice at Chestertown. He

was selected as one of the Assembly summoned by Gov. John Hart, to meet on April 26, 1715, for the purpose of codifying the laws of the Province of Maryland, being one of the four deputies from Kent county. Not being present when the Assembly met, he was summoned by the sergeant-at-arms, and on his appearance excused himself on the ground that he was engaged as counsel in an important case before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The delegates fined him forty-five shillings for non-attendance, but they placed him at once on the Committee of Laws, and the forty-six chapters of the Acts of 1715, codified by that committee, formed the basis of the statute law of the Province down to the Revolution, and long afterwards. Some time during the next two years, Andrew Hamilton gave up his Maryland residence and made his home in Philadelphia. He had subsequently added to his purchase of "Henberry" a neighboring plantation called "Partnership," and after removing to Philadelphia, sold both estates, by deed dated September 16, 1717, to Gilbert Falconer.

Andrew Hamilton was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, September 24, 1717, and held that office until his resignation in 1726, his successor, Joseph Growdon, Junr., of Bucks county, being commissioned September 26, 1726. In 1720 he was called to the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and only consented to serve on condition that his attendance should not be allowed to interfere with the practice of his profession; and though he retained membership in the Council until his death in 1741, he seems rarely if ever to have taken a seat in that body.

On his resignation of Attorney General's office, he made an extended visit to England, and on his return, June 5, 1727, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Gordon, Prothonotary of the Court of Philadelphia. He had previously, July 30, 1723, been made a Master of the High Court of Chancery. In 1727 he was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly from Bucks county, and continued to represent that county in the House until the close of the session in 1739, filling the position of speaker from 1729 until his voluntary retirement, excepting the session of 1733-4; receiving at one time the unanimous vote of the members for that office. He took a leading part in the business of the House from the first, being chairman of its most important committees, and the author of most of the addresses to the Governor and Proprietors, as well as to the English Government, and also draughtsman of the important Acts. He was a trustee of the Loan Office, and had charge of the building of the new historic State House at Philadelphia, for which he furnished the designs.

The address of Andrew Hamilton to the Assembly at the close of the session of 1739, when he announced his retirement from that body, so well illustrates the high character and noble resolves of the man, as well as his appreciation of the benefits of the form of government enacted by William Penn, that we insert it here almost in its entirety.

Gentlemen:

As the service of the Country should be the only Motive to induce any man to take upon him the Country's Trust, which none ought to assume who find themselves incapable of giving such a constant Attendance as the nature of so great Trust requires; and as you are witnesses of the frequent Indispositions of Body I have so long laboured under, particularly during the winter Season (the usual Time of doing Business here), and being apprehensive that, by Reason of my Age and Infirmities, which daily increase, I may be unable to discharge the Duty expected from a Member of Assembly: I therefore hope that these Considerations alone, were there no others, will appear to you sufficient to justify the Determination I am come to, of declining the farther Service of the Province in a Representative Capacity.

As to my Conduct, it is not for me to condemn or commend it. Those who have sat here from time to time during my Standing, and particularly these several Gentlemen present, who were Members when I first came into the House (whom I now see with Pleasure), have the Right to judge of my Behavior, and will censure or approve it as it has deserved. But whatever that may have been, I know my own Intentions, and that I ever had at Heart the Preservation of Liberty, the Love of which, as it first drew me to, so it constantly prevailed upon me to reside in, this Province, tho' to the manifest Prejudice of my Fortune.

But (waiving all Remarks of a private Nature, which Reflections of this kind might naturally, and justly lead me into) I would beg Leave to observe you, That it is not to the Fertility of our Soil, and the Commodiousness of our Rivers, that we ought chiefly to attribute the great Progress this Province has made, within so small a Compass of Years, in Improvements, Wealth, Trade, and Navigation, and the extraordinary Increase of People, who have been drawn thither from almost every Country in Europe; a Progress which much more ancient Settlements on the Main of America cannot at present boast of, No, it is principally and almost wholly owing to the Excellency of our Constitution, under which we enjoy a greater Share both of civil and religious Liberty than any of our Neighbours.

It is our great Happiness that instead of triennial Assemblies, a Privilege which several other Colonies have long endeavored to obtain, but in vain, ours are annual, and for that Reason, as well as others, less liable to be practiced upon, or corrupted, either, with Money or Presents. We sit upon our own Adjournments, when we please, and as long as we think necessary, and are not to be sent a Packing, in the Middle of a Debate, and disabled from representing our just Grievances to our Gracious Sovereign, if there should be Occasion, which has often been the hard fate of Assemblies in other Places.

We have no Officers but what are necessary; none but what earn their Salaries, and those generally are either elected by the People or appointed by their Representatives.

Other Provinces swarm with unnecessary Officers, nominated by the Governors, who often make it a main Part of their Care to Support these Officers (notwithstanding their Oppressions). At all events, I hope it will ever be the Wisdom of our Assemblies to create no great Offices or Officers, nor indeed any Officer at all, but what is really necessary for the Service of the Country, and to be sure to let the People, or their Representatives, have at least, a Share in their Nomination or Appointment. This will always be a good Security against the mischievous Influence of Men holding Places at the Pleasure of the Governor.

Our foreign Trade and Shipping are free from all Imposts, except the small Duties payable to his Majesty by the Statute Laws of Great Britain. The Taxes which we pay for carrying on the Publick Service is inconsiderable; for the sole Power of raising and disposing of the Publick Money for the support of Government is lodged in the Assembly, who appoint their own Treasurer, and to them alone he is accountable. Other incidental Taxes are assessed, collected and applied by Persons annually chosen by the People themselves. Such is our happy State as to Civil Rights. Nor are we less happy in the enjoyment of a perfect Freedom as to Religion. By many years Experience, we find that an Equality among Religious Societies, without distinguishing any one Sect with greater Privileges than another, is the most effectual Method to discourage Hypocrisy, promote the Practice of moral Virtues, and prevent the Plagues and Mischiefs that always attend religious Squabbling.

This is our Constitution, and this Constitution was framed by the wisdom of Mr. Penn, the first Proprietor and Founder of the Province, whose Charter of Privileges to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania will ever remain a Monument of his Benevolence to Mankind and reflect more lasting Honour on his Descendants than the largest Possessions. In the Framing of this Government, he reserved no Powers to himself or his Heirs to oppress the People; no Authority but what is necessary for our Protection, and to hinder us from falling into Anarchy; and therefore (supposing we could persuade ourselves that all our Obligations to our great Law-giver, and his honourable Descendants, were entirely cancelled, yet), our own Interests should oblige us carefully to support the Government on its present Foundation, as the only Means to secure to ourselves and our Posterity the enjoyment of those Privileges, and the Blessings flowing from such a Constitution, under which we cannot fail of being happy if the Fault be not our own. * * *

As this, Gentlemen, is likely to be the last Time I may trouble you with anything in this Place, I hope you will the more easily pardon the Liberties I have taken; and that you will farther permit me here to acknowledge my Obligations to that County, which has so often elected me for one of their Representatives; and at the same time to assure you, that I shall always retain a grateful Sense of the great Confidence so long reposed in me, and the Honour so frequently conferred upon me by many successive Assemblies, in calling me to the Chair of this honourable House.

Strange though it may appear, it would seem that Andrew Hamilton, during a portion of the time that he was serving as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, was also filling a like position in the Assembly of the Three Lower counties, now the State of Delaware. The Laws of Delaware, printed by Franklin, 1741, show that a number of the more elaborate statutes bear the signature of

Andrew Hamilton, as Speaker. Among them are the Acts for Regulating Elections; for securing the Administration of Estates; for the confirmation of titles to lands; and for establishing Courts of Law and Equity. These were all, without doubt, like the important statutes on these lines in Pennsylvania, drawn by Andrew Hamilton, and have been cited as evidence of his great ability by eminent lawyers. A letter from John French, Speaker of the House of the Lower Counties, dated March 15, 1726, tenders to Andrew Hamilton the thanks of "The Representatives of this Government in Assembly" for services "you have this session done."

It is mainly through the laws that bear impress of his professional ability, that we gain an accurate knowledge of Mr. Hamilton's eminent ability as a lawyer, as only fragmentary and traditional evidences of his professional attainments have come down to us, with the exception of his celebrated argument in the Zenger Libel Case, in New York, which, says truly one of his biographers, "has procured for him a place, in the History Of Liberty, and has been called by Gouverneur Morris, the 'Day Star of the Revolution,' as it unquestionably awakened the public mind throughout the Colonies, to a conception of the most sacred rights as Citizens and as subjects of a Free Country."

John Peter Zenger, whom, it is said, Andrew Hamilton knew, when a resident of Kent county, Maryland, had gone to New York, where he learned the printer's trade with William Bradford. November 5, 1733, Zenger started the publication of *The New York Weekly Journal*. It at once marked a new era in American journalism, as up to that time political discussion was unknown in American newspapers, and almost as much so in England. Zenger's *Journal* from the first was filled with a series of articles able, witty, sarcastic, and severely personal, criticising the acts of officers of the government of New York and New Jersey, and harped incessantly on the "Liberty of the Press." The cry was readily taken up by the people of both states as well as in other localities, even as far south as Charleston, where a paper of like calibre was soon started. The columns of the *Journal* were open to all, and the leading articles were doubtless written by Lewis Morris, James Alexander and William Smith, the leaders of the popular party, as opposed to the "Court Party" composed of the adherents of Gov. Cosby of New York, between which two factions an extraordinarily bitter contest was being waged, at the polls, in the forum of public opinion and in the halls of legislation and government. On the election of Morris as a member of the New York Assembly from Westchester county, Zenger's paper was filled with songs, squibs and articles exulting over the victory and severely scoring the other party. When a year later, 1734, a like rejoicing over the success of the popular party, had further incensed the Court Party, Chief Justice DeLancey charged the Grand Jury that Zenger's paper was inculcating treason and defamation, and insisted on his indictment, but they contented themselves with presenting the songs and copies of the papers to be burned by the common hangman. A year later, however, August 4, 1735, Zenger was brought to trial. Alexander and Smith, who appeared as Zenger's counsel, were disbarred by Chief Justice DeLancey. The friends of Zenger then secured the services of Andrew Hamilton, who undertook the case without fee or reward. Hamilton admitted the publication of the articles by his client and laid the whole stress of his argument on their non-libelous character. The Chief Justice refusing to listen, Hamilton turned to the jury and declared

that, as the court would not hear him, the jury alone must be judge of the law, as well as of the facts. And then for hours the great advocate held the packed courtroom spell-bound, as he made *the first plea ever heard in America for the freedom of the citizen and of the press, from the tyranny of the rulers, and in their criticism of their public acts.* Despite the extremely bitter charge of the Chief Justice, the verdict of the jury was "not guilty," and Zenger was borne away in triumph on the shoulders of his friends. It was the most memorable trial ever held in America, and established the principle that in such cases the jury must be judges of the law and the evidence, and was therefore a grand victory for the people. The next day, when Hamilton was about to take the boat for his home in Philadelphia, he was followed to the water's side by nearly the whole populace, who hailed him as the champion of popular liberty, and the corporation of New York presented him with the "freedom of the City" and a gold box for the seal. This speech of Andrew Hamilton was repeatedly printed in England and America, and justly "established its author's fame as the first lawyer of his time in the British Provinces." "It may be commended more for its bold enunciation of a principle, than for the accumulation of learned citations and for its argument from precedents; but it uses its authorities with masterly skill, and deals crushing blows to the prosecution and the Court." The masterly effort in the interest of personal liberty is more to be commended from the fact that it was made entirely without remuneration or the hope thereof, and when the author was suffering from ill health.

Mr. Hamilton was in the employ of the Proprietary family, from his removal to Philadelphia until his death. In the difficulties with Lord Baltimore, he was particularly useful, and served in various commissions, to meet the Maryland authorities in framing the Terms of Agreement in 1732, upon which the case was brought before the Privy Council, and prepared the materials for the brief upon which it was finally submitted to the Court of Chancery, after his death. Chief Justice Langhorne, of Bucks county, in a letter to John Penn, dated May 20, 1737, says, "I am very sorry the dispute you have with Lord Baltimore, is not likely to be brought to an issue. * * * Had Mr. Hamilton's advice been strictly pursued relating to the disputes with the province of Maryland, I am of opinion our province would have come off with more credit and reputation." Andrew Hamilton was held in high consideration by his professional brethren in the neighboring provinces, where his opinion was constantly sought for. He was also consulted by different Provincial Governors, and was employed in the courts of several colonies.

The first Philadelphia home of Andrew Hamilton, was the mansion on Chestnut street near Third, where it is said his son Gov. James Hamilton was born, later owned and occupied by Israel Pemberton, and during Washington's administration occupied by Alexander Hamilton, as the Treasury Department of the United States. The "Bush Hill" estate, where his later days were spent and where he died, was granted to him by William Penn, from a part of the Manor of Springettsbury. It comprised that part of the present city of Philadelphia, extending from Vine street to Fairmount avenue and from Twelfth to Nineteenth. Here he erected a spacious and stately mansion in which he died, and where his son, the Governor, long exercised a magnificent and generous hospitality; during

Washington's administration it was the residence of John Adams, Vice-president of the United States.

He also owned a great amount of valuable real estate in the city, on Walnut and Chestnut streets and elsewhere; considerable land in New Jersey and the lower counties, and in Bucks county. He acquired a large estate in Lancaster county, on which the town plot of the city of Lancaster was laid out, 1728.

Andrew Hamilton died at Bush Hill, August 4, 1741, and was buried in the family burial-ground on that estate, but upon its sale his remains, with those of other members of the family, were removed to a spacious mausoleum in Christ Churchyard, which was closed upon the interment of the last of his name, about 1851.

Andrew Hamilton married, March 6, 1706, in Northampton county, Virginia, Anne, widow of Joseph Preeson, and daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Denwood) Brown. She was a lady of some fortune, and was connected with many of the best families in Maryland. She died about 1736.

Issue of Andrew and Anne (Brown-Preeson) Hamilton:

James Hamilton, Lieut.-Gov. of Pa., b. about 1710; d. unm., Aug. 14, 1783; "a gentleman of great dignity and private worth—distinguished for liberality and independence; the only native Governor of Pennsylvania before the Revolution; and probably the most esteemed of his countrymen, as well as the Proprietary Family." Was Prothonotary of Phila., 1733; member Colonial Assembly for Lancaster county, 1734-1738; elected to Common Council of Phila., 1739; Alderman and Associate Justice of the City Court, 1741; Mayor, 1745; member Provincial Council, 1745-1776; Deputy Governor of Pa., Nov. 23, 1748-Oct. 3, 1754; and again, Nov. 17, 1759-Oct. 31, 1763; "everybody pleased with the appointment," says Watson, "and a dinner given him at the Lodge;" again Acting Governor, as President of Council in 1771 and 1773; President of American Philosophical Society and of Board of Trustees of College of Phila., and interested in all public enterprises; he held by deed of gift from his father, the Lancaster property, which by his will, dated March 4, 1776, and proved Sept. 15, 1783, he devised, with the Bush Hill estate, to his nephew William Hamilton, Esq., of Phila., second son of his brother, Andrew; to his other nephews and their children he bequeathed his real estate in Phila. and nearly 10,000 acres of land in N. J.; to his nephew, William Hamilton, he devised the "Gold Box, which was presented to my Honoured Father with the Freedom of the Corporation of the City of New York;"

ANDREW HAMILTON, d. Phila., Sept., 1747; of whom presently:

Margaret Hamilton, only dau., d. May 13, 1760; m. Feb. 16, 1733-4, William Allen, Chief Justice of Pa. Supreme Court, 1750-74; he was a son of William and Mary (Budd) Allen, b. Aug. 5, 1704; d. Sept. 6, 1780; was among most prominent men of the Province and probably its largest landowner; elected to Common Council of Phila., 1727; Alderman, 1730; Mayor, 1735; Recorder, 1741-50; Judge of several courts; member Colonial Assembly, 1730-38; issue:

John Allen, d. Feb., 1778; m. April 6, 1775, Mary Johnston, dau. of David Johnston, of N. Y.;

Andrew Allen, b. June, 1740; d. March 7, 1825; member Provincial Council, 1770-76; m. April 24, 1768, Sarah, dau. of William and Mary (Francis) Cox;e;

James Allen, b. 1742; d. Sept. 19, 1778; m. March 10, 1768, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Francis) Lawrence;

William Allen, b. 1751; d. 1838; unm.;

Anne Allen, m. May 31, 1766, John Penn, last Proprietary Governor of Pa.;

Margaret Allen, d. Oct. 18, 1827; m. Aug. 19, 1771, James DeLancey, b. 1732; d. April 8, 1800, son of James DeLancey, Chief Justice and Governor of New York.

ANDREW HAMILTON, second son of Andrew and Anne (Brown) Hamilton, born in Philadelphia; died there in September, 1747; took up a much less prominent part in public affairs than his father and brother. He was a member of Common Council of the city from October 6, 1741, to his death, and filled the position of Clerk of the City Court of Quarter Sessions, and Town Clerk, and was a charter

member of Library Company of Philadelphia. Turning his attention to mercantile pursuits, his father erected for him a wharf and storehouses, and he carried on an extensive shipping and commission business, in partnership with William Coleman, up to the time of his death. He lived at Third and Walnut streets, where he owned considerable property, part of which he devised to his son, William; the mansion house being devised to his wife. He had received by bequest from his father, a plantation on the west side of the Schuylkill, which became a part of "The Woodlands," later the elegant home of his son, William, and also had received five hundred acres of land in Hilltown township, Bucks county, by the will of Justice Jeremiah Langhorne, which, with his wharves and storehouses on Front street, he devised to his son, Andrew.

Andrew Hamilton married, December 24, 1741, Mary Till, born in Sussex county, on Delaware, 1722; died October 18, 1803, at "The Woodlands." She was the daughter of William Till, who removed from Sussex county to Philadelphia prior to 1736, by his wife Mary Lillingston, daughter of George Lillingston, of Sussex county, by his wife Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Luke Watson, of Sussex county, and stepdaughter of Berkly Codd, Esq., before referred to. John Till, the father of William, was a druggist of Watling street, London, who married, 1693, Cassandra, daughter of Thomas and Cassandra Newton, of the city of Norwich.

William Till, son of John and Cassandra, born in England about 1697, came to America when a young man, and married at Christ Church, January 7, 1720, Mary Lillingston, of Sussex county, to whom Berkly Codd, Esq. (who had married her grandmother, the widow of Luke Watson, Jr.), conveyed a tract of land in Sussex county, February 3, 1718. It is presumed that William Till and his wife settled on this land after their marriage. They later acquired other large tracts of land there. William Till engaged extensively in shipping business in Sussex county and later at Philadelphia. He was commissioned a Justice of Sussex county, July 25, 1726; was trustee of Loan Office there, 1723-32; commissioned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on the Delaware, October 23, 1736, having been an Associate Justice of that court sometime previous to that date. Made a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1743, and was still filling that position in 1756, when, with others, he was given a *Dedimus Potestatum* to administer oaths to officials, April 10, 1756. He was called to Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in 1741, and sat in that body until his death, 1766. Entered Common Council of Philadelphia, October 2, 1739; elected by that body an Alderman, October 6, 1741, and in 1742 became Mayor of the city. On May 9, 1747, he was appointed Collector of the Port of New Castle, and doubtless at that date took up his residence there, as December 8, 1748, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Courts of New Castle county, holding the former position and probably the latter until his death. His will, as William Till, of the town and county of New Castle, is dated July 16, 1761, and was proved May 8, 1766; it devised his house, stores, lot of ground and wharf on Water street, Philadelphia, then in the tenure of Samuel Smith, to his wife, and after her decease to his daughter, Mary Hamilton, until his grandson, William Hamilton, should attain his majority, when the title was to vest in him. It confirmed to his daughter, the houses and buildings erected by him on the lot in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Hamilton was then residing, devised to her by her husband. He left various legacies to other grandchildren, making his wife, Mary Till, his daughter, Mary Hamilton,

and his grandson, Andrew Hamilton, executors. His only other child was Thomas Till, who married Gertrude Ross, of New Castle county, 1752; resided at Prime Hook, Sussex county, and was a Justice, and a Captain in the Provincial service; left issue.

Issue of Andrew and Mary (Till) Hamilton:

ANDREW HAMILTON, b. Jan. 12, 1742-3; d. Nov. 22, 1784; m. Jan. 6, 1768, Abigail Franks; of whom presently;

William Hamilton, b. April 29, 1745; d. June 5, 1813; unm.; inherited from his father a large plantation on west side the Schuylkill, where he built his home, "The Woodlands," among finest and most noted seats in the Province; the grounds and gardens, planted with foreign and rare trees collected from all parts of the globe, were entered by a gateway flanked by imposing lodges; the luscious fruits and exquisite flowers, selected with the greatest care and taste, attracted the attention of the cultivated people of the whole country, many of whom were entertained there; he was a noted collector of pictures, in which he was assisted by Benjamin West, and many rare, valuable and tasteful works of art found a place on the walls of "The Woodlands;" here William Hamilton many years led the life of a country gentleman; at the close of the Revolutionary War he made a tour of Europe, and in England his full length portrait and that of his niece Anne Hamilton (later Mrs. James Lyle), was painted by Benjamin West, and is one of the best productions of that artist; in 1797 he was elected member of American Philosophical Society; in 1805 he laid out the northern portion of his land in streets and building lots, giving to the streets many of the old family names, none of which they now bear; Till street is now Fortieth; James, now Chestnut; Andrew, now Walnut; Moore, now Thirty-fourth; Margaret, now Thirty-sixth, and Mary, now Thirty-eighth; he gave the land on which St. Mary's Church was built; by his will "The Woodlands" was devised to his nephew, James Hamilton, who did not long survive him; it was many years the home of the sisters of the latter, Margaret and Mary Hamilton, and their nieces; it is now Woodland Cemetery, and says Joshua Francis Fisher, in his sketch of Andrew Hamilton, Sr., (published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, written in 1868) "the present gloomy appearance makes a sad contrast to the hospitalities and gaieties of which it was the scene, within the recollection of the writer."

ANDREW HAMILTON, eldest son of Andrew and Mary (Till) Hamilton, born January 12, 1742-3, died November 22, 1784. He married, January 6, 1768, Abigail Franks, born January 6, 1744-5, died September 11, 1798; daughter of David and Margaret (Evans) Franks, and granddaughter of Jacob Franks, a merchant of New York, born in Germany in 1688, came to New York from London about 1705, in company with Moses Levy, whose daughter, Bilhah Abigail Levy, he married in 1719. Jacob Franks had the degree of Doctor of Divinity and was a Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation in New York. His son David Franks, born in New York, September 23, 1720, married, December 17, 1743, Margaret Evans, born August 2, 1720, died September 28, 1780, daughter of Peter Evans, "of the Inner Temple, London, Gentleman," Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1707-09; Register-General of Pennsylvania, etc., by his wife Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca (Axtell) Moore, and sister of William Moore of "Moore Hall," of whom an account is given in these volumes.

Andrew Hamilton inherited from his father, the wharves, storehouses and business properties, as well as the old family mansion, but having ample wealth, he probably did not engage in trade. In his will, dated November 21, 1784, and proved January 1, 1785, he was styled "Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, Gentleman." The will devised the house where he lived and the houses, stores, wharf and lots of ground on Front street, to his wife for life, with his plate, household goods and furniture, and mentioned his children, Ann, Mary, Andrew, Franks and Rebecca as legatees. His son James having inherited amply under the will of his uncle William Hamilton, was left but a hundred guineas.

Abigail Hamilton, the widow, continued to reside in the old mansion at Third and Walnut, but her death, which occurred at "The Woodlands," September 11, 1798, is thus noted in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 12, 1798: "Died in the township of Blockley, yesterday, after a lingering indisposition, Mrs. Hamilton, relict of the late Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of Third street."

Issue of Andrew and Abigail (Franks) Hamilton:—

Margaret, b. Oct. 4, 1768; d. Jan., 1828; unm.;

ANN, b. Dec. 16, 1769; d. Aug. 12, 1798; m. Oct. 17, 1792, James Lyle; of whom presently; Mary Hamilton, b. Aug. 1, 1771; d. April, 1849; unm.; last of the name to occupy "The Woodlands;"

James, b. July 31, 1774; d. July 20, 1817; unm.;

Andrew, b. Nov. 4, 1776; d. at Bath, Eng., May 16, 1825; m. June 11, 1817, Eliza, dau. of Rev. D. H. Urquhart; had issue:

Mary Ann Hamilton, m. Capt. Septimus Palairret, of British Army; their children have in their possession, the gold box in which the seal of the "Freedom of City of N. Y.," was presented to their distinguished ancestor, Andrew Hamilton, in 1735, for "his Learned and generous Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Liberty of the Press."

Franks, b. May 22, 1779; d. Aug. 14, 1798; unm.; buried at Christ Church;

Rebecca, b. Nov. 7, 1783; d. Feb. 2, 1842; m. Nov. 28, 1809, Francis Lewis O'Bierne, son of Bishop of Meath; left issue.

ANN HAMILTON, second daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Franks) Hamilton, born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1769, married there, October 17, 1792, James Lyle, born in Ireland, October 25, 1765, died in Philadelphia August 10, 1826. He was a son of Hugh Lyle of Coleraine, Ireland, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Aderne) Hyde of Belfast, and grandson of Capt. Hugh Lyle of Coleraine, an officer of Dragocns, and his wife, Eleanor Bankhead. James Lyle came to Philadelphia when a young man, and, in partnership with John Beauclerc Newman, under firm name of Lyle & Newman, carried on a large and successful mercantile business and amassed a fortune. After the death of his wife, Mr. Lyle and his two daughters resided at "The Woodlands" with the Misses Margaret and Mary Hamilton. He was a member of Corporation of Contributors to Pennsylvania Hospital. His will, dated July 24, 1826, proved August 15, 1826, devised his entire estate, in trust, for the use of his daughters and their issue.

Issue of James and Ann (Hamilton) Lyle:—

Mary Lyle, b. Jan. 22, 1796; d. Nov. 21, 1829, in Phila.; m. Nov. 12, 1818, Henry Beckett, b. April 11, 1791; d. Sept. 11, 1871; son of Sir John Beckett, by wife, Mary Wilson; had issue:

Marianna Beckett, b. April 27, 1820; d. s. p., May 10, 1849; m. July 10, 1839, Sir Thomas Whichcote, Baronet;

James Beckett, d. y.;

Hamilton Beckett, b. Oct. 15, 1829; m. Dec. 14, 1854, Hon. Sophia Clarence Copley, dau. of Baron Lyndhurst; issue:

Henry Lyndhurst Beckett, b. 1857; d. 1896;

Constance Mary Beckett, b. Nov. 11, 1855; m. Feb. 11, 1880, Hon. Henry Campbell Bruce, now Lord Aberdare.

Ellen Lyle, b. Oct. 21, 1797; d. Feb. 8, 1852; m. Dec. 15, 1818, Hartman Kuhn, of Phila. (see Kuhn).

GEORGE MARTIN KUHN, ancestor of Philadelphia family of that name which was prominent in business and professional life of the city in Colonial days, was a

son of John Kuhn, magistrate of Berwangen, Württemberg, Germany, who died before November 30, 1676. George Martin Kuhn was Assistant Jurat of the Court at Fürfeld, a village on the Neckar, in Province of Württemberg. He married at Fürfeld, November 30, 1676, Barbara, daughter of Frederick Pommes, a Justice of the Peace, at Fürfeld. A son, John Christopher, was born to them at Fürfeld, December 16, 1684.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER KUHN, born at Fürfeld, Württemberg, December 16, 1684; married there, January 31, 1713, Margaret, daughter of Marx Reichss, deceased, late "a Citizen of Sernum, in Piertrigan, in Grannbeinden," as recited in the marriage record, on the Register at Fürfeld. After 1716 John Christopher Kuhn and his family removed from Fürfeld, and in 1719 he became a citizen of Hütten, under the jurisdiction of Strasburg, where he continued to reside until 1732. He received, April 25, 1732, from the Governor and Council of Strasburg, permission "to leave his place and vassalage and go to Pennsylvania, in America." He with his family, consisting of his wife Margaret, son Adam Simon, aged nineteen, and daughters, Eva Barbara, aged thirteen, and Anna Maria, aged nine years, embarked from Rotterdam in the ship, "Hope," and arriving in Philadelphia, were qualified August 28, 1733. Among the papers in the possession of the present generation of the family is a receipt for the passage money on the "Hope," paid in Holland before their embarkation. The family seem to have located for a time in Germantown, where the eldest son, Adam Simon, remained until after his marriage, but the father became a resident of Maiden Creek township, Philadelphia, (now Berks) county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1754. He was naturalized March 28, 1747, and probably took up land in Maiden Creek at that time, as "Kuhn's Estate" is taxed for land there some years later.

Issue of John Christopher and Margaret (Reichss) Kuhn:

- ADAM SIMON, b. Dec. 26, 1713, at Fürfeld, Germany; d. at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 23, 1780; m. Dec. 11, 1740, Anna Maria Sabina Schrack; of whom presently;
- Anna Rosina, b. Aug. 2, 1716, at Fürfeld, Germany;
- Eva Barbara, b. Aug. 8, 1719, at Hütten;
- Anna Maria, b. Dec. 13, 1722, at Hütten;
- Maria Margaretha, b. Aug. 24, 1725, at Hütten;
- Maria Catharina, b. July 16, 1728, at Hütten;
- Maria Magdalena, b. Dec. 29, 1731, at Hütten.

DR. ADAM SIMON KUHN was a resident of Germantown, 1741, when his son Adam was born, and had probably resided there from the time of his arrival in America, 1733. He removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was naturalized there, April 8, 1744. He was a physician, described as "a man of bright natural parts, improved by the benefits of a liberal education, and was considered a very skillful, attentive and successful practitioner of Medicine." He was evidently connected in some manner with the military operations on the frontier in the Indian war of 1754-6, as he writes to Edward Shippen, Esq., under date of November 26, 1755, in reference to powder and lead, "as *our company* is in need of it at Adam Reed's." Adam Reed was then Captain of a Lancaster Company of Associators and located "on the Susquehannah." No roll of this company or of the regiment is in existence. Dr. Kuhn was probably Surgeon. He was Chief Burgess of Lancaster, 1749-53; was commissioned a Justice of Lancaster County

Courts, 1752-61-64-70. Named as one of the first Committee of Observation and Correspondence of Lancaster County, December 15, 1774, and a delegate to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. He was an elder of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, where there is a tablet to his memory. He was interested in the cause of education, and was the principal person, actively concerned in the promotion of classical learning in his county at that period. He procured the erection of a school house, in which Greek and Latin were taught by the best qualified masters. He died January 23, 1780.

Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn married, December 11, 1740, Anna Maria Sabina Schrack, who was born on the high seas, October 26, 1717, while her parents were on their way to Pennsylvania, and was baptized at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Philadelphia, January 12, 1718.

John Jacob and Eva Rosina Schrack, parents of Mrs. Kuhn, came from Germany, 1717, and soon after settled in Providence township, on the Perkiomen, in what is now Montgomery county. Mrs. Kuhn died at Lancaster, 1799.

Issue of Dr. Adam Simon and Anna Maria Sabina (Schrack) Kuhn:

ADAM KUHN, M. D., b. at Germantown, Nov. 17, 1741; d. July 5, 1817; m. May 14, 1780, Elizabeth (Hartman) Markoe;

John Kuhn, M. D., b. 1746; d. Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 24, 1810; graduated Univ. of Pa., 1771; also graduate of Univ. of Edinburgh; Surgeon Continental Army; m. Susanna ———;

Johann Frederick Kuhn, b. Aug. 24, 1748; d. April 2, 1816; graduated Univ. of Pa., 1771; Surgeon Third Battalion, Penna. Militia, during Revolution; Sheriff Lancaster co., 1780, and Associate Justice Court of Common Pleas; m. 1782, Sarah Bethel, of Lancaster;

Daniel Kuhn, b. Nov. 14, 1750; entered Univ. of Pa., 1765, graduated 1769; was student at Upsala Univ., Sweden, 1777, when he was appointed pastor of Swedish Church, at Christianna, near Wilmington, Del., but died at London, Eng., without returning to the United States;

Peter Kuhn, b. 1751; d. Nov. 27, 1826; graduated Univ. of Pa., 1768; member of the State of Schuylkill Fishing Company, 1769-1801; merchant in Phila.; resided corner Tenth and Arch streets; m. Elizabeth, b. 1758, d. 1799, dau. of John Henry Keppele;

Maria Sabina Kuhn, b. Sept. 18, 1755; m. James Ross, Esq., of Lancaster;

John Jacob Kuhn, b. Oct. 30, 1757; merchant;

Hannah Kuhn, b. Nov. 13, 1761;

Eve Kuhn, m. ——— Swope.

DR. ADAM KUHN, born at Germantown, November 17, 1741, was reared at Lancaster. He studied medicine under his father until 1761, when he sailed for Europe, to take a course at the famous old University of Upsala, Sweden, where he arrived in January, 1762. He studied medicine and botany, under Linnaeus, and other professors, until July or August, 1764, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, June 12, 1767. He visited France, Holland and Germany, and in January, 1768, returned to Pennsylvania, and took up the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. He was in correspondence with Linnaeus, with whom he appears to have been a favorite pupil, during the remainder of the life of that famous naturalist and botanist, many of whose letters are still in possession of the family.

Dr. Kuhn soon rose to a position of distinction among the medical fraternity, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Philadelphia, January, 1768, and in May, 1775, elected one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a position

he continued to fill for a period of twenty-three years. He was appointed physician at the Philadelphia Dispensary, at its institution in 1786, was one of the active members of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and succeeding Dr. William Shippen as its president at the latter's death in July, 1808, held the position until he died. He married on the Island of St. Croix, May 14, 1781, Elizabeth (Hartman) Markoe, born August 20, 1755, died February 25, 1791, widow of Francis Markoe, and daughter of Isaac and Margaret Carrell (Nanton) Hartman, of that island. Returning to Philadelphia, Dr. Kuhn continued in his profession until 1815, when he retired from active practice, and died July 5, 1817. Dr. Kuhn was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, November, 1789. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society.

Issue of Dr. Adam and Elizabeth (Hartman-Markoe) Kuhn:

HARTMAN KUHN, b. Feb. 4, 1784; d. Nov. 6, 1860; m. Dec. 15, 1818, Ellen Lyle; of whom presently;

Charles Kuhn, b. April 12, 1785; d. Sept. 22, 1842; graduated Univ. of Pa., 1799; merchant; m. July 28, 1808, Elizabeth Hester Yard;

William Kuhn, b. June 15, 1789; d. June 28, 1789.

HARTMAN KUHN, eldest son of Dr. Adam and Elizabeth (Hartman) Kuhn, born February 4, 1784, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1800. He was one of the original members of the company raised by Col. Clement C. Biddle, May 26, 1813, known as the "State Fencibles;" and became captain of the same in 1814-15; was one of the committee appointed in 1813 to prepare a plan of defense for the harbor and ports of the river Delaware. A member of the American Philosophical Society, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, from 1836 until his death, November 6, 1860. He married, December 15, 1818, Ellen, whose father, James Lyle, was born in Ireland, October 25, 1765, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married, October 17, 1792, Ann, daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Franks) Hamilton, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lyle was a merchant and senior member of the firm of Lyle & Newman. He had two daughters, Mary, married Henry, son of Sir John Beckett, and Ellen, married Hartman Kuhn. Mrs. Kuhn was born October 21, 1797, died February 8, 1852.

Issue of Hartman and Ellen (Lyle) Kuhn:

Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1819; d. Nov. 6, 1886; m. Feb. 3, 1842, her cousin, Hartman Kuhn, son of Charles and Elizabeth Hester (Yard) Kuhn;

Charles, b. Nov. 2, 1821; d. Oct. 28, 1899, in Paris, France; m. April 13, 1854, Louisa Catherine, dau. of Charles Francis Adams; lawyer; graduate Univ. of Pa., 1839; member American Philosophical Society;

Ellen, b. Aug. 13, 1823; d. April 11, 1894; m. April 14, 1846, Manlius Glendour Evans;

Elizabeth, b. July 17, 1826; d. April 2, 1830;

Rosalie, b. April 23, 1829; d. Dec. 20, 1841;

Hartman, b. Feb. 22, 1831; d. in Rome, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Jan. 21, 1870; m. April 6, 1865, Grace Morris Cary;

Elizabeth, b. April 24, 1833; d. Oct. 13, 1890; m. July 15, 1856, George Calvert Morris;

Sophia, b. June 5, 1835; d. at Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 7, 1885;

James Hamilton, b. Dec. 2, 1838; d. June 30, 1862; killed in action at the battle of White Oak Swamp, at New Market Cross Roads, Va.

WHARTON FAMILY.

The Wharton Family is an ancient and honorable one tracing back to the time of Edward I, when one of the family, then known as de Wherton, married a daughter of Philip Hastings, of Croglin in Cumberland. As showing the association of these two ancient families, the arms of the Wharton family of Wharton Hall, Westmoreland, are very similar to those of the Hastings family.

Thomas Wharton held the manor of Wharton in the reign of Henry IV. and the succeeding Lords of Wharton Hall held the manor of Ravenstonedale for one hundred and eighty-seven years. Thomas, second Lord Wharton, died in the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign and was succeeded by Philip, third Lord Wharton, who was a partisan of Cromwell. He had a younger son, Henry, who was a favorite pupil of Isaac Newton. Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, who died 1695-6, was made Viscount Winchenden and Earl of Wharton and finally Marquis of Wharton.

The descent of the Pennsylvania Whartons from the Whartons of Wharton Hall has never been traced, but Richard Wharton, whose son Thomas came to Pennsylvania in 1683, was doubtless descended from one of the younger sons of one of the Lords of Wharton.

THOMAS WHARTON, son of Richard Wharton, of Kellorth, Parish of Orton or Overton, Westmoreland, was baptized at All Saints Church, Orton, October 16, 1664. He probably retained his association with the Established Church until coming to America, but united himself with the Society of Friends sometime prior to his marriage at Bank Meeting, Philadelphia, 11mo (January) 20, 1688-9, to Rachel Thomas, born in Monmouthshire, England, September 1, 1664. Thomas Wharton engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and became prominently identified with the business interests of the city. As a member of Common Council, October 6, 1713, he gave an active attendance and interest in the work of that body until his death, July 3, 1718. He was a successful business man and left a considerable estate. He and his wife were regular attendants at the Friends Meeting.

Issue of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton:

Joseph, b. Nov. 21, 1689; bur. July 24, 1690;

Richard, d. March 5, 1691; unm.;

Mary, b. 1696; d. Jan. 10, 1763; unm.;

James;

Thomas, m. (first) Sept. 12, 1728, Mary Curry, who d. 1730, (second) widow of Richard Grafton;

Rachel, d. Aug. 7, 1735; unm.;

JOHN, m. Nov. 2, 1727, Mary Dobbins; of whom presently;

Joseph, b. Aug. 4, 1707; buried July 27, 1776; m. (first) Hannah Carpenter, (second) Hannah Ogden, nee Owen.

JOHN WHARTON, seventh child of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton, removed to the town of Chester, where he followed the trade of a saddler for a number of years. He served as Coroner of Chester county for the years 1730-37.

He married, November 2, 1727, Mary, daughter of James Dobbins, of Philadelphia, where she was born in 1696. After the death of her husband she returned to Philadelphia and died there January 10, 1763.

Issue of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton:

James, b. 1732; buried May 4, 1785; was Sheriff of Colony in Schuylkill, 1760; m. (first) Mary Hogg; (second) Christiana Redd;

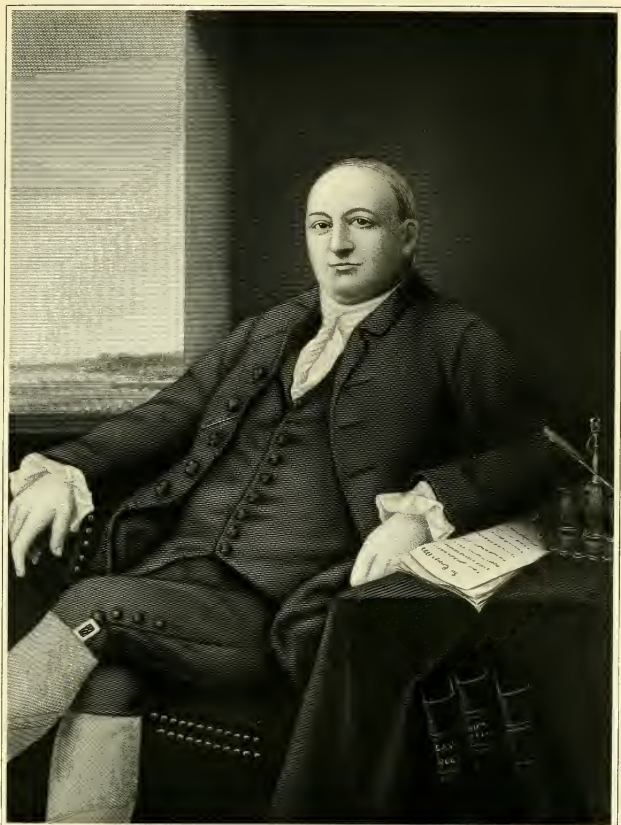
THOMAS, b. 1735; d. May 23, 1778; m. (first) Susannah Lloyd, (second) Elizabeth Fishbourne; of whom presently;

John, b. 1737; d. Oct. 22, 1799; m. June 24, 1751, Rebecca Chambless;

Rachel, m. William Crispin;

Mary, m. Dec. 23, 1788, Joseph Baxter.

THOMAS WHARTON JR., first Governor of Pennsylvania, under the constitution of 1776, was second son of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton, and was born in Chester, 1735. He was probably educated in the city of Philadelphia, where he served his apprenticeship to mercantile business with Reese Meredith, a colonial merchant and importer. Soon after arriving at his majority, he engaged in business for himself, and by 1762 had become one of the largest importers of foreign goods in the city, as evidenced by the Custom House bonds. Sometime after this date he became associated in business with Anthony Stocker, who died in 1777, under the firm name of Stocker & Wharton. He prospered in his business undertakings, and became a prominent figure in the business and social circles of the city in the prosperous times prior to the Revolution. He became a member of the "Colony in Schuylkill" in 1760. This unique social organization was organized in 1732 by a company composed of the ardent disciples of the piscatorial art, who erected their "castle" on the banks of the Schuylkill near the falls, where they resorted to fish and entertain their friends. It became known as the "State in Schuylkill" in 1781, and was later incorporated under the title of "The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill." On the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, Thomas Wharton Jr. with his uncle, Thomas Wharton Sr., and a number of other members of the family, were among the earliest signers of the Non-importation Agreement, and from that date he was foremost in the protest against the oppressive measures of the mother country. When the news of the closing of the port of Boston by the British reached Philadelphia, he was one of those who hastily gathered in the long room of the City Tavern, May 20, 1774, to confer as to measures of relief for their brethren of New England, and to devise means of uniting the Colonies in a common cause against the oppressive measures of the British Parliament, by the formation of an organization composed of delegates from each Colony. This historic meeting, after hearing the Boston letter read, agreed "that a committee be appointed to correspond with the representatives of our sister Colonies" thereafter known as the "Committee of Correspondence," who drafted a letter to the Boston Committee, which letter says Bancroft, the historian, "for the coming year was to control the councils of America." Thomas Wharton Jr., June 22, 1774, with Joseph Reed and John Nixon of the committee, called upon the Governor to convene the Assembly, and on his expected refusal, called on the Speaker of the Assembly to request him to summon the members to meet, August 1, to consult upon public affairs. These measures were the preliminary steps taken by the direct representatives of the patriotic element of the community towards taking into their own hands the control of affairs of state, on



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Thos Wharton junr Pres'

failure of the constituted authority to respond to their call. Thomas Wharton Sr. and Thomas Wharton Jr. represented Philadelphia in the Provincial Conference of the representatives of the different counties that met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and Thomas Wharton Jr. was one of the Committee of Safety of State of Pennsylvania, named by resolve of the Assembly, October, 1775, which was the governing body of the State until the constitution was framed by the convention of August and September, 1776. He was also one of the Delegates to this convention. He was also named as one of the Council of Safety, of which he was first president and for five months that intervened before the election of members of Assembly and Supreme Executive Council, under the constitution, was acting chief executive of the State and as such did all in his power to aid in organization and equipment of the militia that was to aid Washington in the Jersey campaign of 1776-7, and the preparation for the defense of the City and State. In February, 1777, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and at its organization, March 4, 1777, was elected its president by the Council and Assembly, George Bryan being elected its Secretary. On March 5, he was installed into office with impressive ceremonies, as "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton Junr. Esquire, President of Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same."

That Gov. Wharton fully realized the responsibilities he assumed as Chief Executive of the State at this critical time, is evidenced by a letter written by him to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, in reference to the widespread and threatening dissatisfaction with the provisions of the new constitution among the people of the Province, in which he says: "True it is, there are many faults which I hope one day to see remedied; but it is also true, that if the Government should at this time be overset, it would be attended with the worst consequences, not only to this state, but to the whole continent in the opposition we are making to Great Britain. If a better frame of Government should be adopted, such an one as would please a much greater majority than the present one, I should be very happy in seeing it brought about; and any gentleman that should be thought by the public qualified to take my seat, should have my hearty voice for it. My ardent ambition never led me to expect or ask for it, and if I have any it is to be thought and to merit the character of an honest man. I feel myself very inadequate to the station I am in, but some that were fit for it have either withdrawn themselves entirely, or are opposing the Government. However as it is in the power of every man to act with integrity and uprightness, he that does that will at least have the approbation of his own conscience and merit that of the public."

The lofty sentiments modestly yet firmly expressed in this letter, marked his administration of the high office he held through the most trying period of the nation's existence, and while mistakes were no doubt made in piloting the newly launched and unwieldy ship of State, the verdict of posterity has been, that Gov. Wharton administered with honor and integrity the high position of trust to which the voice of the people of Pennsylvania had called him. He was re-elected by the Assembly and Council, in their exile at Lancaster, November 20, 1777, and continued to fill the office of Chief Executive of the State until his sudden death in the following May.

Never in the history of Pennsylvania has its Chief Executive been surrounded with greater difficulties than he encountered during the winter of 1777-8. The

reverses met with by the armed forces of the nation at Brandywine, Germantown and Paoli; the occupation of the capital of the State by the British forces; the petty jealousies, growing out of class distinctions, and the difference of views as to the administration of affairs, and the stagnation of business interests, dampened the enthusiasm of the nation's defenders to an alarming extent. During this period the theatre of the nation's heroic struggle for liberty was largely on Pennsylvania soil, and there was an increasing demand for more troops, and with only paper money of doubtful value with which to pay for their service, equipment and support, the Government was met at times with wholesale defection of large bodies of local militia, disheartened and discouraged by the rigors of unaccustomed service, and the dim hopes of ultimate success of our arms. During these trying times Gov. Wharton labored incessantly for the cause of the Colonies to which he had dedicated his best energies, always urging the Militia in defense of their homes and liberties and hotly expressing his disgust and humiliation at any show of cowardice on their part. Just as his beloved state was about to be to some extent relieved of the thralldom of a large armed force of her enemies within her borders by the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army, Pres. Wharton was unexpectedly stricken with death, and was buried with civil and military honors in front of the altar of Evangelical Trinity Church, Lancaster.

Gov. Wharton, as before stated, had been a successful business man and had acquired a considerable fortune, which was to some extent dissipated by the ravages of the war and his neglect of business affairs while occupied with affairs of State. He maintained, prior to the Revolution, a city house and a beautiful country seat known as "Twickenham," Cheltenham township, now Montgomery county, where he and his accomplished wife entertained lavishly. He was twice married, in both instances into families of high standing that had been identified with the affairs of Pennsylvania, from the first founding of the Colony. His first marriage on November 4, 1762, was to Susannah, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Kearney) Lloyd, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Lloyd, who came from Westmoreland to Philadelphia in 1683, and was the first Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of Rolls, and President of the Governor's Council, 1684-8 and 1690-3, and therefore acting Governor of the Colony in the protracted absence of Penn. Susannah (Lloyd) Wharton died on the tenth anniversary of her marriage, November 4, 1772, and he married (second) December 7, 1774, Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, 1752, daughter of William and Mary (Tallman) Fishbourne, and granddaughter of William Fishbourne, Provincial Councillor, 1723-31, and City-Treasurer 1725-6. William Fishbourne Sr. was born in Talbot county, Maryland, being a son of Ralph and Sarah (Lewis) Fishbourne, and settled in Philadelphia prior to 1700, where he married, in 1702, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, Provincial Councillor and recipient of many well merited honors from his city and Province.

Issue of Thomas and Susannah (Lloyd) Wharton:

Lloyd, b. 1764; d. at Burlington, N. J., Feb. 16, 1799; m. Mary Rogers; KEARNEY, b. 1766; d. Jan. 4, 1848; m. Maria Salter; of whom presently; William Moore, d. Aug. 14, 1816; m. (first) Mary Waln, (second) Deborah Shoemaker; Sarah Morris, b. 1772; d. 1836; m. (first) Dr. Benjamin Tallman, (second) Samuel Courtauld; Susannah, d. inf., Feb. 2, 1773.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fishbourne) Wharton:

Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1775; d. June, 1799; unm.;

Thomas Fishbourne, b. Nov. 10, 1776; d. Phila., Jan., 1865; unm.;

WILLIAM FISHBOURNE, b. Aug. 10, 1778; m. (first) Susan Shoemaker, (second) her sister, Mary Ann Shoemaker.

Elizabeth (Fishbourne) Wharton returned to Philadelphia after its evacuation by the British and died there April 24, 1826.

KEARNEY WHARTON, second son of Gov. Thomas and Susannah (Lloyd) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, 1766, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but followed chiefly the business of a merchant. He was for many years a member of Common Council of Philadelphia and was elected its president, October 16, 1798. He was one of those who in 1799 presented an address to Common and Select Council on the subject of supplying the city with wholesome water, and as President signed the ordinance providing for the raising of funds to accomplish this purpose. He died January 4, 1848, aged eighty-two years. He married at "Magnolia Grove," her father's house on the banks of the Delaware near Tacony, November 11, 1795, Maria, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gordon) Saltar, who survived him many years. She died June 16, 1867, aged ninety-two years. Both are buried at Trinity Church, Oxford.

Issue of Kearney and Maria (Saltar) Wharton:

THOMAS LLOYD, b. 1799; d. 1869; m. Sarah Howell Smith; of whom presently;

Lloyd, b. Feb. 25, 1801; took surname of Bickley in 1843; d. Sept. 17, 1855; m. Dec. 23, 1830, Margaret Ann Howell;

John Saltar, d. Aug. 10, 1835; unm.;

Elizabeth Saltar, b. 1803; m. Thomas Morris;

George Saltar, b. 1811; d. Aug. 7, 1844; unm.;

James Saltar, b. 1817.

THOMAS LLOYD WHARTON, eldest son of Kearney and Maria (Salter) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, was reared on his father's country seat at Tacony, where he later became owner of a fine farm. He was prominently associated with the Philadelphia Bank for over forty years. He died July 27, 1869. His wife, whom he married June 30, 1840, was Sarah Ann Howell, daughter of Richard Rodman and Sarah (Howell) Smith, born October 11, 1800, died March 17, 1846.

Issue of Thomas Lloyd and Sarah Ann Howell (Smith) Wharton:

LUCY, b. May 13, 1841; m. April 18, 1865, Joseph W. Drexel; of whom presently;

Frances, b. May 31, 1843; d. Jan. 18, 1873; m. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry; issue: Sarah, b. Nov. 9, 1867; Thomas Lloyd, b. Oct., 1872.

LUCY WHARTON, eldest daughter of Thomas Lloyd and Sarah Ann Howell (Smith) Wharton, born May 13, 1841, married, April 18, 1865, Joseph W. Drexel, of the well known firm of Drexel & Company, bankers, New York. He was a son of Francis M. Drexel, a native of Austria, who in early life was an artist and portrait painter. He located for a time in South America, where he attracted the attention of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the distinguished hero and patriot of South American independence, whose portrait he painted. The firm as first established consisted of Francis M. Drexel and his son Francis, but soon after its establish-

ment two other sons, Anthony and Joseph W., were admitted to the firm. In 1871 Joseph W. Drexel was placed in charge of a branch banking house in New York City, with which he was associated actively for five years, when he retired from its active management and thereafter devoted his attention to various philanthropic schemes for the betterment of the condition of the poorer classes. One of his successful projects was the incorporation of Klej Grange, upon a large tract of land in Maryland, where he induced poor families to settle by keeping them without charge for one year, and then selling them the land on easy payments. He also owned a large plantation in New Jersey, known as Cedar Hill Farm, where hordes of unemployed poor were fed and clothed until remunerative employment could be found for them elsewhere. Many other projects for the employment and alleviation of the wants and sufferings of the poor were carried into effect by him in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. Mr. Drexel was a musician of talent and a patron of the higher arts. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society and its president at the time of his death and member of a number of other musical organizations, and a life member of the Metropolitan Art Museum. For many years prior to his death a musical quartette was entertained at his house on Thursday of each week. He died March 25, 1888.

Mrs. Drexel has for several years made her home at Penn Rhyn, on the Delaware river, part of a plantation of two hundred and fifty acres known as "Belle Voir," purchased by Abraham Bickley, a native of Sussex county, England, 1804, and named by him Penn Rhyn after the home of his ancestors in Wales. The old mansion house located on the historic Bristol pike, occupied by the Bickley family for nearly a century, descended to Lloyd Wharton, an uncle of Mrs. Drexel, who thereupon took the name of Lloyd Wharton Bickley. After his death, it was occupied for some years by his widow, at whose death it passed to her son, Dr. Lloyd Wharton Bickley, who in 1899 conveyed it to Mrs. Drexel. It commands a fine view of the Delaware river and the surrounding country, and is now, as it has been for centuries, the scene of a generous hospitality. Mrs. Drexel has enlarged the house and made extensive improvements in the grounds. She lives here all the year, making occasional visits to her Philadelphia house.

Issue of Joseph W. and Lucy (Wharton) Drexel:

Katharine Drexel, b. Feb. 15, 1866; m. Nov. 11, 1892, Charles B. Penrose, of Phila., and had issue:

Sarah H. Boies Penrose, b. June 25, 1896;

Boies Penrose, Jr., b. Nov. 20, 1902.

Lucy Wharton Drexel, b. April 6, 1867; m. Eric B. Dahlgren, of Washington, D. C., and had issue:

Lucy Wharton Dahlgren, b. Nov. 10, 1891;

Madilen Dahlgren, b. Dec. 19, 1892;

Katharine Dahlgren, b. March 20, 1894;

Ulrica Dahlgren, b. July 31, 1895;

Ulza Dahlgren, b. Feb. 19, 1898;

Eric B. Dahlgren, Jr., b. April 24, 1900;

Joseph Drexel Dahlgren, b. Jan. 24, 1903;

Eva Dahlgren, b. April 19, 1904.

Elizabeth Drexel, b. April 25, 1868; m. (first) June 29, 1889, John V. Dahlgren, of Washington, D. C., who d. Aug., 1898; (second) Harry Symes Lehr, of Baltimore, Md.; by her first husband she had one son,

John V. Dahlgren, Jr., b. June 21, 1892.

Josephine Drexel, b. Oct. 19, 1878; m. Feb. 9, 1904, Dr. John Duncan Emmet, of N. Y.

WILLIAM FISHBOURNE WHARTON, youngest child of Pres. Thomas Wharton by second marriage with Elizabeth Fishbourne, was born August 10, 1778, nearly three months after the decease of his distinguished father, at Lancaster. His mother having returned to Philadelphia after its evacuation by the British, he was reared in that city, and spent his whole life there; died in December of 1846, aged sixty-eight years.

He married (first) May 10, 1804, Susan Shoemaker, who died November 3, 1821; married (second) January 20, 1832, her sister, Mary Ann Shoemaker, who survived him, dying November 4, 1858.

Issue of William and Susan (Shoemaker) Wharton:

Thomas, b. May 4, 1805; d. March 7, 1830; unm.;
 GEORGE MIFFLIN, b. Dec. 26, 1806; m. Maria Markoe; of whom presently;
 Fishbourne, b. Feb. 13, 1809, d. Jan. 3, 1842; unm.;
 Henry, b. Dec. 24, 1810, d. y.;
 Joseph, b. March, 1812; d. Aug. 30, 1838; unm.;
 Deborah, b. Feb. 29, 1816; d. Dec. 28, 1816;
 William, b. Nov. 14, 1817; d. y.;
 Edward, b. Jan. 5, 1819; m. Jane G. Shippen;
 Elizabeth Fishbourne, b. Jan. 14, 1821.

Issue of William Fishbourne and Mary Ann (Shoemaker) Wharton:

Susan, b. April 9, 1837;
 Philip Fishbourne, b. April 30, 1841.

GEORGE MIFFLIN WHARTON, second son of William Fishbourne and Susan (Shoemaker) Wharton, born December 26, 1806, entered the University of Pennsylvania, 1820, graduated in class of 1823. He studied law and became one of the ablest practitioners at the Philadelphia bar. He was Vice-Provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1845-55, and United States District Attorney for Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1857-60. He was active in all matters that pertained to the public welfare and took a leading part in all questions of the day. He was President of the Select Council of the city, 1856-59. He always gave active support to the cause of education, and was for many years one of the most active members of Board of Directors of Public Schools, and for some years President of Board of Control. He was elected one of the trustees of his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1841, and served until 1868. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1840, and took an active interest in its work. He died February 5, 1870. He married, June 4, 1835, Maria, daughter of John and Hitty (Cox) Markoe, granddaughter of Abraham Markoe, by his second wife, Elizabeth Baynton, and great-granddaughter of Peter Markoe, whose family emigrated from France to the West Indies in 1625. Maria (Markoe) Wharton died in Philadelphia, February 12, 1873.

Issue of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton:

ELLEN MARKOE, b. July 15, 1837; m. (first) Robert Morris, (second) George M. Dallas; of whom presently;
 AGNES, b. May 31, 1839; m. June 5, 1860, Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson; of whom later;
 Maria, b. Nov. 26, 1840; m. June 2, 1864, Thompson Lennig, died at Munich, Bavaria, 1865;

Hitty M., b. 1842; m. (first) George Pepper, (second) Ernest Zantzing; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 12, 1844; m. Thomas McKean; William Fishbourne, b. Oct. 23, 1846; m. Frances Fisher; Edith, b. Aug. 20, 1848; m. Dec. 27, 1871, George Boker, son of George H. Boker; George, b. Aug. 29, 1850; m. Julia V. Duncan.

ELLEN MARKOE WHARTON, eldest child of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton, born July 15, 1837, married (first) January 19, 1860, Robert Morris, Major, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Civil War, died at Libby Prison, August 13, 1863. She married (second) October 22, 1867, George Mifflin Dallas, son of Trevanion Barlow and Jane (Wilkins) Dallas, and grandson of Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, Vice-President of the United States, 1845-9.

Issue of Robert and Ellen Markoe (Wharton) Morris:

Caroline Nixon Morris, b. Oct. 13, 1860;
Marion Wharton Morris, b. Aug. 24, 1862; m. April 20, 1882, Richard Norris Williams, and had issue:
 Aleandrer Coxe Williams, b. April 12, 1883;
 Ellen Markoe Wharton Williams, b. March 4, 1885; m. June 20, 1906, George Deardorf McCreary, Jr., of Phila.

Issue of George M. and Ellen Markoe (Wharton) Dallas:

Edith Wharton Dallas, b. Sept. 6, 1868;
Trevanion Borda Dallas, b. Jan. 23, 1870;
Louise Dallas, b. June, 1872; d. Jan., 1873;
George Wharton Dallas, b. May 6, 1874.

AGNES WHARTON, second daughter of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton, born May 31, 1839, married, June 5, 1869, Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson, born February 15, 1836, at Cintra, Portugal, while his father, Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, was United States Consul to Portugal. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, 1854, but left at close of his freshman year. He engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and later became president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He was a member of the First Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, 1862, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. His mother was Margaretta, died March 25, 1849, daughter of Charles Willing and Anne (Emlen) Hare, and granddaughter of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare. Israel Pemberton Hutchinson died May 9, 1866.

Issue of Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson:

Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson, b. April 27, 1861; m. April 13, 1887, Amy, dau. of John T. Lewis, of Phila.;
George Wharton Hutchinson, b. July 16, 1865; d. June 22, 1866;
Sydney Emlen Hutchinson, b. Sept. 17, 1866; m. Olga Bates;
Cintra Hutchinson, b. Jan. 15, 1869;
Agnes Wharton Hutchinson, b. Feb. 24, 1870; m. April 27, 1892, Samuel Liberckühn Shober, Jr., of Phila.;
Margaretta Willing Hutchinson, b. Dec. 13, 1875.

SAMUEL LIBERKÜHN SHOBER, born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1862, son of Samuel Liberckühn Shober, of 1311 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anne Bond Cochran, and a grandson of Sam-

uel Liberkühn Shober Sr., also a prominent business man of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Anne Bedford. Samuel L. Shober Jr., Civil Engineer, resides at 2031 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Issue of Samuel L. and Agnes Wharton (Hutchinson) Shober:

John Bedford Shober, b. Aug. 26, 1893;
 Pemberton Hutchinson Shober, b. Dec. 24, 1894;
 Samuel Liberkühn Shober, b. Jan. 13, 1896;
 Annie Bond Shober, b. June 2, 1898;
 Edward Wharton Shober, b. Sept. 4, 1899;
 Agnes Shober, b. Sept. 18, 1901;
 Edith Shober, b. May 21, 1904;
 Elizabeth Shober, b. July 30, 1905.

JAMES WHARTON, eldest son of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton, and grandson of Thomas Wharton, pioneer of family in Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, 1732, and was prominent in the business and social life of Philadelphia. He was one of the early members of the "Colony In Schuylkill," and its Sheriff in 1760. During the Revolutionary War, he was proprietor of a rope walk, and furnished most of the cordage for the vessels of our infant navy equipped at Philadelphia. He was buried in the Friends Burying Ground, May 4, 1785. He married (first) November 2, 1754, Mary, daughter of Peregrine Hogg, who lived for a time in Philadelphia, but later was a merchant of London, England, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Fitzwater, who came to Philadelphia in 1682 from Handworth, Middlesex, England, with his parents, Thomas and Mary Fitzwater, and became a prominent merchant and magistrate. James Wharton married (second) September 14, 1773, Christiana Redd; his first wife, Mary Hogg, died April 13, 1772, aged thirty-five years. He also survived his second wife, and left seven children, all except one by the first wife.

Issue of James and Mary (Hogg) Wharton:

Reynold Wharton, prominent ship builder of Phila. and Burlington, N. J.; m. May 27, 1782, Beulah Burr, of Burlington;
 James;
 Rebecca, b. 1761; d. Aug. 31, 1807; unm.;
 PEREGRINE HOGG, b. Feb. 14, 1765; m. Jane Brown; of whom presently;
 George, m. Mary Doughty;
 Morris.

Issue of James and Christiana (Redd) Wharton:

Deborah Claypoole Wharton, m. May 7, 1795, Isaac H. Jackson.

PEREGRINE HOGG WHARTON, third son of James and Mary (Hogg) Wharton, born February 14, 1765, died May 27, 1811; married Jane, born May 17, 1776, daughter of Benjamin Brown, and had issue:

Anthony Morris Wharton, b. June 19, 1794;
 Peregrine Wharton, b. Dec. 2, 1795; d. Dec. 7, 1795;
 William Wharton, b. Nov. 13, 1796;
 Frederick Augustus, b. Aug. 13, 1798;
 Henry, b. Sept. 4, 1800; d. Nov. 5, 1804;

Lewis, b. Oct. 24, 1802;

MARY ANN, b. Aug. 17, 1804; m. Samuel Powel Griffiths;

Clementine, b. Oct. 26, 1806; d. May 1, 1810;

Chambloss, b. Dec. 16, 1808; d. Dec. 18, 1808;

Jane, b. Nov. 12, 1809; d. inf.

MARY ANN WHARTON, daughter of Peregrine Hogg and Jane (Brown) Wharton, born August 17, 1804, died December 30, 1876; married, October 14, 1824, Samuel Powell Griffiths, son of Samuel Powell Griffiths, M. D., the distinguished Philadelphia physician, philanthropist and scholar, and grandson of William Griffiths, (son of James Griffiths, of Swansea, South Wales) who married Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Powell, and granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell, and of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris. The wife of Dr. Samuel Powell Griffiths, and mother of Samuel Powell Griffiths, above mentioned, was Mary Fishbourne, the "Polly Fishbourne" of "Sally Wistar's Journal," born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1760, died September 21, 1842, daughter of William and Mary (Tallman) Fishbourne, and granddaughter of William and Hannah (Carpenter) Fishbourne, and a sister to Elizabeth Fishbourne, second wife of Gov. Thomas Wharton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powell Griffiths were therefore descendants of and connected with the prominent families of Wharton, Morris, Powell, Norris, Shippen, Carpenter, Lloyd, Fishbourne and others, who composed the distinguished circle to whom Philadelphia was indebted for her intellectual, social, political and commercial prominence in Colonial days.

Issue of Samuel Powell and Mary Ann (Wharton) Griffiths:

Mary Fishbourne Griffiths, b. Sept. 24, 1825;

Samuel Powell Griffiths, Jr., b. May 7, 1827; m. Eleanor Bird;

Wharton Griffiths, b. Nov. 21, 1828; m. Frances L. Pennington;

Elizabeth Brown Griffiths, b. Aug. 24, 1830; m. June 19, 1873, Dr. Theodore Herbert;

William Fishbourne Griffiths, b. April 18, 1832; m. Sarah F. Russell;

Franklin Peale Griffiths, b. May 26, 1834; m. Josephine L. Pennington.

JOSEPH WHARTON, youngest son of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, August 4, 1707, was during the active years of his life a prominent and successful merchant of Philadelphia, but later retired to his country seat, "Walnut Grove," district of Southwark, after his death the scene of the famous "Meschianza," the elaborate spectacular entertainment devised by Capt. André, during the occupation of the city by the British forces. Joseph Wharton died at "Walnut Grove," July 27, 1776. He married (first) Hannah, born November 23, 1711, died July 14, 1751, daughter of John and Anne (Hoskins) Carpenter, and granddaughter of Samuel Carpenter, Provincial Councillor, Treasurer of the Province, etc. Joseph Wharton married (second) Hannah, widow of John Ogden, and daughter of Robert and Susanna (Hudson) Owen, and granddaughter of Robert Owen and of William Hudson, both of whom were members of Provincial Assembly, and prominent in the affairs of the City and Province, as shown by an account of them and their respective families in this volume.

Issue of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton:

THOMAS, b. Jan. 15, 1730-1; d. 1782; m. Rachel Medcalf; of whom presently;

SAMUEL, b. May 3, 1732; d. March, 1800; m. Sarah Lewis; of whom a more particular account is given below;

JOSEPH, JR., b. March 21, 1733-4; d. Dec. 25, 1816; m. Sarah Tallman; of whom a more particular record is also given below;
 Rachel, b. June 7, 1736; buried Jan. 6, 1736-7;
 John, b. Jan. 17, 1737-8; d. 1770;
 William, b. March 12, 1740; d. s. p., Jan., 1805; m. Susannah, dau. of Jacob and Susannah (Hudson) Metcalf;
 George, b. March 13, 1741-2; buried March 17, 1741-2;
 CHARLES, b. Jan. 11, 1743-4; d. March 15, 1838; m. (first) Jemima Edwards, (second) Elizabeth Richardson, (third) Hannah Redwood; of whom and his descendants later.
 Isaac, b. Sept. 15, 1745; d. March 31, 1808; m. Margaret Rawle;
 Carpenter, b. Aug. 30, 1747; d. April 6, 1780; m. 1771, Elizabeth Davis;
 Benjamin, b. Feb. 12, 1749-50; d. Sept. 8, 1754.

Issue of Joseph and Hannah (Owen-Ogden) Wharton:

Mary, b. April 3, 1755; m. May 17, 1786, William Sykes;
 Robert, b. Jan. 12, 1757; d. March 7, 1834; m. Dec. 17, 1787, Salome, dau. of William and Salome (Wistar) Chancellor; member State in Schuylkill, 1790; Governor, Jan. 23, 1812, to Oct. 1, 1828; member First City Troop, 1798; Captain, 1803; Colonel of Phila. Regiment, June 14, 1810; Brig. Gen. First Brigade, First Div., Penna. Militia, served in war of 1812-14; member Common Council, Phila., 1792-95; Alderman, 1795-98; Mayor of Phila. fifteen terms, 1798-1824;
 Benjamin, b. April 29, 1759; d. April 9, 1764;
 James, b. Jan. 3, 1761; d. Jan. 9, 1761;
 Rachel, b. Aug. 27, 1762; m. Dec. 13, 1781, William Lewis; their dau. Hannah Owen Lewis, m. Richard Wister;
 Hudson, b. Feb. 21, 1765; d. Aug. 10, 1771;
 Franklin, b. July 23, 1767; d. N. Y., Sept. 1, 1818, Colonel-Commandant of U. S. Marine Corps under President Harrison; m. Mary Clifton.

Joseph Wharton, father of above named children, was one of original members of Colony in Schuylkill, 1732, and of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, 1763 (consolidated with the Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, later.) He was one of the first contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751, and was one of the signers of Provincial paper money, 1755-6-7-8.

THOMAS WHARTON, eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1730-1, became a merchant of great wealth, and exercised a large influence among the prominent, wealthy members of the Society of Friends. He was a partner with Galloway and Goddard in establishing the *Chronicle*, and a man of high intellectual ability and unswerving devotion to the principles of the Society of Friends. He was one of the first signers of the Non-importation Agreement, but persistently refused to sanction a resort to arms in defence of the rights of the Colonies, and thus became one of the first to be placed under suspicion, as entertaining opinions "inimical to the cause of the Colonies," and with many others was exiled to Virginia in 1777. Unbending in his opposition to war, he was prosecuted as an enemy to his country and his large estate was confiscated. Prior to the war he had been a man of large influence, and took an active part in the affairs of the city. He was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1762-69; and again, 1772-79, and its treasurer, 1769-72. He died in the winter of 1782.

Thomas Wharton married Rachel, born February 21, 1729-30, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Hudson) Metcalf, and had issue:

Hannah, b. Sept. 3, 1753; m. James Cowles Fisher, who married (second) her cousin, Nancy Wharton, dau. of Samuel;

Mary, b. Jan. 22, 1755; m. May 17, 1780, Owen Jones son of Owen and Susanna (Evans) Jones, and brother to Sally Wistar's mother, but died soon after marriage without issue;

Rachel, b. Nov. 28, 1756; d. Nov. 8, 1759;

Joseph, b. 1760; buried Aug. 1, 1766;

Jacob, buried Dec. 21, 1769;

Martha, b. 1764; d. 1788; unm.;

Franklin, buried Aug. 1, 1766, aged four months;

Susannah, d. unm., June 5, 1786;

William Hudson, buried Sept. 13, 1781, aged ten years.

SAMUEL WHARTON, second son of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, May 3, 1732, was also a prominent and influential merchant of Philadelphia. He was a member of the firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, one of the largest commercial houses of Colonial times. Mr. Wharton was a highly cultured scholar and polished gentleman. He was one of the prominent members of the Ohio Company who planned to settle the Northwestern Territory in 1767, in which connection he was closely associated with Dr. Franklin and Sir William Johnson. He was one of the signers of the Non-importation Agreement in 1765, and was always in entire accord with the leading spirits in the prosecution of the war for independence. He was deputed by the Ohio Company to go to England and solicit the confirmation of the grant of the Ohio country, and succeeded in obtaining the grant, but during his stay in England his correspondence with Franklin, then in France, in reference to the Revolution, was discovered and he was forced to flee to France, where he joined Franklin and remained for some time. He returned to Philadelphia in 1780, and February 9, 1781, took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. He was a member of Continental Congress, 1782-3, and a Justice of the Peace from May 10, 1784, to his resignation, May 13, 1791. He died in March, 1800. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Hussey) Lewis, and they had issue:

Stephen, d. inf., March 24, 1755;

Samuel Lewis, b. Feb. 14, 1759; d. Oct. 27, 1788; m. May 30, 1782, Rachel McCulloch Musgrove, who married (second) Chambless Allen;

Hannah, b. 1760; d. April 6, 1762;

Rebecca, m. June 7, 1798, Chambless Allen, and died soon after marriage; he m. her brother's widow, Rachel (Musgrove) Wharton;

Martha, d. Nov. 3, 1821; m. Samuel B. Shaw;

Richard, d. unm.

JOSEPH WHARTON, JR., third son of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1733-4, was also an active and successful merchant in the days of Philadelphia's commercial pre-eminence prior to the war for independence. He devoted much time to literary pursuits and was a fine classical scholar and linguist, one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of his day. The obituary notice of him in the *Advertiser*, says: "Few men possessed such intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of Greece and Rome." In the years immediately preceding the Revolution he spent some time in England, and while there was a correspondent to the *Pennsylvania Journal*, over the signature "Wigwam." He wrote such strong letters in the interest of the Colonies, which being reproduced in the English Journals, were widely commented upon, and attracted

the attention of the authorities, who discovering their authorship, the King's Messengers were sent to arrest him, but through timely warning he escaped to France, where he spent some time in the Society of Benjamin West, with whom he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance. It was through his solicitation that the eminent artist presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital his famous picture of "Christ Healing the Sick." He met with heavy financial losses during the Revolution, and after its close was compelled to close out his business, and lived a retired life until his death, December 25, 1816. He married, June 18, 1760, Sarah, born August 25, 1740, daughter of Job and Sarah Tallman, and they had issue:

Joseph Tallman, b. July 16, 1761; d. Dec. 17, 1762;
 Sarah, b. Nov. 20, 1763; d. Aug. 27, 1764;
 Thomas Parr, b. Nov. 18, 1765; d. Dec. 3, 1802; unm.;
 Hannah, b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. William Chancellor;
 Nancy, b. Aug. 2, 1769; d. 1852; second wife of James Cowles Fisher, whose first wife was her cousin, Hannah Wharton;
 Sarah, b. April 23, 1772; m. Jan. 29, 1795, Jonathan Robeson;
 Martha, b. Feb. 18, 1774; d. Feb. 24, 1861; unm.;
 Rachel, b. Aug. 6, 1775; d. Jan. 29, 1784;
 Eliza, b. Sept. 18, 1781; d. April 7, 1869; unm.

CHARLES WHARTON, eighth child of Joseph and Hannah (Carpenter) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1743-4, though a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and a regular attendant of their meetings, early identified himself with the cause of the Colonies. On November 11, 1775, he presented a petition to Congress to be appointed Commissary of the Pennsylvania Battalion, then being raised for the campaign in New Jersey, and though taking no active part in the military operations, gave his moral and financial support to the cause throughout the struggle, taking the Oath of Allegiance, July 3, 1778. He was a successful merchant and extensive importer. He died at his home, 136 South Second street, March 15, 1836. He was three times married, but his children were all by his third wife, Hannah Redwood. He married (first) at Christ Church, March 12, 1772, Jemima Edwards, who was buried November 13, of the same year, aged twenty-one years. He married (second) at Friends' Meeting, October 22, 1778, Elizabeth Richardson. She died May 23, 1782, aged thirty years. He married (third) at Friends' Meeting, October 13, 1784, Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Holmes) Redwood, born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 25, 1759, died at Philadelphia, April 11, 1796. Abraham Redwood, grandfather of Mrs. Wharton, was born at Bristol, England, 1665. In 1687 he went to the island of Antigua, British West Indies, where he was engaged in trade until 1715, when he removed to Salem, Massachusetts. He died January 17, 1728-9. He married on the island of Antigua, Mehitabel Langford, who died there, leaving several children, among them Abraham Redwood, born 1709, founder in 1747 of Redwood Library at Newport, Rhode Island, of which he was President until his death, March 6, 1788. Abraham Sr. married (second) at Salem, Massachusetts, August 14, 1716, Patience (Howland) Phillips, a widow, daughter of Joseph Howland, by whom he had five children. William Redwood, son of Abraham Sr. and Patience, born December 21, 1726, married, at Newport, Rhode Island, November 7, 1754, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Rodman-Dickinson) Holmes,

her mother being a daughter of John Rodman, and had married (first) Jonathan Dickinson.

William Redwood married (second) Sarah Saunders. Hannah (Redwood) Wharton was, however, a child of first marriage with Hannah Holmes. She is buried beside her brother, Samuel Holmes Redwood, in the Friends' Burying Ground on Fourth street.

Issue of Charles and Hannah (Redwood) Wharton:

Joseph, b. Aug. 17, 1785; d. June 27, 1803; unm.;
 William, b. 1787; d. March 8, 1788;
 Sarah Redwood, b. June 1, 1789; m. William Craig, Nov. 19, 1808, d. June 15, 1837;
 William, b. June 27, 1790; m. Deborah Fisher; d. Jan. 15, 1856;
 CHARLES, b. Sept. 20, 1792; m. Anna M. Hollingsworth; of whom presently;
 Hannah Redwood, b. Nov. 15, 1794; m. Thomas G. Hollingsworth.

CHARLES WHARTON, son of Charles and Hannah (Redwood) Wharton, born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1792, died May 23, 1864. He married, June 15, 1815, Anna Maria, born March 29, 1796, died January 24, 1865, daughter of Jehu and Hannah (Shallcross) Hollingsworth.

Issue of Charles and Anna Maria (Hollingsworth) Wharton:

CHARLES, b. Feb. 26, 1816; d. Dec. 29, 1888; m. Mary McLanahan Boggs; of whom presently;
 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 12, 1818; m. Charles Illius;
 Redwood, b. June 15, 1821; d. July 19, 1821;
 Anne Maria, b. July 21, 1824; m. April 2, 1844, Patrick Julius Bujac;
 Edmund, b. May 13, 1831; d. Dec. 26, 1856; unm.

CHARLES WHARTON, eldest son of Charles and Anna Maria (Hollingsworth) Wharton, born February 26, 1816, entered the University of Pennsylvania, 1829, but left at the close of his sophomore year. He followed mercantile pursuits for a short time, but early in life became interested in the iron industry, having an extensive interest in iron works and mines in Cumberland and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, in both of which counties he resided at different periods, but later returned to Philadelphia, and resided at 1495 Locust street, where he died December 29, 1888. He took a lively interest in political affairs; originally a Whig, he became an enthusiastic Republican at the organization of that party, and was an ardent champion of the protection of American industries. He married, January 18, 1842, Mary McLanahan, daughter of Dr. John and Isabella (Allison) Boggs, of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, born January 31, 1820, died in Philadelphia, July 10, 1886.

Issue of Charles and Mary McLanahan (Boggs) Wharton:

Isabella Allison Wharton, b. April 28, 1844; d. May 22, 1852;
 Anna Hollingsworth Wharton, b. Dec. 15, 1845; author of "Colonial Days and Dames," "The Wharton Family," and a number of delightful books bearing on the Colonial History of Philadelphia and vicinity;
 John Boggs Wharton, b. March 16, 1848; d. July 6, 1877, in Phila.; unm.;
 Mary Boggs Wharton, b. Dec. 26, 1849; unm.;
 Harry Redwood Wharton, A. B., A. M., M. D., b. Phila., May 23, 1852; graduated at University of Pennsylvania, 1873, and from Medical Dept. of same institution, 1876; physician and surgeon; surgeon of Children's Hospital; Asst. Surgeon, University Hospital, and Pennsylvania Institute; instructor clinical surgery at University of

Pennsylvania; Fellow of College of Physicians; member Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State and American Medical associations, and of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; member of Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution; author of a number of works on medical science, etc.; m. Edith R. Booth;

Elizabeth Johnston Wharton, b. Jan. 15, 1854; d. May 16, 1872;

Charles Wharton, b. Oct. 29, 1855;

William Allison Wharton, b. July 19, 1857; d. Clifton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1865;

Edith Wharton, b. Phila., Dec. 30, 1858; d. Clifton, Pa., Jan. 21, 1865;

Bromley Wharton, b. Phila., June 26, 1864; entered service of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1882, but resigned 1889 on account of impaired health, and entered the United States Customs Service with the Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia, served as private secretary to the Appraiser, and afterward as examiner of merchandise for the Port of Philadelphia; resigned Jan. 1, 1903, to accept position of private secretary to Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker, and at the close of Gov. Pennypacker's term of office, became agent and chief clerk of the Board of Public Charities, which position he still holds; member of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, with which he participated in suppression of riots at Hazelton, 1897, and during the coal miner's strike of 1902; was Lieutenant of Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, with which, and as a member of the First Troop, he served in the expedition against Porto Rico, Spanish-American War, 1898; was recorder of State Board of Pardons, secretary of Pennsylvania Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and of the Jamestown Exposition Commission, 1906; m. Feb. 25, 1893, Mary Lawrence, dau. of Anthony and Caroline (Johnson) Taylor, of Phila., and had issue:

Alice Taylor Wharton, b. Sept. 23, 1893.

KIRKBRIDE FAMILY.

JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, founder of the family in America, was a son of Matthew and Magdalene Kirkbride, of parish of Kirkbride, twelve miles west of Carlisle, county of Cumberland, England.

Rev. W. R. Hopper, B. A., Rector of Kirkbride in 1898, gives us the following account of the ancient parish and family:

"The Church of Kirkbride was founded before the Conquest and dedicated to St. Brydoch, or 'Bride,' one of the earliest Christian missionaries, who came over from Ireland to convert the inhabitants of the wild regions bordering on the Solway Firth.

"The village of Kirkbride, after being in the possession of various Norman Barons, descended to Odard, III Baron of Wilton, and his posterity, as was customary in those times, henceforward took their name from that of their estate and were known as de Kirkbride. Their descent was as follows: Adam de Kirkbride; Adam de Kirkbride; Richard de Kirkbride; Richard de Kirkbride, Robert de Kirkbride, 1295 A. D.; Walter de Kirkbride, (Knight of the Shire, A. D. 1316); Richard de Kirkbride; Richard de Kirkbride, Richard de Kirkbride; George Kirkbride (last of the direct succession, sold the manor) temp 1540.

It is probable that the ancient registers of Kirkbride Church were destroyed during the tumult of the Commonwealth, when church property suffered in all parts of England, for the present registers do not date further back than the Restoration, 1660. Consequently it is impossible to trace any of the records of the Kirkbrides or Kirkbride during the years between 1540 and 1660. The first entry in the Register is 'Nov. 14, 1664 Buried John Kirkbride.'

"The various entries in the parish registers are necessarily incomplete, as during the latter half of the 17th Century and the first half of the 18th Century, many of this family appear to have been Quakers and to have been married and buried according to their own rites, of which events there is no record in the Registers of the Church. Some appear to have been baptized late in life, preparatory to the administration of the Sacraments before death, and Thomas Kirkbride ('ye Quaker') was baptized just before his second marriage, according to the rite of the Church.

"The Quaker meetinghouse still exists, a deserted little building, and in its now ruinous graveyard there are a few nameless mounds. * * * It may be mentioned that there appears to have been during the latter half of the last century, a considerable emigration of individuals from these parts to America, and more particularly to the West Indies. There are few gravestones in the ancient graveyard of Kirkbride that are more than one hundred years old, owing to the previous overcrowding and illusage, and none of these bear the name of Kirkbride, but some old inhabitants remember to have seen such. * * * The original family of Kirkbride, the first to take their name from the village and church of St. Bride, had their manor house here for many generations, but its site is lost in the mists of antiquity; probably it stood on the site of the present Rectory, which is a very old building, rebuilt and added to in 1790."

The loss of the records above mentioned has made it impossible to trace the ancestry of Joseph Kirkbride or to connect it with the original family. Joseph Kirkbride was born 7mo. 29, 1662, at Oulton. His birth is recorded in Holme monthly meeting. His parents, Matthew and Magdalene Kirkbride, had joined the Society of Friends soon after its rise in 1652, and therefore were among the earliest Friends in England, and he and his brothers and sister were born members of meeting.

The children of Matthew and Magdalene Kirkbride were:

John Kirkbride, b. 12mo. 26, 1656;
 Matthew Kirkbride, b. 3mo. 14, 1659; d. 2mo. 22, 1705;
 Joseph Kirkbride, b. 7mo. 29, 1662; d. 1mo. 1, 1737-8;
 Sarra Kirkbride, b. 4mo. 2, 1665;
 Thomas Kirkbride, b. 6mo. 24, 1668.

Joseph Kirkbride, like many Friends of his time, was attracted to the new Colony then being founded by William Penn. At the age of nineteen, he left the service of the master to whom he was apprenticed, and carrying with him a flail as his only stock in trade, took passage on the vessel, "Bristol Factor," which arrived in the Delaware river, December 11, 1681. It is worthy of note that during a religious visit to England eighteen years later, he gave full satisfaction to his old master for the time of which he had been unjustly deprived.

Soon after landing, Joseph Kirkbride was heard of in the Proprietor's employ at Pennsbury, and a little later he moved to New Jersey. In 1687 he returned to Pennsylvania, and the records of Falls Monthly Meeting show that on 10mo. 7, 1687, Joseph Kirkbride and Phebe, daughter of Randolph Blackshaw, declared their intentions of marriage the first time. Next month, the committee reported him clear of other engagements during his abode here, but as he had mostly resided in Jersey he had better forbear further proceedings until he produced a certificate from Friends in Jersey where he had resided. On 8th. mo. 7th, 1688, Joseph brought a certificate from Friends in Jersey concerning his clearness. They then declared their intentions the second time and were allowed to accomplish the same. They were married 1st Mo. 13, 1688-9, the record of the marriage appearing on the registry of Middletown or "Beshaminy" Meeting, and not on that of Falls, where the consent of Friends was obtained.

Phebe Blackshaw had accompanied her parents, Randolph and Alice (Burgis) Blackshaw, in 1682, from Hollingee, Cheshire, on the ship, "Submission," from Liverpool, which by the dishonesty of the master landed its passengers at Choptank, Maryland, November 2, 1682; from whence Randolph Blackshaw and his daughter Phebe at once made their way to Bucks county to be followed later by the remainder of the family. Phebe died in 1701, and Joseph Kirkbride married (second) December 17, 1702, Sarah, born at Dore-House, Handworth, Yorkshire, England, June 7, 1675, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, of Dore-House, and his wife, Rebecca Ely, of Mansfield, whom he married July 29, 1668. Mahlon Stacy belonged to an ancient family of Yorkshire. He was baptized July 1, 1638, and became a convert of George Fox prior to his marriage.

He was with William Penn, one of the creditors of Edward Byllinge, who had purchased of Lord Berkley the right which Berkley held to the lands of the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, and Byllinge conveyed to these creditors nine-tenths of the Province in satisfaction of their claims. To Mahlon Stacy and four others was assigned one-tenth, and by agreement dated May 3, 1678, they were granted the liberty to choose any one-tenth. They chose the land "from the ffals of Dellaware downward." In October, 1678, Mahlon Stacy, with his wife, one son, several daughters, and men and women servants, sailed from Hull, England, in the ship, "Shield," Captain Daniel Towers, the earliest English

vessel to ascend the river Delaware as far north as Burlington, where she anchored in December, 1678.

Mahlon Stacy chose the upper part of "Yorkshire Tenth" for his share and made his home on the present site of Trenton, where he took up 800 acres of land on the Assanpink creek, and built a log house for his family. In 1680 he built a mill on the Assanpink, the second in the Province, which supplied the early settlers on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware for some years. This mill and plantation of 400 acres descended to his son, Mahlon Stacy Jr. (Mahlon Sr. having conveyed 400 acres to his brother-in-law, Joshua Ely, in 1685). In 1714 Mahlon Stacy Jr. sold his father's mill and plantation to William Trent, later Chief Justice of New Jersey, then a resident of Philadelphia, and Trent erected a new stone mill which stood until 1822, and also erected a fine mansion on the site of Mahlon Stacy's log cabin, and for him the town of "Trentown" later Trenton was named. Mahlon Stacy owned many large tracts of land in other parts of West Jersey, and was one of the most prominent men of the Province, filling the positions of King's Councillor, Assemblyman, Justice, Commissioner for settling and regulating lands, etc. He was likewise a Minister among Friends in America. He frequently attended Friends' Meeting at Falls, in Pennsylvania, and four of his five daughters married members of that meeting. He died April 3, 1704; his wife, Rebecca Ely, surviving him until 1711.

Sarah (Stacy) Kirkbride died soon after the birth of her only child, Mahlon Kirkbride, which occurred November 18, 1705, and Joseph Kirkbride married (third) January 17, 1704-5, Mary (Fletcher) Yardley, daughter of Robert Fletcher, of Abington, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, and widow of Enoch Yardley, of Yardley, Bucks county. She survived him.

Joseph Kirkbride had meanwhile become a power in the community. He was early a minister in the Society of Friends and is frequently mentioned in the records of Falls Meeting. "2mo. 5, 1699, Joseph Kirkbride opened a concern to pay a religious visit to Friends in England." Phineas Pemberton next month reported "his affairs would be left in a good posture, and his wife consents to the same." A certificate was granted. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1700 on the ship "Welcome." "10mo. 4, 1700, Joseph Kirkbride returned his certificate with endorsements of satisfaction with his religious services from Friends in England." The diary which he kept during the journey is still preserved.

"After his return he continued diligent in the prosecution of his religious engagements, though they were sometimes inconveniently and unprofitably interfered with by his many public civil appointments; he was often employed in important services in the Yearly Meeting, and frequently wrote the epistles issued by that body, particularly those addressed to the Yearly Meeting in London. Proud says, 'he is said to have been an exemplary and zealous promoter of the religion of his profession, and a very serviceable person in divers respects and capacities.' Smith says, 'he finished his course in the unity of his brethren, in which he lived nearly fifty years.'"

Joseph Kirkbride was a member of the Assembly from Bucks county, at intervals during a period of forty years; 1698-1712-13-14-16-18-20-26-27-28-30-37-38. He was Justice of the Peace, 1708-09-10-15-17-18-22-23-26; and one of the commissioners to survey the line between New Jersey and New York, 1719.

"Joseph Kirkbride was an active land surveyor, whose operations were extended

far and wide, affording him facilities for business observations on the value of different sections of the country, and opportunities for purchasing lands that met his views as they came into the market, until he became the owner of 13,439 acres, which he held at the time of his decease. These lands were scattered here and there from Suckasunning in Morris county, to Woodbridge on Staten Island sound; and to Salem and the head of the Morris River in New Jersey; from New Britain and Plumstead to the town of Bristol, in Bucks county and on the river Schuylkill, in Philadelphia, which he distributed by his will among his family, besides a farm to each of his sons, Joseph, Mahlon and John."

When the Free Society of Traders closed out their affairs in 1720, and their large tracts of land in Bucks county were sold by trustees named in an Act of Parliament, the tract of about 5500 acres lying west of Buckingham township, and including a large part of the present county seat, was purchased by Jeremiah Langhorne, who in 1729 conveyed to Joseph Kirkbride three tracts aggregating 2579 acres, and it was out of this land that Joseph Kirkbride sold to the Doyles, father and son, the land upon which the founders of Doylestown settled. Joseph Kirkbride sold the greater part of his Society lands in his lifetime, but about 500 acres of it was devised by him to his daughter Jane, wife of Samuel Smith, and later became the property of her brother, Mahlon Kirkbride, from whom it descended to his son Robert, who settled thereon, and was occupied by that branch of the family for many years.

Joseph Kirkbride was executor of Thomas Stevenson's will, in 1720, and in the sale of the large holdings of real estate in Bucks county, a tract of 850 acres adjoining the Society Tract on the northwest, and lying partly in Hilltown and New Britain townships respectively, was purchased by Joseph Kirkbride, the conveyance being made through John Socher, as "straw man." This land he owned at his death and devised to his son, John Kirkbride.

Joseph Kirkbride died "in the beginning of the first month" March, 1737-8. Thomas Chalkley in his Journal after recording in his attendance at the funeral of Hannah, wife of John Mickle, at Newtown, in West Jersey, "the beginning of the first month (being the fifth of the weekk)" continues, "As soon as I returned to Philadelphia, on the sixth day of the week, I heard of the death of Joseph Kirkbride, at Isreal Pemberton's, who told me I was desired to be at his burial. He, his son, and William Logan, accompanied me as far as Samuel Bunting's that afternoon, with which journey I was exceedingly tired. * * *, but being refreshed with a good night's rest I went in the morning to the house of my deceased friend. There was a multitude of people at the burial, among whom we had a good opportunity to invite them to lay hold on truth and prepare for another world. * * * Robert Jordan was at this meeting and had good service therein; it concluded in supplication for the widow and fatherless, and for mankind in general."

The will of Joseph Kirkbride, dated June 5, 1736, was probated April 18, 1738. It devises to his son Joseph 535 acres on the "River Scoolkill, in the county of Philadelphia," and 1666 acres in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; to his three sons, Joseph, Mahlon, and John, 6052 acres in Hunterdon county, "situate at a place called Suckasunning," and also his rights and reversions in the unlocated land in the Eastern Division of New Jersey; to his son Mahlon, 650 acres at Great Bay Meadow, in the county of Hunterdon, "which I surveyed in company with Thomas Lambert and John Reading;" to his son John the plantation "upon which I now

dwel" subject to a life interest therein to his wife Mary, in one-half thereof, also 528 acres bought of James Sutton, Thomas Pugh and Ruth Holm, (Hulme), 900 acres in New Britain, bought of John Sotcher, 340 acres in Makefield township, in tenure of John and James Siddal, lot and storehouse in Bristol, and negro boys, Isaac, Cuffe and Ishmall; to his son-in-law, Thomas Marriott, 1250 acres of land in Hunterdon County, upon the Delaware river, "neare the Sinneston ffals," and 500 acres at Minnisinks in said county of Hunterdon; to his daughter Martha Marriott, 330 pounds money of New Jersey; to his daughter Sarah Kirkbride 325 acres "on the south side of the roade that leads to ffalss Meeting," and 500 pounds in money, etc., to his daughter Jane Kirkbride, 442 acres of land in Bucks county, adjoining Edward Doyle, and 500 pounds: to his granddaughter Hannah Murphy 250 acres in Plumstead (what was later Bedminster) township to the children of his daughter Phebe, (wife of John Hutchinson), said Hannah Murphy, excepted each 20 pounds; to Cousin Joseph Kirkbride, 10 pounds; to cousin Thomas Kirkbride, 40 pounds; to son Joseph, "my part of Tract of Land at Morris River in County of Salem, and Province of New Jersey, which I hold in partnership with the heirs of Thomas Lambert and William Biles * * * "my will is that my said son Joseph shall sell the said Tract of Land as soon as he can after my deccas and that he put a hundred pounds to Interest toward reasing a fund toward maintaining a ffree School to be erected at or neare the ffalss Meeting House, the rest of the money is at his own disposal as hee shall think fi;" to his wife Mary all the remainder of a tract of land in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the south branch of the Raritan river bought of John Budd, and William Budd, and also all other lands and tenements whatsoever and all the residue of his estate; she with sons Joseph and John are named as executors.

Issuc of Joseph and Phebe (Blackshaw) Kirkbride:

Phebe Kirkbride, b. Jan. 7, 1688-9; m. May, 1706, John Hutchinson, of Bucks co., and was the grandmother of Dr. James Hutchinson, the distinguished physician of Phila., Surgeon-General for the State, and director of hospitals, during the Revolutionary War, and for many years after one of the leading physicians of Phila.;

Joseph Kirkbride, Jr., b. Nov. 6, 1690; d. 1748; member of Colonial Assembly, 1721-39, many years a Justice of the Courts of Bucks co., and filled many other positions of trust and honor in that county; m. (first) Oct. 26, 1720, Hannah, dau. of John and Mary (Loftus) Sotcher, and sister to Mary Fletcher, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Fletcher, of Abington; by his second wife he had issue:

Phebe Kirkbride, b. Feb. 17, 1724-5; m. Dec. 29, 1746, Joseph Milnor; and left issue;

Hannah Kirkbride, b. Nov. 23, 1726; m. Langhorne Biles;

Mary Kirkbride, b. Jan. 18, 1728-9; m. Samuel Rogers;

COL. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, b. Aug. 13, 1731; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Kirkbride, b. April 23, 1734; m. Daniel Bunting;

Sarah Kirkbride, b. Nov. 31, 1736; d. unm.

Matthew Kirkbride, b. Dec. 12, 1692; d. April 22, 1705;

Mary Kirkbride, b. Dec. 12, 1692; d. April 28, 1694;

Martha Kirkbride, b. Nov. 22, 1695; m. 1712, Thomas Marriot, some account of their descendants is given in our sketch of the Canby Family;

Hannah Kirkbride, b. Jan. 7, 1698-9; d. Dec. 4, 1703.

Issue of Joseph and Sarah (Stacy) Kirkbride:

MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, b. Nov. 16, 1703; of whom presently.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Fletcher) Kirkbride:

John Kirkbride, b. Jan. 13, 1706-7; m. March 16, 1730, Hannah Sykes, of Chesterfield, Burlington co., N. J.;

Robert Kirkbride, b. Feb. 5, 1798-0; d. y.;

Mary Kirkbride, b. Sept. 10, 1712; d. April 18, 1713;

Thomas Kirkbride, b. Jan. 31, 1712-13; d. Feb. 5, 1712-13;

Sarah Kirkbride, b. Jan. 4, 1714-15; m. March 30, 1737, Israel Pemberton;

Thomas Kirkbride, b. Dec. 13, 1716; m. Grace Woolston;

Jane Kirkbride, b. Feb. 28, 1719-20; m. Jan. 13, 1741-2, Samuel Smith, the historian of New Jersey.

COLONEL JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, only son of Joseph Kirkbride Jr., born in Bucks county, August 13, 1731, was one of the most prominent figures in his native county in the early days of the Revolutionary struggle. He was one of the Deputies to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, was one of the most active in the formation of the Bucks County Committee of Safety, by which he was named on May 9, 1775, as one of the Delegates "to meet in Provincial Convention, if any should be found necessary," and he served in the General Assembly from Bucks county from 1776 to 1778. Born and reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, his ardent patriotism carried him beyond the pale of that sect, and its non-combatant principles, when it became evident that force must be resorted to for the preservation of the liberties of the Colonies. When, in May, 1775, the Committee of Safety recommended the people of the county to form themselves into military associations, Joseph Kirkbride was elected Colonel of the First Battalion of Bucks County Associators, and on May 9, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant of the county, in which position he was active in collecting recruits, arms, and supplies for the use of the army; and in the repression of the Tory element in the county. On February 14, 1778, he wrote to President Wharton, as follows: "I propose (if possible) to keep up a compeyent number of Horses, as the General finds them very useful * * * I have agreed to raise a small party of Foot Volunteers to check the Influence of the Torys below Bristol and in the neighborhood near Neshaminy, which will be some security to the people of that quarter." The next day he again wrote to the Chief Executive of the State, "I am doing everything in my power to spirit up a small party to keep down the Torys until we can get some better defence."

In May, 1778, the British soldiers made an expedition out of Philadelphia, and among other damage done they burned the residence of Col. Kirkbride, who thus speaks of the event in a letter to President Wharton: "The enemy have lately Burnt two Valuable Dwelling Houses, with all my out Houses of Every kind and sort, a great deal of Furniture, Utensils, Corn, Hay, etc. and Intirely Dislodging my Family, is the only apology I can offer your Excellency for my unpunctuality. Notwithstanding, I can say with sincerity, I had rather lose ten such Estates than to be suspected to be unfriendly to my Country."

While in public life Col. Kirkbride made the acquaintance of Thomas Paine and a friendship sprung up between them that lasted many years. In 1802, after Paine had rendered himself obnoxious to many by the publication of his "Age of Reason," he called on Col. Kirkbride, then residing at Bordentown, New Jersey. The Colonel, remembering the eminent service Paine had rendered the Patriot cause, and their former friendship, gave him a kindly greeting, although he was

far from approving the views expressed in the work that had aroused such indignation among church people. Upon Paine's departure Col. Kirkbride took him in his own carriage to Trenton, and was subjected, to some extent, to the indignities heaped upon Paine by the mob. Col. Kirkbride was one of the early members of the American Philosophical Society, and a man of much culture and intellectual ability. He died at Bordentown, October 26, 1803, at the age of seventy-two years, and is buried in the Borden lot in that town. He married Mary Rogers and left issue.

MAHLON KIRKBRIDE, only child of Joseph Kirkbride Sr., by his second wife, Sarah Stacy, born November 18, 1703, married at Falls Meeting, November 12, 1724, Mary, daughter of Penn's faithful stewards at Pennsbury, John and Mary (Loftus) Sotcher, and settled on a plantation in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, erecting thereon a stone house in 1750, which remained standing and in good order until torn down by his great-grandson in 1853, to make way for a more modern structure. It was for more than a century a favorite and welcome sojourning place for Friends travelling in the ministry.

Like his father, Mahlon Kirkbride was active in public affairs. He was a member of Colonial Assembly for fourteen years between 1740 and 1756, when he resigned upon the request of the home government that Friends, not in accord with the policy of arming troops for defence of the frontiers, should not seek to serve in the Assembly. He was also a Justice of the Peace and of the County Courts. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and an Elder of Falls Monthly Meeting from early life until his death. He was one of the committee appointed by Pennsylvania Assembly in 1754 to visit the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which he had been one of the early contributors. He died at his home in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, November 17, 1776.

Mary Sotcher, wife of Mahlon Kirkbride, born in Falls township, Bucks county, September 15, 1704, was the second daughter of John and Mary (Loftus) Sotcher, William Penn's steward and stewardess at Pennsbury, his Bucks county home, he having brought them, then single, from England, with him on his second visit to his colony in 1699 to fill those positions. John Sotcher and Mary Loftus were already betrothed when Penn was preparing to leave and return to England in 1701. The Proprietor wished the marriage to take place before his departure and at his request, the Monthly Meeting at which they had declared their intentions adjourned that day week, instead of to the next month as usual, so that the committee appointed could report on their "clearness," and their second declaration of intentions could be received. On the day following this adjourned meeting, October 16, 1701, a public meeting was held at which they were married, William Penn being one of the witnesses and signed the certificate, the original of which now hangs in Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey. William Penn never returned to Pennsylvania, and his home at Pennsbury and its furniture remained in the custody of the Sotcher family. A chest and cradle which came from Pennsbury and are said to have been brought over from England in 1682, by William Penn, belonged to Mary Sotcher, and were preserved in the Kirkbride family for generations. They are now among the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

John Sotcher became prominent in public affairs. He served in the Colonial

Assembly for the session of 1712-13, and again returned in 1715, was regularly re-elected and served in every session to and including that of 1722-23; he took a more or less conspicuous part in the proceedings of the House and served on many of its more important committees. He died January 19, 1729-30. His will made in December preceding his death mentions his daughter Mary Kirkbride, his son-in-law, Mahlon Kirkbride, his son-in-law, Joseph Kirkbride, Jr.; daughter, Anne, wife of Mark Watson, and their son, Joseph Watson; granddaughter, Mary Kirkbride; and his son, Robert Sotcher, to whom he devises the bulk of his estate, and whom he names as executor. A legacy of five pounds is given to Falls Monthly Meeting for maintenance and repairs of the graveyard. Mary (Loftus) Sotcher died before her husband. They had four children, viz.:

Hannah Sotcher, b. Jan. 25, 1702-3; m. Joseph Kirkbride, Jr.; d. s. p. soon after marriage;

Mary Sotcher, b. Sept. 15, 1704; m. Mahlon Kirkbride;

Robert Sotcher, b. Nov. 3, 1706; m. Mercy Brown, and left issue;

Anne Sotcher, b. March 27, 1709-10; m. Mark Watson, and left issue

Mahlon Kirkbride retained much of the real estate he had inherited from his father and acquired large holdings in other localities. His will dated Fifth Month (May) 18, 1774, and proven November 30, 1776, devises to his wife Mary, various articles of personal property, among them his "riding Chair and harnis thereunto belonging, also three Books, to wit, My Great Bible, Thomas Chalkley's Journal and Piety Promoted," also 1000 pounds current money of the Province, and certain quaintly described rights in the house and farm during her widowhood; to his son Stacy he devises one-third interest in a tract of land in Morris county (N. J.), "called and known by the Name of the Mine Tract; together with one equal and undivided third part of the mine;" also a plantation of 400 acres in the same county in the tenure of Thomas Logan, during life, then to his son, Joseph Kirkbride, and in case of death of Joseph in his minority to his three sisters, Mary, Prudence and Sarah; to his son Mahlon, 200 acres in Morris county in tenure of Daniel Kelsey, and a lot of half an acre near Falls Ferry, and 600 pounds in money; to his son Robert 250 acres in Morris county, in tenure of David Logan, 200 acres in tenure of Felix Doran, a lot of half an acre near the Falls Ferry, and 400 pounds in money; to his son Jonathan the "Messuage Plantation & Tract of Land Whereon I now live together with the Tenement now in tenure of Joseph Hutchinson," together with all the stock, cattle, sheep, horses, swine, husbandry utensils and farming instruments thereon, subject to the privileges, etc., granted to his mother; also 200 acres in Morris county, in tenure of Samuel Hillock, and a lot near Falls Ferry; also one-quarter of a Property in West Jersey; to his daughter Mary Taylor 418 acres in Morris county in tenure of Phebe Riggs, and a lot at Falls Ferry, and 600 pounds in money; to his daughter Sarah Yeardley, 355 acres in Morris county in tenure of James Curdie and his son John, a lot at Falls Ferry and 300 pounds in money; to grandson, Joseph Taylor, a plantation of 420 acres at a place called Black Oak Thicket in Loudon county, Virginia, and "my rifel Gun;" to grandsons, Stacy Taylor and Mahlon Taylor, sons of his daughter, Letitia Taylor, a plantation of 450 acres in Loudon county, Virginia, conveyed to him by Mahlon Janney; to grandsons, Timothy, David and Jonathan Taylor, sons of Letitia, a plantation of 570 acres near a branch of Goose creek in

Loudon county, Virginia, bought of John Hough and Edward Harden; grandson, Bernard Taylor, two lots at Falls Ferry, if he died in his minority, to his father, Timothy Taylor; to granddaughters, Hannah and Letitia Taylor, each 100 pounds; to each of daughter Mary Taylor's three children five pounds each; to grandson, Mahlon Taylor, son of Mary, a lot near Falls Ferry; 60 pounds is devised for the use of the school to be kept near Falls Meeting House, to be put to interest for the education of poor children at the said school; his Library of Books, except the three given to his wife to be divided between his three sons, Mahlon, Robert and Jonathan. These three sons with their mother are named as executors, and residuary legatees. Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride died September 22, 1778.

Issue of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride:

Stacy Kirkbride, b. July 29, 1725; d. March 6, 1789; m. 1753 Frances Smith; their son, Joseph Kirkbride, b. 1761, mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Mahlon Kirkbride, above quoted, m. Mary Paul, and one of the daughters of Joseph and Mary (Paul) Kirkbride, Eliza Paul Kirkbride, m. the well-known English Friend, Joseph John Gurney, brother of Elizabeth (Gurney) Fry;

Hannah Kirkbride, b. Nov. 29, 1726; d. July 30, 1728;

Mary Kirkbride, b. Feb. 22, 1727-8; d. March 3, 1787; m. Bernard Taylor, of Bucks co., 1746, and had issue;

Sarah Kirkbride, b. Dec. 13, 1729; d. Jan. 21, 1787; m. March 31, 1756, William Yardley, of Yardley, Bucks co., b. May 25, 1716, d. Aug. 3, 1774; Sheriff of Bucks co., 1752-55, and Justice of the Courts of that co., 1764-70; he was a son of Thomas Yardley (who came to Bucks co. from Rushton, Staffordshire, 1704, and was a member of Provincial Assembly and Justice for many years) by his wife, Ann, dau. of William Biles, member of William Penn's first Provincial Council; William and Sarah (Kirkbride) Yardley had nine children, eight of whom lived to mature age, married and left descendants, many of whom are residents of Bucks and Philadelphia counties;

Rebecca Kirkbride, b. Oct. 14, 1731; d. March 14, 1731-2;

Ruth Kirkbride, b. Jan. 10, 1733-4; d. Aug. 14, 1745;

Letitia Kirkbride, b. June 23, 1734; d. April 29, 1771; m. Dec. 27, 1752, Timothy Taylor, of Bucks co., and had issue; see Will of Mahlon Kirkbride above quoted;

Mahlon Kirkbride, Jr., b. May 8, 1736; d. Feb. 19, 1777; m. Nov. 30, 1757, Ann Rickey, of Bucks co.;

Robert Kirkbride, b. Jan. 23, 1737-8; d. Oct. 1, 1798; m. (first) Hannah Bidgood; (second) in 1786, Hannah Wilson; lived and died on the Kirkbride plantation at Doylestown, Bucks co.; left issue;

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE, b. Aug. 10, 1739; d. Nov. 4, 1824; m. Elizabeth Curtis; of whom presently;

David Kirkbride, twin brother of Jonathan, of whom he was the inseparable companion, until his death, Dec. 14, 1764, at the early age of twenty-five years;

Joseph Kirkbride, b. June 27, 1745; d. July 31, 1745.

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE, fourth son and tenth child of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride, born on the old Kirkbride homestead in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1739, inherited the homestead at his father's death. He is described in *Domestic Portraiture*, as "about five feet, nine inches in height, square shouldered, light complexion, with flaxen hair, prominent nose and chin, small eyes set near together which twinkled from beneath prominent brows, bearing evidence in their expression of the nervous temperament that lurked within the man; his step was quick, and his words (though obstructed with a slight impediment of speech) came forth sharp and to the point. Of an independent spirit from the beginning, it did not wholly leave him during the 84 years to which his life was prolonged. * * * His gift in the ministry was early recognized," and for many years he sat at the head of Falls Meeting. On relig-

ious missions, "he travelled frequently to distant places. On these occasions he went out mounted on a pacing horse, a pair of leather saddle bags containing his wardrobe, hung behind the saddle; a silk oil-cloth cover for his hat and an oil-cloth cape over his shoulders which came down nearly to the saddle, as a protection from storms. Stout corduroy overalls, with rows of buttons on the outside to close them on, protected the breeches and stockings. A light walking stick did double duty, as a cane when on foot, and riding whip when mounted."

His home, as had been that of his father, was ever open to all. Unlike his cousin, Col. Joseph Kirkbride, he held to the strict tenets of the Society of Friends in which he had been reared. "During the war of the Revolution, Jonathan Kirkbride was brought into much exercise of mind, not on account of actual sufferings from the deprivations of the army (for he and his property were treated with greatest respect), but because of the multiplied horrors of war. * * * At one time, his house was daily surrounded with armed men from the camp on his own farm, and when he saw his children amusing themselves by throwing his apples from the garret windows among their war-worn visitors, he enjoyed equally with the children, seeing their guests scrambling for the much coveted fruit.

Jonathan Kirkbride married, at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 18, 1767, Elizabeth, born October 16, 1744, daughter of Joseph Curtis, of Chesterfield, and his wife, Ann, daughter of Marmaduke Watson (born October 13, 1685, died 1749), and his wife, Elizabeth Pancoast, whom he married at Burlington Meeting, March 27, 1718. Marmaduke Watson was a son of Matthew and Anne (Manleverer) Watson, who emigrated from Scarborough, Yorkshire, prior to 1682, and settled in Chesterfield.

Elizabeth Pancoast, wife of Marmaduke Watson, was a daughter of William Pancoast and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Scattergood, who were among the earliest settlers on the site of Philadelphia, living there in a cave on the banks of the Delaware until they could build a house. Joseph Curtis, father of Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride, was a son of Thomas Curtis, of Ogston, Burlington county, and his wife, Elizabeth Ellis, married at Chesterfield, November 21, 1694; grandson of John Curtis, one of the earliest English settlers in West Jersey, owning one-fifteenth of a Proprietary right in the Province, and serving as a member of Assembly in 1682-83-84-85, and holding commission as a Justice in 1690, and until his death in 1695.

Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride was highly esteemed in the community to which her marriage with Jonathan Kirkbride brought her. "The confidence of Friends was in a great degree reposed in her, from the time of her first coming among them in Pennsylvania to the day of her death. She filled the important station of an Elder in the church, and that of Overseer of the flock for many years, and for more than twenty years that of Clerk of the Women's Monthly Meeting." She died June 4, 1817. Her husband survived until November 4, 1824, in his eighty-sixth year.

Issue of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride:

Mary Kirkbride, b. May 11, 1769; d. May 3, 1846; m. Nov. 18, 1795, Joseph Knowles;

Letitia Kirkbride, b. May 8, 1771; d. Feb. 19, 1777;

Mahlon Kirkbride, b. Dec. 31, 1772; d. Feb. 20, 1851; m. March 12, 1817, Mary Warner; he inherited that part of the homestead on which stood the original house, of which only a toolhouse now remains, part of the office of William H. Moon's nurseries near Morrisville;

Joseph Kirkbride, b. May 23, 1775; d. Oct. 11, 1821; m. in 1807, Eleanor Baldwin, and inherited a portion of the old homestead on which he settled;

JOHN KIRKBRIDE, b. Oct. 5, 1777; d. Jan. 14, 1864; m. Elizabeth Story; of whom presently; Anna Kirkbride, b. Feb. 19, 1780; d. Nov. 1, 1863; m. Nov. 17, 1802, William Taylor.

JOHN KIRKBRIDE, youngest son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Kirkbride, born on the old homestead in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, October 5, 1777, received a good education in Friends Schools, and as a young man was for a short time a teacher. He always manifested a keen and active interest in the cause of education, and was one of the founders of Falls Library Company in 1800. He was a man of great energy and enterprise and a person of weight and influence in the community. He received from his father the lower part of the homestead tract, along the river, and before his marriage in 1808, erected there a substantial stone house which is still standing (1908).

John Kirkbride married at Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, October 12, 1808, Elizabeth, born November 18, 1787, daughter of Thomas Story, of near Newtown, Bucks county, by his wife, Rachel Jenks; granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Cutler) Story, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Story, born in Northumberland, England, in 1671, who came to Pennsylvania in 1699 in the "Canterbury," with William Penn on his second visit. He was a first cousin to Thomas Story (born 1670), the well-known Quaker preacher, the friend and adviser of Penn. Provincial Councillor, etc., who married Anne Shippen. Thomas Story, the emigrant of 1699, settled near Newtown, Bucks county, and in March, 1718, married Elizabeth, widow of William Buckman, and daughter of Thomas and Agnes Wilson. She was the second wife of William Buckman, the pioneer ancestor of that Bucks county family who had come in the "Welcome" with William Penn, accompanied by his wife Mary and daughters, Sarah and Mary. Thomas Story died September 10, 1753, at the age of eighty-two years.

John Story, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Story, born January 26, 1718-19, died November 10, 1804; married, in 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cutler, of Bucks county, by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Bernard Lane, of Burlington, New Jersey, and his wife, Janet Cowgill, who accompanied her mother, Ellen Cowgill, widow, to America in the "Welcome" in 1682. Ellen Cowgill brought a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting. John Story lived and died in the neighborhood of Newtown, Bucks county.

Thomas Story, son of John and Elizabeth (Cutler) Story, married Rachel, born May 23, 1763, died February 12, 1830, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Richardson) Jenks, granddaughter of Thomas and Mercy (Wildman) Jenks, and great-granddaughter of Thomas and Susan Jenks from Wales.

Elizabeth Cutler, wife of John Story, was a daughter of Thomas Cutler, born November 16, 1681, son of Edmund Cutler, "webster," of "Slateburn in Rowland in Yorkshire," who "came in ye ship the Rebecka, of Liverpoole, the Mr. James Skiuer, arrived (with his wife Isabel Cuttler) in the Delaware River, the 31st Day of the 8th Month, 1685." They were accompanied by their children: Elizabeth, born September 14, 1680; Thomas, born November 16, 1681; and William, born December 16, 1682; and also by John Cutler, brother of Edmund, and the following servants, Cornelius Nettlewood, Richard Mather, Ellin Wingreen, William Wardle and James Molinex.

Edmund Cutler settled on a farm in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the banks of the Neshaminy, where he died.

The Widow Isabel was still living at the date of the will of her son William in 1714, and is mentioned therein as were her daughters, Ellin and Jane Cutler, and Margaret Briggs, and her son Thomas.

John Cutler, brother of Edmund, was County Surveyor and made a resurvey of the county in 1703. He married Margery Haygurst, and had children: Benjamin, Elizabeth and Mary; he died in 1719. Thomas Cutler died March 9, 1759.

Rebecca (Richardson) Jenks, wife of Thomas Jenks, Jr., mother of Rachel (Jenks) Story, and grandmother of Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride, wife of John Kirkbride, was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Paxson) Richardson, of Attleboro, now Langhorne, Middletown township, Bucks county. Joseph Richardson, her father, was born at Healaugh, Yorkshire, England, March 4, 1695-6, and was a son of William Richardson, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Geoffrey and Ann Lonsdale.

On the 7th of 12th month, 1723-4, Richmond Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Chantry, county of York, England, granted the following certificate: "To Friends at Philadelphia or elsewhere: Whereas our Friends Joseph Richardson, Joshua Richardson, and their Sisters Ann and Rachel Richardson have signified to us their intention of removing themselves from us to Pensilvaney and desire a Certificate from us to you:

These are therefore to Certify whom it may concern that they are Children borne of believing Parents. And have frequently attended our Meetings, being regular and orderly in their Walking and conversation amongst us, hoping that as they grow in Years they may grow in Grace and favour with God. And as touching an Account of their being concerned with any respecting Marriage. Enquiry has been made, And there appears nothing but clearness from all hands on their account; So leave them to the Lord and your Christian Care; with the Salutation of Love in oure Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; bids you and them Farewell in the Lord.

Signed at and in the behalfe of the said Meeting, by Jno. Ogden" and others.

The Richardsons settled in Middletown township, and by virtue of the above quoted certificate became members of Middletown Meeting. Joseph Richardson settled at "Four-Lanes-End," later Attleboro, now the borough of Langhorne, where about 1730, he opened a store which commanded a large trade. In 1738 he built there a stone dwelling house, still standing, in which he died April 15, 1772. He purchased at different periods farms in Middletown, Northampton and Southampton, and at his death was a large landed proprietor. Joseph Richardson married, December 21, 1732, Mary, daughter of William Paxson, Jr., and his wife, Mary Watson, and granddaughter of William Paxson, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1682, with his wife, Mary Packingham, and settled in Middletown township. He was a member of Colonial Assembly from Bucks county for eight years, between 1692 and 1708. His son, William Paxson, born in Middletown in 1685, was also a member of Colonial Assembly, 1714, 1717 to 1720, 1722, 1726 to 1733; and a Colonial Justice, 1723, 1725 to 1727. William Paxson married (second) in 1711, Mary, daughter of Thomas Watson (also a member of Assembly and Colonial Justice) and his wife, Rebekah, daughter of

Thomas and Mary (Bewley) Mark. Thomas Watson was a son of Thomas and Jannet (Feddell) Watson, of Cumberland county, England. The marriage certificate of Thomas and Rebecca, begins "Whereas Thomas Watson of Strawberryhow, in the Parish of Cockermouth, and Rebecka Mark, daughter of Thomas Mark, of Blockallhall, near Carlisle, both in the County of Cumberland," etc.

Thomas and Rebecka (Mark) Watson came to Bucks county bringing a certificate from Friends in England, which was read and accepted at Falls Meeting, Bucks county, May 6, 1702. They settled near the village of Oxford Valley in Bucks county, on a plantation of 365 acres which they called "Strawberryhow," after the Watson home in England, and Thomas Watson was frequently designated in official records as of "Strawberryhow," to distinguish him from Thomas Watson, of Buckingham, who was prominent at the same date. Mary Bewley, who married Thomas Mark, April 8, 1658, belonged to the ancient family of Bewley, in Cumberland, England, who trace back eleven generations to Thomas de Beaulieu, named in the subsidy Rolls in 1332-40. This family took an active part in the public life of their time and records are preserved showing numerous public positions which they held. In 1653 George Fox visited Cumberland, and Thomas Bewley, of Haltcliffe and Woodhall, father of Mary (Bewley) Mark, was deeply impressed with his teachings and became at once one of his most enthusiastic followers. The following references to him are taken from George Fox's Journal.

"From the aforesaid village we came up to Thomas Bewley's near Coldbeck, and from thence, having had some service for the Lord there, I passed to a market town, where I had a meeting at the Cross." In the same year George Fox was imprisoned at Carlisle, and after his release says:

"Now after I was set at liberty I went to Thomas Bewley's where there came a Baptist to oppose me, and he was convinced." Ten years later, in 1663, he narrates in his Journal: "When I had visited Friends in those parts, * * * I passed through Northumberland and came into Cumberland to old Thomas Bewley's. And Friends came about me and said 'Would I come there to go into prison?' For there was great persecution in that country at that time: yet I had a general meeting at Thomas Bewley's which was large and precious." He is alluded to in this last extract as "old" Thomas Bewley to distinguish him from his son Thomas who was then married and living at Woodhall. Tradition represents Fox as spending some time at Woodhall and the room there occupied by him is still pointed out.

Thomas Bewley and his sons, George and Thomas, refused to pay tithes, and in addition to having their goods distrained, were with many others of the Society prosecuted and imprisoned, as shown by several references to them in Joseph Besse's *Sufferings of the People called Quakers*, (London, 1753). Under date of 1663, it is stated: "Thomas Bewley, after frequent seizures of his goods for tithes, was this year, on an exchequer process, committed to prison at Carlisle, where he lay near three years. In this year also seizures were made * * * on Thomas Bewley the younger to the value of £11, for a claim of £2 18s. for tithes." "Anno 1673. Thomas Bewley of Hatcliff-Hall, aged about 78, was prosecuted by Arthur Savage, priest, for 3 pounds prescription money, and had taken from him his feather-bed, bed-clothes, and a cupboard worth 5 pounds. The hardship of the poor old man's case so affected the neighborhood with com-

passion, that when the bayliff exposed those goods for sale, nobody would buy them at any rate; whereupon the priest sued the bayliff and made him pay both his demand and his costs."

This priest, Arthur Savage, then incumbent of the parish of Caldbeck, again prosecuted Thomas Bewley on November 1, 1674, for "tithe of wool, lambs, etc., and notwithstanding his very great age, sent him to prison."

This same priest had Thomas Bewley and George Bewley put in prison, where they remained for more than five years.

Thomas Bewley, Sr., of Hatcliff Hall, died in 1680, and was buried in the Friends burying-ground at Whelpo, near Caldbeck, 10mo. 11, 1680. His widow Dorothy was buried May 21, 1682, in the parish churchyard of Caldbeck. Thomas Mark, of Mosedale, in the parish of Caldbeck, Cumberland, father of Thomas Mark, who married Mary Bewley, was also a member of the Society of Friends, and suffered fines and imprisonment for conscience sake.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride:

THOMAS STORY KIRKBRIDE, M. D., b. July 31, 1809; d. Dec. 10, 1883; m. (first) Ann West Jenks; (second) Elizabeth Butler; of whom presently;
 Mahlon Stacy Kirkbride, b. March 3, 1811; d. Jan. 24, 1887; m. 1837, Phebe Ann Heston;
 Mary Kirkbride, b. Feb. 4, 1813; d. April 1, 1898;
 William Kirkbride, b. April 1, 1815; d. Sept. 18, 1877;
 Elizabeth Kirkbride, b. May 24, 1817; d. Aug. 14, 1856; m. 1837, Joseph Jenks Carlile;
 Rachel Story Kirkbride, b. March 1, 1820; d. July 6, 1902; m. 1843, Samuel Hulme;
 Rebecca Spencer Kirkbride, b. July 13, 1826; d. Jan. 24, 1890;
 Anna Kirkbride, b. Oct. 27, 1829; d. July 26, 1830.

THOMAS STORY KIRKBRIDE, M. D., LL. D., eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Story) Kirkbride, was born near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at the paternal home on the banks of the Delaware, July 31, 1809. After attending schools in the neighborhood of his home, he spent four years at a noted classical school in Trenton, New Jersey, and afterwards devoted one year to the special study of higher mathematics at Burlington, New Jersey. The following year he spent on his father's farm in practical pursuits, which in later years he felt to have been of permanent advantage to his health.

At the close of the year he read medicine with Dr. Nicholas Belleville, a distinguished physician and surgeon at Trenton, New Jersey, who had come from France with the forces under Marquis de Lafayette, during the American Revolution. Dr. Kirkbride graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and was immediately appointed Resident Physician at the Friends Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Philadelphia, remaining there one year. Dr. Kirkbride was noted from the first for his active interest in everything relating to the care of the patients and the management of the institution. On leaving the Friends' Asylum he received a flattering testimonial from the Board of Managers, and also from individual members of the Board a confidential request to return and take charge of the Asylum.

In 1833 he was elected Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained two years. During his second year, his colleague was Dr. William W. Gerhard, and both were diligent in the careful examination and noting of all cases under treatment; their observations, published separately, were among the early Hospital clinical reports issued in this country.

In 1835 Dr. Kirkbride began general practice in Philadelphia and looked forward to devoting himself to surgery. He was a constant visitor at the Pennsylvania Hospital, keeping up his intimacy with the Medical Staff there engaged. The resignation of his friend, Dr. John Rhea Barton, led him to anticipate an appointment as his successor as Surgeon to the Hospital in the autumn of 1840. One summer morning, when walking in Race street, he met his friend, John Paul, an active member of the Board of Managers, who, to his entire surprise, asked him what would induce him to relinquish his long cherished plans and accept instead the office of Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the new Department for the Insane. It was a matter for serious consideration; his professional friends regarded the change as ill-advised, indeed as almost without justification. On the other hand, in the opportunity of starting a new institution, of developing new forms of management, and, in fact, of giving a new character to the care for the insane, Dr. Kirkbride finally saw inducements to forego his prospects of distinction as a surgeon. Without any solicitation, or even application, on his part, he was elected on October 12, 1840, to the post which he occupied until his death. After visiting institutions for the insane to the north and east of Philadelphia, he moved the following December, with his family, to the old mansion house within the Hospital grounds.

From this time Dr. Kirkbride's ability and varied gifts were consecrated to the insane. His energy and enthusiasm never flagged and his duties kept him always at his post. His forty-two Annual Reports give the record of his life. They are at once the history of the institution over which he presided and the story of his untiring service. So completely indeed is his career identified with the medical care and cure of the insane in hospital, that some knowledge of this subject is necessary for any true conception of his character and work. He represented a great idea which he found worthy of life-long devotion. Eyes trained by knowledge to see his own ideal and to descry the hospital of the future as it stood before his vision, can alone perceive the value or the meaning of his labors. His earliest reports are peculiarly interesting as character studies. Written shortly after he entered the specialty, they reveal marvellous maturity of thought and firm grasp of the latest principals in the care of the insane, while the entire series of Reports form a valuable treatise on insanity and the relations of the community to the insane.

Dr. Kirkbride was a pioneer in the movement for new and humane methods of treating the insane. In his early reports he insists that insanity should be considered a disease like other serious diseases, with equal hope of recovery. To emphasize this idea he urged the use of the name Hospital instead of Asylum. Bleeding and other debilitating treatment was given up entirely, restraint was seldom resorted to, comfortable and attractive rooms and wards took the place of the cells of an earlier day; the care-takers of the insane, instead of being "keepers" were attendants and nurses, and unvarying kindness and sympathy were made the rule of the Hospital. The beautiful grounds of the Hospital, in whose improvement Dr. Kirkbride took so keen an interest, were also felt to have their place in the moral treatment of the insane, together with the occupations and amusements which were provided for all those able to take part in them. The regular evening amusements, such as gymnastic drills, lectures, readings, magic-

lantern exhibitions, (introduced as early as 1844) Dr. Kirkbride himself never failed to attend.

Within the wards of the Hospital he found delight in the exercise of that benign power over the insane in which he was unrivalled. To know him thoroughly one needed to see him surrounded by those to whom his life was devoted. Dignity, tempered by gentleness, invariable courtesy, tenderest sympathy and tact, marked all his intercourse with his patients. His "tranquil grace of tone and look" and manner, his wonderful patience and his genial disposition brought healing influences, which were strengthened by the resolute firmness, the unyielding perseverance and the fortitude of his character. The sane and the insane recognized within him a rare spiritual force.

In 1854 the wards were so overcrowded that further admissions were necessarily refused. He then suggested the erection of a separate building for men only, and published an "Appeal for the Insane," besides writing many articles for newspapers on the subject. He imparted his own enthusiasm to others, and many citizens, including the whole Board of Managers, threw themselves most heartily into the work.

For thirty years, although not always prominently before the public, his counsel was constantly sought by the medical societies and successive Legislatures of Pennsylvania, in every movement relating to the care of the insane. His yearly Reports and his work on the Construction of Hospitals for the Insane, are his principal writings, but he contributed essays, reviews and notices to the medical journals and wrote frequently for newspapers, especially the old *United States Gazette*, and *North American*. Memoirs of his valued friends, Dr. William Pepper Sr., Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Isaac Ray, the author of the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity" were written by request of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Kirkbride was one of the "original thirteen" physicians who, in 1844, founded the Association of Medical Superintendents, now the American Medico-Psychological Association. He was its first secretary, serving seven years; its vice-president for seven years, and its president from 1862 to 1870; he took the greatest interest in its proceedings, and was rarely absent from its meetings. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Franklin Institute; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; American Philosophical Society; and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association, etc. He was for ten years a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and for more than forty years a manager of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. In 1880 Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1880, after recovering from a severe illness of several months, he returned, with renewed ardor, to his accustomed work. In March, 1883, he was prostrated by typhoid-pneumonia; his illness lasted nine months, and he died peacefully, December 16, 1883, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The late Professor S. D. Gross, in his Autobiography, thus described Dr. Kirkbride's appearance: "In personal appearance Dr. Kirkbride was eminently attractive. He was of medium height, with a fine physique, a well-shaped head, and a countenance highly expressive of benevolence and warmth of heart. His voice was sweet and gentle, and

his presence and demeanor were such as to win at once the affection and confidence of his most wayward patients." One of his oldest assistants, Dr. John Curwen, wrote of him as follows: "Laboring with a single aim for the relief and welfare of those to whose care he had devoted more than forty years of his life, he has left behind him in what he has written and in what he has done, a monument which will stand so long as the care of the insane will require the aid of those institutions with which his name and his fame have been so closely connected."

By resolution of the Board of Managers, an extended Memorial of Dr. Kirkbride's life was published with the annual report of the Hospital, to the contributors for the year 1883.

At a special meeting of the board of managers of the Hospital, held December 17, 1883, a minute was adopted and resolutions expressive of their sense of the great loss they had sustained and of their estimation of the value of his services; they also directed that a tablet be placed in the Centre Hall of the Department for Women, bearing the following inscription:

THIS TABLET
Records the affection cherished for the
Memory of
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.
For more than forty-two years
Physician in Chief and Superintendent
of the
Hospital for the Insane
in charge of
The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital.
In his official duties, faithful and efficient,
In his profession, skillful and untiring,
In his benevolence, wide and far-seeing,
In his Christian faith sincere and steadfast,
In every relation of life, tender and unselfish,
He was
In his Practical Work in this Institution the
firm yet most
Gentle and Sympathetic
Friend and Healer,
and
by his life-long and successful labors on behalf
of the Insane
a benefactor of mankind.
He died
at his home, in the grounds of this Hospital
on the
16th day of 12th month, 1883
in the
Seventy-fifth year of his age.

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride married (first) June 4, 1839, his cousin, Ann West, born March 14, 1814, died September 19, 1862, daughter of Joseph Richardson Jenks, of Philadelphia, (born in Bucks county, September 16, 1767, died June 26, 1858), many years a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Ann, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Cooper) West, of Philadelphia. Joseph Richardson Jenks was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Richardson) Jenks, of Bucks county, and a brother to Rachel (Jenks) Story, the maternal grandmother of Dr. Kirkbride.

James and Prudence West, paternal great-great-grandparents of Ann (West) Kirkbride, came from Bristol, England, and settled in Philadelphia in 1688. James

West purchased of William Penn a lot fronting 100 feet on Front street and extending from the river back along Vine street, with the right to extend wharves sixty feet into the river. Here he erected a shipyard and is said to have paid for the lot by erecting for Penn the first ocean sailing vessel constructed on the banks of the Delaware. The lot was subject to the rental of ten English silver shillings per year, or the value thereof; and was to be revalued at the end of fifty-one years. James West died in 1701, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow, Prudence, October 1, 1701. Prudence West's will is dated 6mo. 5, 1702, and was proven August 14, 1702. It makes bequests to her sons, James, Jonathan and Charles, and a daughter Mary; devises three pounds to the Overseer of the Free School, and mentions "kinsman Roger Harrow."

Charles West, son of James and Prudence, born in the year 1690, succeeded to his father's lands and ship building plant. He died August 10, 1761, leaving sons, James, Thomas and Charles. His wife was Sarah Parsons, born 1692, died February 16, 1772. She was a daughter of Thomas and Joane Parsons, who, according to a narrative written by their grandson, James Parsons, in 1791, "were of the people called Quakers, of good repute among Friends and others, and of Comfortable circumstances in life; they were descended from ancient families on both sides as appears from the arms granted by Government to their ancestors. The general stir made by William Penn in encouraging Friends to remove to his favorite Colony of Pennsylvania, induced them with many others to go thither between the years 1685 and 1690, out of Somersetshire, in Old England. The first spot that grandfather and grandmother fixed on after their arrival was in a hut under a bank near the place now called Arch Street in Philadelphia. From thence they removed on a farm in Bucks county where grandmother Joane died, after which grandfather married again and then removed to Frankford, about five miles from Philadelphia. Thomas and Joane Parsons had three children, who grew up to men's and woman's estate, Thomas, Sarah and James. * * * Aunt Sarah, who lived to about eighty years of age, married Charles West of Philadelphia;" etc.

Charles West, father of Ann (West) Jenks, and son of Charles and Sarah (Parsons) West, was born in 1725, died April 15, 1795. He married, April 4, 1752, Hannah, born November 10, 1733, died November 26, 1813, daughter of Isaac Cooper and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Marmaduke Coate and Ann Pole, who came from Somersetshire and settled in Burlington, New Jersey, where he died in March, 1728-9. Isaac Cooper was a son of Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, and his wife, Lydia, daughter of George Riggs, one of the early settlers of West Jersey; and a grandson of William Cooper, of Pine Point, near Camden, New Jersey, founder of the Cooper family of New Jersey, many members of which were closely associated with and residents of Philadelphia in Colonial times.

Ann West, youngest of the ten children of Charles and Hannah (Cooper) West, born May 25, 1774, died January 17, 1842; married, June 6, 1809, Joseph Richardson Jenks, before mentioned, and was the mother of Ann West Jenks, born March 14, 1814, who was married to Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride, June 4, 1839, at the Friends Meeting House, at the corner of Sixth and Noble streets, Philadelphia.

Issue of Dr. Thomas S. and Ann W. (Jenks) Kirkbride:

Ann Jenks Kirkbride, b. June 29, 1840; d. March 30, 1907; m. Dr. Thomas George Morton, the distinguished physician and surgeon of Phila.;

JOSEPH JOHN KIRKBRIDE, b. Aug. 4, 1842; d. May 4, 1899; studied medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of the Univ. of Pa. in 1872, having previously graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; was Attending Physician of the Out-Patient Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital for more than twenty years; later gave up professional work and spent much time in travel, making one trip around the world and other extended journeys; was an enthusiastic woodsman, and published a small pamphlet on the "A. B. C. of Camping." He was one of the first amateur photographers, having taken it up in the earliest days of the cumbersome wet plate process, and his interest in the progress of the art never flagged; he was a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and of the Union League and Rittenhouse clubs.

Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride married (second) May 17, 1866, Eliza Ogden, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler, of New York, and his wife, Harriet Allen.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born December 14, 1795, at Kinderhook Landing, in Columbia county, New York, and was a son of Medad Butler and his wife, Hannah Tyler, of Stuyvesant, New York. Medad Butler born at Branford, Connecticut, in 1765, migrated at the age of twenty-two years from Branford to Kinderhook Landing, now Stuyvesant, on the banks of the Hudson, and was a member of the New York legislature and for many years County Judge of Columbia county.

Jonathan Butler, grandfather of Medad Butler, was born in New London, Connecticut, and was a son of John Butler, of that town. He married Temperance, daughter of Daniel Buckingham, many years a Justice of the Peace in Saybrook, Connecticut, and the incumbent of a number of other important offices there; and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Buckingham, a native of Milford, Connecticut, who was educated at the Hopkins School in New Haven, and was "long recognized as one of the most able men in the Colony." He was one of the trustees of what later became Yale College, organized on November 11, 1701, and until 1707 the Commencements were held each year at his house in Saybrook. He was also one of the "Moderators of that famous Synod that convened at Saybrook and formed the platform for the government of the Churches in 1708."

Ezekiel Butler, son of Jonathan and Temperance (Buckingham) Butler, was a salt-refiner, and during the Revolutionary War was ordered by the British to stop supplying the "Rebels" with salt; he paid no attention to the order, and his salt-works were twice destroyed, and he finally set his plant in a cave near Branford, Connecticut, where he continued to manufacture the much needed salt in secret. He died during the war and his wife buried his body in a field, as she did not dare to hold a public funeral, by reason of his disobedience of the orders of the British. His wife was Mabel, daughter of Ensign Isaac Jones, by his wife, Deborah, daughter of John Parker, Jr., by his wife, Mary, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Jones, who was "appointed or confirmed by the Court as Lieutenant of Saybrook Traine Band," as shown by the Colonial Records of Connecticut. Ensign Isaac Jones was a son of Isaac Jones, and grandson of William Jones, Magistrate, 1662-4; Commissioner, 1664, and Deputy Governor of Connecticut, 1664, and 1691 to 1697; by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of Con-

necticut, 1639-57, by his wife, Ann (Lloyd) Yale, daughter of Bishop George Lloyd, of Chester, and widow of Thomas Yale. Gov. Eaton was also "Freeman of the Court of New Haven, chosen for the foundation work of the Church, 1639;" was Magistrate, 1639-42, and Commissioner, 1643-6 and 1654-7.

Benjamin Franklin Butler, son of Medad and Hannah (Tylee) Butler, was born at Kinderhook Landing, Columbia county, New York, December 14, 1795. He early showed great desire for reading and study and his teachers, young men from New England, who established a school at Kinderhook Landing, inspired him with an intelligent and enthusiastic love for the classics which he never lost.

Leaving school in 1811, he went to Hudson, New York, and entered the law office of Martin Van Buren, a personal friend of his father. Until his marriage in 1818 he was a member of Mr. Van Buren's family, and upon his admission to the bar in 1817 he became Mr. Van Buren's law partner in Albany. In 1821 he was appointed District Attorney of Albany county, and was the incumbent of that office, when, most unexpectedly to himself, he was appointed one of the Revisers of the Statutes of the State of New York, November 27, 1824, when he was seventeen days less than twenty-nine years of age.

In 1833 he became Attorney General of the United States under President Andrew Jackson, acting besides for five months, before the close of Jackson's term, as Secretary of War. He was also Attorney General under his old preceptor and law partner, Martin Van Buren, during his presidential term, retiring in 1838, at his own request, to enter upon the practice of law in New York City, but the appointment, by the president, to the office of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, speedily followed. In 1848 Mr. Butler, severing his hitherto close association with the Democratic party, took an active part in the Free-Soil movement in New York State, and until his death in November, 1858, he continued firm in his assertion of the necessity for the absolute exclusion of slavery from the Territories and the new States of the Union.

Mr. Butler's last years of professional life were given to a litigation of great magnitude, to one of the cases involved in it, the Court of Appeals gave the hearing of an entire term. He was deeply and sincerely religious, and as catholic in his faith as he was humane in his sympathies. One of the sons of Benjamin Franklin Butler, and brother to Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride, William Allen Butler, was like his father a distinguished lawyer. He was also the author of the poem "Nothing to Wear."

Harriet Allen, wife of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, was a daughter of Howard Allen and his wife, Lydia Hussey. Howard Allen enlisted, as a Continental soldier in Windham, Connecticut, in 1778, but later removed to Hudson, New York. Lydia (Hussey) Allen was the daughter of Paul and Margaret (Barker) Hussey, granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Starbuck) Hussey; great-granddaughter of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey, and great-great-granddaughter of Christopher Hussey by his wife, Theodate, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachilor. Stephen Hussey was the first child born at Lynn, Massachusetts, 1632. He went to Nantucket, and married Martha Bunker in 1676. He was a member of the Society of Friends before a meeting was organized on Nantucket Island, had lived for a time in Barbadoes and was possessed of considerable property. He was at one time a representative to the General Court, and died in 1718. Christopher Hussey, father of Stephen, was born in Dorking, Surrey, England, in 1599, and

was a son of John Hussey and Mary Wood. According to the old records: "Of Mr. Christopher Hussey it may be said, he bore the character of a gentleman equal to any man who lived in his day." He was an early settler at Newbury, Massachusetts, and in 1636 was chosen one of the seven "Select Men" of that town. In 1638, with his father-in-law, Rev. Stephen Bachilor, and others, he settled the town of Hampton, New Hampshire; was a Justice there from 1639 for several years, also Town Clerk, and one of the first Deacons of the church. He became one of the Proprietors of Nantucket in 1659, and subsequently a sea captain. He was appointed by Charles II., one of the first Councillors of the Province of New Hampshire in 1679, and was buried in Hampton, 1686. His wife, Theodate Bachilor, whom he met in Holland, was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachilor, who was born in 1561, matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 1581, and was one of the first dissenting ministers in England. He fled from England to Holland to escape persecution, and with his daughter and son-in-law, Christopher Hussey, arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632. Prince says: "He was a man of fame in his days, a gentleman of learning and integrity and wrote a fine and curious hand." He was still more persecuted and slandered in America than he had been in England, having incurred the enmity of Governor Winthrop for opposing the union of church and state. He finally returned to England when over ninety years of age and died there in his one hundredth year.

Martha Bunker, wife of Stephen Hussey, was a daughter of George Bunker and Jane Godfrey, and granddaughter of William Bunker, a French Huguenot, who fled to England from Nantes. The name was undoubtedly originally spelled Bon Coeur.

Elizabeth Starbuck, wife of George Hussey, was a daughter of Nathaniel Starbuck, by his wife, Dionis, daughter of Hon. James Coffin, one of the Associate Proprietors of Nantucket, and the first Judge of Probate on the island in 1680; and granddaughter of Tristram Coffin, long Chief Magistrate of Nantucket, and one of the most distinguished men of his time, an account of whom is given elsewhere in these volumes. Nathaniel Starbuck, above mentioned, was a son of Nathaniel Starbuck by his wife, Mary, daughter of Tristram Coffin, Chief Magistrate of Nantucket, by his wife, Dionis Stevens; and a grandson of Edward Starbuck, born in England, 1604, who came to New Hampshire about 1636; Edward Starbuck was Representative to the General Court, 1643-46; was an Elder of the Church, but became a Baptist, and fled from Dover to Nantucket in an open boat with Thomas Macey, and lived there through the winter with the Indians. The following spring he brought his family to the island. He later became a prominent man on Nantucket and one of its Magistrates.

Mary Coffin, wife of Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., was a woman of extraordinary power. John Richardson, Quaker Missionary from Pennsylvania, gives a graphic account of his first meeting with her and of her subsequent joining the Society of Friends. He says of her: "Mary Starbuck the Islanders esteemed as a Judge among them, for little of moment was done without her." She took an active part in town debates, usually opening her remarks with, "My husband and I having considered the subject, think," etc. She was as distinguished in her domestic economy as she was celebrated as a preacher. Thomas Story, Friend, (before alluded to in this narrative as a cousin to Thomas Story, ancestor of Elizabeth Story Kirkbride) refers to Mary Starbuck, as "in great reputation throughout the

Island for her Knowledge in Matters of Religion, and an Oracle among them on that account, insomuch that they would not do anything without her Advice or Content therein."

Margaret Barker, wife of Paul Hussey, was a daughter of Robert Barker, by his wife, Jededah Chase; granddaughter of Samuel Barker, by his wife, Bethiah, daughter of John and Mary (Barnard) Folger, and great-granddaughter of Isaac Barker by his wife, Judith, daughter of Governor Thomas Prence and his wife, Mary Collier.

Thomas Prence, Governor of Plymouth Colony for eighteen years, Assistant thirteen years, Treasurer one year, member of Council of War five years, and Commissioner and alternate Commissioner many years, was born in Gloucestershire, England, 1600. "He was a worthy gentleman and very able for his office and faithful in the discharge thereof; studious of peace; a well-wisher to all that feared God and a terror to the wicked." But he was a zealot in his own belief and intolerant of all whose views did not accord with his. His prejudice against the Quakers was so strong that Arthur Howland, Jr., was fined five dollars for presuming to pay attention to his daughter Elizabeth (whom he afterwards married), and forbidden to see her. To his credit be it said, however, he used his influence to free his people from the superstition of witchcraft, and that he promoted public education. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of William Collier, a wealthy merchant, who came early to Plymouth, but soon removed to Duxbury; was Assistant Governor twenty-eight years, member of Council of War four years, member of Provincial Congress, 1643, and one of the Committee of Two, appointed by Congress to sign the Articles of Confederation. He died in Duxbury, 1671. "Four daughters of excellent character came with him," from England.

Peter Folger, grandfather of Bethiah Folger, wife of Samuel Barker, was a son of John Folger, and was born 1617. He came from Norwich, England, 1638, and went with his father to Martha's Vineyard, where he taught school and surveyed land. He also assisted Thomas Mayhew, Jr., in his labors as a missionary among the Indians. He removed to Nantucket Island in 1663, having been, July 4th, of that year, granted half as much land as one of twenty purchasers, on condition that "he come to inhabit on Island aforesaid." "Likewise that the said Peter Folger shall attend the English in the way of an Interpreter between the Indians and them upon all necessary occasions." He became a Magistrate soon after his settlement on the Island. Cotton Mather describes him as "An able, Godley Englishman who was employed in teaching the youth in Reading, Writing and the Principles of Religion by Catechism, being well learned likewise in the Scriptures and Capable of Help in religious matters." At Nantucket he was chosen Clerk of the Court and Recorder, July 21, 1673. He also surveyed lands for the settlers and was regarded as the scholar of the community. His daughter Abia was the mother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and his son John, who married Mary Barnard, was the father of Bethiah (Folger) Barker.

This Mary Barnard was a daughter of Nathaniel by his wife, Mary, daughter of Robert and Joanna (Harvey) Barnard. Thomas Barnard, father of Nathaniel, came to New England, about 1650, was one of the purchasers of Nantucket in 1659, and transferred one-half his interest to his brother Robert, above-named,

who was of Salisbury and Andover prior to his removal to Nantucket in 1663, where he died in 1682. Thomas Barnard was killed by the Indians about 1677.

Jededah, wife of Robert Barker before mentioned, was a daughter of James Chase, by his wife, Rachel, daughter of John Brown, of Salem, by his wife, Rachel Gardner, granddaughter of Elder John Brown and Hannah Hobart, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter Hobart. Peter Hobart was born in Hingham, county Norfolk, England, 1604; was educated at Cambridge, England, came to New England in 1635, settled at Hingham, and died there in 1679. His father, Edmund Hobart, came from England with his wife and children in 1635, and was a member of the General Court, 1639, 1640-42. Rachel, wife of John Brown, above mentioned, was a daughter of Captain John Gardner and Priscilla Grafton.

Captain John Gardner was a magistrate at Nantucket in 1680, and Judge of Probate there from 1699 to his death in 1706. He is referred to by Cotton Mather, as "well acquainted with the Indians, having divers years assisted them in their government by instructing them in the laws of England and deciding difficult cases among them." In 1673 he was appointed Captain and Chief Military Officer of the Company of Foot, being commissioned by Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York.

Thomas Gardner, father of Captain John Gardner, probably came from Sherborne, Dorsetshire, England. He was first at Cape Ann, where he was employed by the projectors of the settlement to oversee fisheries.

He removed to Salem in 1624-25 with Roger Conant, was made Freeman in 1637, and was Representative the same year. He was also member of town council of Salem for several years. The weight of authority indicates that Thomas Gardner and John Tilley were the chief rulers of the Cape Ann Colony before Roger Conant was appointed Governor, and Gardner is therefore frequently referred to as the first governor.

James Chase, father of Jededah (Chase) Barker, was a son of Lieutenant Isaac Chase and Mary Tilton, grandson of Thomas Chase and Elizabeth Philbrick.

To return to the paternal ancestry of Harriet (Allen) Butler (the mother of Eliza Ogden (Butler) Kirkbride), her father, Howard Allen, was son of Ebenezer Allen and his wife, Mary Howard, grandson of Timothy Allen and his wife, Rachel Bushnell. Mary Howard, Howyard, or Hayward, as the names was also spelled, was a daughter of Nathaniel Howyard, and his wife, Martha Wood, granddaughter of Stephen Howyard or Hayward, Captain of the Train Band of Windham, Connecticut, in 1724.

Rachel Bushnell, wife of Timothy Allen, was daughter of Joseph Bushnell and his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Leffingwell, a soldier in the Pequot War, mentioned in the Colonial Records of Connecticut.

Children of Dr. Thomas Story and Eliza Ogden (Butler) Kirkbride were: Franklin Butler Kirkbride, Thomas Story Kirkbride, Jr., Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride and Mary Butler Kirkbride, all of whom survive except Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Jr.

DR. THOMAS STORY KIRKBRIDE JR., born August 25, 1869, graduated at Haverford College in 1890, and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1893. He did special work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for

nearly a year, after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1894 became resident physician at Pennsylvania Hospital, the same position filled by his father fifty years previously. In the spring of 1896 he went to Europe where he spent two years and a half studying under the most distinguished doctors and investigators at Gottingen and Vienna. He returned to Philadelphia in 1898, and in December of that year was appointed Director of the Polyclinic Laboratories, and Pathologist to the Polyclinic Hospital, which positions he filled until his death, July 19, 1900. During his short term of office he organized the laboratories, and by his scientific work gave promise of the brilliant career for which his training and natural gifts fitted him.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Pathological Society and other scientific organizations.

Dr. Kirkbride married, December 18, 1899, Mabel Chauvenet, daughter of Edward Singleton Holden and his wife, Mary Chauvenet, granddaughter of Edward and Charlotte (Singleton) Holden, and through them descended from a distinguished line of New England ancestry, including Humphrey Atherton, of Rhode Island, Thomas Royal, of Medford, Massachusetts. Thomas Royal was a Tory, and during the Revolutionary War fled to England, and his property was confiscated. On his return, after the war, it was given back to him on account of his former benefactions and charities in the town of Medford. His home is now preserved as a Colonial museum.

Mary (Chauvenet) Holden was the daughter of William Chauvenet, mathematician, professor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and later Chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis, and his wife, Katharine, daughter of Samuel Hemple, of Philadelphia. William Chauvenet, was a son of William Marc Chauvenet, born at Narbonne, France, and his wife, Mary Korr, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Thomas Story and Mabel (Chauvenet) Kirkbride had one child, Mabel Story Kirkbride.

PENNINGTON FAMILY.

The Pennington family of Henham, county of Essex, and Amersham, county of Bucks, England, and afterwards of Philadelphia, had its origin with one Pennington, who was buried at Henham, prior to 1557. He was a cadet of the ancient family of Pennington, Lancashire, and of Muncaster, county of Cumberland, which had held those manors since the time of Gamel de Penitone, of Pennington and Muncaster, who flourished in the reign of King Henry II. and who were created baronets in 1676, and Barons of Muncaster in 1683. The connection with the main stem of the Muncaster family is alluded to in the will of Admiral Sir John Pennington who was a great-grandson of the Pennington, of Henham, before referred to. The Will mentions "cousin William Pennington of Muncaster," and the testator was buried at Muncaster as a relative of that family. The first Pennington, of Henham, had among other children, Thomas Pennington, of Tottenham High Cross, county of Middlesex, gentleman; William Pennington, citizen of London (ancestor of the Philadelphia Penningtons); Robert Pennington, of Plegeden, parish of Henham, county of Essex. The latter, whose will was dated August 20, 1557, and who was buried at Henham, August 28, same year, was the grandfather of Admiral Sir John Pennington, whose father was also named Robert, purchased land in Henham and Elsenham in 1557, and was buried at Henham, November 22, 1612. The Admiral's mother was Margaret Barfoot, whose family held Lambourne Hall, Essex. She was buried at Henham, September 22, 1579.

Robert and Margaret Pennington's eldest son was another Robert, who married a kinswoman of Dean Nowell; the Admiral was the second son, and there was a third son Josias and daughters. After the death of Margaret (Barfoot) Pennington, Robert married again and had other children, one of whom, very singularly, was named John, the same as his elder and half-brother, still living. Admiral Sir John Pennington, of King Charles I, fleet, was also Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary; Captain of Sandown Castle, and was knighted on board H. M. S., "Unicorn," April 14, 1634. He was baptized at Henham, January 30, 1568, died September, 1646, and his will, before referred to, dated March 29, 1645, proved 1648, mentions many relatives, he being unmarried. (Later spelled "Penington").

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, elder brother of the grandfather of Admiral Pennington, was born at Henham, county Essex, was a citizen of London, 1557, and was buried at St. Benet's, Grace-Church street, London, November 11, 1592. His wife's name was Alice. She was buried at St. Benet's, October 9, 1607, as "Widow Pennington, an ancient householder."

Issue of William and Alice Pennington:

Jacob, eldest son, executor and residuary legatee of his father's will, 1592; letters of Administration granted March 23, 1636-7, on estate of "Jacob Pennington, late of parish of St. Peter's, West Cheap, London," to his cousin (nephew) Daniel Pennington; his relict Agnes, renouncing;

ROBERT PENNINGTON, of whom presently;

Arthur, living 1592;

William, living 1592; administration granted March 2, 1635-6, on estate of "William Pennington of Parish of St. Peter's, West Cheap, London," to his relict, Alice Pennington;

Mary, living in 1592;

Thomas, buried at St. Benet's, Grace-Church street, July 22, 1581;

A daughter, m. Daniel Shetterden, doubtless brother to her brother Robert's wife, Judith Shetterden;

Anne, buried at St. Benet's, Aug. 8, 1599; m. (first) Richard Pountes, buried at St. Benet's, Aug. 10, 1585; (second) John Hollingshead, of St. Margaret's, Ludgate.

ROBERT PENNINGTON, second son of William and Alice, was a citizen of London; died there April 18, 1628, 3rd Charles I. His will, dated December 24, 1622, 20th James I., and codicil dated March 17, 1624-5, proven 1628, by his son, Isaac, sole executor, directed that he should be buried in the church of St. Andrew, under a Shaft; bequeathed one hundred pounds to the Company of Fishmongers, of which he was a member, for the increase of the building of their almshouses at Newington, county Surrey, and desired his executors to provide a dinner at his funeral for the Master of Christ's Hospital; and devised his house in West Cheap to his son Daniel. He married Judith, daughter of Isaac Shetterden, of London. She was living in 1592-1605-22; was mentioned as "daughter" in the will of her mother-in-law, Alice Pennington.

Issue of Robert and Judith (Shetterden) Pennington:

ISAAC PENNINGTON, of whom presently;

Robert Pennington, Citizen of London, 1605-22; will dated Nov. 8, 1645, proved Nov. 11, 1645, by widow, Anne, who was sole heir;

Daniel Pennington, Citizen of London, 1605-22, executor of the will of his grandmother and administrator of his uncle Jacob; inherited his father's house in West Cheap, London; will dated Jan. 26, 1664, proven 1665; m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Risby, of London; her will dated May 9, 1660, proven Feb. 6, 1660-1, by her dau. Elizabeth Mandit, executrix;

Mary Pennington, living 1622; m. Robert Robinson, of London, and had sons: Robert, William, Jacob and Isaac; and daughters: Mary, Anne and Abigail;

Judith Pennington, living 1605; m. ——— Claxton prior to 1622, and had son and daughters: Ann, Judith, Mary, Abigail and Sarah, all of whom were to have twenty pounds under the will of their grandfather, when married or 24 years of age.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, eldest son of Robert and Judith (Shetterden) Pennington, succeeded to his father's lands and tenements in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He was forty years of age at his father's death in 1628, and succeeded him as a London merchant, but having a handsome inheritance from the father, devoted much time to civic affairs and became very active as a politician and alderman. He was High Sheriff of London, 1638, and 1640 was elected to Parliament from the city, and became very conspicuous in the House of Commons, of that date. He was Lord Mayor of London, 1643, and afterwards was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, and was knighted by the Speaker of the House of Commons, 1649, and made a member of the Council of State. He was one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I, but did not sign the warrant for the King's execution. After the Restoration he was committed to the Tower in 1660, and his estates confiscated. He was sentenced to death, but before the sentence was carried out died in the Tower from ill usage, December 17, 1661. He married (first) February 7, 1614-5, Abigail,

daughter of John Allen, of London, merchant. It is said of her that her desire was "for the religious welfare, and the establishment of the Christian character of her children; and these feelings met a cordial response in the mind of her eldest son." Sir Isaac married (second) Mary, daughter of Mathew Young, but had no children by her.

Issue of Sir Isaac and Abigail (Allen) Pennington:

ISAAC PENNINGTON, of whom presently;

Arthur Pennington, a Roman Catholic Priest in 1676;

William Pennington, merchant of London; a Friend; d. 2mo. 3, 1689, aged 67;

Daniel Pennington, godson to his uncle Daniel; he and his wife mentioned by his brother Isaac in 1667;

Abigail, Bridget, Judith, all living 1634;

Anne, m. before 1659, Richard More, Esq., of More and Larden co., Salop, M. P.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, called "the younger," son of Sir Isaac, was born about 1616, being twenty-two years old when his father was Sheriff of London. Though he had great opportunities for worldly aggrandizement during his father's political career, he followed more his mother's ideas, and devoted himself to religious pursuits; though he did not altogether ignore political questions, as some of his earliest writings were on political subjects. As a young man he lived in London, but after his marriage moved to the country, in Berkshire or some neighboring county. Thomas Ellwood wrote of visiting Isaac and his wife at Datchet and at Causham Lodge, near Reading. In 1658 they took up their residence at the Grange, parish of Chalfont, St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, a property of his father's, which the latter gave him on his marriage, but unfortunately did not convey to him, and so it was confiscated, with the remainder of Sir Isaac's property, after the Restoration. About this time Isaac Pennington and his wife joined the Society of Friends, whose views they found to agree best with those ideas on religion they had both formulated after many years of earnest meditation. He became very eminent among the Quakers, and was a most prolific writer in explanation and defense of their tenets; the list of his works takes up twenty-six pages in Joseph Smith's "Catalogue of Friends Books." During the persecutions of Non-conformists he was several times imprisoned for his religious belief, being in Aylesbury gaol in 1660, and in Reading gaol in 1672. The Grange became a favorite visiting place with the leaders of the Friends, and many interesting reminiscences of it are given in Maria Webb's "Penns and Peningtons of the 17th Century," and in Mr. Sumner's later book, "Jordans and the Chalfonts." In 1658 Isaac Pennington wrote a number of letters to his father concerning his religion; from their tenor it is evident that the Lord Mayor did not become a Quaker, as has been stated on doubtful authority. The collected works of Isaac Pennington, the younger, were first published in London, 1681, and have passed through a number of editions; the fourth, published in Philadelphia in 1863, containing his correspondence. He seems to have definitely adopted the spelling "Penington" for his name, which previous generations had spelled "Pennington," and the form he used has been retained by his descendants to the present time; indeed it is the older form, and was used by the earlier generations of the Muncaster family back to Gamel de "Penington."

Isaac Pennington married, in 1654, Mary, daughter of Sir John Proude, Knight, of Goodneston Court, county Kent, and widow of Sir William Springett, Knight,

of Ringmer, county Sussex. She was born about 1624. Her father, Sir John Proude, had been a Colonel under the Prince of Orange, in the service of the United Netherlands, and was one of the officers killed at the siege of Groll, in Guelderland; her mother was Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Fagge, Esq., of Ewell, near Feversham, county Kent, and a relative (probably an aunt) of Sir John Fagge, who gave the name to Fagg's Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Lady Proude died about the same time that her husband was killed, when their daughter and only child, Mary, was three years old. Mary then became the ward of Sir Edward Partridge, and at the age of nine years was taken to live at his residence in the vicinity of Ringmer, Sussex. At this time Sir Edward Partridge had also living with him his widowed sister, Madam Springett, and her three young children—Katharine, William and Herbert. This William, afterwards Sir William Springett, became the first husband of Mary Proude. The family estate of the Springett's was Broyle Place, near the village of Ringmer, county Sussex. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the head of the family was Sir Thomas Springett, who lived at Broyle Place; his younger brother, Herbert Springett, barrister-at-law, living nearby in the village of Ringmer. This Herbert Springett married Katharine, sister of Sir Edward Partridge, of the same locality, and they were the parents of Sir William Springett. Herbert Springett died in 1621, and a mural monument to his memory was erected in Ringmer Church. His widow and three children then went to live with her brother, Sir Edward Partridge, as before stated.

Sir Thomas Springett was guardian of his nephew, William, and it was probably through his influence that William was knighted when quite a young man. Sir Thomas was a strong loyalist, but died in 1639, before the civil war broke out, between King Charles I. and his Parliament; his three sons all espoused the Royal cause; Herbert, eldest, who inherited Broyle Place, being later made a Baronet by Charles II. Sir William and his brother, Herbert, unlike their cousins, became adherents of the Parliament. Their mother, Madam Springett, had Puritan leanings and had sent William to Cambridge, placing him in St. Catherine's Hall, a Puritan College. He afterward studied law in the Inns of Court; it was while a law student that he married Mary Proude. She was then a beautiful young heiress and had many eligible suitors, but her mind was devoted to religion, and she looked coldly on a worldly match. William Springett, who was also deeply religious, and had he lived until the rise of the Friends would no doubt have joined them, as Mary afterwards did, hearing how it stood with her, came home from London, and they were shortly afterwards married, Mary being about eighteen and he not yet twenty-one. In 1641 Sir William was commissioned a colonel in the service of the Parliament, and afterwards made a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Kent. He raised a regiment and was in various engagements in Kent and Sussex. He helped take the castle of Arundel, in the latter county, and, with Colonel Morley, was made joint governor of it. But he was wounded here and fever set in, from which he died February 3, 1643-4. He was buried in Ringmer Church, where there is a mural tablet to him. His younger brother, Herbert, also espoused the Parliament side; after the restoration of Charles II. he found himself in a bad case, but later was provided for by his kinsman, William Penn, who erected for him the Manor of Springettsburg, in Pennsylvania. Mary Proude had by her first husband two children—John, who

died young, and Gulielma Maria Springett, born 1644, who, in 1672, became the first wife of William Penn, afterwards Proprietary of Pennsylvania, son of Admiral Sir William Penn. When William Penn first met "Guli" Springett, she was living with her stepfather, Isaac Penington, at Bury House, near Amersham, Buckinghamshire. When the property of the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Isaac Penington, was confiscated in 1660, the Grange, at Chalfont, was included, but his son continued to live there with his wife and children and his wife's daughter until 1666. At the time of her daughter's marriage, 1672, Mary Penington was engaged in building the house at Woodside, parish of Amersham, county Bucks, and the family were living in the vicinity. Woodside then became the seat of the Penington family. After the settlement at Woodside, Isaac Penington suffered no further religious persecution, and passed the remainder of his life peacefully with his wife and children, the latter growing up with such indications of piety as made their parents thankful, but Isaac's constitution had been much impaired by the previous trials and sufferings he had been subjected to for his religious belief, and he did not survive many years. Mary Penington still possessed Goodneston Court, which she had inherited from her father, Sir John Proude, but for some reason they never lived there, even after the Grange was confiscated. Isaac died there, while on a visit, in 1679. The following account of his death and burial was appended to John Penington's "Testimony," concerning his father, printed in the latter's collected works:

"It pleased the Lord to remove him from us and take him to Himself, on the 8th. day of the 8th. month, 1679, between 3 and 4 in the morning, at one of my deare mother's farms in Kent, in the Parish of Goodnestone, called Goodnestone Court. They had been among their tenants in that county and in their return home spent some time here; but the day appointed for my dear father to return, he was visited with this sickness, whereof he died having lain just a week. His body was conveyed thence, (some of his relations and London Friends accompanying it) to London, thence into Buckinghamshire to his own house, and so to the burying place of Friends, belonging to Chalfont Meeting, (called Jordan's), where he was honourably buried; being accompanied of some hundreds of Friends and neighbors."

His grave is now marked with a small white headstone, with name and date, "Isaac Penington, 1679." His age was sixty-three years.

Mary Penington died 7mo. 18, 1682, while on a visit to her daughter, "Guli" Penn, at Worminghurst, county Sussex, an estate William Penn had inherited from his mother, Margaret Jasper. She was buried at Jordan's, beside her husband; her will was made 4mo. 1680.

Issue of Isaac and Mary (Proude-Springett) Penington:

John Penington, eldest son, of Amersham, county of Bucks, Gentleman; d. 3mo. 8, 1710, buried at Jordans. He was author of several pamphlets on the doctrines of Friends, two of them, relating to George Keith's schism, were published in London in 1695. His "Testimony" concerning his father, above quoted, was published in his father's collected works. He was unmarried;

Mary Penington, b. 12mo. 10, 1657; m. at Jordans, 9mo. 4, 1686, Daniel Wharley, Citizen and Woollen-draper of London, son of Henry and Anne, formerly of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire. Some Wharleys in Bucks co., Pa., in early times were probably related;

Isaac Penington, drowned at sea when a young man, 1669, on his return from a voyage to Barbadoes;

Another son, name unknown, d. y.:

William Penington, fourth son, b. 6mo. 3, 1665; placed at school at Edmonton by his mother, 1680, afterwards of London; m. Elizabeth —, and had four children, the only son, Isaac, dying in infancy. William died 3mo. 5, 1703, aged 38 years; he was then of Cripplegate. Elizabeth Penington, widow of William, late Citizen and Glover of London, married, 12mo. 1, 1704, Robert Plumstead, Citizen and Draper of London; EDWARD PENINGTON, b. 7mo. 3, 1667; of whom presently.

EDWARD PENINGTON, fifth son and youngest child of Isaac and Mary (Proude) Penington, was born in the parish of Amersham, Buckingham, England, 7mo. 3, 1667; he was placed at school at Edmonton, by his mother, in 1680. Like his father he was an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and was author of at least one religious pamphlet, "Some Brief Observations upon George Keith's Earnest Expostulation," published in London in 1696. On April 26, 1698, his kinsman, William Penn, appointed him Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and he set out for that province, arriving in Philadelphia, November 30, 1698. He was the second incumbent of the office of Surveyor-General, under Penn, which had been vacant for some years, Captain Thomas Holme, first incumbent, having died in 1695. Penington also held the office until his death, in 1701, when it was again vacant until 1706, Jacob Taylor then succeeding.

Surveyor-General Penington, on official as well as private documents, used an armorial seal, the arms being identical with those given by Burke for the Penningtons of Pennington, county Lancaster, 1664: Or, five fusils conjoined in fess azure; with a mullet in chief, indicating that he was a younger son. These arms are the same as those of the Barons Muncaster and several other Pennington families in Burke's "General Armory," no doubt all branches of the same main stock.

Edward Penington married, November 16, 1699, at Burlington Friends' Meeting, New Jersey, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jenings, first Deputy-Governor of West Jersey; his distinguished kinsman, William Penn, being present at the wedding. Samuel Jenings was a member of the Society of Friends, and "a man of Education, standing, influence and prominence."

He was an acknowledged minister of his sect in the London Monthly Meeting in 1677, and was author of a number of papers mentioned in Joseph Smith's "Catalogue of Friends' Books." He was originally of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, very near the Penington home, but came to New Jersey from the town of Colehill, which is partly in Bucks and partly in Hertfordshire. He was sent to West Jersey as its Deputy-Governor by Edward Byllinge, nominal Proprietor in 1680, although by then Byllinge had sold a great portion of the soil to others; but as these were mostly Friends they accepted Jenings without dispute; he arrived at Burlington in October, 1680. He served until 1684, having, in 1682, been elected as Governor by the Proprietors, who had bought from Byllinge, and now claimed that authority. In 1684 he went to England with Thomas Budd to try to have the office made elective, but not succeeding returned to West Jersey, and in 1685 was elected a member of the Assembly. When the Council of Proprietors was organized, in 1687, Samuel Jenings' name headed the list of the eleven members; this association is still in existence. In 1689 he removed to Philadelphia, and July 15, 1690, was made Receiver-General of Pennsylvania, in which office he was succeeded by Robert Turner, June 1, 1693. While here he was sent, with Thomas Duckett, by the Yearly Meeting, to London in 1694, in the matter of a schism.

On his return to America, in 1697-8, he once more took up his residence in Burlington. His house was "Green Hill," a short distance from the town. The provinces of West and East Jersey were united into one in 1702, with Lord Cornbury as Governor, who appointed Samuel Jenings as one of his Council. While a member of Council he was also sometime Speaker of Assembly, and in the latter body opposed many of Lord Cornbury's measures. He died in 1708, and his will was dated July 24, of that year. He married at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 11mo. 7, 1674, Sarah, daughter of Richard Olive, a relative (probably a brother) of Thomas Olive, a very prominent man in early West Jersey affairs. Samuel and Sarah (Olive) Jenings had six children, three dying young, and the three surviving daughters marrying three brothers—William, Thomas and John Stevenson—one of them, Sarah, having, however, married (first) Edward Penington. Edward Penington died in Philadelphia, November 11, 1701. In 1704 his widow, Sarah Penington, married Thomas Stevenson, Jr., of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Stevenson, Sr., of Newtown, Long Island, and grandson of Thomas Stevenson (born 1615), from London, England, who settled in the New Haven Colony, later Connecticut, about 1643, and was a soldier in Captain John Underhill's company, which in that year went to the assistance of the Dutch, at New Amsterdam, then besieged by the Indians. This first Thomas Stevenson, with others of Underhill's company, settled at Southhold, Long Island. On August 15, 1648, he married Mary (Bullock), a widow of William Barnard; he later obtained a plantation at Newtown, Long Island, and removed there in 1654. His second son, Thomas, was a large landholder on Long Island, and bought large tracts of land in Burlington county, New Jersey; he married, February, 1672, Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain William Lawrence, one of the patentees of Flushing, Long Island, and three of their sons married daughters of Governor Samuel Jenings. Thomas, who married the Widow Penington, was a great landed proprietor in Burlington county, New Jersey, Maryland, and in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he made his home. He was a Justice of Bucks County Courts, and represented that county in the Pennsylvania Assembly, from 1710 until his death, 1719. He was also one of the Council of the Proprietaries of West Jersey in 1712. This Stevenson family, beside the marriage with the widow of Edward Penington, were connected with the Biles and other families, who were related to the Peningtons by blood and marriage. The Stevensons were greatly distinguished in the localities above mentioned, and have prominent descendants in Philadelphia. The arms used by the first Thomas Stevenson, and on early plate still in the family, were: Gules, on a bend argent, three leopards faces vert. Crest: A garb or.

ISAAC PENINGTON, only child of Edward and Sarah (Jenings) Penington, born in Philadelphia, November 22, 1700, was less than a year old at the death of his father, and was taken by his mother when yet an infant to live on the plantation of his step-father, Thomas Stevenson, in Bucks county. The prominence of the latter, both socially and politically, gave Isaac a good start in the county, and he became an eminent office holder there. He was made one of the Justices of the Bucks County Courts, September 13, 1726, and recommissioned September 12, 1727, December 1, 1733, November 22, 1738, and April 4, 1741, and was serving on the local bench at his death in 1742. He was commissioned Sheriff of Bucks

County, October 4, 1731, and re-commissioned the following year, serving until October 4, 1733, when he was succeeded by John Hall. He inherited from his father a tract of 500 acres of land in Buckingham township, his mother releasing to him her right therein, but he did not take up his residence there, but resided in Northampton township, where and elsewhere in Bucks county, he became a large landed proprietor. He married, November 5, 1725, Ann, born 12mo. 4, 1702-3, buried 12mo. 22, 1748-9, daughter of William and Sarah (Langhorne) Biles, and granddaughter of William Biles Sr., of Bucks county, one of the most noted men in the Province of Pennsylvania, who with wife Joanna had come from Dorchester, England, to Bucks county in 1679, and in the same year became an officer of the court at Upland, and on the grant of the province to Penn in 1681, was named as one of Governor Markham's council. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, and served in the Provincial Council and Colonial Assembly, and as a Justice of the Bucks County Courts for many years. He died in 1710, his first wife and mother of his children having died in 1688. His children intermarried with the Beakes, Langhorne, Hughes, Blackshaw, Yardley, Janney, and others of the most prominent families in Bucks county, and the distinguished Lambert family of New Jersey, and his descendants, with their connections, constituted the greater part of the old Colonial office-holding aristocracy of Bucks county. His eldest son, William, father of Mrs. Penington, born at Dorchester, England, 11mo. 12, 1671-2, was Sheriff of Bucks county, 1704 to 1707; Coroner, 1717; Justice of the County Courts, September 6, 1718, and recommissioned many times; member of Colonial Assembly, 1710-11-18-19-20-21-23-24-25-32-34-35-36-37; Speaker of that body, 1724-25. He was the largest landed proprietor in Bucks county, owning forty thousand acres and also large tracts of land in West Jersey. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Langhorne, also founder of a prominent Bucks county family, and a sister to Jeremiah Langhorne, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Speaker of Assembly, etc. Ann (Biles) Penington's brother, William Biles, third, married Ann, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jenings-Penington) Stevenson, and half-sister to Isaac Penington; other brothers and sisters intermarried with the Lambert, Baker, Kirkbride, Growdon and Janney families, all closely related by many intermarriages and dividing amongst them most of the important county offices; a nephew, Colonel Thomas Langhorne Biles, was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army. Isaac Pennington died July 5, 1742, and administration on his estate was granted the same year.

Issue of Isaac and Ann (Biles) Penington:

EDWARD, b. Dec. 4, 1726; of whom presently;

Thomas, d. inf.;

Mary, m. Hon. Isaac Smith, of Trenton, N. J.;

Sarah, m. ——— Bessonette, and had issue.

EDWARD PENINGTON, only surviving son of Isaac and Ann (Biles) Penington, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1726, became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of 1774, but after the Declaration of Independence was one of the "disaffected," that is he did not believe in extreme measures in defending the rights of the Colonists, and as a Quaker was opposed to warlike measures and armed resistance. On the approach

of the British forces, in 1777, he was among the prominent Philadelphians who were arrested by order of the Revolutionary Committee, and confined for a time in the Free Masons' Lodge Room, and afterwards exiled to Winchester, Virginia. These men, generally known as the "Exiles in Virginia," from the title of a work written by Thomas Gilpin, whose father was one of the number and died there while in exile, were nearly all Friends and men of the highest standing and wealth, who beside their religious objection to war, had too many solid interests in the city to wish for a change in the government, and had a natural aversion to placing it in the hands of the "rabble," who constituted a large portion of the active Revolutionists of that period. Neither were they in sympathy with the British invasion, and the action taken against them was, to a large extent, fostered by these ardent "patriots," with the idea of getting possession of their property through confiscation, and supplanting them as the office-holding element of the community. The "Journal of the Exiles," published after their return to Philadelphia, gives an interesting account of their experiences. Edward Penington had been a member of Colonial Assembly in 1761, and a Justice of the Philadelphia County Court. He married, November 26, 1754, at Bank Meeting House, Sarah, born April 3, 1729, died November 3, 1797, daughter of Benjamin Shoemaker, of Germantown, Provincial Councillor, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Beulah (Jacques) Coates, of Philadelphia. Edward Penington died September 30, 1796.

Issue of Edward and Sarah (Shoemaker) Penington:

Isaac, b. Oct. 30, 1756; d. s. p. near Bordentown, N. J., April 28, 1803;

Anne, b. Sept. 9, 1758; d. May 16, 1759;

Anne, b. April 28, 1760; d. Aug. 15, 1791; m. Robert Smock, a merchant of Phila., and had a dau., Sarah Penington Smock, who m. George A. Buchanan;

Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1762; d. March 31, 1765;

Mary, b. Nov. 28, 1763; d. July 15, 1764;

Benjamin, b. April 16, 1765; d. s. p., Aug. 19, 1792;

EDWARD, b. May 8, 1766; d. March 16, 1834; m. Helen Lawrence Holmes; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. Aug. 3, 1767; d. Aug. 9, 1767;

John Penington, M. D., b. Sept. 29, 1768; d. s. p., Sept. 20, 1793; graduate of Univ. of Pa.; member American Philosophical Society, 1791;

Mary, b. March 17, 1771, d. Dec. 24, 1819; m. Sept. 1797, Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., of Phila., b. at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10, 1766, son of Rev. Thomas Barton, Rector of St. James', Lancaster, by his wife, a sister to David Rittenhouse, eminent astronomer. He attended the College of Phila., but did not graduate there; entering upon the study of medicine, under Dr. William Shippen, in the beginning of his eighteenth year, he afterwards spent two years in the study of medicine at Edinburgh, taking the Harveian prize for a dissertation on the "Hyoscyamus Niger," and published in London, 1787, a little tract on "Natural History," including "an account of some considerable vestiges of an ancient date which have been discovered in different parts of North America." He took his medical diploma at the Univ. of Gottingen. In 1787, the Univ. of Pa. conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., the Marquis de Lafayette, being made an LL. D. at the same time. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1789, and was its Vice-President, 1802-16; Fellow of College of Physicians, Phila., 1790; one of the physicians of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1798; became Professor of Natural History and Botany, in the College of Phila., 1789, soon afterward incorporated into the Univ. of Pa., and held that position until 1813; was Professor of Materia Medica, 1796-1813; was successor of Dr. Benjamin Rush as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1813-15. He conducted for several years the "Medical Physical Journal." Was author of "Elements of Botany," 1804; "Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States," and of various papers in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. He was President of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1808-12; he d. Dec. 19, 1815.

Issue of Dr. Benjamin S. and Mary (Penington) Barton:

Sarah Barton, d. unm., Jan., 1817;

Thomas Pennant Barton, Secretary of Legation to France, later Charge d'Affaires; m. Coralie, dau. of Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State in cabinet of President Jackson.

EDWARD PENINGTON, son of Edward and Sarah (Shoemaker) Penington, born May 8, 1766, was a merchant and sugar refiner in Philadelphia, died there March 16, 1834. He was a man of literary tastes and great erudition. His private library comprised over six thousand volumes, a catalogue of which was published in 1826. He married, September 27, 1798, at Mulberry Hill, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Helena Lawrence, daughter of James Holmes, Esq., of New York. She died January 28, 1852.

Issue of Edward and Helena L. (Holmes) Penington:

John, b. at Mulberry Hill, Aug. 1, 1799; d. Phila., March 18, 1867; member American Philosophical Society, 1839; received honorary degree of A. M. at Univ. of Pa., 1845; author of several antiquarian tracts, the best known being, "An Examination of Beauchamp Plantaganet's Description of New Albion;" published in Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1840; m. at Christ Church, Phila., Jan. 12, 1824, Lucetta, dau. of John Davis, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Roberts, and a descendant of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor; she died May 30, 1881. He had issue:

Edward, of Phila., m. Mary, dau. of Robert W. Allen, of Baltimore;

Mary Lawrence, m. her cousin, Commander John Roberts Goldsborough, of U. S. N.;

Elizabeth Davis, m. Sept. 26, 1850, Henry Carey Baird, the well-known writer on Political Economy, of Phila., and had issue:

Helen Lawrence Baird, m. June 11, 1874, William A. Gardiner, of Boston, Mass., and had issue:

William Howard Gardiner, b. March 24, 1875;

John Penington Gardiner, b. June 18, 1876;

Edward Carey Gardiner, b. Nov. 14, 1878.

Margaret Roberts, m. Horatio Paine, M. D., of N. Y.

EDWARD, b. Dec. 6, 1800; d. Jan. 16, 1868; of whom presently;

William Le Comte, b. Phila., April 13, 1803; d. Aug. 16, 1863; m. Anne, dau. of Robert Harding, of Phila., and had issue:

Mary Harding, unmarried;

Annette, unmarried;

Lawrence, killed at battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864;

William Le Comte, d. s. p., Jan. 29, 1870.

Lawrence, b. Phila., Oct. 25, 1805, Lieutenant U. S. N.; d. s. p., Aug. 5, 1870;

Henry, b. Phila., Sept. 19, 1807, d. s. p., Nov. 11, 1858; edited American Edition of "Holthouse's Law Dictionary," 1847;

George, b. July 17, 1809; d. Nov. 10, 1809.

EDWARD PENINGTON, second son of Edward and Helena L. (Holmes) Penington, born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1800, died January 16, 1868. He married, November 27, 1827, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Joseph S. Lewis.

Issue of Edward and Elizabeth Ann (Lewis) Penington:

Helena Lawrence Penington, b. Dec. 10, 1828, d. Oct. 28, 1853, unm.;

FRANCES J. LEWIS PENINGTON, b. 1830; m. Wharton Griffiths; of whom presently;

Rosalie Penington, b. April 23, 1833, d. June 12, 1833;

JOSEPHINE LEWIS PENINGTON, b. Nov. 7, 1836; m. Oct. 22, 1862, Franklin Peale Griffiths; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Le Comte Penington, b. May 19, 1839; m. Oct. 26, 1871, Philip Francis Chase, of Phila.;

Joseph Lewis Penington, b. Feb. 24, 1841; d. March 13, 1841;
Mary Moore Penington, b. Oct. 12, 1843; m. June 3, 1878, Robert W. Smith, Treasurer
of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FRANCES J. LEWIS PENINGTON, above named, married, January 26, 1860, Wharton Griffiths, born November 21, 1828, died January 13, 1878, son of Samuel Powell Griffiths, Jr., by his wife, Mary Ann Wharton.

Issue of Wharton and Frances J. L. (Penington) Griffiths:

Fanny Penington Griffiths, b. June 24, 1861; d. June 22, 1863;
Joseph Lewis Griffiths, b. Oct. 19, 1862; d. July 10, 1864;
Wharton Griffiths, Jr., b. March 3, 1865; d. June 29, 1865;
ELIZABETH LEWIS GRIFFITTS, b. April 18, 1866; m. James de Waele Cookman; of whom
presently;
Mary Wharton Griffiths, b. April 6, 1874, d. April 7, 1874.

JOSEPHINE LEWIS PENINGTON, above named, married, October 22, 1862, Franklin Peale Griffiths, brother to Wharton Griffiths, who married her sister, Frances J. L., and they had issue:

Frances Montgomery Griffiths, m. June 6, 1894, Rev. Lewis Theodore Lampe, and had
issue:

Montgomery Lewis Lampe, b. June 12, 1897;

Frances Penington Lampe, b. April 29, 1905;

David Stuart Griffiths, m. Oct. 12, 1889, Mary A. Wohlsen, of Lancaster, Pa., and had
issue:

Katharine Maria Griffiths, b. Feb. 23, 1891;

Edward Penington Griffiths, b. June 2, 1894.

ELIZABETH LEWIS GRIFFITTS, daughter of Wharton and Frances J. L. (Penington) Griffiths, born April 18, 1866; married, January 29, 1890, James de Waele Cookman, born May 30, 1861, son of William Wilberforce and Mary (de Waele) Cookman, and grandson of George Grimston Cookman, of Yorkshire, England.

Issue of James de Waele and Elizabeth Lewis (Griffitts) Cookman:

Wharton Griffiths Cookman, b. Nov. 27, 1890;

Rodney Penington Cookman, b. Sept. 27, 1896.

JENKS FAMILY.

On the records of the College of Arms, London, England, is a record of the confirmation, in 1582, during the reign of "Good Queen Bess," of "The Coate of Arms of the Anciente Family of Jenks, long in the possession of the same, at Wolverton Manor, Wales," to the then representative of that ancient family, Sir George Jenks, of Salop, Gentleman, duly certified by Robert Cooke, otherwise Clarancieux, King-of-Arms for all of England, south of the Trent.

This ancient family, said to have been of the race of the ancient Britons, antedates the Norman Conquest nearly two centuries, and can be clearly traced in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and the neighboring county of Salop, or Shropshire, in England, from A. D. 900 down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

THOMAS JENKS, of Shropshire, the direct ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of the name, was one of the earliest converts to the faith and teachings of George Fox, and thus lost his identity with the armorial and titled family of that shire. Besse, in his "Sufferings of the Quakers," gives an account of his arrest in 1656, as one of a party attending a meeting of the people of his faith, and he was again arrested in 1660. He died 10mo. 19, 1680, after having been despoiled by fines and confiscations of the greater part of a once ample estate.

THOMAS JENKS, son of the above Thomas, born in Shropshire, is mentioned in the will of John Penn, of Montgomeryshire, in 1660, then a minor and possibly little more than an infant. He married there Susan ———, and with her and their infant son, Thomas, born in January, 1699-1700, is said to have embarked for America, and died on the passage. All that is definitely known, however, is that his widow, Susan Jenks, and her infant son arrived in Bucks county in or about the year 1700, and located in Wrightstown, where John Chapman had made a home in the wilderness farther north than any other English Quaker of Penn's little Quaker Colony on the Delaware. Susan Jenks married (second) Bezeleel Wiggins in 1708, and their son, Benjamin, born in 1709, was the ancestor of the family of that name later prominent in Wrightstown, Makefield and Buckingham. The mother did not long survive her second marriage.

THOMAS JENKS, third of the name, born in England or Wales in January, 1699-1700, was reared in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Wrightstown, possibly in the home of John Chapman, whose granddaughter he later married. There is, however, no record of him until 1mo. (March) 1, 1725-6, when he applied for membership in Wrightstown Meeting of Friends. He was doubtless a birthright member of the Society, as his parents certainly were, but the death of his father on the voyage to America, or just previous to sailing, may account for the loss of such proof of membership as seemed consistent to the early Friends.

On 3mo. (May) 19, 1731, Thomas Jenks married Mercy, daughter of John Wildman, of Middletown, by his wife, Marah (Chapman) Croasdale, and granddaughter of John Chapman, before referred to. John Chapman was born at Stanehaugh, in the county of Durham, England, about the year 1635, and was a son of John Chapman, of Froslerly, Durham, where the parish records show that the family had been resident for several generations, and where some of the name

still reside. Like the grandsire of Thomas Jenks, he, too, was an early convert to the principles and faith of Friends, and suffered persecution for Truth's sake in 1656, and in 1660 was confined for eight weeks in York Castle for refusing to take a prescribed oath. He also suffered fines and confiscations of goods at different periods. He was twice married, his first wife dying 8mo. 2, 1668, and her only child, a little more than a month later. John Chapman married (second) 4mo. 12, 1670, Jane Sadler, of Landenby, Durham, and on June 21, 1684, with her and their then five children, set out from Stanehaugh for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and engaged passage on the "Shield" for Penn's Colony in America, where he had previously purchased five hundred acres of land of William Penn. On September 12, 1684, they encountered a severe storm off the capes of Virginia, and their dismantled ship effected a landing, three days later, on the eastern shore of Maryland, from whence, after a few weeks delay, they made their way up the Delaware and arrived at the house of Phineas Pemberton, near the Falls of the Delaware, in the latter part of October. The five hundred acres of land, purchased before leaving England, was laid out to him back in the woods, covering the present site of Wrightstown village and Friends' Meeting House, the latter erected largely through the efforts of John Chapman, after a meeting had been held for some years in his dwelling-house, by permission of Falls Monthly Meeting, where the certificate he brought from Friends in England had been deposited. John Chapman died 5mo. (July), 1694, and his widow, Jane, 9mo. (November), 1699. Marah, the eldest of their seven children, was born at Stanehaugh, Durham, 2mo. (April) 12, 1671, and married (first), on 2mo. (April) 28, 1697, John Croasdale, who had accompanied his parents, Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," and died 19mo. 14, 1706; (second) John Wildman, by whom she had two daughters—Mercy, above mentioned, and Elizabeth. John Wildman was born in Yorkshire, England, 2mo. 2, 1681, and died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 3mo. (May) 25, 1739. He was the second son of Martin and Ann Wildman, who, bringing a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting, in the county of York, dated 2mo. 2, 1690, settled in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

In 1734 Thomas Jenks purchased a tract of land on Core Creek, in Middletown township, a portion of which is still held by his lineal descendants, and in 1740 erected a fulling mill, one of the first in Bucks county. It was operated by him and his family for many years, doing a large business in dyeing, fulling and finishing the homespun goods of the housewives of lower and middle Bucks county, which constituted the main clothing worn by the early settlers of that date. His ledger, excellently written and in a good state of preservation, covering the years 1743-56, is still in the possession of his great-grandson, William H. Jenks, of Philadelphia. The mansion house, known as "Jenks Hall," erected by him in 1734, was the home of his descendants for many generations. Thomas Jenks was an active and energetic business man, and retained his mental faculties and physical vigor to extreme old age. He died at "Jenks Hall," 5mo. (May) 4, 1797, in his ninety-eighth year, from the effects of a fall from his wagon. His wife, Mercy, died 7mo. 26, 1787, aged seventy-seven years, after a married life of over fifty-six years. Arriving in Bucks county, when far the greater part of it was a primitive wilderness, Thomas Jenks lived to see it a highly developed and prosperous community; during his active business career the city of Philadelphia, with which

he was closely associated as the chief market of the product of his mill and plantation, had grown to be the metropolis of the American Colonies.

Issue of Thomas and Mercy (Wildman) Jenks:

Mary, b. 4mo. 20, 1733, d. 1803; m. Samuel Twining;

John, b. 5mo. (July) 1, 1736, d. 1791; m. in 1785, Sarah Weir. Their son John Wildman Jenks, M. D., removed to Jefferson co., Pa., and d. there 4mo. 4, 1850, in his 60th year; he m. 1810, Mary Day Barclay, and the youngest of their ten children, George Augustus Jenks, was a member of 44th Congress of U. S., and Democratic nominee for Gov. of Pa. in 1808;

Thomas, b. 10mo. (Dec.) 9, 1738, d. 5mo. (May) 30, 1799; m. 1762, Rebecca Richardson. He was member of Colonial Assembly in 1773; delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1789-90; member of State Senate from 1790 until his death in 1799, taking an important part in the legislation during that period.

Of his eight children, Rachel, b. 5mo. 23, 1763, d. 2mo. 12, 1830; m. Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth (Cutler) Story, of whom later in this narrative; his eldest son, Joseph R. Jenks, b. 9mo. 16, 1767, d. in Phila., 5mo. 26, 1858, was for many years a prominent and prosperous merchant of that city; he m. (first) 10mo. 10, 1792, Sarah Watson, and (second) 6mo. 6, 1809, Ann West, and (third) 2mo. 29, 1844, Ann Ely, a widow of Phila.

Dr. Phineas Jenks, the youngest son, b. 5mo. 3, 1781, d. 8mo. 6, 1851, was student under Dr. Benjamin Rush, a graduate of the Univ. of Pa., and prominent physician of Newtown, Bucks co.; he was a representative in State Legislature, 1816-19, and member of Constitutional Convention of 1837-8, and prominently identified with public affairs. He m. (first) Eliza, dau. of Francis Murray, a Major of the State Regiment of Foot, and later Thirteenth Penna. Continental Line, Col. Walter Stewart; and (second) Amelia, dau. of Gov. Simon Snyder. His son George A. Jenks, Esq., is oldest member of Bucks County Bar;

JOSEPH, b. 12mo. 22, 1743, d. 5mo., 1820; m. 6mo. 22, 1763, Elizabeth Pearson; of whom presently;

ELIZABETH, b. 3mo. 15, 1746, d. 12mo. 30, 1808; m. 12mo. 23, 1762, William, son of Joseph and Mary (Paxson) Richardson; and their dau. Rachel, m. David Story, and was grandmother of William H. and John Story Jenks, of Phila.; of whom later;

Ann, b. 9mo. 8, 1749, d. about 1812; m. 2mo. 29, 1770, Isaac Watson.

JOSEPH JENKS, third son and fourth child of Thomas and Mercy (Wildman) Jenks, born in Bucks county, 12mo. 22, 1743, was reared on the old homestead, in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was identified with the conduct of the fulling mill, established by his father in 1740. He married, 6mo. 22, 1763, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Duer) Pearson, of Buckingham, Bucks county (and granddaughter of Enoch Pearson, a native of Cheshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania with his parents, Edward and Sarah (Burgess) Pearson, in 1687), by his wife, Margaret, born 8mo. 20, 1691, daughter of William Smith, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Friends Adventure" (which arrived in the Delaware River, 7mo. 28, 1682), by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, who came over in the "Welcome" with William Penn, on his first visit to his Province of Pennsylvania, in 1682.

ELIZABETH (RICHARDSON) JENKS was born in 1744, and died in 1768. Joseph Jenks married (second), 4mo. 25, 1770, Mary Ingham, who died a few years after her marriage without issue; and he married (third), 5mo. 30, 1776, Hannah Davids, who also died without issue. Joseph Jenks died in Middletown, Bucks county, 6mo. 26, 1838.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pearson) Jenks:

Margaret, b. 6mo. 6, 1764, d. 1841; m. 11mo. 12, 1783, Samuel Gillingham;

WILLIAM, b. 8mo. 12, 1766, d. 12mo. 5, 1818; m. Mary Hutchinson, of whom presently; Elizabeth, b. 10mo. 21, 1768, d. 1828; m. in 1787, Isaiah Shinn, of N. J., who was Gen. of N. J. Militia in War of 1812-14.

WILLIAM JENKS, only son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pearson) Jenks, born in Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1766, was a farmer and miller on the old plantation in Middletown, dying there at the early age of forty-two years, leaving a widow and ten children, six of whom were still in their minority at the time of his decease. He married, 10mo. 28, 1790, Mary, daughter of Michael Hutchinson, of Makefield, Bucks county, many years a merchant of Makefield, and one of the prominent men of the county in his day, holding many positions of trust and honor. Her mother, Margery Palmer, was a great-granddaughter of John Palmer, of Cleiveland, Yorkshire, who, with Christian, his wife, arrived in the Delaware River in the ship "Providence," of Scarborough, 9mo. 19, 1683, and settled in Falls township, Bucks county, where a number of his descendants of the name still reside. Her paternal grandfather, John Hutchinson, for many years an Overseer of Falls Monthly Meeting and prominent in the affairs of that section of the county, married Phebe Kirkbride, daughter of Joseph Kirkbride, by his first wife, Phebe Blackshaw, daughter of Randal Blackshaw, of Hollingee, in the county of Chester, England, who, with Alice, his wife, and children, Phebe, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Nehemiah and Martha, came over in the "Submission," arriving in Maryland, 9mo. 2, 1682, and made their way overland to Bucks county.

Dr. James Hutchinson, born in Bucks county in 1752, the distinguished physician of Philadelphia, Surgeon-General of the Continental Army during the Revolution, who died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, September, 1793, was a first cousin of Mary (Hutchinson) Jenks, being a son of Randal Hutchinson, brother of Michael, by his first wife, Elizabeth Harvey.

Joseph Kirkbride, the paternal great-grandfather of Mary Hutchinson Jenks, was a son of Mahlon and Magdalen Kirkbride, of Kirkbride, Cumberland. He came to Pennsylvania with Penn, in the "Welcome," and became one of the most prominent men of the province, serving many years as a Justice of Bucks county courts and in the Colonial Assembly, and was the largest landowner in Bucks county in his time, as well as owning large tracts of land in New Jersey and elsewhere. After the death of his first wife, Phebe Blackshaw, he married Sarah, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, the founder of Trenton, New Jersey, by his wife, Rebecca Ely, and left many descendants, who have been prominent in the affairs of Bucks county and of Philadelphia.

Issue of William and Mary (Hutchinson) Jenks:

Joseph, b. 9mo. 12, 1792, d. 11mo. 19, 1869; m. 5mo. 29, 1827, his cousin, Eliza, dau. of Joseph R. Jenks, of Phila., by his first wife, Sarah Watson;

Rebecca H., b. 1mo. 30, 1794, d. 4mo. 21, 1797;

Michael H., b. 5mo. 21, 1795, d. 10mo. 16, 1867; prominent citizen of Bucks co., representing his district in 28th U. S. Congress, filling position of County Commissioner, 1830-4, County Treasurer, 1834; many years associate Justice of Bucks co., and filling many positions of honor and trust; he was prominent surveyor and conveyancer, and fine penman and draughtsman. He m. (first) 1821, Mary Ridgway Earl, who was mother of his nine children; (second) Mary Canby; (third) Ann Higgins, and (fourth) Sarah Leedom. His third daughter, Anna Earl Hutchinson, m. Alexander Ramsey, first Gov. of Minn., and U. S. Senator from that State;

Eliza Pearson, b. 2mo. 14, 1797, d. 12mo. 13, 1884; m. 10mo. 13, 1825, George Yardley; Charles, b. 12mo. 31, 1798, d. 8mo. 5, 1823; m. 4mo. 16, 1823, Mary Ann Newbold;

Margery, b. 8mo. 5, 1800, d. 1mo. 31, 1802;

Hannah, b. 6mo. 17, 1802, d. 9mo. 17, 1822, unm.;

Mary Palmer, b. 1mo. 25, 1804, d. 2mo. 15, 1873; m. 12mo. 27, 1827, Edmund Morris;

Margaret, b. 9mo. 24, 1806, d. 12mo. 29, 1825, unm.;

WILLIAM PEARSON, b. 12mo. 17, 1807, d. 9mo. 17, 1886; m. Elizabeth Story; of whom presently;

Ann, b. 2mo. 26, 1810, d. 4mo. 15, 1870; m. 10mo. 12, 1831, Charles M. Morris;

Susan W., b. 6mo. 3, 1812, d. 7mo. 25, 1857; m. 7mo. 4, 1838, Franklin Fell.

WILLIAM PEARSON JENKS, son of William and Mary (Hutchinson) Jenks, was born and reared at the old Jenks' homestead, near Langhorne, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1807. At the close of his school days he entered a manufacturing establishment at Paterson, New Jersey, and learned the trade of a machinist. The specialty of the firm, with which he engaged, was the manufacture of machinery for the spinning and weaving of cotton goods, and in 1838 he became interested in the mills for the manufacture of cotton yarns, established at New Hope, Bucks county, by William Maris, for which his firm had furnished the machinery, and was employed there until 1832. The following year he was sent, by the Paterson firm, to Madison, Indiana, to establish a factory there, for the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1835 he was appointed manager of the Union Factories, near Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, Maryland, then the largest plant for the manufacture of cotton goods south of New England, and continued to fill that position until late in 1846, when failing health compelled his resignation, and he took a trip to Brazil, South America, occupying several months, which resulted in his complete restoration. Returning north in the summer of 1847, he joined his wife and children in Philadelphia, and a few months later formed a partnership there with Evan Randolph, under the firm name of Randolph & Jenks, where they did a large and prosperous business as cotton merchants. Mr. Jenks retired from the firm in 1860, which was continued by his sons, John Story and William H. Jenks and Evan Randolph, until the death of the latter in 1887. The firm still continues under the original name. William Pearson Jenks was a man of marked business ability, and his indomitable energy and activity brought success to his business enterprises. After his removal to Philadelphia he became identified with a number of the financial institutions of that city.

William Pearson Jenks married, 5mo. 16, 1837, Elizabeth, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 3mo. 6, 1807, daughter of David Story, by his wife Rachel, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jenks) Richardson, above mentioned. Her great grandfather, Thomas Story, was born in Northumberland, England, in the year 1671, and came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, in the "Canterbury," on the Founder's second visit to Pennsylvania, arriving at Chester, 10mo. 1, 1699. Thomas Story settled near Newtown, Bucks county, and in March, 1718, married Elizabeth (Wilson), widow of William Buckman, the pioneer ancestor of that family. Thomas Story died 9mo. 19, 1753, at the age of eighty-two years, leaving a son, John Story, born 11mo. 26, 1718-19, who married, 5mo. 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Lane) Cutler, and lived all his life in the neighborhood of Newtown, Bucks county, dying 11mo. 10, 1804, and is buried at Wrightstown Friends' burying-ground. David, son of John and Elizabeth (Cutler) Story, was the father of Mrs. Jenks. He was born 4mo. 20, 1760, and died 2mo. 23, 1833. He married, as before stated, Rachel Richardson, on 4mo. 19, 1792, and they were the parents of six children, of whom Elizabeth (Story) Jenks

was the youngest. She died 1mo. 11, 1878, and her husband, William Pearson Jenks, died 9mo. 17, 1886.

Issue of William Pearson and Elizabeth (Story) Jenks:

JOHN STORY JENKS, b. in Md., 10mo. 29, 1839; m. 10mo. 27, 1864, Sidney Howell Brown; of whom presently;

WILLIAM H. JENKS, b. in Md., 11mo. 11, 1842; m. 9mo. 9, 1869, Hannah Mifflin Hacker; of whom presently;

Rachel Story Jenks, b. in Md., Dec. 19, 1845; m. 1864, Evan Randolph, business partner of her father and brothers in firm of Randolph & Jenks, from 1847, until his death, 12mo. 3, 1887; for their descendants see forward;

Two other children d. inf., during the residence of their parents in Md.

John Story Jenks and William H. Jenks, the two sons of William P. and Elizabeth (Story) Jenks, as before stated succeeded their father as members of the firm of Randolph & Jenks, in 1860, and still comprise that firm. Both are interested in a number of the financial, industrial and charitable institutions of the city, and are typical representatives of the class of solid substantial business men that have been the bulwark of the institutions and prosperity of the Quaker City for two centuries.

JOHN STORY JENKS married, October 27, 1864, Sidney Howell, daughter of William H. and Laura H. Brown, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

Elizabeth Story Jenks, b. Sept. 20, 1865; m. Sept. 20, 1890, William Alexander Dick, of Phila., where they reside;

Laura Howell Jenks, b. Jan. 20, 1867; m. April 11, 1888, Edward Brinton, of Phila., son of Dr. Albert H. and Emily K. Smith, and they have issue:

Albert Lawrence Smith, b. April 6, 1890;

Sidney Howell Smith, b. Feb. 22, 1894, d. Feb. 24, 1895;

Edward Brinton Smith, Jr., b. Dec. 5, 1896;

Geoffrey Story Smith, b. Jan. 31, 1901;

John Story Smith, b. June 11, 1904;

Laura Howell Smith, b. Sept. 12, 1905.

Mary Hutchinson Jenks, b. Phila., Oct. 24, 1871; m. Oct. 2, 1894, Joseph S., of Phila., son of Joseph S., and Mary (Cowgill) Lovering, and they have issue:

Mary Hutchinson Lovering, b. Dec. 6, 1897;

Joseph S. Lovering, b. March 9, 1901.

WILLIAM H. JENKS, second surviving son of William Pearson, and Elizabeth (Story) Jenks, born in Maryland, November 11, 1842, died February 2, 1909; married in Philadelphia, September 9, 1869, Hannah Mifflin Hacker, daughter of Jeremiah and Beulah (Morris) Hacker, of Philadelphia, and they have issue:

Beulah Hacker Jenks, b. June 22, 1870; m. Sept. 16, 1901, Joseph L. Woolston, of Phila., son of Joshua W. and Eliza W. Woolston, and they have issue:

Stephen Stockton Woolston, b. Oct. 10, 1902;

Hannah Hacker Woolston, b. March 9, 1904;

Elizabeth Woolston, b. March 19, 1906.

William Pearson Jenks, born in Phila., Sept. 25, 1872; is engaged in business in New York City, where he and his family reside; he m. June 10, 1899, Bertha Johns, dau. of James W. and Josephine J. Cooke, and has issue:

Bertha Cooke Jenks, b. October 27, 1900;

William Jenks, b. Jan. 12, 1902;

Josephine J. Jenks, b. in N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1903.

Ethel Story Jenks, b. in Phila., June 29, 1874; m. Oct. 22, 1895, Minturn Tatum Wright, of Phila., son of Theodore and Mary B. Wright; and they have issue:

William Jenks Wright, b. Aug. 8, 1896;

Minturn Tatum Wright, Jr., b. May 17, 1899;

John Story Wright, b. Dec. 8, 1901.

John Story Jenks, Jr., b. in Phila., June 15, 1876, is engaged in business in N. Y. City, where he and his family reside; he m. Sept. 27, 1902, Isabella Fitzgerald, dau. of Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of Phila., by his wife Ann J. Kirkbride, and they have issue:

Thomas Story Jenks, b. in N. Y. City, Aug. 18, 1904;

Morton Jenks, b. in N. Y. City, Jan. 26, 1907.

Issue of Evan and Rachel Story (Jenks) Randolph:

Elizabeth Jenks Randolph, b. in Phila., Oct. 20, 1865; m. June 11, 1898, Allston Burr, of Boston, Mass., son of Isaac T. and Anna F. Burr;

Anna Randolph, b. in Phila., Sept. 8, 1869;

Evan Randolph, b. in Phila., April 29, 1880; m. Nov. 7, 1906, Hope, dau. of Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Attorney Gen. of Penn., by his wife Anna L. (Baker) Carson.

WOOD FAMILY.

The Wood families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, from whom most of those of the name, now resident in Philadelphia, descend, were founded in America by several different English immigrants, mostly members of the Society of Friends, who emigrated to either New Jersey or Pennsylvania soon after the founding of the Province of Pennsylvania by William Penn, and were doubtless more or less related.

On 2mo. 3, 1683, Edward Byllinge, of Westminster, county Middlesex, England, conveyed to Henry Wood and John Wood, both of Bury, county of Lancaster, each one hundred acres, to be surveyed to them in the Province of West Jersey; on the same date Byllinge also conveyed to Henry Wood, Jr., Constantine and Jeremiah Wood, all of Bury, Lancaster, one hundred acres jointly. Henry Wood, Jr., and Constantine were probably sons of John, above named, and all of these purchasers, with the possible exception of Jeremiah, came to New Jersey and settled in Gloucester county, where Henry died in 1691, and John in 1707. The former was also a land owner in Philadelphia, having purchased of William Penn a bank-lot on the Delaware front, which was surveyed to him by warrant, and the patent therefore was dated 12mo. 26, 1684, which by his will he devised to his younger son, Richard Wood, who, as shown by a deed of confirmation from his mother, Hannah Wood, and his elder brother, James, was "arrived at the age of twenty years and about three months," at the date of the latter deed, viz.: February 17, 1699-1700, and was of full age November 1, 1700, when he conveyed the same to Thomas Lambert. Henry Wood, Sr., of New Jersey, also owned land in the "Narragansett country," Rhode Island, and, by deed dated 9mo. 20, 1686, Ruth Wood, widow and administratrix of Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, merchant, (with whose descendants this narrative is concerned), conveyed to this Henry Wood all the lands and tenements of her late husband, in trust for specified purposes; but on 11mo. 12, 1686, Ruth Wood executed an instrument of writing, duly recorded at Philadelphia, in which she revoked and annulled the former conveyance. This circumstance, as well as the similarity of the names, indicate a relationship between the two families, though they came, as hereafter shown, from widely different parts of England. James Wood, son of Henry, became a boat builder in Philadelphia, and died in 1748, leaving sons, James, Richard and Isaac. He purchased a lot on the Delaware front in 1698, and married, at Philadelphia Meeting, 1715, Mary Peller.

RICHARD WOOD, of the City of Bristol, wine cooper, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682 or 1683, and located in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the first grand jury drawn in Philadelphia, 3mo. 2, 1683 (o. s.), for the trial of Charles Pickering for counterfeiting, and in the same month, May 29, 1683 (o. s.), purchased of Richard Collins, of Bath, England, twelve hundred and fifty acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, which Collins had purchased of William Penn, September 26, 1681. Part of this land was laid out in Bucks county, "and was accordingly surveyed unto the said Richard Wood by virtue of a Warrant dated 9mo. 26, 1682," and

four hundred and nine acres thereof were conveyed by his eldest son and heir, James Wood, to Joseph Kirle, of Philadelphia, merchant, August 4, 1686. (See Bucks County Deeds, Book 2, p. 165).

In Administration Book "A," page 10, in the Register of Wills' Office of Philadelphia, is a record of the grant of letters of administration to "Ruth Wood of Scuykill, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Widdow and Relict of Richard Wood, Merchant, her late husband, deceased" in the year 1685, the date, however, being omitted, and the original papers have evidently disappeared. On 9mo. 26, 1686, Ruth Wood made a conveyance of "all the lands and tenements of her late husband" to Henry Wood, of New Jersey, but on 11mo. 12, following revoked this deed, the latter instrument but not the first appearing of record. On January 28, 1686-7, Ruth Wood, widow of Richard, married Thomas Ducket, of "Scoolkill," who had come from "East parish, county of Wilts," England, bringing a certificate for himself and wife to Radnor Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, 4mo. 4, 1683. He died in 1700. The will of Thomas Ducket, of Philadelphia, "Maelster," dated 3mo. 20, 1699, and proven June 24, 1700, makes wife, Ruth, executrix, and gives legacies to daughter, Jane Ducket, daughter-in-law, Ruth Wood, sons-in-law (stepsons), James and John Wood, and to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends for the use of a Free School.

JAMES WOOD, eldest son of Richard and Ruth Wood, was born in Bristol, England, 12mo. 15, 1671-2, accompanied his parents to Philadelphia in 1682, and continued to reside in Philadelphia. He married Jane ———, born in London, England, 9mo. (November) 24, 1671, and they were the parents of nine children, seven of whom died in infancy, those who survived being,

RICHARD WOOD, the eldest son, born November, 1694, of whom presently;
Walter Wood, the youngest child, born 1712, settled at Stow Creek, N. J.

RICHARD WOOD, eldest son of James and Jane Wood, born in Philadelphia, November, 1694, removed when a young man to Greenwich, now Cumberland county, New Jersey, then Salem county, on the Cohansey Creek, about four miles from its mouth on Delaware Bay, a place of considerable commercial activity in Colonial times. Richard Wood was a man of considerable prominence. He was commissioned one of the justices of the "Pleas and Peace" for Salem county, December, 1739, and seems to have filled that position until the erection of Cumberland county, January 19, 1747, when he was named as one of the three judges of the courts of the new county, and continued as such until his death in 1759. In 1755, when the Governor and Council of New Jersey directed that a registry be made of the Indians residing in the province, and named one or more justices from each county to keep the registry and issue certificates to the Indians, Richard Wood, Esq., was named as the justice for that purpose for Cumberland county. He was elected to the Assembly of New Jersey, prior to 1751, and probably represented his county in that body until his death. His name appears as one of a committee to report certain measures adopted by the Assembly to the Provincial Council, in the years 1751, 1753 and 1754. At a meeting of the Freeholders of Cumberland county, held May, 1750, it was decided "that there shall be a deed drawn and delivered to Justices Richard Wood and Ebenezer Miller (his son-in-law) to peruse and, upon their approbation, that they or more of the Justices are to summon ye Magistrates

and Freeholders to proceed upon raising of money to build a Court House and Gaol."

Richard Wood's first Commission as Justice of Cumberland County Courts, in 1747, engrossed on parchment, is still in possession of his descendants. He died August 3, 1759, and was buried in a family burying-ground on his own land at Stow Creek.

Richard Wood married, 1716, Priscilla Bacon, born at Bacon's Neck, Salem county, New Jersey, January 6, 1699 ("6 day of 11mo. 1699"), daughter of Benjamin Bacon, born at Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, December 22, 1670, died on the Cohansey, in Salem county, New Jersey, letters of Administration being granted on his estate April 29, 1714. He was a son of Samuel Bacon, who took the oath of allegiance at Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1657, and May 9, 1659, married Martha Foxwell, probably daughter of Richard Foxwell, on whose estate he was directed to administer by the Court, July 7, 1668.

The ancestry of Samuel Bacon, of Barnstable, has been traced back to

RANULPH, the son of Grimaldus, whose son Roger Bacon, was the first to assume that surname. Robert Bacon, son of Roger, was the father of John Bacon, who was followed successively by four other John Bacons, the last of whom had a son Edward Bacon, whose son, John, was the father of Robert Bacon, who had sons, Thomas, James and Sir Nicholas Bacon. The latter was the father of Lord Francis Bacon by a second marriage, was born at Chiselhurst, in Kent, in 1510, was a graduate of the University of Cambridge and of Grays Inn, was very eminent as a lawyer, and from 1558 to his death, in 1579, was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

JAMES BACON, brother of Sir Nicholas, and uncle of the distinguished philosopher, Lord Francis Bacon, was the ancestor of the American branch of the family, through his son, William, his grandson, Samuel, and great-grandson, William, the latter being the father of Samuel Bacon, of Barnstable.

On December 11, 1666, Daniel Pierce, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and several associates, entered into an agreement with the Proprietors of East Jersey to purchase twenty-three thousand acres and settle a colony thereon. Among these associates was John Smith, of Barnstable, through whom it is supposed Samuel Bacon was induced to become one of the Puritan Colony, in New Jersey, and he was one of the original patentees, taking up a tract of land near Woodbridge, Middlesex county, for which patents were issued on October 18, 1669, and March 18, 1669-70. He was one of the original incorporators of the township of Woodbridge, June 1, 1669. He was chosen constable in 1678, and December 8, 1681, was elected one of the four Assistant Magistrates, who, with a president, constituted the township court, and was duly commissioned on the 10th day of January following.

The Town Records of Woodbridge show the birth of his son, Benjamin, December 22, 1670, of his son, Joseph, February 7, 1672, and of his daughter, Ann, April 9, 1677. His elder children, John, Daniel, Samuel, Nathaniel, William and Jeremiah, were doubtless born at Barnstable.

Samuel Bacon continued to reside at Woodbridge until 1683, as on March 25, 1683, he conveyed a portion of his land there to Thomas Rudyard, and the deed of record in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton gives his residence as Woodbridge. However, on November 22, 1682, John Adams, of Hedgefield,

Salem county, conveyed to Samuel Bacon "of Woodbridge, East Jersey, Seaman," two hundred and sixty acres on Cohansey River, part of Jacob Young's Neck, hereafter known as "Bacon's Adventure" or Bacon's Neck. Here Samuel Bacon evidently took up his residence in the Spring following his purchase, and later acquired considerable other land, a deed dated April 25, 1683, the same date as his conveyance of the Woodbridge land, conveys to him four hundred acres on the Cohansey from "Shaykanum and Ethoe, Indyan Proprietors."

Samuel Bacon was a member of Provincial Assembly of West Jersey, in 1685, and was one of the Justices of the Court for Salem county, held February, 1688. His will is dated September 16, 1695, and letters thereon were granted to his widow, Martha, November 27, following. Martha survived him four years; her will dated May 5, 1697, was proven April 3, 1700, and letters granted to her son, Jeremiah, but the inventory of her personal estate bears date April 22, 1699, probably approximately the date of her death.

JOHN BACON, son of Samuel and Martha (Foxwell) Bacon, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, accompanied his parents to New Jersey, and on August 19, 1690, his father, by deed of gift, conveyed to him sixty-five acres out of the two hundred and sixty bought of John Adams in 1682, and in 1695 and 1696 he purchased two hundred and ninety acres of John Davis and Henry Jenings respectively. On October 17, 1688, John Bacon married Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith, of Amwellbury, Salem county, who was the mother of his children, though he married (second) Grace Test, a widow, April 6, 1708. His will, dated December 8, 1715, was proven nine days later, and names his wife, Grace, and children, John, Edmond, Job and Lucy.

JOHN BACON, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Bacon, born in 1698, inherited under his father's will the "Home Farm, bought of John Davis." He married at Salem Friends' Meeting, about October 1, 1718, Elizabeth Sayre, their first proposal of intentions being made at the Monthly Meeting held 6mo. (August) 25, and the second on 7mo. (September) 29, and at the meeting in 8mo. the marriage is reported "orderly accomplished."

JOHN BACON, son of John and Elizabeth (Sayre) Bacon, born 1725, married October 30, 1765, Mary Stewart, and their daughter, Elizabeth Bacon, born January 6, 1776, became the wife of Richard Wood, grandson of Richard and Priscilla (Bacon) Wood, as hereafter shown, and Mary (Stewart) Bacon, her mother, became the second wife of Richard Wood, son of Richard and Priscilla.

The record of the births of the children of Richard and Priscilla (Bacon) Wood, as given below, is taken from a memorandum on the fly leaf of the old family Bible, in the possession of Richard Wood, of 1620 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Issue of Richard and Priscilla (Bacon) Wood:

Ruth Wood, "borne the 16 of 12mo. 1716, at 10 o'clock at Night at Alawaes Creek;" d. inf.;

Elizabeth Wood, "Borne 16 of 1 mo. 1718, at 12 o'clock in the Day at Alawais Creek;" d. inf.;

Letitia Wood, "Borne the 31 of 5 mo. 1720, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon;" d. inf.;

Jane Wood, "Borne the 18 of 4 mo. 1723, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon at Cohansey;" m. George Trenchard;

Richard Wood, "Borne the 2 of the 3 mo. 1725, at 8 o'clock in the Morning at Cohansey;" d. inf.;

RICHARD WOOD, "Borne the 18 of ye 1 mo. 1727-8, aboute 5 o'clock in the afternoon in Cohansey;" m. (first) Hannah Davis; (second) Mary (Stewart) Bacon; of whom presently;

Letitia Wood, "Borne the 5 of 2 mo. 1730, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the Afternoon at Cohansey;" m. Josiah Miller;

Ruth Wood, "Borne the 16 of 1 mo. 1731-2, aboute 10 o'clock at Night in Cohansey;" m. Ebenezer Miller, one of the Justices of Cumberland co., and brother to Josiah, who married her sister, Letitia;

Priscilla Wood, "borne the 4 of ye 1 mo. 1733-4, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, at Cohansey;" m. John Shepherd, of Salem co.;

Elizabeth Wood, "Borne the 25 of ye 5mo. 1736, 39 min. after 7 o'clock in the afternoon at Cohansey;"

Benjamin Wood, "Borne the 21 day of ye 9mo. 1738, in Grinnige;"

"Judey Wood, Borne the 8 day of ye 10 mo. 1741, in Greenwich, at 8 o'clock in the morning;"

Hanna Wood, "Borne ye 26 day of ye 12 mo. 1742-3, in Greenwich;"

One of these younger daughters, presumably Elizabeth, married Francis Test, of Salem, 1765, "out of meeting;" the other two and the son, Benjamin, are said to have died in infancy.

RICHARD WOOD, only surviving son of Richard and Priscilla (Bacon) Wood, born in Cumberland county, New Jersey (then Salem county), March 18, 1727-8, resided during the active years of his life in Cumberland county. Like his father, he became prominent in the affairs of Cumberland county and the State of New Jersey, serving at least two terms in the General Assembly, the last in 1790. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1773-4-5 and 1787; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1786, and one of the first Committee of Observation of Cumberland county, appointed December 22, 1774, in response to the resolve of Continental Congress of September 5, 1774, at Philadelphia. This committee, as soon as appointed, took up the question of the disposition of a quantity of tea which had been secretly landed at Greenwich, and by reason of the absence of the importer, deferred their consideration of its disposition until the following day at ten o'clock, but during the night the tea was seized and burned by parties unknown.

Richard Wood was in early life a cooper and farmer in Cumberland county, an elder of the Society of Friends, and much esteemed in that county as a man of talent and worth. He married (first) Hannah Davis, of Piles Grove, Salem county, New Jersey, of Welsh ancestry, born August 23, 1728, who was the mother of his children, and (second) Mary, widow of John Bacon (3) and daughter of John and Mary Stewart, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of his eldest son, Richard, and whose ancestry is given above.

Richard and Hannah (Davis) Wood had surviving issue:

RICHARD WOOD, b. July 2, 1755, d. Jan. 15, 1822; m. (first) Anna Cooper; (second) Elizabeth Bacon; of whom presently;

James Wood, b. Aug. 30, 1765; d. July 2, 1817; m. Ruth, dau. of Samuel and Beulah Clement, of Haddonfield, N. J.; removed to Phila. at an early age, and engaged in business there.

James and Ruth (Clement) Wood had issue:

Richard C. Wood, entered Univ. of Pa., 1808, took degree of A. B. there in 1811, and that of A. M. in 1815; studied law and practiced in Courts of Phila. co.; d. unm.;

Hannah Wood, m. Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore, Md.;

Samuel C. Wood, for one year a partner with his cousin, Richard D. Wood, in firm of Wood, Abbott & Wood; d. unm.;

Rebecca Wood, d. unm.

James Wood married Jane Hicks, of New York, but had no male issue.



GEORGE E. WOOD, M.D.

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Professor of the Materia Medica, University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 1877

Two daughters of Richard and Hannah, both named Priscilla, and a son, Benjamin, died in infancy.

RICHARD WOOD, eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Davis) Wood, born at Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 2, 1755, was educated under the care of Friends and in the country schools of Cumberland county. Until coming of age he remained with his father and aided him in his business. After a short experience as a teacher of country schools in his native county he began his mercantile career at Greenwich. His energy and business ability enabled him to acquire a competence and he became one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his district. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1800, and served two terms in that body, representing the third generation of the same name to render service in the law-making body of his native state and province. As his wealth accumulated he gradually relinquished the mercantile business to his younger partners, devoted his attention chiefly to agriculture, and was the owner of a large amount of real estate. In the period of depression following the second war with Great Britain he lost heavily by the depreciation of values and also by the failure of a man for whom he had indorsed, but he retained a moderate competence. He died at Greenwich, October 21, 1817. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a great reader, and took a lively interest in public affairs, giving his allegiance to the Federalist party. He married (first) November 24, 1780, Anna, daughter of David Cooper, of Gloucester county. She died, 1783, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving an only son:

David C. Wood, died suddenly in Phila., Oct. 6, 1859, unm., aged 78 years; buried from the house of his half-brother, Richard D. Wood, with whom he was for some years associated in business.

Richard Wood married (second) 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Stewart) Bacon, before mentioned, whose mother had become the second wife of his father. She was born June 1, 1776, and was therefore but seventeen years of age at her marriage. After his second marriage, Richard Wood erected the large brick house in Greenwich, since known as the "Homestead," where he thereafter lived until his death. All his children were born there except the eldest daughter, Mary S. It is still owned by his grandchildren in Philadelphia.

Issue of Richard and Elizabeth (Bacon) Wood:

Mary S. Wood, b. 1794, d. aged eighteen years;

George B. Wood, M. D., LL. D., b. March 13, 1797, d. Phila., March 30, 1879; one of most distinguished physicians of the U. S. He left home at early age and was educated in New York, under tuition of Prof. John Griscom, a relative of his mother; entered Univ. of Pa. 1812, graduating with degree of A. B. in 1815, later taking degree of A. M., and that of M. D. at same institution in 1818; was Prof. of Chemistry at Univ. 1822-31; of Materia Medica at Coll. of Pharmacy, Phila., 1831-35, and of same department at Univ., 1835-50; Prof. of theory and practice of medicine at Univ., 1850-60, and was Emeritus Prof. there 1860 to his death in 1879; attending physician of Penn. Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 1822-44, and of Penn. Hospital, 1835-50. He became a Fellow of College of Physicians, 1827, and was Pres. 1848-79; member of American Philosophical Society, 1819, and Pres., 1859-79; member of Phila. Medical Society, 1817; of Academy of Natural Sciences, 1819; of American Medical Association, 1847, and Pres. 1855-6; Pres. of National Convention for Revision of Pharmacopœia, 1850-60; trustee Girard College, 1833-1841; trustee Univ. of Penna., 1863-1879; in 1865 endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine there composed of five chairs; in connection with Dr. Franklin Bache, published *Dispensary of the United States*,

also published *Treatise in Thearupentics and Pharmacology or Materia Medica*, and a History of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. George Bacon Wood m. April, 1823, Caroline, only child of Peter Hahn, Phila. He was for over thirty years member of the Wistar Club;

Charles Stuart Wood, b. Sept. 25, 1800, came to Phila. 1827, and engaged in mercantile business, founding the well-known firm of Wood & Oliver, which dissolved in 1856, and he became Pres. of Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa. He was for many years director of the Western Bank, Phila., and a manager of Mercantile Library Co.; m. June, 1834, Julianna F., dau. of George F. and Hannah (Coe) Randolph, and they had issue:

Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1835; m. John H. Packard;

Hannah Ann, b. March 5, 1837; unm.;

George Randolph, b. Oct. 17, 1839; grad. Univ. of Penna., 1856 (A. M., LL. B., 1860); was a private in Commonwealth Artillery, U. S. Vols., and stationed at Fort Delaware, in 1861, and later in First Regiment Penna. Militia, and First City Troop of Phila. Cavalry during several emergencies when state was threatened with invasion by Confederate forces; after war engaged in iron manufacturing, and later in commission business in N. Y. City; m. Caroline Wharton, dau. of Henry Chancellor;

Charles, b. Aug. 29, 1842;

Mary S., b. Nov. 11, 1845; m. Dr. Charles Wurts, of Phila.;

Richard Francis Wood, A. M., b. Phila. May 15, 1850; grad. at Univ. of Penna. 1868; member Phila. Bar; active officer in Civil Service Reform Association many years; m. Mary Emlen Leaming, dau. of Robert Waln Leaming, by his wife Julia Scott (see Scott family), and resides in Phila.;

RICHARD D. WOOD, b. March 29, 1799, d. April 1, 1869; m. Julianna F. Randolph; of whom presently;

Horatio C. Wood, b. Nov. 16, 1803, at Greenwich, Cumberland co., N. J., removed to Phila., was for many years member of mercantile firm of Wood, Abbott & Co., retired from business 1862; was for years active in charitable and benevolent enterprises; among them, the Southern Home for Friendless Children, and Association for Relief of Freedmen; was member of board of managers of Westtown Boarding School, and of that of Frankford Asylum for Insane.

He m. (first) Elizabeth H., dau. of John Bacon, of Phila., and (second) May 10, 1848, Abigail, dau. of William and Deborah Evans, of Phila.; had issue by both marriages;

Ann Eliabeth Wood, b. April 17, 1806; m. John Sheppard, of Greenwich, Cumberland co., N. J.;

James Wood, d. young;

Elizabeth B. Wood, d. young;

Hannah D. Wood, b. June 18, 1809; m. David Scull, of Phila.

RICHARD D. WOOD, second son of Richard and Elizabeth (Bacon) Wood, born at Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 29, 1799, received a good academic education, and, on leaving school, assisted his father in the store at Greenwich until 1820, when he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account at Salem, New Jersey, where he remained two years. In 1823 he came to Philadelphia and organized the firm of Wood, Abbott & Wood, composed of himself, his cousin, Samuel C. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and opened a store at the north side of Market Street, between Second and Third streets. Samuel C. Wood retired from the firm eighteen months later, and the name became Wood & Abbott, of which firm his youngest brother, Horatio Curtis Wood, later became a member. They later purchased the store at No. 127, now 309 Market Street, which was destroyed by fire and the present store erected, later occupied by the firm of R. Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co., of which his son, Richard, was senior member.

The wholesale dry-goods firm of Wood & Abbott, and its successor Abbot, Wood & Co., did a large and prosperous business, and was widely and favorably known in mercantile circles.

Richard D. Wood was elected a director of the Girard Bank in 1831, and served until 1835, when he became identified with The Philadelphia Bank, of which he served as a director until shortly before his death, being succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Wood, who after many years service in that capacity was succeeded by his brother, George, who still fills the position. Richard D. Wood also became interested in a great number of manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises. He was one of the original promoters and founders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and for many years a member of its board of directors. He was a director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, a leading spirit in its management and equipment, and the moving spirit in its enlargement and improvement in 1845. He was one of the founders and a member of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital; a director and large stockholder in the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and held a like position in the Allentown Iron Works at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was for several years one of the managers of the Insurance Company of North America, and was connected with a number of other financial and business enterprises. His diary, faithfully kept during the active years of his life, shows that much of his time was given to a conscientious performance of his duty as an official of the various companies with which he was connected. He also took a deep interest in benevolent and charitable enterprises, and was one of the founders, and many years vice-president of the Union Benevolent Association.

In 1842 he purchased a farm in Chester county, where he and his family spent their summers for ten years, selling it in 1853.

Because of financial aid he had given to his half-brother, David C. Wood, who had for many years operated an iron furnace at Millville, New Jersey, Richard D. Wood, in 1850, became the owner of the water-power of Maurice River, and of the old charcoal iron furnace and pipe foundries at Millville, Cumberland county, New Jersey. Here began the development of what has become the extensive operations of the firm of R. D. Wood & Co. at Camden and Florence, New Jersey, in the manufacture of iron pipes and heavy iron machinery. Constructing at huge expense a canal two miles long by which his water-power was transmitted to its site, he in 1853 began the erection of extensive cotton mills at Millville, which later operated thirty thousand spindles. He later erected an extensive bleachery, grist and sawmills, glass works, and a gas manufacturing plant, and continued to carry on a large manufacturing business there until his death. The business in its main branches being continued by his sons, under the old firm name of R. D. Wood & Co., at Camden and Florence, as before stated, with offices at Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Richard D. Wood married, October 16, 1832, Julianna F., born October 20, 1810, eldest daughter of Edward Randolph, Jr., of Philadelphia, by his wife Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Taylor, of Philadelphia, an account of whose ancestors follows.

Julianna F. (Randolph) Wood survived her husband and died March 30, 1885. In 1870, she published a memorial volume, entitled "Family Sketches," of which but one hundred copies were printed for private circulation only. It contains much valuable family history and from it the greater part of the data, herein given, was gleaned.

The Randolph family of Philadelphia, originally Fitz Randolph, was founded in America by Edward Fitz Randolph, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England in 1615, and who came to Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1634, and in 1676 removed with his family to Piscataway, New Jersey.

The Nottingham Fitz Randolphs claimed descent from Robert Fitz Randolph of Yorkshire, who in 1190 built upon the manor of Middleham, which he had inherited from his grandsire, Ribald, a nephew of William the Conqueror, Middleham Castle, which with the manor passed in regular succession to his male heirs, until 1265, when it came into possession of Robert Neville, Lord of Raby, by his marriage with Lady Mary, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, third Lord of Middleham, who died without male issue, and it suffered forfeiture to Henry VI. on the defection of Neville.

Descendants of the younger branch of the family, however, continued to reside in the same locality for several centuries, Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph having his seat at Spennythorne Hall, one mile from Middleham as late as 1557. The Nottingham family of Fitz Randolph, bearing the same arms as the Lords of Middleham, descend from John Fitz Randolph, who in 1575 purchased of Cuthbert de Langton the manor of Langton Hall, or Westwood in Nottinghamshire. His son Christopher Fitz Randolph married Joan, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert de Langton, and had two sons, Edward and James. The latter, born in 1589, was a Colonel in the Royal Army of Henry VIII., and was authorized by that monarch to raise military forces for his service. He lived in Kirkly, Ashfield, Nottinghamshire in 1612, and is thought to have been the father of Edward Fitz Randolph, the American immigrant of 1634.

"Young Master Edward Fitz Randolph" is spoken of as owning a house in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634, and on May 10, 1637, married there Elizabeth, born at Leyden, Holland, in 1620, daughter of Thomas Blossom and Ann his wife, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629, and resided at Barnstable, where Thomas died in 1633, and his widow later married Henry Rowley. Thomas Blossom was a deacon of Plymouth Church, and a man highly esteemed in the Puritan Colony.

Edward Fitz Randolph joined the church of Barnstable in 1639, and removed to that town, where his ten children were born. In or prior to 1676, he removed with his family to Piscataway, New Jersey, where he died shortly afterwards. His widow took up land in right of her husband's purchase, three hundred acres being patented to her on March 21, 1676, which on June 26, 1685, she conveyed to her sons, Joseph, John, Thomas and Benjamin, and four days later became the wife of Captain John Pike of Woodbridge, ancestor of General Zebulon Pike. She died 1712, in her ninety-third year.

Nathaniel, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth (Blossom) Fitz Randolph, baptized at Barnstable, May 15, 1642, married there, November, 1662, Mary, daughter of John Holly, and in 1677 bought land in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he died November 21, 1713. He was a representative in Colonial Assembly in 1693. In 1704 he and his family were members of the Society of Friends, and the early meetings of Woodbridge Monthly Meeting were held at his house. He married (second) in 1706, Jane Hampton, of Shrewsbury, and had by her one son, Benjamin, born December 27, 1707. His sons by the first marriage

were, John, Isaac, Nathaniel, Samuel, Joseph and Edward, the record of the birth of the two eldest appearing at Barnstable in 1663 and 1664, respectively.

Edward Fitz Randolph, the youngest son of Nathaniel by his first wife, Mary Holly, was probably born at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married, in 1704, Catharine, daughter of Richard Hartshorne, who was a son of William Hartshorne, of Heathhearne, Leicestershire, who came to New Jersey in 1669. His wife, Margaret, born in Rhode Island, was a daughter of Robert Carr, born in England in 1614.

Richard, the eldest son of Edward and Catharine (Hartshorne) Fitz Randolph, was born June 16, 1705. His youngest brother, Nathaniel, born in 1714, married Mary Shotwell and was the father of Captain Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who was killed in the Revolutionary War, dying July 23, 1780, from wounds received in a skirmish at Elizabethtown.

Richard Fitz Randolph married at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1735, Elizabeth Corlies, and had eight children, the youngest of whom,

Edward Fitz Randolph, born February 20, 1754, the same year of his father's death, was sent at an early age to New York and apprenticed to the printing business with a man by the name of Parker, an intimate friend and partner of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and eventually located in Philadelphia. He was appointed an Ensign in the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, in 1776, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton; was promoted to First Lieutenant, January 3, 1777, in the new Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Butler, and was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At the engagement at Paoli, September 20, 1777, he was wounded and escaped by feigning death. He resigned from the army May 10, 1779, after having attained the rank of Captain. Soon after leaving the army, Captain Randolph, as he at about this time began writing his name, engaged in the mercantile business at Second and Market streets, in partnership with Josiah Langdale Coates, under the firm name of Coates & Randolph. This firm did an extensive business as shipping merchants, owning their own vessels and carrying on a large East Indian trade. Edward Randolph married at Philadelphia, March 16, 1779, Anna Julianna, born at Germantown, May 14, 1761, daughter of Henry Steel, a native of Germany, by his wife, Anna Margaret, born February 22, 1731, daughter of Rudolph and Anna Ebright, natives of Zurich, Switzerland, who had removed to Berne, Switzerland, and from there to America in 1740, and settled in Germantown, where their daughter, Ann Margaret, married, in 1754, Henry Steel. After the death of Steel she married Edward Oxley, to whom Captain Randolph indited a number of letters while serving in the army, giving instructions as to the location of his property and its disposition in case of his death on the field.

Notwithstanding his service in the army, Edward Randolph retained his membership in the Society of Friends, and his wife, Anna Julianna, became a member soon after her marriage. She died suddenly of apoplexy, February 11, 1810. Her husband survived her many years, dying March 12, 1837, at the age of eighty-three years and was buried in the Friends burying-ground at Sixteenth and Race streets.

Issue of Edward and Anna Julianna (Steel) Randolph:

Henry and Richard, twins, d. at age of ten days;

Margaret Randolph, b. Oct. 2, 1780; m. 1801, Jacob Justice;
George F. Randolph, b. Aug. 27, 1782, d. Aug., 1868; m. Hannah Coe, of N. J., and had issue:

Julianna F. Randolph, m. Charles Stuart Wood, before mentioned;
Edward F. Randolph;
Hannah F. Randolph;
Jane F. Randolph, m. Dr. A. E. Stocker;
Margaret F. Randolph.

EDWARD RANDOLPH, JR., b. Aug. 20, 1784; m. Mary Taylor; of whom presently;
Elizabeth Randolph, b. June 24, 1786, d. July 23, 1845, unm.;

William Randolph, b. Sept. 6, 1788, d. 1832; m. Ann Evans, and was associated with his brothers in mercantile business in Phila.;

Richard Randolph, b. Jan. 24, 1791, d. Dec. 15, 1863; m. Nov. 14, 1820, Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Ely, of New Hope, Bucks co., where he resided some years, after retiring from business; after death of his wife in 1831, traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and far East; no issue;

Josiah Coates Randolph, b. March 30, 1793; m. 1815, Gwynellian Evans, of Gwynedd;
Julianna, b. Nov. 25, 1794, founder of "House of Industry," and prominent in benevolent and charitable work; d. unm.;

Jacob Randolph, M. D., b. Nov. 25, 1796; m. 1822, Sarah Emlen Physick;

Thomas Randolph, b. May 21, 1799; d. young;

Mary Randolph, b. Nov. 20, 1800; m. 1828, William Maule;

Charles F. Randolph, M. D., b. Jan. 13, 1803, d. Sept. 17, 1844; m. 1832, Margaret M. Cooch;

Rachel Randolph, b. Nov. 6, 1804, d. Sept. 9, 1866; m. May 1, 1827, Oliver Parry, of New Hope, Bucks co., who was for some years a partner with his nephew, Nathaniel Randolph, Jr., as a lumber merchant and builder in Phila.

EDWARD RANDOLPH JR., second surviving son of Edward and Anna Julianna (Steel) Randolph, born August 20, 1784, was for many years one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia. His first venture was as a dry-goods merchant on Second Street; he was later senior member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Randolph & Madeira on Market Street, near Seventh. He subsequently, with his elder brother, George F., was a member of the firm of Gillingham & Randolph, later G. F. & E. Randolph; and, in 1832, engaged in the lumber business. He died after a lingering illness, December 11, 1834. His business was continued by his widow and two elder sons until the third son, Nathaniel, came of age, when the latter formed a partnership with his uncle, Oliver Parry, and took over the business.

Edward Randolph, Jr., married, November 14, 1809, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Taylor. Samuel, born at Chester, in 1752, was a son of John and Abigail (Bell) Taylor. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and was a brush-maker, having his place of business on the west side of Second Street, above Arch. He died September 19, 1793. John Drinker's Memorial of him is as follows: "After a very short illness, on the 19th day of 9th Mo. 1793, of the malignant or yellow fever, died our justly esteemed friend and brother, Samuel Taylor, who, from an early stage of his minority to the time of his putting off the mortal veil, by an innocent, circumspect life, conversation and deportment offered to the world an example of virtue and piety worthy the imitation of the wisest among men,—being through his simplicity a child yet in the best sense a man of understanding." He was an Elder of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married, October 18, 1781, Mary Richardson, who survived him and lived to an advanced age, dying June 21, 1835, aged eighty-four years.

Francis Richardson, the great-grandfather of Mary (Richardson) Taylor, was a son of Thomas Richardson, of South Shields, county of Durham, England, and married, January 27, 1680, at the Friends Meeting in Devonshire House, London, Rebecca Howard, daughter of John Howard, of Uxbridge, Middlesex. They came to New York, where Francis Richardson engaged in business as a merchant in 1681. He was a purchaser of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, which were laid out to him in Bucks and Philadelphia counties, but continued to reside in New York until his early death on July 15, 1688. Mary Howard, a sister to Rebecca (Howard) Richardson, had married Thomas Coddington, son of William Coddington, Governor of Rhode Island, and on the death of her husband, Mrs. Richardson took up her residence with her sister at Newport, Rhode Island, where she married (second) September 4, 1689, Edward Shippen, then of Boston, later of Philadelphia, member of Provincial Assembly and Council, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, etc., and the ancestor of the distinguished family of Shippen, an account of which is given in these pages. The sister, Mary (Howard) Coddington, later became the third wife of Anthony Morris, the pioneer merchant of Philadelphia, an account of whom and some of his descendants is also given in this work. Rebecca (Howard-Richardson) Shippen died in Philadelphia, February 26, 1704-5.

Francis Richardson (2), son of Francis and Rebecca (Howard) Richardson, was born in New York in 1681, and came to Philadelphia with his mother soon after her marriage to Edward Shippen, about 1694, and became a goldsmith in that city. He married, April 18, 1705, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Growdon, of Treviso, Bucks county, one of the largest landholders and most prominent men of that county; many years Speaker of Provincial Assembly, member of Provincial Council, 1687-98, and Judge of Provincial Court. He was a son of Lawrence Growdon, of Cornwall, England. He and his family belonged to the aristocratic class of large landed proprietors, who held a monopoly of the offices in Colonial days. His son, Joseph, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence was a member of Provincial Council and many years a prominent office holder in Bucks county. His daughter, Grace, was the wife of David Lloyd, the prominent leader of the anti-proprietary party in Colonial affairs for many years.

Francis Richardson (2) died in Philadelphia in 1729, and his widow less than a year later. They had issue:

Francis Richardson (3), b. 1708, a prominent merchant and shipper of Phila.; m. November 26, 1742, Mary, dau. of George Fitzwater; eight children;

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, b. 1711, who succeeded to business of his father as goldsmith; m. Aug. 13, 1741, Hannah, dau. of Richard Worrell, of Lower Dublin; m. (second) April 14, 1748, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah (Webb) Allen; lived on west side of Front street, below Walnut; d. Oct. 5, 1784; and his widow, d. Dec. 23, 1787, aged 71 years.

Joseph and Mary (Allen) Richardson had issue:

Hannah Richardson, b. Dec. 6, 1748; m. Samuel Clark;

MARY RICHARDSON, b. Nov. 30, 1750; m. Samuel Taylor, before mentioned;

Joseph Richardson, b. Dec. 14, 1752; m. Ruth Hoskins;

Nathaniel Richardson, b. Feb. 2, 1754; d. unm., 1827;

Rebecca Richardson, b. April 5, 1758; d. unm., Oct. 26, 1826.

Issue of Richard D. and Julianna (Randolph) Wood:

- Richard Wood, of Phila., b. Dec. 25, 1833; A. B. Haverford Coll., 1851; unm.;
 Mary Wood, b. Dec. 7, 1834; unm.;
 Edward Randolph Wood, b. near Manchester, Eng., March 1, 1837, d. near Wilmington, Del., July 23, 1837;
 Caroline Wood, b. May 23, 1838, d. Oct. 2, 1857, unm.;
 Edward Randolph Wood, b. June 21, 1840; A. B. Haverford Coll., 1856; M. A. Haverford Coll., 1859; LL. B. Univ. of Penn., 1861; m. July 24, 1866, Mary Honeyman Kneass, and had issue:
 Richard Davis Wood, b. May 23, 1867, d. Oct. 29, 1869;
 Anna Kneass Wood, b. April 7, 1869, d. July 31, 1869;
 Charles Randolph Wood, b. March 1, 1871; m. April 28, 1902, Margaret Sinclair Voorhees, and had issue:
 Theodore Voorhees Wood, b. Jan. 29, 1903;
 Richard Davis Wood, b. April 26, 1906.
 Julianna Wood, Jr., b. Oct. 25, 1872; unm.;
 Mariane Honeyman Wood, b. Feb. 17, 1875; unm.;
 Edward Randolph Wood, Jr., b. March 25, 1876; unm.;
 Roger Davis Wood, b. Feb. 27, 1878, d. Sept. 8, 1878;
 George Wood, b. July 1, 1842; m. Oct. 12, 1864, Mary Sharpless Hunn, and had issue:
 Richard D. Wood, b. Aug. 15, 1865, d. inf.;
 Lydia Hunn Wood, b. March 23, 1867; m. April 23, 1892, Charles Winter Baily, and had issue:
 Mary Hunn Wood Baily, b. July 12, 1896;
 Charles Frederick Baily, b. Aug. 27, 1902.
 George Bacon Wood, b. June 11, 1869, d. Dec. 14, 1894; A. B. Haverford Coll., 1887;
 Caroline Wood, b. Dec. 25, 1871; m. April 30, 1898, Radclyffe Furness, and had issue:
 George Wood Furness, b. June 11, 1899;
 Mary Radclyffe Furness, b. April 23, 1904.
 Grahame Wood, b. Dec. 6, 1873; m. Jan. 3, 1906, Florence Wetherill, and had issue:
 Sibyl Kent Wood, b. Nov. 13, 1907, dead;
 Mary Hunn Wood, b. Nov. 13, 1907, dead.
 Richard D. Wood, b. Dec. 1, 1877, A. B. Haverford, 1898; m. Nov. 14, 1907, Louis Lawrence Schroeder;
 Mary Wood, b. July 20, 1883, unm.;
 Dorothea Wood, b. Sept. 12, 1889, unm.;
 Randolph Wood, b. Nov. 5, 1845, d. 1876; A. B. Haverford, 1864; m. 1870, Elizabeth H. Wood;
 Julianna Wood, b. July 12, 1847; unm.;
 Walter Wood, b. Dec. 6, 1849; A. B. Haverford, 1867, A. B. Harvard, 1868; unm.;
 Stuart Wood, b. May 30, 1853; A. B. Haverford, 1870, Ph. D., Harvard, 1875; unm.

BRADFORD FAMILY.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, the first printer in the Province of Pennsylvania, was the son of William and Anne Bradford, of Leicestershire, England, where he was baptized, at Burwell Church, May 20, 1663. He served an apprenticeship with Andrew Sowle, a printer and publisher of Friends' books, in Grace-Church street, London, and learned the art and trade of a printer and publisher.

He came to Pennsylvania, supposedly with Penn, in the "Welcome," in 1682; was at least living in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, September 12, 1683. How long he remained in the Quaker Colony before his return to England does not appear, but he was in London in August, 1685, when he received a letter from George Fox, recommending him to prominent Friends in America, as "A sober Young Man who comes to Pennsylvania to set up the trade of printing Friends' Books." During this visit to London, he married Elizabeth Sowle, daughter of his master and preceptor, and she accompanied him to Pennsylvania, where they were received into Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, January 4, 1685-6, on a certificate from the Meeting at Devonshire House, London. They settled in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and were members of the old Oxford Meeting, which merged into a Baptist Meeting in 1693, practically all of its members being followers of George Keith in his schism of 1692.

Just where William Bradford set up his printing press does not seem to have been definitely determined, but that it was not in the city of Philadelphia seems clear. When he published Bunyeat's Epistle, in 1686, it bore on its title page, this inscription, "Printed and Sold by William Bradford, *near* Philadelphia." Becoming involved in the Keithian controversy, through publishing some of Keith's virulent papers and pamphlets against the Quakers, he became obnoxious to some of the leading people of the Colony and was arrested and tried for publishing seditious writings, but was not convicted. His usefulness and prosperity in the Quaker Colony, was, however, at an end for a time, and in 1693 he removed to New York City, where he was made Royal Printer, April 10, 1693; the first product of his press in that city being a circular letter from Governor Benjamin Fletcher, dated June, 1693, and printed in Dutch and English. He continued as public printer for the Province of New York for over half a century, but did not abandon the same field in Philadelphia; as in 1712 he sent his son, Andrew, to that city to establish the printing business there.

William Bradford started the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper to be published in that city, October 16, 1725, nearly six years after his son, Andrew, had started the *American Weekly Mercury*, in Philadelphia; and continued to edit it until 1743. His first wife, Elizabeth Sowle, born in 1663, died in New York City, July 8, 1731, and he married (second) Widow Smith, who survived him, but by whom he had no children. He died May 23, 1752, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard, where his ancient tombstone bears this inscription:

"Here lies the Body of MR. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Printer: who departed this life May 23, 1752, Aged 92 Yeares: He was born in Leicestershire, in Old England, in 1663, and came over to America in 1682, before the City of Philadelphia was laid out. He was Printer

to this Government for upwards of 50 Yeares, and being quite worn out with Old Age and Honour, he left this Mortal State in lively hopes of a blessed immortality.

"Reader reflect how too you'll quit this stage,
You'll find but few attain to such an age,
Life's full of Pain: Lo: there's a Place of Rest,
Prepare to meet your GOD, then you are blest."

Near by is also the tombstone of his wife, Elizabeth, who died June 8, 1731, at the age of sixty-eight years. Her father, Andrew Sowle, with whom William Bradford learned his trade, was a printer and publisher in the time of Cromwell, and was later an intimate friend and a first purchaser of William Penn, and witnessed the Charter of Liberties for Pennsylvania, signed April 15, 1682. He was succeeded in his printing and publishing business in London by a younger daughter, Tacie Sowle, who greatly befriended William Bradford, the third, in establishing himself in the printing and publishing business in Philadelphia in 1741.

William and Elizabeth (Sowle) Bradford had issue:

Andrew, b. in Phila., 1686; reared in N. Y., and learned the printer's trade with his father, and entered into partnership with him, in 1711. In 1712 he returned to Phila. and engaged in the printing and publishing business there, and Dec. 21, 1719, issued the first number of *The American Weekly Mercury*, which was the second newspaper founded and published in the Colonies, and continued to publish it until his death, Nov. 24, 1742. He was prominently identified with many of the institutions of the Province of Pennsylvania; was one of the owners of the Durham Iron Company, at his death. He m. twice, his first wife, Dorcas —, d. Dec., 1739; m. (second), 1740, Cornelia Smith, who d. in 1755; he left no issue;

WILLIAM, JR., b. in Phila., 1688; of whom presently;

Tacie, m. John Hyatt, Esq., Sheriff of Phila. co., 1741-45.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, JR., second son of William and Elizabeth (Sowle) Bradford, born in Philadelphia, 1688; removed with his parents to New York, 1693, and was reared in that city. He learned the printing business with his father, but owing to poor health later adopted the life of a seaman, and devoted himself to mercantile business; residing, for some years, in Hanover square, New York City. In his will, dated August 31, 1742, and proven January 24, 1759, he is styled a "pewterer." He married, November 25, 1716, Sytje Santvoort (Sandford), baptized April 14, 1695; died after June 5, 1760; daughter of Abraham Santvoort (baptized at New York, January 11, 1667; will proved there, May 15, 1745), by his wife, Vrontje (baptized at New York, July 25, 1666; married, February 27, 1689), daughter of Cornelius Janse Van Hooren, a landowner in New Amsterdam, 1656, will dated October 11, 1689, by his wife (married October 4, 1659), Anna Maria Janse.

Jacob Abrahamsen Santvoort, grandfather of Sytje (Santvoort) Bradford, came from Vianen, Holland, in May, 1661, in the good ship, "St. Jean Baptist," and settled in New Amsterdam, where he married, January 24, 1666, Sytje, baptized at New Amsterdam, April 17, 1645, daughter of Adrien Pieterzen Van Alcaer, a landowner in New York as early as 1630, by his wife, Elsje Janse, whom he married May 17, 1643, daughter of Jan Jansen Van Breestude and Engeltje, his wife, who came from Breeste to New Amsterdam, prior to 1640.

Issue of William and Sytje (Santvoort) Bradford:

Maria, bap. Aug. 5, 1719; m. William Mercier, and had issue:

Christiana, m. David Morris;

John Mercier;

Elizabeth Mercier.

WILLIAM, b. Hanover square, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1721; d. in Phila., Sept. 25, 1791; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, bap. Oct. 21, 1722; m. Dr. Jacob Ogden, of Jamaica, L. I., who d. Sept. 3, 1780; and had seven children, five of whom were:

Catharine, m. Philip Van Cortlandt, and had five children: Mary, Stephen, Elizabeth, Catharine and Margaret;

Elizabeth, m. 1774, Peter McKee;

Jacob Ogden;

William Ogden;

Cornelia Ogden.

Abraham (or Andrew), bap. Feb. 7, 1725; d. at age of 18;

Cornelius, bap. Oct. 29, 1729; m. (first) Esther Creighton; bur. at Christ Church, Aug. 6, 1766; had issue, as shown by the records of Christ Church, Phila., as follows:

Cornelius, bur. July 20, 1756;

William, b. March 12, 1764; bap. March 27, 1754;

Hester, b. Feb. 15, 1756; bap. June 7, 1756;

Esther, b. May 27, 1757; bap. July 6, 1757;

James, b. Dec. 6, 1759; bap. Feb. 10, 1760.

He m. (second), Jan. 19, 1771, Catharine (Ricker) Candy, widow of Capt. Dennis Candy, and dau. of Jacob Ricker, by his wife, Catharine, dau. of Rev. Samuel Pumroy; had issue:

Jacob Bradford;

Tace Bradford.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, third, eldest son of William Bradford, Jr., of New York, by his wife, Sytje Santvoort, born in New York City, January 19, 1721-22, after a preliminary education in New York City was sent by his parents to Philadelphia to learn the printing business with his uncle, Andrew Bradford, and at the close of his apprenticeship, 1739, though still a minor, was admitted to a partnership with his uncle in the printing and publishing business. During the years 1739-40 the new firm published a number of books and pamphlets, some of which are still in existence, bearing on their title page the inscription, "Printed and sold by Andrew and William Bradford, at the Sign of the Bible, in Second Street, Philadelphia."

The partnership, however, lasted but little over a year, and at its dissolution William Bradford went to England to visit influential and prosperous relatives there, with whom his family had been in constant and cordial correspondence since the coming of his grandparents to Philadelphia in 1685; and to select materials and outfit for establishing himself in the printing and publishing business in Philadelphia.

Andrew Sowle, great-grandfather, who had been one of the "First Purchasers" of land in Pennsylvania, and an intimate friend of the "great founder," had besides his daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Bradford, the first, a daughter, Tace, who married a man by name of Raylton, and Andrew Sowle, by will dated December 6, 1695, had bequeathed to her and his widow, Jane, the one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, which Tace Raylton, of London, widow, by deed dated March 20, 1730, conveyed to Andrew Bradford, of Philadelphia, printer, and William Bradford, of New York, pewterer, the sons of her sister, Elizabeth (Sowle) Bradford; William Bradford, December 7, 1732, conveyed his interest to his brother, Andrew. The land being laid out in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, was doubtless the residence and site of the pioneer printing estab-

lishment of William Bradford, in Pennsylvania, from 1685 to 1693. In addition to his Philadelphia land, Tace Raylton inherited from her father the printing and publishing establishment, on Grace-Church street, London, and continued to carry on the bookselling business there, at the time of the visit of William Bradford to London in 1740-1. To her, his maternal great-aunt, the young printer was indebted, not only for introductions to influential and prominent people, but for advice and material assistance in his preparations for launching himself in business in Philadelphia. He contemplated, in addition to the publishing and selling of books, to establish a newspaper on his return to Philadelphia, and through his aunt's influence acquired the acquaintance and friendship, as well as the promised assistance and coöperation of publishers and of prominent men, who were later of the greatest assistance to him in the conduct of his business. He was able to secure correspondents for his prospective newspaper, who were in a position to furnish him with the latest news in reference to trade, and on the all absorbing topic of the latest acts of Parliament in relation to the Colonies, and the attitude of public men on the proposed legislation in reference to them. His wisdom and foresight in this particular were destined to make his newspaper much more popular to the public than Dr. Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and its founding marked a new era in newspaper publication in the new world.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1742 with a supply of books, probably the largest of any bookseller in the middle colonies, and requisites for a well-equipped printing office. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of July 8, 1742, he announced that he had "set up his new printing office in the house in which Andrew Bradford formerly lived on Second Street, where printing was to be done at reasonable rates; and that he purposed to publish, shortly, a Weekly Newspaper, entitled the Weekly Advertiser, or Pennsylvania Journal, that may contain the most material as well as authentic news foreign and domestic; correspondences being provided to carry on the same. In which paper gentlemen may have extracts of their letters published, containing matter to be communicated to the public. He further proposes a more exact way for country subscribers to have their papers than has hitherto been put in practice." The house above alluded to was on the west side of Second street, between Chestnut and Market. It bore the hereditary sign of "The Bible," as did his second location in 1743, in the same block, at the corner of Black Horse ailey, where was located his bookstore and printing office and where the *Pennsylvania Journal* was issued for eleven years.

His catalogue of books for the year 1742, "Sold by William Bradford at the Sign of The Bible on Second Street," was quite extensive, and consisted principally of books of a religious nature, that being an epoch of religious awakenings, the day of the Wesleys, Whitefield and Zinzendorf, all of whom had been in this country shortly before that time.

He published several books during the years 1742-43, also of a religious nature, two of them by eminent Pennsylvania divines, Reverends Samuel Finley and Samuel Blair, respectively.

William Bradford married, August 15, 1742, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Budd, and granddaughter of William Budd, both of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, through which alliance he became connected with persons of wealth and influence, as well as of considerable prominence in the business and politics of the provinces of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of that day, whose

patronage and influence were of considerable advantage to the ambitious young journalist and publisher.

The first number of William Bradford's newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Journal, and Weekly Advertiser*, was issued December 2, 1742, and though the *Pennsylvania Gazette* had been published by Dr. Franklin for thirteen years, the *Journal* marked a new era in American journalism, by widening the scope, beyond the mere publication of the news, to at least a mild discussion of questions of the day, in the form of correspondence, which was soon followed by a wider and freer discussion of questions of politics, religion and science. It has been said of the *Pennsylvania Journal* that "it was one of the best printed, best edited, and most widely circulated papers of the century, in this country."

In the year 1744 Mr. Bradford published a book which established his reputation as one of the best printers in the American Colonies; it was entitled:

TWENTY-THREE SERMONS
 UPON THE CHIEF END OF MAN
 The
 DIVINE AUTHORITY OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES,
 THE BEING AND ATTRIBUTES OF GOD
 AND THE DOCTRINES OF THE DIVINITY
 Preached at Philadelphia Ann. Dom. 1743
 By Gilbert Tennent, A. M.

Early in the same year he was appointed "Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New Jersey;" the first charge made in his book for work for that province bearing date, June 22, 1744. In that and the succeeding years he did a large amount of profitable work, under this appointment, in the printing of the proceedings of the Assembly, Governor's Proclamations, Treaties with the Indians, etc., and it incidentally brought him a large number of orders from the officers of the province and others for books and stationery. In 1754 his establishment was again moved, this time to the southwest corner of Front and Market streets.

With the outbreak of Indian hostilities on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the year 1747, and the neglect and refusal of the predominating Quaker element in the Provincial Assembly to make any provision for arming for the defence of the frontier settlements or for the defense of the coast and harbors from the frequent ravages of piratical adventurers, the people of the different counties formed themselves into Associated Companies, and chose officers who were duly commissioned by the Provincial Council. On January 5, 1747-8, the Association Battery was formed in Philadelphia, consisting of several companies, and William Bradford was selected and commissioned as Lieutenant of the Fourth Company. The *Pennsylvania Journal* took up the cause of the Associators, and its columns were always open to the friends of defensive warfare. This marked the beginning of the downfall of the non-resisting Quaker element as the dominant party in Pennsylvania politics, and the succeeding French and Indian War of 1756-63, practically drove them out of the governing body, at least as a dominant party. With the change in governmental policies came a change in social life; military dress, military music, parades, etc., marked the social functions of the Quaker City; the Dancing Assembly was instituted, and play acting became popular. There was also a revival of interest in the arts, sciences and literature; Franklin made his discoveries in elec-

tricity in 1752; the Logan Library was instituted in 1751, and an increased number of gentlemen published in the *Journal*, "such portions of their letters as were of interest to the public." Under these circumstances the *Journal* became popular and profitable and Bradford's book press enjoyed increased activity. In 1754 Mr. Bradford established his "London Coffee House," near his printing establishment, on Front street, and it at once became one of the most popular institutions of the city; a place of resort for the people of the city desiring to meet each other and inform themselves upon public events either at home or abroad, and to discuss questions of the day. Rooms on the second floor were set apart for public meetings and committees, and of it Westcott says, "All Philadelphia ranged round this old building for a quarter of a century; and the London Coffee House became a historic spot in the annals of the Province in Colonial times, and of the state in those of the Revolution. It was the headquarters of life and action, the pulsating heart of excitement, enterprise and patriotism, as the exigencies of the times might demand—the centre of great events and interests—of the ruling fashions—of the metropolis." Merchants, provincial dignitaries under the Crown, army and navy officers, and all sorts of people of activity in business and politics made it their rendezvous. All manner of sales were consummated there; newspapers of London and other cities, as well as the few journals of our country, before the Revolution, were first seen there. It was in this London Coffee House that the opposition to the Stamp Act, as to Philadelphia, was unified, and the non-importation resolutions drawn and largely signed, through the personal efforts of William Bradford.

The original manuscript of these historic resolutions is now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, having been presented on May 16, 1834, by a great-grandson of Colonel William Bradford, who at that time made the following statement in reference to them:

"The paper was a gift to me by my late grandfather Thomas Bradford; at the time of the gift he made substantially the following statement, * * * that when a young man he went from house to house and store to store in the city of Philadelphia, and obtained the majority of signatures thereon, * * * that his father William Bradford, being a member of the committee appointed at a public meeting held by the citizens, for the purpose of procuring the signatures, gave the paper to him and that after he had procured many of the signatures in the manner before stated, the document was placed in his father's office at the Coffee House, for public inspection, at which place the remaining names were added. That it had been preserved by his father Colonel William Bradford from its execution in 1765 to his death in 1791, when it came into the hands of his son Thomas Bradford, the grandfather of the donor." In the old Coffee House likewise met the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Hughes, the royal distributor of the hated stamps, and secure his promise not to enforce the provisions of the Act until it was accepted by the other provinces; and from its steps Captain Wise, in May, 1766, announced to the assembled patriots, amid huzzas and flying colors, the repeal of the Stamp Act. Here in 1771 the first piece of broadcloth made in America was exhibited; here also the letter from the Boston Committee announcing the closing of that port was read and the answer drawn by the Committee of Correspondence, and in the early days of the Revolution it was the meeting place of the Committee of Safety and its adjuncts, as it was the centre of military enthusiasm when the time

came for the arming for the conflict. Here was brought from the bloody field of Princeton the lifeless body of General Hugh Mercer, Colonel Bradford's companion-in-arms, and here Lord Cornwallis first recorded his occupancy of the "Rebel Capital." Colonel Bradford retained control of the Coffee House until 1780, when he relinquished it for a more quiet residence in his closing days. With the retirement of Colonel Bradford the days of glory for the Coffee House practically closed. Colonel Eleazer Oswald some years later made an effort to restore it to its one time popularity as a gathering place of the community, but was unsuccessful.

Colonel Bradford, as before stated, first bore arms as Lieutenant in the Philadelphia Associators in the Indian War of 1747-48; at the outbreak of the French and Indian War, he was promoted to Captain. He was one of the most active in his opposition to the Stamp Act; *The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* vigorously opposed it from first to last; it appeared with the skull and cross bones, the size of the stamp, with the inscription around the edge, "this is the place for the stamp." Bradford was a member of the "Sons of Liberty," organized to resist by all the force requisite the enforcement of the Act, and was the one most relied on of the Philadelphia branch for zeal, discretion and efficiency in the opposition. His eldest son led the drummers who preceded the procession of citizens that marched to the Courthouse to demand of John Hughes that he refuse to execute the provisions of the Act. "To no man in the Colonies was America more indebted for the repeal of the Stamp Act, than to Colonel William Bradford—The influence of his *Pennsylvania Journal*, throughout the colonies at that day was great, and in Philadelphia his ardor, perseverance and efficiency inspired and supported opposition in every rank."

In the events leading up to the Revolutionary struggle, Colonel Bradford held a like prominent place. Hon. Elias Boudinot, President of Congress in 1782, said it was chiefly owing to Mr. Bradford that no tea was landed in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Tea Party was a much more dignified affair than its counterpart at Boston. On October 8, 1773, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia adopted resolutions that no tea would be allowed to be landed at that port and called upon the consignees of the East India Tea Company's tea ships that they should decline their offices, which they did. When on Christmas morning, 1773, the tea ship, "Polly," Captain Ayres, was reported to be coming up the Delaware, a committee of citizens met the vessel at Gloucester Point, three miles below the city and directed the Captain not to bring her any nearer the city. The vessel halted and Captain Ayres landed and was escorted to Philadelphia by a number of the citizens; a town meeting was called at the State House, at ten o'clock, on the 27th of December, which resolved that the vessel should not be received at the Custom House, nor be unloaded; Captain Ayres was given permission to remain until the next day, in order to provide necessities for his return voyage, but must then proceed with his vessel and cargo out of the river and bay. On Wednesday, December 28, the "Polly" weighed anchor and proceeded on her way back to the docks of the East India Company, at Leadenhall street, London.

Colonel Bradford was an early advocate of the union of the Colonies, placing at the head of the *Journal* the figure of the snake, cut into thirteen pieces and labeled with the initials of the Colonies, and underneath the inscription, "Unite or Die." He was a member of the Convention of the Province, held January 23, 1775, when

it was decided that "if the humble and loyal petition of the said Convention, to his most Gracious Majesty, should be disregarded * * * we hold it our indispensable duty to resort to such force at every hazard to defend the Rights and Liberties of America." He is said to have been the author of a large part of the resolutions then adopted. Having been Captain of a Company of Associators, May 26, 1775, to June 25, 1775, he paid out £107 of his own money in repairing its arms and providing requisites for a campaign in the field, and went with it into New Jersey, at Gloucester, where they secured His Majesty's officers, Major Christopher French, of the Twenty-second Regiment of Foot; Ensign John Robson, of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Foot, and Terrence McDermott, a volunteer in His Majesty's Army, and brought them to Philadelphia, and presented them before the Council, where they gave their parole not to bear arms against the United American Colonies, nor give intelligence to their enemies or the British Ministry. On June 7, 1776, Colonel Bradford was sent by the President of Congress with six boxes of money, for the use of the army in Canada, which he delivered to General Washington in New York. The *Journal* constantly printed strong appeals to the people to support Congress, and the patriot cause. Though of an age that exempted him from military duty, Colonel Bradford joined the army at Amboy in July, 1776, as Major of the Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, and remained in active service through the campaign of 1776-77; in December, 1776, was stationed on the west bank of the Delaware, assisting in the defense of the river, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; was severely wounded at the latter engagement, and returned from it with the commission of Colonel of his regiment. He then retired from active service in the field and devoted himself to the service of his country through the columns of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, continually hurling out apothegms, questions, and counsels, ridiculing the Ministry, and encouraging the patriots. On February 19, 1777, he was made Chairman of the Navy Board, and as Westcott truly says, "served on this important board with constant attention, intelligence and patriotism, as long as it remained in existence." His activity in the organization and support of the little Pennsylvania Navy and in the fortification of the Delaware is clearly shown in the records; on January 24, 1778, he reports, "I am here alone, none of the Board with me, I am also tired of being here, would much rather be in action with the Militia." When the British were moving upon Philadelphia, he went to the relief of Billingsport, and then proceeded to Fort Mifflin. When the British finally occupied Philadelphia, he located near Trenton, but soon retired from active service. He was appointed, May 12, 1779, President of the Board of Inquiry, respecting Militia Officers, the last office he held under military authority.

He returned to Philadelphia on its evacuation by the British and resumed the publication of the *Journal* on December 23, 1778. His wife died June 25, 1780, and soon after that date he relinquished the management of the *Journal* and bookstore to his sons and removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, making his residence with his son-in-law, Joshua Maddox Wallace, at "Ellerslie." He, however, removed to Moreland, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where he spent his remaining years with his unmarried daughter, Rachel, later the wife of Hon. Elias Boudinot. He died September 25, 1791, and was interred beside his wife at Second Presbyterian Churchyard, on Arch street.

The inscription on his tombstone is as follows :

IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL WILLIAM BRADFORD
Who died September 25, 1791.
Aged 72 years.
He was born in New York,
And came to this city at an early age
Where he established a press
And published a newspaper as early as 1742
He was among the first
To oppose the British Stamp Act in this City,
And though,
At an age which exempted him from Military service
He endured a Winter's Campaign
And was at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton,
In the last of which he was Colonel of his Regiment
He was at Fort Mifflin
When it was attacked by the British
And throughout the whole war maintained the
Character of a Brave man and Firm Patriot.

In addition to conducting the *Pennsylvania Journal*, his bookstore and printing and publishing business, Colonel Bradford, in 1757, began the publication of a monthly magazine, under the title of *The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle, for the British Colonies*, one of the earliest literary and philosophical journals of the country. The first number was issued in October, 1757, and it received excellent support from the best people of the country. George Washington was a subscriber for four copies. Its editor is supposed to have been Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, though his name did not appear as such; and Dr. Smith, getting into trouble with the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1758, is ascribed as the reason for the suspension of the publication of the magazine after it had completed one volume in September, 1758, though it proved both popular and profitable.

Colonel Bradford's name stands at the head of the list of sixty-four persons, members of the Colony in Schuylkill, who in 1760 formed the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the Colony in Schuylkill, and he continued a member until 1781. He was also a member of the Fishing Company of Fort St. David's, 1763-68. On April 10, 1762, William Bradford and John Inskip organized "The Philadelphia Insurance Company," one of the earliest Colonial marine insurance companies, with which the most prominent men in the city were associated, among them, Thomas Willing and his partner, Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Archibald McCall, John Morton, Anthony Stocker, and others.

Colonel William Bradford married, August 15, 1742, Rachel Budd, "a pious and amiable woman, exemplary in her discharge of every social and relative duty, beloved by her acquaintances and blessed by the poor. Whose Soul was all uprightness, whose mind was all nobleness and whose conduct was all generosity." She died at Philadelphia, June 25, 1780, aged sixty years. She came of a family of much respectability in England and of considerable prominence in this country. Her great-grandfather was Rev. Thomas Budd, rector of Martosh parish, Somersetshire, who about the year 1657 renounced his benefice and became a minister of the Society of Friends. He had sons: Thomas, William, John and James, all of whom came to the Province of New Jersey. Thomas, the eldest, who had purchased a share in the Proprietary of West Jersey, is said to have come out in 1668,

and remained a few years before returning for his family, and with his brothers and their families arrived a second time at Burlington, in 1678. Thomas was the owner of several thousand acres of land in West Jersey; was a merchant, removed to Philadelphia about 1690 and died there, 1697. John, third of the brothers, was also a merchant in Philadelphia; James, youngest brother, died unmarried.

William Budd, grandfather of Rachel Bradford, was born in Somersetshire, England, 1649; died in Burlington, New Jersey, March 20, 1721-22, at the age of seventy-three years. He became an extensive landowner, and acquired a handsome estate, but took a less important and prominent part in public affairs than his elder brother, Thomas. Though his father became a minister among Friends, and he was reared in that faith, after settling in New Jersey, he joined the Church of England, and became a member of St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, where he was buried. Ann, his wife, died September 30, 1722, at the age of sixty-seven years. They had sons: William, Thomas, John and James; of whom Thomas, who married Deborah, daughter of John Langstaffe, from Whaledale, Yorkshire, and died in 1759, was the father of Rachel, wife of Colonel Bradford. She was born January 7, 1720-21.

Issue of Colonel William and Rachel (Budd) Bradford:

THOMAS, b. in Phila., May 4, 1745; of whom presently;

Tace, b. March 1, 1747-8; d. Feb. 29, 1828; bur. at St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington, N. J.; m., Aug. 4, 1773, Hon. Joshua Maddox Wallace, of "Ellerslie," Somerset co., N. J.; b. in Phila., Oct. 4, 1752; d. at "Ellerslie," May 17, 1819; had six children;

William, b. Sept. 14, 1755; d. Aug. 23, 1795; bur. at St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J.; graduated at Princeton, 1772; studied theology, under Dr. Witherspoon, for one year; read law, under Hon. Edward Shippen, at Phila., until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, when he joined the army as a volunteer, and rose to rank of Major of Militia; later became a Captain in the Continental Line; elected by Continental Congress, April 10, 1777, Deputy Mustermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; declining health compelled his resignation, April 1, 1779, and he resumed his law studies; admitted to Phila. bar, Aug., 1780, and located at York, Pa.; commissioned Attorney-General of Pa., July 9, 1791; Justice of Supreme Court of Pa., Aug. 24, 1791; appointed, by President Washington, Attorney-General of the U. S., Jan., 1794, and filled that position until his death, Aug. 23, 1795. He m., 1784, Susan Vergereau, dau. of Hon. Elias Boudinot, by his wife, Hannah Stockton, b. Dec. 21, 1764; d. Nov. 30, 1854; they had no issue;

Rachel, b. 1764; d. June 6, 1805; became the second wife of Hon. Elias Boudinot, of N. J.;

Elizabeth, m. Capt. Thomas Houston, said to have commanded a flotilla of gunboats on the Delaware, during the Revolution;

Schuyler, d. Jan. 29, 1763.

THOMAS BRADFORD, eldest son of Colonel William and Rachel (Budd) Bradford, born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1745, attended the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, until seventeen years of age, when he took a position in the printing office of his father, where he served an apprenticeship in the various branches of the business, and on coming of age, in 1766, was taken into partnership by his father. Like his father, he was an ardent patriot, and his enthusiasm was fired by daily contact with the leading spirits in opposition to the unjust measures of the British Ministry, who were close associates of his distinguished father. As heretofore stated, he circulated the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765 to obtain signatures, and he was one of the drummers who led the procession of citizens in their demonstration against the enforcement of the odious Stamp Act. At the outbreak of the Revolution he became Captain of a company

of Philadelphia Militia, with whom he participated on the New Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776-77; was at the battles of Brandywine, Princeton, Germantown, and elsewhere, serving throughout the war; a portion of the time being Deputy Commissioner General of Prisoners, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the war he resumed the publication of the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, together with the printing and bookselling business at the old "Sign of the Bible," on Second street, taking his sons into the business with him at an early age; the eldest, Samuel Fisher Bradford, becoming a partner on his arrival at his majority in 1797. Thomas Bradford retired from the business in 1819, relinquishing its control to his sons, Samuel F. and William, and lived a retired life until his death, May 7, 1838, at the advanced age of ninety-three years; his funeral being held from the house of his son, Thomas, on the north side of Sanson street, west of Seventh. He was interred at North Laurel Hill Cemetery. He married, November 23, 1768, at Christ Church, Mary, daughter of Samuel Fisher, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Elizabeth (born 1723, died 1801), daughter of Joseph Coleman (son of Henry Coleman, of Coleman street, London), by his wife, Mary Pidgeon; granddaughter of Samuel Fisher, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Bernard Lane, of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, ——— Cougill, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682, with her widowed mother, Ellen Cougill, bringing a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting. Samuel Fisher, last mentioned, was a son of William and Mary Fisher, of Ross, Hertfordshire, England. Mary (Fisher) Bradford died November 18, 1805, at the age of fifty-five years.

Issue of Colonel Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Bradford:

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1771; d. July 2, 1824; m., Dec. 19, 1793, James Darrach, a Phila. manufacturer, b. at Georgetown, Kent co., Md., Dec. 11, 1767; d. in Phila., Feb. 18, 1816; son of Thomas and Charlotte (Blake) Darrach; they had eleven children, viz.:

Thomas Bradford Darrach, a merchant and manufacturer of Phila., b. March 11, 1795; d. Nov. 26, 1884; m. (first) Caroline Hutchins, (second) Cordelia Eiziabath Richards;

Dr. William Darrach, of Phila., b. June 16, 1796; d. May 6, 1865; m. (first) Margaretta Monro, of Wilmington, Del.; (second) Christiana Elizabeth Gobrecht. His three sons, by the first wife, were all eminent physicians, viz.:

Dr. George Monro Darrach, b. Feb. 20, 1827;

Dr. James Darrach, b. Dec. 8, 1828; m. Sarah, dau. of Henry Morris, and granddaughter of Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution;"

Dr. William Darrach, b. Aug. 22, 1839; d. Jan. 28, 1881.

Rev. Samuel Fisher Darrach, b. Dec. 9, 1797; d. in Weinheim, Germany, Nov. 1, 1824; unm.;

James Darrach, d. inf.;

Charlotte Darrach, b. Dec. 13, 1800; d. in Edenton, N. C., Dec. 11, 1832; m., 1822, Dr. Josiah C. Skinner;

Mary Darrach, b. Oct. 5, 1802; d. July 25, 1819;

Elizabeth Darrach, d. inf.;

James Darrach, b. June 27, 1806; d. May 15, 1889; m. Helena White, and had nine children;

Ann, Benjamin Rush, and Eliza Ann Darrach, all of whom d. inf.

Mary, b. 1773; d. Oct. 3, 1806; m., Feb. 3, 1803, William Flintham, a merchant of Phila.; b. 1766; d. 1838; they had three children: William, Susanna Dana, and Thomas Bradford, all of whom m. and had descendants, residing chiefly in the State of Mo.;

SAMUEL FISHER BRADFORD, b. in Phila., 1776; d. there, April 3, 1837; m. Abigail Inskeep; of whom presently;

William, b. at Valley Forge, Dec. 23, 1777; d. in Phila., Jan. 10, 1859; was a printer and bookseller in Phila.; m., Nov 6, 1800, Susan B., dau. of Joseph Grice, and had three children, viz.:

- A son, drowned in the Delaware, when a child;
 Susan H.;
 Mary, m. Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, of Boston.
- Thomas Bradford, LL. D., b. in Phila., Sept. 11, 1781; d. Oct. 25, 1851; entered the Univ. of Pa., but left at the age of 14 years to enter his father's printing establishment; became a skillful compositor, but at the end of three years obtained his father's consent to prepare for the legal profession; studied law in the office of William Todd, Esq., and was admitted to Phila. bar, Oct. 18, 1802; acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he retained to close of his life; took a deep interest in literature and science, and was widely known as a philanthropic and Christian gentleman of great culture; m., May 5, 1805, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1779; d. April 12, 1842; dau. of Vincent Loeckerman, Esq., of Dover, Del.; by whom he had five children:
- Vincent Loeckerman Bradford, LL. D., D. C. L., b. Sept. 24, 1808; d. Aug. 7, 1884, at Germantown; member of Phila. bar; for a time partner with his father; later removed to Mich., where he was a member of State Senate, 1837-40; Master of Chancery and Circuit Courts, 1840-43; returned to Phila., and was President of United Railroads of New Jersey, 1858-72; m., July 21, 1831, Juliet Rey, of St. Martin's, West Indies; left no issue;
- Benjamin Rush Bradford, b. Phila., Sept. 1, 1813; d. at New Brighton, Pa., June 9, 1884; was engaged in the real estate business at New Brighton; m., Nov. 26, 1840, Margaret Campbell, and had seven children, two of whom survived, and left issue, viz.: Julia Sophia, late wife of Hon. Charles C. Townsend; and Eleanor, wife of Walter Buhl, of Detroit, Mich.;
- Elizabeth Loeckerman Bradford, b. Sept. 19, 1810; d. Oct. 2, 1863; m., Oct. 12, 1831, William Theodore Dwight, D. D., Pastor of Third Congregational Church, Portland, Me., and had five children, viz.:
- Henry Edwin Dwight, M. D., LL. D.;
- Elizabeth Loeckerman Bradford Dwight, m. Egbert Coffin Smyth, D. D., LL. D.;
- Thomas Bradford Dwight, late Judge of the Orphans' Court of Phila., b. 1837; d. 1878;
- Mary Woolsey Dwight, of Andover, Mass.;
- William Theodore Dwight, d. in childhood.
- Colonel William Bradford, b. Feb. 29, 1815; d. April 18, 1885; unm.;
- Rev. Thomas Budd Bradford, b. Oct. 2, 1816; d. March 25, 1871; Pastor of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, Bucks co., and of First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Pa.; m. (first), 1835, Henrietta Singer, who d. s. p., 1851; (second), Oct. 6, 1857, Lucinda Hall Porter, of Wilmington, Del., who d. Sept. 5, 1888; had issue:
- Thomas Budd Bradford, M. D., b. Sept. 6, 1858; m., 1888, Helen Rogers;
- Lucinda Hall Bradford, b. Sept. 24, 1860; m., 1899, Alexander Huston Culbreth, of Dover, Del.;
- William Bradford, of Pittsburg, Pa., b. Nov. 5, 1864; m., 1890, Sophia Wilson;
- Robert Robinson Porter Bradford, of Phila., b. Jan. 30, 1867; m., May 13, 1905, Esther Warner Kelly;
- Williard Hall Bradford, b. May 11, 1868; in business in Phila., residing at Princeton, N. J.; m., Oct. 3, 1895, Mary Field, dau. of Francis Stevens and Helen (Field) Conover.
- Susannah, b. at Phila., Aug. 19, 1785; d. there, Oct. 15, 1848; m., March 12, 1807, Jacob Ritter, Jr., a Phila. merchant, b. Jan. 2, 1784; d. June 27, 1840; had twelve children, all born in Phila., many of whose descendants still reside there.

SAMUEL FISHER BRADFORD, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bradford, by his wife, Mary Fisher, born in Philadelphia, in 1776, became associated with his father's printing establishment at an early age, and became a full partner with his father in 1797, and assuming entire control thereof in 1819, kept it up to the high standard of excellence that had characterized it during the administration of his father and grandfather. He took a lively interest in the institutions of his native city and filled a number of positions of trust and honor. He was during nearly his whole life prominent in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and was Worshipful Grand Master of that order in Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was

also a member of the Friendly Society of Sons of St. Patrick and the Hibernian Society. He and his family were members of Christ Church, where all of his children were baptized.

In addition to carrying on the publishing and bookselling business, at Third street, below Market, he also had a branch establishment in New York, and continued to successfully conduct his large and successful business until his death, April 3, 1837. On his accession to a share in the management of the business, July 2, 1798, he changed the name of the newspaper, established by his grandfather in 1748, to *The Truc American*. Soon afterwards he sold an interest in the business to his father-in-law, John Inskeep, for the use of John Inskeep, Jr., who was associated with the business until 1816. Their bookselling and publishing establishment was located on Third street, below Market, from which they issued, from time to time, more or less important publications, in addition to the weekly newspaper.

Samuel Fisher Bradford married, 1797, Abigail, daughter of John Inskeep, an officer of the Revolutionary Army and twice Mayor of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah Hulings (Hewlings).

John Inskeep was descended from an ancient family of Staffordshire, England, from whence his grandfather, John Inskeep, emigrated in 1698, with his wife, Mary, his sister, Ann, and children, John, James, Joseph and Mary, and settled in Gloucester county, New Jersey, near the village of Marlton. He was a man of means and education, and in 1713 was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and in 1724 a Justice of the Courts of Gloucester County, holding the latter position until his death, in 1729.

Abraham Inskeep, youngest son of John and Mary, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, was born there, soon after the arrival of his parents in New Jersey. He inherited the homestead at Marlton on the death of his elder brother, Joseph, and continued to reside there until his death in 1780, carrying on the business of a blacksmith and wheelwright, accumulating a fair estate for that time, the inventory of his estate, at his death, amounted to about the sum of £16,000, New Jersey currency. He married, December 10, 1740, Sarah Ward, of Gloucester county, and had several children, among them John Inskeep, first above mentioned. The family belonged to the established Church of England and took an active part in the establishment of Protestant Episcopal churches in Gloucester county, and elsewhere, some of the family settling in Burlington and others in Salem county.

John Inskeep, son of Abraham and Sarah (Ward) Inskeep, was born at Marlton, January 29, 1757, on the original homestead taken up by his grandfather in 1708. He was probably educated at a school conducted at Marlton, at that period, by John Campbell, at least receiving a fair education for that time, as evidenced by his after life. His brother, Abraham, was later a Judge of the Courts of Gloucester county, and a sister, Priscilla, married Benjamin Pine, in 1773.

John Inskeep was an ardent patriot from the inception of the Revolutionary struggle; at the age of nineteen years, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of Gloucester County Militia, under Captain Joseph Matlack; the battalion being organized by authority of an Act of Provincial Congress, in the summer of 1776, for the protection of Burlington and Gloucester counties, his military service therewith, covering a period of five months and twelve days, was

necessarily local. He enlisted (second), in December, 1776, as a private in the command of Colonel Benjamin Randolph, and served with it for two months; his executive and business ability, however, called him to a position where these qualities were essential to the success of the patriot cause and he was made Commissary and Quartermaster of Colonel Hilman's regiment, with the rank of Captain, serving several terms of service in 1777-78-79; his final enlistment and commission as Commissary dating in January, 1780. He took part in the battle of Princeton and other engagements in his native state. He married, during his service at Gloucester, Sarah Hulings, and at the close of the war removed to Philadelphia and engaged for a time in the mercantile business. In 1785 he was proprietor of the George Tavern, at the southwest corner of Second and Mulberry (Arch) streets, the starting point of the New York stage, which was announced to "set off precisely at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at New York the succeeding day by 1 o'clock," such were the magnificent travelling accommodations between the two cities in the days succeeding the Revolution. In 1794 John Inskeep became a glassware and china merchant, at No. 31 South Second street and continued to carry on that business there until about 1805.

In 1799 John Inskeep was elected one of the Board of Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and as such became a member of the Mayor's Court, under the constitution of 1789, abolished by Act of Assembly in 1838. On October 21, 1800, he was elected, by the City Council, Mayor of the city, Robert Wharton, who had been reelected to that office, declining to accept. He came to the chief magistracy of the city at a time when Philadelphia was making great strides in progress and improvements; almost his first official act was the laying of the foundation stone of the first permanent bridge over the Schuylkill, at Market street, October 23, 1800; in January, 1801, was organized the Chamber of Commerce, of which the Mayor was a member, its earlier meetings being held at the old George Tavern. During his term of office he was elected one of the trustees of the "Mutual Assurance Company for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," and thus early became interested actively in a business that later engrossed the greater part of his time. His term of office, as Mayor, expired October 20, 1801, and he returned to the active management of his business, glassware and china. In 1802 he was elected a director of the Insurance Company of North America, of which company he became president on the death of Charles Pettit in 1806, and from his retirement from his second term in the office of Mayor, in October, 1806, devoted almost his entire time to the insurance business; his conduct of the affairs of the company being so efficient and successful that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, in July of 1824, a set of resolutions was adopted, commending his zeal and worth in their cause, and he was presented with a silver tea set, and in 1831, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his activity in behalf of the company, they voted him an annuity, which was regularly paid him until his death, December 18, 1834.

John Inskeep was again elected Mayor, October 15, 1805, and his second term expired October 21, 1806. His will dated December 16, 1833, bequeathed the income of his estate to his wife, Sarah, for life, then to be divided equally among his surviving children, Abraham H., Abigail Bradford, Eliza Brooks and Ann Inskeep. He was buried at Christ Churchyard, from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Brooks.

John and Sarah (Hewlings) Inskeep had issue:

Abraham Hewlings Inskeep;

Abigail Inskeep, m. Samuel Fisher Bradford, as before stated;

John Inskeep, Jr., for whom his father purchased an interest in the Bradford Publishing House, 1812; relinquished the business in 1816, and soon after entered the ministry; went to New Orleans as a missionary, and d. there, in 1820, from a malignant fever, contracted in the discharge of his religious work;

Eliza Inskeep, m. Samuel Brooks, of Phila.;

Ann Inskeep, unm. at the death of her father, 1834.

Abigail (Inskeep) Bradford, born 1778, survived her husband less than four months, dying August 2, 1837.

Issue of Samuel F. and Abigail (Inskeep) Bradford:

JAMES HEWLINGS BRADFORD, M. D., b. Nov. 4, 1802; d. April 9, 1859; m. Mary Hewson Caldwell; of whom presently;

Charles Sydney Bradford, b. Dec. 16, 1804; d. July 8, 1895, at Chestnut Hill, Phila.; graduated at the Univ. of Pa., 1822; studied law, and practiced in the courts of Pittsburg, Pa.; he retired from the law and resided in Paris several years, where he m., Jan. 12, 1850, Helen M., b. April 9, 1818; d. July 1, 1863; dau. of Samuel J. Fisher, of Phila.; and had issue:

Marie Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1853; m., March 2, 1875, Joseph C. Fraley, Esq., of the Phila. bar;

Helen Fisher, b. June 7, 1855; m., Sept. 12, 1883, James Henry Howe, now deceased, of Worcester, Mass.

Caroline Bradford, unm.;

Mary Fisher Bradford, b. 1814; d. unm., Nov. 29, 1841;

Edmund Bradford, b. July 31, 1816; graduated at West Point; served in the artillery; d. April 26, 1889; m., Oct. 7, 1847, Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Gov. Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Va., and resided in Norfolk, Va., where five surviving children reside;

Samuel Bradford, removed to New Orleans, where he d. about 1850; m. Elizabeth Keary, who d. about 1877; their two children—Charles and Samuel F. Bradford—d. unm.

JAMES HEWLINGS BRADFORD, M. D., eldest surviving son of Samuel Fisher Bradford, by his wife, Abigail Inskeep, born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1802. He received a liberal classical education, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1822. Almost immediately on his graduation, he made two trips to China, as Surgeon, on a vessel plying between Philadelphia and the Asiatic ports, and on his second voyage remained in Canton, having been chosen by the American residents there as their resident physician; all foreign residents, whether permanent or transient, being entitled to his services without additional compensation. He labored assiduously in the practice of his chosen profession and acquired considerable prominence as a skillful physician and surgeon. During his residence in Macoa, a hospital was instituted and he took charge of the medical and surgical departments thereof. In 1835 he returned to Philadelphia and practiced his profession until 1850, when he removed to West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until about the time of his decease. Of him it has been said, "his agreeable manners, kindness and benevolence, his consistent and exemplary deportment, all endeared him to the community in which he spent the later years of his life."

Dr. Bradford died at St. Augustine, Florida, whither he had gone with a member of the family whose state of health required a change of climate, April 19, 1859, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. James H. Bradford married, June 19, 1838, Mary Hewson, daughter of David Caldwell, for many years Clerk of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, by his wife, Elizabeth Hewson. Mrs. Bradford was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1811; died November 25, 1895. Her paternal ancestor was of Scotch-Irish descent, and had been prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania for several generations. Her grandfather, Samuel Caldwell, was a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, organized in 1774, and participated with it, under its gallant commander, Captain Samuel Morris, in the Jersey campaign of 1776-77, for which it received the public thanks and commendation of General Washington; he was later a paymaster of the Continental Army. Her maternal grandfather was William Hewson, F. R. S., an English surgeon, anatomist and physiologist, one of the most distinguished medical men of his time. He was associated with John and William Hunter.

Issue of Dr. James H. and Mary H. (Caldwell) Bradford:

Emily Bradford, b. April 9, 1839; d. June 10, 1856; unm.;

Elizabeth Bradford, b. July 2, 1840; d. Jan. 21, 1860; unm.;

Charles Sydney Bradford, b. March 15, 1843; m., Oct. 27, 1880, Emily, dau. of Brig.-Gen. George Archibald McCall, of Phila., by his wife, Elizabeth McMurtrie; they have two children:

Frances Margaret Bradford, b. Feb. 15, 1882;

James Sydney Bradford, b. June 13, 1883; B. E., Univ. of Pa., 1905;

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M. D., b. July 16, 1848; m. Katharine A. Nevins; of whom presently;

David Caldwell Bradford, b. July 19, 1849;

Edmund Latimer Bradford, b. May 21, 1853; d. Jan. 14, 1857.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M. D., of Philadelphia, son of Dr. James H. and Mary H. (Caldwell) Bradford, was born at 1123 Walnut street, Philadelphia, July 16, 1848. Educated at Ayers' Military Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania; Faires Classical Academy, Philadelphia, and private tutelage of George Alexander Cooke, D. D., D. C. L., of Trinity College, Dublin. He studied medicine under the tutorship of his relative, Dr. Addinell Hewson, from whom he received valuable training for his professional career, and entering Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, received degree of Doctor of Medicine at that institution in 1874. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, and filled that position until October, 1876. He has since filled a number of important medical positions in his native city, among them, serving for three years as District Physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary; Physician to the Department of Diseases of Women, at Howard Hospital; Physician of the Gynecological Out-Patient Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and of the Dispensary Staff, Children's Hospital, of Philadelphia. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; late member of Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania, and American Medical Association.

Dr. Bradford is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; Registrar Society of Colonial Wars; late surgeon of Third Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania; citizen state in Schuylkill, 1888 to 1902, elected honorary member, 1902.

He married, September 30, 1885, Katharine A., daughter of J. Willis Nevins, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Adeline Tichenor.

Issue of Dr. Thomas Hewson and Katharine A. (Nevins) Bradford:

Mary Hewson Bradford, b. July 26, 1886;

Katharine Nevins, b. May 12, 1888;

William Bradford, b. Jan. 19, 1890, and is attending St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H.

WYNNE FAMILY.

DR. THOMAS WYNNE, one of the first English physicians in Pennsylvania, and Speaker of the first two Assemblies of the province, under William Penn, 1682-83, was born in the parish of Yskeiviog, near Caerways, Flintshire, Wales, 1627, and came of a distinguished ancestry. As recently traced from authentic records, his lineage is as follows: His earliest ancestor of whom we have any authentic record was,

EDNOWAIN BENDREW, Lord of Tegaingl, a district in Flintshire, North Wales, 1079, and Chief of Fifteenth Noble Tribe of North Wales. He lived at Lleys-y-coed, parish of Bodfari, a short distance from the plantation on which Dr. Thomas Wynne was born; owning the parishes of Bodfari, Yskeiviog and Caerways, the lands whereof he and his descendants held *per baroniam*, but which were later divided amongst the different heirs, so that at the beginning of the seventeenth century, nearly all the landholders in that vicinage were descendants of Ednowain Bendew.

MADOG ap Ednowain Bendew, of the parish of Bodfari, and Lord of Tegaingl, married Arddun, or Arddyn, daughter of Bradwen, and sister of Ednowain ap Bradwen, of Merionethshire, the latter living in 1194. This Ednowain ap Bradwen was called Lord of Merionethshire, but was probably only a tenant, exercising functions and authority of a Lord. He and his issue possessed all of Talybont, save Nanney and Prince's Demesnes, and the most part of Estimainer, living in the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan. Remains of his house, "Llys Bradwyn," are yet to be seen in the township of Cregenau, in the hundred of Talynont, Iscregenau. William Llayn, a bard of the days of Edward I., gives the Bradwyn pedigree as follows: "Bradwen ap Mael, ap Bledn, ap Morudd ap Cynddelwn ap Cyfnerth ap Cadifor ap Run ap Mergynawc ap Cynfawo ap Hefau ap Cadifor ap Mael-daf hynaf ap Unwch Unarchen ap Ysbwys ap Ysbwch, which Ysbwys and Ysbwch, father and son, came into this Island out of Spain, with Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther, A. D. 466, and first inhabited Moelysbidion Viyo, the *Stangers' Mount*, and when Aurelius had recovered his crown from Vortigern the Usurper, he rewarded these men, being his retinue, with the whole of Talybont and part of Estimainer, in Merionethshire, where their posterity flourish to this day." Madog, Lord of Tegaingl, by his wife, Arddyn, daughter of this ancient house of Bradwen, had issue; among others,

IORWERTH ap Madog, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, in the Lordship of Tegaingl, who married Arddyn, daughter of Llewellyn ap Owain ap Edwin. Owain obtained the unenviable title of "Vradwr" (traitor), having joined Hugh, Earl of Chester, against his son-in-law, Gruffydd ap Cynan, the last called King of Wales. Edwon, of Tegaingl, founder of one of the Noble Tribes of North Wales, was slain in 1075, and buried at Northrop, Flintshire. Iorwerth ap Madog was succeeded by his son,

RIRID ap Iorwerth, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, who married Tibot, daughter of Robert de Pulford, of the family of Pulford, which was seated several generations at Pulford, Cheshire, England. Robert de Pulford was enfeoffed in the Castle

and demesne of Pulford by Ralph, son of Simon de Ormsby, or de Pulford, 1240; his daughter, Tibot, and her husband, Ririd, of Bodfari, are supposed to have been married in that year. They had issue:

IORWERTH ap Ririd, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, who died prior to 1339. He married Nest, daughter of and heiress of Iorwerth ap Grono ap Einion ap Seissyllt. Her grandfather Grono married Middyfis, daughter of Owain Cyfeilioc, Lord of Powys. Iorwerth and Nest had issue:

ROTPERT ap Iorwerth, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, who married Adles, daughter of Ithel Tychan, of Mostyn, who died in 1300, son of Ithel Lloyd ap Ithel Gam ap Meredith ap Uchtred ap Edwin, of Tegaingl. The mother of Adles was Adles, sole heiress of Richard ap Cadwalader, Lord of Ceredygion, who died 1172. Rotpert ap Iorwerth was living in 1339, and a brother, Gwynn, was living in 1315. Rotpert and Adles had issue:

Ithel Vychan, Archdeacon of Tegaingl; living 1393;

CYNRIC, of whom presently;

Llewellyn ap Robert.

CYNRIC ap Rotpert, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, held land in both of these parishes, and was at least twice married. His first wife was Angharad, daughter of Madoc Lloyd, of Byrne-cunalt, son of Iorwerth Voel, and descended from Tudor Trevor. His second wife was Angharad, daughter of Gruffyd Vychan, by whom he had a daughter, Gwerfl, who married (first) Thomas ap Madoc, of Eynton, (second) Iorwerth ap Simon. Cynric, after his marriage, went to live at Caerways. By his first wife, a descendant of Prince Dafydd, so cruelly murdered by the English, he had issue:

ITHEL VYCHAN, of whom presently;

David, m. Nest, dau. of Meucic, Lord of Nannau;

Rhys.

ITHEL VYCHAN, of Holy, Denbighshire and Northrop, in right of his wife, a daughter and heiress of Robin, a brother of Robert, ancestor of Gwyder family, and descendant of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales; also succeeded to the estates of his father in Bodfari and Yskeiviog, Flintshire, but after his marriage lived on his wife's estate at Holt, Denbighshire. His grandson, Richard, was living there in 1488, and his son, William, succeeded his uncle, John, at Chilton, in Shropshire, an estate granted to the family by Henry VII., for services at Bosworth Field, together with a new coat-of-arms of the tincture borne by Henry himself in that battle, viz.: Argent and vert. Robert Gwydr was living in 1304-9, of Henry IV. In his "History of the Gwyder Family," Sir John Wynne says, "John Tudor, one of the Welsh Heralds, sayeth that there was a third brother Robin, whose daughter and heiress Ithel Vaughan married, and therefore those descended from him doe quarter Owen Gwynedd's Eglets." John Tudor died in 1602, and was a very noted and skillful herald. Ithel Vychan, had issue:

CYNRIC, of whom presently;

David.

CYNRIC ap Ithel Vychan, of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, living after 1420, married

Tanglwystl, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredith ap Gruffydd, and had issue:

Gohn ap Cynric;
Rhys ap Cynric;
HARRI, of whom presently.

HARRI ap Cynric, born about 1485, was of considerable standing in his county. Bronvedog, in Yskeiviog, the birthplace and home of Dr. Thomas Wynne, was part of his possessions. He married Alice, daughter of Simon Thelwal, Esq., of Plas-y-Ward, by his wife, Janet, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq., of Ruthin, county Denbigh. Simon Thelwal was a son of David Thelwal, of Plas-y-Ward, by his wife, Tabitha, daughter of Jenkin de Weild.

The Langford family was of Aglinton and Ruthin, Denbighshire. John Langford was constable of the Castle of Ruthin and Steward of Dyffryn Clivd, his son, Richard, was likewise Constable of the Castle, and died July 12, 1466. He was succeeded by his son, Edward, who died 16 of Henry VII., had by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, Janet, who married Simon Thelwal. Harri ap Cynric and Alice Thelwal had issue:

JOHN WYNNE ap (Harri) Harry, of whom presently;
Thomas ap Harry, of Yskeiviog, who had a son, Thomas Wynne, bap. in 1581.

JOHN WYNNE ap Harry, born at Yskeiviog, died there probably prior to 1572, certainly prior to 1582. He married Katharine, daughter and heiress of Ithel ap Jenkin ap David ap Howell, and had issue:

John Wynne, called John ap John, Vicar of Cærways;
Ellis Wynne;
Griffith Wynne;
Howell ap John Wynne;
Ithel ap John Wynne;
REES ap John Wynne, of whom presently;
Margaret Wynne, m. Thomas Ellis;
Alice Wynne, m. John Benet;
Tabitha Wynne, m. Ievan ap Richard;
Gwen Wynne, m. Howel ap David;
Jane Wynne, m. Robert ap Griffith Lloyd;
Elizabeth, d. unm.;
Gwensi Wynne, d. unm.

REES ap John Wynne, born at Yskeiviog, circa 1538, was assessed as a freeholder there, 1592. His wife's name has not been ascertained. He had issue:

JOHN ap Rees ap John Wynne, of whom presently;
Edward, bap. July 2, 1572;
Harry, bap. March 6, 1574;
Catharine, bap. March 1, 1577;
Janet, bap. Nov. 2, 1579;
Jane, bap. June 10, 1581;
Hugh, bap. Feb. 19, 1583.

JOHN ap Rees Wynne, born circa 1570, married, at Bodfari Church, October 29, 1588, Grace Morgan. He was a wealthy and influential man and took a prominent

part in the affairs of the country. The date of his death is unknown, but it was prior to 1640. He and Grace had issue:

THOMAS, bap. Dec. 20, 1589; of whom presently;
 Mary, bap. March 10, 1590;
 Jane, bap. June 9, 1595.

THOMAS ap John Wynne, born in Yskeiviog parish, 1589, and baptized at parish church there, December 20, of that year, lived on the estate of Brovedog, part of the ancestral estate in that parish, and died there during the years 1638-39. During the years just preceding the civil wars he suffered severely from the heavy taxes and fines then imposed. The name of his wife is unknown. He had issue:

Harry, bap. Nov. 6, 1619;
 Edward, bap. April 9, 1622;
 John Wynne, bap. April 13, 1625; removed to Pa. with younger brother, Dr. Thomas Wynne, 1682, and for some years practiced law in Sussex co., on the Delaware, now State of Delaware;
 DR. THOMAS WYNNE, bap. July 20, 1627; of whom presently;
 Peter Wynne, bap. Jan. 30, 1630.

DR. THOMAS WYNNE lost his father at the age of eleven years, and the estate was greatly impoverished by the ruinous taxes imposed just preceding the civil war in England. He says of himself that as a lad he took the deepest interest in chirurgery, frequently absenting himself from his home to witness and assist at surgical operations, much to the annoyance and anxiety of his parents. Seeking such employment as his limited education fitted him to follow, he took every opportunity to perfect himself in a knowledge of chirurgery. He finally became acquainted with a friend, whose name was Richard Moore, of Salop, a chirurgeon, who, recognizing his aptitude for medical science, gave him considerable assistance and procured him attendance at dissections in Salop, "the anatomists being men of well-known worth in that practice, whose names are Dr. Neddham and Dr. Hollins, who were of deserved repute in their professions and I being then Expert in Drills and Handy in Knife & Lancet & other instruments, for that purpose, I sett at making a Skelleton of a man's Bones, which I only with the assistance of Richard Moore, performed to their content, at which time they thought me fit to be Licensed to the Practice of Chyrurgery, and this is neare 20 yeares agoe (1679), and soon after being taken prisoner to Denbigh, where I remained a prisoner near six yeares, for ye Testomony of Jesus, I then betook myself wholly to the practice of Chyrurgery."

Dr. Wynne had from his early youth taken great interest in the Society of Friends, of which he was an early member, and later an able minister. In 1677 he wrote a pamphlet on "The antiquity of the Quakers, Proved out of the Scriptures of Truth. Published in Love, to The Papists, Protestants, Presbyterians, Independents and Anabaptists. With a Salutation of Pure Love to all the Tender-hearted Welshmen. But more especially to Flintshire, Denbighshire, Caernarvonshire and Anglesea. By their Countryman and Friend, Thomas Wynne." This pamphlet was printed in 1677; in its frontispiece is a curious faintly etched portrait of Thomas Wynne, representing him as being tempted by the Devil. In 1679 he published another pamphlet entitled, "An Anti-Christian Conspiracy De-

tected and Satan's Champion Defeated. Also a Vindication of my book 'The Antiquity of the Quakers' from the Base Insinuations, False Doctrines and False Charge therein Contained Against Me, My Books, and against God's People Called Quakers, in General. By me, Thomas Wynne."

Dr. Thomas Wynne and John ap John, for themselves as well as for others, as Trustees, purchased one thousand acres of land to be laid out in the Welsh Tract, in Pennsylvania. With his wife and family he left England in the "Welcome," with William Penn, in 6mo., 1682, and in due time landed in Pennsylvania. Dr. Wynne was especially urged by Penn to accompany him to his new colony, that he might have the use of his eminent professional skill for his colonists, as well as for his well-known ability and influence among his country men, whose coöperation in the formation of his government was especially essential. The preliminary Assembly held at Chester was presided over by Nicholas Moore and Thomas Holme, William Clark and Edward Southbrin were appointed a committee to desire the Governor to transmit his constitution and instructions to the Assembly to be held at Philadelphia. When the Assembly convened at Philadelphia after Penn's arrival, Dr. Thomas Wynne was selected first Speaker, presided during the sessions of 1682 and 1683, and was again a member in 1687-88.

Dr. Wynne located in Philadelphia, his house on Front street, west side, above Chestnut, being one of the first brick houses built in the city. Chestnut street was originally named Wynne street, in his honor. He had practiced his profession in London for some time prior to his coming to Pennsylvania, and had the reputation of being a physician of eminent skill, and, says Proud, was "a person of note and character." He continued to reside in Philadelphia until 1684; on 5mo. 1, 1684, he laid before the Friends' Meeting the prospect of him and his wife making a visit to England, and asked for a certificate. He probably accompanied his friend and patron, William Penn, on his return to England, in the "Endeavor," which sailed from Philadelphia, 6mo. 12, 1684. He remained in Great Britain for some time, and on his return in 1688, settled on his plantation at or near Lewes, in Sussex county, on the Delaware, and represented Sussex in the Assembly for the session of 1688. January 2, 1689, he was commissioned a Justice of Sussex county. He was present at the marriage of Samuel Preston to Rachel Lloyd, at the house of Frances Cornwall, in Sussex county, 5mo. 6, 1688.

The last record of him we have, prior to his death, was on 11mo. 10, 1691, when he, his wife and children attended the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia. He was buried, 1mo. 17, 1692. He had evidently again taken up his residence in Philadelphia, as his will names him as "Thomas Wynne, of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, practitioner in Physick."

This will, proved at Philadelphia, 2mo. 20, 1692, devises his plantation at Lewes to his wife for life, then to his only son, Jonathan, to whom he also devised two hundred acres at Cedar Creek, in Sussex. One-half of his personal estate was devised to his wife, Elizabeth, and the other half to his children in America, viz.: Mary, Rebecca, Sidney, Hannah and Jonathan; giving to his daughter, Tabitha, in England, fifty shillings, as a "mark of Love,"—"She hath already partaken of my fatherly care and tenderness of her." His wife, Elizabeth, was made executor.

Dr. Thomas Wynne married three times; first about 1655-57, Martha, sister of Jonathan Buttall, of Battershea, Sussex, and of the family of Buttalls of Wrexham, who was the mother of his children. Martha died 1670, and Dr. Wynne married

(second) Elizabeth Rowden, who died prior to 1676, and he married (third), 5mo. 20, 1676, Elizabeth (Parr), widow of Joshua Maude, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and daughter of Rev. Thomas Parr, by his wife, a sister of John Bradshaw, President of the Parliament that tried and condemned Charles I., and cousin of the poet Milton, whose mother was also a Bradshaw. At the time of her marriage Elizabeth Maude was living at Rainhill, Lancashire. She had by her marriage, with Joshua Maude, two daughters, Jane and Margery Maude (sometimes spelled Mode), who followed her to America, in the ship "Submission," with Phineas Pemberton, James Harrison, and many others, who became prominent in the affairs of Province of Pennsylvania, sailing from Liverpool, September 5, 1682, and landing at Choptank, Maryland, November 2, 1682, from whence the Pennsylvania immigrants made their way overland to New Castle county. Margery Maude, second daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth, married at Lewes, 1692, Thomas Fisher, of Sussex county, and was mother of Joshua Fisher, who with his sons, became later prominent in affairs of Philadelphia, as narrated in these volumes.

Elizabeth,* the third wife of Dr. Wynne, accompanied him to Pennsylvania, in the "Welcome;" and in his return to England and subsequent settlement at Lewes, Sussex county, and survived him some years.

Issue of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Buttall) Wynne:

Mary Wynne, b. circa 1659; m. in Wales, Dr. Edward Jones, projector of Welsh settlement in Merion and Haverford, and accompanied him to Pa., arriving Aug. 13, 1682, with their two children—Martha and Jonathan;

Tabitha Wynne, b. 1661; remained in England; probably m.;

Rebecca Wynne, b. 1662; m. (first), 3mo., 1685, at Thirdhaven Meeting of Friends, Talbot co., Md., Solomon Thomas (d. s. p.); (second), on 7mo. 23, 1692, at his house in Talbot co., John, son of Walter Dickinson, of Crossia Dore, and uncle of Samuel Dickinson, who later m. Mary, dau. of John Cadwalader, by his wife, Martha, eldest dau. of Dr. Edward and Martha (Wynne) Jones, of Merion;

Hannah Wynne, b. 1664; m. at Merion Meeting, 8mo. 25, 1695, Daniel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey;

Sidney Wynne, b. 1666; m., 10mo. 20, 1690, William Chew, son of Samuel Chew, "Chancellor and Secretary of Province of Maryland," by his wife, Anne Ayers, and brother to Benjamin Chew, grandfather of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of Phila.;

JONATHAN WYNNE, only son, of whom presently.

JONATHAN WYNNE, born 1669, though he inherited his father's plantations in Sussex county, did not remain there. On October 9, 1701, he made application to Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen and James Logan, Penn's Commissioners of Property, for the grant of four hundred acres of land in the Welsh Tract, alleging that his father's purchase of five thousand acres had never been fully taken up. His petition was granted and an order issued to David Powell to survey for him the four hundred acres which were located at Great Valley, Chester county, two hundred and fifty acres of which Jonathan devised by will to his son, John Wynne, and the remainder to his son, Jonathan.

Jonathan Wynne married, about 1694, Sarah Greaves. They resided, during

*Authorities differ as to whether Elizabeth Wynne accompanied her husband in the "Welcome," or her daughters in the "Submission," the latter theory would seem best founded, as in the "Record of Arrivals in Bucks County," made and kept by Phineas Pemberton, who himself came on the "Submission," enters on the list of arrivals in the "Submission:" "Jane Mode and Margery Mode, daughters of the wife of Thomas Winn, (of Wales): *his wife came and arrived at the time aforesaid.*" This list also gives the name of "Hareclif Hodges, servant to the said Thomas Winn."

the latter part of his life, at Blockley, where he owned a plantation of one hundred acres, laid out (by virtue of his petition above-recited), on October 9, 1701, as by his will, proved in Philadelphia, May 17, 1721, and bearing date January 29, 1721, he devises his home plantation to his eldest son, Thomas, at the death or marriage of his widow, Sarah, whom he makes executrix. His two eldest daughters, Hannah and Mary, are devised a lot on High street, Philadelphia, while his three younger daughters, Sidney, Martha and Elizabeth, are to share in the residue, and are also devised four hundred acres at Great Valley "or in the Great Meadows," with power to sell same at age or marriage.

Issue of Jonathan and Sarah (Greaves) Wynne:

- THOMAS WYNNE, b. Sussex co.; d. in Blockley twp., Philadelphia co., Dec., 1757; m. Mary Warner; of whom presently;
- Mary Wynne, m. Noah Abraham, of Nant Meal; had issue;
- Jonathan Wynne, Jr., m. Anna, dau. of Isaac and Anne (Craven) Warner, of Blockley, granddaughter of William and Ann (Dide) Warner, first settlers of Blockley, and sister to Mary Warner, who m. his elder brother, Thomas;
- Sidney Wynne, m., June 1, 1732, Samuel Greaves, and had issue;
- Martha Wynne, m., Oct. 30, 1741, James, son of Abraham Kite, of Blockley, by his wife, Mary Peters, and grandson of James Kite, by his wife, Mary Warner, dau. of William and Ann (Dide) Warner, of Blockley;
- Elizabeth Wynne, m., Sept. 22, 1737, Ralph Lewis; had issue;
- John Wynne, d. July, 1787; m. Ann Pastorius, b. 1729; d. 1790; and left issue;
- Hannah Wynne, probably d. s. p.

THOMAS WYNNE, eldest son of Jonathan and Sarah (Greaves) Wynne, inherited from his father the one hundred acres of land laid out to Jonathan by virtue of warrant, dated October 19, 1701, lying along the line of Merion township, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, as well as fifty acres adjoining, lying on the Schuylkill. In a deed, dated May 1, 1754, by which Thomas Wynne and Mary, his wife, conveyed two acres of this tract, lying along the "Conestogoe Road," to Michael Bellinger, it is recited that it is part of the one hundred acres, "whereon said Jonathan Wynne seathed in Blockley." This two-acre tract, upon which was erected a "messuage tenement and rope-yard," was purchased, 1796, by Thomas Wynne, third, and again became a part of the family estate. In some of the deeds made by his descendants, Thomas Wynne is referred to as a "Joyner." He owned in addition to the Blockley homestead, later known as "wynne stay," a lot on the south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, probably by inheritance from his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Wynne, the family interest in which is finally divested by deed of his grandson, Thomas Wynne, fourth, 1791.

Thomas Wynne died on his plantation in Blockley, leaving will, dated November 23, 1751, and proven December 24, 1757, by which he devised his homestead, "whereon I now live," to his son, Thomas, when he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. He also mentions his "cousin James Wynne," and names his wife, Mary, and brother-in-law, Richard George, as executors.

Thomas Wynne, married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, October 28, 1722, Mary Warner, born August 22, 1703, daughter of Isaac Warner of Blockley, by his wife, Ann Craven, and granddaughter of William Warner, the pioneer settler of Blockley. She survived him, and married, 1762, James Jones, of Blockley, a widower.

Issue of Thomas and Mary (Warner) Wynne:

Anne Wynne, b. Feb. 2, 1724-5; m., June 27, 1743, Phineas Roberts; left issue;
 Lydia Wynne, b. March 12, 1726-7; m. 1746, Jonathan Edwards;
 Sarah Wynne, b. Feb. 27, 1728-9; mentioned in father's will;
 Thomas Wynne, b. Nov. 13, 1730-1; d. inf.;
 THOMAS WYNNE, b. Jan. 21, 1733-4; d. Sept., 1782; m. 1-27, 1757, Margaret Coulton; of whom presently;
 Jonathan Wynne, probably d. inf.; not mentioned in father's will;
 Isaac Wynne, b. Jan. 22, 1736-7; not mentioned in father's will;
 Hannah Wynne, b. Sept. 2, 1739; not mentioned in father's will;
 Deborah Wynne, b. Dec. 18, 1741; not mentioned in father's will;
 Mary Wynne, b. Sept. 24, 1744; mentioned in father's will; probably the Mary Wynne who m. Samuel Pearson, April 2, 1764.

THOMAS WYNNE, evidently the only surviving son of Thomas and Mary (Warner) Wynne, born in Blockley, January 21, 1733-34, was devised the Blockley plantation by his father's will and resided thereon until his death, 1782. He had, however, conveyed to his son-in-law, John Adams, fifteen acres, on which the latter had erected a snuff factory; the remainder being adjudged by the Orphans' Court to his only son, Thomas, who conveyed twenty-two acres to his sister, Phœbe Adams, in satisfaction of her share of her father's estate.

Thomas Wynne entered the service of his country at the very outbreak of the Revolution, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Flying Camp, August 27, 1776. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, and was held as a prisoner of war in New York, until exchanged, January 2, 1781. To the hardships endured, during this imprisonment, is probably due his early death, which occurred some eighteen months later.

While he was a prisoner, his Blockley home, "Wynnestay," was attacked by a foraging party of British soldiers, December 11, 1777, but was bravely defended by his wife, assisted by her children and negro servants, until relieved by a detachment of Pennsylvania Militia, from General Potter's command. Thomas Wynne married, January 27, 1757, Margaret Coulton, who survived him and married (second) Samuel Claphamson. Letters of administration were granted on estate of Thomas Wynne, October 5, 1782, to his step-father, James Jones, and Isaac Warner.

Issue of Thomas and Margaret (Coulton) Wynne:

THOMAS WYNNE, b. 1762; d. Oct. 10, 1810; m. Elizabeth Reese; of whom presently. This Thomas also entered the service of his country at the age of 15 years;
 Phœbe Wynne, m., March 9, 1776, John Adams, a snuff manufacturer, to whom her father conveyed land on her marriage; they left issue.

THOMAS WYNNE, only son of Lieutenant Thomas and Margaret (Coulton) Wynne, born at "Wynnestay," Blockley township, Philadelphia county, 1762, was adjudged the homestead by the Orphans' Court, his father having died intestate, and after conveying twenty-two acres to his sister, Phœbe Adams, was seized of one hundred and nineteen acres of the old homestead laid out to his great-grandfather, Jonathan Wynne, in 1701. He also purchased the rope-walk tract on the Lancaster Road, alienated by his grandfather in 1754. He, however, conveyed the whole tract to his step-father, Samuel Claphamson, February 1, 1796, and a

portion of it was reconveyed to him, June 15, 1796, the transfer being probably made to eliminate the dower of his mother therein. This Thomas Wynne married Elizabeth Reese, who survived him thirty years, dying November 1, 1840, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reese) Wynne:

Margaret Wynne, m. John Dungan, and had issue;

Thomas Wynne, m. Hannah Sharp, to whom letters of administration on his father's estate were granted, March 23, 1811; was also owner of a portion of the Blockley estate in 1821, which he owned until his death, and is now owned and occupied by dau., Sarah S. Wynne;

Phoebe Wynne, b. 1793; d. Jan. 4, 1860; m., Dec. 3, 1818, Owen Jones, b. 1792; d. Jan. 16, 1856; had issue—Thomas and Evan Jones; two daus.—Harriet and Mary;

Ruth Wynne, m. Leonard Knight;

SAMUEL C. WYNNE, b. 1795; d. Jan. 7, 1856; m. Phoebe Sharp; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Wynne, m. William Rose;

Ann Wynne, m. William Davy;

Susanna Wynne, b. March 28, 1804; d. July 23, 1844; m., May 30, 1822, Jacob Duffield;

Polly Wynne, d. unm., aged 18.

SAMUEL C. WYNNE, second son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reese) Wynne, of "Wynnestay," Blockley, born 1795, at the old family homestead, granted to his ancestor, Jonathan Wynne, by William Penn, 1701, and a portion of which is still held by the family.

Samuel C. Wynne married, April 8, 1816, Phoebe, born August 31, 1795, daughter of Delaney Sharp, of New Jersey, born February 16, 1769, by his first wife, Sally Gilman, born February 16, 1771, died February 26, 1798, whom he had married, October 13, 1789. He married (second) Lydia Stretch, who survived him and became the third wife of John Hires. Delaney Sharp was an apprentice on board the privateer "Speedwell," when she captured a British prize off the Capes of Delaware, 1780. The log-book of the "Speedwell," noting the capture of this prize, is in the possession of Thomas Wynne, of Philadelphia, a great-grandson of Delaney Sharp. Delaney Sharp also served in Captain Jones' company, First United States Artillery, during War of 1812; was wounded at Sacketts Harbor and died of wounds then received. He left a number of descendants, among whom is Major Moses Veale, of Philadelphia, who is a grandson.

Samuel C. Wynne died January 7, 1856, and his widow, Phoebe Sharp, died June 13, 1871.

Issue of Samuel C. and Phoebe (Sharp) Wynne:

Elizabeth Wynne, b. March 23, 1817; d. Jan. 8, 1852; m. William MacDonald, of Phila., b. 1820; d. 1887; had issue:

Samuel, d. inf.;

William, member of Sons of American Revolution;

Mary, d. inf.;

Lydia, m. Stephen Paullin, of Phila.;

Emma, m. Major Moses Veale, of Phila., after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth (Wynne).

William MacDonald, m. (second) Rebecca Moore; had issue:

Joseph MacDonald, d. y.;

Edward MacDonald;

Elizabeth Wynne MacDonald.

Sarah Wynne, b. Jan. 18, 1819; d. Aug. 8, 1819;

Mary Wynne, b. Dec. 27, 1820; d. Sept. 8, 1896; m. Daniel Hagy; had issue, six sons and four daus.;

JOSEPH S. WYNNE, b. May 20, 1822; d. July 16, 1897; m. Elizabeth N. Matlack; of whom presently;

Anna S. Wynne, b. Dec. 21, 1823; d. March 21, 1896; unm.;

Keziah Wynne, b. Feb. 8, 1826; d. July 26, 1905; m. Evan Jones, and had issue, four sons and two daus.;

Samuel Wynne, b. Jan. 2, 1828; d. April 24, 1895; m. Annie Litzenburg; had issue, five sons and three daus.;

Phæbe Wynne, b. Sept. 20, 1829; d. Jan. 15, 1901; unm.;

Susan D. Wynne, b. Feb. 27, 1833; d. May 30, 1905; m. (first) Charles Thomas, (second) George Smith; issue, two sons by each;

William G. Wynne, b. Nov. 3, 1831; d. Sept. 3, 1904; m. Maria Cooper; issue, one son and three daus.;

Margaret Wynne, b. Feb. 13, 1837; m. Charles H. Carpenter; no issue.

JOSEPH S. WYNNE, eldest son of Samuel C. and Phæbe (Sharp) Wynne, born May 20, 1822; married, November 29, 1848, Elizabeth Newlin Matlack, born August 31, 1825, daughter of Nathan Matlack, born March 4, 1802; died May 14, 1851; by his wife, Lydia Newlin, born February 25, 1792; died February 14, 1881. Both of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Joseph S. and Elizabeth Newlin (Matlack) Wynne:

THOMAS WYNNE, b. Sept. 1, 1849; of whom presently:

William W. Wynne, b. March 7, 1851; m. (first) Mary Jane Steel, b. Dec. 25, 1853; d. June 1, 1878; had issue:

Maggie C. Wynne, b. Jan. 1, 1875; d. March 4, 1879;

Howard N. Wynne, b. July 6, 1876;

Lizzie S. Wynne, b. May 24, 1878; d. Aug. 23, 1878.

M. (second) Lizzie Steel, sister to his first wife, b. Nov. 27, 1855; had issue:

Phæbe Hannah Wynne, b. Nov. 4, 1883; d. Jan. 3, 1904;

Mary Long Wynne, b. June 5, 1886;

Thomas W. Wynne, b. Sept. 18, 1894.

Elizabeth N. Wynne, b. Jan. 7, 1853; d. Dec. 20, 1882; m. Linnaus A. Prince;

Emily N. Wynne, b. May 19, 1855; m. Robert K. Pearce; had issue, four children—Elizabeth W., Charles, Emily P., Edith;

Phæbe M. Wynne, b. Jan. 25, 1857; d. Sept. 1, 1858;

Charles C. Wynne, b. Feb. 14, 1859; m. (first) Nellie Campbell, and had issue—Charles Bradford Wynne. M. (second) Rebecca MacDonald; no issue;

Mary H. Wynne, b. Oct. 4, 1861; d. Dec. 4, 1864;

Mary Wynne, b. May, 1865; d. 1871.

THOMAS WYNNE, of Philadelphia, librarian; married (first), October 16, 1873, Sarah L. Millar, born July 4, 1855; d. January 6, 1883; (second) April 7, 1892, Elizabeth MacLean, born August 24, 1867.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah L. (Millar) Wynne:

Lizzie P. Wynne, b. Oct., 1874; d. March, 1875;

Clarence P. Wynne, b. Oct. 13, 1876; m., Feb. 12, 1903, Mary G. John, b. April 5, 1877; d. June 25, 1905; no issue.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (MacLean) Wynne:

Helen Wynne, b. Jan. 29, 1893;

Thomas Elliott Wynne, b. March 29, 1896.

DR. EDWARD JONES, native of Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, was with John ap Thomas, one of the organizers of the company of Welsh families who purchased the Welsh Tract, in Merion and Haverford townships, the purchase, five thousand acres, being made in their names, by deeds from William Penn, dated September 16 and 17, 1681. Dr. Jones was born in Merionethshire, about 1645, and came of an ancient and honorable family. He was educated as a physician and surgeon, and practiced at Bala some years prior to his removal to Pennsylvania to take up the land purchased for himself and his neighbors and relatives, many of whom did not remove to Pennsylvania for ten years or more after their purchase. Dr. Edward Jones married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Bron-Vadog, near Caerways, Flintshire, an account of whom and his distinguished ancestry follows this sketch, and with her and their two eldest children, came to Pennsylvania, arriving August 13, 1682. Some account of the voyage and his first impressions of his adopted home can be gathered from the following abstract of a letter written his relative and partner in the purchase, John ap Thomas, two weeks after his arrival. The quaint and interesting letter with its voluminous address is as follows:

"These for his much esteemed friend, John ap Thomas, of Llaithgrom, near Bala, in Merionethshire, North Wales, to be left with Jo. Boulten att the Boult and Tun, in Humber Street, London, and from thence to William Ske, Butcher, in Oswegtrie, to be sent as directed, via London with speed.

"My endear'd fr'd and brother:—

"My heart dearly salutes thee, in a measure of ye everlasting Truth. This shall let thee know that wee had been aboard eleven weekes before wee made the land (it was not for want of art, but ffor contrairie winds), and one week we were in coming to Upland (ye town is to be builded 15 miles up ye River) and all this time we wanted neither meate, drink, nor water. Butter and cheese eat well upon ye sea. We have oatmeale to spare, but it is well yt wee have it, ffor heare is little or no corne. Let no fr'ds that they are too old or too young, ffor the Lord is sufficient to preserve both. Here is an old Man 90 years of age; he is rather better yn when he sett out; likewise here are young babes doing well considering sea diet. * * * We had much adoe to get a grant, it cost us 4 or 5 days attendance, besides some score of miles we travelled before we brought it to pass. It hath most rare timber; I have not seen ye like in all these parts. The end of each lot will be on a river as large as the Dye at Bala; it is called Sjooll Kill River. * * * We are amongst the English, which sent us both vension and milk, & the Indians brot venison tou door for six pence ye quarter. * * * They plough but bunglingly. They use both hookes and sickles to reap with. * * * I send my deare Love & my wife's unto thyselfe and the rest of my deare friends.

"I remain thy lo'd friend & Bro. whl I am Edd. Jones.

"My wife desires thee to buy her one Iron Kettle: two pairs shoes ffor Martha, and one pair ffor Jonathan. Let them be strong and large. Tis is ye 2d letter, Skool Kill River, ye 26th of ye 6mo. 1682."

As one of the "chief first purchasers" of the five thousand acres, as before recited, Dr. Edward Jones had surveyed, for his own share, three hundred and six and one-quarter acres near the falls of Schuylkill, with the "ende of the lott on the Skool Kill," as stated in his letter to his partner and relative, John ap Thomas. This tract is now part of Philadelphia, north of present Montgomery avenue, and it descended to his son and namesake, Edward Jones, Jr., to whom it would seem another tract was also laid out many years later. Here he builded his home, first, it is said, a cave in the bank, and later a substantial house in which he and his family thereafter lived and exercised a liberal hospitality. As the pioneer of and trustee for the Welsh purchasers, his house was the favorite stopping place of later arrivals, as it was later of prominent Friends, visiting their brethren in the

Welsh Tract, on "missions of Truth," where his neighbors and friends gathered to meet and greet them. John ap Thomas, Dr. Jones' co-partner in the purchase, never reached Pennsylvania, dying in Wales when about to embark, his three sons, Thomas, Robert and Cadwalader Jones, taking up the land to which their father was entitled. Dr. Edward Jones also received a "Liberty Lott," in accordance with the terms of the purchase, of six and a quarter acres, but it is not known where it was surveyed to him in the city proper, or that it was ever occupied by his family.

Dr. Jones and his estimable wife, Mary Wynne, earnest and consistent members of the Society of Friends, held membership in Merion Meeting; both lie buried in the burying-ground adjoining the Meeting House. Both lived to a good old age, Mary being first "called beyond," though there seems to be some dispute as to the date of her death; *The Friend*, in a Memorial of deceased Friends, gives the date of her death as 7mo. 29, 1726, but this is evidently a mistake of a decade, as Dr. Edward, in his will, dated 3mo. 27, 1732, appoints her one of his executors. Dr. Jones died 12mo. (February) 26, 1737-8, aged ninety-two years.

Dr. Edward Jones was prominent in the community, as he was an eminent and skillful physician, but seems to have taken little part in Provincial affairs, though he served one term in the Provincial Assembly in 1710.

Issue of Dr. Edward and Mary (Wynne) Jones:

Martha, b. in Wales, came with her parents to Pa.; m., 1699, John Cadwalader, also of Wales; was mother of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, of Phila., and grandmother of Gen. John Cadwalader and Col. Lambert Cadwalader, of Revolution;

JONATHAN, b. Wales, 1680; m. Gainor Owen; of whom presently:

Edward Jones, Jr., inherited the homestead;

Thomas;

Evan, b. Merion, Pa., studied medicine with his father, and practiced some years in Merion and vicinity, removing later to N. Y. City and subsequently to Long Island; m. Mary Stephenson, of the prominent family of that name on Long Island, and (second) a dau. of Col. Mathews, Commandant at Fort Albany; settled finally at Highlands of the Hudson; there d. He enjoyed an extensive practice in N. Y. and vicinity. Had issue by both wives, and his descendants intermarried with the Clintons and other prominent families of N. Y. By the first marriage he had four sons—John, Thomas, Evan and James. His eldest son, Dr. John Jones, b. at Jamaica, L. I., 1729, studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, completed his studies in Europe, and on his return settled in N. Y., where he had an extensive practice, being particularly eminent as a surgeon, serving his country in this capacity, both in French and Indian Wars and in Revolution. He was some years Professor of Surgery in N. Y. Medical College. In 1778 he removed to Phila., was appointed Physician of Pa. Hospital, and held that position until his death, June 23, 1791. He attended Dr. Benjamin Franklin in his last illness, and was the family physician of Pres. George Washington, during his residence in Phila.;

John, b. Merion;

Elizabeth, m. Rees Thomas;

Mary.

JONATHAN JONES, eldest son of Dr. Edward and Mary (Wynne) Jones, born at Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, 11mo. (January) 3, 1680-1, was less than two years of age when he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania. He married, October 4, 1706, Gainor, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Owen, of Merion, and purchasing of his brother-in-law, Owen Owen, the plantation settled by Robert Owen, lived there the remainder of his life. The old plantation, known later as Wynnewood and St. Mary's, remained in the family many generations, some of it

being still retained by his descendants. Jonathan Jones died July 30, 1770, and is buried at Merion Meetinghouse, having survived his wife nearly thirty years, and attained the age of nearly ninety years. He and his wife were religious people of estimable character, much beloved by their neighbors and friends in Lower Merion, and esteemed for their many acts of charity and benevolence.

Issue of Jonathan and Gainor (Owen) Jones:

Mary, b. July 14, 1707; m. Benjamin Hayes;

Edward, b. Sept. 7, 1708; had by deed of gift, from his father, a farm, purchased of Amod Roberts, in Merion; lived and d. there;

Rebecca, b. Feb. 20, 1709; m. John Roberts, of Pencycd, son of Robert Roberts, and grandson of John Roberts, from Llyn, Caernarvonshire (see Roberts family);

OWEN, b. Nov. 19, 1711; d. 1793; m. Susannah Evans; of whom presently;

Jacob, b. July 14, 1713; m. Mary Lawrence;

Jonathan, b. June 29, 1715; d. 1747; m. Sarah Jones; had daus.—Gainor and Mary—to whom he devised the farm of 101 acres, received by deed from his father, and they conveyed to their uncle, Owen Jones;

Martha, b. May 6, 1717;

Hannah, b. Jan. 12, 1718-19;

Charity, b. Oct. 4, 1720;

Elizabeth, m. Jesse George;

Ezekiel, supposedly d. s. p.; at date of father's will, 1768, his whereabouts was unknown.

OWEN JONES, second son of Jonathan and Gainor (Owen) Jones, married, May 30, 1740, Susannah, daughter of Hugh Evans, of Lower Merion, by his third wife, Lowry (Jones), widow of Robert Lloyd, and daughter of Rees John William, by his wife, Hannah Price. Hugh Evans was a son of Thomas and Ann Evans, natives of Wales, and of an ancient and honorable family. They came to Pennsylvania and settled in Gwynedd township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, in the autumn of 1697. Thomas Evans became the third husband of Hannah, widow of Rees John William, and mother of Lowry, who married second son of Hugh Evans, and became mother of Susannah (Evans) Jones. Hugh Evans was a prominent man in the affairs of Philadelphia county, which he represented in the Provincial Assembly ten years, 1746-1755; he and his wife, Lowry, removed to Philadelphia city some years prior to their decease, and both are buried in the Friends' burying-ground there. Both exceeded the age of ninety years at their death, about 1763.

Owen and Susannah (Evans) Jones, on their marriage, settled on the Lower Merion plantation, where they resided two years, and then removed to Philadelphia, making the old homestead in Lower Merion their summer residence. He died Philadelphia, October 10, 1793, of yellow fever, and she at the Merion homestead, May 4, 1801.

Owen Jones took a very prominent part in Provincial affairs, filling the position of Treasurer of the Province from 1769 to 1776, when he resigned. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and strong moral courage, never swerving from what he conceived to be his duty, through fear or favor.

Issue of Owen and Susannah (Evans) Jones:

Jane, b. March 5, 1740-1; d. Germantown, 1815; m. Phila., Jan. 21, 1762, Caleb Foulke, merchant of Phila., senior member of firm of Caleb and Amos Foulke. He was b. at Gwynedd, Feb. 5, 1736-7; d. in Montgomery co., Jan. 25, 1811;

Lowry, b. Dec. 30, 1742; m. Daniel Wister;

Owen, b. March 15, 1744-5; d. s. p., Phila., 1825. Inherited, from his father, 350 acres of the homestead, and at his death devised one-half to his nephew, Owen, son of Jonathan Jones, from whom it has descended to Aubrey Jones; the other one-half to his nephew, John Wister, from whom it has descended to Louis Wister. Owen Jones was arrested in 1777, on a writ intended for his father, as one of the "disaffected to the cause of the Colonies," and to save his father, submitted to banishment to Virginia. He was twice married, first to Mary Wharton, second to Hannah Smith; no surviving issue;

Susannah, b. Sept. 4, 1747; m. John Nancarrow;

Hannah, b. Dec. 28, 1749; m., May 20, 1779, Amos Foulke, brother of Caleb, above mentioned, and member of firm of Caleb and Amos Foulke. He was b. Gwynedd, Jan. 5, 1740, and bur. Phila., Aug. 7, 1791;

Ann, b. March 13, 1752; d. unm.;

Martha, b. March 10, 1754; d. unm.;

Rebecca, b. July 3, 1757; m. John Jones; d. s. p.;

Sarah, b. May 30, 1760; m. Samuel Rutter;

Jonathan, b. July 15, 1762; d. 1822; m. (first) Mary Potts, (second) Mary (Thomas) McClenachan, widow, dau. of William Thomas, of Merion. His descendants still own a portion of old homestead, in Merion.

POWELL FAMILY.

Of Cambrian families claiming remote origin, none ascend higher and few can show a greater array of distinguished houses, with which they were allied by marriage, than the Powells of Castle Madoc, county Brecon, South Wales.

The present representative of the family in Wales, Hugh Powel Price, of Castle Madoc, in 1875, by license, took the name of Powel. Deriving from Roger Price, of Maes-yr-on, and Penelope, his wife, eldest daughter of Hugh Powell, died 1749, whose grandson, "Hugh Price the younger," became eventual heir. By will of Catherine Powell (daughter and heiress of Charles Powell, of Castle Madoc, died 1796), dated March 28, 1799, Roger Price, husband of her aunt, Penelope, was bequeathed a life interest in the estates of Castle Madoc, with ultimate settlement upon his grandson, called "Hugh the younger" (son of Rev. Hugh Price, M. A.), and "his heirs in tail male severally and successively, and failing to the issue of the daughters of the said Hugh Price severally and successively."

The male line was continued by William Powell, second son of Charles Powell, died 1696, and brother to Hugh, died 1749, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, dying in Philadelphia, 1754.

The progenitor who first emerges from the mists enveloping the earliest period of Britain, to which the title of history can properly be applied, was Gorwst Ledlwn, a British chieftain or regulus in Cumbria, one of the defenders of the Northern Wall. From Merchion Gul, one of his sons, descended in the second generation Llyward Hên, a commanding figure, not only as chieftain in the wars with the Saxons, but as a poet and historian of the conflicts with those remorseless invaders, during the period of a long life. He was also the paternal ancestor of Rhodri Mawr, who became King of all Wales, 843. From Llyr Merini, another son, who in the chronicles is mentioned as Regulus of Claudii Castrum, now Gloucester, and in the poems of the period as "Llyr mighty in arms;" married to Gwin, daughter of Brychan Brecheiniog, Regulus of Garth Madrin, from him called Brecheiniawg or Brecknock, living 430-490, the Powells of Castle Madoc lineally descend. Brychan was son of Marchell, daughter of Tewdwr, Regulus of Garth Madrin, 365, whose husband was Amwlech, son of Cormac Mac Bruc, King of Leinster, son of Bruc Mac Cairbre, son of Cairbre Liffechair, Monarch of Ireland, slain near Tara, 284, buried at Brugh na Boinne. Of the sons of Llyr Merini, Llenawg was father of Gwallawg, Pendragon of the Britons in the north; and Caradawg, surnamed Vreich Vras, or the "strong arm," commemorated by Aneviwn as the "battle knight of Britain," was Regulus of Carawg in Cumbria, Brecknock and Fferrawg, in Wales, and slain in the great battle of Catraeth, Lothian, 586. Cawrdaf, son of Caradawg, identified with the same locality, later in life took the cowl and became numbered among the British Saints, churches being dedicated to him in Gallt and in Arvon. Caw, his successor, called "Caw Prydain," in the chronicles, was Regulus in Strathgryf, now Renfrewshire, but of him and the succeeding reguli, by name Gloyw, Hoyw, Cynfard and Cyndeg, no details have been vouchsafed to our time. Teithwalch, son of Cyndeg, as Regulus in Brecknock and Fferrawg, defeated Aethelbald, Earl of Mercia, at Carus, near

Crickhowel, in Brecknockshire, 728; his immediate successors, Tegyd and Taugwydd, measured their strength with Earl Offa, the latter being severely worsted at Sutton Walls, in Fferrawg, now Herefordshire. Anharawd, son of Taugwydd, about 846 repulsed an invasion of Brecknock by Ithel, Regulus of Gwent. Gwen-dydd, his successor, 901-911, was father of Hwgan, called "Lord of West Wales," by the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," defeated by Aethelflaeda, "Lady of the Mercians," at Brecanannere, June 19, 916, and slain by her the following year at Derby, where he had sought refuge with the Danes. Dryffyn, his son, was despoiled of Fferrawg by Aethelstan Gloddrydd, and rendered tributary to Edgar, King of England, 972; by Chrusley, his wife, daughter of Idwal, King of North Wales, slain by Sweyn in Anglesea, 997, the two lines derived from Gorwst Led-lwn were united.

MAEUARD, son of Dryffyn, married Elinor, heiress of Einion, son of Selyff, Lord of Cautreff Selyff, whose grandfather granted the vielle of Llanfihangel-tref-Cerrian to the sea of Llaudaff, circa, 900.

In the person of Bleddyn, their son, the British dominion over Brecknock came to an end, through the prowess of the Normans under Bernard de Newmarch, who defeated and slew Bleddyn at Caerbannan, now the "Gaer," near Brecon, 1091. Bleddyn married Oten, daughter of Tewdwr, slain in a civil broil at Llangwn in Caerdiganshire, 1043, and sister of Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of South Wales, also slain at Caerbannan with two of his sons.

GURGAN, eldest son of Bleddyn, was granted, by the Conqueror, the manors of Aberllyfni, Blaenllyfni and part of Llanfihangel-tally-llyn. By marriage with Gwenllian, daughter of Sir Philip Gwys, knight, and eventual heiress of Wyston in Pembrokeshire, the line of the eldest son of this union, Walter, under the name of Wogan, became identified with that lordship, one of whom, John de Wogan, was Justiciar of Ireland, 23 Ed. 1.

TRAHAREN, second son of Gurgan, succeeded to the estates in Brecknock and married Syon, daughter of Bledfri ap Cadifor, Lord of Kilsant and Manergam, appointed by Henry I., castellan of Abercaewg, 1116; and a witness to Berkerolle's grant of Basseleg to Glastonbury Abbey, 1146; they had, among other children, a daughter, Elliww (or Elen), first wife to Rhys Gryg or Rhys the lame, Lord of Dynefor and Llandovery, died 1233, son of Rhys ap Gryffydd, Lord of South Wales, died 1196, and a son, Howel, called "Hoeli ap Traeri," in the charter of Reginald de Breos to Brecon Priory (1212-21), to which he appeared as witness: married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Gryffydd ap Ifor, Lord of Lenghenydd (did homage to Henry II. at Gloucester, 1175; living 1210), by Elinor, daughter of Rhys ap Gryffydd, Lord of South Wales, died 1196, and was by her father of a daughter, Gwenllian, married to Gryffydd, son to Ednyfed Vychan, Baron of Brinfenigle, Chief Justice of North Wales, died 1241, and a son Rhys, Lord of Aberllyfni, living temporarily Henry III. (1216-72), married Katherin, daughter of Gryffydd, of Gower (ap Cadifor ap Gurgan ap Bleddyn, slain 1091), by Catharine, daughter of Sir Ellidyr Ddu, Knight of the Sepulchre, living in 1188.

HOWEL, third son of Rhys, living in Glamorgan, was father of Rhys ap Howel, granted manor of Talgarth 2 Ed. II.; Justiciar of South Wales, 3 Ed. II., in rebellion against his sovereign, attainted and mainly instrumental in the capture of Edward II., 1326. Inq. p. m. 1 Ed. III.

EINION, eldest son of Rhys, of Aberllyfni, from the circumstance of his having served in the wars of Henry III. and Edward I., called "Sais," or Englishman, held lands in North Wales, as appears by the record of Caernarvon (a survey made in the reign of Edward I., though bearing evidences of having been written several reigns later), and in Shropshire previous to May 9, 1284, at which date he was in arms against the English King, a patent being then issued to Philip de Say, for lands forfeited by "Einion Sais * * * and other Welshmen and rebels and adherents of Llewellyn, late Prince of Wales, our enemy and which were our escheats through their forfeitures." A castle erected by him in the parish of Llanspithyd, county Brecon, and called "Castel Einion Sais," was in ruin in 1698, and noted by Hugh Thomas, the Herald Pursuivant, as being within a field called the "Castle Field," situated on the fall of a brook into the Wsk, near Bettess Chapel. Einion Sais married (first) Joan, daughter and coheir of Howel ap Meredydd, Lord of Avan and Miskyn, county Glamorgan, summoned with other Welsh lords, January 6, 1245, by Henry III. to answer for breach of the King's peace; by Ann, daughter of Gwilym ap Llewellyn Hagar (the Stern), Lord of Senghenydd. Howel was son of Meredydd, Lord of Avan and Miskyn, by Joan, daughter of Sir Gilbert Turberville, knight of Coyty Castle; son of Caradoc, Lord of Avan and Miskyn, died 1131, by Gwladys, daughter of Gryffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, died 1137; son of Iestyn ap Gurgan, Lord of Glamorgan, conquered by Robert Fitzhamon 1089.

HOWEL ap Einion Sais, received pardon with Gilbert de Bohun and others for trespass and outlawry upon the lands of Roger de Mortimer, January 28, 1299; mentioned as father of Howel Vaughan in Pot. Pat. 20 Ed. II., m. 7. By Llelles, his wife, daughter and heiress of Cadwaladyr, Lord of Park in Monmouthshire (ap Gryffydd ap Gronw ap Seyssyllt, Lord of Upper Gwent, did homage to Henry III., at Gloucester, 1175, murdered by William De Breos, at Abergavenny Castle, 1176), he had among other issue,

HOWEL VYCHAN, or the "younger" Captain of retainers to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, 1292; as Sheriff of Abergavenny commissioned to raise troops for the suppression of the revolt in favor of Isabella and the Earl of March, 1326, receives pardon as an adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, 1327; receives general pardon for departing the realm in company with Sir Rees ap Griffith, Knight, and for adhering to the Scots, 1328. In *Foedera*, vol. ii. pt. ii. 997, he is mentioned as "Howel ap Howel, Chivaler," concerning the extension of a proclamation as to the raising of an array in South Wales; February 12, Edward III., 1338, he and others are commanded by the King to muster and bring to Ipswich the men furnished by the Lords (Marchers) of South Wales; granted lands, tenements and appurtenances in Penkelly, Llanvils Manor and Llandevaillog, by Earl Humphrey, from lands forfeited by John de Mortimer, July 22, 1357. By Alice, his wife, daughter of Llewellyn ap Howel Hen ("the aged"), Lord of Cwmwd Selyff ap Traharen ap Madowg ap Cyfoethog ap Maenarch, Regulus of Brecknock, he was father of David ap Howel, Sheriff of Brecknock, 47 Ed. III, and

LLEWELLYN ap Howel, Chief Sergeant in Brecknock on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, 1372-3, Armiger to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., King of England; commissioned, June 14, 1412, under private seal at Westminster, to treat with Owen Glendower for the ransom of his son, David Gam.

Llewellyn died after 1412, ætat upwards of ninety years. It is evident by the King's commission that he was in years, as in addition to the Steward of Brecknock, Sir John Tiptoft, Knight, and the Receiver of the lordship, William Boteler, they together with others, "with the consent of the said Llewellyn," and "others which he may designate," are empowered to make the terms of David's release, even to the capture and release of Owen's partisans. Llewellyn was buried in Aber Honddu Collegiate Chapel, Brecon; his memorial slab still exists, bearing the inscription: "Hic jacet Llewellynus ap Howel, cujus animæ ppicietur Deus." Matilda, wife of Llewellyn ap Howel, daughter and heiress of Ievan, Lord of Eloet, county Caernarthen, by Gwladys, daughter of David ap Meuric, of Radyr, county Glamorgan; son of Rhys ap Ifor, Lord of Eloet, ap Gryffydd ap Rhys Gryg, Lord of Dynefor and Llandovery, died 1233, buried in St. David's Cathedral, by Jōan, second wife, daughter of Richard de Clare, fourth Earl of Hertford, died 1218, one of the barons to force Magna Charta from King John, descended from Leofrie, Earl of Mercia, died 1057, and Godiva, his wife, sister of Thorold de Bakenhalles, Sheriff of Lincolnshire. Matilda was buried in Aber Honddu Collegiate Chapel; her memorial slab still exists, though much worn and mutilated. Llewellyn and Matilda had among other issue,

DAFYD, surnamed Gam, the inveterate foe of Owen Glendower. Granted lands in Dynas, county Caernarthen, having previously received an annuity of forty marks per annum (3 Henry IV.); held the manors of Peytins and Newton, county Brecon; Esquire to Henry IV. and Henry V.; slain at Agincourt, October 25, 1415; father of Gwladys, buried in Abergavenny Church, 1454. married (first) Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight of Tretower, slain at Agincourt, 1415; (second) Sir William ap Thomas, Knight of Raglan, county Monmouth, and by him, who died 1446, mother of William Herbut, first Earl of Pembroke, slain at Banbury, 1469. And

HOWEL ap Llewellyn, or Howel Vaughan, of Castle Einion Sais, Bailiff of Radnor, mentioned in a letter preserved in the British Museum, and catalogued *Cott. Cleop. F. iii. folio 122 b*, from Sir Edmund Mortimer, dated at Mellenyth, December, 13, 1402, requesting his support in his alliance with Owen Glendower as against Henry IV. Married daughter (N. N.) of David ap Ievan Lloyd, of Cardiganshire (*Harl. MS.* 2239), son of Sir Ievan Lloyd, Knight, ætat 40, 1326-7, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Puleston, Knight; son of Sir Gryffydd Lloyd, Knight, knighted by Edward I. at Caernarvon Castle, April 25, 1284. Lord of Trefgarnedd, county Pembroke, of Llanfrdour, county Caernarthen, and of one-fifth part of one vestra in Landrustuth, county Caerdigan, by Gwenllian, daughter of Cynan ap Meredydd, Lord of Crewthyn, executed September (Dec.) 14, 1295; son of Sir Rhys ap Gryffydd, Knight, dead before April 20, 1284: by Margaret, daughter of John Le Strange; son of Gryffydd ap Ednyfed, held all of Henglawdd, county Denbigh, by Gwenllian, daughter of Howel ap Traharen, Lord of Aberllyfni, county Brecon, lived 1212-21; son of Ednyfed Vychan, Baron of Brinfenigle, county Denbigh, Chief Justice, Counsellor and General to Llew, ap Jorwerth, King of North Wales, died after 1241; by Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap Gryffydd, Prince of South Wales, died April 24, 1196 (1197).

GWILYM DDU, or "William the Swarthy," son of Howel ap Llewellyn, living in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., married Margaret, daughter of Jenkin ap Richard Jenkin, of Aberyscir, in Ystradvellte, county Brecon (descended from Maenarch),

by Sybil, daughter of John Cynfyn, brother of Sytsyllt Cynfyn, standard bearer to Henry IV., their son,

HOWEL DDU, married Maud, daughter of Roger ap Madoc of Sleoch, county Brecon, by a daughter (N. N.) of Phillpot Sollers, of Tredustan, who held one knight's fee in Ponteswall, county Brecon, of the Honor of Brecknock.

GWILYM ap Howel Ddu, of Argoed in Talachddu, county Brecon, married Kathrin, daughter of Jenkin ap Rhys Tew ("the Fat"), of Glynnedd, county Glamorgan, son of Rhys ap Jenkin, tested a deed of Curt Sion Yonge from John Yonge to John and Alice Havard, 7 Henry V.; son of Jenkin ap Rhys, of Glyn-nedd, by Lucy, daughter of Thomas ap David ap Rhys ap Howel, of Glamorgan. Justiciar of South Wales, 3, 20 Ed. II.

HOWEL ap Gwilym, of Brecon, bailiff of the lordship of Huntingdon, county Hereford 1536; paid lay subsidy in 1543-5, in the latter year appointed sub-collector of the subsidy for the Hundred of Merthir. Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Havard, of Pontwilym, county Brecon, living July 11, 1492, at which date he is named in the Inq. p. m. on the estate of John Bassett, of Beaupré; by Joan, daughter of Lewis Lewis, of Rhun, in Merthir, and sister of Edward Lewis, of Van, Sheriff of Glamorganshire, 1548-55-59. Margaret Havard was widow in 1569-70, as in September of that year she and her son, Thomas ap Howell, were deforciant in a suit about lands in Merthir Cynog and affords an early instance of a custom peculiar to Breconshire, where a woman retained her maiden name after marriage and in widowhood. A later instance of the same thing occurs in the will of Walter Thomas, died 1703, father-in-law of Hugh Powell, of Castle Madoc, died 1749.

THOMAS ap Howell, known in the history of his county as Thomas Powell, the name "Powell" being generally regarded as having been taken by him as an anglicized form of the Welsh "ap Howell," was known in 1569-70, as "Thomas ap Howell ap Guillim," and in 1577 as witness to will of Watkin Vaughan, father of his second wife, he subscribes as "Thomas Howell Gllm." The patronymic Powell was doubtless a settlement, and if at all used by Thomas ap Howell it must have been after 1577. A date stone exists, recording the erection of Castle Madoc by Thomas and Margaret (second wife) Powell in 1580, a fact which would seem to indicate its employment before his death, prior to 1598, at which date his son "William Powell, Esq.," paid 20s. subsidy. Old Castle Madoc was remodeled in 1831, and again by the present proprietor. Castle Madoc was so called (*Jones' Brecknock, i. 177*) "either from Madoc, third brother of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, or from Madoc, third son of Dafyd ap Rhys-y-ddimau, and inclines to the belief that the latter is entitled to the distinction, as the former settled at or near Edwinsford, in Caermarthenshire. The issue of Madoc ap Rhys-y-ddimau failed in the main line in the third generation, when it went to one of the descendants of the elder branch of the family of Bleddyn, with whom it continued (i. e. the estates) until the marriage of Watkin Vaughan, grandson of Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight of Tretower, with Joan, daughter of Evan ap Gwilym Vychan. One of their daughters—Margaret—married Thomas Powell, of Castle Madoc, and built the same, 1580. Before this time it was a castellated mansion, with a keep for prisoners upon an artificial mound, the latter of which still remains adjoining the farm yard." Castle Madoc is situated in the northern extremity of Llandeavilog, on the boundary of Merthir Cynog, and part of the farm is in one parish and a part in another parish.

Thomas ap Howell or Powell married (first) Sybil, dead before September 12, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, Knight of Porthaml, Sheriff of Brecknockshire, 1539; died 1564, by Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Havard, of Tredomen; son of Watkin Vaughan, of Talgarth, by Joan, heiress of Ievan ap Gwilym, of Peytin Gwyn, descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch; son of Roger Vaughan, of Tretower, held the manor of Willeston, county Hereford (son of Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight, slain at Banbury, 1469; son of Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight, slain at Agincourt, 1415, by Gwladys, daughter of Sir David Gam, Knight, Banneret of Agincourt, slain there 1415, by Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Whitney, Knight of Whitney, county Hereford, living 38 Henry VI., by Constance, daughter of James Tucket, Lord Audley, slain at Bloreheath, 1459, by Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, died 1407, by Constance, died 1416, daughter of Edmund, of Langley, Duke of York, K. G., died 1402; son of Edward III., King of England, died 1377. Their son,

WILLIAM POWELL, of Castle Madoc, paid subsidy, 40 Elizabeth (1598); party to a suit, August 6, 6 Jacob I. (1608-9). Mr. Owen (Cambrian Biography) states he was a poet, and flourished between 1580 and 1620; his writings, however, appear to be unknown. By his wife, Matilda, daughter of Griffith ap Jeffrey, alias Tompkins, of Glyntawey, by his wife, Elizabeth, ninth child of Lleisan Price, of Briton Ferry, county Glamorgan, barrister-at-law, M. P. for Cardiff, 1557, by Maud, his wife, daughter of David Evans, of Great House, Neath, Sheriff of Glamorgan, 1562, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, Knight of Porthaml, died 1564 (*ante*), he was father of

HUGH POWELL, of Castle Madoc, and his wife, in 1617, made fine of lands in Llanfihangel, Llandeavillog and Merthir Cynog, which fine is referred to the Inq. p. m. of William Powell, their son, died 1637. He was defendant in a suit brought by William Prichard, July, 1624, which suit was continued until next sessions, but before court again convened he had died. Buried in the Church of Llandeavillog Vach. Elizabeth, his wife, granted administration of personal estate October 6, 1624; will dated May 19, 1637; died May 31, 1638, was daughter of Thomas Howell (Gwyn), of Trecastle, county Brecon, will proved November 17, 1584; by Margaret, daughter of Edward Games, of Newton, county Brecon, M. P. for Brecknockshire, 1547-48-52-53-54; Sheriff, 1558; buried in the Priory Church at Brecon, September 9, 1564 (descended from Sir David Gam, Knight, *ante*); by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, Knight, by Porthaml, died 1564 (*ante*), and widow of John Havard, of Tredomen.

Of the once powerful and wide-spreading family of Games the poet Churchyard wrote:

"These are indeed the ancient race of Games,
A house and blood that long rich armes must give,
And now in Wales are many of their names,
That keep great trayne and doth full bravely live."

WILLIAM POWELL, son of Hugh Powell, of Castle Madoc, matriculated Jesus College, Oxford, April 26, 1616, aged nineteen. William, his wife, Anne, and his mother, Elizabeth Powell, were plaintiffs in an amicable suit, as to land in Talachddu, county Brecon; Jonett, his sister, and Thomas Powell, her husband, deforciant. William Powell died at Castle Madoc, March 21, 1637. Inq. p. m., September 19, 15 Car. I. (1639); buried under a monumental slab in the Church of Llande-

vailog Vach. Anne, born circa 1600, wife of William Powell, when twenty-four years of age was presented for recusancy. August 22, 1637, renounced administration of husband's personal estate in favor of her brother, Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Knight (defender of Chepstow Castle for Charles I., slain there May 25, 1644). Anne, who was living May 20, 1644, as appears by the Brecon Pleas, was daughter of Rhys Kemeys, of Cefu Mably, county Glamorgan, and of Llanvair-ys-Coed Castle, county Monmouth (third son of David Kemeys, of Cefu Mably, by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Bawdrip, Knight, of Penmark Place), barrister of the Inner Temple, London, admitted student there November, 1573; died 1609; will proved May 22, 1634, having married Wilgefort (sic), dead before May 22, 1634, daughter of William Awbrey, D. C. L., of Abercynfrig, county Brecon, Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth, died June 23, 1595; will proved July 29, 1595; buried in old St. Paul's, by Willigfort (sic), his wife, daughter of John Williams, of Eynton, county Oxon. William Powell was succeeded by

HUGH POWELL, of Castle Madoc, aged four years, three months, and more, September 19, 1639 (Inq. p. m. 15 Charles I.); the *inquisitione* noted and the commission to Nicholas Kemeys gives the name of Hugh as Howell. The inq. p. m. was made on the representation of neighbors, not relatives, and the heir being an infant, a mistake in the name for want of personal knowledge might well occur. To prove the error the following facts are cited, viz.: Hugh Powell, deforciant, Walter Vaughan et al., plaintiffs in a suit as to lands in Llanvihangel Vechan and Merthir Cynog; and again Hugh Powell, plaintiff, Sir William Lewis, Knight, and Lewis Lewis, deforciant, as to lands in Llanvihangel Vechan, 1655. William, died unmarried, 1673, and George, d. s. p., 1703, are entered at the Oxford Colleges of Queens' and Christ Church, as "son of Hugh Powell." Hugh Powell was Sheriff of Brecknockshire in 1666. The tombstone of his father, William, gives the name as Hugh, and the will of Hugh Powell, proved June 24, 1686, shows no signs of his having obtained the property otherwise than directly. Hugh Thomas, Deputy Pursuivant, and author of Harl. MS. 2289, which deals with Brecknockshire families, was from that county, and Thomas gives the name of William's heir as Hugh. Hugh Powell, who was buried in the Church of Llandevailog Vach, married before 1653, when a minor, to Catherine, daughter of Roger Vaughan, of Merthir and Aberdihonw, will proved February 6, 1645-6, by his wife, Sybil (died September 29, 1681, will proved October 4, 1681), daughter and heiress of Roger ap William Parry, of Trebarried; buried with her husband in Church of Merthir Cynog, under a tombstone with traces of thirty-two quarterings. Catherine on both the paternal and maternal lines descended from Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight of Tretower and Gwladys Gam (ante, subnom. Thomas ap Howell).

CHARLES POWELL, third son, of Castle Madoc, marriage settlement made September 6, 1677, recited in copy of will of Charles Powell, on file in the Consistory Court of the Archdeaconry of Brecon and now in the Probate Registry at Hereford, dated March 23, 1690. To this will are appended certain provisions in the form of codicils under dates September 5, 1694, and January 12, 1696, in favor of his wife and younger children. The date of probate is not given, but the will is filed in the bundle for 1696. Charles Powell died between Jan. 12, 1696, and March 12, 1696, the latter date being noted on back of will as the day when original will was given to George Powell, trustee. Buried in Church of Llandevailog Vach. By his wife, Elizabeth, died April 14, 1729, æt. seventy-three mon. Hereford Cath-

dral, will dated February 13, 1728, proved July 8, 1731, daughter of George and sister to Sir Rowland Gwynne, Knight of Llanellwedd Hall, Radnor, M. P., for Radnor, 1678, 1688, and for Brecon 1690-98-1701. George Gwynne married Joan daughter of George Morgan, of Pencoeed, county Monmouth, died May 24, 1620, buried at Itton; son of Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight of Pencoeed, Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1559, died June 5, 1565; by Cecilia, his wife, died February 27, 1599, æt eighty, daughter of Sir George Herbert, Knight of Swansea; by Elizabeth, his wife, coheir of her father, Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knight of Beverstones Castle, county Gloucester, d. v. p., 1500; by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward de Nevill, K. G., Baron Nevill, of Abergavenny, died 1476; by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard de Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny and Earl of Worcester, died 10 Henry VI.; by Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, beheaded at Bristol, 1399; by Constance, daughter of Edmund, of Langley, Duke of York, K. G., died 1402 (by Isabel, daughter and coheir of Peter "the Cruel," King of Castile, died 1369), son of Edward III., King of England, died 1377; Charles Powell was father of:

Hugh Powell, of Castle Madoc, b. 1683; m. prior to Feb. 22, 1703, Margaret, dau. and heiress of Walter Thomas, of Talurnfau (Garthbrenny); bur. Sept. 22, 1740, in Church of Llandeivailog Vach. Hugh was Sheriff of Brecknockshire, 1712; d. Aug. 11, 1749; bur. in Church of Llandeivailog Vach; father of three sons and six daus., all of whom d. unm., except:

Charles Powell, of Castle Madoc, d. May 24, 1796, æt. 85; bur. in Church of Llandeivailog Vach. He was Sheriff of Brecknockshire, 1738, and by his wife, Catherine Penry, was father of:

Charles, d. in inf., 1737;

Margaret, d. unm., 1774;

Catherine, granted administration of father's estate, Sept. 3, 1796; d. Oct., 1798; bur. in Church of Llandeivailog Vach, Oct. 6, 1798; will proved March 28, 1799, bequeathing to Roger Price life interest in Castle Madoc estates, and to grandson, Hugh Price (grandson of Roger Price), in tail male, etc., etc.

Penelope, eldest dau. and eventual heiress, m. Roger Price, of Maes-yr-on, in Llangamarch, co., Brecon, and by him mother of:

Hugh Price, M. A., in holy orders rector of Rettendon and Little Ilford, co. Essex; matriculated Jesus College, Oxon, April 3, 1754, aged 17. D. June 13, 1805; bur. in Church of Llandeivailog Vach. M. Sarah, dau. of John Turner, of King's Stanley, and had, besides three daus., who died unm.,

Elizabeth, m. Robert Hughes, of Cheltenham, and a son,

Hugh Price, legatee of Castle Madoc, under will of Catherine Powell; b. March 29, 1786; matriculated Brasenose College, Oxon, June 20, 1805; m., 1818, Sophia J. B., dau. of Francis Brodie, Sheriff of Brecknockshire, 1815. D. Aug. 29, 1856; bur. in Church Llandeivailog Vach. Had two sons and two daus., of whom

Hugh Powel Price, b. Nov. 6, 1822, survived, and m., 1845, Mary Alicia, dau. of David Thomas, of Welfield, co. Radnor. Mr. Price is a J. P. for Brecknockshire, D. C. L., and Sheriff of the county in 1870; took the name of Powel in 1875, by royal license. Issue:

Hugh Penry Powel, b. 1853;

Annabeth Catherine Sophia, d. unm., 1874

WILLIAM POWELL, of Pa., of whom presently;

Charles, devised sixty pounds by will, and by codicil a sum of twenty-five pounds, to be disposed of by the trustees for his son's benefit;

Sybil, devised seventy pounds by will and twenty-five additional by codicil; in trust until twenty years of age;

Catharine, devised sixty pounds by will and twenty-five additional by codicil; in trust until twenty years of age;

Anne, devised sixty pounds by will and twenty additional by codicil; in trust until twenty years of age. D. unm.; bur. in Church of Llandeivailog Vach, May 23, 1728;

Elizabeth, devised sixty pounds by will and twenty additional by codicil; in trust until twenty years of age. Sole legatee under her mother's will. Elizabeth m., before 1728, John Lloyd, of the city of Hereford, called "Rev. John Lloyd, of St. John the Baptist, Hereford," in the letters of administration granted the widow, Oct. 24, 1735

Elizabeth Powell, mother of Elizabeth Lloyd, died April 14, 1729, aged seventy-three years, as per cenotaph to her memory in Hereford Cathedral. From her will in the Deanery Registry at Hereford, dated February 13, 1728-9, proved by Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter and sole legatee, July 8, 1731, which recites her as being "of the City of Hereford," it may fairly be inferred that in her widowhood she resided with her daughter in that city, and that the other children living at a distance, already provided for, or deceased, were for reasons then well known not mentioned. The will contemplates money settlements from "children who died intestate," and from other sources, which would satisfactorily account for proof being so long delayed. Though diligent search has been made of the records in the courts of Hereford and Brecon for evidences appertaining to this will, nothing thus far has been found.

WILLIAM POWELL, second son to Charles Powell, of Castle Madoc, died 1696, was born at Castle Madoc, 1684, mentioned in his father's will as "second son," and by will a legacy of ninety-five pounds, which would appear to have been his sole inheritance. His wife, Elizabeth ———, he married in Wales, but the registers of the parishes wherein he could have married begin too late (1715 and after), therefore it is not possible to give her family name. "In 1730 he was living in the Northern Liberties," he was a "yeoman and died in 1754." The date 1730, the year following the death of his mother, and is doubtless the year he emigrated to Pennsylvania. The above quotations from Mrs. Stoddart, the early historian of the family, may contain an error as to residence, as in 1756 his son, William, also described as "yeoman," was living, according to the tax list for that year, on west side of Seventh street, near Sassafras, now Race street, in Mulberry Ward (partly the southern boundary of the Northern Liberties), and the residence of his grandson, Samuel, as late as the year 1785. It may be that Mrs. Stoddart was confused as to the precise locality wherein they successively resided. Be that as it may, it is unlikely that he held property in fee, as his resources must have been limited; but if he did purchase land the deed of conveyance has never been placed upon record, as painstaking research has been made therefore.

William and his wife, Elizabeth, were buried in the yard adjoining the First Baptist Church in La Grange place, located west of Second street, south of Arch street, but later on the sale of the property removed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. Issue:

WILLIAM, of whom next;
Elizabeth;
Another child, d. inf.

WILLIAM POWELL, of Philadelphia, subsequently of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, held lands in what are now the counties of Bedford and Fulton, and in the county of Frederick, but now in the modern county of Washington, Maryland. In the county of Cumberland no record has been found showing he held lands there, but the list of taxables for Hopewell township in the year 1762 contains his name. He died 1757, buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, and can only

account for his name remaining on the list five years after his decease because of the circumstance of the lands not having been alienated.

In Frederick county, Maryland (Liber E, p. 320), he was deeded a tract called in the Indian dialect "Maronican," consisting of fifty acres, and in same book, p. 388, another tract called "Trywell," containing fifty-eight acres; the dates of conveyance are respectively October 1, and December 1, 1753.

In the Rent Roll of the Proprietors, Land-Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Maronican appears as "Mancan," and Trywell as "Frywell." These, together with an adjoining lot of land called "John and William," William Powell, son of William Powell, conveyed to Samuel Rorer, by deed, September 25, 1762, recorded 27th, same month, in Frederick, Maryland. No record of will or of administration can be found of William Powell, Pennsylvania, in the archives of Maryland or Pennsylvania, yet it would seem that some instrument in writing had been made, for in the conveyance to Rorer occurs this sentence, "the said William Bowers (sic) at the time of sealing this present Indenture of Land is seized in fee Simple of a good share inheritance of the said lands free and clear from all incumbrances," indicating either a disposition of his realty by will or an amicable division previous to leaving for Philadelphia.

William Powell married Sarah, born 1718, died June 19, 1795; widow 1757; married (second), 7 6mo., 1759, Jacob Lewis; will proved July 6, 1795. Her will does not mention the children of her first marriage, they doubtless having been provided for. Sarah was daughter of George Mifflin, merchant of Philadelphia, b. 1688; member of Common Council 1730 to March, 1757; will proved May 16, 1758, son of John Mifflin and Elizabeth Hardy, his wife, will proved July 11, 1714, son of John Mifflin, of Warminster, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1677-8, will proved September 22, 1716, by Jane; Whateley (or Whoteley), of Warminster, married, January 26, 1661, son of Edward Miflyn, of Warminster, county Wilts, by Jane, married, April 19, 1629, daughter of Robert Dredge, of Warminster, paid subsidy 1592 and 1593. Issue:

William, of Frederick co., Md., called "Bowers" and signed as "Bowel" to deed of conveyance to Samuel Rorer, above noted. Will dated May 1, 1812, proved Aug. 18, 1823, signing as "William Powell." First wife, Anna, living 1762; second wife, Barbara, named in will;

SAMUEL, of whom presently;

Isaac, in holy orders, m. at Christ Church June 23, 1768, to Sarah, dau. of Joseph Rush, Warden, 1766, of Carpenters' Company of Phila., and uncle of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence;

Thomas, d. unm.;

Joseph;

Rebecca, b. Nov. 12, 1741; m., April 2, 1767, at Christ Church, Isaac Ashton, Second Lieutenant of Artillery, First Company, Col. Jehu Eyre's Battalion, 1777; b. July 17, 1742; killed Sept. 7, 1777; bur. (also wife, Rebecca, d. Sept. 9, 1807) in Christ Church burial-ground; having had issue:

Susan, m. Joseph Marshall;

Eleanor, m. Ezekiel Howell;

Stephen, d. inf.;

Rebecca, b. Oct. 23, 1777; m. John Stoddart, b. in Eng., Feb. 7, 1777; d. Jan. 23, 1857; bur., with his wife, who d. Feb. 5, 1869, in Laurel Hill Cemetery; leaving, with other issue:

Armat Stoddart, b. Jan. 7, 1803; m., Sept. 19, 1826, Elizabeth, dau. of Maj. William Powell. Armat Stoddart, d. April 19, 1833; his wife, July 20, 1880, and lie bur. in Mt. Moriah Cemetery; having had issue:

William, d. inf.;

Thomas Armat, of St. Louis, Mo., b. Sept. 10, 1829; m. Mrs. Annie Dickey; d. s. p., Nov. 5, 1905; bur. in Mt. Moriah Cemetery;
Marshall, of New Orleans, La., b. April 8, 1832; Colonel in the Confederate Army; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1904.

SAMUEL POWEL (sic), born 1739, of Philadelphia, later of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, died at "Deerfield," Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 1814. Admitted member in Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, 1763. In 1770 his name appears among others, to a subscription paper, dated January 30th of that year, for the erection of the now historic Carpenters' Hall, in amount of £4; in this building was held the First Continental Congress, assembled for the purpose of declaring against the aggressive measures of Great Britain, and patriotically offered the Congress when the City Hall, now State House, was closed by the Proprietary Government. In 1771 he was warden of the Company and corporate member under its reincorporation, 1792.

Early in 1776 Samuel Powel joined the associators of Philadelphia, but owing to the non-existence of the rolls of many of the companies, it is impossible to state details of service. That the families of the associators were subjected to hardship is made clear by the relief extended by the Committee of Safety, and among those who made application for relief were members of the companies of Captains Moulder and Powell. When the associated companies were relieved and disbanded in 1777, Samuel Powel enlisted in Captain Samuel Massey's company, in the Battalion of Colonel Jehu Eyre, of which company Isaac Ashton, his brother-in-law, was Second Lieutenant, and appointed Gunner, August 27, 1777. In the roster of Captain John McKinley's company, Colonel Eyre's battalion, his name appears as Second Lieutenant, and he served to the end of the war.

After the war he returned to his calling as carpenter, residing on west side of Seventh street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, the residence of his father at the time of his decease. Some time previous to 1791 he left Philadelphia for Bedford county, Pennsylvania, locating on four hundred and fifty acres of land in Bethel township, which he called "Deerfield," purchased by him, but patented in the name of his wife, and where, with several intervals spent in Philadelphia, he continued to reside until his death, in September, 1814.

Samuel Powel's first wife was Elizabeth (d. v. p.), married 1765; daughter of William Moulder and Hannah Smallwood (first wife); married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 3, 1745; buried 1769 in First Baptist Churchyard, Philadelphia.

William Moulder, of Philadelphia, was born December 20, 1724; will proved November 12, 1798, Book Y, p. 31; buried in Pennypack Baptist Churchyard. Member of Committee of Correspondence June 18, 1774; member of Provincial Committee July 15, 1774; commissioned Second Lieutenant February 14, 1776, Fourth Battalion Pennsylvania Troops in service of the Colonies; First Lieutenant March 15, 1776, with General Wayne at Ticonderoga; resigned October 1, 1776; empowered by Committee of Safety to build powder magazines April 13, 1776; November 26, 1776, empowered by Council of Safety to distribute imported salt among the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and adjoining states, in accordance with regulations adopted October 15, 1775; September 29, 1777, imprisoned by the British the third day after their occupation of Philadelphia, then the capital city. Second in command of artillery at Trenton and Princeton, December 26, 1776, and

January 3, 1777, his brother, Captain Joseph Moulder, having command of the battery. Elected Coroner for county of Philadelphia, 1778-9. William was son of Benjamin Moulder and Prudence Reynolds, of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania; Benjamin's will proved at Chester, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1731. Issue:

WILLIAM, of whom presently.

Samuel Powel married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of William Coffing, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, June 13, 1777, and had issue:

Samuel, b. 1774; d. in Fulton co., Pa., Aug., 1856; m. Miriam, b. 1782; m. 1802; d. July 10, 1853; dau. of Obadiah Stillwell, Captain Bedford County Militia, War of the Revolution; issue;

Isaac, b. 1778; d. in Fulton co., Pa., June 6, 1862; m. Mary Ann Crawford, March, 1821; d. 1892; issue;

Elizabeth, b. 1780; m. Lemuel Stillwell; issue.

WILLIAM POWELL, of Philadelphia, born 1766; admitted member of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, 1793; secretary, 1797; treasurer, 1806-15, inclusive. Represented Lower Delaware Ward in City Councils, 1801-05, inclusive. In the second war with England, Major of Artillery Battalion, and on the staff of his cousin, Brigadier-General William Duncan; died 1819; buried in the First Baptist Church Burial-Ground, Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. The stone bears the simple inscription: "Major William Powell and Family." Will proved December 3, 1819, Book 7, p. 81. Married (first) December 2, 1790, by Rev. Ashbel Green, Sarah, daughter of George Gaw, of Philadelphia, d. May 27, 1801, buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Issue:

Samuel, b. Sept. 24, 1791; d. inf.;

Alexander, b. Sept. 21, 1793; d. unm., aged 22 years;

Elizabeth, d. inf.;

Rebecca, b. May 21, 1798; d. unm., July 1, 1819.

William Powell, married (second), by the Rev. William Rogers, D. D., June 2, 1803. Sarah, born November 4, 1770; died April 14, 1838; buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery; daughter of Joseph Wetherill (born July 10, 1740; married, May 10, 1762, Ann Canby; will proved January 27, 1820); member of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia; delegate to Provincial Convention, January 23, 1775; member of Committee of Correspondence, November, 1775; son of Christopher Wetherill, died 1786, and Mary Stockton, of New Jersey; son of Thomas Wetherill, died 1758, and Ann Fearon, of New Jersey; son of Christopher Wetherill, county Proprietary and member of Proprietary Council of West Jersey; emigrated to West Jersey, 1678; died at Burlington 1711; will proved April 6, 1711 (Trenton, New Jersey); son of Thomas Wetherill, of parish of All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne; buried there December 28, 1672; will proved January, 1673 (Durham Reg.); son of Christopher Wetherill, of Stockton-on-Tees, county Durham, buried in parish church of Stockton, May 25, 1622, will proved December 4, 1624 (Durham Reg.); son of Gyles Wetherill, of Stockton-on-Tees, county Durham, will proved August 18, 1604. Issue:

Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1804; m., Sept. 19, 1826; d. July 20, 1880; m. Armat Stoddart, b. Jan. 7, 1803; d. April 19, 1833; bur. in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Issue noted (*sub nom.* Rebecca Powell, dau. of William Powell, d. 1757). Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddart was the first to gather data relating to the ancestry of the Powell family;

Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1805; d. inf.;

Ann, b. May 29, 1807; m., Oct. 3, 1843, George S. Birnie, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; d. s. p. there, Jan. 24, 1877;

Sarah, b. Aug. 8, 1809; m., Nov. 14, 1838, Jacob S. Roberts, d. Dec. 11, 1862, and had issue:

Joseph, First Lieutenant Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Troops, b. Oct. 22, 1839; d. Nov. 24, 1875; m. Mary S. Sharp; issue;

Harry S., Lieutenant Thirty-third Regiment, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, b. Oct. 14, 1840; issue;

William Powell, b. Jan. 31, 1843; killed in battle, Sept. 19, 1864; unm.;

Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1848.

Joseph Wetherill, b. ten minutes of ten o'clock a. m., Oct. 20, 1811; m. Louisa R. Hallowell, and had issue:

Thomas, of Denver, Col., b. Feb. 8, 1847; m., March 1, 1888, Mrs. Martha E. White;

Florence, d. unm., 1874.

WILLIAM MIFFLIN, of whom next.

WILLIAM MIFFLIN POWELL, of Philadelphia, born seven minutes of two o'clock p. m., October 20, 1811. Studied medicine with Dr. Tower at the Avon Mineral Springs, and afterwards with Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Professor of Medicine, Cambridge University. Member for the Fourth Ward in Common Council, the first after the consolidation of the outlying districts with the city. Died at "Deerfield," Fulton county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1857; buried 27th of same month in the family lot in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Churchyard, Southwark, Philadelphia. Will dated April 2, 1856, proved December 4, 1879. Married Anna, born November 11, 1810, married by Rev. John Coleman, D. D., Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Southwark, August 22, 1837; executrix to will of her husband; died December 24, 1892; buried in Trinity Churchyard; will dated April 2, 1887; proved December 30, 1892. Anna was daughter of Benjamin Henien, Henneen, or Henion (sic), born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1772, and Ruth (Bickley) Grey (widow 1803, of Robert Grey), whom he married at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, November 6, 1807. "Benjamin Heinen" was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, February 26, 1816, was son to Cornelius Henien, Henion and Hennion (sic), baptized at New York, April 14, 1731, he was living at Preakness, Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1747; he was a mariner, which will account for his son having been born in Holland, where it is presumed he married. Commissioned Ensign in Third Battalion, New Jersey Troops, in service of the Colonies, February 7, 1776; Captain November 1, 1777; severely wounded at Short Hills, June 26, 1777; resigned and honorably discharged on account of wounds, April 1, 1778; died March 28, 1800; son of Gerrit Hennion, of Preakness, grantor of lands to John Vreelandt, April 14, 1747, married Marytje, daughter of Johannis Van Voorst, of Harsimus, New Jersey, living 1750; son of Pieter Henijon, baptized at New York, April 5, 1679, married Maria (daughter of Goosen Van Noort, of Schenectady, living 1700), in New York, June 19, 1700; son of Nathaniel Pietersen Hennion, of Leyden, Holland, married at New York, to Anneken, born 1644, daughter of David Ackermann, of Berlicum, Friesland, sailed in ship "Fox" for New Amsterdam, September 2, 1662.

Ruth, wife of Benjamin Hennen (sic), born March 21, 1781; died January 19, 1866; buried in Taulane lot, Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, was daughter of Captain John Bickley, Virginia Troops, War of the Revolution, died 1799; by Mary, his cousin, died at Greensboro, Maryland, 1804; daughter of Sir William

Bickley, Bart., died 1771, in Louisa county, Virginia. John Bickley was son of Joseph Bickley, Jr. (brother to Sir William Bickley, Bart.), granted four hundred acres of land in King William county, Virginia, June 16, 1727; will dated January 30, 1749; son of Joseph Bickley, Sheriff of Louisa county and Judge, 1742, by Sarah, his wife, widow of Richard Guessedge, Judge in King William county, 1702; son of Sir Francis Bickley, Bart., of Attleborough Hall, county Norfolk, England, will proved July, 1687; by Mary, second wife, daughter of Sir Humphrey Winch, Bart., of Braunston, county Lincoln; buried in St. Mary's Church, Attleborough, January 26, 1685; grandson of Sir Humphrey Winch, Knight of Everton, county Beds. Chief Justice and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, 1606; Justice of Common Pleas for England, 1611-25; died February 5, 1624; by Cicely, his wife, daughter of Richard Onslow, Solicitor General and Speaker of the Commons, 1566; died 1571; buried in St. Chads', Shrewsbury; descended through the Leightons, of Wattlesborough, county Shrops, through the Kynastons, from the Lords of South Wales and Powys, and through Devereux, Lord Ferrers, from the Crophulls, Verdons, De Lacis, DeBigod and DeWarren to William, "the Conqueror."

William Mifflin and Anna Powell had issue:

Christopher Wetherill, b. June 2, 1838; m., Nov. 11, 1858, Emily M. Beck; d. April 12, 1874; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark; issue;

Ashton Henien, b. April 13, 1840; m., May 19, 1863, Elizabeth Krider; d. Jan. 30, 1882; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark; issue;

William Mifflin, b. Feb. 13, 1842; d. unm., Aug. 21, 1865; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark;

Benjamin Henien, b. Nov. 19, 1843; d. 1846; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark;

Stephen Simmons, b. April 18, 1845; drowned June 20, 1862; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark;

Another son, d. the day of birth; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN, of whom next.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL, born October 31, 1852; baptized at Gloria Dei Protestant Episcopal Church (Old Swedes'), Southwark, September 28, 1856; executor to will of mother; married October 31, 1877, Sarah Lybrand, born May 13, 1859, daughter of Thomas Edward Wills, of Philadelphia, born November 25, 1808; died intestate March 19, 1872 (son of Thomas Wills, of Philadelphia, born in England, died intestate, July 16, 1830, aged sixty-five, son of Thomas Wills, of Somersetshire, England, derived from the wills of Saltash, county Cornwall); by Mary Louisa, (second wife), born June 12, 1830; married June 25, 1849; died April 10, 1877; buried with husband in Ronaldson's Cemetery; daughter of Isaac Bates, born April 11, 1784; will proved June 21, 1860, and Hannah Woodruff, his wife; son of John Bates, of Philadelphia, born September 30, 1754; died intestate July 13, 1829; by Abigail, his wife, daughter of Enoch Stratton, of Burlington county, New Jersey, born September 8, 1720, died July 1, 1781; will proved July 20, 1781. Ann, wife of Enoch Stratton, was daughter of Joseph Elkinton, aged eighteen, in 1709; died 1740, son of George Elkinton, aged sixty-one, in 1709, arrived in Burlington, New Jersey, 1677; will proved December 19, 1713; son of John Elkinton of Mollinton, county Warwick, descended from Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Knight, Justice of Common Pleas, 1466; author of the Law of Tenures; died 1481, buried in Worcester Cathedral.

Mr. Powell is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, having de-

signed many works of private and public character in Philadelphia and elsewhere; as architect for the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings (to which he was appointed 1894), he is identified with the City Hall of Philadelphia for not only having brought it to structural completion, but as having made several important reinforcements, particularly the great tower, weighing more than sixty-five thousand tons, which by reason of imperfect planning threatened destruction to the northern central portion of the building.

He is in membership of the following organizations: The Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey; Society of the Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Foreign Wars in Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Union League of Philadelphia.

John Bates died 1754, was son of John Bates, of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, married in 1747, Sarah, daughter of John Collins, born 1692, died 1761, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Moore, of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Stokes, of Burlington, New Jersey, formerly of Wentworth street, Stepney, county Middlesex, England, will proved April 9, 1720, descended from Edmund Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1534, died 1571; brother of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, attainted and burned at the stake for heresy at Oxford, 1556; son of Francis Collins (son of Edward and Mary), of Oxfordshire, England, born January 6, 1635, and who was living at Ratcliffe Cross, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1675; purchased nine hundred and fifty acres of land of Edward Byllynge, 1677; member of Colonial Assembly of New Jersey, 1683-4; member of King's Council, 1683; Justice of Gloucester county, 1683; removed to Burlington county, 1686, and died there 1720, by his second wife, Mary, aged forty-four in 1709; marriage covenants December 21, 1686 (widow of Dr. John Gosling), daughter of Thomas Budd, one of the first Proprietors of West Jersey, emigrated to New Jersey 1668; member of Common Council named in Penn's Charter of 1691. Died in Philadelphia 1697; will proved March 25, 1698.

John Bates, father of the last named John Bates, came from Northumberland, England, and was living in Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, as late as 1755. He married Grace, daughter of William Biles, Jr., of Bucks county, born in Dorchester, England, January 12, 1671-2, Sheriff of Bucks county, 1704-7; Coroner, 1717; Justice of County Courts; member of Colonial Assembly, 1710-37, and Speaker of that body, 1724-5; by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Langhorne, who came to Bucks county from Littendale, Westmoreland, England, in 1684, and sister to Jeremiah Langhorne, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, died October 11, 1742; son of William Biles, emigrated from Dorchester, county Dorset, England, and settled in Bucks county, 1679; Justice of Upland and member of Provincial Council, 1681; signer to Penn's Great Charter, Justice for Bucks county, 1683; member of Assembly, 1686, *et seq.*; will proved January 5, 1709; buried 3mo. 19, 1710. William Biles' daughter, Ann, married December, 1706, Thomas Yardley, Justice of the Peace for Bucks county, 1748, will proved 11mo. 20, 1756; Sarah, their daughter, born 1712, married Benjamin Canby, of Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born 1704, will proved February 11, 1748-9, had a daughter, Ann, married to Joseph Wetherill, from whom descends Washington Bleddyn Powell (see *sub. nom.* William Powell, died 1819). Washington Bleddyn Powell and Sarah Lybrand, his wife, had issue:

A son, d. day of birth; bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Southwark;

Gwladys, b. at Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 7, 1881; bap. at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J., May 20, 1881; m. at Church of the Ascension, Atlantic City, N. J., April 18, 1903, to Elbert Augustus Corbin, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1877; matriculated Univ. of Pa., 1895; son of Elbert Augustus Corbin, b. at West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 17, 1845 (m., Jan. 13, 1876, Charlotte P., dau. of Adam Eckfeldt, b. 1826, Corporal Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Aug. 16, 1863; d. Dec. 29, 1879; grandson of Jacob Eckfeldt or Ecfeld (sic), arrived in ship "Chance," from Rotterdam, Holland, took oath of allegiance to George III., Aug. 8, 1764; will proved February 2, 1818); great-grandson of Lemuel Corbin, of Dudley, Mass., b. Feb. 19, 1737; d. May 7, 1825; member of Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for Dudley, 1776-9; a minute-man of Dudley in response to alarm of Lexington; enlisted Dec., 1776; captain of Massachusetts Troops, in service of the Colonies; honorably discharged, Aug. 12, 1780; great-grandson of Clement Corbin, in Mass., before 1653, resided at Muddy River, 1664, will proved Feb. 6, 1696.

Elbert Augustus and Gwladys (Powell) Corbin have issue:

Anne, b. at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 11, 1905; bap. at St. James' Church, same place, May 13, 1906.

CONCERNING THE ARMS AND CREST.

The Welsh heralds ascribe a remote antiquity for the charge, Sable, a chevron between three spearheads argent, points embrued gules, claiming they formed the armorial ensign of Caradawg Vreich Vras, slain at the battle of Catraeth, 586. No valid authority can be shown to substantiate this claim, nor can documentary evidence be adduced for his descendant—Maenarch, living in the Eleventh century, having borne the same charge. This coat, as ancient as any among the Welsh of South Wales, was borne without difference by many families in Breconshire who traced their descent from Maenarch, and by others, similarly descending, who in addition to their chosen armorial, added the chevron and spearheads as quartering. Such additions began to appear about the time of Edward III., before whose reign no well defined rules were formulated for family cognizances nor penalties imposed for non-compliance therewith.

Vincent MS. 136, College of Arms, gives tinctures same as in arms of Maenarch, but to Thomas ap Howell or Powell, living in 1580, is ascribed the change from argent to or, an iron plate displaying the arms as now borne (?) and said to be contemporary with the building of Castle Madoc, is still preserved. On a baptismal cup given Washington Bleddyn Powell, a similar charge is engraved, which together with that on the iron plate must be regarded as a differencing of the ancient arms. That the metal or did not remain constant with succeeding members of the Castle Madoc family, is clear from the cenotaphs erected in the Priory Church of Brecon, in pursuance of the provisions of the will of Catherine Powell, died 1798, to the memory of her father, mother and sister, where in the first and fourth quarter of the shield of arms at the head of the memorials, the field is azure and not sable, the metal argent, evidencing a freedom in details (unless warranted by competent authority as yet unknown), not countenanced by the rigid rules of English heraldry.

In the matter of the Crest, viz.: A boar's head ppr. erased and lying fesswise, though not mentioned by Vincent, is of great antiquity, perhaps coeval with Caradawg Vreich Vras, crests forming a prominent feature in the make-up of the Celtic warrior intended to mark identity, inspire terror, or typify some characteristic of the wearer. It would seem that its adoption may be due to an allusion in the poem of the Gododin by the bard Anewien (*circa* 586), wherein he is compared to a boar:

"When Caradaw rushed to battle
Like the woodland boar was the gash of the hewer."

Percy, in his "Reliques of British Poetry," gives at length the "Ballad of the Boy and Mantle," wherein the great strength of Caradawg is shown by his being able with the

. "little knife
of iron and of steel,"
to have "birtled the boares head
wondrous welle."

Curiously, the tomb offers unimpeachable testimony to the use of crests at a very early period, for at Benty Grange in Derbyshire, upon opening a tumulus Mr. Bateman ("Vestiges") discovered the remains of a helmet formed of iron bars with bronze and silver ornaments, and surmounted by what Mr. Bateman affirmed to be the perfect representation of a hog, and quotes the line 4299 from Beowulf: "The boar an ornament to the head, the helmet lofty in wars." Mr. Bateman calls the helmet Saxon, but it is certainly British, as on one of the bars the latin cross is clearly represented, and it is well known that in the fifth and sixth centuries, Christianity had not been embraced by the Saxons, whereas for several centuries before, it had many converts and added saints to the Calendar.

Mr. W. Bleddyn Powell has in his possession three fob-seals, one a gold fob-seal with amethyst setting, having engraved thereon the crest as above described, formerly the property of Samuel Powel, died 1814.

The second fob-seal is of copper gilt, set with sard, and bearing the initials W. P., surmounted by three ostrich feathers (his silverware being similarly marked), and formerly the property of William Powell, died 1819. The boar's head and the ostrich feathers as double crests are combined in a third fob-seal of gold, set with sard and surmounting the initials W. B. P. in old English text, the whole combined within an oval around which is engraved an ancient motto: Hwy Pery Clod Nogolod, i e. "Fame continues longer than wealth."

COATES FAMILY.

The Coates family, for more than two centuries prominently identified with the commercial, professional and social life of Philadelphia, is descended from one of the oldest county families in England, Cotes, of Cotes, Staffordshire, and of Woodcote, in Salop, whose landed possessions there have come down from father to son in an unbroken line from the eleventh century to the present time. It is claimed that they held lands in Normandy before the time of William the Conqueror; but the earliest of the name recorded is a Norman knight, Richard de Cotes, of Cotes, county of Stafford. "The pedigree in the College of Arms and in the Harleian MSS. designates him as 'sans date;' but by computation he must have been born about 1100. Cotes is a hamlet, formerly a very considerable lordship and manor, in the parish of Eccleshall, North Division of the hundred of Pirehill, county of Stafford, and gave name to the family of de Cotes, who anciently were possessors of it and whose estates here, in the sixteenth century, consisted of Cotes Hall, about one thousand acres of land, tenements adjacent, and certain manorial rights. Richard de Cotes is named in a certain charter without date but cited when the Woodcote pedigree was compiled at the time of the Visitation of Salop, and the information there given was obtained from the Cotes Chartulary at Cotes." Harwood says: "Sow, being past Standon, leaveth on the north-east Cotes the ancient seat of Cotes, now of Woodcote in Shropshire. In the time of Henry III., Robert de Cotes, or Kothes (for both ways I have found it written in the same time), was Lord of Cotes."

In the early part of the fourteenth century occurred a union with the ancient family of de Knightley, through the marriage of Robert de Cotes to Alice, daughter of William de Knightley; and later, a union with the de Daventre family, of Daventre Priory, county of Northampton, by the marriage of "Humphrey Cotes, Armiger, Lord of the Manor of Cotes in Staffordshire and Woodcote in Salop," to Joanna, daughter and heiress of William de Daventre, descended from Sir Philip de Daventre, of Daventre Priory, High Sheriff of Cambridge and Hants in the twelfth century, reign of Henry II. Their son was John Cotes, "Lord of the Manor of Cotes in the county of Stafford and of Woodcote in Salop, and other places, eldest son and heir of Humphrey. He succeeded his father about 35 Henry VI. (1457), and was High Sheriff for county of Stafford." (Harleian MSS). His eldest son and heir, Humphrey, was slain at the battle of Bosworth Field, fighting for Henry VII. Harwood says of him: "Humphrey Cotes, Esquire, of Woodcote, fell on the Earl of Richmond's side at Bosworth; and in all probability repaired to him at a small village called Newport, whither he marched from Shrewsbury, and where Sir Gilbert Talbot joined him with two thousand tall men, vassals or dependents of the Earl of Shrewsbury." Humphrey Cotes had married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Humphrey Blunt, Knight, of Kinet in Salop; and their eldest son, John Cotes, of Cotes and Woodcote, was Captain of a Company in the French wars, 1513-14. Among the banners of those who entered France, June 16, 1513, the Cotton MS. (Cleop. C. V.) mentions:

"Shropshire—John Cottes baryth silver a Coke goulles his hakell and his tayll gold: and Ric. Cresset hys Pety Captayn" (lieutenant).

A branch of the Woodcote family, descended through John Cotes, a younger brother of the Humphrey who was killed at Bosworth Field, was afterwards settled in Leicestershire; and in the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Cotes, of Sproxton, is recorded as "lord of the Manor of Bittesby" and in possession of considerable lands and tenements in the county of Leicester. He married the daughter of Lawrence Everard; and their son, Lawrence Coates, appears to be the first of his family to spell his name in that way, so far as the records show.

The great-grandson of Lawrence Coates, who appears in Colonial records as "Thomas Coates of Sproxton," in Leicestershire, emigrated to Pennsylvania, 1683, at the age of twenty-four, and took up lands there. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Coates, of Sproxton; and in a memorandum book still in the possession of his descendants, he states in his own handwriting that he was born 26 September, 1659. Henry Coates is recorded as having been buried in Sproxton Churchyard February 2, 1671-2; and letters of administration upon his estate were granted the following day and are still on file at Leicester. He owned land in Leicestershire, the extent of which is not ascertained, but which was probably inherited from his father. The name of Elizabeth Coates is found in local records at Sproxton as late as 1679; but she was not living in that year, probably, as in Thomas Coates's note-book, before cited, is this entry: "Memorandum. My mother died ye 26 day of ye 5 moneth (called July) on ye 6 day of ye weeke 1678."

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coates, married George Palmer, of Nonesuch, in the county of Surrey, who in 1681 purchased from William Penn five thousand acres of land to be laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania; and some two years later sailed with his wife for Philadelphia in the ship, "Isabell Ann Katherren," Thomas Hutson, Master, but died at sea, his will being dated on the "Katherren," September 4, 1683, and proved at Philadelphia on the ship's arrival at that port. By it he bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, one thousand acres of his land, and made her his executor. Meantime, probably in Palmer's interest, his young brother-in-law, Thomas Coates, had gone to America; his memorandum book states that he "left home the 17th of the 12th Month, 1682" (February 17, 1682-3). In the interests of his widowed sister, no doubt; he returned to England soon after her arrival, for his entry states: "I left Philadelphia the 19th day of 10 month '83" (December, 1683), "and Darby the 20th of the same month. Choptanke the 3 day of the 11 month, the same day wee got on board the Lively in Herrin Bay, and on the 9 day of 11 month wee came to Pur-tuxon. And on the 21 wee came to James River in Virginia, and on the seventh day of the 12mo. wee wayed anchor and launched forth into the sea for Ould England. And on the 22 day of the first month wee see the land of England, and on ye 25 we came ashore at Dover, in Kent."

How long he stayed in England before returning to Pennsylvania and permanently settling there, is not known; but 7mo. 7, 1686, the deed records show, he purchased land from Thomas Smith in Darby township, then of Chester county, Pennsylvania. His name appears at intervals on the records of Darby Monthly Meeting, and in 1687 he was a juryman of "the Court held att Chester for ye county of Chester, ye 3d day of ye 1st weeke of the 7th month."

In 1684 Elizabeth Palmer married (second) Thomas Fitzwater, of Philadelphia, an eminent minister of Society of Friends, and father of George Fitzwater who was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and with whom Thomas Coates was afterwards closely associated in mercantile affairs. There are subsequent records of considerable building operations undertaken by these two jointly; and George Fitzwater, with Israel Pemberton, is named a trustee in the will of Thomas Coates at his death, 1719.

Thomas Coates appears to have made one other return voyage to England, probably 1694, to arrange for the redemption of his nephew, George Palmer the younger, from captivity among the Algerine pirates, by whom he had been captured, 1691, and held for ransom at Mechinez, capital of Morocco, from whence a letter was received by his mother and sister asking for relief from bondage, as is noted in the minutes of Darby Meeting. George Palmer's release appears to have been effected some time prior to 1697, in which year he is writing from England relative to a sale of part of the Pennsylvania land inherited from his father; presumably to repay the money contributed by his friends for his ransom. He died at Peckham, Surrey, February 1729, leaving a good estate.

Prior to his last journey to England, Thomas Coates appears to have removed to the city of Philadelphia, as by deed dated 4mo. 8, 1692, William Markham, "of the Town and County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, in the Parts of America," conveys to "Thomas Coates of the County of Chester in said Province" "a certain Lott of land in Philadelphia County, inbreadth fourtie nine foot, and in length three hundred and six foot; bounded Northward with back lotts, Eastward by the back of William Clarke's Lot, Lawrence Cook's Lott, and the Plimouth Friends, Southward by the high (Market) Street, and to the Westward with Lawrence Cook's Lott." Here he erected a house on the north side of Market street which was his home for the remainder of his life, going at his death, by devise, to his daughter, Mary.

In Philadelphia Thomas Coates engaged in mercantile affairs on a considerable scale, both as a shipping merchant to and from foreign ports and in supplying planters and smaller dealers in the outlying districts with the staple merchandise needed by the early settlers. He built up an extensive and profitable business and imported large quantities of goods from England, Barbadoes, and West Indies, frequently having a large interest in the cargoes of trading vessels, trading from these points, if not in the vessels themselves, as was common with early Colonial merchants of Philadelphia.

In 1696, at the age of thirty-seven, Thomas Coates married Beulah, daughter of Thomas Jacques, many years a resident of Philadelphia. The records say: "At a Monthly Meeting held at the house of Robert Ewer, the twenty-fifth day of the seventh month, 1696, Mary Sibthorpe and Joan Forrest, presented Thomas Coate and Beulah Jacobs, a second time to this meeting, and after inquiry concerning his cleanness nothing appeareing to obstruct his proceeding they are left to consummate their marriage in the feare of God." The Jacques family were descendants of French Huguenots who had fled to England after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and belonged to the Society of Friends.

Thomas Coates was disowned by Philadelphia Meeting, 1702, for his severe criticism of Friends in general in some matter probably growing out of the Keithian trouble some years earlier, for which he persistently declined to apolo-

gize; but his wife remained active in the meeting and was for many years Treasurer and an Elder of the Women's Meeting, and the family continued their membership in the Society, as have some of his descendants to the present day. His burial is mentioned in the records of the Arch Street Meeting, as among those not members of the Society.

The property on the west side of Second street, north of Market, owned by the Coates family, was purchased by Thomas Coates of Joseph Taylor, August 16, 1705. Here his grandson, Josiah Langdale Coates, and later, his great-grandson, George Morrison Coates, each carried on a successful mercantile business.

Thomas Coates, according to the custom of the well-to-do residents of Colonial Philadelphia, in addition to his town residence, had his "country seat" at Frankford. March 11, 1714, he purchased several hundred acres, including fifty and a half acres of "Liberty Land," near Frankford, which he kept well stocked, and where he and his family spent a portion of the summer months. November 19, 1717, he purchased another property on the north side of Market street, that has also remained in the family, being still owned by his descendants.

Thomas Coates died at his residence on Market street, Philadelphia, 7mo. 22, 1719, within four days of his sixtieth birthday. Previous to his death, he gave to each of his children a gold coin, a "Jacobus," charging them never to part with it unless in need of bread. One of these, given to his daughter, Elizabeth Paschall, is now in the possession of his great-grandson, John T. Morris, the owner of "Cedar Grove," so long the home of Elizabeth and her family, and he has it mounted as a valued heirloom. Beulah (Jacques) Coates survived her husband twenty-one years, dying June 29, 1741.

By will of Thomas Coates, dated September 18, 1719, but four days before his death, two hundred acres of his Frankford plantation with a "brick messuage or tenement" thereon, and twenty-five feet front of his late purchase on Market street, was devised to his son, Enoch. To his infant son, Samuel, he devised the balance of the Frankford property and a lot on Second street, and the reversion of his other property on Second street at the death of the child's mother, his wife. Another lot on High street was devised to his daughter, Elizabeth, and the house in which he lived, to his daughter, Mary.

The *Friend* contains the following notice of Beulah Coates:

"She was one of the willing-hearted laborers in the Lord's cause, and was much employed in the discipline. Soon after it was concluded to set apart a few Friends in different Meetings as Elders to sit with the Ministers, Beulah Coates was appointed to that station. Her friends say 'she was careful to evidence by an upright life and conversation her regard for the promotion of the cause of Truth, being a diligent attender of our religious meetings both for worship and discipline, and was well loved and esteemed.' Departed this life the 29th of the fourth month, 1741, in good unity with Friends."

Issue of Thomas and Beulah (Jacques) Coates:

Mary, b. 7mo. 12, 1693; d. inf.;

Thomas, b. 10mo. 1, 1697; d. 7mo. 19, 1711; "a promising lad of fourteen years;"

Enoch, b. 2mo. 7, 1709; m., 2mo. 26, 1723, Rose Tidmarsh; had one dau., Beulah, who m., 1746, William Clark. Enoch was unsuccessful in business and lost the fine property devised to him by his father;

ELIZABETH, b. 1mo. 12, 1701-2; m., 2mo. 28, 1721, Joseph Paschall; of whom presently;

Sarah, b. 7mo. 14, 1705; d. 4mo. 8, 1738; m., 3mo. 29, 1724, Benjamin Shoemaker. For an account of her descendants see Shoemaker family in these volumes;

Mary, b. 4mo. 6, 1707; d. 3mo. 25, 1773; m. (first), 3mo. 12, 1726, Samuel Nicholas; (second), 2mo. 15, 1736, John Reynell, a successful shipping merchant; manager of Penna. Hospital, one of its founders and its first treasurer, in board of which Benjamin Franklin was secretary. John Reynell adopted his nephew, Thomas Coates, son of Samuel, who succeeded him in his shipping business;

Samuel, b. 3mo. 15, 1710; d. 6mo. 7, 1710;

SAMUEL, b. 8mo. 7, 1711; d. 10mo. 15, 1748; m., 4mo. 13, 1734, Mary Langdale; of them later;

Two other sons, both named Thomas, d. inf.

ELIZABETH COATES, eldest daughter of Thomas and Beulah (Jacques) Coates, born 8mo. 12, 1701-2, was a woman of much executive ability. Her father died when she was little over seventeen years of age, but even at that age, there is abundant evidence that she assisted him in keeping his accounts in the latter part of his life.

On February 28, 1721, when but nineteen years of age, she married Joseph, son of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, and they took up their residence in the house devised to Elizabeth by her father.

Joseph Paschall belonged to one of the oldest Quaker families in Philadelphia county, both of his parents having come to Pennsylvania in their youth with their parents, early in 1682, his father from Bristol, England, and his mother from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales. Joseph Paschall was a public-spirited citizen and took a prominent part in the affairs of the city during the comparatively brief career of his manhood. He was elected to Common Council of the city, October, 1732, and sat in that body until his death. He was founder of first Volunteer Fire Company in Philadelphia, his name heading the list of the twenty men who started the first Fire Engine Company, December 7, 1736, of whom Dr. Benjamin Franklin was one. Joseph Paschall died 12mo. 26, 1742; of his nine children but three survived him, and but one married and left issue.

After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Coates Paschall removed with her three children to a portion of the Frankford plantation acquired by her father in 1714. Purchasing thirteen acres of the tract devised to her brother, Samuel, she, in the autumn of 1748, built the present fine old Colonial home, known as "Cedar Grove," occupied for a century, and still owned by her lineal descendants. At her death, 1753, it passed to her unmarried daughter, Beulah, at her death, 1793, to Joseph Paschall, youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth, and he dying 1795, devised it to his nieces, Sarah and Elizabeth Coates, daughters and only issue of his brother, Isaac, and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Greaves, dying without issue, the sole title passed to Sarah Paschall, the wife of Isaac Wistar Morris, who added to both the lands and mansion. It is now owned by John T. and Lydia Morris, grandchildren of Isaac W. and Sarah (Paschall) Morris, who as related in our annals of the Morris family, until recently occupied it as a country seat.

Issue of Joseph and Elizabeth (Coates) Paschall:

Joseph Paschall, b. April 21, 1723; d. June 15, 1725;

Sarah Paschall, b. June 13, 1726; d. June 15, 1726;

Isaac Paschall, b. Sept. 8, 1728; m., Oct. 7, 1767, Patience Mifflin, and had issue:

Elizabeth Coates Paschall, b. Aug. 4, 1769; d. s. p.; m. Thomas Greaves;

Sarah Paschall, b. Jan. 22, 1772; d. Oct. 25, 1842; m., Dec. 17, 1795, Isaac Wistar Morris.

Mary Paschall, b. Sept. 25, 1727; d. Dec. 17, 1728;

Thomas Paschall, b. Nov. 9, 1731; d. Dec. 21, 1731;

Beulah Paschall, b. Sept. 22, 1732; d. 1793, at "Cedar Grove;"
 Elizabeth Paschall, b. Jan. 21, 1734; d. Jan. 12, 1736-7;
 James Paschall, b. March 13, 1737-8; d. Oct. 23, 1738;
 Joseph Paschall, b. June 4, 1740; d. unm., at "Cedar Grove," 1795.

Issue of Isaac Wistar and Sarah (Paschall) Morris:

Paschall, b. June 1, 1797; d. March 18, 1802;
 Anthony Paschall Morris, b. June 29, 1798; d. Feb. 6, 1873; m., Sept. 14, 1820, Anna Husband, and had issue;
 Elizabeth Paschall Morris, b. March 2, 1800; d. July 1, 1800;
 Catharine Morris, b. Aug. 15, 1801; d. Jan. 1, 1888; m., March 10, 1847, Moses Brown, who d. 1879;
 Isaac Paschall Morris, b. July 24, 1803; d. Jan. 11, 1869; m., Nov. 17, 1841, Rebecca Thompson, and had issue:
 James Thompson Morris, b. Sept. 19, 1842; d. Sept. 23, 1874; m. Jane Glover Montague;
 Isaac Wistar Morris, b. July 14, 1844; d. Nov. 5, 1872; unm.;
 John Thompson Morris, b. July 12, 1847; he and his sister,
 Lydia Thompson Morris, are present owners of "Cedar Grove."
 Susanna Morris, b. Feb. 15, 1805; d. Oct. 17, 1888; m., Nov. 11, 1829, Caleb Johnson;
 Martha Morris, b. March 20, 1807; d. Dec. 8, 1879; unm.;
 Joseph Paschall Morris, b. Feb. 6, 1809; d. Dec. 17, 1892; m., Nov. 2, 1836, Sarah E. Morris;
 Beulah Morris, b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. Jan. 20, 1892; m., Nov. 10, 1830, Jeremiah Hacker;
 Paschall Morris, b. March 19, 1813; d. April 11, 1875; m., Nov. 15, 1834, Thomazine R. Pennell, (second), 1873, Anna Reeves;
 Sarah Paschall Morris, b. May 2, 1815; living 1897.

SAMUEL COATES, second surviving son of Thomas and Beulah, born 8mo. 7, 1711, became an enterprising merchant of Philadelphia, continuing to live on Market street, near the courthouse, though he had greatly improved the property at Frankford devised to him by his father. His journal tells of having heard George Whitefield preach to a vast audience from the top of the courthouse steps, 1737. He took a lively interest in literary and scientific pursuits, and was one of the original share holders of the Philadelphia Library, his share having been since his time a continuous possession of his descendants. He died when comparatively young, 10mo. 15, 1748. He married, 4mo. 13, 1734, Mary, only daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Burton) Langdale, of Nafferton, Yorkshire, England, both eminent ministers among Friends. Josiah Langdale was nearly related to King Charles's celebrated General, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Marquis of Langdale and Baron Holme. His seal bearing the ancient Langdale coat of arms, has come down to his descendants of the Coates family, who still retain some of his furniture and effects. He was born near Nafferton, Yorkshire, 1673, was early convinced of the principles and faith of Friends and entered the ministry when a young man. He made two religious visits to America, one in 1700 and another in 1715. Having decided to settle permanently in Pennsylvania, he with his wife and family, embarked at Gravesend in the ship "London Hope," 2mo. 15, 1723, but died when about three days out. A tradition exists, that his coffin, being insufficiently weighted on his burial at sea, floated back to England near his old home, where his remains were recognized and he was buried from his own Meeting House. His widow, Margaret, became second wife of Samuel Preston, the Provincial Councillor, and his only son, John, married a daughter of

William Hudson, granddaughter of William Hudson, early Mayor of Philadelphia.

Issuc of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates:

Samuel, d. inf.;

Margaret, d. unm., 4mo. 22, 1772;

Mary, d. unm., 1mo. 26, 1769;

Beulah, b. 1740; d. unm., 12mo. 26, 1771;

Alice, b. 1745; d. 5mo. 16, 1787; m., 10mo. 25, 1765, her cousin, John, son of John and Sarah (Hudson) Langdale, and removed to Western Pa.;

Langdale, d. inf.;

Thomas, b. 8mo., 1746; m., 3mo. 2, 1771, Mary Allen; had one son, Samuel;

JOSIAH LANGDALE, b. 9mo. 10, 1747; d. 10mo. 16, 1809; m., 7mo. 16, 1772, Mary Morrison; of them presently;

SAMUEL, b. 6mo. 24, 1748; d. 6mo. 5, 1830; m. (first), 11mo. 12, 1775, Lydia Saunders; (second), 10mo. 17, 1791, Amy Horner; of whom presently.

SAMUEL COATES, second son of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates, born August 24, 1748, was but nine weeks old at the death of his father, and was adopted by his uncle and aunt, John and Mary (Coates) Reynell. He finally succeeded his uncle as shipping merchant, and was a well known and prominent business man of the city. John Reynell was a founder of Pennsylvania Hospital, and Samuel Coates early became interested in that institution and its aims and needs. He became one of the Board of Managers in 1785, and continued as such forty years, during which period he was Secretary of Board twenty-six years, and President thirteen years, the infirmities of age necessitating his retirement 1825. At a special meeting of the Board held June 7, 1830, two days after his death, resolutions were adopted, recording a tribute of respect and affection to his memory, and commemorating his services as "the long-devoted and faithful benefactor of the Pennsylvania Hospital." He was also prominent in other charitable and philanthropic institutions, and was Overseer of Public Schools of Philadelphia, 1786-1823.

Samuel Coates, after the Revolutionary War, took charge for the Penn family of their estate, as their agent, in Pennsylvania; being succeeded in that capacity by his son John Reynell Coates, who in turn was succeeded by General Thomas Cadwalader. Samuel Coates was on terms of personal friendship with John Penn, and sent to him a section of the trunk of the famous "Penn Treaty Elm at Shackamaxon," when the tree was uprooted by a storm. This log was kept carefully in the Penn House at Stoke until its destruction by fire a few years since. Under date of August 6th, 1811, John Penn writes:

"I have many thanks to return to you for the log of that interesting tree, the prints of which have been exhibited in the shop windows of this metropolis; & which, if it can attract the attention of its inhabitants, ought much more readily to gratify me from the possession of a part of it. I have to inform you also, that it is safely landed, since your son, Mr. Joseph Coates, wrote me word from the ship in which he sailed, how I could most easily procure the delivery of it from the Washington. I hope the sea voyage will be of service to his health, which seemed to require some change of air or exercise. * * * I have not yet determined on the best mode of giving a new shape to the valuable wood: when I have I shall be happy to communicate to you my intention."

By his first wife, Lydia Saunders, he had four children who survived infancy, viz.:

John Reynell, b. Nov. 22, 1777; d. Feb. 21, 1842; m., June 10, 1801, Sarah, dau. of John Morton, President of Bank of North America; studied law with his cousin, William Rawle; Attorney and Agent for Penn estate; issue: Morton, Henry, Saunders and Lydia;

Hannah, b. May 14, 1780; m. (first), Oct. 8, 1800, James Willis Clement, (second) Charles L. West;

Joseph Saunders, b. Jan. 16, 1783; d. March 29, 1835; m. (first), June 21, 1809, Sarah Robinson; (second) Elizabeth Scott;

Lydia, b. Aug. 24, 1786; d. Feb. 26, 1862; m. Nathaniel Minturn, of N. Y.

By his second wife, Amy Hornor, he had issue:

Samuel Hornor, b. Oct. 15, 1792; d. Nov. 18, 1811;

Benjamin Hornor, M. D., b. Nov. 13, 1797; d. Oct., 1881;

Reynell Coates, M. D., b. Dec. 10, 1802; d. April 27, 1886; m. Dec. 5, 1827, Margaret Abbott; no surviving issue.

JOSIAH LANGDALE COATES, born Philadelphia, November 10, 1747, on arriving at age of maturity, engaged in mercantile business, corner of Second and Market streets, the property purchased by his grandfather, Thomas Coates, August 16, 1705. He had at first, for a partner, his younger brother, Samuel, but the latter soon after engaging in business with his uncle, John Reynell (whom he succeeded 1781), Josiah L. took a partner, Edward Randolph, under firm name of Coates & Randolph. Between Josiah Langdale Coates and his partner, Edward Randolph, there existed the closest friendship and confidence, that held through life, and was transmitted through four generations of their respective descendants.

Coates & Randolph did an extensive business as shipping merchants, owning their own vessels and importing a large amount of foreign goods. Though heavy losers by loss of goods at sea during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, and by the shrinkage in Continental money, their business prospered, and Josiah retired from active business some years prior to his death, October 16, 1809. Many years after his death a package was found in the cellar of his house at 814 Arch street, containing Continental bills to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, labelled, "£1500, being my share of Alice Langdale's Estate.—Josiah L. Coates." Alice Langdale was his sister.

Both Josiah L. and Samuel Coates were subscribers to the stock of Bank of North America 1782, and both were actively associated with various institutions of the city in their day. Josiah's family were early victims of the yellow fever, one child died 1793 (as noted in the *Diary of Elizabeth Drinker*, a cousin), but the rest recovered under the careful attention of Dr. Rush. For a number of years the family spent the summer months at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in the old Colonial house built by Elizabeth Haddon.

Josiah Langdale Coates married, July 16, 1772, Mary, only daughter of Captain George and Mary (Warner) Morrison. She was born November 13, 1753, and died December 12, 1842, over eighty-nine years of age, surviving her husband thirty-three years. They were said to have been the handsomest couple ever married in Market Street Meetinghouse.

Issue of Josiah L. and Mary (Morrison) Coates:

Alice, b. April 16, 1774; d. Sept. 9, 1774;

Mary, b. April 26, 1776; d. Sept. 5, 1862; m., Nov. 19, 1795, Benjamin Hornor, Jr.;

Beulah, b. Feb. 16, 1778; d. Jan. 14, 1813; unm.;

GEORGE MORRISON, b. Dec. 10, 1779; d. June 16, 1868; m. May 19, 1807, Rebecca Hornor; of whom presently;
 Alice, b. Dec. 25, 1781; d. July 28, 1783;
 Lydia, b. May 23, 1783; d. June 26, 1783;
 Thomas, b. June 11, 1784; d. March 30, 1786;
 Margaret, b. Aug. 13, 1786; d. Oct. 11, 1793;
 Alice, b. Sept. 1, 1787; d. Jan. 1, 1872; m., 1816, Elihu Pickering, native of Bucks co., who d. 1849;
 Josiah, b. Nov. 6, 1788; d. unm., Dec. 1, 1850; resided with brother, Samuel M., with whom he was associated in business;
 Reynell, b. Jan. 29, 1791; d. July 24, 1794;
 Sidney, b. April 23, 1793; d. unm., April 2, 1875;
 Margaret, b. Dec. 30, 1794; d. Sept. 10, 1797;
 Sarah, b. Jan. 19, 1797; d. unm., Oct. 27, 1879.

GEORGE MORRISON COATES, eldest son of Josiah Langdale and Mary (Morrison) Coates, was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1779, and until his marriage, 1807, lived with his parents in the old home on Third street, above Arch, where his mother continued to reside until her death, 1842, with her unmarried daughters, Sidney and Sarah Coates, and her unmarried son, Josiah Coates. George M. was educated at the Friends' Grammar School on Fourth street, and at the conclusion of his school days entered the hardware store of Benjamin Hornor (whose daughter he later married), to learn the business. Prior to his marriage, his father established him in business at his old store, near the corner of Second and Market streets, where he carried on a successful business many years. On his marriage, May 19, 1807, he took up his residence on Market street, now number 133, his father-in-law, Benjamin Hornor, residing next door, in the house at one time the home of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. On the opposite side of the street was the Letitia Penn House, once the Philadelphia home of the great founder, which, largely through the efforts of Henry T. Coates, has been removed to Fairmount Park. George M. Coates also owned the property at 127 Market street, later occupied as a business place by his sons, Benjamin Coates and George Morrison Coates, Jr., wool merchants. George M. Coates, Sr., and his family were among the last to retain a residence in that part of Market street, rapidly being claimed for business purposes. They removed, 1833, to 814 Arch street, and when that locality became also crowded with stores they removed, 1863, to 1616 Arch street, where his daughters, Mary and Sarah Hornor Coates, still reside, and where their father died, June 16, 1868.

George M. Coates retired from business in 1842, and was succeeded by his youngest son, Joseph P. Hornor Coates, who also relinquished business on account of failing health, and died at the early age of twenty-nine years. His wife, Rebecca, died at 814 Arch street, July 17, 1853. He was blind a number of years prior to his death.

Issue of George Morrison and Rebecca (Hornor) Coates:

Benjamin, b. Feb. 16, 1808; d. March 7, 1887; lived until his death with his maiden sisters, Beulah, Mary and Sarah Hornor Coates, on Arch street; was much interested in benevolent and charitable enterprises, particularly in the Christianization and civilization of the Indian and Negro, and in establishment of Republic of Liberia. Some years associated in business with his brother, George M., under firm name of Coates Brothers, wool merchants;
 Josiah Langdale, b. Nov. 4, 1809; d. aged 9 months;
 Beulah, b. June 18, 1813; d. unm., Jan. 19, 1881;

MARY, b. May, 1855; still living in old homestead, at 1616 Arch street;

GEORGE MORRISON, b. Aug. 20, 1817; d. May 21, 1893; m., Oct. 1, 1840, Anna Troth, who d. Jan. 10, 1881; of whom presently;

Joseph Potts Hornor Coates, b. April 7, 1821; d. Oct. 9, 1850; succeeded his father on coming of age, but abandoned business a few years later, on account of failing health; m., April 10, 1844, Eliza Henri Troth, sister to his brother George M. Coates's wife; left issue:

George M., b. March 20, 1845; d. Nov. 12, 1894; m., Nov. 9, 1871, Laura Lloyd;

Edward Hornor, b. Nov. 12, 1846; m. (first), April 11, 1872, Ella Mary Potts; (second), Jan. 7, 1879, Florence Earle Nicholson.

Sarah Hornor Coates, unm., living at 1616 Arch street.

GEORGE MORRISON COATES, JR., son of George Morrison and Rebecca (Hornor) Coates, born August 20, 1817, was educated at private schools in Philadelphia, and as a youth was placed by his father in the mercantile establishment of James Fassett, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-one, with the financial assistance of his father, he started in business for himself, as a dealer in cloths and cassimeres, at the old family store on Second street, above Market, part of the property purchased by his great-great-grandfather nearly a century and a half before, and many years occupied by the successful firm of Coates & Randolph. The venture proved a profitable one, and he removed to a larger establishment on Market street, above Third. During the panic of 1857, he lost heavily, 1859, closed out the business, and soon after, in partnership with his eldest brother, Benjamin, engaged in the wool business at 127 Market street, where the new firm met with rapid and substantial success.

In 1869 both brothers became interested in the now well-known publishing house long conducted under firm name of Porter & Coates, in which George M. later became an active partner. He was a man of great public spirit, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the best interests of the city; was many years an active member of Board of Trade, Board of Health; one of the earliest members of the Union League, and during the Civil War contributed liberally to the national cause and assisted in raising the regiments sent out by the Union League. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, and was a presidential elector, 1864-68-72. He had no ambition, however, to hold public office, and uniformly declined to accept nomination for civil office. He was eleven years director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and filled a number of other positions of trust. After the death of his wife, 1881, he retired almost entirely from public life. He died May 21, 1893, at the house where he had resided thirty-four years.

George M. Coates married, October 1, 1840, Anna, daughter of Henry Troth, native of Maryland, and descendant of one of the earliest settlers on the eastern shore, who had come to Philadelphia early in life, and was prominent in the affairs of that city; serving for a time as President of Common Council of the city. Mrs. Coates was interested in a number of benevolent and charitable institutions of the city, among others the Industrial Home for Blind Women, of which she was one of the board of managers from its inception, 1868, until her death, January 10, 1881.

Issue of George M. and Anna (Troth) Coates:

Emily, d. inf.;

Henry Troth Coates, b. Sept. 29, 1843; head of publishing house of Henry T. Coates & Co.; m., June 25, 1874, Estelle Barton Lloyd;

William Morrison Coates, b. Oct. 19, 1845; m., Sept. 30, 1869, Anne Morris Lloyd;
 Joseph Hornor Coates, b. Aug. 22, 1849; m., June 10, 1873, Elizabeth Gardner Potts, descendant of Thomas Potts and Mahlon Stacy, of N. J.;
 Charles, b. 1852; d. inf.;
 Samuel, b. June 10, 1853; d. Oct. 7, 1871.

HORNOR ANCESTORS OF COATES FAMILY.

BENJAMIN HORNOR, of Philadelphia, two of whose daughters and one son, intermarried with the Coates family, was the eighth child of Isaac and Eleanor (Bowne) Hornor, of Mansfield, Burlington county, New Jersey.

The Hornor family was an old one in Yorkshire, where members of it were quite numerous in the seventeenth century, a number of them converts of George Fox, who suffered persecution for their religious faith. In 1664 one Bartholomew Hornor writes to friends "from my prison house in Wakefield." Francis Hornor, a founder of the *Edinburgh Review*, was of Yorkshire stock.

In the ship "Providence," from New-Castle-on-Tyne, Captain Robert Hopper, when it cast anchor at Burlington, November 1, 1683, among other passengers were John Hornor, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire, his wife, Mary, and their ten children, the youngest but five years of age.

July 16, 1684, William Black and Robert Murfin conveyed to "John Horner, late of Burlington, Yeoman, and Mary his wife," two plantations in Mansfield township, two hundred acres lying above Crosswicks Creek. A little over a year later, 11mo. 20, 1685, William Biddle, of Mount Hope, the ancestor of the distinguished family of the name in Philadelphia, conveyed to "Isaac Horner, late of Long Island," a large tract of land in Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and he later purchased other tracts there. This Isaac Horner was probably a brother of John Hornor, of Tadcaster, as at the death of the latter, intestate, early in 1689, letters of administration were granted on his estate to Isaac Horner and John Hornor, William Biddle and Francis Davenport, are appointed guardians of Joshua, Isaac and Mary Hornor, minor children of John Hornor. Isaac died, 1708, apparently without male issue, and his widow, Lydia, 1713. John Hornor, eldest son of John and Mary, married Frances, widow of Daniel Brymson, and settled near Stony Brook, Middlesex county, where he died 1715, without issue, leaving his estate to his step-children and the children of his brothers, Isaac and Joshua, and his sister, Mary Kelley. Joshua died in Springfield, Burlington county, 1723, leaving a large family.

ISAAC HORNOR, youngest son of John and Mary Hornor, was born at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, England, 2mo. 17, 1678, and came to Burlington county with his parents at the age of five years. He became an eminent member of the Society of Friends, and was many years an Elder of their Meeting. He married (first), at Chesterfield Meeting, 3mo. 19, 1709, Elizabeth Sykes, of Chesterfield, among the witnesses being his brother, John, and wife, Frances. He married (second), 1718, Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Bowne, of Flushing, Long Island, by his wife, Mary Becket, who had come from Lancashire, 1684, with the family of Henry Baker, in the "Vine" of Liverpool, and up to the time of her marriage to Samuel Bowne, at Falls Meeting, Bucks county, 8mo. 4, 1691, had been living with Phineas Pemberton, in Falls township. Samuel Bowne, born at Flushing, Long Island, 1667, was son of John Bowne, born at Mallich, Derbyshire, England, March 9, 1627,

who in 1647 accompanied his father, Thomas Bowne, and his sister, Dorothy, to Boston, from whence John Bowne came to Flushing, Long Island, in 1656. In that year he married Hannah Feakes, descendant of the Winthrop family, of Groton Manor, and niece of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. John Bowne owned at the time of his death, five hundred acres of land on the Neshaminy in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which he had purchased of Penn 1688, and it descended to his son, Samuel, who conveyed it to his niece Hannah (Willits) Carr, 1696, but repurchased it, 1721, and owned it until 1731. Samuel was also a considerable landowner in Salem county, New Jersey, but continued to reside at Flushing, in the old house erected by his father, 1661, and in which his daughter was married to Isaac Hornor, 1718. Samuel Bowne was an eminent member of the Society of Friends and travelled extensively, with Thomas Chalkley and others "in the service of Truth." The Bowne House, at Flushing, was a noted gathering place of eminent ministers of the Society of Friends in the early days. It was still in a good state of preservation in 1878, though the venerable oak tree by its side, under which George Fox preached in 1672, was but a stump. Eleanor Bowne, third child of Samuel and Mary (Becket) Bowne, born there 1698, married there, 1718, Isaac Hornor, of Mansfield.

Isaac Hornor was a sturdy Quaker of the old school, and his home was a favorite stopping-place of the ministers of the Society, when travelling in the service of Truth. He is said to have been the first slave-holder in New Jersey to emancipate his slaves, 1745. He died 11mo. 24, 1760, in his eighty-third year, leaving eight children.

Issue of Isaac and Eleanor (Bowne) Hornor:

John Hornor, b. 1719; d. about 1759; a man of considerable literary culture; a founder of College of New Jersey, 1745; inherited large entailed estate from his uncle, John Hornor, and succeeding in breaking the entail, was possessed of ample means. He went to sea during French and Indian War, and captured by a French Man-of-War, was carried to Cape Breton, and confined in a dungeon there until released by the capture of that fortress by the English and Continental forces, 1758; returned to N. J. home broken in health and died soon after;

Samuel Horner, officer in British Army; m. Sarah Lybrand;

Joseph Horner, remained in Mansfield; like his father, was many years elder of Friends' Meeting; d. Springfield twp., Burlington co., at advanced age; m. Sarah Wright and had two children, neither of whom survived him;

Isaac Hornor, Jr., m. at Chesterfield Meeting, 11mo. 16, 1757, Mary, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Beakes) Potts, of Trenton. He resided some years at Kingwood, N. J., but returned later to old homestead; d. there aged 90 years. A son, Col. Thomas Hornor, removed to Canada, and became member of Provincial Parliament, and an eminent man there. Another son, Isaac, remained in N. J., near Princeton;

Mary Hornor, m. John Field, of Princeton. Her son, John Field, became an eminent merchant in Phila.;

Elizabeth Hornor, m. Thomas Watson, of Bordentown. Her dau., Elizabeth, became wife of Effingham Lawrence, of Flushing, L. I.;

Amy Hornor, twin sister of Benjamin, m. Henry Clifton, and lived at Kingwood, N. J.; BENJAMIN HORNOR, of Phila., of whom next.

BENJAMIN HORNOR, youngest son of Isaac and Eleanor (Bowne) Hornor, came to Philadelphia when a lad and learned the hatter's trade, but became later a hardware merchant. He was, at least as early as 1784, one of the managers of the first Abolition Society, entitled "The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery; the relief of Free Negroes, unlawfully held in Bondage; and for Improving the Condition of the African Race." Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr.

Benjamin Franklin were at different periods president, and many eminent men of the city were enrolled as members. The late Benjamin Coates was its vice-president in 1843 and his name still appeared on the list of members over a century after his grandfather, Benjamin Hornor, had become a member of the Board of Managers. Benjamin Hornor was a man of fine intelligence, and a great reader. He was teacher in the earliest Sabbath School in Pennsylvania in 1793. His later days were spent with the Coates family, into which two of his daughters and one son had married. During his active years, he lived on Front street and later on Market street, near the Coates home, and had a country place at Kensington. He died in 1810. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Potts, third of the name (1706-1742), by his wife, Sarah Beakes, daughter of William and Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, and granddaughter of Mahlon Stacy, of Ballfield, Yorkshire, founder of Trenton, New Jersey; and great-granddaughter of Thomas Potts, of Hernsworth, Yorkshire, who came to Burlington in the ship "Shield," 1678, with Mahlon Stacy. Sarah (Potts) Hornor, wife of Benjamin Hornor, of Philadelphia, was born 1740, and died 1795.

Mahlon Stacy married, Yorkshire, 1668, Rebecca Ely, and on his arrival in New Jersey, settled with his family on a tract of land including a great part of the present city of Trenton, and erected there the first mill, in that or the adjoining parts of Pennsylvania, which with the extensive water power industries, his son later conveyed to William Trent, for whom the town was named. William Beakes, the maternal grandfather of Sarah (Potts) Hornor, was a son of William and Mary Wall Beakes, who were married at the North Somerset Monthly Meeting of Friends, in county Somerset, England, 3mo. 12, 1661, and with their children came to Pennsylvania, from the parish of Blackwell, Somerset, in the ship "Bristol Merchant," arriving in the Delaware River in 12mo., 1682, and settled in Bucks county; which county William Beakes represented in the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1684. Mahlon Stacy was one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, and one of the most prominent men of that colony, serving as member of Provincial Assembly, and filling many other important positions. His name is found in the pedigree of the Stacy family, in Hunter's History of Hallamshire, with the note "emigrated to America." The same authority says that the family of Stacey, as it was originally spelled, and still is in England at the present time, was settled in the neighborhood of Hernsworth "since the Conquest."

Of the children of Benjamin and Sarah (Potts) Hornor, of Philadelphia, Benjamin Hornor, Jr., married, November 19, 1795, Mary Coates, eldest surviving daughter of Josiah Langdale and Mary (Morrison) Coates, and was an eminent business man of Philadelphia.

Joseph Potts Hornor, second son, was a ship owner of Philadelphia, and built at Philadelphia the first steamships, to run from Mobile to New Orleans. He was a man of fine intellectual ability, and something of a poet. He married Jane West.

Sarah Hornor, eldest daughter, lived to old age, unmarried.

Mary Hornor, another daughter, married Ellis Yarnall, many years an Elder of Twelfth Street Friends' Meeting, and prominent in affairs of Philadelphia.

Amy Hornor married Samuel, youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates, being his second wife, and was mother of the late Dr. Benjamin H. Coates and Dr. Reynell Coates.

Rebecca Hornor married George M. Coates, and two of their grandsons married daughters of Joseph Collins Potts, an eminent lawyer of New Jersey, who was descended from Mahlon Stacy, as well as from Thomas Potts, Stacy's companion in the ship "Shield," 1778.

The pedigree of Thomas Potts is given in the Hunter MS. in the British Museum, the statement being added that he himself was then "living in New Jersey in good quality." He came from an old and highly connected county family in Derbyshire, and his wife, who emigrated to America with him, was on the same authority "Joan, daughter of Platt of the Peak" in Derbyshire. She was, therefore, descended from the family of "Peveril of the Peak," celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, the first of whom was Sir William Peveril, son of William the Conqueror, to whom a royal grant was made of the estate known as "the Peak" in Derbyshire.

FISHER FAMILY.

JOHN FISHER, pioneer ancestor of the Fisher family of Philadelphia, came from England with William Penn, in the ship, "Welcome," in 1682, bringing with him his wife, Margaret, and at least two of their six children, the other four children having died young and probably prior to the removal of the family to America.

The family resided for a time in a cave on the banks of the Delaware, probably only during the winter following their arrival, removing thence to Sussex county, Delaware, and locating near the present site of Lewes, where the family remained for two generations. John Fisher is named in deeds for property there and in Philadelphia as a glazier, and while in some deeds of a later date his residence is given as Philadelphia, it was probably an error of the scrivener as he seems to have remained at Lewes until his death, sometime between May 12, 1685, and April 14, 1686. John and Margaret Fisher, as before stated, were the parents of six children, whose names were, Thomas, John, James, Ann, Alice and Sarah, the four last named of whom died young. The two surviving sons were:

THOMAS, b., Eng., 1669; m. Margery Maud;
John, b., Eng., about 1671; m. Elizabeth Light.

THOMAS FISHER, born in England, 1669, came with his parents to Pennsylvania, in the ship, "Welcome," removed with them to the lower counties, and died there. His will, dated November 17, 1713, is recorded at Georgetown, Sussex county, now Delaware. He married at Lewes, 1692, Margery, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, 1671, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Parr) Maud. Her father, Joshua Maud, born at Wakefield, 1627, died there, 1675, was the third son of John and Sarah Maud, of Alverthorp and Wakefield. His wife, Elizabeth, was daughter of Rev. Thomas Parr, who married a sister of John Bradshaw, President of the Parliament that tried and condemned Charles I., and a cousin of the mother of John Milton, who was also a Bradshaw. After the death of Joshua Maud, his widow, Elizabeth (Parr) Maud, married Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Caerwys, Flintshire, 5mo. 20, 1676, and came to Pennsylvania with him, in the "Welcome," and her two daughters, Jane and Margery Maud, followed in the "Submission," sailing from Liverpool, September 5, 1682, and landing at Choptank, Maryland, November 2, 1682, and made their way to Appoquinimink, New Castle county, by land. On this same vessel came Phineas Pemberton, "the father of Bucks county," his father and mother and his father-in-law, James Harrison, Commissioner Agent and friend of William Penn, and many others who became prominent in the province. Dr. Thomas Wynne, stepfather of Margery (Maud) Fisher, was Speaker of first Pennsylvania Assembly, an account of whom and some of his distinguished descendants is given in this volume.

Thomas Fisher was thirteen years of age on his arrival in America. Soon after his marriage, in February, 1693, his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Wynne, conveyed to him and his wife, Margery, the island Broadkill, and one hundred and seventy-four acres of fast land and considerable other property. He became a prominent man in the "lower counties," representing Sussex county in the Assembly, 1697-

1700. He was also a member of the Assembly that met in New Castle, 1704, and one of the representatives in the Pennsylvania Assembly, who resented the arbitrary ruling of Lieutenant-Governor Evans and withdrew from the Assembly. He was appointed, September 7, 1698, Overseer of Highways, and was a Justice of the Peace and of County Courts of Sussex county, 1706-8. He was also Agent of the Proprietary for the lower counties in 1712.

Issue of Thomas and Margery (Maud) Fisher:

Margaret, m. Joseph Booth, d. s. p.;

Elizabeth, m. Daniel Eyre, of Va.; d. s. p.;

Margery, m. James Miers, son of John and Mary (Haworth) Miers;

Esther, m. Abraham Wynkoop, of New York;

James;

Jabez Maud;

JOSHUA, of whom presently.

JOSHUA FISHER, born 1707, was in early life a hatter and followed that vocation at Lewes, obtaining the beaver and other furs for the manufacture of hats direct from the Indians and Indian traders. He was an enterprising business man and soon embarked into the business of purchasing a much larger quantity of pelts than he could use in the prosecution of his craft, shipping the surplus to Europe, thus establishing a business which soon overshadowed his original business, which he soon abandoned and devoted himself entirely to mercantile trade, and became a wealthy and influential shipper and merchant. In 1746 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, bringing a certificate from Duck Creek Monthly Meeting, dated 2mo. 22, 1746, and also a certificate from his neighbors and associates at Lewes, signed by Jacob Kollock, Richard Holt, Anderson Parker, David Smith, Jacob Phillips, Luke Watson and John Clowes, which gave him a flattering recommendation as a man of sterling worth and integrity. Enjoying only limited advantages in the way of education in his youth, the necessities of his growing business led him to make a study of engineering and navigation. In connection with his wife's brother, Samuel Rowland, he prepared a chart of the channel of the Delaware river and bay so complete in its details that the government, 1756, sought to control or suppress its publication lest it fall into the hands of a foreign enemy and aid them in an attack upon the colonial ports.

On his removal to Philadelphia he established a line of packet ships, sailing regularly between Philadelphia and London and other foreign ports, and organized the firm of Joshua Fisher & Sons, one of the largest and most successful shipping firms in Philadelphia in Colonial days. He purchased a house on Walnut street, above Front, where he resided until 1753, when he erected a fine mansion at 110 South Front street, his warehouses being erected on the rear of the same lot and opening on Dock street. The firm were fifth on the list of signers of the non-importation resolutions in 1765, and Joshua Fisher was one of a committee to represent and explain its objects and secure signatures.

Joshua Fisher married, July 27, 1733, Sarah, born at Lewes, 12mo. 6, 1716, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Miers) Rowland, and granddaughter of Samuel Rowland, who emigrated from England in 1682, and settled in Sussex county. Her mother, Sarah Miers, was daughter of John Miers, who came from England in 1682, and married Married Haworth. Sarah (Rowland) Fisher died January

While Joshua Fisher and his sons were foremost in the protest against the oppressive measures of the mother country, they were conscientiously opposed to taking up arms, and suffered from the suspicion of the more ardent spirits, and all the members of the firm, including the aged head, then seventy years of age, his sons, Thomas, Samuel R. and Miers, and his son-in-law, Thomas Gilpin, were arrested and all except the father exiled to Virginia, 1777, where Gilpin died during the exile. The warehouses of the firm were stored with valuable goods, much of which was taken possession of by order of Supreme Executive Council, and used in the equipment of ships of war and to supply the army in the field; though an inventory of these goods was taken, the firm never received any compensation therefor. Joshua Fisher died February 1, 1783.

Issue of Joshua and Sarah (Rowland) Fisher:

Esther, b. July 28, 1734; d. s. p., Feb. 4, 1795; m. Samuel Lewis;

Lydia, b. May 4, 1736; d. Sept. 14, 1807; m. Thomas Gilpin;

THOMAS, b. May 6, 1741; d. Sept. 6, 1810; m. Sarah Logan; of whom presently;

Samuel Rowland, b. Nov. 6, 1745; d. May 6, 1834; m., June 6, 1793, at Newport, R. I., Hannah Rodman, and had issue:

Sarah, b. April 20, 1794; d. Nov. 22, 1830; m. Jacob W. Corliss;

Deborah, b. Oct. 24, 1795; d. Aug. 16, 1888; m. William Wharton;

Rodman and Thomas (twins), b. April 19, 1798; d. Jan. 15, 1800;

Thomas, b. Jan. 21, 1801; d. July 12, 1856; unm.; was a distinguished philosopher and scientist.

MIERS, b. June 21, 1748; d. March 12, 1819; m. Sarah Redwood; of whom later;

Jabez Maud, b. Sept. 10, 1750; d. Dec., 1779; went to Europe in interest of the firm, May 1, 1775; returned to New York in 1778, and being unable to reach Phila., resailed for Eng.; died there in Dec., 1779;

Sarah, b. June 1, 1759; d. Jan. 17, 1789; m. Abijah Dawes.

THOMAS FISHER, eldest son of Joshua and Sarah (Rowland) Fisher, born at Lewes, Delaware, May 6, 1741, like all his brothers was sent to England on coming of age and travelled through England and on the continent. Starting on his tour in 1762, he was captured on the high seas and carried a prisoner to Spain, but escaped and made his way to England. On his return he became a member of the firm. He married, 3mo. 17, 1772, Sarah, daughter of Dr. William and Hannah (Emlen) Logan, of "Stenton," born 11mo. 6, 1751, died 1mo. 25, 1796.

When driven from the city by yellow fever in 1792, they resided at "Stenton," and he was so pleased with the locality that in 1795 he built a country seat on the northermost part of the "Stenton" estate, which he named "Wakefield," after the maternal home of his ancestors in England. It has since been occupied by his descendants, making eight generations that have dwelt on a part of the same land successively.

Thomas Fisher, like his father and brothers, was a strict Quaker, and with his brothers and brother-in-law, Thomas Gilpin, suffered arrest and exile to Virginia, because he refused to take the "test oath," or to sanction and support the cause of independence by force of arms. His brother, Samuel Rowland Fisher, was again arrested on his return from Virginia, in the winter of 1778, for writing a letter to his brother, Jabez Maud Fisher, then in New York, and was confined in prison two years longer, though his trial failed to show any treasonable action. He was one of the last of the Quakers to wear the old-fashioned small clothes and cocked

hat of Colonial days. He lived in the old Front street mansion until his death, 1834, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Thomas Fisher was one of the founders of West Town Boarding School and its first treasurer, elected October 3, 1794. He was one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was a man of high intellectual and business ability and was the head of the mercantile establishment, after the death of his father, until his death, September 16, 1810. His city residence was on Second street, below that of Chief Justice Shippen. His wife, Sarah Logan, was a woman of great culture, and had a cheerful and pleasing manner, thus making their home one of the most attractive in Philadelphia.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Logan) Fisher:

Joshua, b. Aug. 27, 1775; d. Oct. 28, 1806; m. Elizabeth Powel Francis;

Hannah Logan, b. Nov. 6, 1777; d. June 25, 1846; m. James Smith;

WILLIAM LOGAN, b. Oct. 1, 1781; d. Sept. 24, 1862; m. (first) Mary Rodman, (second) Sarah Lindley; of whom presently;

JAMES LOGAN, b. Oct. 5, 1783; d. Aug. 23, 1814; m. Ann Eliza George; of whom later: Esther, b. Dec. 14, 1788; d. Oct. 13, 1849; unm.

WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER, son of Thomas and Sarah (Logan) Fisher, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1781; married (first) at New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 25, 1802, Mary, born June 14, 1781, died June 4, 1813, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rotch) Rodman. They resided for a time in New Bedford, where he was largely interested in the manufacture of woolen goods. He later returned to Philadelphia and resided at "Wakefield." In 1836 he established the Duncannon Iron Works, on Shearman's creek, Duncannon, Pennsylvania, later was joined in its ownership by Charles W. Morgan, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, under the firm name of Fisher & Morgan. It was later owned and conducted by his sons, Lindley and Charles William Fisher, and still later his grandsons, William Logan Fisher, Jr., Harvey Fisher and John Wister, were connected with it, the latter filling the position of manager for many years. William Logan Fisher was a man of literary tastes and a voluminous writer on various subjects. Among his numerous publications are, "An Examination of the New System, by Robert Owen," Philadelphia, 1826; "Pauperism and Crime," 1831; "History of Institution of Sabbath Day," 1845; "Observations on Mental Phenomena as Connected with the Philosophy of Divine Revelation," 1851; "An Account of the Logan and Fisher Families," 1839; "The Nature of War," and "An Essay on the Doctrines of the Society of Friends." Mr. Fisher died at "Wakefield," September 24, 1862. He married (second), March 20, 1817, Sarah, daughter of Jacob Lindley, of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of William Logan and Mary (Rodman) Fisher:

Thomas Rodman, d. Nov. 11, 1861, at "Wakefield;" m., Nov. 18, 1829, Letitia Harvey, dau. of Jonathan Ellicott, of Ellicott's Mills, Md., and had issue:

Sarah Ellicott Fisher, b. Oct. 4, 1830; d. Feb. 3, 1832;

William Logan Fisher, Jr., b. July 4, 1832; d. Dec. 8, 1858;

George Logan Fisher, b. May 17, 1835; d. July 2, 1836;

Mary Rodman Fisher, b. Aug. 20, 1838; m. George W. Carpenter;

Ellicott Fisher, b. May 3, 1840;

Harvey Fisher, b. Nov. 4, 1843; d. Aug. 31, 1885; Captain in One Hundred and Fiftieth (Bucktail) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Civil War;

Sarah Logan Fisher, b. May 18, 1806; d. Dec. 26, 1891; m. William Wister;
Elizabeth Rodman Fisher, b. Sept. 9, 1810; d. Feb. 6, 1875; unm.

Issue of William Logan and Sarah (Lindley) Fisher:

Lindley Fisher, b. Nov. 20, 1818; d. Feb. 3, 1852; unm.;
Charles William Fisher, b. July 19, 1820; d. unm.;
Mary Rodman Fisher, b. Feb. 11, 1822; m. Samuel M. Fox.

JAMES LOGAN FISHER, son of Thomas and Sarah (Logan) Fisher, born October 5, 1783; married, May 15, 1808, Ann Eliza, daughter of Sidney and ——— (Worrel) George, of Maryland, granddaughter of Sidney and Sarah (Dyer) George. Sidney George, Sr., emigrated from Scotland and settled in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Maryland. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of James Dyer, of Delaware, and granddaughter of William Dyer, who settled in Delaware about 1669. Mary Dyer, mother of William, was one of the early Quaker emigrants from England to New England and suffered martyrdom for her religious faith at Boston, at the hands of Puritan fanatics. James Logan Fisher died August 23, 1814, and his wife, December 2, 1821.

Issue of James Logan and Ann Eliza (George) Fisher:

SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER, b. March 2, 1809; d. July 25, 1871; m. Elizabeth Ingersoll; of whom presently;
James Logan Fisher, Jr., M. D., d. of scarlet fever in Paris, after an extended tour of Eng. and the continent, 1833;
Charles Henry Fisher, d. March 10, 1862; m. Sarah Ann Atherton, and had issue:
Eliza George Fisher;
Ellen Fisher;
James Logan Fisher, B. Sc., m. Mary Wilcocks Ingersoll;
Maud Fisher.

SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER, son of James Logan and Ann Eliza (George) Fisher, born March 2, 1809, died July 25, 1871, was educated at the Germantown Academy and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution in 1827. He studied law in the office of Joseph Ingersoll, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, February 19, 1831, and practiced for a number of years. He was a prolific writer on political topics. A great number of his articles, written originally for the *North American*, under the nom de plume of "Cecil," and later of "Kent," were largely copied by other newspapers, and a number of them were later published in pamphlet form, under various titles; among them, "Kansas and the Constitution," "The True Interest of the Border States," "Laws of Race in Relation to Slavery," and a number of others. He also wrote a pamphlet urging the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln, which was published by the Union League. He also published number of articles on agriculture and political economy as related to the tilling of the soil, and was a frequent speaker at agricultural meetings and fairs. He married, May 28, 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Jared Ingersoll, and had issue:

Sidney George Fisher, b. Aug. 12, 1854; d. inf.;
Sidney George Fisher, b. Dec. 11, 1856.

MIERS FISHER, son of Joshua and Sarah (Rowland) Fisher, born in Philadelphia, June 21, 1748, died there, March 12, 1819, was a noted Greek and Latin

scholar at an early age. While yet in his teens, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with the firm of Gilpin & Fisher, large flour factors, on the eastern shore of Maryland, prior to 1766, their establishment being under the sole charge of Miers Fisher, for some years prior to his beginning the study of law at Philadelphia, under Benjamin Chew, Esq., then Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex (now Delaware), at the February term of Court, 1769, and to that of Philadelphia county at the June term following. He suffered exile to Virginia with his brothers and brother-in-law, 1777, returned to Philadelphia after its evacuation by the British forces, and resumed the practice of his profession in which he was eminently successful. He was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly under the new constitution, 1791-92, and was the first Counsellor of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery of Philadelphia, organized in 1793, and spent many years in their service. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1800. He was a member of the City Council, 1789-91, and held other prominent municipal offices. He was a director of the Bank of North America, and of the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. He was exceedingly prominent in the anti-slavery movement and aided materially in securing the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery, in Pennsylvania Assembly of 1780-81. As a member of the Assembly, ten years later, he introduced a great number of important bills and was largely instrumental in securing their passage. Among the more important bills introduced by him were an "An Act for better preventing crimes, and fixing penalties therefor," which abolished the death penalty for a number of crimes; an act for building a house in Philadelphia, as the residence of President George Washington; an act to unite the Philadelphia and Logan Libraries; a bill for promoting agriculture and manufactures; a bill appropriating 15,000 pounds to the Pennsylvania Hospital; a bill making promissory notes negotiable, and a bill to prevent stock jobbing. He also served on many important committees during his term. He revised and published an entirely new set of forms for conveyancing. In 1795 Miers Fisher purchased a country seat near the Fox Chase in Philadelphia county, which he named "Ury," where he made his permanent home for many years, devoting his energies to its improvement. He was an exceedingly hospitable host and had a large circle of friends, among whom were many well-known and prominent people, who were frequently delightfully entertained at "Ury." While he withdrew from active practice on his removal to his country seat, he annually attended the meeting of the court and kept up his membership in the Philadelphia bar, where he had risen to a distinguished eminence in his profession, being ranked as one of its ablest and most learned members, whose advice and counsel was sought in many cases of great moment. He moved back to the city, in 1815, for the winter months, residing at No. 108 Mulbery (now Arch) street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he died March 12, 1819. He married, February 17, 1774, Sarah Redwood, born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 18, 1755, died August 14, 1847, in her ninety-second year. She was a sister to Mrs. Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, and a daughter of William and Hannah (Holmes) Redwood, her father being a half-brother to Abraham Redwood, founder of Redwood Library, at Newport, and her mother a granddaughter of Dr. John Rodman, Sr.

Issue of Miers and Sarah (Redwood) Fisher:

Thomas, b. Oct. 21, 1776; d. Aug. 19, 1798; unm.;

Miers, b. March 1, 1778; d. Aug. 1, 1778;

Esther, b. Oct. 26, 1779; d. July 8, 1780;

Jabez Maud, b. April 4, 1781; d. Sept. 24, 1793;

Redwood, b. Aug. 18, 1782; d. May 17, 1856; m. (first) Mary Griffiths, (second) Rebecca Waln Wells;

Sarah, b. April 24, 1784; d. Oct. 2, 1784;

Miers, b. July 3, 1785; d. Nov. 23, 1785;

Miers Fisher, Jr., b. Sept. 25, 1786; d., St. Petersburg, June 6, 1813. He sailed as supercargo to Cadiz, Spain, 1807, and arrived at New York, by way of Havana, Cuba, Nov., 1808. In 1809 he went as supercargo to Russia, and was captured by a Danish privateer, but after being retained at Christianstadt, for three months, was allowed to proceed on his mission to St. Petersburg, where he established the mercantile house of Miers Fisher & Company, which he conducted until his death, in that land of mysterious deaths, June 6, 1813. He m., June 5, 1813, Helene Gregoroffsky, of a noble Russian family, with the consent and under the auspices of the ecclesiastic prelates of the Greek Church, but was found dead in his bed the next day. His widow came to America, and died at the residence of her sister-in-law, Hannah (Fisher) Price, at Cincinnati, O., April 9, 1828;

Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1788; d. June 5, 1850; m. Benjamin Warner;

Samuel Rowland, b. Sept. 4, 1789; d. Aug. 9, 1812;

Sarah Redwood, b. Feb. 10, 1791; d. March 13, 1791;

Sarah Redwood, b. May 14, 1792; d. Nov. 18, 1827; m. Samuel Longstreth;

HANNAH, b. July 8, 1793; d. Oct. 4, 1850; m. William Price, M. D.; of whom presently;

Octavius, b. Oct. 12, 1794; d. Oct. 26, 1794;

Rebecca, b. Nov. 23, 1795; d. March 28, 1796;

Jabez Maud, b. April 30, 1801; d. Oct. 9, 1896; m. Nancy Andrews.

WILLIAM PRICE, M. D., distinguished physician, philanthropist, and strenuous worker in the anti-slavery cause, who married Hannah Fisher, daughter of Miers and Sarah (Redwood) Fisher, was born in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1788, and was a descendant of Philip Price, native of Wales, who was one of the earliest settlers on borders of Welsh tract in Haverford township, Chester county, where the Buck Tavern afterwards stood, about six miles from Philadelphia. Philip Price was born about 1623, and was accompanied to this country by his wife and at least three children—Frances, married Thomas Reese, of Haverford; Sarah, married ——— Lewis; Isaac. He married (second) at age of eighty-five years, Margaret Morgan, also of Welsh extraction, aged twenty-five years, who survived him over a half century, dying in 1774. As above stated he first settled in Haverford township, but was later a resident of Upper Merion, where he died between 12mo. (February) 11, 1719, and 11mo. 22, 1720-1, the dates respectively of the making and probate of his will.

ISAAC PRICE, son of Philip Price, married, 1mo. 4, 1696, Susanna Shoemaker, at the house of Richard Waln. She was born at Creisheim, Rhenish Palatinate, daughter of George and Sarah Shoemaker, and accompanied her widowed mother and brother and sisters to Pennsylvania at age of thirteen years, in ship, "Jeffries," from London, 8mo. 12, 1685. Philip Price had purchased, 8mo. 6, 1697, of Frances Rawle, one thousand acres of land in Plymouth township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, on which he settled his son, Isaac, who died there in February, 1796-7, leaving a son, Isaac, and two daughters, Mary and Gwen, both

of whom died in their minority. Susanna, the widow, married William Courten and survived her husband many years.

ISAAC PRICE, JR., son of Isaac and Susanna (Shoemaker) Price, born 1705, was apprenticed October 7, 1720, with the consent of his mother, Susanna Courten, with Griffith Jones and Elizabeth, his wife, of Germantown. Jones and his wife had come from Bryn Mawr, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, and was a preacher among Friends. On December 14, 1723, Griffith Jones was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county, as assistant guardian to Isaac Price, then eighteen years of age. Rowland Ellis, who had been appointed by the will of the father, by reason of his great age, declining to have full charge of the minor and his estate. On 4mo. 10, 1729, Isaac Price, Jr., married Margaret, granddaughter of Henry and Margaret Lewis, who had come from Narbeth, Pembrckeshire, Wales, 1682, and settled in Philadelphia county, where Henry Lewis was a member of the first Grand Jury. He died in 1688, leaving three children—Henry, Samuel and Elizabeth, the former of whom married Mary, daughter of Robert Taylor, of Springfield, Chester county, who had come from Cheshire, England, in the "Endeavor," 7mo. 29, 1683. Henry Lewis and Mary Taylor were married at the house of Bartholomew Coppock, 10mo. 20, 1692, and had children—Isaac, John, Sarah Margaret, born 8mo. 17, 1700, Mary and Hannah. Henry Lewis (2) was a member of Assembly, 1715-18, and held a number of other positions of trust. Isaac Price acquired title to the Plymouth plantation through the death of his sisters in their minority, and lived thereon until his death, 4mo., 1738, of small-pox. His widow, Margaret, died a month later of consumption. They were the parents of three children—Philip, Isaac and a daughter, all of whom, except Philip, died in their minority.

PHILIP PRICE, only surviving child of Isaac and Margaret (Lewis) Price, was born in Plymouth township, 11mo. 5, 1730. He married, 5mo. 13, 1752, Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Fisher) Bonsal, of Kingessing, Philadelphia county, and granddaughter of Richard and Mary Bonsal, who came from Derbyshire, England, 1682, and were among the first members of Darby Meeting. Their son, Benjamin, born at Darby, 11mo. 3, 1687, died 1mo. 6, 1752; married Martha Fisher, and their daughter, Hannah, who married Philip Price, was born 11mo. 10, 1730. Philip and Hannah (Bonsal) Price took up their residence on the Bonsal place, in Kingessing, at their marriage, and lived there until the death of Hannah, who was buried at Darby, 5mo. 10, 1802, within three days of the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage. Philip Price died at Darby, 10mo. 17, 1811. Both were prominent and valued members of Friends Meeting. Their house in Kingessing was the headquarters of General Sir William Howe, from 12mo. 12, to 12mo. 28, 1777, and a memoranda left by him shows that property to the value of four hundred and fifty pounds, five shillings, including sheep, cattle, horses and fences, was taken or destroyed by the soldiers.

Issue of Philip and Hannah (Bonsal) Price:

Margaret, b. 5mo. 24, 1756; m. Edward Garrigues;

Sarah, b. 4mo., 1759; m. Thomas Garret, of Upper Darby;

PHILIP, b. 1mo. 8, 1764; m. Rachel Kirk; of whom presently;

Benjamin, b. 4mo. 15, 1766; m. Ruth Kirk;

Isaac, b. 10mo. 13, 1768; d. 9mo. 15, 1798, of yellow fever, contracted while serving as a member of the Board of Health; m. Mary Fentham; no surviving issue.

PHILIP PRICE, son of Philip and Hannah (Bonsal) Price, born 1mo. 8, 1764, in the district of Kingessing, Philadelphia, resided there until the spring of 1788, when he removed with his family to a farm purchased in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, and three years later removed to East Bradford township, same county, to the homestead, purchased 3mo. 25, 1791, where he resided until 1818, when he and his wife took charge of West Town Boarding School as superintendents, remaining there until 1830, when they removed to West Chester and opened Price's Boarding School for Girls, which they conducted, with their daughter, Hannah Davis, until their death, Philip dying 2mo. 26, 1837, and Rachel, his wife, 8mo. 26, 1847. He was married at East Nantmeal, Chester county, 10mo. 20, 1784, to Rachel Kirk, who was for many years a preacher among Friends. She was a daughter of William and Sibilla (Davis-Williams) Kirk, of Chester county. Her paternal ancestors, Roger and Elizabeth Kirk, removed from Skelton, Yorkshire, England, to Tolgelly, near Lurgan, parish of Skankill, county Armagh, Ireland, in 1658, with their five children, and several more were born to them there. They were early converts to the principles and faith of Friends and were members of Lugan Meeting, from whence their son, Alphonsus, born at Tolgelly, 5mo. 14, 1659, brought a certificate, dated 10mo. 9, 1688, which he deposited at Newark Meeting, in New Castle county, now Delaware. He sailed from Belfast, 11mo. 11, 1688, and landed at Jamestown, Virginia, 1mo. 12, 1689, and proceeded at once to New Castle, where he arrived 3mo. 29, 1689. He married at Newark Meeting, 12mo. 23, 1692, Abigail, daughter of Adam and Rachel Sharpley, who had come from Ireland and located on Brandywine creek. Alphonsus and Abigail (Sharpley) Kirk were the parents of eleven children, of whom William, father of Rachel Price, was the tenth, and was born 1mo. 4, 1708. He removed to East Caln, Chester county, bringing a certificate, dated 5mo. 31, 1731, and died 3mo. 2, 1787. He was twice married and the father of nineteen children, Rachel being the sixteenth and the sixth by his second marriage with Sibilla Williams, widow of Edward Williams (whose maiden name was Davis), which occurred 3mo. 27, 1754.

Issue of Philip and Rachel (Kirk) Price:

Martha, b. 11mo. 3, 1785; d. 9mo. 11, 1852; m. Nathan Sharpless;
 Hannah, b. 3mo. 25, 1787; d. 1mo. 10, 1861; m. David Jones Davis, M. D.;
 WILLIAM, b. 9mo. 17, 1788; d. 8mo. 27, 1860; m. Hannah Fisher; of whom presently;
 Sibilla, b. 2mo. 19, 1790; d. 8mo. 6, 1852; m. John W. Townsend;
 Margaret, b. 4mo. 19, 1792; m. Jonathan Paxson;
 Benjamin, b. 12mo. 17, 1793; m. Jane Paxson;
 Sarah, b. 11mo. 6, 1795; m. Caleb Carmalt;
 Eli K., b. 7mo. 20, 1797; m. Anna Embree;
 Isaac, b. 11mo. 30, 1799; d. 8mo. 25, 1825; m. Susanna Payne;
 Philip, b. 7-7-1802; m. Matilda Greentree;
 Rachel, b. 7mo. 10, 1808; d. 9mo. 25, 1808.

WILLIAM PRICE, M. D., eldest son of Philip and Rachel (Kirk) Price, born 9mo. 17, 1788, left home before coming of age to teach a school for colored children in Philadelphia, under the care of Friends. He studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Parrish, and entering the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1811. He was assistant physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the years 1811-12, and then went as Surgeon on the ship, "Lancaster," to

China. After the close of the war with England, he made another voyage in the brig, "Trader." He next went to Paris, to perfect himself in his medical studies, and spent three years there, attending lectures and hospitals, and returning to Philadelphia took up the practice of his profession. He became one of the staff in the Surgical Department of Pennsylvania Hospital in 1821. He married Hannah Fisher, October 4, 1820, and with her and their infant child went to Europe in 1823, and remained for four years. Returning in 1827, they located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced his profession, and became interested in a number of charitable and philanthropic institutions. He was active in the founding of hospitals, a home for aged people, a home for women and children, and many other worthy institutions. His home was always a place of refuge for the runaway slaves from across the river in Kentucky, and many fugitives were fed and sheltered by him and his estimable wife, and assisted on their way to Canada and freedom. Mrs. Price was a fitting helpmate for the philanthropic doctor, and the poorer patients of her husband received her kindly ministrations as nurse. During the cholera epidemic of 1850, she displayed almost as much interest in the unfortunate sufferers as if they had been of her own family, and finally contracted the disease and died October 4, 1850. Her husband survived her nearly ten years, dying September 27, 1860. Dr. William Price was a highly cultured man of more than ordinary intellectual ability and attainments. He was an excellent Latin, Hebrew and Greek scholar, and spoke French, German, Spanish and Italian fluently. He was of a kind and social disposition, and always took a deep interest in all that pertained to the improvement and interest of the community in which he lived. He was unanimously elected to the City Council of Cincinnati, and took an active interest in the betterment of her public schools and other institutions. He was elected to the State Senate of Ohio in 1833, and was active in securing the passage of many acts for the benefit of the schools and other institutions of the state and city.

Issue of Dr. William and Hannah (Fisher) Price:

Emily B. Price, b. July 8, 1821; m. Nov. 12, 1863, David Pugh Marshall;
 Sarah Redwood Price, b. Dec. 13, 1823; d. Sept. 13, 1890; m. Ludwig Hanau;
 Caroline Fisher Price, b. July 15, 1825; d. Aug. 22, 1854;
 HENRIETTA HOSKINS PRICE, b. Aug. 28, 1827; m. Robert Kemp Wright; of whom presently;
 Helene Gregoroffsky Price, b. Aug. 24, 1829; m. Charles P. Moulinier;
 Josephine Warner Price, b. June 4, 1831; m. (first) John A. Bigelow, (second) Gwynne Harris Heap;
 Annette Marie Price, b. Jan. 21, 1834; m. (first) Rudolph Creutz, (second) Goddard Clark;
 William Redwood Price, b. May 20, 1836; d., unm., Dec. 30, 1881. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Jan. 15, 1862; First Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1862; Captain, May 1, 1863; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Aug. 6, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 23, 1865, "for his industry and zeal, during recent campaign before Richmond." Brevet Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious services, May 13, 1865; Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services, 1867; commissioned Major Eighth Cavalry, July 28, 1866; mustered out of volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at battle of Five Forks, Va.; Brevet Colonel, Dec. 10, 1868, for gallant and meritorious service in engagement with the Indians in Ariz., Dec. 10 and 13; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, April 2, 1879, and was long in command at Fort Wingate.

HENRIETTA HOSKINS PRICE, fourth daughter of Dr. William and Hannah

(Fisher) Price, born August 28, 1827; married, February 19, 1846, Robert Kemp Wright, born May 9, 1820, son of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Wright.

Issue of Robert Kemp and Henrietta Hoskins (Price) Wright:

WILLIAM REDWOOD WRIGHT, b. Dec. 16, 1846; m. Letitia Ellicott Carpenter; of whom presently;

Anna Longstreth Wright, b. Dec. 27, 1848; d. April 17, 1852;

Miers Fisher Wright, b. Oct. 9, 1850; d. s. p., March 4, 1890; cadet U. S. Naval Academy, Oct. 18, 1866; graduated June 7, 1870; commissioned Master, U. S. N., April 5, 1874; Lieutenant, U. S. N., April 8, 1880; Instructor, U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1880, and ordered to service, on "Constellation," May 12, 1881; m., at Newport, R. I., Oct. 25, 1886, Gertrude Elberta Boker;

Sydney Longstreth Wright, b. Aug. 4, 1852; m. Frances Platt Pepper;

Mary Anderson Wright, b. Nov. 25, 1854; d. April 16, 1859;

Annette Marie Wright, b. Aug. 14, 1856; m. Robert Stuart Newhall;

Robert Kemp Wright, Jr., b. Sept. 12, 1858; m. Lida Benninger;

Charles Graff Wright, b. May 11, 1860;

Josephine Bigelow Wright, b. Feb. 5, 1862;

Harry Price Wright, b. May 28, 1871.

WILLIAM REDWOOD WRIGHT, son of Robert Kemp and Henrietta Hoskins (Price) Wright, born December 16, 1846, was educated at Germantown Academy. He was a private in Marks John Biddle's company of infantry, 1862; transferred to Henry D. Landis's battery of artillery, 1863; became Second Lieutenant of Company L, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1864, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, March 27, 1865. He resided in New York during the years 1870-72, where he was in charge of the business for the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, of which he was a member. He returned to Philadelphia, 1873, where he has since resided. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1888-92. On May 29, 1891, he was appointed, by Governor Pattison, to fill an unexpired term as Treasurer of City and County of Philadelphia, and was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, June 12, 1891, and took his seat June 23, and served until the expiration of the term, January 4, 1892, since which time he has followed the business of a broker. He married Letitia Ellicott Carpenter, a lineal descendant of Andrew Ellicott, native of England, who settled in Solebury township, Bucks county, married at Buckingham Monthly Meeting of Friends, 6mo. 17, 1731, Ann Bye, of one of the oldest families in that section, who, after his death, in 1741, married George Wall, and was the mother of George Wall, Jr., Sheriff of Bucks county and member of Supreme Executive Council during the Revolution. Joseph, Andrew and John Ellicott, sons of Andrew and Ann (Bye) Ellicott, removed to Maryland and founded Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, on the Potapasco. Joseph later returned to Solebury, where he died in 1780. His son, Andrew, the distinguished surveyor and engineer, was Surveyor-General of the United States in 1792, and adjusted the boundaries between United States and the Spanish possessions in America, 1794.

Issue of William Redwood and Letitia Ellicott (Carpenter) Wright:

Letitia Ellicott Wright, b. March 4, 1882;

Mary Fisher Wright, b. May 25, 1884;

William Logan Fisher Wright, b. March 1, 1886; d. Sept. 26, 1903;

Hannah Price Wright, b. Jan. 5, 1888;

Elizabeth Rodman Wright, b. July 14, 1890;

Redwood Wright, b. July 4, 1892; d. April 16, 1903;

Sydney L. Wright, b. Oct. 9, 1896;

Annette Newhall Wright, b. July 14, 1903.

WRIGHT FAMILY.

The pioneer ancestors of the Wright family, who were later prominently identified with the commercial and business interests of Philadelphia, were William and James Wright, who just prior to 1700 came from Bristol England, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, one of these pioneer brothers, had five children, viz.:

- WILLIAM WRIGHT, m. Sarah Noble; of whom presently;
- Roger Wright, d. June 12, 1792; m. Mary Boyd, and had issue:
 - Levin Wright, b. Dec. 27, 1757;
 - James Wright, b. Dec. 3, 1760;
 - Ann Wright;
 - Cecilia Wright, b. May 17, 1766; d. July 25, 1825; m. (first) James Harris, and had issue:
 - Nathan Harris, b. Dec. 6, 1785;
 - William Harris, b. Sept. 9, 1788.
 - Cecilia (Wright) Harris, m. (second) James Anderson, son of James and Ann Anderson, of Kent co., Del., members of Society of Friends; had issue:
 - MARY ANDERSON, b. Oct. 31, 1792; m. Peter Wright; of whom presently;
 - Lydia Anderson, b. Oct. 4, 1794; d. April, 1875; m., Oct. 20, 1820, Isaac Whitely, and had six children;
 - Wright Anderson, b. Nov. 28, 1796; m. (first), May 17, 1820, Margaret Atwell; (second) Mary Thornburgh;
 - Peter Anderson, b. Feb. 17, 1800; d. Jan. 27, 1868; m. (first) Elizabeth Atwell, (second) Mary Dunham, (third) Margaret Wright;
 - James Anderson, b. June 28, 1804; d. 1871; m. June 29, 1828, Ruth Vickers, and had twelve children;
 - Cecilia Anderson, b. Dec. 26, 1806; m., June 21, 1839, Daniel Neall, Jr., and had three children;
 - Sarah Anderson, b. Feb. 12, 1809; d. Aug. 22, 1810.
- Hatfield Wright, b. March 11, 1769;
- Mary Wright, b. May 31, 1773.
- James Wright, no further record;
- Edward Wright, no further record;
- John Wright, no further record.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, eldest of five children of William Wright, married Sarah Noble, and they had seven children, viz.:

- Nathan Wright, Lieutenant in Army; d. s. p.;
- William Wright, lost at sea; left no issue;
- Samuel Wright, m. cousin, Phebe Wright; had nine children;
- Edward Wright, d. s. p.;
- Noble Wright, m.; lost at sea; leaving no issue;
- JOHN WRIGHT, m. Esther Harris; of whom presently;
- Sarah Wright, m. Willis Charles, 1-14-1786; three children.

JOHN WRIGHT, sixth son of William and Sarah (Noble) Wright, was born July 3, 1763, died December 31, 1838. He married, 11-6-1784, Esther Harris, and had ten children, viz.:

- Sarah Wright, d. y.;
- James Wright, b. 1786; d. 1860; m. Mary Kelly;

William Wright, b. 1788; m. (first) Rebecca Dukes, by whom he had two children; (second) Elizabeth Justice, who d. 1847, leaving eight children;

PETER WRIGHT, b. Feb. 27, 1791; d. Dec. 31, 1856; m. Mary Anderson; of whom presently;

Willis Wright, b. 1793; d. 1818; m. Hannah Wilson, and had one son;

Rhoda Wright, b. 1795; d. 1846; m. Basil Brightwell, and had one son;

Mary Wright, b. 1797; d. 1869; m. Isaac Wright, and had four children;

Sarah Wright, b. 1799; d. 1871; m. (first) John Clark; (second) David Spencer; left no issue;

Lydia Wright, b. 1805; m. Dr. James R. Mendenhall; d. shortly after marriage; without issue;

John H. Wright, b. 1807; d. 1846; m. Mary Ann Mansur; left two sons.

PETER WRIGHT, third son of John and Esther (Harris) Wright, born February 27, 1791, was the founder of the prominent shipping and mercantile firm, still known as Peter Wright & Sons. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in mercantile business as a dealer in china, glass and queensware, which he imported in vessels plying between Philadelphia and China. He later acquired an interest in merchant vessels carrying on a foreign trade and became one of the largest importers of the city, founding the firm which still bears his name, in which his sons became partners, and after his death, in 1858, continued the extensive business under the firm name of Peter Wright & Sons.

Peter Wright married, February 17, 1813, his second cousin, Mary, born October 31, 1792, daughter of James and Cecilia (Wright) Anderson, before named.

Issue of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Wright:

Ann Wright, b. Dec. 14, 1813; d. 1824;

James A. Wright, b. Sept. 3, 1815; m. (first), June 6, 1838, Martha Tatum, who d. Jan. 19, 1844, leaving one son:

Theodore Wright, b. Oct. 14, 1841; m., May 10, 1866, Mary Blackler.

James A. Wright m. (second), May 7, 1850, Mary L. Cook, who d. Oct. 4, 1866, leaving eight children;

Edward N. Wright, b. Oct. 3, 1817; m., Oct. 3, 1846, Anna E. Harris, who d. Jan. 25, 1855, leaving four children;

ROBERT KEMP WRIGHT, b. May 9, 1820; d. April 30, 1906; m. (first) Anna H. Longstreth, (second) Henrietta Hoskins Price; of whom presently;

Mary J. Wright, b. Sept. 6, 1822; m., June 30, 1841, Joseph Warner Johnson, who d. Sept. 21, 1873, leaving six children;

PETER T. WRIGHT, b. Oct. 25, 1824; d. June 1, 1870; m. Frances Palmer; of whom presently;

Cecilia A. Wright, b. March 2, 1827; m., Jan. 8, 1848, Louis D. Senat, who d. April 12, 1866, leaving five children.

ROBERT KEMP WRIGHT, third son of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Wright, born May 9, 1820, died April 30, 1860, was born and educated in the city of Philadelphia. He was a well-known and prominent business man of Philadelphia. He married (first), June 1, 1840, Anna H. Longstreth, who died December 13, 1843. He married (second), February 19, 1846, Henrietta Hoskins, born August 23, 1827, died April 24, 1903, daughter of Dr. William Price, of Philadelphia, later of Cincinnati, Ohio, by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Miers and Sarah (Redwood) Fisher, of Philadelphia, an account of which is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Issue of Robert Kemp and Henrietta H. (Price) Wright:

WILLIAM REDWOOD WRIGHT, of Phila., b. Dec. 16, 1846; m. Letitia Ellicott Carpenter; of whom presently;

Anna Longstreth Wright, b. Dec. 27, 1848; d. April 17, 1852;

Miers Fisher Wright, b. Oct. 9, 1850; d. s. p., March 4, 1890; cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 18, 1866; graduated June 7, 1870; commission Master, U. S. N., April 5, 1874; Lieutenant, April 8, 1880; was Instructor at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from Sept. 27, 1880, until May 12, 1881, when he was ordered into the naval service, on board the "Constellation;" m. at Newport, R. I., Oct. 25, 1886, Gertrude Elberta Boker;

Sydney Longstreth Wright, b. Aug. 4, 1852; m. Frances Platt Pepper;

Mary Anderson Wright, b. Nov. 25, 1854; d. April 16, 1859;

Annette Marie Wright, b. Aug. 14, 1856; m. Robert Stuart Newhall;

Robert Kemp Wright, Jr., b. Sept. 12, 1858; m. Lida Benninger;

Charles Graff Wright, b. May 11, 1860;

Josephine Bigelow Wright, b. Feb. 5, 1862; m., Oct., 1902, Lieut. Col. David Porter Heap, of the U. S. Engineer Corps;

Henry Price Wright, b. May 28, 1871; m., Oct. 10, 1898, Edith Stuyvesant Bayard.

PETER T. WRIGHT, youngest son of Peter and Mary (Anderson) Wright, born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1824, was a member of the firm of Peter Wright & Sons, for some years, but later engaged in the drug business on Market street, where he conducted a successful business until his death, June 1, 1870. He married, November 15, 1849, Frances, daughter of Jonathan Palmer, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Isaac Tatum Hopper, eminent minister of Society of Friends, and prominent Abolitionist, native of Woodbury, New Jersey, many years a resident of Philadelphia, but later of New York City. Frances (Palmer) Wright died in Philadelphia, 1891.

Issue of Peter T. and Frances (Palmer) Wright:

Louis Senat Wright, b. Aug. 6, 1859; d. unm., Dec. 31, 1899;

William Wright, b. July 17, 1861; m. Cornelia Needles, and has issue:

Frances Palmer Wright, b. Feb. 26, 1895;

Edward Needles Wright, b. Nov. 30, 1897.

PETER T. WRIGHT, JR., b. Jan. 4, 1867; m. Mary Seal Betts; of whom presently.

WILLIAM REDWOOD WRIGHT, eldest son of Robert K. and Henrietta H. (Price) Wright, born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1846, was educated at the German-town Academy. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in company of Marks John Biddle, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; in 1863 he enlisted in Henry D. Landis's battery of artillery, and in 1864 was commissioned Lieutenant of Company L, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. On March 27, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was made Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

At the close of the Civil War, William Redwood Wright became associated with the firm of Peter Wright's Sons, founded by his grandfather, and from 1870 to 1873 resided in the city of New York, where he had charge of a branch of the business of that firm. Returning to Philadelphia in 1873, he has since resided in that city. On May 29, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Pattison to fill an unexpired term as Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and his appointment being confirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, June 12, he took charge of that office, June 23, 1891, and served until the termination of the term, January 4, 1892. He has since that date followed the business of a broker. He was a Presidential Elector in 1888 and again in 1892.

William Redwood Wright married Letitia Ellicott, daughter of George W. Carpenter, Jr., of "Phil-Elena," Germantown, by his wife, Mary Rodman, daugh-

ter of Thomas Fisher, of "Wakefield," by his wife, Letitia Harvey, daughter of Jonathan Ellicott, of Ellicott City, Maryland, and great-great-granddaughter of Andrew Ellicott, of Callempton, Devonshire, who came to Pennsylvania, 1730, and settled in Bucks county. The latter was the grandfather of Andrew Ellicott, famous surveyor and mathematician, who, as commissioner for the United States, 1796-1800, surveyed and located the boundary between the United States and "The Possessions of His Catholic Majesty in America," and was Surveyor-General of the United States.

Issue of William Redwood and Letitia E. (Carpenter) Wright:

Letitia Ellicott Wright, b. March 4, 1882;
 Mary Fisher Wright, b. May 25, 1884;
 William Logan Fisher Wright, b. March 1, 1886; d. Sept. 26, 1903;
 Hannah Price Wright, b. Jan. 5, 1888;
 Elizabeth Rodman Wright, b. July 14, 1890;
 Redwood Wright, b. July 4, 1892; d. April 16, 1903;
 Sydney Logan Wright, Jr., b. Oct. 9, 1896;
 Annette Newhall Wright, b. July 14, 1903.

PETER T. WRIGHT, JR., youngest son of Peter T. Wright, by his wife, Frances Palmer, born in Philadelphia, January 4, 1867, is Assistant Actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and has always resided in that city. He married, October 28, 1897, Mary Seal, daughter of Edward Betts, of Wilmington, Delaware, by his wife, Mary Rodman Tatnall, a descendant of Robert Tatnall, of Leicestershire, whose widow and children came to Philadelphia in 1724.

Mrs. Mary Seal (Betts) Wright's paternal ancestry is as follows:

CAPTAIN RICHARD BETTS, who descended from a family of that name located at Wood-house, near Wetherden, county Suffolk, England, as early as the fifteenth century, came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, from Hempstead, Hertfordshire, with his wife Johanna, 1648, and 1652 was one of party of New England Colonists that migrated to Newtown, Long Island.

Munsell's "History of Queens County" (1882), says of him, "Captain Richard Betts, whose public services appear for fifty years on every page of Newtown's history, came in 1648, to New England, but soon after to Newtown, where he acquired great influence. In the revolution of 1663 (in which he doubtless acquired the title of Captain) he bore a zealous part, and after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English, was a member from Newtown of the Provincial Assembly held at Hempstead in 1665. In 1678 he was commissioned High Sheriff of 'Yorkshire upon Long Island' and retained the position until 1681. The Dutch government at New Amsterdam looked with suspicion upon the English settlements on Long Island, and the New England Colonists were much annoyed by their persecutions. Richard Betts, nominal leader of the Colony, became a bitter opponent of Director Pieter Stuyvesant. The English had planted their colony by permission of the Dutch Governor, but were refused a patent for the land. In 1656 Captain Richard Betts administered a severe blow to Director Stuyvesant by purchasing, of the Indians, the land for himself and fifty-five associates, at the rate of one shilling per acre. Capt. Richard Betts was a magistrate for a long series of years, and 'was more than once a member of the high court of assize, the

supreme power in the Province,' after the establishment of English supremacy. He became an extensive landholder at the English Kills. His residence was here, in what is still (1882) known as 'the Old Betts House.' It is further said that here within sight of his bedroom he dug his own grave, in his one hundredth year, and from the former to the latter was carried in 1713. No headstone marks the grave but its absence may be accounted for from the fact that his sons were Quakers and abjured tombstones. The old house which we may enter by lifting the wrought iron latch of heavy construction, worn by the hands of many generations * * * is but one of several most ancient farm houses still carefully preserved for their antiquity, on the old Newtown road between Calvary Cemetery and Maurice Avenue."

THOMAS BETTS, second son of Captain Richard and his wife, Johanna, is described in the ancient deeds as "Gentleman" i. e., entitled to a coat-of-arms, and we know that he used the arms of the Betts of Woodhouse, near Wetherden, county Suffolk, England. He married, 1683, Mercy, daughter of Major Daniel Whitehead, and lived on a portion of the old homestead, serving as a magistrate until his death, in 1709. His widow married, 1711, Captain Joseph Sackett, whose first wife was Thomas Betts' sister, Elizabeth.

THOMAS BETTS, son of Thomas and Mercy (Whitehead) Betts, born at Newtown, August 14, 1689; married (first) Susanna Stevenson, May 5, 1713. She died March 25, 1723, and October 10, 1727, Thomas Betts purchased, of John Stevenson, a farm in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and removed thither. He married (second), about 1725, Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience (Bull) Field, and great-granddaughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Taylor) Field, who were married in England in 1630. Thomas Betts and Susanna Field were married "out of unity," and September 14, 1730, Susanna makes the following quaint acknowledgement, the original of which is pasted in the old record book of Chesterfield Meeting:

"To the Monthly Meeting of Women friends in Chesterfield:

"friends it hath been a Long time in my mind to acquaint you with my desire to be in Unity with you I being sensible that the way of my Marying was Contrary to the discipline established amongst you which has been a great Exercise to my mind Now desiring the Unity & fellowship of those that follow Christ I conclude with Love.

"Ye 14th of Ye 7mo. 1730.

"Susanna Betts."

The Field family in England is a well-known one, supposed to be descended from Hubertus de la Feld, who is said to have come over from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

Osgood Field, of London, traces the family to John Fielde, of Horton, who lived to 1577. He was known as an astronomer of note; wrote many books, showing him to be much in advance of his time.

Robert Field, first of the family to come to America, was descended from one of the children of this John Fielde. He was born in 1605, married as his second wife, 1630, Elizabeth Taylor, and they sailed for America with Winthrop and Saltonstall. Their son, Robert, born 1631, married Susanna ———. Robert Field and his son, Robert, signed a remonstrance against the persecution of Quakers in 1657. Robert, the son, died in 1701. Nathaniel Field, son of Robert and Susanna, married at Flushing, Long Island, Patience Bull, of Barbadoes. Susanna, mother of Nathaniel, died in Burlington county, New Jersey, and letters

of administration were granted to her son-in-law, Isaac Marriott, July 4, 1705, but the inventory of her estate was dated "5mo. 1, 1702." Nathaniel was living in Chesterfield in 1722, when he conveyed land in Queens county, Long Island, and died prior to 1742.

Sometime between 1742 and 1746, Thomas Betts removed from Chesterfield, New Jersey, to Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died of small-pox, May 31, 1747, leaving a will dated at Newtown, February 23, 1746-47.

ZACHARIAH BETTS, son of Thomas Betts, by his second wife, Susanna Field, was born October 17, 1736. He was a joiner or cabinet-maker and resided for a number of years in Solebury, Bucks county, removing in 1783 to Upper Makefield township, where he purchased a plantation of two hundred and seventeen acres, on the river road, about a mile above Washington's Crossing, where he died February 24, 1808. His earlier residence, during the Revolutionary War, while in Solebury, was near the line of Makefield township, and only a few miles from the scene of Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776. Just prior to this occurrence a number of Washington's officers were quartered at Zachariah Betts and Washington frequently met them there. Zachariah Betts was frequently called upon to guide Washington in his examination of the roads and their courses, bearing, etc.; in that way he became very well acquainted with the great man. He left this testimony that he had seen Washington frequently retire to a secluded spot in the orchard back of the house, and there kneeling in supplication silently implore the Most High for strength for his great undertakings, and on his return to the house his countenance was brightened and more hopeful, having evidently strength and support for his arduous duties.

Zachariah Betts married (first), June 7, 1764, Rachel Bye, of Buckingham; (second), in 1770, Bethula Carey, and (third), April 20, 1779, Mary Lacey, the record of the latter marriage at Wrightstown Meeting giving his residence as Solebury township. His will names his wife, Mary, and son, Thomas, as executors.

JESSE BETTS, eldest child of Zachariah and Rachel (Bye) Betts, married, 1787, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Taylor) Paxson, and their children were: Rachel, Deborah (neither of whom married), Benjamin, Mahlon, Charles. In 1812 the whole family moved to Wilmington, Delaware. Jesse Betts started in business there as a carpenter and builder. He built the Meetinghouse at Fourth and West streets and many other of the larger buildings of that day.

MAHLON BETTS, second son of Jesse and Hannah (Paxson) Betts, learned the trade of a carpenter with his father, and later entered into partnership with his brother, Benjamin, and conducted that business for two or three years, when Mahlon purchased a small iron foundry and later, in partnership with Samuel Pusey, started into the business of car building. Later they undertook the building of iron steamboats, which was the first attempt of that kind in the United States. This venture was the foundation of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, known generally as a prominent ship-building firm.

Mahlon Betts married, 1818, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Lydia (Richards) Seal, and had children: Lydia, Emily, Edward, William, Thomas, Joshua, Alfred and Mary.

EDWARD BETTS, son of Mahlon and Mary (Seal) Betts, born May 27, 1825, married, September 25, 1851, Mary Rodman, born July 17, 1827, died July 1, 1897.

daughter of Edward and Margery (Paxson) Tatnall, an account of whose family is given elsewhere in these volumes. They were the parents of six children, of whom the youngest was Mary Seal Betts, born June 3, 1870, who married Peter T. Wright, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have no children. Through her great-grandmother, Hannah (Paxson) Betts, Mrs. Wright is a descendant of Thomas Canby, the eminent Bucks county Friend, through the marriage of Jane Canby, daughter of Thomas, to Thomas Paxson. An account of the Canby family and its English ancestry will be found elsewhere in these volumes.

OGDEN FAMILY.

The surname of Ogden is of Saxon origin, being derived from the Saxon words, Ock, an oak tree, and den, a local termination implying a covert or feeding place for animals, the word being synonymous with dean, a wooded valley; freely rendered, "an Oak Valley," "Oak dale," "Vale of Oaks" and "Leafy Dale." All of the escutcheons of arms borne by the Ogden families in England contained the oak branch or oak leaves and acorns.

The earliest discoverable ancestor of the Philadelphia family of Ogden, was Robert Ogden or Okeden, mentioned as a witness to grant of land in Nutley, Hampshire, in 1453. He is later mentioned in connection with a Joan Okeden, who it is presumed was his wife. They had sons, Richard and William Okeden.

Richard Okeden married, March 8, 1593, Mabel de Hoogan, daughter of Johannes de Hoogan, of the parish of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and had sons, John, William, and Robert, the line of the latter becoming extinct in 1613. William, the second son of Richard, married, in 1539, Abigail Goodsall, and had children, Edward, Abigail and Charles; of these, Edward, born 1540, married, in 1563, Margaret Wilson, and through his son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth Sanford, was ancestor of the Ogden family of Rye, Westchester county, New York; and through his son, Richard, born 1568, married, 1592, Elizabeth Huntingdon, was grandfather of John Ogden, born 1609, died 1683, who married Jane Bond, in 1637, and emigrated to Southampton, Long Island, in 1640. He was ancestor of the Ogden family of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

John Okeden, the other son of Richard and Mabel (de Hoogan) Okeden, born 1610, died 1687, married, 1639, Mary Hall, and is ancestor of the Ogden family of Fairfield, Connecticut, and the Southern New Jersey family.

WILLIAM OGDEN, son of Robert, first mentioned, born in Hampshire, married Agnes Hamlyn, daughter and heiress of John Hamlyn, and resided at Ellingham, Southampton county, England, where his will was dated September 8, 1517, and was proven during the same year. He had children, John, Richard, Jane, Elizabeth and Alice.

JOHN OGDEN, son of William and Agnes, of Ellingham, county of Southampton, married Jane Mollineux, daughter of Hugh Mollineux, and had children, William, Philip, Agnes.

PHILIP OGDEN, of Ellingham, county of Southampton, son of John and Jane (Mollineux) Ogden, married (first) Alice, daughter of William Sharye, of Sarum; and (second) Bridget, daughter of William Kelloway. By the first marriage he had issue, two daughters, Jane and Anne, and by the second two sons, William and John.

WILLIAM OGDEN, son of Philip and Bridget, of Ellingham, married, 1598, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Margarey (Miller) Uvedale, of Purbeck. She died in 1629, and he in 1664. Their only known child was,

EDMUND OGDEN, who succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, George Uvedale, in 1629. His son, William Ogden, of Crichel, was a member of Parliament

for Corfe Castle, and died in 1694. Mary, wife of William, died ten years earlier than her husband.

JOHN OGDEN, the other son of Philip and Bridget (Kelloway) Ogden, was granted arms by Charles II. for services rendered to his father, Charles I., which are described as follows: "Girony of eight, argent and gules, in dexter chief an oak branch, fructed proper." Crest, "An Oak tree proper with lion rampant against it." Motto, "Et si ostendo non jacto."

JONATHAN OGDEN, son of John, above-named, had a son whose name was either Jonathan or David, who was father of the Pennsylvania emigrant,

DAVID OGDEN, born near London, in the county of Surrey, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," with William Penn, arrived off the Capes of Delaware, October 24, 1682. He brought with him a certificate, dated 11mo. 21, 1681-2, from the Friends Meeting in London, which was deposited at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania. He later located in Middletown township, Chester county, where two hundred acres of land were surveyed to him June 27, 1684, by virtue of warrant, dated in 1683, and he later purchased two hundred acres adjoining. Two sisters accompanied or followed him to Pennsylvania, Hannah Ogden, who resided for a time at Merion, and married (first) Robert Barbour, who came over with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Songhurst) Barbour, in the "Welcome," and (second) William Hudson, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and Sarah Ogden, who married Isaac Williams, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. The arms, above described, were used by David Ogden in Philadelphia.

On 11mo. 4, 1685, David Ogden declared intentions of marriage at Chester Meeting, with Martha, daughter of John and Ann Houlston, who had settled near Ogden, in Middletown. John Houlston is supposed to have been the same John Houlston, who with others, was arrested at a Friends Meeting in Wales, 12mo. 5, 1660, and was imprisoned for fifteen years for refusing to take required oath. David Ogden and Martha Houlston were married at Middletown, 2mo. 12, 1686. Both were active members of Friends Meeting and served as overseers and elders. He was one of the committee to collect funds to build the meetinghouse at Middletown, in 1690. He died 8mo. 27, 1705, and his widow, Martha, married (second) James Thomas, of Whiteland, Chester county, in 1710.

Issue of David and Martha (Houlston) Ogden:

JONATHAN OGDEN, b. 2mo. 19, 1687; d. 6mo., 1727; m. Ann Robertson; of whom presently;

Martha Ogden, b. 5mo. 23, 1689; living 1720;

Sarah Ogden, b. 9mo. 3, 1691; m. (first) Evan Howell, (second) William Surman;

Nehemiah Ogden, b. 10mo. 15, 1693; d. 4mo. 14, 1781;

SAMUEL OGDEN, b. 10mo. 30, 1695; d. 11mo. 14, 1748; m. Esther Lownes; of whom later;

John Ogden, b. 5mo. 4, 1698; d. 2mo. 6, 1742; m. (first) Hannah Davis, and (second) Hannah, dau. of Robert and Susanna (Hudson) Owen, who, after his death, m. Joseph Wharton, of Phila.;

Aaron Ogden, b. 3mo. 31, 1700;

Hannah Ogden, b. 6mo. 22, 1702; living 1720;

Stephen Ogden, b. 11mo. 12, 1795; d. 9mo. 16, 1760; m. Hannah Surman.

JONATHAN OGDEN, eldest son of David and Martha, lived and died in the town of Chester. He was the owner and proprietor of the ancient hostelry, "Boar's Head," where the Delaware House now stands, and where William Penn passed the winter of 1682-3. He devised it to his sons, David and Joseph, and it re-

mained in the family for several generations. It was burned on 3mo. 20, 1848. Jonathan Ogden, prior to his purchase of the "Boar's Head Inn," was a farmer in Middletown township, purchasing, 2mo. 3, 1710, one hundred and thirty-four acres of land adjoining the Ogden homestead. He married, in 1720, Ann, daughter of George and Catharine Robinson.

Issue of Jonathan and Catherine (Robinson) Ogden:

David Ogden, b. 1723; m. Zebiah Wollaston;

JOSEPH OGDEN, b. 1725; d. 1mo. 18, 1805; m., 9mo. 21, 1751, Jemima Hewes; of whom presently;

Catharine, b. at Chester, 1727.

JOSEPH OGDEN, second son of Jonathan and Ann (Robinson) Ogden, born at Chester in 1725, removed to Philadelphia on attaining manhood, and was for over half a century prominent in the affairs of that city. He brought a certificate from Chester Monthly Meeting, dated 11mo. 30, 1748, which he produced at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, held 12mo. 24, 1748, and on 7mo. 29, 1749, obtained a certificate from the Philadelphia Meeting to London, England, and sailing from Philadelphia, 8mo. 6th, landed in London, 9mo. 19, 1749. While there he visited relatives of his grandfather, David Ogden, and brought back with him a copper plate of the Coat-of-Arms, granted to his great-great-great-grandfather, John Ogden, by Charles II., which he used on his books and papers in later years. His trip to England was, however, a business one, and while there he became the American representative of the large mercantile house of Neale and Neave, of London, with whom he was associated for many years. Returning he brought a certificate from the Friends' Meeting at London, dated 11mo. 24, 1756, which was recorded at Philadelphia Meeting 3mo. 31, 1757. He followed the mercantile trade for the next seventeen years and probably much longer, and some of the notions imported by him are still prized possessions of his great-granddaughter, Mary (Cuthbert) Gillespie, who also has one of his age-stained books, printed in 1729, which has the Ogden Arms stamped upon it. The curtailing of imports from Great Britain, resulting from the passage of the Stamp Act and consequent Non-importation Agreement of 1765, was the probable cause of Joseph Ogden seeking other employment. On 8mo. 10, 1767, he was licensed, by Lieutenant Governor John Penn, to keep a public house at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, and three years later, on the death of John Humphrey, tenant of the Middle Ferry, over Schuylkill (Market street), he was granted the lease, continued as its proprietor during the trying times of the Revolutionary War, and probably until the erection of a permanent bridge there in 1801. He was imprisoned by the British in 1777, for placing impediments in their way at the ferry and aiding citizens on the west side of the river to escape their brutality. During the war he issued fractional currency in paper form that was readily received by storekeepers and teamsters as far west as Pittsburgh, and which was redeemed in cash at the close of the war.

Joseph Ogden suffered heavy losses of property from the flood in the Schuylkill in the spring of 1784, all his stables, fences, storehouse, boats and horses being washed away, and he and his family came near losing their lives. The sudden rising of the water and breaking up of the heavy ice in the river in the night leaving them stranded in the upper story of the house three hundred paces from any dry land, and the first story of the house entirely submerged in a rushing current,

filled with floating ice. He and his family were, however, rowed safely ashore in the morning. A graphic account of their adventures and the disastrous flood appears in the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser* of 3mo. 14, 1784, and is also mentioned in Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary. Joseph Ogden financially assisted John Fitch in his steamboat experiments on the Schuylkill, and granted him the use of his ferry, where the first steamboat to carry passengers was launched, 7mo. 26, 1786, twenty years before Fulton launched his first boat, which had its inception in the knowledge gained by young Fulton in assisting Fitch to operate a later boat on Collect Pond, New York. Joseph Ogden prospered in his business undertakings and became a large real estate owner in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He owned a great number of houses and lots on High (Market), Chestnut, Walnut, Arch, Filbert, Broad, Lombard and Pine streets, amounting to several blocks. With Peter Evans, he owned fifty acres of land on Alloways creek, in Salem county, New Jersey, and he and Josiah Hewes became seized of "sundry tracts of land in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the south branch of Potomack," received for a debt, probably the result of his mercantile dealings, which extended through the southern colonies and New England. He also owned a one-sixth part of Hog Island, bought of the Boon family. He was a member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1788; a charter member of Diligent Fire Company, organized at the Spread Eagle Tavern on Market street, near Eighth, then kept by Frederick Hubley; was Clerk of Market and Regulator of Weights and Measures, 1791. He died on January 18, 1805, in his eighty-first year. His will, dated 1mo. 11, 1805, devises a farm in Chester township to Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Sabina Ogden, grandchildren of his brother, David Ogden. He was possessed of a large amount of silver plate, with the Ogden Arms engraved thereon, some of which is still in possession of his descendant, T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo, New York. Joseph Ogden married, 9mo. 21, 1751, Jemima, born 1728, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Blythe) Hewes, who survived him, dying 6mo. 30, 1817, at the age of eighty-nine.

Issue of Joseph and Jemima (Hewes) Ogden:

Sarah Ogden, b. 2mo. 1, 1753; d. 11mo. 6, 1756;

Joseph Ogden, b. 2mo. 9, 1755; d. 9mo. 23, 1787; unm.; disowned by Phila. Meeting for enlisting in Continental Army;

Ann Ogden, b. 3mo. 20, 1757; m. Thomas Palmer;

Catharine Ogden, b. 1mo. 31, 1759; d. 7mo. 21, 1759;

John Ogden, b. 8mo. 6, 1761; d. 1mo. 12, 1786;

George Ogden, b. 2mo. 23, 1764; d. s. p., 3mo. 23, 1800; m., 3mo. 16, 1797, Deborah Scull, b. 1778, d. 8mo. 26, 1855, dau. of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Barry) Scull, and granddaughter of Nicholas Scull; built house at Forty-ninth and Market streets, later occupied by Joseph Ogden Cuthbert, and in possession of family for over century;

Lydia Ogden, b. 5mo. 9, 1766; d. s. p., 7mo. 7, 1834; m., 1806, John Mifflin Jones;

MARY OGDEN, b. 5mo. 1, 1770; d. 2mo. 7, 1862; m. Capt. Anthony Cuthbert; of whom presently.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY CUTHBERT, of the Sixth Company, Artillery Battalion, Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary War, and prominent in the affairs of the city for many years, was the fourth son of Thomas and Ann (Wilkinson) Cuthbert, and was born 3mo. 4, 1751. He married (first), 3mo. 2, 1792, Sarah Dixon, who died 11mo. 16, 1792, and (second), at Christ Church, by Bishop White, 12mo. 19, 1799, Mary Ogden, above mentioned. He was for thirty years a member of

Philadelphia Councils, and was superintendent of the construction of the first permanent bridge over Schuylkill at Market street, in 1801, for which service he refused any remuneration. The city, however, presented to him a handsomely engraved silver pitcher, which with his revolutionary sword, is still in the possession of his descendants. He died November 14, 1832. His widow survived him thirty years, dying February 2, 1862, in her ninety-second year. A notable event was the celebration of her ninetieth birthday, May 1, 1860, when fifty of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present, and she was presented with a copy of the commission, granted by the Supreme Executive Council on April 15, 1780, to her deceased husband, Captain Anthony Cuthbert, as Captain of Artillery.

Issue of Captain Anthony and Mary (Ogden) Cuthbert:

Joseph Ogden Cuthbert, b. 9mo. 23, 1800; d. 11mo. 30, 1887; m. Elizabeth Sharp Cole;
ELIZABETH CUTHBERT, b. 2mo. 22, 1802; d. 12mo. 9, 1862; m. Algernon Sydney Roberts;
Allen Cuthbert, b. 2mo. 25, 1804; d. 6mo. 29, 1884; m. (first) Anna H. Morrison, and
(second) Rebecca T. Waterman;
Mary Cuthbert, b. 1806; d. 1mo. 23, 1876; unm.;
Samuel Cuthbert, b. 4mo. 18, 1808; d. 4mo., 1875; m. (first) Anna Mayland, and (second)
Eugenia B. Jones;
Lydia Cuthbert, b. 3mo. 13, 1811; m. Joseph Mathew Thomas;
George Cuthbert, b. 1814; d. 4mo. 9, 1886; a Phila. druggist, and manufacturer of white
lead; member of "State in Schuylkill."

ELIZABETH CUTHBERT, eldest daughter of Captain Anthony and Mary (Ogden) Cuthbert, born 2mo. 22, 1802, died 12mo. 9, 1862, married 4mo. 10, 1823, Algernon Sydney Roberts, a descendant of John Roberts, one of the first Welsh settlers in Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a prominent minister among Friends.

Issue of Algernon Sydney and Elizabeth (Cuthbert) Roberts:

Mary Cuthbert Roberts, b. 3mo. 23, 1824; d. 6mo. 1, 1831;
Anthony Cuthbert Roberts, b. 2mo. 21, 1826; d. 2mo. 10, 1891; m. Ellen Chase;
Algernon Sydney Roberts, Jr., b. 10mo. 24, 1827; m. Sarah Carstairs;
Percival Roberts, b. 5mo. 2, 1830; m. Eleanor Williamson;
Elizabeth Cuthbert Roberts, b. 6mo. 20, 1832;
Josephine Roberts, b. 12mo. 3, 1834; d. 10mo. 3, 1835;
Frances Anna Roberts, b. 6mo. 21, 1836;
George Theodore Roberts, b. 11mo. 30, 1838; m. Sarah Cavenove Greene.

SAMUEL OGDEN, third son of David, the emigrant, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 10mo. 30, 1695, died in Springfield township, Chester county, 11mo. 14, 1748, married, 3mo. 26, 1720, Esther Lownes, born 7mo. 2, 1703, died 11mo. 11, 1747, daughter of George and Mary (Bowers) Lownes, of Springfield. Her grandmother, Jane Lownes, widow of Hugh Lownes, of Cheshire, England, suffered persecution as a Friend in Cheshire, and came to Pennsylvania, prior to 1692, with her sons, James, George and Joseph. James, the eldest son, married, in 1692, Susanna Richards, and they were prominent members of Springfield Meeting. George and Mary brought a certificate to Philadelphia Meeting, 12mo. 25, 1711.

Samuel and Esther (Lownes) Ogden brought a certificate from Springfield Meeting to Philadelphia Meeting, dated 6mo. 26, 1721, but removed it back to Springfield, 1mo. 24, 1724, where he died 11mo. 14, 1748. Esther was a promi-

rent Friend and represented Springfield Meeting in the Quarterly Meeting in 1736 and 1744. She died 11mo. 11, 1747.

Issue of Samuel and Esther (Lownes) Ogden:

David Ogden, b. 4mo. 15, 1722; d. 4mo. 16, 1798; m. Alice Eaches, and removed to Burlington co., N. J., 1755;

Jane Ogden, b. 11mo. 1, 1724; d. s. p., 1748; m., 6mo. 21, 1746, William Levis;

Mary Ogden, b. 8mo. 8, 1725; m. James Whittall;

GEORGE OGDEN, b. 8mo. 26, 1726; d. 9mo. 20, 1762; m. Mary Low;

Martha Ogden, b. 4mo. 8, 1729; m. ——— Thompson, of Phila.;

Jonathan Ogden, b. 11mo. 27, 1731; m. Martha Davis;

Hannah Ogden, b. 2mo. 25, 1734; m., 7mo. 15, 1759, William Lees;

Sarah Ogden, b. 9mo. 18, 1737; d. 3mo. 6, 1760;

James Ogden, b. 10mo. 10, 1739; d. 8mo. 10, 1757;

John Ogden, b. 5mo. 5, 1742;

Samuel Ogden, Jr., b. 5mo. 8, 1745; d. 4mo. 21, 1821; m. Mary Ann Hoffman.

GEORGE OGDEN, second son and fourth child of Samuel and Esther (Lownes) Ogden, born in Springfield, Chester county, 8mo. 26, 1726, married at Springfield Meeting, 2mo. 25, 1751, Mary Low, born at Ridley, Chester county, 2mo. 23, 1722, died in Philadelphia, 5mo. 20, 1810, daughter of John and Janet (Hartley) Low, of Ridley. John Low, of Hartspine, Lancashire, England, married at Copple, Lancashire, 9mo. 9, 1710, Janet, daughter of Roger and Elizabeth Hartley, of Lancashire, and came to Pennsylvania in 1727. A clock brought to America by John Low is now the property of his descendant, Charles Smith Ogden, of Philadelphia. George Ogden died 9mo. 20, 1762. Mary (Low) Ogden, after the death of her husband, brought a certificate to Philadelphia Bank Meeting, dated 4mo. 25, 1763, for herself and her minor children, Esther and Hugh, and resided in Kings Alley until her death, May 20, 1810.

Issue of George and Mary (Low) Ogden:

John Ogden, b. 11mo. 27, 1752; d. 8mo. 23, 1759;

Esther Ogden, b. 1mo. 28, 1754; d. 5mo. 18, 1790; m., 9mo. 11, 1780, Joseph Harper;

HUGH OGDEN, b. 1mo. 20, 1756; d. 2mo. 18, 1813; m. Anna Dorothea Meng; of them presently;

Jesse Ogden, b. 9mo. 24, 1759; d., Chester, 10mo. 21, 1762;

Hannah Ogden, b. 9mo. 19, 1762; d. 5mo. 18, 1787; m. ——— Ailees.

HUGH OGDEN, only surviving son of George and Mary (Low) Ogden, born at Springfield, Chester county, 1mo. 20, 1756, was reared from the age of seven years in Philadelphia, and became a prominent citizen. He was a coach-maker, and was one of the original members of Reliance Fire Company, organized by Friends, mainly members of Bank Meeting. He died February 18, 1813. He was married at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Protestant Episcopal Church, Southwark, 10mo. 16, 1783, to Anna Dorothea, born 2mo. 8, 1754, died 8mo. 6, 1844, daughter of John Melchior and Mary (Colladay) Meng, and granddaughter of Christopher Meng, born in Manheim, Germany, 1697, married there, June 29, 1723, Anna Dorothea Bauman Von Elsten, and was one of the two hundred Palatines who landed at Philadelphia from the ship, "Mortonhouse," Captain John Coultas, August 24, 1728. He settled at Germantown, and he and his son, John Melchior Meng, were among the members and trustees of the Church of Market Square and trustees of the old Germantown Academy, where the children of the latter were educated. "Meng's Garden" with its rare old trees is now Vernon Park.

John Melchior Meng, was born in Manheim, in 1725, and died in Germantown, October 13, 1812, in his eighty-seventh year.

Issue of Hugh and Anna Dorothea (Meng) Ogden:

Mary Ogden, b. 8mo. 1, 1784; d. 11mo. 2, 1838; m. Charles E. Smith;

Jesse Ogden, b. 11mo. 3, 1786; d. 1mo. 3, 1864; unm.; was hardware merchant in Phila.;

Hannah Ogden, b. 2mo. 19, 1789; d. 4mo. 27, 1873; m. Thomas Zell;

JOHN MELCHIOR OGDEN, b. 1mo. 19, 1791; d. 10mo. 29, 1882; m. Harriet Middleton; of him presently;

Susanna Ogden, b. 5mo. 6, 1794; d. 5mo. 3, 1796.

JOHN MELCHIOR OGDEN, second son of Hugh and Anna Dorothea (Meng) Ogden, born in Philadelphia, 1mo. 19, 1791, was well educated in the Friends' schools of his day and at an early age was apprenticed to the carpenter trade. He became one of the prominent architects and builders of Philadelphia, his knowledge of architecture placing him in the front rank, and he built or superintended the construction of many of the largest structures in the city. He cast his first presidential vote for James Madison, whose wife was a friend of his mother, and was one of the last survivors of the Washington Association of the Federal Party. He was very prominent in benevolent work and associations in the city; was for forty-one years one of the managers of the Northern Dispensary, and its president many years prior to his death; one of the incorporators of Grandon Institute in 1841, and its president for thirty-four years; manager of House of Refuge for forty years; founder and manager of Northern Home for Friendless Children; incorporator and president of Preston Retreat for thirty years; founder and president of Spring Garden Soup Society; member Washington Benevolent Society; one of the founders of the Apprentices' Library; member of board of managers of Pennsylvania Institute for Feeble-minded Children, and was connected with the Spring Garden Institute for twenty years. He joined the Carpenters' Company, 7mo. 24, 1816, and was Warden and Master of Trades. He was one of the commissioners in charge of the building of the Philadelphia Almshouse, at the cost of a million dollars, in 1828. Was one of the founders of United States Fire Engine Company, which required each member to own and produce two buckets at the scene of a fire. His son, Edward H. Ogden, now has two buckets carried by him. He also helped to found the Fire Association in 1817, and was its Building Surveyor. Was president of the board of commissioners of Spring Garden District, and was commissioned by the legislature, in 1836, to superintend the laying out of streets in Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and Kensington. Represented his district in the Legislature in 1832-3, and was tendered the nomination for Congress in 1848, but declined. He was one of the projectors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad, connecting the Delaware and Schuylkill, via. Willow street, the first passenger railroad in Philadelphia, and president of the company; was one of the incorporators and a director of the Bank of Penn Township, now Penn National Bank, and the founder of the Philadelphia Society for Organized Charity, and chairman of its Board of Commissioners. He died 10mo. 29, 1882. He married, 4mo. 4, 1818, Harriet, born 5mo. 3, 1797, died 3mo. 19, 1870, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Radford) Middleton. She was a member of Green Street Friends' Meeting, where she was an elder and overseer for many years. She was a member of the board of managers

of Preston Retreat, and deeply interested in charitable work. Her father, Gabriel Middleton, was born at Crosswicks, New Jersey, 5mo. 24, 1773, and married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Butterfield) Radford, of Crosswicks. She died 2mo. 26, 1850, and he married (second) Margaret Longstreth, a widow.

Issue of John Melchior and Harriet (Middleton) Ogden:

William Ogden, b. 1mo. 8, 1819; d. 7mo. 23, 1823;
 Elizabeth Radford Ogden, b. 3mo. 29, 1821; d. 4mo. 10, 1821;
 Charles Smith Ogden, b. 11mo. 21, 1822; m. Emma Corbit;
 John Christopher Ogden, b. 5mo. 8, 1824; m. Emily Harvey Thomas;
 William Middleton Ogden, b. 12mo. 16, 1827; m., 10mo. 14, 1874, Lydia James, of Plymouth Meeting; was Corporal, 1863, of Capt. Kennedy's company, in Thirty-second Pennsylvania Militia Regiment;
 EDWARD H. OGDEN, b. 4mo. 15, 1832; d. 12mo. 9, 1903; m. Sarah Morris Perot;
 Mary Elizabeth Ogden, b. 3mo. 3, 1835; d. 12mo. 25, 1835;
 Alfred Ogden, b. 12mo. 16, 1836; m. Alice Ida Weiss.

EDWARD H. OGDEN, of Riverton, New Jersey, fifth son of John M. and Harriet (Middleton) Ogden, was born and educated in Philadelphia. He was apprenticed to learn the drug and chemical business, and later entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from which he graduated in 1853. In the same year he engaged in the wholesale drug business with his brother-in-law, T. Morris Perot. In 1862 this firm invented an army hospital and medical wagon, which was adopted by the United States government, and used extensively during the Civil War. Edward H. Ogden was First Sergeant of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and was at the shelling of Carlisle, July 1, 1863. He was one of the managers of Swarthmore College, and for several years chairman of the finance and building committee and trustee of the Endowment Fund of that institution; was vice-president and director of the Consolidated National Bank; director of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia; president of Preston Retreat; president of Board of Trustees of Home for Destitute Colored Children, and a manager of Hayes Mechanic's Home. In 1869 he engaged in the malting business as a member of the firm of Francis Perot's Sons Company, of which he was vice-president. He was twice elected Mayor of Riverton, New Jersey, and for twenty-five years was Commodore of the Riverton Yacht Club, and for over twenty years secretary of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons.

Edward H. Ogden married, December 1, 1853, Sarah Morris, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Marshall (Morris) Perot, and a descendant of Antony Morris, an account of whom and his descendants is given in these volumes, under the title of "The Morris Family."

Issue of Edward H. and Sarah Morris (Perot) Ogden:

Francis Perot Ogden, b. Jan. 4, 1865; d. Jan. 12, 1887;
 Elizabeth Morris Ogden, b. May 19, 1856; m., Dec 7, 1876, Henry Howard Ellison, of the well-known Ellison family of Phila.; they had issue:
 Henry Howard Ellison, b. Dec. 31, 1877; d. Oct. 31, 1880.
 Harriet Middleton Ogden, b. July 7, 1859; m., Oct. 11, 1888, Rev. Charles Wordsworth Nevin, of Phila.; they had issue:
 Dorothy Nevin, b. August 3, 1889;
 Ogden Nevin, b. May 10, 1891;
 Charles W. Nevin, b. June 24, 1895;
 Perot Nevin, b. April 27, 1897.

TYSON FAMILY.

The former township and borough of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, now part of the city of Philadelphia, was founded and first settled by a number of persons, all or nearly all from Crefeld (or vicinity), a city situate in the lower Rhine provinces within a few miles of the Holland border. On March 10, 1682, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, conveyed to Jacob Telner, a resident of Crefeld, also a merchant in Amsterdam; Jan Streypers, merchant, of Kaldkirchen, a village in the vicinity of Crefeld, even nearer Holland; and Dirck Sipman, of Crefeld, each five thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. On June 11, 1683, Penn conveyed to Govert Remke, Lenert Arets, and Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, all of Crefeld, one thousand acres of land each; and they, with Telner, Streypers, and Sipman, constituted the six original Crefeld purchasers of the site of Germantown, who were pledged to Penn to send a certain number of colonists to that locality. Very soon thereafter, thirteen men, some with families, in all thirty-three persons, nearly all relatives, from Crefeld and vicinity, went from Rotterdam to London, whence, through James Claypoole, the Quaker merchant of the latter city, they obtained passage in the ship "Concord," which left England, July 24, 1683, and arrived in Philadelphia, October 6, 1683. These thirteen, heads of families or single men of full age, were: Lenert Arets, Abraham op den Graeff, Dirck op den Graeff, Herman op den Graeff, Willem Streypers (brother of Jan, the purchaser), Thones Kunders, Reynier Teisen, Jan Seimens, Peter Kuerlis, Johannes Bleikers, Jan Lucken and Abraham Tunes. These were practically all, as their names show, of the Holland-Dutch stock, and though living within the borders of the Palatinate, not Palatines such as constituted the bulk of the later German emigration to Pennsylvania. They were not of a peasant race, like those later Palatine immigrants, but a free burgher stock, akin to that which first settled New Netherland, and before this had held sway on the Delaware river. Neither were these men mere citizens, as some too hasty writers have averred, but, in the proportion of their times, manufacturers and employers of labor.

Certain record searchers, finding the style "Weaver" affixed to some of their names in deeds, wills, etc., and forgetting that such documents in those times drew no distinction between master and man, have represented them in the humblest capacity, but deeper study shows them to have been the true prototypes of the great textile manufacturers of to-day. Many of them have been proven descended from families high in church or state, or in that scholastic class held in high honor in Teutonic medieval Europe.

REYNIER TEISEN, as he wrote his own name, or Reynier Tyson, as it became to his English compatriots, was a young man, believed to have been unmarried, when he settled with the others in Germantown. His family connection with the other colonists was through his sister, the wife of Jan Streypers, one of the six original purchasers above mentioned. William Streypers, one of the thirteen colonists, was brother to Jan, and the wives of Thones Kunders, and Lenert Arets were sisters to Jan and William Streypers; the three Op den Graeffs were cousins

to the Streypers, and Herman op den Graeff's wife was a daughter of Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, one of the purchasers. Thus the connection ran through nearly the whole company of Dutch pioneers.

Reynier Tyson was named in Penn's charter of August 12, 1689, as one of the original incorporators of the borough of Germantown. He served as a Burgess in 1692-93-94-96. He was a member of a coroner's jury summoned by Coroner James de la Plaine, 4mo. 24, 1701. On March 1, 1700-1, then a resident of Germantown, he bought of John Colley, of Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty acres of land in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, soon after that date went there to live, continuing there the rest of his life.

Reynier Tyson is said to have been first a Mennonite, but seems to have become a member of the Society of Friends before leaving Germany, as a memorial of him in *The Friend* (Philadelphia 1857, vol. xxx, p. 229), says, "Reinier Tyson was born in Germany, in or about the year 1659. He was convinced of the Truth whilst living there, and for his faithfulness thereto suffered persecution. He removed to Pennsylvania a few years after William Penn first obtained the Province and he settled himself within the limits of Abington Monthly Meeting, then called Dublin. He continued faithful to the manifestations of Truth received, and grew in the esteem of his friends to a father in the church. In the year 1725, he was appointed an elder, and continued faithful in fulfilling the duties of the station until prevented by age, and indisposition. His friends say 'He was innocent and inoffensive in life and conversation, and diligent in attending his religious meetings.' He lived, beloved and honored, to good old age, dying on the 27th of the Seventh month, 1745; aged about 86 Years."

He was one of the signers of the address issued by the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia to London Yearly Meeting, which Samuel Jennings bore with him to London in 1693, concerning the Keith controversy. Germantown, where he first settled, as well as his later residence, Abington township, was within the compass of Abington Monthly Meeting, so that all his efforts in religious affairs were accomplished within the latter body; an account of some of these, extracted from the Monthly Meeting minutes, follows:

At the Monthly Meeting held 2mo. 29, 1695. "It is agreed upon at this Meeting that four Friends belonging to the Monthly Meeting, be appointed to take Care of ye Youth belonging to Each Meeting, as Concerneing their Orderly walking, as becomies ye Truth they make profession of; according to ye good advice of Friends in an Epistle from ye yearly Meeting at Burlington 1694; whereupon Richard Wall is appointed for Cheltenham, Richard Whitefield for Oxford, John Carver for ye upper township, and Ryner Tyson for Ger-Town."

12mo. 24, 1695. "Whereas this Meeting having taken into Consideration ye good advice of ffrinds from ye last Yearly Meeting, to put in practice their Counsel to admonish those yt profess Gods Truth, and do not walk answerable thereunto: This Meeting have chosen Richard Whitefield, & Edward Orphood, to inspect into Oxford Meeting, Ryner Tyson and Arnold Clinkin to Inspect into Germantown Meeting: &c."

12mo. 24, 1717: (he having long before this left Germantown for Abington) It was reported that Friends of Abington Meeting had chosen Reynier Tyson to visit families. 3mo. 27, 1723, he was appointed to assist Germantown Friends in visiting families; (probably because of his familiar knowledge of them). 5mo.

25, 1725: "Whereas It hath been Desired & thought Expedient that one more Elder belonging to Each Particular Meeting should Attend those Meetings when Friends of ye Ministry Do Meet: In order thereunto ye Meeting have made Choice of Rynier Tyson for Abington, Tho: Roberts for Germantown, John Duncan for Byberry." This is the appointment mentioned in *The Friend's* account of Reynier Tyson above quoted. 8mo. 30, and subsequent meetings in the year 1732: Mention is made of a difference between Rynier Tyson and John Streeper, about some land. This John Streeper was a son of William Streypers, and the land was a tract in Bucks county, belonging to the latter's brother Jan Streypers, then deceased. Reynier Tyson had no personal interest in the quarrel except as a relative of both parties, and represented Jan Streypers' children who lived in Holland, from whom he held a letter of attorney. The whole matter is threshed out at great length in numerous letters from both parties, preserved in a MS. volume in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, called "Streeper Papers." It came before the Meeting in later years. 8mo. 27, 1735, Reynier Tyson was again chosen by Germantown Particular Meeting to visit families; (perhaps he had returned to Germantown to live for a while, though he certainly went back to Abington again later).

In Reynier Tyson's day, Abington Monthly Meeting belonged to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting. He was appointed by the former as a representative to the latter, on 6mo. 26, 1695; 3mo. 25, 1696; 12mo. 26, 1698; 12mo. 27, 1709; 6mo. 29; 8mo. 31, 1715; 11mo. 30, 1720; and 8mo. 28, 1728. He was appointed an overseer of Abington Particular Meeting, 1mo. 25, 1706, for "this next year;" and again 8mo. 30, 1709. On 11mo. 25, 1719, the minutes say, "Abington Friends have chosen Reice Peters Overseer in ye Room of Ryner Tyson." As overseers seem them to have been appointed annually he could hardly have been serving since the last mentioned appointment in 1709, so he was most likely appointed in 1718, though the minutes do not record it. He was again appointed an Overseer 11mo. 27, 1723-4 for the ensuing year.

By the will of Reynier Tyson, dated December 21, 1741, proved October 26, 1745, registered in Philadelphia county Wills (Will Book H, p. 63), he being then of Abington, he left to his grandson Matthew Tyson (son of his son Matthias) £6; this to bar all heirs of Matthias Tyson from further claim; said Matthias having received his full share in his life time; to his sons, John, Abraham, Derrick, and Peter, six pounds each; to son, Henry, eight pounds; to daughters, Elizabeth Lucken and Sarah Kirk, six pounds each; to daughter, Elizabeth Lucken, "all my Dutch Books;" certain goods to be equally divided between sons, John, Abraham, Derrick, Peter and Henry, and daughters, Elizabeth Lucken and Sarah Kirk; to granddaughter, Abigail Tyson, "My riding horse;" residue of estate to his executor for his personal use, said executor to be his son, Isaac Tyson; in receipt of their respective legacies all the other children to deliver to the executor any writings in their possession belonging to the testator or relating to his affairs. Reynier Tyson's wife's Christian name was Mary, but her surname and when and where they were married is unknown.

Issue of Reynier and Mary Tyson:

MATTHIAS, b. 6mo. 31, 1686; d. May, 1727; m., 1mo., 1708, Mary Potts; of whom presently; ISAAC, b. 9mo. 7, 1688; d. 9mo. 9, 1766; m., 3mo., 1727, Sarah Jenkins; of whom further; Elizabeth, b. 8mo. 7, 1690; m., 9mo., 1710, William Lucken (Lukens);

JOHN, b. 10mo. 19, 1692; d. 6mo. 1, 1775; m. (first) Priscilla Naylor, (second) Sarah Lewis; of whom presently;
 ABRAHAM, b. 8mo. 10, 1694; d. 3mo. 12, 1781; m., 9mo., 1721, Mary Hallowell; of whom further;
 DENRICK, b. 9mo. 6, 1696; d. 1776; m. (first), 1727, Ann ———; (second), 3mo., 1738, Susanna Thomas; of whom further;
 Sarah, b. 12mo. 19, 1698; m., 7mo. 13, 1722, John Kirk;
 PETER, b. 3mo. 6, 1700; d. 3mo. 7, 1791; m., 2mo., 1727, Mary Roberts; of whom further;
 HENRY, b. 3mo. 4, 1702; m., 5mo. 16, 1735, Ann Harker; of whom further.

MATTHIAS TYSON, eldest son of Reynier and Mary Tyson, was born in Germantown, 6mo. 31, 1686. His name was, properly in Dutch, Mattis, but usually translated into English as Matthias, and in the next generation further anglicized to Matthew. He removed with his parents from Germantown to Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, where he continued to live, dying there in April or May, 1727. He married, in 1st month, 1708 (at Abington Monthly Meeting, held 1mo. 29, 1708, the marriage was reported as having taken place since last meeting, but no exact date is given) to Mary Potts, of Germantown, daughter of John Potts, of Llanidloss, Wales. By his will dated April 8, and proved May 12, 1727 (registered, Philadelphia County Will Book E, p. 46), he devised to his wife, Mary, for life or during widowhood, the use of all his estate, real and personal; if she married again (which she did) she was to have one-third of the estate, plus ten pounds; the remaining two-thirds, less the ten pounds, to be then equally divided between his eight children—Margaret, Mary, Reynear, John, Sarah, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Matthew; his wife was made executrix, and it was directed that the children be brought up under her care.

Mary (Potts) Tyson, widow of Matthias, married (second) 11mo., 1732, Thomas Fitzwater, permission granted by Abington Meeting, 10mo. 25, 1732, and the marriage reported at the next meeting, 11mo. 29, as having been accomplished meanwhile. The Fitzwater family was one of great prominence politically and socially in Abington township and vicinity, and also in the city of Philadelphia, where a principal street is named for it. The Fitzwaters intermarried a number of times with the Tyson family.

Issue of Matthias and Mary (Potts) Tyson:

Margaret, b. 12mo. 7, 1708-9; m., 8mo. 23, 1729, William Hallowell;
 Mary, b. 3mo. 25, 1710; m., 10mo. 18, 1729, Ellis Lewis;
 Reynear, b. 6mo. 24, 1711; m., 3mo. 29, 1739, Grace Fletcher;
 John, b. 12mo. 20, 1712; d., unkm., 1742, as evidenced by his will, dated Feb. 28, proved April 10, 1742, by which he devised his whole estate, including real estate to be sold by his executors, to his mother, Mary Fitzwater, and brothers and sisters, viz.; Rynear (executor), Isaac, Matthew, Margaret Hallowell, Mary Lewis and Elizabeth Tyson. He lived in Upper Dublin twp., Philadelphia co.;
 Sarah, b. 10mo. 10, 1714; d. before 1742; probably unkm.;
 Elizabeth, b. 9mo. 14, 1716; d. in childhood;
 Isaac, b. 8mo. 20, 1718; m., 3mo. 26, 1748, Esther Shoemaker; was ancestor of the Baltimore Tysons;
 Matthew, b. 7mo. 1720; d. in childhood;
 Martha, b. 3mo. 12, 1722; d. before 1727; as she is not mentioned in her father's will;
 Elizabeth, b. 10mo. 15, 1723; m., 4mo., 1742, John Fitzwater;
 Matthew, b. 1725; d. inf.;
 Matthew, b. 1mo. 14, 1727; m., 5mo. 1, 1755, Mary Fitzwater.

ISAAC TYSON, son of Reynier and Mary, was born in Germantown, November 7,

1688, and died in Abington, September 8, 1766. (Abington Monthly Meeting register of deaths, has under year 1766, "Isaac Tyson, Senr., of Abington interred 9mo. 11, aged 77 years, 1 month 22 days," which would make the day of his death the 9th). He removed with his parents from Germantown to Abington township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married Sarah Jenkins; permission was granted by Abington Meeting, 2mo. 24, 1727, and at next meeting, 3mo. 29, the marriage was reported orderly accomplished. She was daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Pemberton) Jenkins, of Abington township, and granddaughter of Phineas Pemberton, of Bucks county, Provincial Councillor, etc. The children of Isaac Tyson as compiled from Abington Monthly Meeting marriage register are possibly incomplete, there being no list of his children on the birth registry:

Abigail, m., 4mo. 7, 1763, Albrick Bird, his second wife, his first being her mother's first cousin, Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Pemberton) Waterman;

Lydia, m., 5mo. 9, 1765, Jacob Coffin;

Isaac, b. about 1733; d. 1811; m. (first), 12mo. 22, 1772, Sarah Cleaver; (second), 6mo. 20, 1782, Lydia Tompkins;

Israel, d. 3mo. 16, 1769; probably unm.; he signed marriage certificates of his two sisters, and his death is recorded at Abington;

Thomas, mentioned in will of his cousin, Thomas, son of Peter; m. Elizabeth ———, and moved to Cheltenham twp.

Isaac Tyson seems to have married a second time as, on his dying intestate, letters of administration on his estate were granted October 22, 1766, to "Lydia Tyson, widow of said Isaac Tyson, deceased" (Philadelphia County Administration Book H, p. 32), and perhaps his children with the exception of Abigail, were by the second wife.

JOHN TYSON, son of Reynier and Mary, was born in Germantown, 10mo. (December) 9, 1692, and removed with his parents to Abington township in his childhood, where he lived until his death 6mo. (June) 1, 1775. Abington Monthly Meeting Register has under the year 1775, "John Tyson, of Abington, died 6mo. 1, inter'd 3, Aged 82 yrs. 5mo. 2da." "A member of this Meeting." Like his father, he was active in the affairs of Abington Monthly Meeting, and was appointed a representative from it to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, 11mo. 27, 1734; 8mo. 31, 1737; 8mo. 30, 1738, and 11mo. 30, 1743. From 1740 to 1750 he served on about a dozen more or less important committees of the Monthly Meeting, but none sufficiently so as to need especial mention. When the Monthly Meeting's membership became so large that the particular Meetings sent regular representatives to it for transacting the business, though all members were privileged to attend, John Tyson was frequently, from 1747 to 1750, and almost continuously thereafter, chosen one of the two representatives from Abington Meeting, until 11mo. 25, 1754, the last date of his service. He was appointed an overseer of Abington Particular Meeting, 1mo. 30, 1735, and served until a successor was appointed, 3mo. 28, 1739; and again 10mo. 28, 1747, serving until 12mo. 30, 1754. About this time his differences with various members of the Meeting became so pronounced, that he either lost interest in its affairs, or it became inconsistent for him to longer hold official positions in it. His first difference, that with Benjamin Hallowell, will be more appropriately taken up later; the next was on 5mo. 27, 1754, when John Tyson complained to the Monthly Meeting against Anthony Williams, and at the Meeting held 6mo. 24, 1754. "The Frds. apptd. on

the affair of Jno Tyson & Anty. Williams, Report they met thereon & heard the parties & are of opinion that the parties had best drop the same & carry it no further, to which this Mtg. agrees, & the parties being present are desired to take notice thereof." But the next was more serious; at the Monthly Meeting held 3mo. 26, 1756, William Hallowell complained of John Tyson for not paying a debt and for endeavoring to hurt his (Hallowell's) reputation; the meeting as usual appointed a committee to investigate, who at the next meeting, 5mo. 31, reported that John refused to meet them. From the minutes of the next meeting, 5mo. 28, "It appears that John Tyson hath complied with the minuit of Last Mo. Mtg. in choosing men in order to Settle a Difference between him and Willm Hallowell and yt it is accordingly Settled as with respect to Property But no further: it is therefore the judgment of this m:g, that the said John Tyson ought to make Satisfaction in writing," etc. But on 7mo. 26, "John Tyson being present and appearing in a Contentious Letegious Disposition instead of giving the Satisfaction required, it is therefore the Sence and judgment of this m:g that any further postponing of the affair will be to no good purpose, and therefore a Testification is ordered to be Prepared to disown him and produc'd to next m:o m:g." But the case was postponed, and finally at the meeting of 10mo. 25, 1756, "John Tyson produced a written acknowledgment for Committing Something to writing tending to Extenuate the Character of Willm Hallowell, which was read and Recd as satisfactory." (The word "extenuate" is here used in a sense unusual nowadays, but perfectly correctly, as Webster's Dictionary gives as some of its meanings, "to lessen; to diminish; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor"). Of course, after the threatened disownment, any activity in the Meeting's affairs, on the part of John Tyson, could not be expected; and, in fact, he ceased any active part in them after 1754.

By deed dated 4mo. (June) 1, 1717, John Tyson bought of Benjamin Hallowell one hundred and fifty acres of land in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county; part of two hundred and five acres, which was Benjamin Hallowell's moiety or half part of four hundred and ten acres, which his father John Hallowell had put in trust for his two sons, Samuel and Benjamin, to be divided when they were both of the age of twenty-one years, and which in turn was part of six hundred and thirty acres which John Hallowell had purchased. Here John Tyson dwelt the remainder of his life. Many years after his purchase, John Tyson had a dispute with Benjamin Hallowell as to their boundary line, and at Abington Meeting, 11mo. 26, 1753, Benjamin Hallowell complained of John Tyson "in a case of property," but as John was not present it was not taken up until the next Monthly Meeting, held 12mo. 31, 1753, when the parties themselves chose referees to meet at John Tyson's the 14th of the next month, at 10 o'clock. A satisfactory conclusion was reached, as shown by a minute of the meeting of 2mo. 25, 1754: "The frds appointed to fix the Corner Stones between Benjamin Hallowell's and Jno Tyson's lands, report the same done."

John Tyson married (first), 9mo. (November), 1720, Priscilla Naylor; (Abington Monthly Meeting granting permission 8mo. 31, 1720). She was no doubt a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Naylor, who in 1683 came from Monyash, county Derby, England, and took up a tract of land on the stream now called Naylor's Run, in that part of Darby township, Chester county, which afterwards became Upper Darby township, Delaware county. She was born 9mo. (November)

31, 1697, according to the Darby register, and died 5mo. (May) 18, 1760, according to the Abington Meeting register, which under date of 1760 has the following: "Priscilla, wife of John Tuson, Senr., of Abington, died 5mo. 18th Inter'd 19th." She was buried in the graveyard of Abington Meeting, of which she was an elder. The minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting, for 4mo. 24, 1758, have "Abington women ffrds with the approbation of this m:g Chooseth Sarah Paul an Elder of their Particular Meeting in the Room of Priscilla Tyson, who Through indisposition of body is become incapable of Performing the duty of that Station." And on 7mo. 28, 1760, in answer to the first annual query, is entered, "one Elder deceased since last account, to wit Priscilla Naylor."

John Tyson married (second) 3mo. 1, 1764, at Abington Meeting, Sarah Lewis, of Germantown township. The record of the marriage on the register of Abington Monthly Meeting mentions her as a widow and he as a widower, and in the minutes of their declaration of intentions it is stated that she had children by her former husband; it being the custom for the Meeting to see that the rights of minor children were secured before consenting to the marriage of their mother the second time. On the death register of Abington Monthly Meeting for 1768 appears the following: "Sarah, wife of John Tyson, Senr., died 7mo. 9, inter'd 11th." She was buried in the Abington meeting graveyard. She was a minister of the Society of Friends. John Tyson had no issue by her.

The will of John Tyson of Abington township, "well stricken in years," was dated 3mo. (March) 31, 1766, and proved June 13, 1775, and is registered at Philadelphia in Will Book Q, p. 117. To his wife, Sarah, "if she survive me," he bequeathed the use of certain rooms in the house, all household goods, his horse and riding chair and one cow; (said horse and cow to be stabled and pastured on the plantation by his son, Joseph); privilege of keeping poultry, etc., on the premises; supply of firewood and other things, and an annuity of twelve pounds, but if she should remarry she was to have four pounds per annum in lieu of all; "and I will that my wife be at full liberty to dispose of the Goods she brought with her at our Marriage." Of course none of these provisions took effect, as she died before him. To his eldest son, Rynear Tyson, he devised five acres more or less of meadow, part of the plantation "on which I now dwell," bought of Benjamin Hallowell, on the corner nearest to said Rynear's dwelling-house in Abington, and now enclosed within fence, to his youngest son, Joseph Tyson, the residue of said plantation, with the dwelling-house thereon, amounting to about one hundred and forty-five acres, in Abington township, reserving to sons, Rynear and John, the privileges for themselves and their workman to quarry limestone and burn the same on the premises; to Joseph, also ten out of fifty acres in Abington, bought of Nicholas Austin, "to be laid out on that part of the sd fifty Acres which lies next to the plantation." Also to Joseph, "after my wife's decease or remarriage," all bequests to her, except the annuity; the executors were empowered to sell all other real estate, the proceeds to be added to the residuary estate, and the whole of which, after deducting sixteen pounds bequeathed in equal shares to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, to be divided into nine equal parts, of which two were bequeathed to Rynear; two to son John; and one each to the five daughters—Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Susanna; the executors named were his sons Rynear, John and Joseph; and sons-in-law Thomas Hallowell and Jacob Lippincott, were named as trustees to see to the execution of the will. A codicil,

dated 6mo. (June) 9, 1774, bequeathed one-half of the son John's two ninths of the residuary estate, he being deceased, to the testator's son Joseph, and the other half to John's children, John, Rebecca, and Isaac Tyson.

John and Priscilla (Naylor) Tyson, had issue (births from register of Abington Monthly Meeting, under heading, "Children of John Tyson, Sr. and Priscilla his wife"), as follows:

Rynear, b. 7mo. 24, 1721; m., 3mo., 1745, Sarah Michener;

Elizabeth, b. 3mo. 22, 1723; m. (first), 10mo., 1745, Thomas Roberts, of Abington twp.; (second), 4mo. 4, 1754, Jacob Lippincott, son of Jacob, of Northampton twp., Burlington co., N. J.;

Margaret, b. 9mo. 30, 1724; m., 10mo. 30, 1746, Thomas Hallowell, of Moreland twp., Phila. (now Montgomery) co.;

Sarah, b. 3mo. 5, 1727; m., 12mo. 18, 1753, Joshua Knight, son of Isaac, of Abington twp.; John, b. 6mo. 28, 1730; d. 11mo. 21, 1768; buried at Abington, the 23d; m., 5mo. 8, 1759, Hannah Cleaver, dau. of Isaac, of Cheltenham; she married (second), 3mo. 31, 1774, Thomas Leech, of Abington twp.;

Mary, b. 2mo. 28, 1733;

Susanna, b. 6mo. 13, 1734; m., 11mo. 18, 1760, Joseph Austin, son of Nicholas, of Abington twp.;

JOSEPH, b. 3mo. 13, 1737; d. 2mo. 2, 1787; m. (first), 5mo. 13, 1766, Agnes Cleaver; m. (second) Agnes, dau. of Joseph and Sarah (Powell) Lukens; of whom presently.

ABRAHAM TYSON, son of Reynier and Mary, was born in Germantown, 8mo. (October) 10, 1694, and removed in childhood with his parents to Abington township, where he resided until his death, 3mo. 12, 1781; his death is recorded on the Abington Monthly Meeting death register of that date, as follows: "Abraham Tyson of Abington, Aged 86 yrs. 4mos. 18days." He married 9mo. (November), 1721, Mary Hallowell; they received permission of Abington Monthly Meeting to marry on 8mo. 30, 1721, and the marriage was reported accomplished at the meeting of 9mo. 27, 1721. She was born 9mo. 7, 1705, daughter of Thomas and Rosamond (Till) Hallowell, of Abington township, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Sharpe) Hallowell, the progenitors of the family, who in 1683 came from Hucknow, parish of Sutton, Nottinghamshire, England, to Darby township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, from whence they later removed to Abington township, Philadelphia county. She died 10mo. 17, 1791, aged 83 yrs. 10mos. 29 days; buried at Abington 10mo. 19th.

The will of Abraham Tyson, of Abington township, dated 4mo. 8, 1776, proved June 9, 1781, registered at Philadelphia, in Will Book R, p. 425, devised his plantation in Abington to son Samuel, allowing out of the same "a sufficient Maintenance to my well Beloved wife Mary," and on her death, Samuel to pay one hundred pounds to the testator's son Abraham, and three pounds annually to the testator's daughter Rosamond; if Rosamond become a widow, she was to have a certain room in the house on said plantation; all personal estate to Samuel; executors, sons Abraham and Samuel.

Abraham and Mary (Hallowell) Tyson had issue, as shown by above quoted will and the death and marriage records at Abington (no record of births appearing at Abington, and therefore there were possibly others who did not survive their parents), as follows:

Samuel, buried at Abington, 2mo. 21, 1789; m. ————;

Rosamond, m., 10mo. 24, 1752, Richard Roberts, son of Thomas, of Rockhill twp., Bucks co.;

Abraham, Jr.

DERRICK TYSON, son of Reynier and Mary, born in Germantown, 9mo. (November) 6, 1696, moved with his parents to Abington when a child; later in life he moved to Upper Dublin township, but died at Hatboro, in Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, 1776. He was a resident of Moreland in 1771, at the time of the death of his second wife, and carried on the manufacture of whips there. He was an active member of Horsham Particular Meeting of Friends, was made an overseer of that meeting 5mo. 30, 1744, and was appointed by Abington Monthly Meeting as its representative to Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, 11mo. 27, 1745. His will, dated 12mo., December, 9, 1775, proved March 8, 1776, registered at Philadelphia in Will Book Q, p. 263, directed his executors to sell all his real and personal estate whatsoever and divide the proceeds as follows: to his three daughters, Deborah, Mary, and Margaret, forty pounds each; one-sixth of the residuary estate to be invested for his daughter Hannah, and at her death to be equally divided among her children, but if her husband predecease her, the principal to be paid to her; the executors, his sons Jonathan and Daniel, and his son-in-law John Cleaver, to have five pounds each; the residue equally to his children, Jonathan, Daniel, Deborah, Mary and Margaret.

On 7mo. 25, 1727, Abington Meeting gave him a certificate to proceed to some other meeting, not named, to marry, but we know nothing of the residence or maiden name of his wife; the Abington birth register records the birth of the children of Derrick and Ann Tyson, and her death occurred 7mo. 1734.

Issue of Derrick and Ann Tyson:

Deborah, b. 7mo. 10, 1728; m., 9mo. 22, 1750, John Cleaver, of Upper Dublin twp., son of Peter, of same place;

Mary, b. 12mo. 1, 1729-30; m., 12mo. 25, 1753, Thomas Lloyd, of Moreland twp.;

Margaret, b. 2mo. 16, 1732-3; m., 9mo. 21, 1751, John Parry, of Moreland twp.;

Benjamin, b. 1733; lived to age of eight or nine months.

Derrick Tyson m. (second) 3mo., 1738, Susanna Thomas; granted permission to marry by Abington Monthly Meeting, 2mo. 24, and the marriage was reported accomplished at next Monthly Meeting, 3mo. 28. She was born 4mo. 11, 1716, and died 9mo. 27, 1771, daughter of Daniel Thomas, by his second wife, Catharine ———.

Issue of Derrick and Susanna (Thomas) Tyson:

Hannah, b. 7mo. 14, 1739; m. William Lukens;

Jonathan, b. 11mo. 22, 1740-1; m., 10mo. 12, 1762, Sarah Knight;

Daniel, b. 2mo. 14, 1750; d. 1mo. 11, 1795; unm.; letters of administration granted on his estate to his brother, Jonathan Tyson, Jan. 17, 1795 (Phila. Records, Admrn. Book H, p. 197).

PETER TYSON, son of Reynier and Mary Tyson, born in Germantown, 3mo. 6, 1700, went with his parents to Abington when an infant, and lived in that township all his life, dying there 3mo. 7, 1791, and was buried at Abington Meeting graveyard 3mo. 9, 1791. (Abington Register). He was an active member of Abington Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, though not so prominent in the affairs of the meeting as his brothers John and Derrick; he was appointed representative to the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting from Abington, 2mo. 28, 1746, and probably later.

Peter Tyson married, 2mo., 1727, Mary Roberts, granted permission at Monthly Meeting at Abington, 1mo. 27, 1727, and the marriage was reported at the next Monthly Meeting, 2mo. 24, 1727; she was daughter of Thomas Roberts of Germantown, whose will, dated 5mo. 5, 1753, was proven August 24, 1756. (Philadelphia Wills Book K, p. 450). There is no list of the births of the children of Peter and Mary (Roberts) Tyson on the Abington birth register, and the list given below is taken from their father's will; there may have been others who died before him, without issue:

Eleanor, m., 4mo. 21, 1752, Benjamin Hallowell;
 Rynear, m., 10, 14, 1760, Mary Cleaver, dau. of Isaac;
 Margaret, m., 11mo. 16, 1762, Thomas Hallowell, Jr.;
 THOMAS, m., 6mo. 9, 1767, Sarah Kirk, dau. of Rynier; of whom further;
 Peter, Jr., signed marriage certificates of Rynear, Margaret and Thomas.

HENRY TYSON, youngest son of Reynier and Mary Tyson, born 3mo. 4, 1702, probably after the removal of his parents to Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, lived there until 1738, when Abington Monthly Meeting granted him a certificate of removal to Wrightstown, for himself and wife, she having previously lived there. They probably resided there but a short time, however, as in 1741, the birth of their daughter Margaret is recorded at Abington Monthly Meeting, and the death of his wife in 1747 is recorded at Abington. He married at Wrightstown, 5mo. 16, 1735, Ann Harker, taking a certificate for that purpose from Abington Meeting to Wrightstown Meeting, dated 4mo. 30, 1735. Their children as shown by the Abington register of births were:

Elizabeth, b. 4mo., 1736;
 James, b. 4mo. 4, 1738; m. (first), 5mo. 19, 1761, Mary (Walton) Jeanes; (second), 4mo. 12, 1764, Sarah Harper;
 Margaret, b. 7mo., 1741; m., 4mo. 6, 1763, Jeremiah Walton.

JOSEPH TYSON, son of John and Priscilla (Naylor) Tyson, born 3mo. (May) 13, 1737, in Abington township, died there 2mo. (February) 2, 1787, and was buried in the Abington Friends Graveyard. (Abington death register). He married (first) 5mo. (May) 13, 1766, at Abington Meeting, Agnes, daughter of Isaac Cleaver, of Cheltenham township, and granddaughter of Peter and Catharine Cleaver, early settlers at Germantown, and the progenitors of the Cleaver family in Pennsylvania. Isaac Cleaver married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Iredell, and they had six daughters, four of whom married Tysons. These daughters, the record of whose births appear on the Abington Monthly Meeting register of births, were:

Hannah Cleaver, b. 1mo. 10, 1737-8; m. (first), 5mo. 8, 1759, John Tyson, son of John and Priscilla (Naylor) Tyson; (second), 3mo. 31, 1774, Thomas Leech;
 Mary Cleaver, b. 1mo. 1, 1739-40; m., 10mo. 14, 1760, Rynear Tyson, son of Peter;
 Rebecca, b. 3mo. 14, 1742; probably d. unm.;
 Rachel Cleaver, b. 1mo. 18, 1744-5; d. 2mo. 26 or 27, 1765; unm.; buried, Abington, 2mo. 28, 1765;
 AGNES CLEAVER, b. 12mo. 24, 1746-7; d. 1mo. 18, 1779; buried on the 21st, at Abington (Abington Register—"Aged 31 yrs. 10mos. 11 days"); m., as above, 5mo. 13, 1766, Joseph Tyson, son of John and Priscilla;
 Sarah Cleaver, b. 2mo. 18, 1751; m., 12mo. 22, 1772, Jesse Tyson, son of Isaac.

After the death of his first wife, Agnes Cleaver, in 1779, Joseph Tyson married another Agnes, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Powell) Lukens, of Upper Dublin township. She was born 12mo. 7, 1756, and was, as well as her husband, a descendant of Reynier and Mary Tyson, her father, Joseph Lukens, being a son of William Lukens, by his wife Elizabeth Tyson, a daughter of Reynier and Mary, the original American ancestor of the Tysons of Pennsylvania.

By his will, dated November 17, 1785, proved February 28, 1787, and registered at Norristown, Montgomery county (Will Book I, p. 105), "Joseph Tyson, Senior, of Abington Township," devised to his wife, Agnes, all household goods and furniture that her father, Joseph Lukens, bought for her, "before, at and after our Marriage, to the amount of about one hundred pounds, hard money;" also two hundred pounds in cash and five pounds per annum during her widowhood; to daughter Rebecca Tyson, a house and ten acres of land in Abington township, "devised to me by my father, John Tyson" and fifty pounds hard money, also "all her mother's household goods I now have;" to daughter Sarah Tyson, twelve acres in Abington township, "heretofore conveyed to me by Joseph Tyson, Junior," in default of issue of said Sarah to go to her brother John Tyson; also to Sarah, fifty pounds, when she arrives at the age of eighteen years; to son John Tyson, the mansion house and plantation of one hundred and forty-five acres, more or less, "devised to me by my father John Tyson," also wearing apparel, silver watch "that was my father's," and a riding horse; residuary estate to be equally divided between wife and children, Rebecca, Sarah and John; executors, brother Rynear Tyson, brother-in-law, Thomas Hallowell, and Thomas Leech; in case none of his children left issue, the real estate to go to his brother Rynear Tyson's sons, Joseph, William, Rynear, Abraham and Thomas, and brother John Tyson's son Isaac.

The issue of Joseph and Agnes (Cleaver) Tyson, who survived their parents, were (no list of births appearing on Abington register):

Rebecca, m. (first), 6mo. 10, 1790, George, son of Barnet Craft, of Abington; (second), 10mo. 12, 1808, Edward Edwards, of Bustleton, son of Robert and Alice, of Horsham; JOHN, b. 8mo. 27, 1772; d. 8mo. 9, 1848; m., 11mo. 15, 1810, Sarah Paxson; of whom presently.

Joseph and Agnes (Lukens) Tyson had issue, one child, viz.:

Sarah, b. 1782.

Agnes (Lukens) Tyson married (second) 11mo. 22, 1804, at Abington Meeting, Thomas Fletcher, of Abington township, son of Thomas and Susannah, both then deceased.

JOHN TYSON, son of Joseph and Agnes (Cleaver) Tyson, born in Abington township, 8mo. 27, 1772, as shown by the age given in the record of his death from Abington Monthly Meeting death register, which occurred 8mo. 9, 1848, "Aged 75 yrs. 11mos. 13 days." He married 11mo. 15, 1810, at Abington Meeting, Sarah, born 11mo. 30, 1782, died 9mo. 30, 1854, daughter of Jacob Paxson, of Abington, by his second wife, Mary Shaw, and great-great-granddaughter of James Paxson and Jane, his wife, who came from Marsh Gibbon, county of Bucks, England, crossing the Atlantic, with his brothers Henry and William, in the ship "Samuel," which "arrived in the river Delaware in the middle of the Eleventh Month 1682,"

as shown by the "Record of Arrivals," kept by Phineas Pemberton, the original of which is still in the possession of the Bucks County Historical Society. The Paxson brothers were members of the Society of Friends and brought certificates from Bucks Monthly Meeting, which were deposited at Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, near where they first settled. William Paxson, eldest son of James and Jane Paxson, born in Bucks county, England, 10mo. 23, 1675, died 1719, married 11mo. 20, 1695-6, Abigail Pownall, born in Laycock, Chester county, England in 1678, died in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 4mo. 17, 1749; daughter of George and Elinor Pownall, who with their five children came to Pennsylvania in the "Friends Adventure," arriving in the Delaware River, 8mo. (October) 11, 1682, and settled in Falls township, Bucks county. Abigail (Pownall) Paxson was for several years a recommended minister of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Paxson, the fourth of the seven children of William and Abigail (Pownall), born 9mo. 20, 1712, was a large land owner and prominent citizen of Solebury township, Bucks county, where he died in 1782; he married in 1732, Jane, daughter of Thomas Canby, of Abington, Philadelphia county, and Buckingham and Solebury, Bucks county, the progenitor of the Canby family, an account of which is given in these volumes. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the fifth was Jacob Paxson, first above mentioned. He was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, 11mo. 6, 1745-6, and married (first) 6mo. 19, 1769, Lydia Blakey, and purchasing a mill property on Tacony creek, in Abington township, removed there, and resided in that neighborhood until the time of his decease, in Buckingham, Bucks county, while on a visit to the son-in-law William H. Johnson, in 1832. His first wife dying, he married (second) in 1777, Mary Shaw, born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 5mo. 28, 1759, daughter of Jonathan Shaw, born in Plumstead, June 15, 1730, died there May 24, 1790, by his wife Sarah Good; granddaughter of James Shaw, born near Abington, Philadelphia county, January 9, 1694, who married at Abington Meeting, 7mo. (September) 24, 1718, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Brown, from Barking, county Essex, England, who, after residing for some years in Philadelphia county, located in Plumstead township in 1720, with his sons and son-in-law, James Shaw, and owned several large tracts of land in that township and Buckingham. John and Susanna Shaw, the parents of James Shaw, were early English settlers in Northampton township, Bucks county. Jacob and Mary (Shaw) Paxson were the parents of nine children, the sixth of whom, Thomas Paxson, was the father of the late Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Sarah (Paxson) Tyson was the second child of Jacob Paxson by his second wife, Mary Shaw.

John Tyson, as shown by the abstract of the will of his father heretofore quoted, inherited the old homestead in Abington township, purchased by his grandfather, John Tyson in 1717, and it descended from father to son successively for five generations.

John Tyson of Abington township, Montgomery county, by his will, dated 7mo. 27, 1847, proved August 23, 1848, and registered at Norristown (Will Book 8, p. 621), made the following bequests: after making provision for his wife Sarah, he left legacies to his five daughters, Mary Ann, wife of John M. Comly; Agnes, wife of Charles Paxson; Rebecca, wife of Jervis J. Pickering; Sarah and

Ruthanna Tyson; and his grandson John T. Comly. His three sons Joseph, Jacob and Ellwood were named as executors. The old homestead, found by a recent survey to contain one hundred and fifty-six acres, instead of one hundred and forty-five acres as formerly referred to in the several wills of his ancestors, he directed to be divided by a certain line, making seventy-two and a quarter acres in a tract where his son Jacob P. Tyson then resided, and ordered that the two tracts be valued as therein directed, and devised the tract occupied by Jacob to him, together with other property, at the said valuation, which Jacob accepted. To his son Joseph C. Tyson he devised the homestead end of the plantation containing eighty-four and one-quarter acres with the original buildings, at a valuation which he accepted. To his son Ellwood Tyson, he devised a tract of land located about one mile distant from the homestead, on the east side of Edge Hill. A codicil dated 7mo. 28, 1848, was attached to the will.

When the Society of Friends split in 1827, the majority of the members of Abington Monthly Meeting, followed the faction of Elias Hicks, and so that branch of the Society, called Hicksites, retained the old Abington Meeting House and the record books. The other branch, called Orthodox, though only a small minority at Abington, on the assumption that they were still the original and only legitimate body of the Society of Friends, proceeded to issue testimonies of disunion against all the other and former members of the Meeting who did not unite with them. John and Sarah Tyson and their children went with the majority, so that the parents were disowned by the Orthodox Friends in 1828, and the children at various dates thereafter, from 1833 to 1850, as they came of age or married members of the Hicksite branch.

John and Sarah (Paxson) Tyson had issue:

- Mary Ann, b. 8mo. 7, 1811; m. John M. Comly, and was disowned by the Orthodox Friends, 1mo., 1833;
- Joseph C., b. 2mo. 14, 1813; d. 10mo. 12, 1866; was disowned by the Orthodox Friends, 11mo. 1843;
- Jacob P., b. 7mo. 8, 1814; d. 12mo. 19, 1876; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 11mo., 1843;
- ELLWOOD TYSON, b. 4mo. 13, 1817; d. 10mo. 19, 1884; m., 5mo. 20, 1847, Hannah Ann Steel; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 12mo. 29, 1845; of him presently;
- Agnes, b. 11mo. 28, 1818; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 1848; m., 1mo. 4, 1844, Charles Paxson, of Upper Dublin twp., son of Joshua and Mary, late of Cheltenham;
- Sarah, b. 11mo. 28, 1818; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 11mo., 1848; then unm.;
- Rebecca, b. 3mo. 14, 1820; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 11mo., 1848; m., 11mo. 12, 1840, Jervas J. Pickering, of Bristol twp., Philadelphia co., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth, of the same place;
- Ruthanna, b. 12mo. 5, 1822; disowned by Orthodox Friends, 3mo. 25, 1850; m. Edward H. Coggins, a soldier in the Civil War, who was wounded at Antietam, from the effect of which he died;
- John S., b. 3mo. 3, 1824; d. 5mo. 7, 1828.

ELLWOOD TYSON, son of John and Sarah (Paxson) Tyson, born in Abington township, Montgomery county, April 13, 1817, spent all his life there and died October 19, 1884, and was buried at Abington Friends graveyard. He married, May 20, 1847, Hannah Ann, born May 18, 1825, died October 6, 1885, daughter of Canby and Amelia (Pierson) Steel, who like her mother-in-law, Sarah Paxson, was a descendant of Thomas Canby, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as shown by an account of the Steel family in these volumes. Ellwood and Hannah Ann (Steel) Tyson had issue, one child, viz.:

CANBY STEELE TYSON, b. Feb. 25, 1848; m. Emma Claypoole Newport; of them presently.

CANBY STEEL TYSON, only son of Ellwood and Hannah Ann (Steel) Tyson, was born in Abington township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1848. In 1868 he entered the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, where he was employed for seventeen years, until 1885, when he was elected cashier of the National Bank of Germantown, with which institution he has since been prominently associated, having been elected its president in 1901, which position he still holds. On accepting the position of Cashier of the Germantown Bank, he removed to Germantown, and has since resided in the town his pioneer ancestor, Reynier Tyson, helped to found two centuries earlier.

Mr. Tyson is a member of the Union League, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Bachelor's Barge Club, and a number of other social, local and patriotic organizations.

Canby S. Tyson married, April 15, 1873, Emma Claypoole, daughter of David and Susan (Satterthwaite) Newport, of Willow Grove, Abington township, Montgomery county, the former a minister of the Society of Friends is a descendant of Thomas Newport, of London, England, who settled in New Jersey about 1698, and on maternal lines from the Rodmans, Barkers, Ellisons and other prominent families of the Colonial period, an account of a number of which is given in these volumes, and the former a descendant of William Satterthwaite, an early settler in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and on maternal lines from Giles Knight of the "Welcome," the Claypooles, and others of like prominence. Canby S. and Emma Claypoole (Newport) Tyson, had one child, viz.:

Ellwood Tyson, b. Dec. 18, 1874; d. Aug. 14, 1881; buried Abington Friends' Burying-Ground.

THOMAS TYSON, son of Peter Tyson, by his wife, Mary Roberts, and grandson of Reynier Tyson, the early Germantown settler, was born in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, about 1740; the exact date is not now known. He lived in Abington township all his life, died there January 8, 1821, and was buried in the graveyard of Abington Meeting. By deed of gift, dated December 3, 1766, his father Peter Tyson conveyed to Thomas forty acres and one hundred and twenty perches of land in Abington township, part of four hundred acres conveyed by Samuel Carpenter and wife to Peter Tyson, 11mo. 22, 1726.

The will of Thomas Tyson, of Abington, "being advanced in years," was dated 3mo. 7, 1815, and probated 2mo. 13, 1821, at Norristown, Montgomery county. By it he left to his wife, Sarah Tyson, a home and certain privileges, four hundred dollars, a horse, cow, etc., with all the household goods she brought him at their marriage, and the interest of one thousand pounds during her life, after which the principal was to go to his six daughters, Mary, Sarah, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Hannah and Susanna. To son Thomas, his clock after the wife's death, also the message and plantation, "whereon I now dwell, part whereof was given me by my father, Peter Tyson, and part I purchased from him," in all one hundred and twenty-three acres and one hundred and forty perches, subject to privileges to his wife; also a lot in Abington, purchased of Thomas Tyson (son of Isaac),

containing thirteen acres and twenty perches; also another lot in Moreland township, purchased of the executors of David Cummings, twenty-six acres and twenty-six perches. The open stoves in the house were to be considered part of the house and not movable. To daughters, Mary Tyson and Sarah Pryor, a messuage and tract of land in Moreland township, purchased of the executors of Samuel Swift, one hundred and twenty-eight acres, they paying forty dollars per year to their mother, and in a year after their father's death \$1200, to their sisters, Hannah Tyson and Susanna Butcher. To daughters, Eleanor Tyson and Elizabeth Mather, a messuage and tract of land in Moreland township, they to pay \$40 per annum to their mother. To daughters, Hannah Tyson and Susanna Butcher, a messuage and tract of land in Abington township, ninety-four acres, they also to pay \$40 per annum to their mother. To son Thomas his wearing apparel, best desk, etc., and many other bequests to his children of different pieces of property.

Thomas Tyson married, 6mo. 9, 1767, at Horsham Friends Meeting, Sarah Kirk, born 2mo. (April) 2, 1749, died 9mo. 8, 1818, buried at Abington Friend's graveyard; daughter of Rynier and Mary (Michener) Kirk, of Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county. She as well as her husband was a descendant of Reynier Tyson, the emigrant.

John Kirk came from Allfreeton, Derbyshire, England, and settled in Darby township, Chester county, prior to 1686, and in 2mo. of that year married at Darby Meeting, Joan, daughter of Peter Elliott, a large landowner on both sides of Darby creek, that is in the two regions called by the Swedes Kalkon Hook and Karkoens Hook. The will of Peter "Ellett," of "Carcushooke," (it is difficult to determine which of the two above names he meant, but it matters little as he was of both) in the county of Philadelphia, dated September 9, 1687, was proved 10mo. 4, 1688, and registered in Philadelphia (Will Book A, p. 96). It devises his lands and houses to his three sons, not named, to be equally divided among them as they severally came of age; all household goods to his wife Lucy; some cattle and sheep to wife Lucy and daughters Anne and Joane; the balance of the estate to be equally divided between his wife Lucy and son John; John to have a horse and mare. The wife and son John are named as executors. The great majority of the settlers in this region were Swedes, as he settled there long before the Quakers came to Darby, but he is supposed to have been a Scotchman. He became the ancestor of many prominent people in eastern Pennsylvania.

John Kirk bought five hundred acres of land in that part of Darby which is now Upper Darby township, Delaware county, and he and his wife went to live on this land in 1687. They had eleven children, all mentioned in his will, which was dated 8mo. (October) 28, 1705, and proved November 17, 1705. These children were Godfrey, William, John, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Thomas, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sarah. To his six sons he left the five hundred acres in Moreland township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, which he had purchased of John Wood. His wife Joane and brother-in-law John Elliott are also mentioned in the will, and John Marshall is named as executor and Adam Rhoads and Robert Smith as Overseers.

John Kirk, second son of John and Joane (Elliott) Kirk, purchased in 1712 of John and Sarah Ironmonger two hundred acres of land in the northeast corner of Abington township and later five hundred and fifty acres in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county. He married, 7mo. (September) 13, 1722, at Abington

Meeting, Sarah, daughter of Reynier and Mary Tyson, the original ancestors of this Tyson family in Pennsylvania. His will, dated July 30, 1759, proved September 24, 1759, devised to each of his surviving sons two hundred acres of land, and the remainder to be equally divided between his daughters; part of this land covered the present site of Dreshertown, Montgomery county.

John Kirk built a large stone house on the part of his land which was afterwards occupied by his son Jacob, remodeled by his grandson, John Kirk, in 1832, and still in possession of the family.

John and Sarah (Tyson) Kirk had issue:

John Kirk, b. 7mo. 30, 1723; d. in childhood;

RYNIER KIRK, b. 4mo. 28, 1725; m., 3mo. 24, 1748; of whom presently;

Margaret Kirk, b. 7mo. 7, 1727; m. ——— Loofborough;

Elizabeth, b. 7mo. 25, 1730; m., 11mo. 21, 1752, John Spencer, of Upper Dublin twp.;

Mary Kirk, b. 8mo. 29, 1732; m., 6mo. 19, 1753, William Loofborough, of Moreland, son of Nathaniel, deceased;

Isaac Kirk, b. 7mo. 20, 1735;

Jacob Kirk, b. 7mo. 20, 1735, who inherited and occupied homestead, dying in house in which he was born, aged 93 years; m., 5mo. 14, 1760, Elizabeth Cleaver, dau. of John;

Sarah Kirk, b. 8mo. 12, 1737; unm. in 1759.

RYNIER KIRK, eldest surviving son of John and Sarah (Tyson) Kirk, born in Abington township, 4mo. 28, 1725, married at Horsham Meeting, 3mo. 24, 1748, Mary, daughter of John and Martha (Harker) Michener, of Moreland township, and granddaughter of John and Sarah Michener, who came from England and located in Philadelphia prior to 1687, where his son, John, was born 9mo. 27, 1701, and in 1715 removed to Moreland township. Martha (Harker) Michener, mother of Mary (Michener) Kirk, was daughter of Adam and Grace Harker, two very prominent Friends, Grace being an accepted minister and her husband many years an elder of the Society. Adam Harker, wife and child, his wife having a public testimony, etc., had a certificate from Richmond General Monthly Meeting, held at Leburne, Yorkshire, dated 12mo. 10, 1698, which they presented at Middletown Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1700.

In the *Friend* (Philadelphia, 1857, vol. 30, p. 268) appears the following account of Grace Harker:

"Grace Harker was born in England, about the year 1669. She was married to Adam Harker, of Middletown, Bucks county, of which Meeting they were both for a long time useful members. Grace received, whilst young, a gift in the Ministry, in which she labored to the close of her life, and Adam was appointed an Elder, in which station he was faithful and in good unity with Friends.

"She was," says her memorial, "a woman of an innocent, exemplary life and conversation, received a gift in the ministry in her young years, and was a careful attender of Meetings until old age." She died twelfth mo. 10th. 1747, aged seventy-eight years. Adam Harker, a few years after the decease of his wife, removed to Philadelphia. He had been very useful in religious society, but now in extreme old age, seeking another residence, no account of his death has been preserved. He was a considerable landowner in Bucks county, and was one of the original trustees to hold title of the land belonging to Buckingham, Wrightstown, and other Monthly Meetings. His certificate from Middletown Monthly Meeting to Philadelphia is dated 8mo. 4, 1750. His will, dated 10mo. 2, 1753, proved and

registered at Philadelphia, December 5, 1754, describes him as "late of Middletown, Bucks county, now of the City of Philadelphia, being aged and infirm in body, etc." It devises to his daughter, Mary Lloyd, £60, and his large Bible; to daughter, Jane Collison, one of my Sewell's Histories, a lot of household utensils, etc., all now in her possession, also five shillings, and ratifies the deeds he had executed for her benefit; to daughter, Grace Fisher, £50, and "my large Concordance;" to daughter Rachel Parry, £70, Ellwood's Sacred History, and "all my household goods remaining in the house of my son-in-law, John Fisher." To grandson, John Harker, son of Samuel, deceased, £40, and the other Sewell's History, and best suit of clothes; to grandson, James Harker, son of Samuel, £30, "when he returns to Philadelphia;" in the meantime his brother John to have the interest, as also the principal if James never returns. To Adam Harker, son of my brother David; to grandson John Lloyd, £60, a cloth cloak and a clock; to grandchildren, Thomas, Samuel, and James Lloyd, Mary Kirk, Sarah Tyson, Grace Longstreth, Jane and Elizabeth Michener, £28 each; to sister Sarah Scott, £15; to son-in-law John Fisher, silver watch; to sons-in-law Thomas Lloyd and John Michener, £10 each; to friend Thomas Thackeray, £5; to Israel Pemberton, Jr., and John Smith, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Hampton and John Linton, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, £50, in trust for the use of brother James Harker and Amy, his wife, with remainder, if any, towards maintaining a free school in Wrightstown, under the care of the Monthly Meeting there; also £40 in trust for similar school in Buckingham, and £40 for one in Middletown; residue to grandsons, John Harker and John Lloyd; trustees, sons-in-law, Thomas Lloyd and John Michener, and friend James Thackeray; executors, grandson John Harker and John Lloyd. A codicil of same date gives wearing apparel not mentioned to brother James Harker and son-in-law Philip Parry. Codicil, dated 5mo. 17, 1754, having paid £5 this summer for support of brother James Harker, that amount to be deducted from the trust fund. Codicil, dated 11mo. 15, 1754, revokes legacy of £30 to Adam, son of David, and gives it to grandsons, John Harker and John Lloyd, equally.

Adam and Grace Harker had issue:

Samuel Harker, b. in Eng., the child included in the certificate of his parents in 1698; he obtained certificate from Middletown Meeting, 1mo. 3, 1725-6, to Falls Meeting, and removed to Bristol Borough, Bucks co.; m., at Falls Meeting, 9mo. 2, 1726, Martha Siddall, of Falls twp.; died before father; had sons—John and James—mentioned in his father's will;

Mary, b. 8mo. 6, 1700; m., 3mo. 14, 1724, Thomas Lloyd, of Abington twp.;

James Harker, b. 4mo. 22, 1702; obtained certificate from Middletown, 1mo. 5, 1723-4, to Chester Monthly Meeting; nothing more known of him; probably d. before father, and without issue;

Martha Harker, b. 11mo. 29, 1703; m., 3mo. 20, 1725, John Michener, and their dau., Mary Michener, m. Rynier Tyson;

John Harker, b. 11mo. 20, 1705; d. 12mo. 21, 1732-3; unm.;

Jane Harker, b. 10mo. 19, 1707; m., 8mo. 11, 1744, Robert Collison, of Middletown;

Adam Harker, b. 11mo. 2, 1709; probably d. s. p. before father;

Grace Harker, b. 2mo. 30, 1713; m. (first), 7mo. 4, 1735, Samuel Mason, of Elsinborough, Salem, co., N. J.; (second) John Fisher;

Rachel Harker, b. 9mo. 8, 1715; m., 2mo. 17, 1740, Philip Parry.

Rynier and Mary (Michener) Kirk, lived in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county; they had issue:

SARAH KIRK, b. 2mo. 2, 1749; m., 6mo. 9, 1767, Thomas Tyson;
 Martha Kirk, b. 10mo. 10, 1750; m., 5mo. 24, 1767, Jonathan Roberts, of Bristol twp., Philadelphia co., son of Thomas 2nd;
 Susanna Kirk, b. 5mo. 4, 1753; m., 5mo. 12, 1774, Thomas Roberts, brother of Jonathan, above mentioned;
 John Kirk, b. 8mo. 14, 1755; m. Rebecca ———;
 Mary Kirk, b. ———; m., 11mo. 16, 1786, John Tyson, of Abington twp., son of John and Hannah (Cleaver) Tyson, mentioned above.

Thomas and Sarah (Kirk) Tyson had issue:

Mary Tyson, b. 8mo. 27, 1768; d. 1mo. 18, 1835; Cheltenham twp.; unm.; buried Abington;
 Sarah Tyson, b. 7mo. 10, 1770; d. 1817; m., 4mo. 17, 1800, at Abington Meeting, Joseph Pryor, of Phila., son of Thomas and Hannah Pryor, of Burlington, N. J.;
 Eleanor Tyson, b. 7mo. 27, 1772; d. in 1845; unm.;
 Thomas Tyson, b. 3mo. 27, 1775; d. 12mo. 4, 1835; m. Sarah Tyson;
 Elizabeth Tyson, b. 11mo. 15, 1779; d. 1859; m., 5mo. 12, 1808, at Abington Meeting, Jonathan Mather, of Cheltenham twp., son of Benjamin and Ann, of Cheltenham;
 Martha Tyson, b. 2mo. 7, 1782; buried 3mo. 9, 1782;
 Hannah Tyson, b. 11mo. 13, 1784; d. 1867; m., 10mo. 17, 1822, at Abington Meeting, Charles Tyson, of Abington, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, of Cheltenham twp., and grandson of Isaac Tyson;
 SUSANNAH TYSON, b. 1mo. 8, 1787; d. 3mo. 22, 1838; m., 10mo. 12, 1809, Amos W. Butcher; of whom presently.

The ancestry of Amos W. Butcher is as follows:

Anne Butcher, widow, of Lillingstone Lovell, in Oxfordshire, England, and her unmarried daughter, Frances, had a certificate, dated 2mo. 19, 1680, from the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Biddleston, Buckinghamshire, to Friends in New Jersey, which she filed with Burlington Monthly Meeting, in that Province, within a year of its date. She may have been already in New Jersey, having come with her sons, John and William Butcher, in the ship "Shield," which arrived at Burlington, October, 1678. By deed of lease and release, dated May 2 and 3, 1681, she purchased of John Lambert one hundred acres of land, part of John Lambert's one-sixteenth share in the Proprietary lands of West Jersey. On 9mo. 5, 1682, with other Friends of Burlington Monthly Meeting, she signed a paper in reference to servants.

Her husband's name is unknown. She had the following children, and perhaps others who remained in England:

William Butcher, who brought certificate of same date and from same place as his mother and sister, but must have obtained it after settling in West Jersey, as he came on ship, "Shield," from Hull, arriving at Burlington, Oct., 1678. On 12mo. 7, 1680, he signed an address from Friends of Burlington Monthly Meeting to Friends in Eng., and this is about all that is known of him;

JOHN BUTCHER, of whom presently;

Thomas Butcher, with his brother, John, signed certificate of John Borton and family, of Aynoe, belonging to Aderbury Meeting, Oxfordshire, dated 3mo. 5, 1679; he also signed his mother's certificate from Biddleston Monthly Meeting, 2mo. 19, 1680, and that of Samuel Jennings (afterward Governor of N. J.), from same Meeting and of same date. He came to N. J. in ship, "Samuel," of London, the record of the birth of his son, Samuel, on Burlington Monthly Meeting records, stating that he was born on that ship, 5mo. 18, 1682. He subscribed 10 shillings towards building a Meetinghouse, 1mo. 2, 1684, no doubt that at Burlington, finished in 1691. He m., in Eng., Esther ———. The will of Thomas Butcher, of Springfield twp., Burlington co., West Jersey, dated Sept. 24, 1693, proved Nov. 18, 1693, gave to son, Samuel, the homestead, 192 acres; to son, John, a right to 170 acres, not yet taken up; to daughters, Ann and Mary, two-thirds of his personal estate. He appointed brother, John Butcher, and

brother-in-law, John Antram, and friends, John Day and John Shinn, executors. The inventory of his estate was made, Oct. 30, 1693;

Frances Butcher, came to West Jersey with her mother, in 1680, or earlier, and is named in same certificate; m., at Burlington Meeting, 3mo. 15, 1682, John Antram, of town of Burlington. He was one of Proprietaries of West Jersey, and d. in Northampton twp., Burlington co., 1719, survived by widow, Frances, and several children and grandchildren.

JOHN BUTCHER, son of Anne, of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire, came to West Jersey (according to an account of him among the MSS. Memorials by John Smith, in the Friends Record Room, No. 140, North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia), in the "Shield" from Hull, which arrived at Burlington, October, 1678, then he (or another John Butcher) signed, with his brother Thomas, a certificate for an Oxfordshire family on 3mo. 5, 1679. He was then or previously a minister of the Society of Friends and had preached in London. He signed the address to Friends in England, as did his brother William, 12mo. 7, 1680. On 1mo. 2, 1684, he contributed fifteen shillings toward building the Meeting House at Burlington. On 12mo. 9, 1686, he was appointed a representative from Burlington Meeting to Burlington Quarterly Meeting and thereafter about thirty times up to 12mo. 7, 1725, and possibly several years later. At the Burlington Monthly Meeting, held 4mo. 4, 1688, he and Benjamin Scott proposed going on a religious visit to England, desiring certificates for that purpose and a committee was appointed to prepare them. At the Monthly Meeting held 12mo. 7, 1697, he and William Hunt were appointed to collect subscriptions for the distressed Friends in New England. On 4mo. 6, 1698, he was made one of the trustees for the property of Springfield Meeting which adjoined his plantation.

John Butcher was one of the Proprietors of West Jersey and had a deed for one-eighth of a proprietary share, each share representing a one-hundredth part. This deed was lost when his house was destroyed by fire in 1690, and on 12mo. 5, 1690, Samuel Jennings, then of Philadelphia, made him another deed therefor. On October 28, 1680, two hundred acres were surveyed to him "on Mattocopenny, along Assiscunck creek, adjoining John Shinn and Samuel Jennings, and on May 30, 1682, another tract of five hundred acres on the south side of north branch of Assiscunck creek was patented to him, and three hundred and forty acres were surveyed to him September, 1686. In right of his purchase of one-eighth of a share he had a warrant, dated March 18, 1720-1, for eight hundred and sixty acres, all or the greater part of which was laid out in Springfield township, Burlington county; also six hundred and twenty-five acres surveyed April 30, 1712, "within the new Indian purchase of the ffals of Dillaway," in the present county of Hunterdon; but as he lived in Springfield township, it was doubtless on the land surveyed to him in 1680 and 1682, and not on the survey of 1721. By deed, dated November 16, 1721, he sold to his son-in-law Job Ridgway, two hundred and sixty acres; two hundred and ten acres out of the six hundred and twenty-five acres in Hunterdon county, and fifty acres out of the eight hundred and sixty acre tract. By deed of June 2, 1725, he conveyed to his son William, also of Springfield township, three hundred and forty acres and allowance in Springfield, probably the survey of September, 1686, and one hundred and forty acres yet to be taken up; this was practically a gift, the consideration being but five pounds. By deed of January 25, 1731, he sold his son-in-law and daughter, Daniel and Demaris Zelly, sixty acres of his home plantation.

In his will, dated 2mo. 7, 1729, proved 11mo. 5, 1737, John Butcher described himself as being old and weakly in body, and as living in Springfield township. He left to his daughter Demaris Zelle, three score pounds with a lot of land by Jonathan Wright's orchard, and all of his household goods upon his plantation then in her possession; to his daughter, Rebecca Ridgway, one shilling; to his granddaughters, Catharine Butcher, daughter of John, and Mary Ridgway, daughter of Job, between them a lot of an acre and a half of land, next Henry Clothier's land; to his son, John Butcher, his plantation, not stating how many acres; does not dispose of his Hunterdon plantation by his will. His friends, Edward Barton and John Harvey, are named as executors.

John Butcher had been married in England but the name of his wife is unknown. She was the mother of his two sons. He married (second), 4mo. 7, 1691, at the house of James Atkinson, of Newton Meeting, Gloucester county, New Jersey, Mary Walker, of Gloucester county. She was the mother of the three daughters.

Issue of John Butcher by his first wife, name unknown:

William, undoubtedly eldest son; he obtained 480 acres of land from his father, during latter's lifetime, and lived in Springfield twp., Burlington co.; his will, dated March 12, 1727-8, was proved April 13, 1728; he was evidently unm.; his will devises to his "well beloved father," £20; to his brother, John Butcher, £10; to his brother-in-law, Daniel Zelle, £10; to his brother-in-law, Job Ridgway, his plantation in Springfield, and all right in unlocated land, and his personal estate, Ridgway to pay other legacies and to be executor of the will;

JOHN BUTCHER, JR., or second of the name; of whom presently.

Issue of John and Mary (Walker) Butcher:

Rebecca Butcher, declared intentions of marriage with Job Ridgway, at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, the second time, on 10mo. 7, 1719; he was son of Richard Ridgway, by his second wife, Abigail Stockton; their dau., Mary Ridgway, m. her first cousin, John Butcher, 3rd., as shown hereafter. Job Ridgway was executor of the will of his brother-in-law, William Butcher, in 1728, and inherited from him the 340 acres, and 140 acres conveyed to William by his father, as above mentioned; he also bought of his father-in-law, John Butcher, Nov. 16, 1721, 250 acres; his wife, Rebecca, inherited from her father but one shilling, probably because her husband had already received her full share of her father's estate in real property;

Demaris Butcher, declared intentions of marriage with Daniel Zelle, the second time, at Burlington Monthly Meeting, 9mo. 8, 1725; they bought 60 acres of her father's plantation in Springfield, Jan. 25, 1731, and with their third son, Sylvanus, also bought 53 acres, in Springfield, of her brother, John Butcher 2nd., 11mo. 30, 1738;

Sarah Butcher, declared intentions of marriage with Joseph Ridgway, brother of Job, at Burlington Monthly Meeting, the second time, 11mo. 1, 1727; Sarah d. before her father, and Joseph Ridgway m. (second), in 1737, Hannah Allen. Job and Joseph Ridgway were sons of Richard and Abigail (Stockton) Ridgway, of Springfield twp., and grandsons of Richard Stockton 1st.

JOHN BUTCHER (2d), inherited his father's plantation in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and lived there for some time, but by 1758 he had removed to Northampton township in the same county, where he was still living in 1763. By deed dated 11mo. 30, 1738, he conveyed to his brother-in-law and sister, Daniel and Demaris Zelle, and their son Sylvanus, fifty-three acres of land in Springfield, doubtless part of his father's plantation there. On 1mo. 20, 1748, he sold to John Atkinson, of Springfield, one hundred acres of land, to be taken up on warrant from the Council of Proprietors, for six hundred acres granted to John Butcher (2d), 4mo. 9, 1737.

John Butcher (2d) married (first) at Springfield Meeting, 8mo. 20, 1709, Mary

daughter of Peter and Sarah (Curtis) Harvey, and granddaughter of Thomas Curtis. Sarah Curtis, who married Peter Harvey, and her sister, Elizabeth, came to Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1681; it is uncertain whether their father Thomas Curtis accompanied them, although he was there by 1685. The sister, Elizabeth, married, 3mo. 9, 1686, William Atkinson, of Birch Creek, and from them descend a well-known Burlington county family. Sarah Curtis had married before October 10, 1686, on which date she and her husband, Peter Harvey, conveyed forty acres of land, which she owned in the Second Tenth, to Thomas Curtis, presumably her father. Sarah and Elizabeth Curtis were daughters of Thomas Curtis who came to Burlington county prior to 1685, and had one hundred and fifty acres of land on the south branch of Birch creek, return of survey dated August, 1685. He was deceased by 1688, as, on July 2, 1688, William Stayner, of Springfield, sold to Samuel Ogborne, of the same place, among other lands, the forty acres above mentioned, which he (Stayner) had purchased of Thomas Curtis, "date uncertain, by reason of whose death not sufficiently confirmed." This Thomas Curtis has been identified with Thomas Curtis, of Reading, England, who with his wife Anne, "were both severe sufferers, and above mediocrity in position and intelligence, among the earliest and most prominent members of the Society of Friends at its first organization in England. Anne Curtis is said to have had considerable influence with the king, her father being a personal friend of the king in the time of the Civil War, having been hung without trial by the king's enemies at his own door."

The following account of Anne Curtis, in relation to her efforts to effect the release of George Fox from prison, is from Sewell's "History of the People Called Quakers," p. 286:

"One Anne Curtis coming to see G. Fox, and understanding how he stood committed, resolved also to go to the king about it; for her father, who had been sheriff of Bristol, was hanged near his own door for endeavoring to bring in the king; upon which consideration, she was in hopes to be admitted to the king's presence to speak with him. Coming to London, she and Margaret Fell went together to the king, who, when he understood whose daughter Ann was, received her kindly. She having acquainted the king with the case of G. Fox, desired 'that he would be pleased to send for him up and hear his cause himself.' This the king promised her he would do, etc." Margaret Fell, who accompanied her to the king was later the wife of George Fox. The above incident occurred in 1660.

Sarah (Curtis) Harvey was a sister to John Curtis, who came from England in the very early days of the Province of West Jersey, and became a Proprietor thereof by purchasing one-fifteenth of a proprietary right. Under this right he located, March, 1684, a tract of land in what is now Mansfield township, Burlington county, purporting to contain three hundred and forty-seven acres, but really containing much more. To this tract he gave the name of Ogston, which it has ever since retained. Before any meetinghouse was built in the neighborhood, Friends held their meeting here at John Curtis's house. By deed of gift, dated August 10, 1686, John Curtis, of Assiscunck creek, conveyed to his son, Thomas Curtis, his plantation of three hundred and forty-seven acres called Ogston, formerly Mount Pleasant, in the First Tenth. By will, dated March 29, 1695, proved April 21, 1695, John Curtis, of Mansfield, left the reversion of all his land yet to be taken up to son David. To daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Foulke, two cows and to her two children each ten shillings. To son Jonathan Curtis, in England, twenty shillings; son Thomas, executor and residuary legatee. Of these chil-

dren, Elizabeth married, in 1688, Thomas Foulke, Jr.; David married, 1691, Rachel Wright; and Thomas married, 1694, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ellis.

John Butcher married (second), 1750, Margaret Barton, who died 3mo. 4, 1758, aged fifty-six years. She was an Elder of Friends' Meeting.

John Butcher (2d) and Mary Harvey, his first wife, had one son,

JOHN BUTCHER (3d), also called Jr. He lived in Springfield township, probably on his grandfather's plantation, which had descended to his father, but upon which the latter did not live. He married, under marriage license dated 12mo. 23, 1738, his half-first-cousin, Mary Ridgway, daughter of Job Ridgway, by his wife Rebecca Butcher, a half sister to his father; and was disowned by Burlington Monthly Meeting, 3mo. 7, 1839, for marriage to too near a relative. He died intestate and letters of administration were granted on his estate to Mary Butcher, September 10, 1748. Job Ridgway, of Springfield, in his will, dated 2mo. 10, 1761, mentions his daughter, Mary Butcher, as still a widow. The "History of the Girard National Bank" of Philadelphia states that this John Butcher, in 1760, started the business in Philadelphia afterwards carried on by four generations of his descendants, but this is an error, as there is reason to suppose he lived all his life in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and in fact he was deceased long before the date mentioned. It was doubtless his son, Job Butcher, who established the business in Philadelphia. John and Mary (Ridgway) Butcher had one son, Job, and probably other children.

JOE BUTCHER, son of John and Mary (Ridgway) Butcher, was born 1742. in Burlington County, New Jersey, but removed to the city of Philadelphia when a young man, bringing a certificate from Burlington Monthly Meeting dated 7mo. 8, 1762, to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Included in the same certificate or separate ones of the same date were a Jonathan and John Butcher, presumably brothers of Job. It was no doubt Job Butcher who established the wholesale produce business in 1760 in Philadelphia, and which grew to such great proportions under three generations of his descendants, although attributed to his father, John Butcher, who as we have shown was not then living, and Job, being the first in the city, was almost certainly the founder of the family firm.

Job Butcher had a long and honorable mercantile career in Philadelphia. His last residence was on North Water street, near Arch. He dropped dead in the Friends Meeting House at Fourth and Arch streets, to which meeting he belonged, on Monday morning, 2mo. 15, 1819, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard adjoining. Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* for Wednesday, February 17, 1819, had this notice: "Died Suddenly, on Monday morning, Job Butcher, a respectable merchant of this city in the 77th year of his age." The Register of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting also records his death and gives his age as seventy-seven years.

The will of Job Butcher, dated June 3, 1814, and proved February 22, 1819, mentioned his daughters Rebecca Patton, of Alexandria, Virginia, Mary Story and Ann Pryor, and his son Amos Wright Butcher, whom he made his sole executor and residuary legatee.

John Butcher, supposed to be the brother who accompanied Job from Burlington county, New Jersey, and his partner in business, survived Job until July 12, 1825; Poulson's *Advertiser*, of Thursday, July 14, 1825, had this notice: "Died, suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, 12th instant, Mr. John Butcher."

Job Butcher and Ann Wright declared intentions of marriage at Chesterfield Meeting, the second time, 4mo. 6, 1775, he producing a certificate of clearness from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, for the Northern District. On 5mo. 4, 1775, report was made that the marriage had been orderly accomplished. The exact date that the marriage took place was 4mo. 20, 1775. Ann (Wright) Butcher's ancestry was as follows:

JOSHUA WRIGHT, of Roulden, married, 4mo. 10, 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of William Empson of Gowle Field House, all in England. About ten years later, Joshua Wright with his wife and three children came to America, arriving in the Delaware river, 10mo. 20, 1679, and settled near the Falls of Delaware, on the Jersey side. In 1682 and 1688 Joshua Wright was a member of the West Jersey Assembly, and in 1685 he was appointed by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting one of the trustees to receive the deed for the Meeting's burial-ground at the Falls. Joshua had a brother, Thomas Wright, who came over from England in the "Flie-Boat Martha", during the Fall of 1677; he was a signer of the Concessions, and in 1682, a member of the West Jersey Assembly. He died 1mo. 21, 1705-6, apparently unmarried, as considerable of his real estate was inherited by his brother Joshua's children. Joshua Wright died 8mo. 10, 1695, and his wife on 1mo. 12, 1705.

Joshua and Elizabeth (Empson) Wright had issue:

Elizabeth Wright, b., Eng., 2mo. 9, 1670; m. Peter Frettwell;
 Joshua Wright, b., Eng., 3mo., 1672; m., 1705, Rebecca, dau. of Mahlon Stacy;
 Robert Wright, b., Eng., 6mo. 1, 167—;
 THOMAS WRIGHT, b. in West Jersey, 7mo., 1681; of whom presently;
 John Wright, b. in West Jersey, 8mo., 1683.

THOMAS WRIGHT, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Empson) Wright, inherited three hundred acres of land from his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Parker, and they were the parents of:

AMOS WRIGHT, who married Anna Black and left surviving issue (perhaps had others who died before him):

Thomas Wright;
 Abner Wright;
 ANNE WRIGHT, m. Job Butcher.

Job and Anne (Wright) Butcher, of Philadelphia, had issue:

Anne Butcher, b. 1mo. 19, 1776; m. ——— Pryor;
 John Butcher, b. 5mo. 28, 1777; d. in 1778;
 Mary Sykes Butcher, b. 5mo. 16, 1779; m. ——— Story;
 AMOS WRIGHT BUTCHER, b. 1mo. 6, 1781; d. 12mo. 6, 1843; m., 10mo. 12, 1809, Susannah Tyson, before mentioned;
 Job Butcher, b. 1782; d. 1783;
 John Butcher, b. 11mo. 26, 1784; d. 1785;
 Rebecca Butcher, b. 1mo. 23, 1787; m. John Patton, of Alexandria, Va.

Job Butcher married (second) 11mo. 3, 1796, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Mary, widow of Sykes Watson, and daughter of Stephen and Eleanor Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who died without issue, 4mo. 25, 1804, aged sixty-six years.

AMOS WRIGHT BUTCHER, born January 1, 1781, only surviving son of Job and

Anne (Wright) Butcher, lived all his life in Philadelphia. He inherited his father's business, which he augmented and passed on to his sons. Before 1827, and possibly later, he lived on Water street, no doubt continuing in his father's house, but afterwards moved to 74 North Front street, which was his residence at the time of his death. Amos W. Butcher was descended from three Proprietors of the Province of West Jersey, viz., Richard Stockton, 1st. (Lieutenant of a Troop of Horse at Flushing, Long Island, before removing to West Jersey); Joshua Wright (member of West Jersey Assembly, 1682-83 and 85); and Richard Ridgway. Amos W. Butcher was a member of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, of the Society of Friends, going with the Orthodox branch on the division in 1827. He died December 6, 1843, and was buried in his son's lot at Laurel Hill cemetery. In the *United States Gazette* for Thursday, Dec. 7, 1843, appears the following notice, "Died, on Wednesday morning, at one o'clock, Amos W. Butcher, in the 63d year of his age."

Amos W. Butcher married, as before stated, 10mo. 12, 1809, at Abington Friends Meeting, Susannah Tyson, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kirk) Tyson.
Issue of Amos W. and Susannah (Tyson) Butcher:

THOMAS TYSON BUTCHER, b. Oct. 27, 1810; d. Feb. 19, 1885; m. Elizabeth Hood Orum; of whom presently;

Rebecca Butcher, b. 1812; m., June 4, 1838, Capt. Thomas Jefferson Bird, of New Castle co., Del. They had issue:

Susan, m. Edwin A. Whitfield, of New York;

Virginia M., m. John Struthers, of Phila.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER, b. Dec. 9, 1814; d. Jan. 8, 1873; m. Mary E. Wattson; of whom presently;

SARAH BUTCHER, b. Sept. 7, 1817; d. Jan. 25, 1853; m., May 23, 1839, Thomas Brown Wattson; of whom later;

Eleanor Butcher, b. March 15, 1820; m., June 6, 1849, Willis L. Parker; no issue;

John Butcher, b. Feb. 3, 1822; moved to Chicago, Ill.; m., Oct. 9, 1856, Sarah Cresswell, and had issue:

Catharine Butcher;

Fanny Butcher, m. ——— Davis, of Chicago;

Sydney Butcher;

Marie Butcher, d. in childhood.

Franklin Butcher, b. Nov. 1, 1824; d. May 15, 1829;

Susanna Butcher, b. July 7, 1827; d. July 1, 1828;

Edwin Butcher, d. inf.

THOMAS TYSON BUTCHER, eldest son of Amos Wright and Susanna (Tyson) Butcher, born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1810, died February 19, 1885. The "History of Girard National Bank" (J. Granville Leach, LL. B., Philadelphia, 1902), of which Mr. Butcher was a Director, gives an account of his career, and is here quoted in full:

"Thomas Tyson Butcher (1850 to 1852), elder brother of Washington Butcher, died at Philadelphia, 19 February, 1885, aged seventy-four years. In 1834 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and later became a partner of his brother, Washington, in the wholesale provision business, under the firm name of T. T. and W. Butcher. He retired from active business, in 1853. He was a director of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company."

The *Philadelphia Press*, for Saturday, February 22, 1885, had the following:

"Thomas Tyson Butcher, who died suddenly on Thursday last, was born in Philadelphia

in 1810, and came from an old Quaker family. He was at one time senior member of the house of Butcher Bros., that firm having been founded by him and his brother Washington, who died about twelve years ago. He represented the continuation of a long line of great merchants, as his father, Amos Wright Butcher, and his grandfather, Job Butcher, were in the olden days of Philadelphia, men whose fame and reputation for business ability were wide spread, and reached back into the last century. Mr. Butcher was at one time a director of the Girard Bank. In 1855 he was elected a member of Select Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, and in both positions, he served the interests of his constituents with fidelity and honesty.

"Mr. Butcher retired from active business pursuits in 1853, since which time he led a retired life and devoted a large portion of his fortune to the purchase of real estate, of which he was an extensive owner. He was fond of books, was a great reader and had his mind stored with statistics of every kind, but particularly of those relating to the early history of Philadelphia. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters, the elder of whom is the wife of Robert Glendinning."

Thomas Tyson Butcher married, July 31, 1839, Elizabeth Hood Orum, born October 13, 1816, died March 18, 1894, daughter of Davis and Rachel Wilson (Longstreth) Orum, of Philadelphia. The mother, Rachel Wilson Longstreth, born July 10, 1789, died in Philadelphia, May 16, 1865, was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Fussell) Longstreth, of Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Benjamin Longstreth was the founder of Phoenixville, and erected the first iron works there. He was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Bartholomew Longstreth from Longstroth Dale, Deanery of Craven, Yorkshire, England, the founder of the Longstreth family of Bucks county, Philadelphia and vicinity. He came to Pennsylvania in 1698, and settled near Edge Hill, Philadelphia county, but in 1710 settled in Bucks county, where he died in 1749. His wife was Ann, daughter of John Dawson (and Dorothy his wife), a prominent settler of "Crooked Billet" (now Hatboro), Moreland township, Philadelphia county, and later of Philadelphia city. Thomas Tyson and Elizabeth Hood (Orum) Butcher lived at 736 Spruce Street, where both died.

Issue of Thomas Tyson and Elizabeth Hood (Orum) Butcher:

Davis Franklin Butcher, m. and had issue, one dau., E. L. Butcher;

AMOS WASHINGTON BUTCHER, b. May 28, 1842; d. Dec. 20, 1891; unm.; of whom presently;

Thomas Tyson Butcher, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1844; living at 527 Fairmount ave., Phila.; unm.; ELLEN E. BUTCHER, b. Dec. 8, 1849; d. Jan. 20, 1903; m. Robert Glendinning; of whom presently;

Alfred Longstreth Butcher, b. Nov. 29, 18—; d., unm., Nov. 4, 1869;

Morris Butcher, b. 1847; now living at 217 York street, Camden, N. J.;

CATHARINE MAY BUTCHER, b. May 5, 1857; d. Nov. 23, 1891; m. William H. Wile; of whom presently;

Margaret Butcher, b. Sept. 12, 1858; d. Feb. 19, 1859.

AMOS WASHINGTON BUTCHER, the second son, born May 28, 1842, died December 20, 1891, was never married. The *Philadelphia Press*, for Tuesday, December 29, 1891, said of him:

"Amos W. Butcher, who died at his residence, 735 Spruce Street, on December 20, was a son of the late Thomas Tyson Butcher, and a great-great-grandson of John Butcher, an eminent Quaker preacher of London, England, who emigrated to this country in 1678.

"On his mother's side he was direct descendant of John Stroth, who commanded a troop under the Duke of York in the War of the Roses. At the close of the war, he was rewarded by Henry VII, for his valor. His great-great-grandfather Bartholomew Longstreth, was a grandson of John Stroth, and was born at Longstroth Dale, Deanery of Craven, Yorkshire, Eng., 1679, and emigrated to America in 1698.

"He was one of the petitioners, among whom were many of the leading men of Pennsylvania, who joined in a petition to the King of England praying that William Penn might

not be deprived of his government in the Province. His great uncle Isaac Longstreth was a captain in the Revolutionary army and commanded a company at the battle of Crooked Billet. "He had been for many years with the firm of Robert Glendenning & Co., and was a man of the greatest integrity and honor, being much beloved by those who knew him."

ELLEN E. BUTCHER, the eldest daughter of Thomas Tyson and Elizabeth Hood (Orum) Butcher, married, March 9, 1864, Robert Glendinning, son of Robert and Elizabeth Glendinning. Of the father, Robert Glendinning, Sr., the *Philadelphia Press*, for March 5, 1878, said:

"Robert Glendinning, a well known Philadelphian, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his residence, No. 3405 Baring Street, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Glendinning was born in Kelso, Scotland, whence he emigrated to this country, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In a few years he acquired a competency sufficient to allow him to retire from active business life and enable him to live on his income. When the project of starting the Third National Bank was begun, he took an active part in the movement, becoming one of its founders, and was subsequently elected cashier, which position he filled with signal ability till about two years ago, when he resigned. He was an active member of the West Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, and was also one of its deacons. The deceased was the father of Robert Glendinning, Jr., of the well-known firm of Glendinning, Davis & Co., Brokers."

Of his wife, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, for Friday, September 20, 1872, said:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Glendinning.—Many have penned eulogical lines, cited the graces and virtues of fond mothers now departed, and we would fain drop a tear of tender sympathy for those left to mourn their loss. But our all-absorbing theme at this time is of one whose noble womanly bearing is not often met with.

"Passing to her longed-for rest on the morning of the 16th instant, trusting in the merits of her great Redeemer, she leaves behind her the testimony of her being a devoted wife, a faithful mother, a true friend. But she was like a diamond, left to shed its rays of light only in a casket of jewels, laid aside from public gaze. So with her; the brilliancy of her nature, her noble bearing, her uncommon taste for superior literature, her energy, her earnestness of heart, were scarcely known, excepting to the little circle of her own family, among whom she was indeed the centre of all they could imagine of worth in a Christian mother.

"Prevented by illness from mingling much in society of late years, few really knew her superiority. Now, however, that she has passed away from our midst it is fitting to recognize the dignity of her character and the brightness of her mind. Would that we were able to imitate the virtues of her to whose memory we now pay the humble tribute of affection."

Robert and Elizabeth Glendinning had two sons, Robert, born in 1838, of whom presently; and William, ten years younger; the latter moved to Illinois, and died there, October 14, 1881. The *Philadelphia Press*, for Tuesday, October 18, 1881, had the following short account of him:

"Death of William Glendinning.—William Glendinning, formerly of this city, died at Evanston, Ill., on Friday last, at the age of thirty-two years. He was the son of the late Robert Glendinning, for many years the Cashier of the Third National Bank, and the brother of Robert Glendinning, the well-known banker of this city. Some years ago he removed to the West, and by his industry and ability succeeded in establishing a business which extended over that large section. The *Evanston Index*, in referring to his death says; —'Mr. William Glendinning was one who made friends wherever he went. Kind and genial in his daily intercourse, he attracted the regard of all. True and warm in his friendship, he bound to himself by the strongest ties those who knew him intimately. But in the home circle his life was so pure, so full of self sacrifice, that his loss will be felt more and more as years go on. A Christian gentleman, one who was ever true to the dictates of conscience and never ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, the influence of his life will be felt throughout the wide circle of his acquaintance.'"

ROBERT GLENDINNING, born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1838, died there March 5, 1893, son of Robert and Elizabeth Glendinning, in early life decided to follow

in his father's footsteps and devote his career to financial affairs. To this end he entered the banking and brokerage office of Abraham Barker, one of the earliest and best known members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. In 1864 he went into business on his own account and four years later established a branch in New York, from which time until 1879 the business was transacted under the firm name of Glendinning, Davis & Co., the New York partner being Mr. John H. Davis, whose daughter afterwards married Lord Terence Blackwood. In 1879, this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and from that time forward the firm rapidly advanced to a position of great prominence, under the firm name of Robert Glendinning & Co. Mr. Glendinning was conspicuous in numerous important financial enterprises. He was especially active in promoting the passenger railway systems of the city, and much is due him for their development. He was the first Philadelphia banker to establish (in 1870) private telegraphic communication with New York, and also was the first of Philadelphia brokers to secure a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, while he was likewise the first to commence the issue of daily financial letters from this city, as well as the first to adopt the private blackboard system for recording the daily stock fluctuations. In 1870 Mr. Glendinning made a contract with the New York Stock and Indicator Company to place twenty-five of their machines in this city, and that was the nucleus of the present elaborate and extensive system. *The Car*, a periodical devoted to the interests of street railways, published in Philadelphia, had the following in April, 1893:

"Robert Glendinning was quite a student of the heterodoxical impulses that control the movements of finance, and being a close observer of events, he won early a reputation for alertness, sagacity and foresight. His manner was diametrically opposed to the volatile characters usually seen on the 'street' and a quiet and unassuming disposition hid from the desultory observer the strong individuality and keen perception through which he won for the firm bearing his name, the extended and envied reputation it bore. He admitted to his firm men whose sagacity and integrity were judicious complements to his own, and thus caparisoned, the firm conducted many brilliant financial enterprises to successful issues, prosecuting all accounts with a sound and watchful conservatism, which Glendinning himself considered most necessary for the protection of his clients.

"Mr. Glendinning was in possession of more valuable information possibly than any other of his confrères, but when asked to discover it by some wily news monger,—knew less than the man knowing nothing. The first identification of the firm with street railway securities was in 1885, in the financing of the Market and Columbia Avenue cable lines. For the intelligent explanation of, at that time, as abstruse and almost incomprehensible a problem as cable rope traction, Mr. Glendinning had constructed a miniature cable railway, which gave a tangible explanation of the 'ropes and pulleys and grips' and so on, which non-plussed the 'street' at that day.

"The firm were always large dealers in gas and street railway securities, and have been for many years trusted brokers for many wealthy corporations in this city as well as in New York and Chicago. The Philadelphia Traction syndicate, who have been the originators of the largest and most powerful city passenger railway companies in the world, have dealt through this firm, and the business conducted by them recalls to mind the financing of the Philadelphia Traction Company, the Baltimore Traction Company, the Pittsburgh Traction Company, the Metropolitan Traction Company, the West and North Side Street Railroads of Chicago, the volume of which dealings have been enormous."

Robert Glendinning was for many years a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He died at his residence, 2002 Spruce street, where funeral services were held March 8, 1893, by Rev. Dr. J. N. Blachard, of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was buried in Woodland Cemetery. The *Philadelphia Times*, of March 9, 1893, said:

"It is not often that such an array of men, representing such diversified interests, meet

as were present yesterday at the funeral of Robert Glendinning. It illustrated the far-reaching character of his friendships and the confidence he inspired, which led his friends to stick to him through thick and thin. Yesterday closed the last sad scene in the adventurous and in some respects brilliant career of one of the most inimitable and agreeable men who ever belonged to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange."

Issue of Robert and Ellen E. (Butcher) Glendinning:

ROBERT GLENDINNING, b. Aug. 10, 1867; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Glendinning, m. Clayton Fottrel McMichael, of Phila.; he entered Towne Scientific School, Univ. of Pa., class of '01, as partial student in 1887, and left at close of Junior year. He was member of a fraternity; one of founders of Mask and Wig Club, the University's celebrated dramatic club; and joint author of "Ben Franklin Jr.," and other plays produced by that organization. He was also one of founders, editors and editor-in-chief of college periodical, *Red and Blue*. After leaving college he became associate editor of Phila. *North American*, of which his father was owner. At the time of his engagement to Miss Glendinning, *Town Topics*, the New York society paper said: "Mr. McMichael is son of Clayton McMichael, the publisher of the Phila. *North American*, and is himself a clever young journalist, who makes a specialty of dramatic criticism and society gossip. He is, too, a capital amateur actor and stage manager, and it is largely owing to his efforts that the Mask and Wig Club of the Univ. of Pa. has achieved its phenomenal success." Elizabeth (Glendinning) McMichael d. April 25, 1899, leaving two children:

Elizabeth McMichael;

Clayton F. McMichael, Jr.

H. Percival Glendinning, member of Markham Club of Phila., Union League, Radnor Hunt, and First Troop, Phila. City Cavalry, N. G. P. M. Louise T. Young, and they lived at 2222 Locust street, Phila., and afterward at Media, Delaware co., Pa.; d. Sept. 16, 1903, and his widow m. (second) Lewis A. Porter; H. Percival and Louise T. (Young) Glendinning had one son:

H. Percival Glendinning, Jr.

ROBERT GLENDINNING (formerly Robert Edward Glendinning), son of Robert and Ellen E. (Butcher) Glendinning, was born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1867. He entered the Towne Scientific School, University of Pennsylvania, with the class of '88, in 1884, and left during Freshman year; he was chairman of the class executive committee. He entered his father's firm of Robert Glendinning & Co. and after his father's death, conducted the business under the same name. He is a member of the Rittenhouse and Markham Clubs of Philadelphia, the Union League, the Philadelphia Barge, the Philadelphia Gun, the Philadelphia Cricket, and the Huntindon Valley clubs, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a director of the Western National Bank, and a member of the Philadelphia, New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges. He belonged to the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was second Sergeant in that body when it was in the United States service during the Spanish-American War.

He married, 1896, Elizabeth Rodman Fisher, daughter of George W. Carpenter, of "Wakefield," Fisher's Lane, Germantown. Her mother Mary Rodman (Fisher) Carpenter, was born at "Wakefield," August 20, 1838, and was the daughter of Thomas Rodman Fisher, by his wife Letitia Harvey Ellicott; granddaughter of William Logan and Mary (Rodman) Fisher, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Fisher, by his wife Sarah Logan, daughter of Dr. William and Hannah (Emlen) Logan, of "Stenton." "Wakefield," the ancestral home of the Fisher family, was originally part of the Stenton estate and has therefore been the home of Mrs. Glendinning's ancestors for two centuries. "Wakefield" was established on the Stenton estate in 1795 by Thomas Fisher, and since that time has been the home of

Mrs. Glendinning's direct ancestors. Fisher's Lane takes its name from the family so long resident on that thoroughfare.

Robert Glendinning and his wife lived for a time at his father's former home, 2002 Spruce street, Philadelphia, and later removed to Chestnut Hill, where their place is called "The Squirrels." Mrs. Glendinning is a member of the Colonial Dames.

Issue of Robert and Elizabeth R. F. (Carpenter) Glendinning:

Elizabeth Glendinning, b. July 16, 1897; d. Dec. 28, 1898;

Mary Fisher Glendinning, b. Aug. 1, 1899;

Ellen Glendinning, b. Oct. 2, 1900;

Robert Glendinning, Jr., b. April 20, 1903.

CATHARINE MAY BUTCHER, daughter of Thomas Tyson Butcher, by his wife Elizabeth Hood Orum, born May 5, 1857, died November 23, 1891, married at St. James' Episcopal Church, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, December 17, 1879, William H. Wile, born in Franconia township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1842.

Frederick Wile, the great-grandfather of William H. Wile, was born at Carlsruhe, Germany, July 23, 1726. He was a soldier under Frederick the Great for a number of years. In 1754 he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Franconia township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, where his son and grandson later resided. Here five children were born to him, a daughter Mary Magdalen, born October 17, 1756, a son John Ludwig, born August 10, 1759, John Frederick, born October 31, 1761, John Peter, born September 13, 1763, and John Wilhelm, born December 20, 1766.

A brother Yost Weil (Wile), later came to America and settled in Virginia, but nothing has ever been heard of his family by his Pennsylvania relatives. A sister, Rosalie Weil, was a professional nurse, and went from Germany to Italy, where she married a rich Hebrew by the name of Jesua Levi, who took her with him to London, where he later died leaving her a large fortune. She died in 1803, without issue, and many years later her heirs were advertised for in Philadelphia and New York papers.

Wilhelm Wile, youngest son of Frederick, born December 20, 1766, married (first) a Miss Weirman, and had two daughters. He married (second) Barbara Henge, born August 31, 1774, died 1849, by whom he had three daughters and three sons, the youngest of whom was Samuel H. Wile, born in Franconia township, in the same house in which his father was born, July 24, 1812, and died there April 29, 1860. He married Catharine Hartzell, born April 9, 1811, died June 3, 1890, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Gerhart) Hartzell, and first cousin to Dr. E. V. Gerhart, Professor of Theology, in the Theological Seminary connected with Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Samuel H. and Catharine (Hartzell) Wile had five sons, Tobias, William H., Samuel, Allen and George, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Barbara. The family were for generations members of Christ Reformed Church, at Indian Creek, near Telford, Pennsylvania, of which Frederick Wile was one of the early supporters.

William H. Wile was the second son of Samuel H. and Catharine (Hartzell) Wile, and was born on the old homestead in Franconia, September 27, 1842. His early education was acquired in the district schools of that township, and at the

age of seventeen years he became a clerk in the general merchandise store at Harleyville, and remained there until 1862, when he embarked in the grocery business on his own account in Philadelphia. He later engaged in the insurance business, and finally became interested in the organization of the Washington and St. Mary's Railroad, one of the connecting links of the Pennsylvania Railroad system in Maryland, and turning his attention to the development of that enterprise, became secretary, and in 1890, vice-president of the company. He later purchased three thousand acres of land at St. Mary's, the terminus of the railroad, and was instrumental in the establishment of a number of important industries and institutions there. He has since been interested in a number of financial enterprises and resides in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Union League and other social and patriotic organizations.

Issue of William Henry and Catharine May (Butcher) Wile:

William Henry Wile, Jr., b. April 1, 1881, educated in public schools of Phila., graduate of Phila. High School, and of Univ. of Pa., class of 1906, receiving degree B. S.; is now in employ of U. S. Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER, son of Amos W. and Susannah (Tyson) Butcher, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1814, and died there January 8, 1873. The following condensed summary of his career is from the "History of the Girard Bank," of Philadelphia (of which he was a director for the years 1847-49; 53-58; 64-67; and 69-71), by J. Granville Leach, LL. B., 1902:

"Washington Butcher, son of Amos Wright Butcher, was born at Philadelphia, 9 December 1814; died there January 8, 1873. He was a prominent wholesale provision merchant and was one of the promoters of the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and served as a director of the same from 1849 until his death, except during a short absence in Europe. He was also one of the founders of the American Steamship Company, in which he was a director and for some time president."

Soon after the death of Washington Butcher, his pastor, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., prepared a Memorial of him, which was published in Philadelphia, 1873, which included with other material, the funeral sermon preached by Dr. Boardman himself. We quote from the Memorial:

"At the age of twenty-five, he and his brother Thomas Tyson Butcher, formed a partnership, and, under the title of T. T. & W. Butcher, succeeded to their father's business, occupying the same building in Water Street, which their father and grandfather had occupied for many years, and with stainless honor. When we remember the frequent and violent mutations, incident to the business character of young countries like our own, this circumstance, that three successive generations carried on the same business in the same place becomes specially noteworthy. In his twenty-seventh year he became conscious of that great moral change which decides what our eternity shall be. On the twelfth day of February, 1841, he joyously submitted himself to that holy rite which Christ the Lord has appointed as the token of entrance into his Kingdom and allegiance to Himself, as the memento of His own Burial and Resurrection, and as the augury of a new and everlasting Life. At the same time he was received into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, of which he continued to be, till his translation into the Church Triumphant, a most devout, valuable, and Honored member. * * * On the evening of October 27, 1856, he was elected a Deacon of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which office he filled, to the great acceptance of his brethren, till his translation to the higher ministry of the heavenly service. Among the many trusts confided to him as a member of the community, there was none he felt to be so truly honorable as his sacred ministry as one of his church's almoners; and faithfully did he discharge his trust. How many Sunday afternoons, so often claimed by those who have far fewer cares than he as exclusively the property of home, he spent in visiting Christ's poor and lonely ones, gladly and proudly disbursing to them from Christ's store-house of heavenly and earthly riches.

"And so the years swept by; years of mingled prosperity and adversity, but years in

which, through God's good providence, the prosperity largely outweighed the adversity. These years were not marked by extraordinary events. God's best gift is sunshine, and it comes daily; and because it comes daily it instigates no special record. So it was with him whose life we are sketching. As time winged by he steadily gained reputation, esteem, friends, financial success. Presently the venerable place in Water Street became too strait; quarters more commodious were secured in Front Street, where an honored son of an honored father still conducts, on a vaster scale than ever, the business of a fourth generation. And now, in God's good order, came the day of trial. There is no such unfold of character, no such quickener and revealer of its potencies as adversity. * * * The tempest burst in connection with the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Mr. Butcher's business relations being largely in the South, the sudden declaration of war involved him in total and remediless embarrassment. The carefully built fabric of years was leveled in an instant. And now his demeanor was superb! He did not abandon himself to despondency or to torpor. In the providence of God, laid low, he modestly and unobtrusively adjusted himself to the simplicities of misfortune, for his virtue was not the virtue of obstinate rigidity, but of a cheerful flexibility,—a flexibility which, however pliant, was nevertheless infrangible. Meanwhile, his health reeling under the fierce shock, for a time gave way; but supported by an heroic wife and an unflinching trust in God, he continued steadfast and cheery. Amidst it all with property lost and health shattered, and the future black, he gave a cherished son to the country, as it was accounting that God was able to raise him from the dead whence also in a figure he received him back." (This son was Henry C.). "Such dauntless courage could not but evoke admiration. Nobility is contagious; princely friends were by, to offer words of cheer and, better still, deeds of confidence. Nor did any ever confide in Washington Butcher's word in vain! Promises sown in adversity yielded, when prosperity returned, harvests of cheerful fulfillment. Nor can better evidence of this be given than extracts from testimonials, coming from various quarters,—testimonials alike honorable to offerer and recipient. We subjoin the following as examples: The first is from the minutes of the Directors of the ——— Bank, hearing date of October 26, 1868:

"The Board of Directors has learned with great pleasure of the payment by Washington Butcher, Esq., of the balance of principal and interest of a debt due from him to the Bank, and from which obligation he was fully discharged by compromise many years ago. The Board with a full appreciation of the feeling prompting Mr. Butcher, beg to congratulate him on the consummation of an act so highly honorable to him as a man and as a merchant, and unite in the expression of a hope that he may long live to enjoy the reflection of so worthy a deed, and the respect of his fellow citizens. They order that this record be entered upon their minutes, and a copy signed by the officers of the Board, be forwarded to Mr. Butcher."

"A second congratulation is expressed thus:—

"Dear Sir:—We are gratified to inform you that we have been constituted a Committee, by the Directors of the ——— Bank, to offer on their behalf for your acceptance, the accompanying silver pitcher and pair of goblets, as a slight token of their admiration of your noble conduct as a man and your practical and delicate appreciation of true mercantile integrity. Overwhelmed in a flood of general commercial disaster, you were willingly and legally released from all pre-existing pecuniary obligations, by an honorable compromise; but so soon as your indomitable energy and persevering industry and economy, with the aid of Providence, restored your ability, disdaining recourse to conventional usage, you paid the bank the entire balance of your original indebtedness, thus demonstrating that you proudly regarded your moral and religious duty paramount to the full and absolute release of any legal obligation. With the fervent hope that your life may long be spared to enjoy this conscious rectitude and the high opinion which your character has so justly earned in the community, we remain, etc."

"In this connection the following letter, not quoted in the Memorial, may be here inserted:—

"Banking House of Drexel & Co.,

"Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1869.

"Washington Butcher, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—We have to day received from you a check for \$3342.06/100, the balance of a claim we held against you many years since, which we long ago settled with you, giving you a receipt in full by surrendering the evidences of debt and accepting your settlement. We cannot allow this matter to pass without expressing to you our great appreciation of your highly honorable conduct in this matter in paying us when we have no legal claim whatever, and in adopting a course so seldom done by others under similar circumstances.

"With feelings of personal regard, we remain,

"Very Truly Ys

"Drexel & Co."

"To return to the Memorial:—

"And we come to the sad yet beautiful close. Although to human vision his sun went down early, it did not go down in gloom, but with just enough of cloud to make a gorgeous sunset" * * * "The story of his last illness may be best told by his physician, W. W. Keen, M. D., who, at the request of the writer of this sketch, has kindly furnished the following note:—

"I was first called to see Mr. Butcher, professionally, on the 27th of December, 1872, thirteen days before his death, I had seen him occasionally for slight ailments, when although very sensitive in reference to any possible pulmonary troubles, his elastic step and cheerful manner were conspicuous. But even on this very first visit I observed a certain indefinable want of his usual happiness,—a depression which I was unable to account for by any symptoms then present. His voice, too became tremulous in a day or two, as his weakness rapidly increased, and he was confined, first to his room, and then to his bed. In view of his present nervous prostration and his previous attack of temporary paralysis, I had a serious conversation with him on early withdrawal from some of the overwhelming business cares of the past few years, and he indicated his intention of resigning some of his official positions and taking to himself more leisure in the country; adding however, the prophetic words,—'But I hardly think I shall see the country again.'

"His patience amid the discomforts necessarily incident to sickness was remarkable,
* * * A few days before his death, seeing that the issue would undoubtedly be a fatal one, I told him of the fact, approaching it cautiously, yet stating it frankly. I found him already convinced of it, and as calm as I had ever seen him. * * * His consciousness he retained up to a short time before his death, * * *

"Dr. Keen's letter is much longer, but the above is all that need be repeated here.

"The Memorial continues:—

"On the first rumor of his serious illness, the community was deeply moved, the press of the city daily bulletined his condition, and its hopes and fears. As friend met friend in the street the question was nervously exchanged, 'What is the latest report from Washington Butcher?' And when at length on the morning of January 8, 1873, the sad news came that he was gone, the grief was universal and profound.

"Letters of condolence poured in from every quarter—from New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc. Everywhere in the business world the announcement of his death evoked deep sorrow. Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed by the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Board of Directors of the American Steamship Company, the Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange, the Board of Directors of the South American Mining Company, and the Board of Directors of the Girard National Bank. That of the trustees of the First Baptist Church is as follows:—

"At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church, held on Friday evening, January 10, 1873, The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in the death of our late Brother Deacon Washington Butcher, this Board mourns the loss of one of its most intelligent and efficient members. Of unsullied purity and honesty of character, he was wise in council, prompt in action, generous even munificent in his liberalities, kindly, courteous, charitable, full of love to his brethren, he was a friend to the poor, and in sympathy with all things noble, generous and good. Devoted to Christ and the Church, with the hope in him and in us of future years of usefulness; to our weak vision, blinded still with grief and tears, his death seems untimely and our loss irreparable.

"With a deep sense of personal bereavement, bowing humbly in submission to the Heavenly Father's will, we stretch out our hands, lame indeed; (for he was hands and arms and strength and cheer to us all) but hands full of love and sorrow, and sympathy to his afflicted family.

"'Geo. W. Allen, Secty.'

"This resolution of the Board of Trustees was subsequently adopted by the Church, the entire membership present rising to their feet in token of their reverent memory of the departed.

"This resolution and that of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are given in full in the Memorial, which continues:

"The funeral took place on Saturday, the eleventh of January. Prayers were first offered for the family in the privacy of their own home. At half past ten, A. M., the cortège moved to the sanctuary of the First Baptist Church, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: Messrs. Daniel B. Cummins, Thomas A. Scott, Stephen B. Kingston, Edmund Smith, Isaac H. O'Harra, John F. Forepaugh, Adam H. Warthman, and Philip L. Swyler.

"Although it was a bitter winter's day, the spacious edifice was thronged. Rarely has there been gathered at a funeral in Philadelphia a larger number of the solid business men of the community; never an audience more deeply moved."

Then follows the funeral sermon preached by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, and the writer of the Memorial, which, as the quotations from the latter given above cover practically all the biographical facts touched on in the sermon, is not reproduced here.

The following obituary notices of Mr. Butcher appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers named:

The Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette for Thursday, January 9, 1873:

"Death of a Merchant.—As had been expected, according to the announcement made by us yesterday, Washington Butcher, Esq., president of the American Steamship Company, died yesterday morning at seven o'clock, at his residence, Filbert Street, above Broad, in the 59th year of his age. He was a provision merchant of the firm of Washington Butcher & Sons, Front Street near Race. He had been in the business for a long period, the firm being one of the largest provision houses in Philadelphia, having branch houses in the principal cities of the South and West. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and also of the Girard Bank, and was a Deacon and Trustee of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch Streets. He was at all times one of the most generous and public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, earnestly active in favor of all our great enterprises, and liberal, both to charities and public institutions. He had been obliged to relinquish active business by failing health, but as his health improved he became again immersed in many great enterprises, and at length fell a victim to Bright's disease of the kidneys. Besides a large fortune, he leaves a name and reputation truly enviable. He will be a great loss to the city in many ways, and in none more so than to the Steamship Company to which he had given much attention."

The same newspaper had in another column:

"Washington Butcher, Esq., one of the most prominent private citizens, died yesterday morning at his late residence, 1409 Filbert Street. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was the senior partner in the old firm of Washington Butcher & Son, wholesale produce commission merchants, 146 North Front Street."

The announcement in the paper of the day before referred to in the beginning of the above obituary notice, was in an article on some affairs of the American Steamship Company, and was as follows:

"We regret to learn that Mr. Washington Butcher, president of the Company, is lying at the point of death, given up by his physicians. Mr. Butcher is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he has held for many years with general respect and esteem, as well as usefulness. He has been identified so long in his private business with the interests of Philadelphia that his presence in the Railroad Board was always regarded with peculiar satisfaction, as was also his presidency of the Steamship Company."

The same newspaper has the following account of his funeral in its issue of Monday, January 13, 1873:

"The funeral of Washington Butcher, Esq., took place from his late residence, No. 1409 Filbert Street, at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a number of citizens attended. The body was taken to the Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch Streets, where an address was made by Rev. George Dana Boardman. The funeral then proceeded to Laurel Hill, and the body was laid in the family vault."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, for Thursday, January 9, 1873, had the following:

"Washington Butcher, Esq., died a few minutes after seven o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence No. 1409 Filbert Street, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Butcher was one of the most prominent men in the community and his great business tact not only qualified him to amass an ample fortune, but advanced the interests of various concerns with which he was connected. He had been for many years a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and always took a lively interest in the affairs of that corporation. Until recently he was a director of the Girard Bank, and only two weeks prior to his death had been elected to the responsible position of president of the American Steamship Company, a position he would have filled with honor to himself and profit to the community had his life been spared."

"As a member of the Board of Trade, his counsels were eagerly sought and invariably carried with them great respect and influence. Both personally and as a business man, Mr. Butcher was of unimpeachable integrity in word and deed. The firm, of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death, was established more than thirty years ago and was widely known throughout the country. During the financial panic of 1857, Mr. Butcher became financially embarrassed, but by reason of his well known probity and exhaustless

energy, he recovered the position he had lost, paid every cent of his indebtedness, both principal and interest, and leaves a very large estate.

"Mr. Butcher was one of the deacons and trustees of the First Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch Streets, and was prominent in all the active charities of Philadelphia.

"Mr. Butcher was a gentleman of great culture, refined tastes, and unlimited generosity. His manner was especially genial and attractive, and, together with his rare honesty and truthfulness, won him hosts of friends, who to day will profoundly feel their loss. He leaves a large family who have, in their bereavement the sincere sympathy of the entire community."

At the time of his death Washington Butcher held the following positions: Deacon and trustee of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia; senior director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; president of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia; director of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; director of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company; director of the West Jersey Railroad Company; director of the Connecting Railroad Company; director of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad; director of the South American Mining Company; manager of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. He had formerly been director of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. He was also one of the earliest members of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Washington Butcher married, May 27, 1841, Mary Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1822, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Wattson, of that city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 214 North Front Street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Rev. Dr. Boardman's Memorial, gives the following brief account of the wedding: "On the morning of May 27, 1841, Washington Butcher and Mary Elizabeth Wattson gave themselves to each other in holy marriage, their pastor, Rev. George B. Ide, D. D., officiating. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, the venerated and saintly couple still surviving, and waiting filial welcome at the Celestial Gate."

Thomas Wattson, father of the bride, was born at Elkton, Maryland, July 25, 1788, died in Philadelphia, February 20, 1874, and was buried at Central Laurel Hill cemetery. The Wattson family were originally residents of the Welsh Tract, in the present state of Delaware. An ancestor of Mrs. Butcher, David Barr, was First Lieutenant in the Lower Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, 1756; (i. e. Regiment from the Three Lower Counties), Washington Butcher, though he died at 1409 Filbert street, had lived previously a few doors away, at 1403 Filbert street, moving to 1409 between 1867 and 1869. His eldest daughter was married at 1403, and the two younger at 1409. Mrs. Washington Butcher was for many years actively engaged in philanthropic work in Philadelphia, and is still an honorary member of and vice-president of the National Indian Association. She now resides at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rosalie Butcher, 134 South Twentieth street, Philadelphia.

Issue of Washington and Mary E. (Wattson) Butcher:

LAURA WATTSON BUTCHER, b. June 14, 1842; d. Feb. 13, 1867; m. J. Edward Addicks; of whom presently;

HENRY CLAY BUTCHER, b. Aug. 7, 1844; of whom presently;

Rosalie Butcher, b. April 1, 1849, Phila.; on Dec. 9, 1860, at her father's residence, 1409 Filbert street (North Penn Square), became second wife of J. Edward Addicks, whose first wife was her elder sister, Laura W. Butcher. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D. The only child of J. Edward and

Rosalie (Butcher) Addicks, was a son, d. inf. In 1899 Rosalie Butcher legally adopted her maiden name, and is now Mrs. Rosalie Butcher. She resides at 134 South Twentieth street, Phila. Mrs. Butcher has travelled extensively in Europe and has presented to the Univ. of Pa., her large collection of foreign photographs, which is known as "The Mrs. Rosalie Butcher Collection." She is member of Acorn Club, Phila., and of Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America;

MARY WASHINGTON BUTCHER, b. in Phila., June 9, 1851; m. Joseph G. Darlington; of whom below;

HOWARD BUTCHER, b. in Phila., June 25, 1853; of whom later.

LAURA WATTSON BUTCHER, born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1842, married on October 27, 1864, at her father's residence, 1403 Filbert street (North Penn Square), Philadelphia, J. Edward Charles O'Sullivan Addicks, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.

Mr. Addicks, generally known as J. Edward Addicks, was born in Philadelphia, November 21, 1841. He was a son of John Edward Charles O'Sullivan and Margaretta Mac Leod (Turner) Addicks, who were married on January 28, 1841, at No. 50 Pine street, by the Rev. Robert W. Cushman, D. D. The father, known as John E. Addicks, was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1812, and died January 4, 1883, at his residence 1102 Girard street in that city. He was for many years Health Officer of the city; an active member of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania; one of the earliest members of the Union League of Philadelphia; and chairman of the League's Committee for organizing troops to proceed to the south during the Civil War. He was the son of John Edward Addicks, of Bremen, Germany (who came to Philadelphia prior to 1808), and Barbara, born in Cork, Ireland, May 5, 1783, daughter of Major Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, successively in the service of France, England and the Netherlands, by his wife Mary Mc Ready, of New York City.

Major Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, born in 1759, was the son of General Sir John William O'Sullivan, and Louisa, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, by his wife Louisa O'Connor Kerry. Louisa Fitz-Gerald was a cousin to Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, famous Irish patriot of 1798, fifth son of the twentieth Earl of Kildare, and first Duke of Leinster.

Major Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, educated in France, was originally an officer in the Irish Brigade in the French service under Louis XVI. He first came into public notice on his presentation of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's letter of introduction to Captain John Paul Jones, on board the ship "Ariel," in the port of L'Orient, France; Dr. Franklin being then agent of the Colonies at the Court of France. The subsequent treatment of young O'Sullivan by Captain Jones is given in the narrative of Captain Nathaniel Fanning, who was an eye witness of what he related, as published in the "Life of John Paul Jones," and "Memoirs of Captain Nathaniel Fanning." Captain Jones placed O'Sullivan in irons in the hold of his vessel, from which situation he was, with great difficulty, rescued by his brother officers of the Irish Brigade. After his release O'Sullivan awaited his opportunity and, when Captain Jones came ashore, gave him a very severe caning. Captain Fanning further relates that Captain Jones's complaint of the satisfaction taken by young O'Sullivan, "made a great bustle and noise" in the town of L'Orient, and "a party of Light Horse was dispatched into the country with orders to scour the public roads and bring him back dead or alive. But young O'Sullivan was safe at Fort Louis, about six miles off, and among the officers of

the garrison." On account of the hue and cry raised by Captain Jones upon this occasion, O'Sullivan was, however, obliged to flee the country, and he secured passage on a vessel to New York City, where he was received by Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, and appointed an officer on his staff.

On February 25, 1782, O'Sullivan married, in New York City, Mary McReady, daughter of a Mr. McReady, of New York City, and his wife Barbara Miller, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Sebring, the Bishop of the Province of New York. By this marriage Major O'Sullivan had issue:

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN, b. May 5, 1783; m. John Edward Addicks; of whom presently;
John William Thomas Gerald O'Sullivan, m. Mary Rowley, of Bower-End and Fenton-Vivian, co. Salop, Eng.

Major O'Sullivan married (second) Adriene de la Pierre, of Morges, Canton du Vaud, Switzerland, lady-in-waiting at the Court of George III., whose portrait was painted by Gainsborough. By her he had no issue.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan was given a command at the Tower of London, and when William, Prince of Orange, visited London in 1795, he was one of the officers detailed to wait upon that Prince. O'Sullivan was at the time merely a Lieutenant in the English service, and feeling therefore that the Hanoverian government frowned upon his noted Jacobite ancestry, he became involved in an angry correspondence with the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, but with no favorable result. He confided his troubles to the Prince of Orange, and when that Prince returned to Holland to ascend the throne as William I., he invited O'Sullivan to accompany him as a Major in the Dutch Army. This offer O'Sullivan accepted and for a number of years enjoyed the brilliant society of the Dutch capitol. Contemporary notices refer to him as "one of the handsomest and most elegant men of his time," and his miniature in British uniform admirably sustains that reputation. His great charm of manner won him the intimate friendship of the famous and renowned Austrian Field Marshal, the Prince de Ligne, one of the courtliest wits of his time.

Major O'Sullivan inherited from Donal O'Sullivan the Spanish title of Count of Bearhaven, the official use of which necessitated a residence in Spain. This title Philip III. (reviving an O'Sullivan title in Ireland, that of Earl of Bearhaven), conferred upon Donal O'Sullivan for his heroic adherence to Roman Catholicism in the face of the destruction of his Clan and of his Castle of Dunboy, during Ireland's resistance, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Major O'Sullivan died at The Hague in 1824. Further notices of him will be found in the "Encyclopædia of National Biography," O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," O'Callaghan's "Irish Brigades," and the Marquis de Ruigny's "Jacobite Peerage," pp. 144, &c., where he is mentioned as "Sir Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, 2d. Baronet."

General Sir John William O'Sullivan, father of Major O'Sullivan, was born in Ireland in 1700, and was educated for the Catholic priesthood in Rome, and later in Paris. Upon his arrival in France, he obtained the post of domestic tutor to the Comte de Maillebois, son of the Marquis de Maillebois, later Marechal of France, under Louis XV. The Marquis perceiving signs of military genius in his son's tutor, persuaded O'Sullivan to leave the church for the army, and ap-

pointed him his secretary and Aide-de-Campe during his campaign in Corsica, in 1739, and in Italy and on the Rhine in the War of the Austrian Succession. O'Sullivan rose to the rank of Colonel in the Irish Brigade in the French service, and attained such reputation in the French army, that a contemporary French General said of him, that O'Sullivan "understood the irregular art of war better than any man in Europe, nor was his knowledge of the *regular* much inferior to that of the best general then living."

It was owing to his reputation for knowledge of irregular warfare that he was appointed Quartermaster-General, of the forces of Prince Charles Edward, The Young Pretender, then about to sail from Belle Isle upon the expedition to "disengage" the crown of England from the head of George II., and restore it to the Stuarts. O'Sullivan's conspicuous part in that undertaking is told in the Jacobite histories, memoirs, and novels of that period, and the present. He is the "beloved Sullivan" of "Prince Charlie's Scottish Wanderings," "one of the most engaging and best bred officers of the French Army," of O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees;" "a distinguished ornament of the Court of Louis XV.," of Charles Lever's historical romance, "Gerald Fitz-Gerald, or The Chevalier;" he is the "Colonel Sullivan" of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverly" and "Tales of a Grandfather;" Voltaire's "Général Sullivan" in his *Precis du Siècle de Louis XV.*, and carelessly enough, he is Robert Louis Stevenson's "Sir Thomas Sullivan" in his "Master of Ballantrae."

General Sir John William O'Sullivan's miniature, in the uniform of the Irish Brigade, portrays a face of singular mentality and charm.

"James III.," "The Old Pretender," whose commendatory letters concerning General O'Sullivan are preserved in the *Stuart MSS*, conferred, in 1745 or 1751, the title of Baronet upon O'Sullivan, as "the Prince of Wales' Quartermaster-General."—*See Record in Royal Library, Windsor Castle.*

Behind General Sir John William O'Sullivan the line extends through the Provincial Kings of Munster, of whom thirty-eight were sole monarchs of Ireland, to King Milesius of Spain, who conquered Ireland at a period variously stated from 1000 to 730, B. C. *See original Clan Pedigrees, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland.*

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN, daughter of Major Thomas Herbert Sullivan, by his first wife, Mary McReady, and granddaughter of General John William O'Sullivan, born May 5, 1783, was a woman of great mental activity and an authoress of considerable note. From the age of two years until she attained the age of sixteen she was educated in the convent La Congregation de Notre Dame, at Montreal, Canada. In her published writings, speaking of this early period, she says, "For my part, I was scarcely twelve years of age when I read Buffon, whose works came to the relief of my, till then, daily reading of the Latin Liturgy and Lives of Saints." She married in 1799, Joseph Lee, a merchant of New York City, later of Philadelphia, where he died. She married (second) in Philadelphia, June 15, 1813, John Edward Addicks, who had come from Bremen, Germany, to Philadelphia, prior to 1808.

The period of her literary activity came after her second marriage. Her knowledge of both the ancient and modern languages was extensive, and as early as 1826, she translated from German into French, with additions of her own, Dr. J. H. P. Seidensteucker's system of learning to speak the French language, under

the title of "An Elementary Practical Book for Learning to Speak the French Language." This volume was published under the title of "Addicks' Elements" and copies of it can be found in the Library of the American Philosophical Society and other libraries of Philadelphia. In its day this book met with much commendation, and Barbara O'Sullivan Addicks received letters from many parts of the United States, among them commendatory letters from the President of Georgetown College, from Henri Guegan, Professor of the French language at Washington, from the pastor of the German Lutheran congregation, and Professor of the German language at Baltimore, from the Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages at Washington College, Virginia, from the Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Virginia, from Charles Ploot, Professor of the French Language in Philadelphia, and from many other eminent educators and scholars.

In January, 1831, her "Essay on Education, treated as Natural Science," or "Addicks Essay No. 1," (which by permission of Chief Justice John Marshall was dedicated to him), was read before the learned body of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and copies of it are preserved in the archives of that Institute, in the libraries of the American Philosophical Society, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

Mrs. Barbara O'Sullivan Addicks died in Philadelphia, January 9, 1853, and was buried in the family vault of her son, John E. Addicks, in Laurel Hill Cemetery. By her first husband, Joseph Lee, she had two children, Adelaide Lee, who married a Mr. Rogers, and Eliza Lee. By her second husband, John Edward Addicks, she had issue:

Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan Addicks, d., San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 30, 1853;

JOHN EDWARD O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS, generally known as John E. Addicks; of whom presently;

Caroline Addicks, m. Frederick Pierre Dimpfel, of France, and lived for many years in Europe; was present at coronation of Queen Victoria—the faded gloves, worn by her on that occasion, embroidered in silver with crown of England, are still in possession of her descendants. Two of her sons, Frederick and William O'Sullivan Dimpfel, resided on eastern shore of Md.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, second son of John Edward and Barbara (O'Sullivan) Addicks, was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1812, and died there January 4, 1883. He married, January 28, 1841, Margaretta MacLeod Turner, a descendant of John Turner, an Ensign in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and of John MacLeod, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1811-13, a son of George MacLeod, and his wife Margaret Hamilton, of Lewis, Scotland. An account of the career and public services of John E. Addicks has already been given above. His son J. Edward Addicks, who married Laura Wattson Butcher, and as second wife, her sister Rosalie, when a young man became a member of Company D, Gray Reserves, which regiment later became the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. On September 12, 1863, Company D, Gray Reserves was mustered into the service of the State of Pennsylvania, as Company D, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. It performed a tour of duty in the Civil War, September 15-25, 1862, and was mustered out September 26, J. Edward Addicks serving with the company in this tour of duty.

FLORENCE ADDICKS, only child of J. Edward and Laura Wattson (Butcher)

Addicks, born in Philadelphia, December 11, 1866, now resides with her step-mother Mrs. Rosalie Butcher, second wife of J. Edward Addicks, at 134 South Twentieth street, Philadelphia. Miss Addicks was for three years a student in the English Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

She is a member of the Acorn Club, the Civic Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Cork Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, the Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the General Robert Patterson Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812.

HENRY CLAY BUTCHER, eldest son and second child of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Watson) Butcher, born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1844, was for a number of years, 1872-81, a director of the Girard National Bank, and the following sketch of him is quoted from the "History of the Girard National Bank" of Philadelphia, before referred to, the years of his service being those indicated in the parenthesis:

"Henry C. Butcher (1872-74; 77-78-80-81) was born at Philadelphia, 7 Aug. ust, 1845. He is a son of Washington Butcher and was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Washington Butcher's Sons. He was the organizer and for some years the president of the Southern Cotton Oil Company; president of the Wesson Process Company; director of the American Steamship Company, and of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania; and is now a director of the Tradesman's National Bank, and of the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company."

Henry C. Butcher was the son mentioned in "Memorial of Washington Butcher," quoted above, whom the father "gave to his country" in the midst of his personal troubles. He enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, called the Anderson Cavalry, and was mustered in with the greater part of the regiment, August 22, 1862. Samuel R. Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," says of this regiment: "A Company known as the Anderson Troop, had been previously recruited by Captain Palmer, to serve as body guard to General Anderson. It was understood that the new regiment, which he was authorized to recruit, should be employed on similar duty. Accordingly, especial care was taken to obtain a select body, and in its ranks were young men from some of the wealthiest and most influential families in the Commonwealth." Among the young men of Philadelphia who enlisted, it was understood that the whole regiment was to be composed exclusively of gentlemen, and, while this standard was not reached, yet the rank and file was far above the average regiment in social position. Henry C. Butcher contracted a serious illness while in the service and was discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 5, 1863.

At the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, he performed an action that is noticed in the "History of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry," (The Anderson Cavalry) (Philadelphia, 1906), page 94:

"During this time an act of daring was performed by two of our boys which will be remembered for a long time to come. The name of one was Sergeant Henry C. Butcher, of Company D; the other Private W. B. Holt, of Company L. They saw the enemy's flag and coveted it as a prize, but to attempt its capture was to expose themselves to our own as well as the enemy's fire. After deliberating a

moment, the prize was too tempting and they rode up, shot the standard bearer, who had advanced some distance in front of his command, and brought the flag into our lines, the two men riding one wounded horse, the other having been killed. It was an heroic and audacious act. It was a beautiful silk flag belonging to the Third Alabama Battalion, and had been presented by the ladies of Selma, Alabama,—the only flag the force carried. It was subsequently exhibited in the windows of Cornelius & Baker, on Chestnut street, previous to its being presented to Governor Curtin, at Harrisburg."

The flag was sent to Governor Curtin by Mr. Butcher's father, Washington Butcher, who was allowed this privilege.

After his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Butcher went into business with his father, and after the latter's death, Henry C. and his younger brother, Howard, continued the same business under the firm name of Washington Butcher's Sons. Henry C. Butcher held official position in a number of large corporations, which have been enumerated above, but has now for many years been retired from active business. About 1905 he built a fine dwelling-house on the Southwest corner of Twenty-second and Locust streets, where he now resides. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Union League, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Gun, Philadelphia Barge, and Philadelphia Racquet clubs.

Henry C. Butcher married Ellen Hansell, daughter of Joseph F. and Ellen Forde (Hansell) Page, of Philadelphia, who was of Royal descent as follows:

James II., King of Scotland, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Arnold d'Egmond, Duke of Guelders, had issue, besides James III.: Alexander, Duke of Albany; David, Earl of Moray; John, Earl of Mar; and Margaret;

Princess Mary Stewart, who married (first) Thomas, Lord Boyd, afterwards Earl of Arran; and (second) Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, created a lord of Parliament by royal charter, June 28, 1485; by the second husband she had,

James, second Lord Hamilton, who obtained a charter of the lands and Earldom of Arran, dated August 10, 1503, to himself and his heirs, male, in failure of which to revert to the crown. He took a prominent part in the affairs of Scotland, was made Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, Warden of the Marches, and one of the Lords of the Regency in 1517; and on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, he obtained the Lordship of Bothwell. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, Lord Hume, Chancellor of Scotland; (second) Beatrix, daughter of John, Lord Drummond; (third) Janet, daughter of Sir David Beaton of Creich, in Fifeshire, comptroller *temp* James VI., and widow of Sir David Livingston, of East Weems, by whom he had,

James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran and afterwards Duke of Chatelherault. This nobleman, after the death of James V., 1542, was chosen Regent of Scotland, and the next year was declared heir apparent to the crown, and guardian of Queen Mary during her minority. In 1548 he was invested with the French Order of St. Michael, and was created, by King Henry II., of France, by letters patent dated February 5, 1548-9, Duc de Chatelherault, in Poicton. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton, by whom he had issue (besides James, his successor; John, created Marquis of Hamilton, April 17, 1599; David, died unmarried, 1611; Barbara, married (first) James, Lord Fleming, and (second) Alexander, Lord Gordon; Anne, married George, Earl of Huntley; and Jane, married Hugh, Earl of Eglington);

Lord Claud Hamilton, third son, afterwards Baron Paisley, born 1543, who, with his elder brother Lord John Hamilton, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton, was amongst the most zealous adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots. He commanded the vanguard for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, 1568; was subsequently outlawed, and his estates forfeited by Regent Moray, and with his brother, Lord John, banished from Scotland. But King James VI., of Scotland, and I. of England, in consideration of their loyalty to his mother, restored the Hamiltons to their rank and fortune.

Lord Claud further obtained from King James a grant, dated July 29, 1587, of the whole barony of Paisley, with the title of Baron of Paisley. He married Lady Margaret Seton, daughter of George, fifth Lord Seton, and died in 1621. He had issue:

JAMES, of whom presently;

Sir Claud, commander of the Fort of Toone, co. Antrim; ancestor of the Hamiltons, Baronets of Woodbrook;

Sir George, of Greenlow and Roscrea, in Ireland, knighted at Hinchinbrook, Oct. 12, 1616; ancestor, through his daughter, of the Achesons, Earls of Gosford;

Sir Frederick, who signalized himself under Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and was afterwards Governor of Ulster; ancestor of the Viscounts of Boyne;

Margaret, wife of William, first Marquis of Douglas.

JAMES HAMILTON, eldest son of Claud, Baron Paisley, was created, 1603, Baron of Abercorn, and advanced, July 10, 1605, to the dignities of Earl of Abercorn, Lord Paisley, Hamilton, Montcastell and Kilpatrick. He married Lady Marion Boyd, daughter of Sir Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue:

James, second Earl of Abercorn, successor to his kinsman, William, second Duke of Hamilton, as heir male to house of Hamilton;

Claud, who succeeded to the Irish estates, and some years after the accession of his brother, James, to the Earldom of Abercorn, had transferred to him, Aug. 14, 1634, on James' petition, titles previously conferred on the latter of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane. One of his grandsons eventually became fourth Earl of Abercorn, and one of his granddaughters was ancestress to Marquise of Sligo, and another the Viscountess Dillon;

Sir William, m. Jane, dau. of Alexander Colquhoun, Laird of Luss, and widow of Alan, Lord Cathcart; d. s. p.;

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, of Donalong, of whom presently;

Sir Alexander, Count of the Holy Roman Empire; m. Elizabeth Badingfield;

Anne, wife of Hugh, Lord Sampill;

Margaret, wife of Sir William Conyngham, of Caprington;

Lucy, d. unm.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, of Donalong, county Tyrone, and Nanagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, created a Baronet in 1660, married in 1629, Lady Mary Butler, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, and sister of James, first Duke of Ormond. He died 1679, having had issue:

James, eldest son, d. viti patris, of wound received in naval battle with Dutch, June 6, 1673, buried in Westminster Abbey. Was Colonel in service of Charles II., and groom of bedchamber. His eldest son afterwards became sixth Earl of Abercorn;

Sir George, Knight, Count Hamilton of France, and Maréchal du Camp. Was married but having only daughters his title fell to his younger brother, Anthony;

Anthony, Count Hamilton, in succession to his brother, George, became the more

celebrated Count Hamilton of the two, as author of the "Memoirs de Grammont."

He was a Lieutenant-General in French service, and d. 1720;

Thomas, in the sea service, d. in New England;

Richard, Lieutenant-General in French service; d. in France;

John, Colonel in army of James I., killed at battle of Anghrim;

Elizabeth, beautiful and accomplished wife of Philibert, Comte de Grammont, d. 1708;

Lucia, wife of Sir Donogh O'Brien, of Lemineagh, Baronet.

MARGARET HAMILTON, married in 1638, Matthew Forde, M. P., of Seaforde, county Down, and Coolgreany, county Wexford, Ireland, son of Nicholas of Killyleagh, county Down; they had:

Matthew Forde, M. P., of Seaforde, died 1729, who married, 1698, Anne (will probated at Dublin, March 12, 1768), daughter of Rev. William Brownlowe, rector of Lurgan parish, county Armagh, and had,

Standish Forde, fourth son, who came to Maryland in 1730, and settled in Philadelphia in 1734, where he died in 1766. He married (first) Hannah ——; and (second) Parthenia ——, and had by the latter, who died in 1766,

Standish Forde, Jr., born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1759, died April 28, 1806. He married at Christ Church, December 5, 1795, Sarah, born January 16, 1775, daughter of John and Eleanor (Waters) Britton, of Philadelphia, and had among others:

Eleanor Forde, born October 9, 1796, died February 19, 1868; married October 14, 1812, William Sutton Hansell, born November 9, 1787, died December 22, 1872, and had, among fifteen children:

Eleanor Forde Hansell, who married October 16, 1845, Joseph French Page, of Philadelphia; they had eight children, of whom,

Ellen Hansell Page, married Henry C. Butcher. Mrs. Butcher is a member of the Acorn Club, of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America; and of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Issue of Henry C. and Ellen H. (Page) Butcher:

Laura Page Butcher, b. in Phila.; m. Alfred Thornton Baker, at 2200 Locust street, Phila.; and is a member of the Acorn Club, and of Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames; she is well-known in artistic circles of Phila.;

Henry Clay Butcher, Jr., b., Phila., June 24, 1871; entered Towne Scientific School, Univ. of Pa., 1889, in class of '93, and left at close of Freshman year; member of Delta Psi Fraternity; member of Rittenhouse, St. Anthony, Racquet, Markham, Phila. Country and Radnor Hunt clubs; and of First Troop, Phila. City Cavalry, N. G. P., with which he was in service of U. S. during Spanish-American War, 1898, when it became First Troop, Phila. City Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; m., at Devon, Pa., Oct. 10, 1906, Constance, dau. of late Alfred Devereux (a member of the Society of Colonial Wars); they now live at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and have issue:

Henry Devereux Butcher;

Constance Devereux Butcher.

Alice Tyson Butcher, b. Phila.; member of Acorn Club, and of Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America; m. at Church of Holy Trinity, Phila., by Rt. Rev. William Neilson Mcicker, Bishop Coadjutor of R. I., assisted by Rev. Floyd Tompkins, D. D., Oct. 23, 1898, to George Brinton Roberts (b., Phila., May 24, 1869), son of George Brooke Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., by wife, Miriam Pyle Williams; they reside at "Llanengan," Bala, Montgomery co., Pa. George Brinton Roberts was graduated from Haverford College, class of '83, degree of B. S. He is member of Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt and Philadelphia Country clubs; they have issue:

George Brooke Roberts;

Brinton Page Roberts;

Lawrence Page Roberts.



W. H. Wainwright

Eleanor Page Butcher, b. in Phila.; m. at Church of Holy Trinity, Phila., by Rt. Rev Will'am Neilson McVicker, D. D., Bishop of R. I., assisted by Rev. Floyd Tompkins, D. D., April 25, 1905, to H. Radclyffe, son of Howard and Pauline (Lewis) Roberts, of Phila. Mr. and Mrs. H. Radclyffe Roberts reside at Villa Nova, Pa.; H. Radclyffe Roberts studied at the Univ. of Pa., and belonged to Delta Psi Fraternity there; he is a member of St. Anthony Club of Phila. and New York; of Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Racquet, Phila. Country and Corinthian Yacht clubs, of Phila.; they have issue:

Howard Radclyffe Roberts;
Paul Lewis Roberts;
Edward Roberts.

MARY WASHINGTON BUTCHER, daughter of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Wattson) Butcher, born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1851, was married at her father's residence, 1409 Filbert street, Philadelphia, on May 15, 1873, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., to Joseph Gazzam Darlington, of Philadelphia, the head of the firm of Joseph G. Darlington & Co., and a representative of a family long prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the Province.

Joseph G. Darlington, was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, in the State of Connecticut, and of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, both by descent from Captain Horace Seymour; of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the St. Nicholas Society of New York; and of the New England Society. He was also a member of the Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Corinthian Yacht, Manufacturers' Art, and Penn clubs, of Philadelphia; and of a number of prominent clubs in New York and elsewhere.

Joseph G. Darlington was for many years, and until his death, a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and for four years, 1899-1902, was president of that organization. As such he presided on many important occasions, when distinguished guests of the League were entertained. On February 4, 1899, a banquet was given by the Union League to the United States Peace Commissioners who arranged the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, at the close of the Spanish-American War. On November 24, 1900, a banquet was given to celebrate Founder's Day of the organization of the League, when President McKinley and his Cabinet came from Washington on a special train, and were met and escorted through the city by the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. This banquet "surpassed all previous functions in the history of the Union League. The Union League then had the honor of entertaining the most brilliant company of distinguished men who ever assembled at one time within its walls. The Banquet Hall was elaborately decorated with the National Colors and a magnificent display of flowers."

On March 10, 1902, Mr. Darlington presided at the luncheon given by the Union League to His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia; and on November 22, 1902, another Founder's Day Banquet was given when the League was again honored by the presence of the President of the United States and his cabinet; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, who had on the previous occasion come as Governor of New York and Vice-President elect, appearing as President of the United States. Again the distinguished guests were escorted to the Hall of the League by Mr. Darlington and the First City Troop. Among the other guests of honor were the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, representatives of the great universities and of the Philadelphia Board of Education,

and many other distinguished gentlemen actively engaged in the affairs of the world.

Following the expiration of Joseph G. Darlington's fourth term as President of the Union League, a dinner was given him on January 8, 1903, at which a magnificent loving cup was presented to him by the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the four Boards over which he had presided as President. Later, by invitation of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Darlington dined at the White House.

Prior to 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Darlington resided with their family at 2036 Spruce street, Philadelphia, but in that year removed to "Roselyn," in Haverford township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he died March 18, 1908.

Mrs. Mary W. (Butcher) Darlington, is a member of the Acorn Club, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Issue of Joseph G. and Mary W. (Butcher) Darlington:

Arthur Darlington, b., 2036 Spruce street, Phila., Oct. 24, 1874; d. there, March 9, 1875; buried in family vault of grandfather, Washington Butcher, at Central Laurel Hill; funeral services conducted by Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church;

Herbert Seymour Darlington, b. March 13, 1876, 2036 Spruce street, Phila.; graduate of Yale Law School, class of '97; is junior partner of firm of Joseph G. Darlington & Co.; member of Union League, Univ. and Racquet clubs of Phila.; Merion Cricket and Radnor Hunt clubs; of Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution, and of New England Society, and of Yale Club of New York. Was m., Feb. 23, 1907, at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., to Sibyl Emma, dau. of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York City; issue:

Joseph Hubbard Darlington.

Rosalie Darlington, b. Aug. 23, 1878, 2036 Spruce street, Phila.; d. at Chelton Hills, Jan. 8, 1884, the anniversary of death of her grandfather, Washington Butcher; buried in the family vault of her grandfather at Central Laurel Hill; funeral services being conducted by Rev. William Neilson McVicker, rector of Holy Trinity Church;

Helen Darlington, also b. Aug. 23, 1878, 2036 Spruce street, Phila.; m., June 2, 1906, at Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, by Rt. Rev. William Neilson McVicker, D. D., Bishop of R. I., assisted by Rev. James Haughton, to Felton Bent, graduate of Williams College, son of Major Luther S. Bent, of Phila., by his wife, Mary Felton, niece of Conway Felton, formerly president of Harvard Univ. Felton Bent is member of Phila. and Univ. clubs, and of Merion Cricket club; issue:

Felton Bent, Jr., d. inf.

HOWARD BUTCHER, son of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Wattson) Butcher, born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1853, was for many years a member of the firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, with his elder brother Henry C. Butcher. In 1904 he engaged in extensive pigeon raising on his beautiful "Pigeon Nest Farm" in New Britain township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is a frequent contributor to the leading agricultural and poultry journals of the United States. He is a member of the Union League, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married, January 13, 1876, at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Rudder, to Mary Louisa, daughter of L. Harry and Margaret (Starr) Richards; and has resided for a number of years at 206 South Forty-second street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Butcher is a member of the Acorn Club, and other social organizations.

Issue of Howard and Mary Louisa (Richards) Butcher:

Howard Butcher, Jr., b. in Phila., Dec. 28, 1876; student at Univ. of Pa., class of '98; is member of firm of Rhodes, Sinkler & Butcher, bankers and brokers; is member of Merion Cricket Club; m., April 10, 1901, Margaret, dau. of W. W. Keen, M. D., of



Washington Butcher

Phila., and they reside on Ardmore avenue, Ardmore, Pa.; they have issue:

Howard Butcher, 3rd, b. Jan. 28, 1902;

Margaret Butcher, b. April 28, 1903;

Dora Keen Butcher, b. Feb. 13, 1905;

Mary Louisa Butcher, b. Jan. 30, 1907.

Margaret Butcher, b. Phila.; m. Abraham Gibbons Tatnall, b. in Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17, 1878, son of Charles Moon and Rebecca Lukens (Gibbons) Tatnall, afterwards of Coatesville, Pa. Abraham Gibbons Tatnall entered the Scientific Dept. of Haverford College, from Coatesville, 1896, and received degree of B. S. 1900; while there he was secretary and treasurer of the Haverford College Foot-Ball Association, 1897-98 and 1898-99. Mrs. Tatnall is member of Acorn Club of Phila.; they have issue:

Margaret Tatnall, b. in Phila., Oct. 10, 1905.

Theodora Starr Butcher, b. in Phila., member of Acorn Club; unm.; residing with parents at 206 South Forty-second street, Phila.

SARAH BUTCHER, daughter of Amos Wright and Susannah (Tyson) Butcher, born in Philadelphia, September 7, 1817, died January 25, 1853; married May 23, 1839, Thomas Brown, son of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Wattson, a brother to Mary Elizabeth Wattson, who married her brother Washington Butcher. After her death, Thomas Brown Wattson married (second) Lydia Virginia Leib, and had two daughters, Mary, who married Robert Alexander Semple, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, and Adelaide, who married (first) Horace Porter, son of General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France; and (second) John R. Ogden, of New York.

Issue of Thomas B. and Sarah (Butcher) Wattson:

Fanny Wattson, m. John Farr, now deceased; Mrs. Farr is member of Society of Colonial Dames of America, and resides at 7432 Boyer street, Mt. Airy, Phila.; they had issue:

William Wilberforce Farr, M. D., b. in Phila., Jan. 1, 1865; entered Towne Scientific School of Univ. of Pa., class of '85, as special student in Junior year; then entered Medical Dept. of Univ., class of '87, and received degree of M. D. in 1887; is member of Univ. Club, and Germantown Cricket Club; m. Virginia, dau. of Kingston Whelen, and reside with his mother at Mt. Airy, Phila.;

Frances Wattson Farr, d. in Phila., unm., Feb. 29, 1907.

John Butcher Wattson, only son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Butcher) Wattson, m. Kathleen Farr, and they are now living at Stenton avenue and New street, Chestnut Hill, Phila.; they had issue:

Kathleen Wattson, m. Irwin White Howell, of New Brunswick, N. J., and they reside at Rugby, Eng.; they had issue:

Kathleen Howell, b. Feb., 1907.

Florence T. Wattson, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, living with her mother at Chestnut Hill, unm.;

Albert Wattson, b. Oct. 5, 1872, entered Biological Dept. of Univ. of Pa., 1890, class of '92, and left in 1891; lived some years thereafter at Chestnut Hill, Phila., but was killed in steeple chase, near Baltimore, Md.; unm.

Five other children of Thomas B. and Sarah (Butcher) Wattson, died in childhood or infancy.

MORRIS FAMILY.

ROBERT MORRIS, the distinguished patriot and financier of the Revolution is said to have come of somewhat humble parentage. His grandfather, Andrew Morris, was a mariner, of Liverpool, England, voyaged from that port along the coasts of England and France, and his only son Robert, father of the American patriot, was early in life apprenticed to an iron worker.

ROBERT MORRIS, SR., was married in Liverpool, but his wife evidently died soon after the birth of his son, whose earliest recollection was of the care and attention of his grandmother; her kindness he always referred to with gratitude. When his son was an infant, Robert Morris abandoned the business of an iron worker, came to America as representative of the Liverpool firm of Fisler, Cunliffe and Sons, tobacco factors, and took charge of their establishment at Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland, then and for many years an important market and outfitting station for the eastern and western shores of Maryland. Seven or eight ships from or bound to foreign ports were frequently anchored there at one time, unloading English goods, and loading American products, principally tobacco. Mr. Morris, then a man of less than thirty years, having been born in Liverpool in 1711, held a very responsible position as purchasing agent and superintendent of the shipping of large quantities of tobacco to his firm in Liverpool. He was a man of many excellent parts and had received a fair education, as he was possessed of a keen literary taste and was the possessor of a library, of which at his death he devised to a number of his intimate friends, each, "any six books" which they might select. It is related by Henry Callister, who was his assistant and succeeded him as representative of the Cunliffe firm, that when suffering from the injury that caused his death, he read to Mr. Morris at his request from Plato's "Phaedo," and that it "soothed his mind and alleviated his physical sufferings." He seems to have been of a jovial disposition, of considerable intellectual ability, and had many warm friends among the influential business men and traders with whom he came in contact in the transaction of business. Among these was Robert Greenway, a Philadelphia merchant, to whom he later entrusted his son for business advancement in Philadelphia. About July 1, 1750, when the ship "Liverpool" arrived at Oxford, Mr. Morris with a party of friends went out to her in a small yawl, and on their return trip, their boat was struck by the wad fired by a careless gunner, in giving them a farewell salute, breaking Mr. Morris's arm, and through the want of proper surgical treatment, blood poisoning set in and he died July 12, 1750, before his son, then in Philadelphia, had heard of the accident. He was buried in accordance with his dying request at White Marsh burial-ground, St. Peter's Parish, Talbot county, four miles from Oxford, where his friends erected over him a tablet with the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
ROBERT MORRIS, A NATIVE OF LIVERPOOL, IN GREAT BRITAIN,
Late Merchant at Oxford,
in this Province.

Punctual Integrity influenced his dealings.
Principles of Honor governed his actions.

With an uncommon degree of Sincerity,
 He despised artifice and dissimulation.
 His Friendship, was firm, candid, and valuable.
 His Charity frequent, secret, and well adapted.
 His Zeal for the public good active and useful.
 His Hospitality was enhanced by his conversation,
 Seasoned with cheerful wit and sound judgment.

A Salute from the cannon of a ship
 The wad fracturing his arm
 Was the signal by which he departed
 Greatly lamented as he was Esteemed,
 In the Fortieth year of his age,
 on the 12th. Day of July
 MDCCL.

He left a personal estate of about £7000, of which his son Robert was principal legatee, Robert Greenway being named as guardian. Numerous miscellaneous bequests to friends and acquaintances, the cost of his burial and the settlement of his estate, besides £100 bequeathed to each of his sisters, Ellen Eccleston, and Margaret Trout, consumed a large portion.

ROBERT MORRIS, the financier, was born in Liverpool, England, January 31, 1734. At his father's request he came to America in 1747, in one of the Cunliffe ships, and was placed by his father under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Gordon, with whose ability as a teacher he was not very favorably impressed, as, after some time spent under his tuition, being taken to task for his want of progress by his father, he replied that "I have learned all that the master is able to teach me." Seeing the futility of further instruction from this source, his father decided to send his son to Philadelphia to be trained for a business career, and with the advice and recommendation of his friend Robert Greenway, he took a brief course in business training under Philadelphia teachers and secured a position in the counting house of Charles Willing, one of Philadelphia's most prominent merchants and importers. There he early exhibited an adaptability for business that won the favorable attention of his employer, who rapidly advanced him to a position of trust and responsibility, and before coming of age, he was given an interest in the business. Mr. Willing dying in 1754, he, on coming of age, became a partner with the son and successor of his former employer, Thomas Willing, under firm name of Willing & Morris, and under their energetic management, their house became one of the most stable and prominent mercantile establishments of Philadelphia. They owned and manned their own ships and traded extensively with the West Indies and Europe. Mr. Morris frequently accompanied the vessels of the firm to West Indies and Europe and personally superintended the purchase of the return cargo. On one of these trips, during the French War, he was captured by a privateer and, after being kept a prisoner for some time, was placed ashore on French territory penniless, but succeeded in securing a passage home after considerable difficulty. Succeeding to a fine business established by the elder Willing, trained by him in broad, honest, energetic and intelligent business methods, and both possessing more than ordinary business ability, the firm of Willing & Morris thrived rapidly, and both members of the firm were accounted wealthy long before the Revolution. The same firm as Willing, Morris & Co., Willing, Morris & Inglis and Willing, Morris & Swanwick, maintained its commercial superiority, until near the end of the eighteenth century. Both partners were prominent in their protest against the Stamp Act, and were among the first signers

of the Non-importation Resolutions agreed upon by the merchants of Philadelphia in 1765. When the ship "Charlotte" arrived in the river Delaware, loaded with the hated "Stamped paper," October 5, 1765, Robert Morris was spokesman of the committee named at a meeting of the indignant citizens of Philadelphia, to call upon John Hughes, who had been selected to sell the stamps, to ascertain whether he purposed accepting the royal commission and performing the duties of the appointment, and finally secured his written statement that he would make no effort to enforce the act until it was generally accepted by the other colonies, and his pledge not to distribute the stamps. In January, 1766, Morris was appointed by Governor John Penn, one of the first Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia, he was returned as member of Assembly in 1775, in June of that year, named as one of the first Committee of Safety of the state, and on October 20, 1775, became vice-president of the succeeding committee, Benjamin Franklin being named as its president. On November 3, 1775, he was named by the Assembly as a delegate to Continental Congress, as was also his partner Thomas Willing. Morris was made chairman of the Secret Committee of Congress, and by them a member of the Naval Committee, in which position his large experience in charge of the shipping operations of his firm, made him a valuable member. In April, 1776, he was specially commissioned to negotiate bills of exchange, and take other measures to procure funds for the use of Congress, his ability as a financier being thus early brought into requisition in the service of his country. In June, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee brought forward his famous resolution favoring the declaration of independence, both Morris and Willing voted against it, the latter maintaining for many years after, that this movement as well as the adoption of state constitutions was premature; holding that the excitement and struggle for personal supremacy in the establishment of self-government, local and national, engendered divisions and personal animosities, and distracted the attention of the people from the real question at issue, viz.: the enforcement of the rights of the colonies as a whole. The experience of Pennsylvania, in the adoption of the constitution of 1776, the contention over which lost to the national cause some who should have been its most able defenders, would seem to bear out his prediction. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of his opposition to the Declaration, his loyalty to the cause was never questioned, and he was re-elected to Congress, though the only one returned who did so vote, and in August, 1776, when the engrossed copy of the Declaration was laid before Congress, he appended his signature thereto. In September, 1776, when Philadelphia was threatened by Cornwallis and Congress fled to Baltimore, he was one of a committee with George Clymer and George Walton, named by Congress to remain in Philadelphia, and take measures for its defense. Washington, then in Bucks county planning his attack upon the Hessians at Trenton, making an urgent request for funds with which to pay some of the soldiers whose terms were expiring, and stop wholesale desertions, Mr. Morris borrowed money on his own credit and made possible the brilliant victory of Washington, on Christmas night. He was exceedingly conservative in his acts and votes, believing that the people must be brought gradually to realize the responsibilities of self-government rather than be carried away by the enthusiasm of high-sounding declarations. John Adams in a letter to General Gates about this time, makes probably a very correct estimate of him, as follows:

"You ask me what you are to think of Robert Morris? I will tell you what I think of him. I think he has a masterly understanding, and an honest heart; and if he does not always vote for what you and I think proper, it is because he thinks that a large body of people remain who are not yet of his mind." On March 16, 1777, he was the third time elected a delegate to Congress, and was made chairman of the Committee of Commerce, which succeeded what was before known as the Secret Committee. On the announcement of John Hancock of his intention to retire from the presidency of Congress, the position was tendered Robert Morris, but he declined it, believing he could be of greater service as a member of the Committee of Commerce, where his knowledge of business and finance was of the greatest assistance to Congress. He was frequently an object of suspicion because of his plan of doing a large amount of the government business in his own name, being enabled thereby to procure supplies that could not be obtained on the credit of the always bankrupt colonies, or from neutral ports. On November 11, 1777, Robert Morris asked Congress for six months' leave of absence from duty, stating that it was "now three years since I have devoted nearly the whole of my time to the public service, and have almost entirely neglected my own affairs." Before granting his request he was asked to go with Elbridge Gerry and Jones to Washington's headquarters and urge a winter campaign against the British in Philadelphia. In December, 1777, he was elected the fourth time to Congress. As the principal fiscal agent of Congress, he was looked to, to furnish all needed supplies, even to the quills used by its members and officers at the sessions, and had pledged his whole private fortune for the use of the government. At the expiration of his term in 1778, he could not be again re-elected, as under the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, no one could hold office for more than two terms. He was elected to Pennsylvania Assembly, and served one term. During 1779 and 1780, he was purchasing agent for Congress, purchasing large amounts of supplies for the army on his individual credit. At one time, when Washington was clamoring for lead and cartridges, he turned over for the use of the army ninety tons of lead used as ballast in one of his own vessels, and he and Dr. Peters, then head of the Board of War, had a gang of men at work all night making cartridges, and in the morning were able to forward a large supply to the army. He was again elected to the Assembly in the Fall of 1780, and worked hard against the proposed issue of paper currency, having a hard fight in convincing the inexperienced lawmakers that money could not be created by simply printing paper currency, and refused to resign to accept the position of Superintendent of Finance, to which he had been appointed by Congress on February 20, 1781, until he had induced his own state to establish a more stable currency; and then made stipulations, embodied in the resolutions of Congress of March 20, April 21, and April 27, 1781, making him entirely supreme in the matter of financing the government. On May 14, 1781, he accepted the appointment in the following characteristic letter: "A serious conviction of that duty which every citizen owes to his country; especially in times of public calamity, will no longer permit me to hesitate about accepting of the office, although I must again repeat that I have the fullest sense of my own inability. I shall however strive to find such assistance as will enable me in some measure to answer the reasonable expectations of Congress, to whom I can promise for myself nothing more than honest industry. In accepting the office bestowed

on me I sacrifice much of my own interest, my ease, my domestic engagements and internal tranquility. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am ready to go still further and the United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." The desperate condition of the country's finances was well known, and as to paper money emitted by Congress, \$30 had the purchasing value of \$1 specie in 1779, and soon after that became entirely worthless, and the credit of the government exhausted. Notwithstanding his own resources were by this time hopelessly involved in the cause of his country, Mr. Morris undertook the herculean task of rehabilitating the finances of the country with courage and faith. On May 17, he submitted his plans to Congress and immediately asked General Schuyler, of New York, to forward one thousand barrels of flour for the use of Washington's army, and wrote him, "for your reimbursement, you may either take me as a public or private man; I shall make it a point to secure the money." The story of his establishment of the Bank of North America, with his partner Thomas Willing as its president, and the building up of a fictitious credit for it by "kiting" Bills of Exchange through its foreign representative, and various other devices, until it won the confidence of the people and established a real credit for itself and its founder, need not be retold here. Gouverneur Morris, of New Jersey was made his assistant in the finance department of the government, and together they carried the country through the trying ordeal of the rehabilitation of its finances. In August, 1781, with Dr. Peters, he visited General Washington in his headquarters on the Hudson, and to him is probably due the change from the contemplated plan of an attack on the British in New York to a descent upon Cornwallis in the south, which turned the tide of war and brought it to a speedy and successful issue. This feat was only accomplished by his strenuous insistence that the different states through which the expedition must pass should furnish its quota of supplies, and by pledging his individual credit to Count Rochambeau, for a temporary loan of specie with which to pay Washington's disheartened troops. It has been truly said that the success of the cause of independence owed as much to his schemes of finance, as to Franklin's diplomacy, or to Washington's army. He resigned the position of Superintendent of Finance November 1, 1784, and enjoyed a brief rest from his arduous duties in the service of his country. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and was the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in 1788. It was mainly through his efforts that the National Legislature met in Philadelphia after its first session in New York in 1789, and until its removal to the District of Columbia in 1801. He retired from the Senate at the expiration of his term in 1795, and declined the offer of Washington to make him Secretary of the Treasury, recommending Alexander Hamilton in his stead.

Strongly impressed with the prospective value of the wild lands of the frontier, he organized the "North American Land Company," with John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, and purchased millions of acres of land in the Genesee country of New York and elsewhere. The dishonesty of Greenleaf brought about his financial ruin. Debilitated as his finances were, as the result of his services to his country, and to the lasting disgrace of the country he had so valiantly served,

he was permitted to remain three years and six months, February 16, 1798, to August 20, 1801, in the debtor's department in Philadelphia. Only through the efforts of his friend Gouverneur Morris, was his heroic wife prevented from suffering the privations of abject poverty. The title to the three million acres of land in the Genesee country, sold to the Holland Society, proving defective, Gouverneur Morris secured from them an annuity of \$1500 for Mrs. Morris for perfecting the title.

Robert Morris was a large man, fully six feet in stature, with a full, well-formed, vigorous frame. Several portraits of him have been preserved, one of the best painted by an English artist, Robert Ege Pine, is in the possession of the family of his son Henry Morris, but the best, by Gilbert Stuart, the master piece of that great artist, the original of which is in the possession of descendants of his son Thomas in New York, is a living likeness of the great man as he appeared in the zenith of his career of usefulness and power. He was a man of great intellectual ability, possessed of a mind acute, penetrating and logical; as a public speaker, he was fluent, forcible and impressive; as a conversationalist he was cheerful, affable and engaging. Aristocratic in his tendencies, he accorded to all their proper sphere in the plan of self-government. His overruling ambition to become a large landed proprietor and secure for his family a position where they could reap the benefits of his ardent and energetic efforts to found a republic that should be an Utopia among the nations of the earth, overreached his habitual conservatism and brought about his financial ruin.

Mr. Morris was married in Philadelphia, March 12, 1769, by Rev. Richard Peters, to Mary White, born Philadelphia, April 13, 1749, daughter of Colonel Thomas White by his second marriage with Esther Hewlings, and full sister to Bishop William White. An account of her ancestry is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Morris took up their residence in Philadelphia, where they remained until the winter of 1776-7, which Mrs. Morris spent with her half-sister Sophia, wife of Aquila Hall, in Maryland. Returning to Philadelphia for a brief period prior to its occupation by the British, they removed in September, 1777, to Baron Steigel's "Castle," then recently purchased by Mr. Morris, ten miles from Lancaster, where they resided until the summer of 1778, when they returned to Philadelphia and took up their residence in the mansion erected by Mr. Morris on Lemon Hill, overlooking the Schuylkill, which they called "Mennett," where and at their city residence on Market street, later the residence of Washington and Adams when Presidents of the United States, many notable people were entertained. In 1789, when there was a prospect of the National capital being located on the Delaware at the present site of Morrisville, Bucks county, Mr. Morris purchased several large tracts of land there and resided for a time at "Summerseat," a fine residence overlooking the Delaware, erected prior to the Revolution by Thomas Barclay, and later residence of George Clymer, another signer of the Declaration of Independence. Morrisville was named in honor of Robert Morris. During his confinement in the debtor's department at Philadelphia, his wife resided in a small house in the city and visited him daily. She was a woman of great nobleness of character, and a fitting helpmeet to her illustrious husband. After his release in 1801, they continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, May 1, 1801. After his death Mrs. Morris removed to Chestnut street, above Tenth, where Lafayette called upon her September 29, 1824. She died January 16, 1827.

Issue of Robert and Mary (White) Morris:

- ROBERT, b. Dec. 19, 1769; d. 1804; m. Ann Shoemaker; of whom presently;
- Thomas, b. Feb. 26, 1771; d. March 12, 1849; m., May 28, 1799, Sarah, dau. of Col. John Kane, of Schenectady, N. Y.; she d. Dec. 17, 1853, aged 75 years. With his elder brother, Robert, he was sent to Europe to be educated, in 1781, and attended a school at Geneva with Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of Dr. Franklin, for five years, then entered Univ. of Leipsic, and after spending two years there, returned to America and studied law under Richard Harrison in New York. His father had intended that he should settle in the Genesee country, which he was then developing, and in 1791, accompanied by his younger brother, William White Morris, he travelled through that country and was present at a treaty with the Six Nations at Niagara Falls. In March, 1792, he left New York and settled in Canandaigua, New York, where he practiced law; was first representative in Congress from all that region west of Seneca Lake, 1801-3; also member of the New York Legislature from Ontario county. Returned to New York City in 1804, and took up practice of law. Was U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of New York until 1841;
- William White, b. Aug. 9, 1772; d. Oct. 9, 1798; accompanied his brother, Thomas, on the trip to Niagara, in 1791; sailed for London to complete his education abroad, Dec., 1793; graduated at Univ. of Pa., class of 1788; but had recently returned from Europe at time of his death;
- Hetty, b. July 30, 1774; d. April 13, 1817; m. Hon. James Marshall, younger brother of Chief Justice John Marshall; Judge of U. S. District Court, for District of Columbia, under President Adams; d., Fauquier co., Va., 1843, aged 85 years;
- Charles, b. July 11, 1777; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1795;
- Maria, b. April 24, 1779; m., March 4, 1802, Henry Nixon, b. Phila., Aug. 9, 1776; d. Aug. 18, 1840; son of Col. John Nixon, of Phila., who read the Declaration of Independence to the people at the State House, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. Henry Nixon was many years president of Bank of North America. Had issue:
- John Nixon, b. Dec. 23, 1802; d. Oct. 25, 1854; m. (first), Nov. 25, 1828, Annie Cress; (second), June 1, 1836, Catharine Van Kirk;
- Robert Morris Nixon, b. Aug. 23, 1804;
- Mary Nixon, b. Aug. 6, 1806; d. Oct. 8, 1851;
- Elizabeth Nixon, b. Jan. 31, 1809;
- CAROLINE NIXON, b. March 21, 1811; d. May 31, 1837; m. her cousin, Robert Morris; of whom later;
- Henry Nixon, b. June 4, 1814;
- David Walker Nixon, b. Nov. 5, 1815;
- Hetty Nixon, b. April 28, 1818; d. Feb. 26, 1856;
- Emily Nixon, b. Aug. 8, 1821; m. John Moss, of Phila.;
- Ellen Cora Nixon, b. Sept. 5, 1825; m., Nov. 29, 1843, Edward, son of Jacob S. and Sally Wistar (Morris) Waln, member of Phila. bar, admitted Sept. 6, 1836; issue:
- Sally Morris Waln, b. Sept. 27, 1845;
- Ellen Nixon Waln, b. Dec. 24, 1846; m., Feb. 23, 1870, Charles Custis Harrison;
- Mary Waln;
- Jacob Waln, m. Lydia Lewis;
- Edward Waln;
- Nicholas Waln, m. Bertha Fox;
- Betty Nixon Waln;
- Elizabeth Waln;
- Harvey Waln;
- Morris Waln;
- Rebecca Waln;
- Richard Waln.
- Henry Morris, b. July 24, 1784; d. Dec. 1, 1842; graduated at Univ. of Pa., 1802; at age of 21, went as supercargo, on board a merchantman, to East Indies; later engaged in manufacturing in Cincinnati, O., and later in Paterson, N. J. Agent to secure right of way for Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., in extending its lines to the coal fields of Pa.; returned to Phila. and was elected Sheriff there, in 1841; fell dead on his way to his office, Dec. 1, 1842; m., Sept. 29, 1819, Eliza Jane, dau. of William Pitt Smith, M. D., of New York, professor of Materia Medica, Columbia College, 1792-1796; issue:

Mary, b. July 17, 1820; m., Jan. 11, 1841, Joshua L. Husband, of Phila.;
 Amelia Smith, b. May 11, 1822;
 Robert, b. Feb. 6, 1824; d. March 3, 1877; lived many years in Schuylkill co., Pa., where he was largely interested in coal and iron interests; m., March 31, 1845, Mary W., dau. of Samuel Fisher, of Phila.;
 William Pitt, b. May 15, 1826;
 Charlotte Eliza, b. Jan. 19, 1829;
 Henry, b. March 16, 1832;
 Sallie, b. Nov. 14, 1835; m., Feb. 18, 1862, James Darrach, M. D., of Phila.

ROBERT MORRIS, eldest son of the financier, born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1769, at the age of twelve years was sent to Europe with his younger brother Thomas to be educated. They went to Paris under the care of Mathew Ridley, taking letters from their father to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then in Paris, and from Dr. Franklin's daughter, Mrs. Bache, to her young son Benjamin Franklin Bache, then at school in Geneva, Switzerland, where the Morris boys joined him and spent five years. In 1786 Robert entered the University of Leipsic and spent two years there and then returned home and read law under Richard Harrison in New York, and on the conclusion of his studies took up the practice of law at Philadelphia. He died while on a visit abroad. He married, May 5, 1796, Anna, daughter of Benjamin Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Samuel Shoemaker, Mayor of Philadelphia, 1769-1771; and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Shoemaker, Mayor of Philadelphia, 1743, 1752 and 1760; also great-granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah (Preston) Carpenter. Mrs. Anna (Shoemaker) Morris, married (second), November 3, 1823, Francis Bloodgood, of Albany, New York, and resided there until his death, March 5, 1840, when she returned to Philadelphia, and resided there until her death, March 5, 1855, at the age of eighty-three years.

Issue of Robert and Anna (Shoemaker) Morris:

Robert, b. March 24, 1797; d. y.;
 Elizabeth Anna, b. Nov. 18, 1798; d. Dec. 24, 1870; m. (first), June 7, 1821, Sylvester Malsan; (second) John Cosgrove, of Albany, N. Y.;
 Mary White, b. Nov. 28, 1800; d. June 14, 1838; m., 1827, Paul Hamilton Wilkins, M. D., of Georgia;
 ROBERT, b. Dec. 12, 1802; of whom presently;
 Benjamin Shoemaker, b. Jan. 8, 1804; d. y.

ROBERT MORRIS, son of Robert and Anna (Shoemaker) Morris, born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1802, graduated at University of Pennsylvania, class of 1821, and read law with Hon. Horace Binney. Admitted to the bar October 18, 1824, practiced law for several years and then took up the study of medicine, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the university in 1832, and began the practice of that profession. He married (first) May 27, 1836, his cousin, Caroline, daughter of Henry and Maria (Morris) Nixon, and she dying, May 31, 1737, he married (second) June 1, 1853, his cousin, Lucy P. Marshall, daughter of Robert Morris Marshall, and granddaughter of Judge James and Hetty (Morris) Marshall, of Fauquier county, Virginia.

Issue of Dr. Robert and Caroline (Nixon) Morris:

ROBERT MORRIS, b. March 18, 1837; of whom presently.

Issue of Dr. Robert and Lucy P. (Marshall) Morris:

HENRY MORRIS, M. D., b. June 6, 1855; of whom later;
 James Markham Morris, b. Feb. 21, 1856; d. Dec. 24, 1864;
 Anna Morris, b. Nov. 11, 1859, wife of James Alfred Marye, of Va.;
 Susan Marshall Morris, b. Nov. 26, 1860, wife of John Tyler, Jr., of Richmond, Va.;
 Lucie Marshall Morris, b. March 24, 1866, wife of Richard Parron Tinsley, of Va.; m.
 June 10, 1896.

ROBERT MORRIS, only son of Dr. Robert Morris, by his first wife, Caroline Nixon, born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1837, was reared and educated in that city. He was a member of the First City Troop, when that old corps entered the service of the government at the outbreak of the Civil War, and served with it for three months. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he assisted in recruiting the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Richard Rush, known as "Rush's Lancers," and was commissioned, October 31, 1861, Major of the regiment. He especially distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, and commanded the regiment from April, 1863. His horse fell with him at Beverly's Ford, June 9, 1863, and he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, at Richmond, dying there, August 13, 1863. His remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery of the church of St. James the Less, at Falls of Schuylkill.

Major Robert Morris married, January 19, 1860, Ellen Markoe, born Philadelphia, July 15, 1837, daughter of George Mifflin Wharton, of Philadelphia, by his wife Maria Markoe, daughter of John and Hitty (Cox) Markoe. Mrs. Morris married (second) October 22, 1867, George Mifflin Dallas, of Philadelphia, grandson of Vice-president George M. Dallas.

Issue of Major Robert and Ellen M. (Wharton) Morris:

Caroline Nixon Morris, b. Oct. 13, 1860;
 MARION WHARTON MORRIS, b. Aug. 14, 1862; m., April 20, 1882, Richard Norris Williams.

HENRY MORRIS, M. D., of Philadelphia, eldest son of Dr. Robert Morris, by his second wife, Lucy Pickett Marshall, born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1855; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, after having been educated at private schools. He chose medicine for his profession and graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1878, since which time he has been in practice at Philadelphia. He has filled various hospital appointments; been demonstrator of gynecology and obstetrics at Jefferson Medical College, 1883-86; professor of anatomy, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1903; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Third Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, 1878; United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Philadelphia (ad interim), 1886, 1892, 1896; examining surgeon for artificial limbs and commutation injuries (civil appointment) for United States Army, at Philadelphia, 1866. Politically, he is an independent voter, and in church relations, is an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He has been connected with the following orders and societies: Colonial Wars of America; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; Naval Order; Descendants of Colonial Governors; Companion of the Order of Albion; Society of Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is a member of the governor's board; associate member of the Association of Military Sur-

geons of United States; and belongs to the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, University, Southern, Philadelphia Country, and Philadelphia Barge clubs.

He married, October 12, 1880, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Bessie Eliza, daughter of Captain Thomas and Victoria (Baltzell) Elliott. Mrs. Morris was educated at private schools and at the convent at Emmettsburg, Maryland. Her father was a Captain in the Civil War, and was with General Grant in his various campaigns. Her great-grandfather, on her paternal side, was in the Revolutionary War, and his son was a Major of militia, in the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812-14.

Issue of Dr. Henry and Bessie E. (Elliot) Morris:

Robert Morris, b., Phila., July 21, 1881; he was educated at private schools and with tutors; studied at Jefferson Medical College of Phila. four years; unm.; resides in native city, and is now in life insurance business;

Grace Elliott, b., Phila., May 30, 1884; educated in private schools; m. at St. James' Church, Oct. 25, 1905, Philip Livingston Poe, a broker of Baltimore, Md.; they have one dau., Elizabeth Morris Poe, b., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1906.

LUKENS FAMILY.

JAN LUCKEN, ancestor of the Luckens family of America, was born in Crefeld on the Upper Rhine, whence came most of the thirteen original families of Germantown, Philadelphia, and where this family had occupied an honorable position at Crefeld for many generations. He came in the "Concord," which cleared from London July 24, and arrived at Chester, on the Delaware, October 6, 1683, having on board Thones Kunders, William Streepers, Reynier Tyson, the Op den Graef brothers, altogether some thirty-two German Palatines comprising the thirteen families who founded Germantown on a tract of land purchased before leaving Germany, by the Frankford Company, and which was laid out to them on their arrival. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the "Sage of Germantown," having preceded them, assisted in perfecting the arrangements for their reception and was many years their teacher and councillor.

Jan Lucken received his allotment of land in German township and became at once a prominent figure in its government and affairs. He was chosen Constable of the town, 1691, Burgess 1694, Sheriff, 1695, and Bailiff, 1702 and 1704. Like nearly all the first families of Germantown, that of Jan Lucken were Mennonites prior to accepting the invitation of William Penn to settle in his New Province of Pennsylvania, and brought with them to America a copy of the first Bible printed by the Mennonites on the press of Peter Sebastian, 1598. A number of these German families had, however, been converts of George Fox, and for several years after their arrival in Germantown, even those who were Mennonites, associated themselves with the Friends' Meeting, having a separate Meeting for worship at Germantown under the jurisdiction of Cheltenham, later Abington Monthly Meeting. Through this association a number of the Mennonites became members of the Society of Friends and retained this membership therein after the establishment of a Mennonite congregation. Among these was Jan Lucken, and his descendants have mainly held membership in the Society to the present day.

Jan Lucken married, about the time of his embarking for America, Mary, said to have been a sister to Reynier Tyson, who accompanied him to Pennsylvania. She died 1742, and Jan Lucken died in Germantown January 24, 1744. He prospered in the new settlement and in 1709, acquired a plantation of 500 acres in Towamencin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county. His will was made October 9, 1741.

Issue of Jan and Mary (Tyson) Lucken:—

Elizabeth Lucken, b. Sept. 28, 1684;

Elsje (Alice) Lucken, b. July 10, 1686; m., Aug. 29, 1706, John Conrad, or Cunard, son of Thones Kunders, before mentioned;

WILLIAM LUCKEN, b. Feb. 22, 1687-8; d. 1739; m., Dec., 1710, Elizabeth Tyson; of whom presently;

Sarah Lucken, b. Sept. 19, 1689;

John Lucken, b. Nov. 27, 1691; m., Feb. 25, 1711, Margaret Custard;

Mary Lucken, b. Jan. 18, 1693; m., 1712, John Jarrett;

Peter Lucken, b. March 30, 1696; m., Dec. 29, 1713, Gainer Evans;

Hannah Lucken, b. July 25, 1698; m., 1716, Samuel Daniel Pastorius, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius;

Mathias Lucken, b. Oct. 13, 1700; m., 1721, Ann Johnson;

ABRAHAM LUCKEN, b. Sept. 16, 1703; m. (first) Mary Maurle, (second) Elizabeth Walker; of whom later;

Joseph Lucken, b. Nov. 3, 1705; m., 1728, Susanna Maule.

WILLIAM LUCKEN, born at Germantown, February 22, 1687-8, resided in Upper Dublin township, and in 1718 was appointed an overseer of Horsham Meeting. He married, December, 1710, Elizabeth, born October 7, 1690, daughter of Reynier Tyson, who had accompanied Jan Lucken in the "Concord," and settled in Germantown where he became very prominent.

William Lucken died 1739, before his father; his will bearing date June 15, 1739, was proven February 26, 1739-40. His widow survived him and was buried at Abington Meeting, February 18, 1765, aged seventy-four years and four months.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Tyson) Lucken:—

WILLIAM LUCKEN, JR., of whom presently:

John Lucken, m. (first) Deborah Fitzwater, 1734, and (second) Dorothy Griggs;

Mary Lucken, m. Joseph Coombs;

Sarah Lucken, m., 1744, her first cousin, John Luckens, Surveyor-General of Penna., son of Peter and Gaior (Evans) Luckens;

Reynier Lucken, of Moreland; m. Jane Parry;

Mathew Lucken;

Jacob Lucken;

Elizabeth Lucken, m. Thomas Potts, who was a member of Continental Congress, and had among other children, a dau., Elizabeth, b. 1760, who m. Robert Barnhill, a merchant of Phila., descended from early Scotch-Irish settlers in Bucks co.; their dau., Margaret Barnhill, b. 1799, m. Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt; and their son, Theodore Roosevelt, who m. Martha Bullock, was father of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States;

Joseph Lucken, b. May 9, 1735; d. July 2, 1823, in Upper Dublin.

WILLIAM LUCKENS (as the name now came to be spelled), known as William Luckens Jr., inherited 100 acres of land in Horsham township, which his father had purchased of Joseph Hall, and lived all his life thereon. He married (first), January, 1740-1, Martha, daughter of Thomas Pennington, who brought a certificate to Abington from Lancashire, England, 1719, by his wife Martha ———, whom he married 1721. Martha (Pennington) Luckens died July 1750, and William married (second) 1752, her first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Pennington, of Abington, later of New Britain township, Bucks county, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Michener of Philadelphia, later of Moreland.

The Friends at that time held that a man should not marry a nearer relation of his deceased wife than of himself, and, as they were opposed to the marriage of cousins, William Luckens was disowned for his second marriage. He was, however, reinstated in membership 1757. He died April, 1803.

Issue of William and Martha (Pennington) Luckens:—

William Luckens, b. Oct. 1, 1742;

Elizabeth Luckens, b. Aug. 23, 1746; d. y.;

Rachel Luckens, b. Aug. 23, 1746; d. y.;

Elizabeth Luckens, b. April 21, 1748.

Issue of William and Elizabeth (Pennington) Luckens:—

Jonathan Luckens, b. March 16, 1752; m. Mary Conrad;
 DAVID LUCKENS, b. Oct. 7, 1753; m. Sarah Lloyd; of whom presently;
 Jacob Luckens, b. March 6, 1756;
 Thomas Luckens, b. Feb. 20, 1758; m. Mary Jane Parry;
 Daniel Luckens, b. 1760; m., April 20, 1792, Mary Shoemaker; removed to East Fallowfield, Chester co., 1797, where he died January 9, 1842. His wife was an eminent minister among Friends; she died October 26, 1839.

DAVID LUCKENS, son of William and Elizabeth (Pennington) Lukens, born in Horsham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, October 7, 1753, though a member of the Society of Friends, became a member of Captain David Marple's Associated Regiment of Philadelphia county Militia, 1780. His cousin Jesse Luckens, son of Surveyor-General Luckens, went with Col. William Thompson's battalion of riflemen to Boston, 1775, and returning in the winter, joined the expedition against Wyoming and was killed there December 25, 1775. Several others of the family saw service in the militia companies during the Revolution.

David Luckens married at Abington Meeting, December 20, 1776, Sarah, born 1755, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Walton) Lloyd. She died February 20, 1834, and David Luckens died in Horsham, October, 1831.

Thomas Lloyd, grandfather of Sarah (Lloyd) Luckens, born 1699, died in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, December 29, 1781, aged eighty-two years, six months, and two weeks, having been born June 8, 1699. He was eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Edwards) Lloyd of Merion, who were married 1698, and a nephew of Robert Lloyd, of Merion, whose ancestry is given in this volume. Thomas Lloyd was a member of Abington Meeting and married at Middletown Meeting, Bucks county, May, 1724, Mary, born October 6, 1700, daughter of Adam and Grace Harker from Leburne, Yorkshire; Adam Harker's certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Leburne was dated 12mo. 10, 1698. He was one of the prominent members of the Society of Friends in Bucks county, continually active in the advancement of their principles and in the establishment of schools in connection with the various Monthly Meetings. His will, proved December 5, 1754, devised funds for schools at Middletown, Buckingham and Wrightstown Meetings. Thomas Lloyd married (second), at Birmingham Meeting house, Chester county, March 6, 1762, Mary, widow of Joseph Brinton, and daughter of George Peirce, of Thornbury. The children of Thomas and Mary (Harker) Lloyd were:—

John Lloyd, b. Oct. 24, 1725; m. Susanna, dau. of Benjamin Field;
 Thomas Lloyd, b. Aug. 22, 1727; m. Mary Tyson;
 Adam Lloyd, b. Nov. 3, 1728;
 SAMUEL LLOYD, b. Oct. 8, 1729; m. Sarah Walton; of whom presently;
 Evan Lloyd, b. Nov. 1, 1731;
 Adam Lloyd, b. Nov. 8, 1733;
 Mary Lloyd, b. May 3, 1737;
 James Lloyd, b. July 4, 1738; m. Sarah Thomas;
 David Lloyd, b. May 13, 1741.

SAMUEL LLOYD, son of Thomas and Mary (Harker) Lloyd, born October 8, 1729, in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, married June 12, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Job and Agnes (Walmsley) Walton, of Byberry. Samuel Lloyd was

buried at Horsham Meeting, February 9, 1779, his wife Sarah surviving him until July 8, 1804. Their eldest child was Sarah, born 1755, who became wife of David Luckens December 20, 1776.

Issue of David and Sarah (Lloyd) Luckens:—

Elizabeth Luckens, b. Nov. 22, 1777;

Samuel Lloyd Luckens, b. April 1, 1779;

Edith Luckens, b. April 30, 1781;

David Luckens, b. March 23, 1783;

JESSE LUCKENS, b. July 1, 1784; of whom presently;

Dr. Charles Lloyd Luckens, b. Aug. 1, 1786; m. Rebecca Pennock, and in 1816 established Luckens Iron Co., at Coatesville;

Jonathan Luckens, b. May 10, 1788;

Sarah Luckens, b. March 15, 1791;

David Luckens, b. March 10, 1793;

Solomon Luckens, b. June 15, 1795; associated with his brother, Charles, in Luckens Iron Co.

JESSE LUCKENS, son of David and Sarah (Lloyd) Luckens, born July 1, 1784, located in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, where he died June 2, 1822. He married Eleanor, daughter of Amos Lewis by his second marriage, with Rachel, daughter of John Hubbs by his wife Jane, second daughter of John Evans of Gwynedd, born in Merionethshire, Wales, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Rowland Ellis of Merion. Eleanor (Lewis) Luckens was born June 21, 1785, and died September 24, 1876, having survived her husband over half a century.

Issue of Jesse and Eleanor (Lewis) Luckens:—

Amos Lewis Lukens, b. July 24, 1805; d. Sept. 6, 1871; m. Aseneth Courad;

ISRAEL LUKENS, M. D., b. Nov. 27, 1810; m. Susanna Jones; of whom presently;

Rachel Lukens, b. March 13, 1813; d. unm.;

David L. Lukens, b. Jan. 2, 1817; d. unm.

DR. ISRAEL LUKENS, son of Jesse and Eleanor (Lewis) Luckens or Lukens, married Susanna, daughter of Charles Jones, and had a daughter,

EMMA LUKENS, of whom presently.

EMMA LUKENS, daughter of Dr. Israel and Susanna (Jones) Lukens, born July 17, 1840, married Samuel Swain Thompson, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, many years head of the well-known mercantile firm of Thompson & Fletcher, now Mitchell, Fletcher & Company, grocers. Mr. Thompson is president of the Hatboro National Bank, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Insane Asylum, at Norristown, Pennsylvania. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League of Philadelphia, and has long been widely known in business circles. Mrs. Emma (Lukens) Thompson is a member of Philadelphia Chapter, Colonial Dames of America, and of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Twelfth Street Friends Meeting, Orthodox branch.

Issue of Samuel S. and Emma (Lukens) Thompson:—

Alice Lukens, b. 1868; m., 1893, Franklin Phillips, of Newark, N. J., one of the proprietors of the old established and widely known firm of Hughes & Phillips, engine builders. They had issue:

Marguerite, b. 1896;
Frederick Morris, b. 1901.

ABRAHAM LUCKEN, or LUKENS, as his children spelled the name, was the tenth child and fifth son of Jan Lucken, the emigrant, and was born in or near Germantown, September 16, 1703. Reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and a birthright member of Abington Monthly Meeting, he proposed intentions of marriage before that meeting in March, 1727, with Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Maurle, of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, and on April 27, 1727, the proposal was favorably acted upon by the Meeting. They at once took up their residence on the 500 acres of land purchased by his father in 1709, in Towamencin township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, 300 acres of which Abraham inherited at his father's death in 1741. A certificate was granted by Abington Monthly Meeting, April 30, 1728, transferring the membership of Abraham Lucken and wife to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, with which meeting some of their descendants still hold membership.

Thomas Maurle, father of Mary (Maurle) Lucken, brought a certificate to Abington Meeting from Gwynedd, May 28, 1716, for himself, his wife, son, and daughters. He was named as an Overseer for Germantown Meeting, by Abington Monthly Meeting, 1722, and was appointed to visit families of Friends in Germantown, 1725. This family is sometimes confounded with the Maule or Maul family founded in the same locality by Sarah, widow of Thomas Maule, of Salem, Massachusetts, and her children, 1731. Mary (Maurle) Lucken died about 1770, and Abraham married (second), 1773, Elizabeth Walker, by whom he had two sons, Jonathan and Enos. His will bears date March 31, 1776, and mentions all his nine children.

Issue of Abraham and Mary (Maurle) Lucken:

Margaret Lukens, b. April 12, 1728;
JOHN LUKENS, b. Dec. 17, 1729; of whom presently;
Matthias, b. Nov. 18, 1731; m., 1769, Mary Gray;
William Lukens, b. April 23, 1733;
Abraham Lukens, b. Feb. 21, 1734-5;
David Lukens, b. April 27, 1737;
Joseph Lukens, b. July 14, 1739;
Mary Lukens, b. May 22, 1741;
Job Lukens, b. Sept. 25, 1743.

JOHN LUKENS, eldest son of Abraham and Mary (Maurle) Lukens, born in Towamencin township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, December 17, 1729, inherited a portion of the plantation on which he was born and spent his life thereon, dying 1814. He was a surveyor, and did much work in that line in his locality, and for this reason has often been confounded with his first cousin, John Lukens, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, who was a son of Peter and Gainor (Evans) Lukens, before mentioned. John Lukens married about 1753, Rachel, born April 22, 1727, daughter of James and Elizabeth Robinson of Franconia township.

Issue of John and Rachel (Robinson) Lukens:—

Abraham Lukens, b. 1754;
James Lukens, b. 1756;

John Lukens, b. 1758; m., Nov. 14, 1797, Jane Adamson;
 Job Lukens, b. 1759;
 DAVID LUKENS, b. 1761; of whom presently;
 Elisha Lukens, b. 1763;
 Edith Lukens, b. 1765;
 George Lukens, b. 1768; m., Dec. 12, 1805, Esther Jeanes; purchased the homestead farm of his father and lived thereon until 1849;
 Jacob Lukens, b. 1770.

DAVID LUKENS, fifth son of John and Rachel (Robinson) Lukens, born on the old Lukens homestead, in Towamencin township, 1761, died 1825, on his farm, now included in the borough of Conshohocken. He married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Fronoca (Ott) Shepherd.

Issue of David and Mary (Shepherd) Lukens:—

Dr. Charles William Lukens, b. Sept. 24, 1790; m. Sarah Pennock;
 William Shepherd Lukens, b. March 6, 1793;
 Elizabeth Lukens, b. Sept. 17, 1795; m., Sept. 13, 1821, George Shoemaker;
 Aaron Lukens, b. March 14, 1798; m., April 13, 1824, Ann, dau. of William and Margaret (McIlvaine) Foulke, of Gwynedd, b. April 9, 1798, d. Nov. 19, 1873;
 Maria Lukens, b. June 3, 1801; m. Robert Fowler;
 Rachel Lukens, b. July 25, 1804; m. Dr. James Tyson;
 LEWIS AUGUSTUS LUKENS, b. April 8, 1807; m. Mary T. Wood; of whom presently;
 Mark Anthony Lukens, b. Jan. 24, 1810;
 Edward Lukens, b. March 24, 1812.

LEWIS AUGUSTUS LUKENS, seventh child and fourth son of David and Mary (Shepherd) Lukens, born at Conshohocken, April 8, 1807, was reared on his father's farm and received a good common school education. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, but, at the close of his apprenticeship, returned to Conshohocken, engaged in the lumber business with his elder brother Aaron for a short time, and then rented an iron forge in Annville township, Lebanon county, where he was engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron for ten years. In 1845 he sold out his interests there and removed to Philadelphia, where he conducted an iron store for a short period. He next removed to Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, and was engaged in the lumber business there four years. He then purchased a farm in Whitmarsh township, and conducted it for about seven years. He married, 1834, Mary Thomas, born 1808, daughter of James A. Wood, founder of the first wood rolling mill in Conshohocken, by his wife, Tacy Thomas, and, 1858, joined his brother-in-law, Alan Wood, in founding the firm of Alan Wood & Company, later the Alan Wood Steel & Iron Company, and until 1877, was a partner in the operation of the Schuylkill Iron Works at Conshohocken. In that year he sold his interest in the works to his sons Charles and Jawood Lukens, and retired from active business. He was a member of Plymouth Meeting of the Society of Friends, where he and his family attended. He served three years as Chief Burgess of the borough of Conshohocken; was seventeen years a director of First National Bank of Conshohocken, and four years its president. He died September 14, 1899, over ninety-two years of age. His wife Mary Thomas Wood died March 2, 1892, aged eighty-four years.

Issue of Lewis A. and Mary T. (Wood) Lukens:—

Alan Wood Lukens, b. Feb. 21, 1836; m. Elizabeth Nevins, of N. Y., and resided at Elizabeth, N. J., where he d., leaving issue:

- Lewis Lukens, m. Edith Clark;
 Alan Nelson Lukens, m. Emma Banghart;
 Rev. Frank Lukens, m. Edith Churchman;
 Rev. Victor Herbert Lukens, m. Elsie De Witt;
 Frederick, d. inf.
- Charles Lukens, b. Sept. 30, 1837; d. Oct. 30, 1902; m. Annie, b. Jan. 22, 1843, dau. of James B. and Margaret (Weaver) MacFarland; and had issue:
 Margaret MacFarland Lukens, b. June 7, 1868;
 Charles Frederick Lukens, b. July 18, 1870; d. Sept. 10, 1871;
 William Weaver Lukens, b. Oct. 18, 1871; graduated at Univ. of Pa., class of 1892; became associated with the Alan Wood Steel & Iron Co., of which he became assistant secretary and treasurer, Jan. 1, 1904; m., Jan. 12, 1899, Isabella Maccomb, dau. of Francis Dring and Caroline Jacobs (Wetherill) Wetherill, and had issue;
 Dr. George Thomas Lukens, b. June 14, 1875; graduated at Univ. of Pa., College Department, class of 1896; and Medical Department, class of 1900; resident physician of Phila. Hospitals until 1903, when he began practice of his profession at Conshohocken, where he is still located;
 Mary Shepherd Lukens, b. July 7, 1878; m. Dr. A. W. Myers, of Milwaukee, Wis.
- Lewis Lukens, b. July 12, 1840; d. March 18, 1857;
 JAWOOD LUKENS, b. March 8, 1843; d. March 10, 1908; of whom presently;
 Frank Lukens, b. June 10, 1845; d. Feb. 27, 1862;
 Mary Shepherd Lukens, b. April 27, 1847; d. July 9, 1877; m. Charles Follen Corson, of Phila.;
- Clara Lukens, b. Feb. 9, 1850; d. June 6, 1895; m. Charles Heber Clark, of Norristown, and had issue:
 Mary L. Clark;
 Arthur W. Clark, graduate of Univ. of Pa., now connected with J. Elwood Lee Co., of Conshohocken;
 Frederick L. Clark, graduate of Univ. of Pa., now a practicing attorney;
 Robert Clark, of Cleveland, O.;
 Eleanor Clark.

JAWOOD LUKENS, fourth child of Lewis A. and Mary T. (Wood) Lukens, born at Annville Forge, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1843, received his early education under private tutors, at the Academy of Rev. Samuel Aaron, at Norristown, and under Prof. John W. Loch of Norristown. At seventeen he entered the employ of his father's firm, the Alan Wood Company, of Conshohocken, where he remained two years, and then entered the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated 1864, as a Civil Engineer. For the next two and a half years he followed his profession at various points, being employed in the survey of the route for the Pan-Handle Railroad in West Virginia and Ohio, and later in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he returned to Conshohocken, and again became connected with the Alan Wood Company, and in 1874 became a partner in the firm, with his brother Charles, his father assigning to them his interest in the business 1877.

Jawood Lukens retained his interest in the Alan Wood Company until 1881, when he withdrew and after spending a year in foreign travel, organized and built the Longmead Iron Works, at Conshohocken, which he conducted until 1894, when the Longmead Iron Company was incorporated with Mr. Lukens as president and treasurer, and the works much enlarged as to capacity. In 1883 he also established the Conshohocken Tube Works, for the manufacture of wrought iron pipe, and became president and treasurer of the company. These works were operated under the personal direction of Mr. Lukens until 1897, when they were consolidated with the Longmead Iron Company, of which he remained president until



Edward Lukens

his death, March 10, 1908. The combined establishment became one of the principal and leading industrial institutions of the town, giving employment to upward of five hundred skilled mechanics. Jawood Lukens, in addition to his control of these large industrial enterprises, took a lively interest in numerous other institutions. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; a member and director of the Union League, Manufacturers' and Art Clubs of Philadelphia; a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken and the Quaker City National Bank of Philadelphia; and served some years as a member of the Town Council of Conshohocken.

Mr. Lukens married November 26, 1868, Susan Foulke, born August 9, 1845, daughter of Dr. Hiram Corson, the eminent physician of Plymouth, Montgomery county, by his wife, Ann Jones Foulke, a descendant of Edward Foulke who came to Gwynedd from Wales 1697. An account of her ancestry on both paternal and maternal lines is given in our sketch of the Foulke family in these volumes. Mrs. Lukens still survives. They had no children.

SAVERY FAMILY.

While the ancestry of William Savery, who came to Philadelphia in the first half of the eighteenth century, has not been definitely ascertained, recent researches seem to indicate that he was a son of John and Mary (Stanley) Savery, of Barbadoes, married April 20, 1718; and a descendant of the ancient family of Savery, in Devonshire, England, founded by John Savery of Halburton, 1501, which sent a representative to Parliament for forty consecutive years. This family had many illustrious representatives. Christopher Savery, son and heir of Sir Christopher Savery, High Sheriff of Devon, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary army during the civil war in England, and Thomas Savery, of Shilston, "Captain of Engineers," who first conceived the idea of the steam engine, were of this family.

A branch of this family early located in Wiltshire, several representatives of which emigrated to New England, 1630-1640. Anthony Savery, baptized at Harington, county of Wilts, January 20, 1605-6, is thought to have been the ancestor of the Savery family of Barbadoes. A John Savery was also baptized there a year later, and was probably a brother. John Savery was a planter in Barbadoes, 1644, and was fined, 1674 and 1678, for neglecting or refusing to contribute to the support of the military organization, which would seem to indicate that he was a member of the Society of Friends; and an Anthony Savery died in Barbadoes, 1682, at an advanced age. There are other fragmentary records of this family in Barbadoes, not sufficient from which to rear an ancestral tree, but amply sufficient to indicate the descent of the Philadelphia branch of the family from the paternal stem planted in the island a century before.

William Savery, son of William, of the parish of St. Philip, was baptized November 5, 1665, and a generation later, comes John Savery, above mentioned, who married Mary Stanley, April 20, 1718, and the record of the baptism of their children, Thomas, Elizabeth, William and Joseph, 1733 and 1735, all apparently adults.

WILLIAM SAVERY son of John and Mary (Stanley) Savery, born about the year 1722, and baptized in Barbadoes May 24, 1735, is thought to be identical with William Savery of Philadelphia, a chair-maker, and seems to have occupied a more or less prominent position in the affairs of his adopted city during the active years of his life. He was appointed an Assessor of Taxes, April 20, 1754, his certificate being signed by Benjamin Franklin and other prominent Philadelphians, during his incumbency of the office. He was Collector of Taxes for the Guardians of the Poor, 1767, and had charge of the distribution of money appropriated for the support of the almshouses of Philadelphia, as shown by manuscript records still in possession of the family. He died May 27, 1787, aged sixty-five years.

He married, under the care of Friends, April 19, 1746, Mary, daughter of Reese Peters, of Philadelphia. She was born about 1723, and died July 27, 1804.

Issue of William and Mary (Peters) Savery:—

Elizabeth, b. May 30, 1747; d. y.;

WILLIAM, b. July 14, 1750; d. June 19, 1804; eminent minister of Society of Friends; of whom a brief sketch follows:
 THOMAS, b. Oct. 13, 1751; d. 1817; m. Rebecca Scattergood; of whom more presently:
 Joseph, b. Feb. 14, 1753; d. Feb. 16, 1757;
 Mary, b. June 27, 1755; d., unm., Sept. 9, 1775;
 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1756; no further record, except mention of her in father's will, 1787;
 Joseph, b. March 18, 1759; d. Aug. 16, 1770;
 John, b. Nov. 21, 1760; d. Sept. 5, 1761;
 Ann, b. Dec. 21, 1762; survived her father; mentioned in his will;
 Benjamin, b. Jan. 27, 1765; d. May 4, 1765;
 Rachel, b. same date; d. Aug. 29, 1766.

WILLIAM SAVERY, eldest son of William and Mary (Peters) Savery, born in Philadelphia July 14, 1750, was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. In his youth he was apprenticed to a member of the Society in Chester county, to learn the trade of a tanner. He returned to the city, on arriving at his majority, 1771. In 1780 he entered the ministry of the Society of Friends, and according to a "testimony" of him adopted by the Monthly Meeting for the Northern District of Philadelphia, "by his faithful attention thereto, his labours were blessed, to the benefit of numbers, especially amongst the youth, to many of whom he was an eminent instrument of good."

"He was engaged to travel much on this Continent in the service of Truth, being several months in each year, from 1789 to 1793, inclusive, absent from home on the gospel errand; and by accounts received, his labours of love were to the satisfaction of those among whom his lot was cast. Having had his mind drawn into near sympathy with the Friends at Pyrmont, in Germany,—with the entire unity of his brethren at home,—he on the 18th of the Fifth Month, 1796, embarked for Liverpool, and thence soon proceeded to London, and thence to Pyrmont. After paying an acceptable visit, to the comfort and strengthening of Friends there, and in some other parts of Germany, he went to Nismes, in the South of France, visiting a small company of such as professed with us, in that neighborhood, much to his comfort and peace. Then—returning to England—he visited many of the principal towns and places in that nation, Ireland and Scotland, and had large public meetings with those not of our Society. Having thus discharged his religious duty in those parts, he returned to his family and friends in the Tenth Month, 1798.

"He laboured diligently in his temporal business for the support of his family, as well as for the relief of the poor and distressed, to whose wants his liberal mind was ever ready to administer according to his ability; yet this did not interrupt his steady attention to religious duties, being diligent in the attendance of meetings, and in various other services to which he was called and appointed for the benefit of society and the promotion of the cause of Truth and righteousness.

"In 1802 the neighborhood in which he lived (Philadelphia) was visited with a pestilential disease, which carried many off in a short time; not being easy to leave this scene of woe and misery, he voluntarily resigned himself to visit those in distress, both Friends and others, with advice and counsel, in the love of the gospel, to the great consolation and comfort of many. And a like affliction befalling that and other parts of the city and neighborhood, in the following year, he was engaged in the same manner, freely devoting himself, both night and day, to relieve the distresses of others, with which his own feeling mind was deeply affected.

"In the early part of his sickness, he was borne up above complaining or admitting that he was much out of health, until the disease, which proved a dropsy, had made such progress, that it was visible to his friends; yet he continued to attend to his outward concerns and religious duties; and in some of the meetings which he attended, was led to open a prospect that his time here would not be long; but in an animating view of a blessed immortality, signified it was no matter how short, provided this were attained.

"He was remarkable for punctuality and uprightness in his dealings; and not long before his decease, said to a friend who often visited him, 'It is necessary to look to our outward concerns, there are so many reproachful failures;' and, appearing desirous once more to get to meeting, that he might have an opportunity to warn such of the elderly part of the Society who had got into the earth, and of the youth who had got into the air. 'I thought,' said he, 'I was once strong for the work, but now I am a child brought back to my horn-book, and have nothing to trust to but the mercy of God through Christ my Saviour.' Thus

reverently depending, he was preserved to the last in great resignation and composure of mind. He was mostly confined from the 26th of the Third Month (except frequently riding out for the benefit of air and exercise) till the 18th day of Sixth Month, 1804, in the evening of which he was considerably worse, continued ill through the night, and on the 19th, in the morning, about six o'clock, closed his useful life in the 54th year of his age. On the following day his corpse, attended by a great number of his friends and neighbours, was interred in Friends' burial-ground in this city."

William Savery, of whom the Friends' Meeting to which he belonged adopted the above "Testimony", had since his marriage, 1778, made his home in the upper part of Philadelphia, and the "Testimony gives such a record of his life that it seems unnecessary to add anything further."

THOMAS SAVERY, second son of William and Mary (Peters) Savery, and brother of the esteemed minister above mentioned, born in the city of Philadelphia October 13, 1751, was likewise reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, and held steadfastly to that sect throughout life. He was a carpenter and builder, and followed that vocation in the city of his birth during the active years of his life. He was an Elder of Arch Street Friends' Meeting, and was much interested in the abolition of slavery, and other humanitarian and philanthropic concerns. He was an active member of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, and of the Society for the Promotion of Sabbath Schools in Philadelphia, of which Bishop William White was many years president. He was also a member of the Committee of Safety, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, September 14, 1793, to take charge of the hospital at Bush Hill, during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia and vicinity, and was one of the most loyal and active of this committee, of which four members fell victims of the dread disease, remaining steadily at his post until the disease was stamped out. The survivors of this committee received the public thanks of the community for their loyal service to suffering humanity in a meeting held March 15, 1794, presided over by Gov. Thomas McKean. Again in 1802, when pestilence once more attacked the city, he gave loyal service to the poor and afflicted, side by side with his brother William, an account of whose services in this behalf is given in the "Testimony" above quoted.

Thomas Savery, though holding no civil office, took an active interest in all that pertained to the best interests of the city. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, being united with "Harmony Fire Engine Company," founded by Drs. Franklin and Rush and their associates.

Thomas Savery died in Philadelphia, 1817, in his sixty-seventh year. He married, November 24, 1791, Rebecca, born July 29, 1770, daughter of John Scattergood, of an old New Jersey family, by his wife Elizabeth Head. She survived her husband many years, dying August 25, 1855.

Issue of Thomas and Rebecca (Scattergood) Savery:—

WILLIAM, b. Jan. 9, 1798; d. Aug. 17, 1858; m., Dec. 11, 1828, Elizabeth Hooton Cresson, b. Dec. 15, 1808, d. Oct. 21, 1851, and they had issue, of whom presently:

Thomas, b. 1829; d. 1880;

John C., b. Oct. 20, 1832; m., Sept. 15, 1870, Rebecca Hutton;

Rebecca, b. Oct. 19, 1836; m., Oct. 10, 1865, Addison Hutton.

Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1800; d. Jan. 7, 1869; m., Feb. 12, 1852, Thomas H. Scattergood, b. Sept. 26, 1795; d. March 16, 1876;

THOMAS, b. Sept. 9, 1802; d. March 18, 1860; m. (first) Rebecca W. Cresson, (second) Hannah H. Webb; of whom presently:

Elizabeth, b. June 7, 1806; d. May 25, 1860;

Sarah, b. 1810; d. Jan. 24, 1832.

THOMAS SAVERY the younger, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Scattergood) Savery, born in Philadelphia September 19, 1802, was reared to his father's trade of carpenter and builder, but later engaged in the lumber business with his brother William, a business which they successfully carried on until 1845, when, his health failing, Thomas retired from the firm, and lived a retired life in Philadelphia, until 1854, when he removed to a farm in Chester county, inherited by his wife from her father Stephen Webb, where he remained until his death, six years later.

Thomas Savery, like his father, was an active and consistent member of the Society of Friends. While in Philadelphia he was for some years Clerk of Arch Street Meeting, and after his removal to Chester county, filled a like position for Kennett Monthly Meeting. He was an ardent advocate of higher education, and served as one of the Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, who had charge of the erection of the buildings for Westtown Boarding School.

He married (first) September 2, 1824, Rebecca W. Cresson, born September 18, 1803. She died four months later, January 4, 1825, and he married (second), November 13, 1834, Hannah H., born November 19, 1810, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Harvey) Webb, and a descendant of Richard Webb, who came from Gloucestershire, England, 1700, to Philadelphia, and in 1704, took up land in and settled in Birmingham township, Chester, now Delaware county; and his wife Elizabeth Webb, an eminent minister among Friends, who had paid two religious visits to America, prior to her immigration with her husband in 1700, and in 1710, made a similar religious visit to her native country. Richard Webb died in Birmingham, 1719, leaving eight children, the eldest of whom, William Webb, settled in Kennett, where he died 1753; was member of Colonial Assembly, 1723-37, and a Justice, 1741. He married January 22, 1709, Rebecca Harland, and had among others a son William Webb Jr., born November 13, 1710, who married, September 23, 1732, Elizabeth, born March 13, 1716-17, daughter of Daniel Hoopes, born in Skelton, parish of Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, died in Westtown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Member of Provincial Assembly, 1708-9, by his wife, Jane Worrilow; granddaughter of Joshua and Isabel Hoopes, who came from Skelton, Yorkshire, arriving in the river Delaware, in the ship "Providence" of Scarborough, November 10, 1683, and settled in Makefield township, Bucks county. They were prominent members of Falls Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, depositing there their certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Skelton, bearing date 3mo. (May) 4, 1683.

Joshua Hoopes was a member of Provincial Assembly from Bucks county, 1685-1711. He married (second) Elinor, widow of Reuben Pownall, who was killed by a falling tree a few months after his arrival in the Province.

Stephen Webb, father of Hannah Hoopes (Webb) Savery, was the second son of William and Elizabeth (Hoopes) Webb, and his wife was Mary Harvey, of a family that was prominent in the affairs of Bucks and Chester counties. Hannah H. (Webb) Savery survived her husband thirty years, residing on the old Webb homestead with her son Stephen until his marriage, 1873, when she removed with her youngest daughter, Elizabeth, to West Chester, where she died August 5, 1890.

Issue of Thomas and Hannah H. (Webb) Savery:—

Stephen Webb Savery, b., Phila., Aug. 27, 1835; d. on old Webb homestead, in Pennsbury twp., Chester co., Sept. 4, 1905, after a residence thereon for forty years; m., March 19, 1873, Susanna Forsythe, who d. June 25, 1905, and they had issue:

Elizabeth, b. March 29, 1876; m., June 5, 1902, Charles Cresson Roberts, b. May 29, 1873;

Charles William Savery, b. Nov. 15, 1878; m., June 15, 1904, Frances Rachel Darlington, b. May 1, 1882;

Hanna E. Savery, b. Jan. 8, 1882; m., May 31, 1906, Joseph Wilson Worrell, b. Dec. 31, 1876;

Marian Forsythe Savery, b. May 10, 1884;

Walter Herbert Savery, b. Oct. 8, 1890.

THOMAS H. SAVERY, b. May 31, 1837; of whom presently:

Sarah Savery, b. April 13, 1839; m., Dec. 17, 1868, George B. Mellor, b. Dec. 25, 1843; and they had issue:

Thomas Savery Mellor, b. Oct. 10, 1869; m., April 14, 1905, Caroline Warrington, and they have issue:

William Warrington Mellor, b. July 24, 1906.

Elizabeth Mellor, b. May 10, 1871; m., June 14, 1900, Dr. John Bringhurst, and they have issue:

George Mellor Bringhurst, b. Jan. 18, 1904.

Hanna Savery Mellor, b. Dec. 20, 1872; m., Oct. 11, 1905, Dr. Howard Pennell.

Edward Savery, b. Dec. 6, 1841; m., Dec. 13, 1873, Hannah Hughes;

William H. Savery, b. April 6, 1844; d. July 13, 1864; unm.;

Mary W. Savery, b. July 17, 1846; d. in Chester twp., Burlington co., N. J., Nov. 27, 1874; m., Nov. 14, 1872, Eli, son of Harvey and Mary (Thomas) Sharpless, of East Goshen, Chester co., Pa.; no issue;

Charles Savery, b. Jan. 6, 1849; d. March 8, 1854;

Elizabeth Savery, b. Nov. 1, 1852; m., at West Chester, Orthodox Friends' Meeting, Oct. 7, 1880, Thomas B. Taylor, son of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (Phillips) Taylor, of West Chester, and they reside in Phila.; they have issue:

Emma Harvey Taylor, b. June 20, 1882;

Francis Richards Taylor, b. Dec. 31, 1884;

Sara Savery Taylor, b. Sept. 2, 1886; d. Sept. 23, 1886;

Ralph Savery Taylor, b. March 6, 1888.

Of the children of William and Elizabeth H. (Cresson) Savery, before mentioned, Thomas resided for a time in Pennsbury township, Chester county, but removed, 1883, to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he died 1889.

John C. Savery, another son, born December 5, 1830, graduated at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was an eminent druggist and chemist of Philadelphia. He died in Winona, Ohio, August 1, 1888, while on a visit to his brother Thomas Savery, above mentioned.

William Savery, son of William and Elizabeth (Cresson) Savery, born in Philadelphia October 20, 1832, graduated at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1854; and at University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, 1861; was resident physician of Wills' Eye Hospital, 1861-62; resident physician and surgeon at Pennsylvania Hospital, April 1, 1862, to October, 1863; Volunteer Surgeon at United States Hospital, Fredericksburg, Virginia, during Civil War; resident apothecary and medical registrar, at Friends' Asylum for Insane, 1869; physician to Winnebago Indians, 1870-71, under appointment of President Grant; attending physician at Hospital of the Good Shepherd, near Philadelphia, 1874-80. He married, September 15, 1870, Rebecca, daughter of Joel and Anna Hut-ton, of Philadelphia.

Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cresson) Savery, born October 19, 1836; married, October 10, 1865, Addison Hutton, the eminent architect of Philadelphia, who was born January 28, 1834.

THOMAS H. SAVERY, second son of Thomas and Hannah H. (Webb) Savery, born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1837, was educated at Westtown Boarding-School, and on his marriage, 1864, settled in Wilmington, Delaware, and became associated with Pusey & Jones Company, shipbuilders and manufacturers of machinery for paper mills. In 1870 he became a member of the firm, and later president of the company. He was an important factor in the rehabilitation of the affairs of the firm and placing them on a sound business and financial basis. He also became president of the Harper's Ferry Paper Company; the Shenandoah Pulp Company; the General Steamship Company, for navigation of the Orinoco River; of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society, and the City Electric Company of Wilmington. He is also director in a number of industrial companies, among them the New Haven Paper Company, at York Haven, Pennsylvania, and the Denver Sulphate Company, of Denver, Colorado.

Thomas H. Savery married, June 15, 1864, at East Caln Meeting, Chester county, Sarah, born September 20, 1837, daughter of Richard Pim of East Caln, by his wife Mary Edge, and a descendant on the paternal side from William Pim, born at Lackah, Queen's county, Ireland, January 15, 1692-3; married there January 15, 1715-16, Dorothy Jackson, and with her and their five children came to Pennsylvania, 1730, and settled in the Chester Valley, near East Caln Meeting. He was son of Moses and Ann (Raper) Pim, grandson of John and Mary (Pleadwell) Pim, sometime of Mount Mellick, Ireland; great-grandson of William Pim, who removed from Leicestershire, England, to Ireland, 1641, and settled in Queen's county, where he became convinced in the faith of the Society of Friends and married Dorothy Neal, also from Leicestershire. William Pleadwell, father of Mary (Pleadwell) Pim, went to Ireland from Nottinghamshire, England. Dorothy (Jackson) Pim died March 15, 1731-2, and William Pim married (second) a year later, Ann Gibbons, widow of James Gibbons, of Westtown. By his wife Dorothy, William Pim had three sons, and three daughters; Moses, eldest son, born December 27, 1716, died unmarried; Thomas, second son, born at Durrrow, Queen's county, Ireland, May 1, 1721, died at East Caln, Chester county, October 3, 1786; married December 24, 1746, Frances, daughter of James Wilkinson of Wilmington. Richard Pim, youngest son of William and Dorothy, born at Arkhill county, Kildare, Ireland, December 19, 1728, died at East Caln, April 12, 1760; married Hannah Lewis. William Pim, the emigrant, was some years a Justice of the Peace and was clerk of Concord Monthly Meeting; he died at East Caln, December 11, 1751.

Thomas Pim, by his wife Frances Wilkinson, had among others, a daughter Ann, born February 11, 1748-9, died October, 1827, who married John Edge; and a son Thomas Pim, Jr., born January 29, 1753, who married his cousin Mary, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Lewis) Pim, and they were parents of Richard Pim, father of Sarah (Pim) Savery. He was born at East Caln, June 1, 1795, married Mary Edge at East Caln Meeting, April 24, 1833, and resided on a farm near East Caln Meeting House, which had descended to him from William Pim, the emigrant. He died there June 30, 1857, and his widow October 8, 1879, at West Chester. She was born at Downingtown December 19, 1806, and was a

daughter of George Edge, of Downingtown, by his wife Sarah, born March 29, 1784, daughter of John Hoopes, by his wife Jane Pratt, and granddaughter of Daniel Hoopes, before mentioned. George Edge, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Savery, was the son of John Edge and Ann, daughter of Thomas and Frances Wilkinson Pim, grandson of George Edge and great-grandson of John Edge, by his wife Mary, daughter of George Smedley, pioneer ancestor of the prominent family of that name, who came from Derbyshire, 1682, and located first in Upper Providence township, and later in Middletown, Chester county, by his wife Sarah, widow of John Goodwin and daughter of Thomas Kitchin, of Philadelphia county.

John Edge (first), with Jane his wife, came from St. Andrews, Holborne, county of Middlesex, England, and settled in Nether Providence, where was located the land purchased by him of William Penn, March 21 and 22, 1681-2. His son John Edge married Mary Smedley, as before stated, and their son George Edge married, November 19, 1741, Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Mercer) Pennell, and granddaughter of Robert Pennell and Hannah his wife, who came from Bouldertown, Nottinghamshire, 1684, and settled in Edgmont township, Chester county, where he died, 1728.

John Edge, son of George and Ann (Pennell) Edge, born February 20, 1744-5, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Savery, was an enterprising and successful man. He learned the milling business with his uncle Richard Downing, at Downingtown, and soon after his marriage to Ann Pim, located at Downingtown, where he was first a miller, later for many years a storekeeper, and in 1790, was licensed to keep a "House of Entertainment." He became a large property owner, and was fortunate in his various business ventures. The mill owned and operated by him is now operated by his descendant Jacob V. Edge.

Issue of Thomas H. and Sarah (Pim) Savery:—

William Henry Savery, b. at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 24, 1865; associated with Pusey & Jones Co. there; m. at Economy, Ind., Sept. 5, 1894, Nellie G., b. at Economy, Oct. 13, 1868, dau. of Thomas Elwood and Nancy B. (Goodrich) Clark; and has issue:

Sarah Savery, b. Sept. 20, 1897.

Helen Savery, b. Sept. 5, 1869; m., Oct. 28, 1897, Walter S. Taylor, of Wilmington, b. Oct. 6, 1868, son of George B. and Hannah Mary (Smedley) Taylor, and grandson of Jesse W. and Maria (Balderston) Taylor, of Phila.;

Thomas H. Savery, Jr., b. May 31, 1871; m. Lida, dau. of William and Esther (Foote) Moore; he is general manager of Rocky Mountain Paper and Pulp Mills, Denver, Col.

Issue of Thomas H. Jr. and Lida (Moore) Savery:

Esther Savery, b. April 10, 1898;

Helen Savery, b. Oct. 28, 1900;

Thomas H. Savery (3rd), b. February 20, 1903;

Donald Savery, b. April 5, 1906.

Florence Savery, b. July 3, 1874; d. June 25, 1876;

Anne Pim Savery, b. Nov. 3, 1876.

TROTH FAMILY.

The Troth family is of English origin, representatives of it being found in different parts of England a century prior to the emigration of the founder of the American branch to Maryland in the early part of the second half of the seventeenth century.

WILLIAM TROTH was a "planter" in the Province of Maryland, when he purchased of Timothy Goodridge, of Talbot county, 100 acres, part of "Goodridge's Choice" "on ye south side of Choptank river in a creek called Cabin Creek, on ye North side of said Creek." This was in Dorchester county, laid out in 1669, and the deed was one of the first recorded in that county. In 1676 he purchased two other tracts of 200 and 400 acres, respectively, the latter laid out August 16, 1676, as "Troth's Fortune" lying "on the north side of Choptank river in the woods of Talbot County." On March 1, 1767, there was surveyed to him an additional 100 acres adjoining known as "Troth's Addition." He later purchased "Coles Bank" 300 acres; "Mooresfields" 300 acres, on the east bank of Great Choptank and south side of Ingram's Creek; "Shoreditch" on Winsley's Creek; "Acton" 300 acres; "Mount Hope," in three different purchases aggregating 550 acres; "Canterbury Manor," "Hackney Marsh," "Bennington," "Troth's Security," and several other tracts until he was the owner of over 3000 acres of land in Talbot and Dorchester counties, Maryland, and a tract of 200 acres "on the West side of Delaware Bay, on the southwest side of a Creek of said Bay called Baucom Brig Creek" purchased of the representatives of the Duke of York, in 1676.

William Troth was a member of the Society of Friends, and took little part in public affairs. The only public office he is known to have held was that of "Press Master" for Bolingbroke Hundred, Talbot county, to which he was appointed by Colonial Council in 1694. This office was created by legislative enactment to prevent the planters being imposed upon by irresponsible persons representing themselves as military officers and impressing goods ostensibly for the use of the Provincial Arms.

William Troth married, April 20, 1685, Isabel, widow of James Harrison, of "Dover," Talbot county, whose maiden name is thought to have been Hutchinson.

William Troth is named in some of the land grants to him, as a merchant, and in others as a planter. His will bears date November 1, 1709, and was probated November 6, 1710. It devises to his son George, "Coles Bank," and "Coles Bank Addition;" to his son Henry, "Acton Neck," "Acton Addition," "Troth's Fortune," and "Troth's Security," in all 1000 acres; to his daughter Katharine, wife of Peter Sharp, "Mooresfields" and "Mooresfields Addition" in Dorchester county; to his daughter Judith, wife of Samuel Dickinson, parts of "Troth's Addition," "Jamaica," "Mount Hope," and "Mount Pleasant," the latter in Prince George's county; leaves legacies to grandchildren, William, Fortune, Ann, and Elizabeth Lewis, and sons-in-law, Charles Lewis and Peter Sharp, also a legacy to the Quakers of Talbot county.

William Troth, his eldest son, was evidently deceased without issue as neither he nor his children were mentioned in the will.

James Harrison, whose widow Isabel became the second wife of William Troth, came to Maryland, from Staintondale, Yorkshire. A petition of Friends in Yorkshire, dated 1mo. 3, 1678, published in Besse's "Sufferings of Friends," is signed among others by John Fisher, Thomas Oldham, Thomas Hutchinson, Henry Dickinson, John Burges, John Oldham, George Hutchinson, James Harrison. On July 5, 1677, Thomas Hutchinson, of Beverly, Thomas Pearson, of Bonwich, Joseph Helmsley, of Kelk, yeoman, George Hutchinson, of Sheffield, distiller, and Mahlon Stacy, of Dorehouse, tanner, all of the county of York, England, conveyed to James Harrison, of Staintondale, Yorkshire, yeoman, one-fourth of a share in West Jersey, and on 10mo. 28, 1677, the same parties conveyed to him an additional one-twelfth share. The will of James Harrison, of Talbot county, Maryland, dated 7mo. (September) 4, 1680, probated December 3, 1680, devises to his son James a tract called "Dover" on which the testator then lived, containing 450 acres, his wife Isabel to enjoy the same till her said son James should come of age; to his sons William and Mark 1000 acres on the east side of Tuckahoe creek; to his said son James his interest in West Jersey Lands, purchased of Thomas Hutchinson, George Hutchinson, Mahlon Stacy, et al, and if he died in his minority the same to pass to his son William; mentions daughters Ann and Isabel. James, eldest son, died in his minority, and William Harrison, of Choptank, Maryland, son and heir-at-law of James Harrison of the same place, on October 18, 1697, executed a deed to George Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, distiller, for the one-fourth and one-twelfth shares in West Jersey, purchased by his father in 1677, these deeds being recorded at Trenton, New Jersey.

On 2mo. 6th, 1688, William and Isabel Troth propose to the meeting their intention of selling lands in England belonging to Isabella.

William Harrison, son of James and Isabel, married, April 20, 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Powell) Dickinson, and sister to Samuel Dickinson, who married Judith Troth.

Issue of William Troth:

William Troth, of whom we have no further record;

Elizabeth Troth, m., 1695, Charles Lewis; d. April 23, 1708, leaving issue: William, Fortune, Ann and Elizabeth Lewis;

Catharine Troth, m., May 4, 1704, Peter Sharp, and had issue: Henry, Samuel, Isaac and Elizabeth Sharp;

George Troth, m., Dec. 8, 1708, Rebecca, dau. of James and Sarah (Woolchurch) Berry;

HENRY TROTH, m. Elizabeth Johns; of whom presently;

Judith Troth, b. July 20, 1690; d. 1729; m., Jan. 14, 1710-11, Samuel Dickinson, son of William and Elizabeth (Powell) Dickinson, of "Crosia-dore," on Choptank, where Walter Dickinson, father of William, settled in 1650. Samuel and Judith (Troth) Dickinson had children: William, Walter, Samuel, Elizabeth, Henry, another Elizabeth, Rebecca and Rachel. Samuel Dickinson, m. (second) Mary Cadwallader, of Phila., and Hon. John Dickinson, member of Colonial Assembly, member of Continental Congress, Governor and Chief Justice, was his son by this marriage.

HENRY TROTH, second son of William Troth, born in Talbot county, Maryland, about 1688, died there October 30, 1728. He inherited under his father's will, "Troth's Fortune," "Troth's Security," "Acton's Neck," and "Acton's Addition," aggregating about 800 acres, and 200 acres of "Mount Hope," conveying the latter tract to his brother-in-law, Samuel Dickinson, in 1724. A portion of these land were retained by his descendants until 1835, when Henry and Samuel Troth, of

Philadelphia, and their sister, Mary Austin, conveyed their Maryland inheritance, in the lands taken up by their great-great-grandfather, William Troth, one hundred and sixty-five years before that date.

Henry Troth married, August 14, 1711, Elizabeth, born May 26, 1694, died February 10, 1772, daughter of Richard Johns, of Talbot county, Maryland, by his wife, Elizabeth (Kinsey) Sparrow, widow of Thomas Sparrow, and daughter of Hugh and Margaret Kinsey.

Richard Johns was born in Bristol, England, in 1649, and came to Maryland in his young manhood, the first patent to him for land there, "Rattlesnake Hill," being issued in 1674. He resided on first coming to Maryland with Friends and became convinced in their faith and principles, and later became an eminent minister of the Society. A Monthly Meeting was held at his house near the Cliffs in Calvert county, upwards of thirty years. Like many of the sect he shunned public office; declining to serve in the Colonial Legislature after having been elected to that body. He died December 16, 1717. He married, in 1676, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Sparrow, and daughter of Hugh Kinsey, who with his brother, Robert Kinsey, came to Virginia and in 1655, when 100 acres of land was surveyed to him in the county of Lancaster, north side of the Rappahannock, was living on an adjoining tract of 400 acres. He died in 1667, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, his wife Margaret surviving him. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Johns, was his youngest daughter. She died February 1, 1715-16. Richard and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Johns had nine children, among whom were Kinsey Johns, who married Elizabeth Chew and was the father and grandfather of two Chief Justices of Delaware bearing the same name; and Captain Isaac Johns, who married Ann Galloway. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Troth, was the youngest of the nine children.

Issue of Henry and Elizabeth (Johns) Troth:—

Elizabeth Troth, b. Aug. 29, 1712; m., 1730, William Edmonson;

Priscilla Troth, b. June 25, 1714, d. April 14, 1722;

Rebecca Troth, b. April 9, 1716; m., 1733, Henry Thomas;

Margaret Troth, b. July 15, 1718; d. July 30, 1720;

Margaret Troth, b. Aug. 19, 1720; d. July 30, 1721;

Priscilla Troth, b. Oct. 12, 1722; d. March 30, 1725;

William Troth, b. Aug. 22, 1726; m., Feb. 4, 1747-8, Anne Birkhead;

HENRY TROTH, b. Feb. 22, 1728-9; m. Sarah Paschall; of them presently.

HENRY TROTH, youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Johns) Troth, born in Talbot county, Maryland, 1728, was like his father and grandfather a planter. He married, July 5, 1751, Sarah, daughter of William Paschall, by his second wife, Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts, granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, and great-granddaughter of Thomas and Joanna Paschall, who came from Bristol, England, 1682, settled in Philadelphia county, on land surveyed in right of purchase of Thomas Paschall, of William Penn, by indenture of lease and release dated September 26 and 27, 1681, respectively. Thomas Paschall was a member of Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1685-89. Thomas Paschall Jr., son of Thomas and Joanna, was also a member of Colonial Assembly in 1717. He married, November 15, 1692, Margaret, born at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, May 23, 1674, daughter of William Jenkins by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Griffith.

William Jenkins with wife Elizabeth and three children, Stephen, Margaret and Elizabeth, emigrated from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, about 1684, and settled at "Duffryn Mawr," near Haverford, Chester county, on a tract of land surveyed to him in right of his purchase of 1000 acres of William Penn, by lease and release dated respectively October 24 and 25, 1681. He sold his land in Haverford and, in 1698, purchased 400 acres of land in Abington township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, covering the present site of Jenkintown, named for his family. He was one of the original members of Abington Monthly Meeting, and with Joseph Phipps had charge of building the first Meeting House there. He died in Abington township, June 7, 1712, aged fifty-four years. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Chester county in 1690 and recommissioned in 1692; was a member of Colonial Assembly, 1690-96; and a member of Provincial Council, 1691-2.

Thomas and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall were the parents of eleven children, and their descendants of the name have taken a prominent part in the affairs of Philadelphia and Chester counties to the present time. William Paschall, father of Sarah (Paschall) Troth, was the third child, born March 8, 1697. He married (first) Grace Hoopes, who died July 3, 1721, and (second) Hannah (Lloyd) Roberts, widow of John Roberts, of Merion, and daughter of Robert Lloyd, of Merion, Welsh Tract, Philadelphia county, by his wife, Lowry Jones, born in Wales, 1680, eldest daughter of Rees John William, born in parish of Llangelynin, Merionethshire, Wales, who with his wife, Hannah Price, daughter of Richard ap Griffith ap Rhys, of Llanfawr, Merionethshire, came to Pennsylvania in 1684 and settled in the Welsh Tract, where he was one of the prominent members of Haverford Meeting of Friends, and one of largest landholders.

Robert Lloyd, born in Merionethshire, Wales, 1669, was son of David Lloyd by his wife, Mary Powell. His ancestry traced back twenty generations to Llewelyn Hurdochog, Lord of Ial and Yatradd Alyn, a descendant of Llywarch, Prince of the Strathclyde Britons, given in our sketch of "Robert Lloyd and His Descendants." Through his mother, Mary Powell, daughter of John ap Howell Goch, he was descended from Henry Percy, "Harry Hotspur," of the noble house of Percy of Northumberland, England, son of the first Earl of Northumberland, through his daughter Alice who married Sir Richard Dalton, their daughter becoming the wife of Sir William Griffith Vaughan, Knight, of Penryn and Llangai, Caernarvonshire, North Wales, whose grandson, Sir William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, (son of Sir William Griffith, Knight of the Bath) was with Henry VIII, at Touraine, France, 1512. The latter was the father of Sibyl Griffith, who married Owen Hugh, High Sheriff of Anglesea, and their daughter Jane, who married Hugh Gwyn, King's Justice of Caernarvonshire, was the mother of Sybil Gwyn, who married John Ap Howell, otherwise John Powell, and was the mother of Mary (Powell) Lloyd, wife of David Lloyd, before mentioned. Robert Lloyd came to Pennsylvania in the "Lion" of Liverpool in 1683, aged fourteen years, and lived for a time with Robert Owen, of Merion. On September 5, 1698, he purchased 409 acres of land, adjoining Rowland Ellis's plantation of "Bryn Mawr," and lived thereon until his death. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends and took a prominent part in local affairs. Richard Lloyd, son of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, married Hannah Paschall, sister to Sarah (Paschall) Troth, and had sons, Hugh and Isaac, the

former of whom was one of the original Committee of Observation for Chester county in 1774, a delegate to the Provincial Convention of 1775, a representative in the General Assembly from Delaware county, 1789-92, and Associate Justice of the Courts of the new county from 1792 to 1816. Hannah Lloyd, mother of Sarah Paschall, married as third husband, Peter Osborne, of Philadelphia, and their son, Capt. Peter Osborne, who married Elizabeth Stevens, at Wilmington, Delaware, August 7, 1763, was the father of Elizabeth Osborne, who married Peter Henri, and was the mother of Henrietta Henri, wife of Henry Troth, of Philadelphia, hereafter mentioned.

Issue of Henry and Sarah (Paschall) Troth:

William Troth, b. Jan. 26, 1754; d. Feb. 4, 1777:

SAMUEL TROTH, b. Sept. 3, 1755; d. Nov. 26, 1815; m. (first) Elizabeth Trew; (second) Ann (Berry) Dixon; of whom presently;

Henry Troth, b. Feb. 20, 1758; m., Sept. 18, 1783, Hannah, dau. of William and Jane (Hoopes) Starr, and eventually removed to western Pa.;

Elizabeth Troth, b. Jan. 31, 1761; m., June 12, 1780, James Fairbanks;

John Troth, b. Aug. 30, 1763; d. Dec. 28, 1804; m., May 1, 1789, Rebecca Kemp;

Sarah Paschall Troth, b. Feb. 13, 1768; m., Nov. 4, 1790, John Kemp.

SAMUEL TROTH, second and eldest surviving son of Henry and Sarah (Paschall) Troth, born at "Troth's Fortune," Talbot county, Maryland, September 3, 1755, married (first) Elizabeth Trew, October 12, 1780; she survived her marriage but a short time and he married (second) October 2, 1783, Ann (Berry) Dixon, widow of Robert Dixon, and daughter of James and Elizabeth (Powell) Berry. On his marriage he located at "Woodstock," a plantation on St. Michael's river, a few miles from Easton, the county seat of Talbot county, later residing at "Troth's Fortune." He died April 26, 1815, and his widow died August 11, 1832.

James Berry, great-great-grandfather of Ann (Berry) Troth, with wife Elizabeth came to Accomac county, Virginia, 1632, and in 1651 removed to the western shore of Maryland, receiving grants of land in Prince George and Calvert counties. He was a member of Provincial Assembly of Maryland, 1654, and a Justice of Provincial Court of Calvert county, 1655. He died in 1666, his will devising his lands in Calvert county to his eldest son, William Berry. He was fined in 1658 for aiding Richard Preston in 1654 in deposing Governor William Stone, and removing the seat of government of Maryland to Patuxent.

William Berry, eldest son of James and Elizabeth, married (first) Naomi, daughter of Richard Preston, of "Preston on Patuxent," and (second) Margaret (Marsh) Preston, widow of Richard Preston Jr., his brother-in-law. He settled with Richard Preston on the north side of Patuxent, and was associated with him in the movement to wrest the control of the Province from the Catholic adherents of Lord Baltimore, and establish a Puritan government on the Patuxent. William Berry was a member of Assembly, 1671-74, and was Commissioner of the Peace for Calvert county, 1669. He inherited the land taken up by his father in Accomac county, Virginia, which he conveyed after his father's death, while a resident of Patuxent. He owned a large tract of land at Battle Creek, Calvert county, Maryland. Naomi Preston, his first wife, died prior to January 8, 1669; he married (second) Margaret, widow of Richard Preston Jr., of Dorchester county Maryland.

Richard Preston, father of Naomi (Preston) Berry, came from England, about 1635, and settled in Nansemond county, Virginia, where he was granted a tract of land by Governor West, December 22, 1636. He later received two grants for land in Upper Norfolk. He was a Justice of the Courts of Nansemond county, 1646, and held high social and political standing there, but being a Puritan he assisted in organizing a colony of seventy-three persons of his own faith and removed with it to the north side of Patuxent river, Maryland, where several large tracts of land were surveyed to him in 1650-51. On a 1000 acre tract on the north bank of the Patuxent he erected his mansion house, still standing, and known as "Preston on Patuxent," the oldest building extant in the state of Maryland. This mansion was the seat of government of Maryland, 1654-58, under the Parliamentary authority, House of Burgesses, or Provincial Legislature, of which he was the Speaker, meeting there during that period. Richard Preston was Commander on the north side of Patuxent, and a member of Provincial Council, 1652. He was the leader of the party that removed the archives of state from St. Mary's, the stronghold of the Catholic party under Governor Stone, to "Preston" in 1654. When Lord Baltimore regained control of the government in 1658, Preston retained his seat in the Assembly, was Speaker of the Sessions of 1661-2, and continued a member until the session of 1667. He was also one of the six commissioners appointed to administer the government of the Province in 1652. His son, Richard Preston, Jr., father of Samuel Preston, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, married Margaret Marsh, and settled in Dorchester county, Maryland, which he represented in the Provincial Assembly at the time of his death in 1668.

William and Naomi (Preston) Berry had three children, William, eldest, removed to John's creek, near the present site of Dover, Kent county, Delaware, locating on a plantation belonging to his father called "Berrys Range." His certificate from the Friends' Meeting at Thomas Taylor's, King's creek, Calvert county, Maryland, to John's creek on Delaware bay, bears date 4mo. (June) 6, 1684, but he had probably removed earlier as he was commissioned in that year a Justice for Kent county and re-commissioned the following year. He was also a member of Assembly from Kent county for the sessions of 1684-85-86-87-89. He died June 30, 1693. He married, at Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1686, Naomi, daughter of Shadrach Walley, a large landowner at Newtown, Bucks county, Naomi Walley brought a certificate from a Friends' Meeting at the house of Thomas Dunbarton, in Higher Weston, Cheshire, dated 6mo. 6, 1684, and another from Newport, Rhode Island, dated 3mo. 9, 1685. She married (second), August 7, 1706, George Gray, of Philadelphia, and died in that city, March 4, 1709-10. The only child of William and Naomi (Walley) Berry was John Berry, born September 2, 1688, who married, October 10, 1711, Anne, daughter of George Pratt, by his wife, Sarah Broadway. Rebecca Berry, daughter of William and Naomi (Preston) Berry, married James Ridley and settled in Salem county, New Jersey.

James Berry, second son of William and Naomi (Preston) Berry, and grandfather of Ann (Berry) Troth, born in Calvert county, Maryland, was desired by his father's will to live at Patuxent. He married (first) in 1686, Sarah, daughter of Henry Woolchurch, a wealthy planter of Talbot county, and had by her one child, Rebecca Berry, born November 3, 1688, who married, December 8, 1708, George Troth, son of William, the emigrant. His first wife dying soon after the

birth of her child. James Berry married (second) 1691, Elizabeth, daughter of John Pitt, also a wealthy planter of Talbot county, by whom he had four children. He died in 1699, and his widow, Elizabeth (Pitt) Berry, married, at the Episcopal church in Talbot county, January 22, 1702-3, Capt. John Sherwood, who was commissioned a Colonel of Provincial troops in 1744. Capt. Sherwood, born 1678, died 1745, was the third son of Hugh Sherwood, who with wife Mary came to Talbot county prior to 1670, was Deputy Sheriff of the county, 1679, was commissioned Justice of the Courts of Talbot county, 1692, and regularly recommissioned to and including the year 1698. He was also a member of Assembly, 1692-94, being one of those who as such signed the address of thanks to their Majesties, William and Mary, for sending a Protestant Governor to Maryland, presented to the Lord President at the Cabinet Council, June 20, 1692. He was a vestryman of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Talbot county, 1693. His will dated January 19, 1710, was probated March 22, 1710.

Capt. John Sherwood married (first) Lucy Mann, and as above stated married (second) January, 1702, Elizabeth (Pitt) Berry, by whom he had one daughter, Mary Sherwood, who married, January 6, 1733-4, Daniel Powell, born April 22, 1708, died February 16, 1757, and their daughter, Elizabeth Powell, born September 27, 1737, married, April 28, 1758, James Berry, grandson of James Berry and Elizabeth Pitt, he being her cousin of the half-blood, they having a common grandmother in Elizabeth Pitt.

James Berry, son of James and Elizabeth (Pitt) Berry, born in 1696, married, November 22, 1724, Sarah, daughter of Kenelem and Lydia (Croxtton) Skillington. He died October 3, 1745, and she November 14, 1778. They had five children: John Berry, born 1725, married Rebecca Dickinson; Thomas Berry, 1727; James Berry, of whom presently; Benjamin Berry, married Sarah Lightfoot; Elizabeth Berry, married Garret Sipple, of Delaware.

James Berry, third son of James and Sarah (Skillington) Berry, was born December 19, 1729. He married (first) in 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Powell, by his wife, Mary Sherwood, before mentioned. She died May 21, 1764, and he married (second) March 29, 1768, Susanna Maxfield. She died March 29, 1774, and he married (third) in 1781, Mary Bonsall. His daughter, Ann Berry, by his first wife, born March 20, 1760, married (first), February 28, 1780, Robert Dixon, who died September 29, 1781, and (second) Samuel Troth, above named.

Issue of Samuel and Ann (Berry) Troth:

Elizabeth Powell Troth, b. Sept. 4, 1784; m., April 18, 1811, Edward Needles, b. Aug. 2, 1782, d. March 5, 1851; of the firm of Henry Troth & Co., druggists, Phila., 1815-26;

Samuel Troth, b. Sept. 4, 1786; d. Sept. 11, 1786;

Sarah Paschall Troth, b. Oct. 3, 1787; d., unm., 1822;

Ann Berry Troth, b. Oct. 2, 1791; d., unm., in Phila., March 13, 1858;

HENRY TROTH, b. Sept. 4, 1794; d. May 22, 1842; m. Henrietta Henri; of whom presently;

Mary Bonsall Troth, b. Feb. 8, 1797; d. Feb. 28, 1875; m., May 2, 1816, William Kersey Austin;

Samuel Fothergill Troth, b. May 2, 1801; learned the business of a druggist with his elder brother, Henry Troth, in Phila., and became a member of the firm of Henry Troth & Co., in 1825, and in 1826 purchased the interest therein of his brother-in-law, Edward Needles; became senior partner at the death of his brother, Henry, in 1842, with the latter's son, William P. Troth, under the firm name of Samuel F. Troth & Co.; retired in 1853; d. Nov. 8, 1886; m. (first), Aug. 21, 1823, Mary Trimble, who d. in 1852; (second), Aug. 4, 1856, Alice (Taylor) Lippincott, widow of John H. Lippincott, and dau. of Clayton and Elizabeth (Newell) Taylor.

HENRY TROTH, eldest surviving son of Samuel and Ann (Berry) Troth, was born at "Woodstock," near Easton, Maryland, September 4, 1794. In 1811 he came to Philadelphia and entered upon a five years apprenticeship to the drug business with Jeremiah Morris, a druggist on the north side of Market street, near Seventh.

On April 1, 1815, Henry Troth formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Edward Needles, under the name of Henry Troth & Company, and they bought the stock and fixtures of Joseph Lehman, who for sixteen years had carried on a thriving drug trade at 222 Market street, south side, east of Seventh street.

Henry Troth early became interested in charitable and benevolent work in his adopted city. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Society for Promotion of Public Economy, 1819, and served on important committees of that organization. He was for thirteen years treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery; from 1825 to his death a manager of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. At the organization of the House of Refuge in 1827, he became one of its directors and filled that position to his death in 1842; was one of the Guardians of the Poor; manager of the Children's Hospital, Provident Society, and the Colonization Society; a trustee and manager of the Philadelphia Museum; manager of Franklin Institute; one of the councillors of the Infant School. He was one of the organizers of the Wednesday Evening Party Association, similar in character to the Wistar Party organization, established by Dr. Caspar Wistar and his associates.

The initial step toward the establishment of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was taken in the drug establishment of Henry Troth & Company by the senior member of the firm. In 1821, when the University of Pennsylvania decided to issue diplomas to graduates in Pharmacy, the druggists resented the innovation as interfering with the time-honored custom of requiring a long apprenticeship to all who wished to engage in the drug business; and the several drug establishments of the city depended largely upon the services of these apprentices for the carrying on of their business. One of the Lehman firm came to the Troth establishment to talk the matter over, with a view of protesting against the action of the University. Henry Troth suggested that they organize a college of their own. A conference was called with the result that the College of Pharmacy was incorporated, and Henry Troth during the remaining twenty years of his life was the leading spirit in its administration, thirteen years of which he served as vice-president, during a great part of which period he was the acting president. He was one of the incorporators of the Apprentices Library in 1821, and devoted much time to its interests, serving as its president from 1837 to his death. He was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia in 1824, and served in that body for nine years, four of which as its president. He was a trustee of Girard College at the time of the laying of the corner stone of that institution, and was a director of the United States Bank in 1837. When the new building at 224 Market street was erected in 1832, he removed with his family to Seventh street, below Market, next to the Franklin Institute, and in 1836 removed to No. 36 Girard street, south side, where his family resided until 1852. He died May 22, 1842.

Henry Troth married, November 29, 1816, Henrietta, daughter of Peter Henri. She was one of six daughters of Capt. Peter Osborne, by his wife, Elizabeth Stevens.



Navy Proth



J. W. P. Troth

Capt. Peter Osborne was a son of Peter Osborne, by his wife, Hannah, before mentioned, daughter of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd.

Issue of Henry and Henrietta (Henri) Troth:

Anna Troth, m. George Morrison Coates, Jr.;

Eliza Troth, m. Joseph Potts Horner Coates;

WILLIAM PENN TROTH, m. (first) Emma M. Thomas, (second) Clara G. Townsend; of whom presently;

Henry Morris Troth, b. April 15, 1825; d. Oct. 17, 1826;

Henrietta M. Troth, m. Edward Y. Townsend;

Louisa Troth, d. unm.;

Henry Morris Troth, graduated at the Phila. College of Pharmacy, and entered into partnership with his elder brother, William P. Troth, under the firm name of William P. Troth & Co., and conducted the drug business established by his father, at 224 Market street, which since his father's death had been conducted by the firm of Samuel F. Troth & Co.; m. Sarah J. Remington;

Edward Troth, m. (first) Elizabeth Manderson, (second) Linda Brooks;

Samuel Troth, m. March 11, 1857, Anna Speakman, and they have issue:

Louisa Troth, m. Dr. Joseph Price;

Henry Troth;

Charles Speakman Troth, d. Sept. 19, 1863;

Emma Troth;

Anna Coates Troth.

WILLIAM PENN TROTH, eldest son of Henry and Henrietta (Henri) Troth, born in Philadelphia, April 2, 1823, was educated in Friends' Schools of that city, and at an early age entered his father's drug establishment on Market street, and at the death of his father became a partner of his uncle, George F. Troth, under the firm name of George F. Troth & Company, and on the withdrawal of Samuel F. Troth, who retired from business in 1853, became senior member of the firm of William P. Troth & Company in connection with his younger brother, Henry M. Troth. The Troth store, under father and sons, was for many years a favorite one for the practical education of apprentices, numbering among its protégés some who subsequently were leading druggists of the city; among them were: Alexander Dawson, Robert B. Potts, Claudius B. Linn, Clement Cresson, Thomas Mitchell, Peter Troth Wright, Richard M. Kirkbride, James Norris Dixon, John Paul, Joseph Trimble, Wistar C. Parsons, Samuel Yarnall Kemp, and others. William P. Troth was a member of the College of Pharmacy Association, and intimately associated with its work.

A lifelong resident of Philadelphia, Mr. Troth was prominently associated with its progress and prosperity, and for his genial and unselfish disposition will be long remembered as a kind friend as well as a useful member of society.

William P. Troth married (first) April 23, 1845, Emma M. Thomas; (second) May 9, 1866, Clara G. Townsend, who survives him.

Issue of William P. and Emma M. (Thomas) Troth:

Helen Troth, m. Charles Ridgway;

Anna Coates Troth, m. Henry Sewell Harper.

Issue of William P. and Clara G. (Townsend) Troth:

Emily Stackhouse Troth;

Henrietta Troth, d. Sept. 18, 1868;

ALICE GORDON TROTH, m. John R. Drexel, son of Anthony J. and Ellen B. (Roset) Drexel;

Lillian Sharpless Troth, m. Richard Van Wyck;

Mabel Troth, d. Aug. 2, 1872.

ALICE GORDON TROTH, third daughter of William P. Troth, by his second wife, Clara G. Townsend, married John R. Drexel, son of Anthony J. Drexel, of the well-known banking firm of A. J. Drexel & Company, by his wife, Ellen B. Roset.

Issue of John R. and Alice Gordon (Troth) Drexel:

Lillian Marie Drexel;

John R. Drexel, Jr.;

Alice Gordon Drexel;

Gordon Preston Drexel.

CONYNGHAM FAMILY.

The ancient family of Conyngham, representatives of which have emigrated to America at different periods, had its origin in Malcolm, son of Friskine, a loyal retainer of Malcomb Canmore, King of Scotland, who when his liege lord was sorely pressed by the soldiers of Macbeth, the murderer of Duncan, father of Malcomb Canmore, hid the latter under a haystack, and thus saved him from capture or death. For this service, when Malcomb had recovered the throne of his father, he created his humble and valiant preserver, Thane of Conyngham, from which his descendants later took their surname. The elder male line bearing as their arms "A shake fork between three murettes" in commemoration of the service of their ancestor with the hayfork.

From Malcomb, the first, Thane of Conyngham, descended Robert, the Bruce, and several other Kings of Scotland, and his family was intermarried with the royal line of England as well, and had many distinguished and noble representatives in the peerage of Scotland. Mary (Conyngham) Roberdeau, mother of Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, of the Revolution, who came to Philadelphia, with her orphan children prior to 1740, and died there in 1771, was a daughter of Robert Conyngham, a representative of the male line, born in Scotland, March 24, 1669, and the ancestress of a number of distinguished Pennsylvanians.

REDMOND CONYNGHAM, of Letterkenny, Ireland, who came to Philadelphia, about 1740, and founded the commercial house that long bore his name, also traced his descent from this ancient Scottish family. His earliest ancestor of whom we have a definite record, in the direct line, was,

WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, fourth Earl of Glencairn, whose fourth son, was the

RT. REV. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, D. D., born 1512-13, Bishop of Argyle, 1539-58. He was educated for the Church and matriculated at the University of St. Andrew's in 1532. He was made Provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh, 1538, and raised to the See of Argyle, by James V, of Scotland, February 1, 1539, and was succeeded by James Hamilton in 1558.

REV. ALEXANDER CONYNGHAM, grandson of the Bishop of Argyle, born 1580, was also educated for the Church and was the first Protestant minister of Inver and Kellynard, county Donegal, Ireland, being ordained as Prebend of these two parishes in 1611.

Rev. Alexander Conyngham settled at Mt. Charles, county Donegal, obtaining letters patent from Charles I, for three hundred and twenty acres of land in Dromlogheren and Corcana, Barony of Raphoe, later called the Manor of Rosse Conyngham; and was naturalized as a subject of the English Crown, 1616. He vacated the prebendry of Kellynard in 1622, and that of Inver in 1630, succeeding to the Deanery of Raphoe, by patent of April 27, 1630, and was installed June 22, following. He died September 3, 1660. His wife was Marian, daughter of John Murray, of Boylagh and Barragh, the original property of the O'Boyles, Chiefs of the clan Chindfaolaah, of Tírr Aínmíreach, and of Tírr Boghaine, which cover the present baronies of Boylagh and Barragh, of which John Murray is mentioned as owning in Pynnar's survey of 1619.

Rev. Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, is credited by Burke, with having had twenty-seven sons and daughters, of whom four sons grew to manhood, viz :

ALEXANDER, d. in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan; of whom presently;

Sir Albert Conyngham, of Mt. Charles, who was knighted, and was the grandfather of Marquis Conyngham, of Mt. Charles;

William Conyngham, of Ballydavit, Esquire, county Donegal, whose will, dated Oct. 18, 1700, entails in his nephew, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, all his lands in Donegal; and leaves a legacy to his niece, Katharine Connolly, dau. of his brother, Sir Albert Conyngham; his will is sealed with the arms of the family, as above described;

George Conyngham, of Killenesseragh, county Longford, d. without male issue; his will, dated May 5, and proved Nov. 25, 1684, devised his lands to his brother, William Conyngham, of Ballydavit, and to his nephew, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, and the latter's brother, Andrew; names his brother, Sir Albert Conyngham.

ALEXANDER CONYNGHAM, of Aighan, Gentleman, by will dated December 27, 1701, entails on his eldest son, Richard Conyngham, of Dublin, merchant, all the lands inherited from his grandfather and uncles, as also the lands of Ballyboe, granted to him by Richard Murray, of Broughton, by lease forever in 1699, and on Richard's male heir. In default of issue to his second son Andrew, and his male heirs, and in default of such male heirs of Andrew, to Richard's right heirs.

ALEXANDER CONYNGHAM, of Rosguil, county Donegal, inherited the above lands, but whether a son of Richard or Andrew does not clearly appear. The lands at least descended to his son, Capt. David Conyngham, of Ballyherin and Letterkenny, who owned and occupied them in 1721.

Alexander Conyngham, of Rosguil, county Donegal, Ireland, had ten children, of whom six at least grew to mature age, viz :

Rev. William Conyngham, b. 1690; d. 1781; rector of Letterkenny;

CAPTAIN DAVID CONYNGHAM, of Ballyherin and Letterkenny; m. Katharine, dau. of Redmond O'Hanlon; of whom presently;

Adam Conyngham, of Cranford, d. 1729; father of Capt. John Conyngham, of His Majesty's 63rd Reg. of Foot, who served under Braddock, against Fort DuQuesne, 1755; was wounded at the defeat of Braddock, and spent some time with his cousin, Redmond Conyngham, in Phila.; was later Lieut. Col. of His Majesty's 29th Reg. of Foot;

Gustavus Conyngham, of Rosguil, father of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, who commanded the privateer, "Charming Peggy," belonging to firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, and commissioned by "Letters of Marque," Dec. 5, 1758; later commanded other vessels of the fleet, belonging to the same firm; was commissioned a Capt. in the U. S. N., 1777, and served to close of war; m. Ann Hockley, at Christ Church, Oct. 23, 1773; d., Phila., Nov., 1819;

Alexander Conyngham, of county Donegal, d. s. p.; devised his estate to his nephews; Andrew Conyngham.

CAPT. DAVID CONYNGHAM succeeded to the estates at Ballyherin and Letterkenny, acquired by Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, from his uncles, and purchased from his uncle, Richard Murray, and by will dated November 18, 1757, proven June 15, 1759, devised them to his son, Redmond Conyngham, of Philadelphia, from whom they descended to his son, David Hayfield Conyngham. The children of Capt. David Conyngham by his wife, Katharine O'Hanlon, were :

REDMOND CONYNGHAM, of Phila. and Letterkenny, Ireland; of whom presently;

Isabella Conyngham, m. David Stewart, whose sons, David and Walter Stewart, were later apprentices of firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, Phila., the latter becoming a distinguished Col. in the Pa. Line; brevetted Brig. Gen., 1783, and Major Gen. of Pa.

Militia, 1794; and the former, David Stewart, becoming a prominent merchant and importer of Baltimore, Md., in partnership with his cousin, Capt. David Plunkett, under the firm name of Stewart & Plunkett;

Mary Conyngham, m. Rev. Thomas Plunkett, and had William Conyngham Plunkett, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and later Baron Plunkett; and Capt. David Plunkett, b. Dublin, Ireland, about 1730, came to Phila. as an apprentice to his uncle, Redmond Conyngham, 1766; located in Baltimore, 1771, and in 1779, with his cousin, David Stewart, above mentioned, founded firm of Stewart & Plunkett; he was Second Lieut. in Col. Smallwood's reg., Capt. Peter Adams' company, named for commission by the Convention of Maryland, and served in battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, with distinguished bravery; was commissioned Capt., Jan. 10, 1777, of a company in the Fourth Continental Dragoons, but resigned March 1, 1779; he was commissioned Second Lieut., U. S. N., July 20, 1781, and served until the close of war, when he resumed his commercial business at Baltimore; d. 1793, at sea, on way from the West Indies, where he had been transacting commercial business, to make a visit to his relatives in Ireland; unm.;

Alexander Conyngham, accompanied his brother, Redmond, to Phila., and d. there, Oct. 14, 1748;

Hannah Conyngham, m. Rev. Oliver McCausland, Rector of Finlangen, county Derry, Ireland, a descendant of Baron McCausland, who came to Ireland in 1660;

Katharine Conyngham, m. Col. David Ross, and her only son, David Ross, was made tenant male heir of Redmond Conyngham, pending the attainder of David Hayfield Conyngham, for participation in the American war, against the Crown of England.

REDMOND CONYNGHAM was born at Letterkenny, Ireland, 1719, and came to Philadelphia in 1740, establishing himself there as shipping merchant. He was a young man of good judgment and an indomitable business energy, which with a thorough knowledge of business methods and an unusual knowledge of human nature, made him successful in his business ventures from the start. In 1748 he associated himself with Theophilus Gardner under the firm name of Conyngham & Gardner, which continued until 1751, when Gardner retired from the firm, and was succeeded by John Maxwell Nesbitt, who had come to Philadelphia from Belfast, February, 1747, under the care of his uncle, Alexander Lang, who apprenticed him to Redmond Conyngham, with the intention, at the close of his apprenticeship, of taking him into the shipping business with himself. Mr. Nesbitt was born at Loughbrickland, county Down, Ireland, 1730, and was a son of Jonathan Nesbitt, whose wife was a sister to Alexander Lang, who came to Philadelphia in 1747 and engaged in the shipping business there until his death in 1749. Jonathan and Alexander Nesbitt, brothers of John Maxwell, were also later apprentices of the Conyngham firm.

John Maxwell Nesbitt became a prominent figure in the affairs of his adopted city and province. He remained in entire charge of the business of the firm at Philadelphia, on the removal of Redmond Conyngham to Ireland in 1766, and was recognized as one of the prominent business men of that commercial metropolis of the American Colonies. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle he ardently espoused the cause of the Colonies and was named as one of the Committee of Correspondence, May 20, 1774; was a deputy to the Colonial Conference of July 15, 1774; treasurer of and paymaster of the State Navy Board, September 14, 1775; treasurer of the Council of Safety, July 27, 1776; member of the Board of War, March 14, 1777, and later warden of the Port of Philadelphia. He subscribed £5000 to the Pennsylvania Bank, 1780, and was elected Inspector, and he was also one of the organizers of the Bank of North America in 1781, and one of its original directors, serving until January 9, 1792. He was one of the original members of the Society of Sons of St. Patrick, 1771; its vice-president, 1771-73; president, 1773-82.

Redmond Conyngham, after a successful business career in Philadelphia of a quarter of a century, decided to return to Letterkenny to take charge of the landed estate devised to him by his father, and to look after his widowed mother. He started into business in a small way and developed it rapidly in accordance with his means and the growth of the trade and resources of his adopted country. His American products were carried to England and Ireland in his own vessels, nearly all of which were built at Philadelphia, and their return cargo consisted of such goods as were needed by the growing population of Pennsylvania. His first vessel, "Hamilton Galley," was registered at Philadelphia, where it was built, December 3, 1746. Its capacity was one hundred tons and she was owned jointly by Mr. Conyngham and William Hamilton, of Londonderry, Ireland, to whom her cargo was consigned. His next was "Prince William," of ninety tons, registered April 13, 1748, and owned by him jointly with Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hamilton, of Londonderry, the consignees. The "Culloden," one hundred tons, followed November 21, 1751, owned by the firm of Conyngham & Gardner, and the consignees, Alexander and Francis Knox, of Londonderry. The "Isabella," sixty tons, and the "Alexander," seventy tons, were registered the following year, and the "Hayfield," one hundred tons, the first owned and launched by the new firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, appeared in 1756, are followed by the "Hannah," fifty-five tons, in 1759. The brigantine "Polly," a prize captured by the privateer, "Polly's Revenge," was registered in 1760, and in 1761 another "Hayfield," of eighty tons, was registered, and the "Mary" in 1765.

The firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt also owned the privateers, "Charming Peggy," "Speedwell," "Revenge," "Nesbitt" and "Renette." The "Charming Peggy," fitted out in 1767, was commanded by Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, nephew of Redmond, and had been granted letters of Marque, December 5, 1758.

Mr. Conyngham was one of the foremost of the Philadelphia merchants to advocate improvements to encourage commerce. He was one of the merchants who appealed to the Provincial authorities for the erection of piers on the Delaware front to protect the vessels from ice in the winter season and facilitate the loading and unloading of merchant vessels, 1761. The appeal resulted in the Governor sending a special message to Provincial Council urging prompt action, February 25, 1761, and an act was passed on March 14, following, and enlarged February 17, 1762. Progressive in his ideas on improvement, Mr. Conyngham in a measure set the pace for his more conservative neighbors in the beautification of his own property.

His home was at No. 96 Front street, between Walnut and Spruce, and his shipping house was next door, No. 94, both premises being occupied by the family and firm until 1802. Watson in his "Annals" refers to the "large and beautiful sloping gardens declining from the Front Street houses of Conyngham and others, into Dock Creek, so as to be seen by passengers on the west side of Dock Creek. As early as 1746, Mr. Conyngham's garden was especially beautiful, having stone steps leading down from the sloping lawn into Dock Creek, to which was always moored a pleasure boat, ready for excursions and fishing parties."

Mr. Conyngham, like all his family, was a strong churchman, a number of his relatives being clergymen of the Established Church. On coming to Philadelphia he attached himself to Christ Church, and was a vestryman there from 1754 until his removal to Ireland, 1766, and was warden, 1754-59.

He was one of the subscribers to the fund to erect a steeple and procure bells in 1751, and one of the petitioners for the erection of St. Peter's in 1754, when Christ Church was proving inadequate to accommodate all the worshippers, and was one of the vestrymen who participated in the opening of the new church when completed in 1761. He was one of the petitioners, in 1759, to the Bishop of London for the confirmation of Parson Jacob Duché as Assistant Rector. He was a subscriber to the Dancing Assembly in 1748, a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1756. He took a lively interest in the social affairs of the city in the days of her prosperity, and was a member of Fishing Company of Fort St. David, and a subscriber to the Mount Regale Fishing Club, 1763.

Both Mr. Conyngham and his partner, Mr. Nesbitt, were among the first signers of the Non-Importation Agreement in 1765, and had he remained in Pennsylvania, Mr. Conyngham would doubtless, like his partner, remained an ardent partisan of the rights of the Colonies. However, having large landed interests under the jurisdiction of the English Crown, in Ireland, it was considered wise to drop his name from the Philadelphia firm, in which he retained an interest during the Revolution, especially in view of the ardent partisanship of his partner, and the firm name was changed to J. M. Nesbitt & Co.

On May 26, 1766, Redmond Conyngham and his family embarked from Philadelphia on board one of the vessels of the firm, "Hayfield," Capt. William Mackey, for Ireland, Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, being a fellow passenger. His eldest son, just concluding his studies at the Philadelphia Academy, and designed to become a partner, also accompanied his parents to the old home at Letterkenny, Ireland, with a view of finishing his business education. Redmond Conyngham never returned to Philadelphia, spending the remainder of his days at his native place of Letterkenny, where he died January 17, 1784, in his sixty-sixth year. He was possessed of a large landed estate in Ireland and Scotland. The estates of Ballyboe, and others inherited from his ancestor, Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, were devised to his son, David Hayfield Conyngham, of Philadelphia, his grandson, David Ross, before mentioned, being named as tenant male heir during the attainder of David, for participation in the American Rebellion.

Redmond Conyngham had married in Philadelphia, January 13, 1749, Martha, born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1731, daughter of Robert Ellis, Esquire, of Philadelphia and Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, one of the first proprietors of the Durham Iron Works, and a Justice of Bucks county, 1745-49. He resided for the most part of his life, however, in Philadelphia, where he was prominent in business, church and social circles. He was a member of Common Council of Philadelphia, 1772, and Grand Jurymen in 1734; a vestryman of Christ Church, 1712-35, and was one of those that sought the appointment of Rev. Richard Peters as rector to succeed Rev. Archibald Cumings in 1741. Mrs. Martha (Ellis) Conyngham died in county Derry, April 15, 1768.

Redmond and Martha (Ellis) Conyngham were the parents of five sons and five daughters; two of the former were:

DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM, b. Phila., March 21, 1750; d. there, March 3, 1834; m. Mary West; of whom presently;

Alexander Conyngham, b. 1753; d. Nov. 2, 1763, while a student at the Philadelphia Academy.

DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM, eldest son of Redmond and Martha (Ellis) Conyngham, born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1750, entered the Latin School of the Philadelphia Academy in 1757, and was a student there until 1766, when he accompanied his parents to Letterkenny, Ireland, and spent the next two years at Trinity College, Dublin. In April, 1768, he sailed from Newry for Philadelphia, accompanied by his cousin, David Stewart, and on their arrival both became apprentices in the shipping house of Conyngham & Nesbitt, then under the management of the junior partner, John Maxwell Nesbitt. Another cousin, David Plunkett, later a Captain, had preceded them and was already an apprentice in the same house. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, and the attaining of his majority, David H. Conyngham again sailed for Europe and travelled extensively in Great Britain, France, Portugal and other parts of the Continent of Europe. Returning to Philadelphia in 1774, he joined Capt. Cadwalader's first Company of Philadelphia Militia, called "The Greens," also known as "The Silk Stocking Company," for the reason that it was largely composed of the aristocratic youths of Philadelphia.

In 1775 he was admitted as a member of his father's firm, and in the same year went to Europe in the interest of the firm, and also in the interest of the Colonial cause, with a view of obtaining arms and munitions of war for the use of the Colonies in the war that then seemed imminent. He sailed September 15, 1775, in the "Charming Polly," with Jonathan Nesbitt, as supercargo, and his cousin, Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, as master. They carried a cargo of flax seed belonging to the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, and were to proceed to France and obtain a return cargo of powder and other necessities for the conduct of the war. Leaving the lading to the care of the supercargo, Mr. Conyngham proceeded to Paris on a diplomatic mission, and remained there until 1777. Through the intercession of Dr. Franklin, he secured for Capt. Gustavus Conyngham a second commission as Captain, this time in the United States Navy. Jonathan Nesbitt, the supercargo, also remained in France, locating at L'Orient, where he established a commercial house that became an important source of supply for the American Colonies.

From Paris David H. Conyngham proceeded to Bordeaux, where he purchased goods to be shipped to Philadelphia, by way of Martinique. Returning to Philadelphia early in 1777, he was elected in March of that year as a member of The First City Troop, and served with it in the various campaigns as the special guard of Gen. Washington, and the special service to which the Commander-in-Chief assigned the troop. He was at Somerset, New Jersey, 1780, and January, 1781, during the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, went with the troop to Trenton, and after a tour of duty in various parts of New Jersey was ordered by Lord Sterling with a small detachment of the troop to conduct two spies, Sergeant Mason and James Ogden, to Summer-Seat, the home of Thomas Barclay, at Morrisville, Bucks county, later the home of Robert Morris, where Mason and Ogden were courtmartialled and hanged. He continued a member of the City Troop after the close of the war; was its Third Sergeant, and in 1796 promoted to Second Sergeant; June 19, 1798, became an honorary member. During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Walter Stewart and Gen. Edward Hand.



David Hayfield Conyngham

David Hayfield Conyngham was identified with a number of the prominent institutions of his native city. He was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and served until his resignation in 1803; was one of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, as early as 1766; was elected a member of the Friendly Society of the Sons of St. Patrick, 1775; was a prominent member of the Hibernian Society, and of the Hibernian Fire Company. He resided in 1783 at "Woodford" on the Ridge road, four miles from his place of business, No. 94 Front street, the site being now included in Fairmount Park. Some years later he erected a double stone house on Germantown road, opposite the Brighthurst House, and lived there during the summer months until his death. His town house was No. 109 South Front street, where he spent the winter months until 1826, thereafter making his permanent home at "Clermonte," where he died March 3, 1834, and was buried at Christ Church. In October, 1796, in one of Mr. Conyngham's ships, Capt. Ewing, commanding, the exiled Duke of Orleans, later Louis Philippe, King of France, 1830-48, came to Philadelphia. The Duke was travelling incognito, his identity being known to the Captain only; and he was also travelling under a Danish passport, on his way to a temporary asylum in South America. The Duke appealed to Capt. Ewing to find him temporary lodging other than a hotel, and finding Mr. Conyngham, he was taken to his house and there entertained until he could find passage to his destination. Other members of the Duke's family were later the guests of Mr. Conyngham, and a strong bond of sympathy and friendship was established between them.

David H. Conyngham married, at White Marsh, December 4, 1779, Mary, daughter of William West, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary Hodge. William West was born at Sligo, Ireland, died at his country seat at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1782. For many years a prominent business man of Philadelphia. He was a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and much prominence in his day; was one of the original members of the Friendly Society of Sons of St. Patrick, 1771, and succeeded John Maxwell Nesbitt as its vice-president in June, 1773, and was its president from June 17, 1774, to June 17, 1776. His son, Francis West, born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1761, died June 27, 1843, was a member of the First City Troop, 1786, with his younger brother, John West. Under the firm name of Francis & John West, they also were prominent merchants. It was as assignee of this firm, in 1807, that David H. Conyngham made a trip to Kentucky, an account of which he gives in his "Reminiscences." Starting from Germantown, May 27, 1807, the trip was made to Pittsburg, in his own chaise, going first to Lancaster, thence to Carlisle, crossing the Blue Mountains at Strasburg, Franklin county, and then by way of Bedford and Greensburg to the now western metropolis of Pennsylvania, from where he floated down the Ohio river to Maysville, later Limestone, and from there made his way overland to Paris and Lexington, Kentucky. The narrative of this trip through the then sparsely settled country of our middle west, in the crude conveyances of the day, is intensely interesting in this day of Pullman cars and palatial steamboats; apart from the historical interest in the description of the country passed through, and his meeting with the pioneers of the "dark and bloody ground."

William Hodge, grandfather of Mary (Hodge) West, wife of William West,

and mother of Mrs. Conyngham, was also a native of Ireland, died there January 4, 1723. His wife Margaret died October 15, 1730. They were the parents of three sons, William, Andrew and Hugh, all of whom came to Philadelphia, 1751. William Hodge, Jr., by his wife, Eleanor Wormley, was the father of Mary (Hodge) West. Mary (West) Conyngham died in Philadelphia, August 27, 1820.

Issue of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham:

William, b. Sept. 13, 1780; d. Sept. 20, 1780;

Redmond, b. Sept. 19, 1781; d. at Lancaster, Pa., June 16, 1846; inherited large estates in county Donegal, Ireland, from the estate of his grandfather and namesake, and spent some years in Ireland; returning to Pa. he located in Lancaster co., and was a member of the State Senate from that county in 1820, and prominent in the affairs of the county for some years; m. at Lancaster, May 2, 1808, Elizabeth, dau. of Judge Jasper Yeates, by his wife, Sarah Burd;

Mary Martha, b. Aug. 18 1783; d. Feb. 16, 1792;

Catharine, b. Aug. 29, 1786; d. at Towanda, Bradford co., Pa., May 14, 1830; m. Oct. 2, 1806, Ralph Peters, son of Hon. Richard Peters;

William, b. July 7, 1788; d. March 11, 1789;

Hannah, b. Jan. 6, 1790; d., unm., 1869;

Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1793; d. June 27, 1875;

David, b. Feb. 6, 1795; d. Sept. 1, 1853;

Elizabeth Isabella, b. May 6, 1797;

JOHN NESBITT, of whom presently.

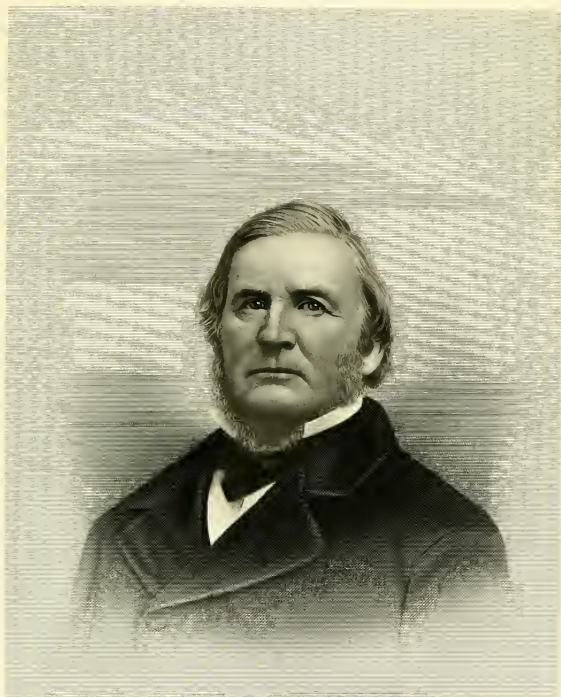
HON. JOHN NESBITT CONYNGHAM, for thirty years President Judge of Courts of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 17, 1798, and received his preliminary education in that city. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in class of 1817. He began the study of law in office of Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, Philadelphia, being the second student of that noted lawyer.

On his admission to the bar of Philadelphia county, Mr. Conyngham, being of an ardent and sanguine temperament, was not content to await the slow process of rising to eminence among the brilliant lights of the bar of his native city, at that date, and therefore decided to begin his professional career in a newer and less crowded field. He went to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 3, 1820.

Wilkes-Barre was at that period but a village of a few hundred inhabitants, and the centre of a rich community being rapidly developed. A fellow passenger on his three days' journey in the stage coach over the mountains was the granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, the hero of the Wyoming Valley, and she a few years later became his wife.

A careful and indefatigable student, industrious and persistent, and possessed of eminent ability, he rose rapidly in his profession and by the fourth year of his practice was the absolute head of his profession in the county. An orator of remarkable ability, of fine personal appearance, he was always a power before a jury, impressing them with his own earnestness and the honesty of his convictions. A great reader of the law, and possessed of a retentive memory, he had every decision that had a bearing on the case at hand, always at his fingers ends. True in every sense to his client, he was always just and courteous to his legal opponents, candid and open to the court, truthful and honest at all times.

Deeply interested in all that pertained to the best interests and advancement of



Wm. D. Longfellow



the community in which he had decided to make his permanent home, he at once took an active part in public improvements, the development of the vast resources of that community; in education, social advancement; the suppression of vice and promotion of temperance; the founding of societies, libraries, and other institutions for intellectual advancement. "As a citizen he performed with honesty every duty laid upon him; taking with alacrity his part in every needed work or sacrifice, and doing all that he could to keep healthy and sound that public opinion which is the strength of life to the nation." He always took a decided stand on the side of truth and right as he saw them, never compromising a principal, in the advocacy of his views and plans, and soon won the respect and esteem of all who had the interest of the community at heart, and had the confidence of even his opponents. He became one of the leaders of public thought and action, and for the reason that he carefully weighed and scrutinized every measure before he gave it his support, and was then persistent in its advocacy, he became a power for good in his community and sphere of action. He served for a time as a Representative of his district in the lower house of the law-making body of his state, and his career there bore the same impress of a high-toned and incorruptible leader of thought and action.

Soon after settling in Wilkes-Barre, he united himself with St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was for fifty years a vestryman. In October, 1826, he was a delegate from that church to the Diocesan Convention held at St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, and acted as a member of the special convention called by Bishop White to consider the expediency of electing an assistant bishop in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. From that date he took an important part in the affairs of the Episcopal Church in America; being elected in 1850 deputy to the General Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was one of the most prominent and efficient members, and thereafter rose to a prominent position in the councils of the church and served on many of the most important committees.

His career as a successful and prominent practitioner at the bar terminated in 1838, with his brilliant defence of his client in the famous Gillilan murder trial, at the close of which he broke down and was confined to his house for a year. In 1839 he was called to the bench in the Bradford and Susquehanna district, where he presided until April Term, 1841, when by an exchange with Judge Jessup, he was transferred to the Luzerne County Bench, over which he presided as President Judge until his resignation in 1870, with the exception of the year 1859. On his retirement, all Luzerne county testified to his rare ability and eminent fairness and justice, and sixteen judges of the state gave in writing their deliberate judgment of his high character and talents as a jurist. During his active career he filled many important trusts. He was Burgess of Wilkes-Barre, May, 1827, to May, 1828, and May, 1834, to May, 1837; President of the Borough Council, 1849-50; a member of the first Board of Directors of the Wyoming Bank, organized in 1829; many years President of the Wilkes-Barre Tract Society; of the Luzerne County Bible Society; of the American Church Missionary Society; Vice-president of the American Sunday School Union, and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia, as well as being identified with various other institutions of Luzerne county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, unable to go to the front himself, he joined in the call for public meetings to secure recruits for the army in the field, addressed immense audiences, headed subscription lists,

stimulated the lagging to the support of the government and gave all his four sons to the service of his country, two of whom bled in its battles, and all of whom would have died if necessary in the defence of the Union.

His eldest son, Col. John B. Conyngham, had joined the regular army after the close of the war, and was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, where he was taken seriously ill, in the winter of 1870-1. On February 20, 1871, Judge Conyngham having been notified that his afflicted son was expecting one of his brothers to come south and receive the invalid and assist in bringing him home, started to accompany his other son, William L. Conyngham, on this mournful errand. Going by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to Louisville, Kentucky, on their way to New Orleans, in changing cars at Louisville, Judge Conyngham was thrown under the cars and had both legs crushed, February 23, 1871, and died at a hotel there two hours later. When the news of his death reached Wilkes-Barre, all the town was thrown into mourning; court being in session when the telegram announcing his death was received, immediately adjourned, and a committee of the bar was appointed to meet the remains at some point on its way home. Mr. McClintock in addressing the court on the subject of adjournment said in part, "I need not say that the event stirs us all and that the minds of suitors, jurors, witnesses, members of the Bar and of the Court, are not in such frame of mind as would make further despatch of business for the remainder of the week, either desirable or possible. In respect therefore, to the memory of that just and good man whom all of us loved and venerated, and who presided over this court for thirty years with such distinguished honor, I move, your Honor, that this Court be now adjourned." Judge Harding, with voice choked with emotion he could ill control, remarked that such action would be eminently proper, and directed the crier to adjourn court until Monday morning.

William L. Conyngham started home with the remains of his beloved parent, February 25, and was met near Louisville by his brother, Thomas D. Conyngham, and his brother-in-law, Charles Parrish. The mournful cortège was met at Pittsburg by a committee of the Luzerne county bar, and at Harrisburg by a committee of the Masonic fraternity, and arrived at Wilkes-Barre, March 1, where deputations of the borough officials, the county officials, and numerous other institutions met them at the depot, and accompanied them to his late residence. He was followed to his last resting place in the beautiful Hollenbach Cemetery by an immense throng of mourning friends from all parts of the country. The resolutions adopted by the various organizations with which he had been connected, the minutes adopted by the Supreme Court at its session in Philadelphia, and the many letters of condolence indited by prominent men in all parts of the country, abundantly testified to the position he held in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

Judge Conyngham married, December 17, 1823, Ruth Ann, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler, of the Revolution, first Sheriff of Luzerne county, and later Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, Recorder and County Commissioner, member of Supreme Executive Council, 1789-91, member of Legislature, 1801-15-18, and the incumbent of practically every official position of honor in Wilkes-Barre and the county of Luzerne at different periods, as well as identified with most of its early industrial enterprises. His wife was Mary, daughter of Abel Pierce, and granddaughter of Ezekiel Pierce, one of the original

settlers of the Wyoming Valley. Of the grandfather of Mrs. Conyngham, Col. Zebulon Butler, the hero of the French and Indian Wars, as well as of the Revolution, we need not speak here, as his record is that of the locality in which he lived and to which he rendered such heroic service.

John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham were the parents of seven children, of whom six lived to maturity, four sons, John Butler, William Lord, Thomas D. and Charles Conyngham, all of whom served in the Civil War, and two daughters, Mary, wife of Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre, and Anna M., wife of Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Issue of John N. and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham:

David Conyngham, b. June 17, 1826; d. April 1, 1834;

COL. JOHN BUTLER CONYNGHAM, U. S. A., b. Sept. 29, 1827; d., unm., May 27, 1871; graduated at Yale College (A. B.), 1846, founder of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity there; studied law and was admitted to Luzerne co. bar, Aug. 6, 1849; began practice of law in St. Louis, Mo., 1852; returned to Wilkes-Barre, 1856; enlisted, 1861, as Lieut. Co. C, Eighth Penna. Vols.; promoted Major, Fifty-second Penna. Vols., 1861, and Lieut. Col., Jan. 9, 1864; taken prisoner, July 4, 1864; released and promoted Col., June 3, 1865; appointed Capt., Thirty-eighth U. S. Inf., 1871; was brevetted Lieut. Col., U. S. A., for gallant service in the field; was one of the founders of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Feb. 11, 1858, and an active member thereof until his death; of whom presently;

William Lord Conyngham, b. Nov. 21, 1829; many years a coal operator, as member of firm of Parrish & Conyngham, and merchant of the firm of Conyngham & Paine; also a member of firms of Conyngham & Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre; Stickney & Conyngham, New York and Boston; J. Hilles & Co., Baltimore; James Boyd & Co., Phila. and Harrisburg; Boyd, Stickney & Co., Chicago and St. Louis; agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's anthracite coal; also largely associated with business interest of Wyoming Valley in other lines; m., Dec. 6, 1864, Olivia, dau. of Oliver Burr and Harriet A. (Riberts) Hilliard; children: John Nesbitt Conyngham, a prominent coal operator; William Hilliard Conyngham, also a prominent coal operator, and Ruth Butler Conyngham, d. inf.;

Thomas Dyer Conyngham, b. Dec. 11, 1831; d. in New York, Nov. 6, 1904; graduated Yale College, 1850; was superintendent of Hazard Wire Rope Works, Wilkes-Barre; m., June 6, 1850, Harriet Michler, of Easton; children: John Nesbitt, d. y.; Mary, wife of George Frieze Redmond, of N. Y.; Edith, wife of John Marsh;

MARY CONYNGHAM, b. Feb. 20, 1834; m., June 21, 1864, Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre; of whom presently;

ANNA MARIA CONYNGHAM, b. Aug. 27, 1836; m., Sept. 14, 1860, Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Pa.; of whom presently;

Colonel Charles Miner Conyngham, U. S. V., b. July 6, 1840; d. Sept. 6, 1894; educated at Episcopal Academy, Phila., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. (A. B. 1859; A. M. 1862); admitted Luzerne co. bar, 1862, but never practiced; commissioned, Aug. 26, 1862, Capt., Co. A, 143rd Reg., Pa. Vols.; promoted Major, June 2, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; discharged by reason of disabilities, July 26, 1864; merchant, coal operator, etc., at Wilkes-Barre; president West End Coal Co., and member of a number of other coal operating firms; m., Feb. 9, 1864, Helen Hunter, dau. of William Walcott Turner; children: Helen, wife of Charles Alling Gifford, an architect of Newark, N. J.; Alice Conyngham; Herbert Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre.

COL. JOHN B. CONYNGHAM, eldest son, born at Wilkes-Barre, 1827, was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1846; studied law with A. T. McClintock, Esq., at Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, August 6, 1849. After practicing at Wilkes-Barre for three years he located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he practiced until 1856, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre. At the first call for troops in 1861, he volunteered in the three-months service in the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, April 25, 1861, and served until the expiration of his term of service, July 29, 1861.

He immediately re-enlisted in the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Major, November 5, 1861. He served in the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and led the attack at Fair Oaks, being later brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service in that action. In the winter of 1862-3, he was sent with his regiment to Port Royal, South Carolina, and was present at the naval attack on Fort Sumter, April, 1863, and was placed in command of the defences on Morris Island. While conducting the assault on Fort Johnson, he was captured and held as prisoner of war several months; was one of the prisoners selected by the Confederates as hostages to be shot, should the city of Charleston be bombarded. He was exchanged and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, January 9, 1864, and to Colonel, June 3, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment, July 12, 1865, having joined Gen. Sherman on his march from Charleston, May, 1865. He joined the Regular Army of the United States as Captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry, March 7, 1867; was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 11, 1869; was brevetted Major in the regular service, March 7, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, and Lieutenant Colonel for like services at the battle of Fair Oaks. His service in the regular army was chiefly on the Indian frontier, first in Kansas and later in Texas, where he was taken sick as previously related in the winter of 1870-1. His father having met a tragic death on his way to bring home his son, the latter remained south until after the burial of his father, when he was brought to Wilkes-Barre by his brother Charles and Gen. Paul Oliver, who had gone south for him. He died in Wilkes-Barre, May 27, 1871.

CHARLES PARRISH, who married Mary Conyngham, daughter of John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham, was born at Dundaff, Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1826, and was a son of Archippus Parrish, Jr., and his wife, Phebe Miller, the former a native of Parrish Hill, Wyndham county, Connecticut, and the latter a daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Mills) Miller, of Moorestown, New Jersey. His pioneer ancestor, Dr. Thomas Parrish, came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1635. His parents removed to Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, 1810.

Charles Parrish was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy. At the age of fifteen years he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Ziba Bennett & Company at Wilkes-Barre, and subsequently became a partner in that firm, remaining until 1856, when he withdrew and engaged in coal operations with his brother-in-law, William Lord Conyngham, and speculated extensively in coal lands. He organized the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, of which he was for twenty years president. He was also president of the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company, and for twenty years president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was also for many years president of the Parrish & Annora Coal Company; a director of the Northwest Branch Railroad Company; for thirty years a director of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and for seven years president of the borough council of Wilkes-Barre.

During his whole active career, Mr. Parrish took a keen and active interest in the affairs and progress of the town and community in which he lived. He was identified with many of the business, social, religious and philanthropic enterprises and institutions of Wilkes-Barre, and a popular and public-spirited citizen.



*John Bacon Stevens
Bishop of Pennsylvania*

He was the organizer of the Miner's Relief Association, by which a portion of the earnings of each miner, with a percentage of the earnings of the mines, was placed in a general fund for the relief of the sick and disabled miners and their families.

During the early part of the Civil War, Charles Parrish was active in organizing troops for the defense of the Union, and gave liberally to that cause. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and a life member of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society. He died in Wilkes-Barre, November 27, 1896. His wife, Mary (Conyngham) Parrish, survives him, and since his decease has resided principally in Washington, D. C., and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also survived by three daughters, one of whom is since deceased.

RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., LL. D., who married Anna M. Conyngham, daughter of Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, by his wife, Ruth Ann Butler, was born in Bath, Kennebec river, Maine, July 13, 1815, being the youngest of the seven children of Capt. William Stevens, of the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, Col. J. B. Larned, commissioned April 3, 1813, and his wife, Rebecca Bacon.

It is said that when a mere infant, his life being despaired of from a severe sickness, his pious mother holding him up on the tips of her fingers, dedicated him to God's service. The family removed to Boston, Massachusetts, when he was still in his infancy, where his father died in 1822, from a disease of the lungs, superinduced by exposure while an officer in the Army. The future Bishop was reared from his father's death in the home of his grandparents, and was educated at the schools of Boston. He was bred as a Congregationalist, but attending St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1828, when the services were conducted by Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, he was strongly impressed with the services of the Episcopal church. He became a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and on his graduation, travelled through the western states on horseback for the benefit of his health for some months before taking up the serious business of life. He was entertained by the Rev. Lyman Beecher, at the Theological Seminary on West Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, and travelled through Indiana, Michigan and other states. His health being still poor, his physicians counselled a residence in the south. He went first to Savannah, Georgia, and from there made a trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he spent five months, interesting himself in the missionary schools, churches, etc., and their work, and gathering information on the subject of foreign missions that was later of the utmost importance in his clerical work. He next made a trip to China, and the Phillipine Islands, was at Manilla in 1836, and sailed from there for New York, from whence he visited his widowed mother in Boston. While in Boston he made a number of forcible addresses in the churches and Sabbath schools, on his observations on mission and church work in the foreign fields.

Bishop Stevens had a strong leaning towards the church, but was induced to prepare himself for the medical profession, and matriculated as a student in the College of South Carolina, at Charleston; supplementing his studies at that institution by a course at Dartmouth College, he received his medical diploma from the latter institution in 1838. He located at Savannah, Georgia, and having married Alethea, daughter of Dr. Edward Coppée, of that city, he entered into part-

nership with his father-in-law in the practice of his chosen profession. He was one of the organizers of the Georgia Medical Society, and filled a number of official medical positions. Becoming a member of Christ Church, Savannah, he was elected a vestryman and took a lively interest in church work. He also exercised his literary inclinations as editor of "Historical Collections." His mind still reverting to the church, he abandoned the medical profession and took up his theological studies under Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, in connection with editorial work for the *Georgian*, the leading daily paper of Savannah. He was ordained deacon in Christ Church, Savannah, and appointed missionary at Athens, Georgia, where he organized Emanuel Church, and was ordained as a priest and the first rector of the church. He was also appointed Professor of Belles-Lettres, Oratory and Moral Philosophy at the University of Georgia, and edited the *University Magazine*. He visited Boston and assisted in the services on board the "Heber," about to sail for China, with the future Bishop Boone and Rev. Syle, going out as missionaries to that country.

He was called to the rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, at first declined but finally accepted and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1848, just prior to his taking up the work in his new field of labor.

Dr. Stevens' rectorship of St. Andrew's was highly commended by his parishioners, who showed their appreciation of his worth by granting him extended vacations, on one of which he visited the Holy Land, and greatly increased his knowledge of the Scriptures and divine history. When the Philadelphia School of Divinity was opened, he became Professor of Liturgies and Homilectics. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1854, and took a great interest in the University of Pennsylvania, of which he served as a Trustee for many years. He was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, at the convention held October 23, 1861, at Philadelphia, to succeed Bishop Bowman. He received the degree of LL. D. at the Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1862, and became Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1865. His first wife having died, leaving him three children, he married (second) Anna M. Conyngham, and in 1872, while on a visit to Great Britain and Ireland, preached in All Saints Church, on the invitation of the Bishop of Derry, and also preached at the Cathedral of Armagh. He was the only American Bishop present at the services of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 1872. In 1878 he preached the closing sermon of the Pan-Anglican Conference at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He had charge of the American churches on the Continent from 1871 for many years, and dedicated the church at Vevey, Switzerland, 1882. On this occasion Oxford University had prepared to confer a degree upon him, but their notification did not reach him until he had left England, and it being necessary for him to be present he was forced to forego the honor.

Many of the sermons of Bishop Stevens have been printed; a volume at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania contains a number of the most important of his sermons and addresses, including an important one on the "History of the Church in Georgia." He became a confirmed invalid in 1885, and died June 11, 1887. By his first wife, Alethea Coppée, he had a son and two daughters, and by his second, Anna M. Conyngham, who survives him, a son and a daughter. He was universally loved for his many acts of kindly love and charity. He

was known as the "Bishop of the Poor." Two monuments to his memory are the Protestant Episcopal City Mission and "The Sheltering Arms" established by him.

Issue of Bishop William B. and Anna Maria (Conyngham) Stevens:

Anna Conyngham Stevens, b. Aug. 6, 1870; m., Nov., 1902, Lewis Krumbhaar, of Phila.; issue:

George Douglas Krumbhaar, b. Jan. 18, 1904.

John Conyngham Stevens, b. March 8, 1872; m., May 27, 1901, Margaretta Willing, dau. of Pemberton S. Hutchinson, of Phila.; issue:

Dorothy Willing Stevens, b. July, 1902;

Margaretta Hutchinson Stevens, b. 1905;

Anna Conyngham Stevens, b. 1906.

WILLCOX FAMILY.

THOMAS WILLCOX, who settled in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, now Delaware county, prior to 1725, is supposed to belong to a family, whose names, spelled both Willcox and Willcocks, appear on the records of a church at Poltimore, county Devon, England, in the early part of the same century.

In 1726 Thomas Willcox, in connection with Thomas Brown, built a mill dam on the west branch of Chester creek, Concord township, and erected what was for a century thereafter known as Ivy Mills, the third paper manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania. Neither Willcox nor Brown seem to have owned the land on which the dam was erected, but leased it for a time of one Joseph Nicklin. An ancient agreement of co-partnership between Thomas Willcox and Thomas Brown, bearing date August 4, 1729, and still in possession of the Willcox family, sets forth that the partners were about to engage in the manufacture and sale of paper, and in consideration of Willcox teaching Brown the art of paper-making, the former was to receive three-fifths and the latter two-fifths of the profits of the enterprise. This confirms the family tradition that Thomas Willcox had been familiar with the art of paper-making and had been engaged in that business before coming to America. At the date of the agreement Thomas Willcox held the fee title to the land on which the mill was erected and on the same day conveyed to Brown a one-half interest in the same comprising two small tracts containing in the aggregate a little over two acres.

The partnership, however, continued but two years, and on May 6, 1732, Brown leased to Willcox his one-half interest in the plant, and on January 23, 1739, re-conveyed it entire to his old partner.

The Willcox paper mill at Ivy Mills was the first mill to manufacture special paper for the printing of paper currency, and for a century and a half enjoyed the distinction of being the sole manufacturing plant for paper used in printing government bills of exchange and paper currency. Since this business was carried on by the Willcox family in successive generations the detailed account thereof will be given in our account of these respective generations. Thomas Willcox began to furnish paper for Provincial currency as early as 1735, and at about the same date began to supply Benjamin Franklin with paper for his printing office in Philadelphia.

Thomas Willcox acquired 100 acres of land adjoining Ivy Mills, and prior to 1744 erected the old family mansion occupied by the family until 1837, when it was torn down and the present house erected on its site. He appears to have carried on farming in connection with paper making, and was the owner of eight slaves at his death in 1779. He married, June 3, 1727, Elizabeth Cole, a native of Ireland, and of the Roman Catholic faith, though the marriage was performed by Rev. Samuel Hessellius, pastor of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, at Wilmington, Delaware. On his marriage he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and his house at Ivy Mills soon became a station or mission of the Catholic Church, where baptisms were performed and mass celebrated by Jesuit priests from Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Maryland, until the establishment of St.

Joseph's Church in Philadelphia in 1758, after which the mission was supplied from that church. Tradition relates, and meagre records seem to establish, the fact that mass was celebrated in the Willcox house at Ivy Mills for one hundred years before the erection of St. Thomas's Church there in 1853. Both Thomas Willcox and his wife Elizabeth are buried in a family burying-ground near Ivy Mills where succeeding generations of the family lie buried.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cole) Willcox:

John Willcox, b. June 21, 1728, in Concord twp., Chester co., Pa., died at Deep River, N. C., 1793; moved to Cross creek, now Fayetteville, N. C., about 1750, and in 1768 erected a saw and grist mill at Deep River, 40 miles distant from Cross creek, and in 1776 erected there a blast furnace and forge, which, during the Revolution, furnished cannon and balls for use of the patriot army, the family still preserving some of the worthless Continental money received by John Willcox in payment therefor. He represented the county of Chatham in the Colonial legislature in 1771; was an active member of "Regulators" prior to the Revolution, and his name appears frequently in published records in connection with that brave band of patriots. He was a pioneer coal mining operator, having discovered a coal bed near his iron furnace in Chatham co., soon after the erection of the furnace; he m. Rebecca Butler, of Phila., whose mother m. as second husband, James Byrne, of that city. Mrs. Willcox d. in N. C., Aug., 1808. They had several children, among whom were two sons who settled in Ga., where Willcox co. was named in their honor;

Ann Willcox, b. May 9, 1730; d. June, 1765; m., June, 1747, James White, of Concord, Chester, now Delaware co., Pa., who on Aug. 25, 1747, purchased a house at the south end of Front street, Phila., near the draw-bridge, where he lived until his death, Feb. 8, 1770, aged 66 years. He was one of the original and active members of St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Phila.; was one of the trustees for the land upon which St. Mary's Church was built in 1762, and a contributor to the building fund; was a merchant and signed the Non-importation Resolutions in 1765. James White, Jr., only child of James and Ann (Willcox) White, who left issue (b. June 15, 1749, d. Dec. 1809), was educated at St. Omer, France, and was a "Doctor of Physick" in Phila. until about 1790, when he removed to Nashville, Tenn.; represented Davidson co. in the territorial Assembly that met there Feb., 1794, and serving on the Judiciary Committee of that body; presented the bill to establish Greeneville College; was elected by the legislature, Sept. 3, 1794, a delegate to the U. S. Congress; removed to Louisiana in 1799, and became parish judge of the Attakapas country; died at Martinsville, La. Edward D. White, son of James, Jr., born in Nashville, Tenn., was a member of Congress from Louisiana, 1829-34; governor of La., 1834-8; again member of Congress, 1839-42, and d. in New Orleans, April, 1847. Hon. Edward D. White, now of the United States Supreme Court, was his son;

James Willcox, b. March 23, 1732; d. Feb., 1769; resided in Middletown twp., now Delaware co., Pa., 1756-61; purchased in latter year a farm, sawmill, and paper mill in Upper Providence twp., including present site of Media; operated the paper mill until his death, and it was later conducted by his son, Thomas; m., about 1753, Prudence, dau. of Thomas Doyle, of Lancaster, Pa.; she married (second), about 1782, Thomas Slator, of Delaware co., Pa., and removed with him to Lancaster, Pa., where she d. 1801;

Elizabeth Willcox, b. Sept. 7, 1734; m. William England, who in 1766 was a partner with her brother in the iron furnace and forge at Deep River, Chatham co., N. C.; she died prior to the date of her father's will in 1772, leaving a son, William, then residing in N. C.;

Mary Willcox, b. Oct. 8, 1736; d. May 22, 1824; m., about 1762, John Montgomery (b. 1732, d. Feb. 14, 1812), son of Alexander, and grandson of John Montgomery, who came to America between the years 1720 and 1724, and some years later was settled in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle co., now Delaware, on land which descended to his grandson, John Montgomery. The latter removed with his wife to Rowan co., N. C., where John Willcox was settled, and later followed him to Chatham co., N. C. He was senior captain of the "Regulators," and was wounded at the second firing of Tryon's cannon, at the battle of Almanco, in 1771; was elected a member of the Committee of Safety for Rowan co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1775; d. at his home, the "Gulf," Chatham co., N. C., and he and his wife are both buried near there;

Deborah Willcox, b. Jan. 7, 1738; d. Sept. 5, 1815; m. about 1756, Bernard Doyle, a native of Ireland, and (second), by license, dated April 2, 1762, Bartholomew Sutton, of Phila., b. 1716, a merchant in Phila. until 1782, when he purchased a small farm near the present borough of Media, where he d. Nov. 15, 1794; Deborah was buried at the Willcox burying-ground at Ivy Mills;

Thomas Willcox, b. Dec. 16, 1741; d. y.;

MARK WILLCOX, b. Aug. 19, 1744; d. Feb. 7, 1827; m. (first) Mary Flahavan, and (second) Anna Mary Cauffman; of whom presently;

Margaret Willcox, b. Oct. 25, 1746; d. unm.;

Another child, d. inf.

MARK WILLCOX, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cole) Willcox, was born at Ivy Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1744. In 1765 he succeeded his father in the management of the paper mill, which he inherited at his father's death in 1779, and continued to conduct until his death in 1827. During the war of the Revolution he was actively engaged in the manufacture of paper for Continental currency; for the Loan Office Certificates, and Pennsylvania currency; and also of other paper for the use of Congress, and for this reason was exempted from military duty, both by Act of Congress, and by the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania. He was appointed at the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia, June 19 to 22, 1776, as a judge of the election for deputies to the Provincial convention to adopt a constitution for the state of Pennsylvania, and during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British Army, he was one of a company organized in his neighborhood to prevent the British from securing supplies for the army in that section. His activity in this work led to his arrest by the British soldiers, and he was carried a prisoner to Philadelphia. His non-combatant Quaker neighbors, however, sent a deputation to Gen. Howe and secured his release.

Mark Willcox was a member of Assembly in 1788, and served on important committees of that body, among them a committee to which was referred all claims of individuals against the State, and the committee relative to the establishment of a State Assay office. He was still a member of Assembly, September 26, 1789, when the bill for the erection of Delaware county was enacted; he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Mifflin, August 17, 1791, one of the Associate Justices for Delaware county, an office he filled until about 1824. In 1799 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.

There is abundant evidence in cotemporary correspondence of the period from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1800 showing that the paper manufactured by Mark Willcox at Ivy Mills was of superior quality and much in demand for use in the best publications of the day. In addition to the conduct of the paper mill he, in 1784, entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Flahavan, and carried on a large shipping and trading business under the firm name of Flahavan & Willcox. One of the letter-books of the firm, still preserved, shows that the business consisted chiefly in the purchase of produce and goods which were shipped in sloops from Wilmington, Delaware, and Newbern and Washington, North Carolina, to Dublin, London, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. They had warehouses at Fayetteville, North Carolina, where their agent, Thomas Newman, collected tobacco, corn, rice, lard, etc., deer skins, tar, pitch and turpentine, for shipment abroad, and disposed of the imported goods brought in by the sloops, as a return cargo. The business had been originally established by John and Thomas Flahavan, brothers of Mark Willcox's wife, the former of whom was lost at sea on the return voyage of a business trip to Holland, early in 1783, Mr. Willcox becoming a member of the firm as his successor. A letter from the firm of Flahavan & Willcox to one of their foreign correspondents under date of

April 14, 1784, refers to the difficulty experienced by foreign shippers by reason of the insufficient trade relations of the infant republic with foreign nations before the adoption of the national constitution. It says, "Congress has come to no resolution respecting our commerce, nor can they without the concurrence of the States. All Congress can do is to recommend; the States individually may pass laws to enforce the same, if they see fit; however nothing of this kind is yet passed." The firm of Flahavan & Willcox was dissolved in 1793.

Mark Willcox was originally a slave-holder, but manumitted most of his slaves during the period between 1798 and 1807. He was reared a Roman Catholic and was a staunch supporter of that church throughout his life, being one of the incorporators of a church in Philadelphia in 1788, and a liberal contributor to its improvement and support. He was also a trustee of Christ Church, West Chester, 1793 to 1800, and active in the establishment of Georgetown College, District of Columbia, 1787. He died February 7, 1827, and was buried in the Willcox burial-ground at Ivy Mills.

Mark Willcox married (first), April 18, 1779, at St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Mary Flahavan, who died of consumption in November, 1784. She was a daughter of Roger Flahavan, born in Ireland, in 1728, who came to Philadelphia, then a widower, accompanied by his three sons: Roger, Jr., Thomas and John, and four daughters: Eleanor, married Michael Gorman, and died in Philadelphia in 1778; Ann, married James Gallagher in 1774, and lived in Philadelphia; Mary, before mentioned as the wife of Mark Willcox; and Margaret. Roger Flahavan was an active member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, filling many positions of trust until his death. He married (second), April 2, 1768, Catharine Swan, born 1724, died July 1, 1779. He died December 21, 1792. Dunlap's *American Daily Advertiser* for December 22, 1792, contains the following obituary notice:

"Died yesterday morning, aged 64, Mr. Roger Flahavan, Senr. justly and generally regretted by all who knew him. This respectable citizen devoted the whole of his time to acts of the most unaffected piety towards his Creator; and of benevolence and beneficence towards all who were in the sphere of his acquaintance. His friends and relatives who are bereft of so valuable a connection believe that his exemplary life and innocent manners afford every rational hope that he has exchanged a world of fleeting joy for a never fading crown of Glory."

Of the sons of Roger Flahavan, Roger, Jr., died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1799; he married (first) Margaret —, and (second) 1794, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Conry. The other two sons, John and Thomas, composing the firm of John Flahavan & Company, both died unmarried, the former being lost at sea as above mentioned, and the latter dying in Philadelphia several years later. John Flahavan was a Captain of New Jersey troops during the Revolutionary War, and was in the thick of the fight at the historic battle of Trenton. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Captain Platt's company, First Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, December 16, 1775; recommissioned with same rank, November 29, 1776; prisoner of war, April 22, 1777; Captain, First Regiment, September 26, 1780; resigned 1781. Gen. Strycker in his "Battles of Trenton and Princeton," makes the following references to Capt. Flahavan in his account of the battle of Trenton:

"Washington's order, Christmas Morning, 1776, for the march for Trenton, was 'Captain Washington and Captain Flahavan, with a party of forty men each to march before the

division and post themselves on the road about three miles from Trenton, and make prisoners of all going in or coming out of Town."

"Marching in advance of General Sullivan's column," continues Strycker, "Captain Flahavan, a gallant and ambitious officer of the First Battalion, New Jersey Continental Line, with a detachment of forty recruits for the new establishment, first came upon the picket station and drove it in, Colonel Glover's brigade following up in pursuit of the retreating guard."

Bridget Flahavan, daughter of Roger Flahavan, Sr., by his second wife, Catharine Swan, born 1771, died October 5, 1829; married, February 24, 1791, Matthew Carey, the prominent Philadelphia book publisher. He was born in Ireland in 1759, came to Philadelphia in 1784, and soon became one of the most prominent book publishers in the country. He retired from business in 1824, and died September 16, 1839. He and his wife were buried in a vault at St. Mary's Church.

Issue of Matthew and Bridget (Flahavan) Carey:

Maria, b. Nov. 21, 1792; d. May 11, 1868; unm.;

Henry, b. Dec. 15, 1793; d. Oct. 13, 1879; m., Jan. 21, 1819, Martha Leslie; he was an eminent writer on political economy, some of his publications having a world-wide reputation, and were translated into several languages; especially his *Principles of Social Science*, 1852; succeeded his father in the publishing business in 1824, retired in 1836;

Elizabeth Catharine, b. July 31, 1795; d. Sept. 13, 1881; m., Nov. 19, 1822, Capt. Thomas James Baird, b. in Dublin, Ireland, April 30, 1795, accompanied his father to America in 1804; appointed cadet to U. S. Military Academy at West Point; graduated July 21, 1814; Third Lieut., U. S. Light Artillery; promoted Second Lieut., 1816; First Lieut., 1818, and Captain in Third Reg. Art., Feb. 26, 1827; several years detailed for ordnance service at Frankford Arsenal, Phila. and elsewhere; resigned from army, 1828; d. at Pottsville, Pa., April 5, 1842; had one son, Henry Carey Baird, a well-known Philadelphian;

Eleanor, b. Nov. 25, 1797; d. Feb. 16, 1813; bur. at St. Mary's;

Frances Anna, b. May 1, 1799; d. May, 1873; m., March 6, 1821, Isaac Lea, b. in Wilmington, March 4, 1792, d. in Phila., Dec. 8, 1886; a well-known student and writer on natural science, whose unique collection of ocean shells, etc., were donated to the Academy of Natural Science, Phila., of which he was for seventy years a prominent member; was associated with the publishing house established by his father-in-law, Matthew Carey, 1821-1851, becoming the head of the firm, the name of which was later Lea Brothers & Co. Harv. Univ. conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1853; he was the author of a number of scientific publications; his later collection of shells, fossils, etc., was bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution. His son, Charles Lea, was later the head of the publishing firm;

Charles William, b. June 27, 1802;

Edward, b. April 7, 1805; d. June 16, 1845; unm.;

Susan M., d. July 17, 1844; unm.

Mark Willcox married (second), September 21, 1786, Anna Mary, (b. April 25, 1761, died February 6, 1821), daughter of Joseph Theophilus and Anna Catharine Cauffman, of Philadelphia, both natives of Germany.

Joseph Cauffman, as he is usually designated, though Ashmead refers to him as "Dr. Teophilus Cauffman from Strasburg," was born in Strasburg, Germany, in 1720, and came to Philadelphia in 1749. He was possessed of considerable worldly goods, and being desirous of owning lands, and having some doubt of the validity of title by reason of his Roman Catholic faith, he secured the passage of an act of Pennsylvania Assembly, giving him and one John Cottringer all the rights of citizenship. This bill, May 26, 1769, was laid before the Provincial Council by the governor, and that body advised the governor to refuse his assent, for the reason that, in their opinion, any act for the naturalizing of a Roman Catholic "would be repugnant to an Act of Parliament;" whereupon the governor

refused his assent. Joseph Cauffman, however, acquired title to numerous large tracts of lands in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Westmoreland and Indiana, Pennsylvania, in the name of Rev. Robert Harding, the latter filing a declaration showing that these lands were held for Mr. Cauffman. In this manner he purchased, June 20, 1767, a property on the south side of Cherry street between Third and Fourth, and on about the same date, a plantation of 228 acres in Providence township, near Norristown, to which he retired in 1792, and where he died February 12, 1807, at the age of eighty-seven.

By his first wife, Anna Catharine, whom he married about 1754, Joseph Cauffman had four children. His eldest son Joseph, born in Philadelphia, 1755, was educated at a school at Bruges, and University of Vienna, where he took degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1776. After a years experience in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh, he returned to Philadelphia and was appointed a surgeon in the infant navy established by resolutions of Continental Congress. In the latter part of 1777 he was assigned to the "Randolph," Captain Nicholas Biddle, and perished with the rest of the crew when that vessel was blown up in an engagement with the British frigate, "Yarmouth," off the island of Barbadoes, March 7, 1778.

John Cauffman, second son of Joseph and Anna Catharine Cauffman, born April 30, 1764, died 1820; married, April 2, 1793, Margaret Wade, and their eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of John Carrell, Jr., two of whose sisters were connected with the Willcox family and are mentioned hereafter, viz., Louisa (Carrell) Jenkins, and Eliza Mary (Carrell) Lucas, whose granddaughter became the wife of a later Mark Willcox.

Joseph Cauffman, Sr., married (second) November 27, 1768, Barbara (Arnold) Butler (born 1741, died August 8, 1787), widow of Capt. Edward Butler, and by her had one son, Lawrence Cauffman (born August 8, 1769, died July 4, 1850), who married, April 23, 1796, Sarah Falconer, daughter of Robert Shewell, of Painswick Hall, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Mark and Mary (Flahavan) Willcox:

ELEANOR, b. May 5, 1780; m., June 2, 1801, William Jenkins; of whom presently;
Thomas, b. July 12, 1782; d. unm., Feb. 1, 1806; buried at Ivy Mills;
John, b. Oct. 24, 1784; d. inf.

Issue of Mark and Anna Mary (Cauffman) Willcox:

Joseph, b. Aug. 8, 1787; d., unm., Jan. 14, 1815; was admitted to partnership with his father in the operation of the paper mill at Ivy Mills, Sept. 1, 1808;

John, b. April 16, 1789; d. July 16, 1826; was admitted to partnership with his father and elder brother, Joseph, in the paper mill, June 1, 1811, and after the death of the latter was superintendent thereof until his death; he organized an Independent Troop of Cavalry in 1814, and served as its Captain in the second war with Great Britain; the articles of association of this troop, in his handwriting, are now in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

John Willcox was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of his day, and his early death was much regretted by all who knew him. Shortly before his decease he was appointed at a meeting of a number of manufacturers and other citizens of Delaware county, one of a committee of three to ascertain the number of manufacturies, improved and unimproved mill-seats, etc., in the county, and at a meeting at the courthouse, convened to hear the report of this committee, August 5, 1826, George G. Leiper, one of John Willcox's colleagues on the committee, announced the death of Willcox, and paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to his worth, and offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that this meeting sincerely regret the loss the County of Delaware has sustained by the decease of John Wilcox, Esquire, one of the most public spirited and respectable citizens."

John Willcox m., May 13, 1823, Elizabeth (b. Feb. 7, 1803, d. April 24, 1879), dau. of Capt. James and Elizabeth (Odiorne) Brackett, of Quincy, Mass., and a sister to Mary Brackett, who became the second wife of his younger brother, James M. Willcox; they had two daughters, Ellen Jenkins Willcox, m. J. Howard Golder, of Baltimore, and Caroline Willcox, m. William Seal, of Phila., neither of whom left issue; Elizabeth (Brackett) Willcox, widow, m. (second) Nov. 16, 1830, Rear Admiral John Marston, Jr., U. S. N. (b. June 14, 1795, d. April 7, 1885), who was commissioned a midshipman, April 5, 1813; attained rank of Commodore, July 16, 1862, and was in command of the Union fleet in Hampton Roads, when the Confederate ram "Merrimac" destroyed the "Congress" and the "Cumberland." He later attained the rank of Rear-Admiral;

JAMES MARK WILLCOX, b. April 12, 1791; d. March 4, 1854; m. (first) Eliza Orne; (second) Mary Brackett; of whom presently;

Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, 1793; d., unm., March 22, 1811.

ELEANOR WILLCOX, eldest child of Mark and Mary (Flahavan) Willcox, born at Ivy Mills, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1780, was educated at the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She married, June 2, 1801, William Jenkins, of Baltimore, Maryland, born February 5, 1787, died February 21, 1843. She was his second wife, he having married (first) March 21, 1797, Ann, daughter of Solomon Hillen. He was a great-grandson of Thomas Jenkins, who with his wife, Ann Spaulding, settled in Charles county, Maryland, in 1670, receiving a grant of 100 acres of land there at that date. He is believed to have been a native of Wales. His son, William Jenkins, married Mary, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Courtney, and settled at White Plains, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Michael Jenkins, one of the eight children of William and Mary (Courtney) Jenkins, born December 9, 1736, married, December 31, 1761, Charity Ann Wheeler, and had ten children, one of whom was William Jenkins, who married (second) Eleanor Willcox. He was a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and a charter member and one of the first directors of the Northern Central railway, then known as the Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad.

Issue of William and Eleanor (Willcox) Jenkins:

THOMAS COURTNEY, b. Jan. 19, 1802; d. Dec. 24, 1881; m. Louisa Carrell; of whom presently;

Mark Willcox, b. Jan. 19, 1804; d. July 13, 1871; m., Jan. 31, 1826, Anna Maria, dau. of Josias Hillen, of Md.;

Edward, b. May 14, 1806; d. April 20, 1875; m. (first), May 19, 1829, Juliana Frances (b. June 10, 1809; d. Feb. 26, 1846), dau. of Basil S. Elder, of Baltimore; (second), at St. Stephen's Church, Nicetown, Phila., Oct. 12, 1847, Ellen Mary (b. May 11, 1816, d. Jan. 7, 1889), dau. of Anthony Rufner, of Nicetown;

James Willcox, b. Dec. 29, 1808; d. Jan. 21, 1887; m. Margaret, dau. of John Kennedy, and they were the parents of Rev. Charles Jenkins, S. J., now deceased;

William, d. y.;

Joseph Willcox, b. Feb. 14, 1814; d. Feb. 2, 1887; m. (first) Mary, dau. of William and Mary (Carrell) Hawkins, of Phila. (the latter of the same family as the wife of Mark Willcox, an account of which will be given later); m. (second), in 1854, Gertrude, dau. of Adam Seckel, of Phila.;

Eleanor, d. y.

THOMAS COURTNEY JENKINS, eldest son of William and Eleanor (Willcox) Jenkins, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 19, 1802. He was for many years a merchant in Baltimore, and was one of the early directors of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Central Ohio railroads, and was a pioneer in many of the other transportation enterprises of his day. He was a charter member and first presi-

dent of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, established in 1854. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and for many years his house in Baltimore was the temporary home of most of the prelates of that church when attending councils and other functions in that city. He married at the cathedral in Baltimore, January 28, 1830, Louisa (born May 14, 1805, died June 7, 1882), daughter of John and Judith (Moore) Carrell, of Philadelphia; a further account of her ancestry is given later. In accordance with the dying request of Mrs. Jenkins, her children erected in memory of their parents, Corpus Christi Church in Baltimore, the corner stone of which was laid in 1885, and the church consecrated January 1, 1891, by Cardinal Gibbons, in the presence of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who preached the sermon, and many other dignitaries of the church.

Issue of Thomas Courtney and Louisa (Carrell) Jenkins:

Mary Ann, b. about 1831; d., unm., at Ivy Mills, Delaware co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1849;

John Carrell, d., unm., at Warm Springs, Oct. 11, 1861;

Adam Poland, d., unm., at Old Sweet Springs, Sept. 12, 1883;

George Carrell, m. Catharine Key;

Eliza;

Ellen;

Louisa, d. y.;

Louisa;

Michael, m. Isabel Jenkins;

Joseph, m. Ellen Rogers.

JAMES MARK WILLCOX, youngest son of Mark and Anna Mary (Cauffman) Willcox, was born at Ivy Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1791, was baptized at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia. In 1826, after the death of his half-brother, John Willcox, he assumed the management of the paper mill at Ivy Mills, and his father dying a year later, he inherited and continued to conduct it throughout the active years of his life. In 1829, when the ancient paper mill had been in operation one hundred years, he tore it down and erected a new mill on the same site. Under his management the manufacture of paper for bank-notes for government use was highly developed; nearly the whole of the western continent drew its supply of bank-note paper from this mill. Following the example of his father, he devoted especial attention to the manufacture of this grade of paper, and profiting by his experience as well as by their own, his sons were able to supply the bank-note and bond paper required to relieve the financial necessities of the national treasury during the late Civil War.

In 1837 James M. Willcox built another paper mill at Glen Mills, about two miles from Ivy Mills, and when the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad was built in 1845, and a station established at Glen Mills, he built still another mill there. In these new mills at Glen Mills modern paper-making machinery was installed, while at the old Ivy Mills the old hand process was continued. James M. Willcox purchased and donated the ground on which St. Thomas Catholic Church was erected near Ivy Mills in 1852, and contributed largely to the erection of the church. He, however, secured the permission of the Bishop of Philadelphia to continue the celebration of mass at the private chapel at Ivy Mills. Mr. Willcox was also one of the active promoters of the building of St. Michael's Church at Chester, the corner stone of which was laid September 29, 1842, and

which was dedicated June 29, 1843. He was one of the promoters of the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad, the first proposition for its building being made by him at a meeting of a number of his neighbors at his house, and he was the first subscriber to its stock. Suffering from long continued ill health, he, on March 3, 1854, completed a long contemplated arrangement, vesting his business in his three sons, Mark, James and Joseph, and died unexpectedly before the following morning. He was a man of unusual intelligence, strength of character, and fervent religious convictions that governed all his intercourse with other men. He was buried in the old family burying-ground at Ivy Mills.

James Mark Willcox married (first) October 4, 1813, Eliza, born 1792, daughter of Capt. James Orne, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On October 21, 1816, Mr. and Mrs. Willcox sailed for Savannah, Georgia, with the hope of recruiting Mrs. Willcox's shattered health in a warmer climate, but she died in Savannah, January 28, 1817. Her remains were brought home and interred at Ivy Mills.

James M. Willcox married (second) November 1, 1819, Mary, born September 9, 1796, died March 21, 1866, daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth (Odiorne) Brackett, of Quincy, Massachusetts, sister of Elizabeth Brackett, who had married Mr. Willcox's elder brother, John Willcox.

Capt. Richard Brackett, paternal ancestor of Mrs. Willcox, is said to have been a native of Scotland. He was born in the year 1611, and came to Massachusetts in 1629, in one of the seventeen vessels of the Massachusetts Bay Company. He settled first in Boston, where on August 27, 1630, he signed a covenant with Gov. John Winthrop and others to establish the first Church of Boston. He was admitted a freeman, May 25, 1636. In 1638 he sold his house on Washington street, midway between the present West and Boylston streets, and December 5, 1641, he and his wife Alice were dismissed from the Boston Church to the church at Braintree, now Quincy, Massachusetts, of which he was ordained a deacon, July 1, 1642. He was town clerk for many years and the third captain of the town militia, being retired at his own request in 1684 at the age of seventy-three years. He was deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts for the years 1655-65-67-71-72-74-80. On October 15, 1670, he was appointed "to joyne persons in marriage in the towne of Braintry" and to administer oaths in civil cases. He was admitted a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1639. He figures in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" as captain of the soldiers and custodian of the jail in which Hester Prynne was confined. He died in Braintree, March 5, 1691.

James Brackett, son of Capt. Richard and Alice Brackett, born 1645, died 1718, married Sarah ———, who died in 1727. Their son, Nathan Brackett, born 1677, died 1743, married, May 22, 1707, Hannah Veasie. Their son, James Brackett, born 1709, died 1781, married Abigail Belcher, who died in 1810. Their son, James Brackett, born 1736, died August 16, 1825, married, March 24, 1761, Mary Spear, born 1738, died 1786, and they were the parents of Capt. James Brackett, father of Elizabeth and Mary Brackett, who married respectively, John and James M. Willcox. Capt. James Brackett was born July 29, 1769, died April 18, 1855. He married, October 7, 1795, Elizabeth Odiorne, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, January 7, 1775, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1847. She was a descendant of John Odiorne (born 1627, died 1707), who came from England with the Church of England party that founded Portsmouth, New

Hampshire. The old Odiorne mansion at Portsmouth is still standing and is one of the most interesting antiquities of the place.

On March 15, 1660, when a division of the public lands of the colony of Portsmouth was made amongst the settlers of 1657, John Odiorne received the grant of forty-two acres, and the section of land at the mouth of the Piscataqua has since been known as Odiorne Point.

John Odiorne married Mary Johnson, and they had a son, John, born about 1675, who married Catharine ———, and had a son, Ebenezer Odiorne, born about 1704, died 1745-6, who married Catharine Sherburne, born 1706, died 1766. Their son, Thomas Odiorne, born December 1, 1733, died April 29, 1810, married, January 31, 1762, Joanna Gilman, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Odiorne who married Capt. James Brackett, above mentioned.

Catharine Sherburne, wife of Ebenezer Odiorne, was of a family of high standing in Lancashire, England, as early as the thirteenth century. The following is condensed from a pedigree compiled by Sir Richard Sherburne, in 1717, lately in possession of Henry Held Blundell, Esq., of Sulworth Castle, Dorset, a copy of which was filed in the Heralds' College, London, in 1770, by Samuel, son of Hon. Henry Sherburne.

Galfridus Ballatrarius, died 1220, A. D., to whom John, Earl of Montaigne, gave six carucates of land in Haconsall and Presa, Lancashire, A. D., 1189, and to whom King Henry III., gave the manor of "Hambleton" on the Weare or "Wyre" and who bequeathed the same to his grandson:

Robert de Shyreburne (supposed to have come from the Thanes of Sherburne in Norfolk), of "Hamilton," who died 1261, m. 1240, Matilda, dau. of Adam de Catforth, living 12 century. Their son:

John de Haconsall, otherwise Sherburne, living 1226, inherited Hamilton from his brother William de Hamilton, a Crusader who died in Palestine, his son:

Sir Robert de Sherburne of Hamilton, seneschal of Wiswall, Clithroe and Blackburn, occurs from 6 Edward I., to 16 Edward III.; M. P. 1335. He served under his wife's great relative, Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. He married Alicia, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Blackburn of Wiswall, by his wife, a daughter of Sir Robert Holland, and his wife, Ela de la Foucle, granddaughter of King Henry II. Their son:

Sir John de Sherburne of Hamilton, was with Edward III. at the siege of Calais, where he was made Knight Banneret, 1347; M. P. 1336; High Sheriff, and Mayor of York, 1345; died 1356. By his wife Margaret, he had a son:

Sir Richard Sherburne of Hamilton, b. 1327, d. 1374; m. 1362, Alicia, dau. of William de Klumpton. Their daughter:

Margaret de Sherburne, b. 1362, had a brother Richard who died young and unmarried. She m. 1378, Richard de Bailey of Stonyhurst, born 1342, died 1379, and they had a son:

Richard de Bailey, who took the name of Sherburne, born at Stonyhurst, 1380, died 1449, Lord of the manors of Hamilton, Mitten, Bailey, and Stonyhurst; married Agnes (d. 1447), dau. of Sir William Stanley of Hooten, Co. of Chester, ancestor of the Earls of Derby. They had a son:

Richard Sherburne who died on Ascension Day, 1441, before his father; married Matilda (descended from Henry II.), dau. of Laurence Hammerton, of Wiggelsworth and Hammerton in Langfield (by his wife Isabel, dau. of Sir John Tempest of Brohcewell, High Sheriff of York, 1447-1467). They had issue:

Sir Robert Sherburne, d. Aug. 29, 1495, who by wife Joanna, dau. of Sir Thomas de Radcliffe, Kt., of Wimmersley and Clithroe, M. P. 1432; had:

Sir Richard Sherburne, Kt., of Stonyhurst, æt 30, 10 Henry VII. (1495), Obit. 1513; m. Jane, dau. of Ralph Langston, of Walton le Dale, Baron of Newton, and had issue:

Richard Sherburne of Wiswall, 2d son (the elder son, Hugh, d. 1528), had son:

Richard Sherburne of Bailey and Haighton, Gent., b. 1491, living at Haighton, near Preston, June, 1537; m. Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Evan Brown, Esq., Lord of the Manors of West Houghton and Robbelton. They had:

Hugh Sherburne, Gent., b. 1516, sold his estate at Haighton at beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. His son:

Henry Sherburne, Gent., of Beam Hall, city of Oxford (still standing and now owned by University of Oxford), b. 1541, d. 1598. His second wife, Jane Acton, sister of Thomas Acton, of Oxford, was descended from ancient family of Acton in Worcestershire. By her he had:

Joseph Sherburne, Gent., b., Oxford, 1577, lived in Odihan, co. of Southampton, d. June 19, 1681, who was the father of:

Henry Sherburne, born in Odihan, Hampshire, England, 1610, and baptized in established church there, March 23, 1611, and came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the ship "James," April, 1632, died 1680. Town Clerk and Treasurer, 1656; Justice; Deputy to General Court, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1660. He married Rebecca, only child of Ambrose Gibbon, Governor's Assistant, New Hampshire Colony, 1630; Captain, Portsmouth Alarm, 1648.

John Sherburne, son of Henry and Rebecca, born August 3, 1647, died 1702; married, 1677, Mary, daughter of Edward Cowell. Their son,

Captain John Sherburne, born 1678, died 1747; Councillor 1735-47; married Hannah Jackson, and they were the parents of Catharine Sherburne, wife of Ebenezer Odiorne, above mentioned.

Joanna Gilman, mother of Elizabeth (Odiorne) Brackett, born September 30, 1739, died April 5, 1829, was daughter of Major John Gilman (born October 5, 1712), of Exeter, New Hampshire, by his wife, Jane Deane, whose ancestry is given below. Capt. John Gilman, toward the close of the campaign against Crown Point in 1756, joined the New Hampshire Regiment with a company of seventy-three men, recruited from Exeter and vicinity, and when another Crown Point expedition was organized in 1757, he was Major of the New Hampshire Regiment. He was at Fort Edward in that year and was sent to Fort William Henry for reinforcements. Arriving just after its capitulation he was captured by Montcalm's Indian allies, but was fortunate enough to escape captivity, at the cost of great hardships. Maj. Gilman was a son of Col. John Gilman (born January 10, 1678-9, died about 1740), and his first wife, Elizabeth Coffin (born 1680, died July 4, 1720), daughter of Peter Coffin, of Exeter, a Lieutenant in King Philip's War; Councillor, 1692; and Chief Justice of Supreme Court of New Hampshire, 1697. Col. Gilman was one of the grantees of Gilmanton, and was mentioned in the charter as chairman of first Board of Selectmen. He was moderator of first meeting of the proprietors, March 14, 1728, and was a large landholder. He was a son of John Gilman (born January 10, 1824), baptized at Hingham, England, May 25, 1626, died at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 24, 1708, who married, June 30, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Catharine (Shapleigh) Trewargye. This John Gilman was Lieutenant of New Hampshire Militia, 1669; Justice of Common Pleas, 1682; Deputy to General Court, 1692-93-97; Speaker in 1693, and member of Council of New Hampshire, 1680-83. He was a son of Edward Gilman, who with his wife, Mary Clarke, came from Hingham, Norfolk, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, and who was a son of Robert Gilman, of Caston, Norfolk, son of Edward Gilman, of Caston, who married, June 22, 1550, Rose Rysse.

Jane Deane, who married John Gilman, December 28, 1738, great-grandmother of Mary (Brackett) Willcox, was born June 20, 1721, died 1786. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Deane (born in Boston, November 28, 1684, died, Exeter, New Hampshire, 1768), who married, October 2, 1718, Deborah, (born November 3, 1699, died September 6, 1735), daughter of Rev. John Clarke (born January 24, 1670, died July 25, 1705), and his wife, Elizabeth, (born April 3, 1673, died December 6, 1729), daughter of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge (1645-

1709-10), and his wife, Mary Ward. Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge was a son of Dr. John Woodbridge (1613-95), by his wife, Mercy Dudley (1621-91), daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, born Northampton, England, 1576, died Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 31, 1653, who was a son of Captain Roger Dudley, killed at the battle of Ivry, 1590. Gov. Dudley was an officer in the service of Holland before joining the Puritans; came to Massachusetts with Commission as Deputy Governor, 1630, made Governor, 1634; again Governor, 1640-45-50. Resided in Cambridge, Ipswich and Boston, finally settling in Roxbury, where his landed estate was long possessed by his descendants. He married, May 25, 1603, Dorothy Yorke (born 1582, died December 27, 1643). He was appointed Major-General in 1644. Their son, Joseph Dudley, was also Governor of Massachusetts.

Jane Deane was also descended from Rev. Robert Parker (1564-1614), a Puritan divine, who in 1607 was obliged to leave England to avoid persecution. Also from Rev. John Woodbridge (born 1492), a follower of Wycliffe, and his four descendants in regular succession, who followed the same profession. Also from Rev. John Ward (1606-93).

Issue of James Mark and Eliza (Orne) Willcox:

MARK, b. Aug. 24, 1814; d. 1883; m. Ellen Lucas; of whom presently;

William J., b. Oct. 27, 1815; d. Jan. 14, 1845, on the Island of St. Thomas, W. I., where he had gone with hope of recovering his shattered health;

Issue of James Mark and Mary (Brackett) Willcox:

Mary Elizabeth, b. 1820; d. y.:

Thomas B., b. Oct. 5, 1822; d. March 25, 1840:

JAMES M., b. Nov. 20, 1824; d. Oct. 25, 1895; m. (first) Mary Keating; (second) Katharine Helen Sharpless; of whom later;

John, b. Sept. 9, 1827; d. March 1, 1846; unm.;

Joseph, b. 1829; was associated with brothers, Mark and James M., in operation of the paper mills at Ivy Mills and Glen Mills, from 1854 to 1867; then retired and devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits, chiefly in departments of geology and mineralogy; prepared list of minerals of Delaware county, given in Dr. Smith's "History of Delaware County," and in Dana's "System of Mineralogy," 1868-69; formed the most complete collection of minerals of that county ever made, the larger part of which he has recently given to the Catholic University. He was appointed by Gov. Hoyt, 1877, one of the commissioners in charge of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and served until the completion of the work in 1895.

He was commissioned, Sept., 1862, Captain of Co. F, 16th Reg. Inf., Pa. Militia., and Sept. 17, 1862, the day the regiment was organized, was promoted and commissioned its Colonel, and went at once with it to the front near Hagerstown, Md. However, the battle of Antietam, fought on the same day, checked the Confederate advance, and his regiment being an emergency one, was ordered home and disbanded, Sept. 25, 1862.

Colonel Willcox has written several magazine sketches relating to the Willcox family, Ivy Mills, the Catholic Mission at Concord, "Historical Sketches of some of the Pioneer Catholics of Philadelphia and Vicinity," and a number of other historical papers, which have been published in the "Records of the American Historical Society." He m. Elizabeth (Morgan) Sharpless, dau. of Rev. R. U. Morgan, and widow of Abraham Sharpless, and had issue, one son:

Percy Willcox, Esq., of the Phila. Bar:

Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1831, d. June 6, 1846, while a student at the Convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Baltimore, Md.:

Edward J., b. 1834, d. 1890; became joint proprietor of the Ivy Mills paper mill with brother Henry B., but sold out his interest to his brother; m. Sophie Pochon, of Baltimore, Md.;

Henry B., b. 1838; operated the old Ivy Mills from 1859 until its final abandonment as paper manufacturing plant in 1866, being the last of the family to operate the historic mill;

Ida Eliza, b. 1840; m. David W. Odiome.

MARK WILLCOX, eldest son of James Mark Willcox, and his first wife, Eliza Orne, was born at Ivy Mills, August 24, 1814. He was associated with his father in the operation of the paper mills, and by the arrangement made by the latter in 1854, the day before his death, became associated with his half-brothers, James M. and Joseph Willcox, in the proprietorship of both the Ivy Mills and Glen Mills plants, under the firm name of J. M. Willcox & Sons. This arrangement continued until November, 1859, when the Ivy Mills property was transferred to the two younger brothers, Edward J. and Henry B. Willcox; the three elder brothers continuing to operate the more modern mills at Glen Mills, Joseph, however, retiring in 1867.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Willcox brothers were called upon to furnish bank-note paper for the United States government, required by the immense issue of paper currency issued to carry on the war. They had kept in advance of the times, having installed new machinery, some of it of their own invention, and bringing the manufacture of the bank-note and bond paper also on their new Foundrinier machine at Glen Mills, were able to produce more in a day than the old practice at Ivy Mills, hand-process, could produce in a month. The supply was maintained and always kept up to the requirements of the government, and in the meantime they were experimenting on a peculiar "localized-fibre" paper designed especially for bank notes, which they eventually patented. In 1864, however, the United States Treasury Department, prompted by a desire to prevent the counterfeiting of its issues, undertook the manufacture of currency for its own use, imparting to it some peculiarity of character by which counterfeiting could be detected. A costly mill was installed in the department building at Washington, and experiments at great cost were conducted there for four years. The attempts, however, were all failures, and the mill was torn out and the Willcox brothers were called upon to furnish their localized-fibre paper, which they manufactured at Glen Mills, for the notes and bonds for the government, and it accomplished the object desired and attained not only a national but a world wide reputation. The mills were for ten years under the close guard of government officers, who occupied the premises constantly with a numerous force to see that no sheet or bit of this special paper was abstracted for unlawful purposes: every sheet was tracked through the various processes and stages of manufacture until it was completed and delivered to the government.

In 1880 Mark Willcox purchased the interest of his brother, James M. Willcox, in the Glen Mills property, the branch business in Philadelphia, and the Sarum Farm, adjoining Glen Mills, of which they had been joint owners. He had some years previously purchased of his younger brothers, Edward and Henry, the old Ivy Mills estate where paper making had been abandoned, and at his death in 1883, he held nearly all the properties of the family in Delaware county, that had acquired historical value.

Mark Willcox married, June 15, 1852, Ellen (born February 7, 1828; died September 15, 1888), daughter of Fielding Lucas, Jr., (born 1781, died 1854), publisher of Catholic books, Baltimore, Maryland, and his wife, Eliza Mary Carrell.

Peter Lucas, grandfather of Fielding, Jr., emigrated from Liverpool in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He afterwards removed to Kentucky in company with Daniel Boone. He married Sarah Walker, and had at least two sons, Fielding and Zacharias, the latter mar-

ried a Miss Brown, and was the father of Fielding Lucas, Jr., above mentioned, who was brought up by his uncle, Fielding Lucas, Sr., in Baltimore. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to Philadelphia to engage in business. He returned to Baltimore in 1806, and became a member of the firm of Conrad, Lucas & Company, of which the present firm of Lucas Bros. is the successor.

Fielding Lucas, Jr., was genial by nature and of an artistic temperament; his house was a rendezvous, not only for the artists and literati of the city, but for all distinguished persons visiting Baltimore, and he had considerable skill as a musician. He was interested in a number of public enterprises; was for many years president of city councils; one of the managers of the Washington Monument; and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, his name being inscribed on the monument at the Relay House, commemorating the building of that road to Washington. He was buried March 14, 1854.

He married, February 15, 1810, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of John Carrell, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Timothy Carrell, a wine merchant of Philadelphia, who died there in 1786. His son, John Carrell, born October 7, 1758, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia.

John Carrell died suddenly May 5, 1830, in Wilmington, Delaware, while on a visit to his son, Rev. George A. Carrell, and was buried at St. Mary's Churchyard, Philadelphia. He married, September 7, 1786, Mary Judith, daughter of Capt. John Moore, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Several of the children of this marriage were connected with the Willcox family, and we here insert the list in full.

Issue of John and Mary Judith (Moore) Carrell:

ELIZA MARY, b. Jan. 10, 1788; d. July 21, 1863; m., Feb. 15, 1810, Fielding Lucas, Jr.; an account of their issue is given below;

Ann Louisa, b. July 4, 1780; d. Dec. 24, 1823, at Phila.; m., Sept. 7, 1809, Thomas Hurley Jr., a brother of Rev. Michael Hurley, O. S. A., and cousin of the wives of James M. and Thomas Carrell Willcox, sons of Mark and Ellen Lucas Willcox;

John, Jr., b. May 8, 1791, a private in the Washington Guards, Capt. Thomas F. Pleasants, Col. Clement C. Biddle's Phila. regiment, in the war of 1812-14; m., June 25, 1825, Sarah, dau. of John and Margaret (Wade) Cauffman; granddaughter of Joseph Theophilus Cauffman; and therefore a niece of Anna Mary Cauffman, second wife of the first Mark Willcox;

Edward, b. May 11, 1792; d. Aug. 25, 1800;

Mary Theresa, b. March 4, 1796; d. Jan. 19, 1828; m. Feb. 4, 1819, William Hawkins, of Phila.; their dau., Mary Augusta Hawkins, m. Joseph Willcox Jenkins, son of William and Eleanor (Willcox) Jenkins, above mentioned;

William, d. y.;

Daniel, b. May 13, 1801, d. y.;

Rt. Rev. George Aloysius Carrell, b. June 13, 1803; d. Sept. 25, 1868; educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and Georgetown College, D. C.; ordained a priest, 1829; appointed to West Chester, Pa., Jan. 7, 1870; became a Jesuit, 1825; sometime president of St. Louis Univ.; consecrated Bishop of Covington, Ky., Nov. 1, 1853;

Louisa, b. May 14, 1805; d. June 7, 1882; m., Jan. 26, 1830, Thomas Courtney Jenkins, of Baltimore, before mentioned, a son of William and Eleanor (Willcox) Jenkins; an account of their issue has already been given.

Fielding Lucas, Jr., and his wife, Eliza Mary Carrell, above mentioned, had nine children, viz: Edward, married Kate Nelin; John Carrell, (born September 10, 1814); Fielding; Zacharias; William, married Mary Roberts; Henry, married Harriet Hooper; George, living in Paris (1899); Mary, married Louis Augustus Walbach; Ellen, married Mark Willcox.

Issue of Mark and Ellen (Lucas) Willcox:

Eliza, b. April 9, 1853; d. March 10, 1854;

Ellen, b. May 16, 1855; m., Oct. 17, 1878, Ignatius James Dohan, of Phila., son of James J. and Joanna (Boulder) Dohan, and grandson of Daniel and Judith (Shannahan) Dohan; he is vice-president of Beneficial Saving Fund Society, of American Catholic Historical Society; treasurer of American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners; president of Catholic Club of Phila., and director of Union National Bank of Phila. They have issue:

James Mark Dohan, b. Jan. 9, 1880;

Mark Willcox Dohan, b. April 2, 1881;

Ignatius Dohan, b. Aug. 17, 1882; d. Aug. 18, 1882;

Three daughters who each died the day of their birth;

Mary Agnes Dohan, b. Jan. 9, 1886;

Mary, b. May 26, 1857; d. Jan. 6, 1882;

Louise, b. Dec. 27, 1858; m., May 3, 1888, William Armour Jenkins, b. March 19, 1859, son of George Jenkins, of Baltimore, and grandson of Josias Jenkins, of Baltimore, b. 1822, who was a first cousin to William Jenkins, who m. Eleanor, dau. of William and Mary (Flahavan) Willcox;

James Mark Willcox, b. Sept. 27, 1860, who with his brother, William F. Willcox, continued the paper making business at Glen Mills after their father's death, and enlarged the mills in 1882. Conditions had, however, radically changed, and in 1878 John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, had, through political manipulation, given the government bank-note contract elsewhere, so James M. Willcox withdrew, leaving what remained of the business to his brother who continued the business some time longer.

These two young men at that time constituted one of the oldest business houses in any line in the United States; one that had continued from father to son in practically the same locality for over one hundred and fifty years. James M. Willcox m., Oct. 25, 1888, Katharine Hurley Taney, a grand-niece of United States Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. Both her parents were descended from the Hurley family of Phila., some account of which follows, and her mother also descended from the Carrells above mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Willcox now reside at Wawa, Delaware co., Pa.;

William Fielding Willcox, b. Feb. 13, 1862; as stated above continued the paper-manufacturing business with his brother, James M. Willcox, at Glen Mills, and eventually alone, being the last of the Willcox family to carry on the old family enterprise. But by 1892 the conditions at Glen Mills had become so unfavorable that he was at last obliged to abandon the business that had been carried on by his family for one hundred and sixty-three years.

William F. Willcox, m., April 19, 1888, Ellen Ann, b. March 29, 1862, dau. of Michael J. and Catharine E. (McGlensey) Dohan, of Phila., and granddaughter of Daniel and Judith (Shannahan) Dohan, of Ireland. She was a sister of Joseph M. Dohan, and a first cousin of Ignatius J. Dohan, who married her husband's sister, Ellen Willcox, above;

Eliza, b. Oct. 10, 1863; d. July 21, 1871;

Thomas Carrell Willcox, b. Dec. 24, 1865; inherited the land of the Ivy Mills estate, the mills having been long in ruins; and he now lives there with his wife and children. He m. Nov. 19, 1890, Ann Louisa, sister of Katharine Hurley Taney, who m. his brother, James M. Willcox; some account of their ancestry will be given later in this narrative;

Rose, b. Aug. 30, 1867; d. Jan. 27, 1868;

Mark, b. Feb. 5, 1869; d. same day.

At the village of Whitechurch in Hampshire, England, there lived in Tudor times a gentry of substantial means named Brooke. In 1552 Richard Brooke married Elizabeth Twyne. Upon his death in 1593 he left to his wife his "free lands and tenements in Whitechurch and Freefolk" and "his lease of the parsonage of Whitechurch," and to his six children "his lease held by the Blessed Trinity in Winchester," his lease of Knoll, his woods in Chalgrove and Freefolk, and the Manor of West Fosbury. Brasses of Richard Brooke and his wife, Elizabeth, together with two smaller ones commemorative of six children, three sons and three

daughters, he had by her, the whole surmounted by the Brooke and Twyne Arms, are affixed on the wall of the church at Whitechurch. Under the brasses there is the following inscription:

Pietatus Opus

This grave (of griefe) hath swallowed up with wide and open mouth,
The bodie of good Richard Brooke, of Whitechurch, Hampton South
And Elizabeth his wedded wife, twice twentie years and one,
Sweete Jesus hath their soules in heaven, ye ground, flesh, skin and bone.
In Januarie (worne with age) daie sixteenth died hee,
From Christ full fifteen hundred yeares and more by ninetic three,
But death her twist of life in Maie, daie twentieth did untwine
From Christ full fifteen hundred yeares and more by ninetic nine.
They left behinde them well to live, and growne to goode degree,
First, Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke, the youngest of the three,
Elizabeth, and Barbara, then Dorathee, the last,
All six the knot of natures love, and kindness keeping fast,
This Toome stone with the Plate thereon, thus graven fare and large,
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest sonne, make of his proper charge.
A Citizen of London State, by faithful service free,
Of Marchantes, great adventurers, a brother sworne is hee
And of the Indian Companie (come gaine or losse) a limb,
And of the Goldsmith liverie, All these Dodes giftes to him.
This Monument of memorie in love performed hee;
December thirtie one, from Christ sixteene hundred and three:

Anno Domini 1603: Laus Dec.

Richard and Elizabeth (Twyne) Brooke's children were:

THOMAS BROOKE, of whom presently:

Richard Brooke, d. s. p.;

Dorothy Brooke, m. Richard Venables:

Elizabeth Brooke;

Barbara Brooke;

Robert Brooke, a citizen of London; m. Mary Duncomb and had issue.

THOMAS BROOKE, of Whitechurch, gentleman, the eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth (Twyne) Brooke, was born in 1560. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, November 24, 1581, received the degree of B. A., May 4, 1584, and was a barrister at law in the Inner Temple in 1595. He sat for Whitechurch in the Parliament that sat at Westminster from 1603 to 1611, and died in 1612. He married Susan Forster. Her father, Thomas Forster, was born about 1569 and belonged to the Forsters of Northumberland. He was first spoken of as a barrister in 1587, in both Coke's and Croke's reports, became a reader of the Society of the Inner Temple in 1596, and was called on November 24, 1607, to the bench as a Judge of the Common Pleas, and sat in that court until his death, May 18, 1612. Thomas Sutton named him one of the first governors of the Charter House Hospital.

A monument erected to the memory of Thomas and Susan Forster Brooke at Whitechurch is thus described by Symonds in his *Diary of the Marches of the Army of Charles I.*:

"Whit-church Church."

"Against the north wall chancel, a faire monument the statre of a man in a barr-gowne, and a woman:

"Thom. Brooke, Ar. etat. 5w, ob. 13 Sep. 1812. Sussanna uor ejus, filia natu max. Thomas Forster Militis in parochia Nunsdon com. Gerti."

"Quarterly, 1 and 4, checky, or and azure, on a bend gules a lion passant or (Brooke). 2 and 3, Argent, a fess embattled sable, in chief too estoils of the second (Twyne); impaling

"Quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron vert between three bugle horns, sable, (Forster) 2 gone; 3 argent, on a bend sable three martlets or. *Crest*, On a wreath azure and or, a demi-lion erased or."

In October, 1644, King Charles I., spent two days at Whitchurch, at the house of Thomas Brooke, and the visit is thus described by Symonds in his diary. "Satterday, as soon as light the army marched after the enemy. The King lay at Whitchurch, at Mr. Brooke's his house that night."

Thomas and Susan (Forster) Brooke had ten children. Thomas, the eldest, matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, October 27, 1615, at the age of sixteen years. He was a barrister in the Inner Temple in 1623, as of Whitchurch. The other children were: Richard; Robert, of whom presently; John, who matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, May 11, 1621, aged sixteen; William; Humphrey, a citizen of London; Charles; Susan, married William Havers, of Thelveton Hall, County Norfolk; Elizabeth; Frances; and Benjamin, who died young.

Robert Brooke, third son of Thomas and Susan (Forster) Brooke, was born in London, June 2, 1602. He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, April 28, 1618; received the degree of B. A., July 6, 1620, and that of M. A., April 24, 1624. He married, February 25, 1627, Mary, daughter of Thomas Baker, of Battel, Sussex, who bore him four children: Baker, Mary, Thomas and Barbara. His first wife having died, he married, in 1635, Mary, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Bishop of St. David's, who bore him eight sons and three daughters.

On September 20, 1649, Lord Baltimore commissioned Robert Brooke, commander of Charles county, then created on the Patuxent river in his province of Maryland, with full power to levy and command troops, grant commissions, hold court, etc. And in 1650 Robert transported over to Maryland, in his own ship, himself, his wife and children, and many servants, forty persons in all. He had been previously named by Lord Baltimore a member of his Privy Council for Maryland, and when the commissioners of the Council of State for the Commonwealth of England, who were sent over to reduce the Old Dominion to the authority of Parliament, by proclamation of March 29, 1652, deposed William Stone from the governorship of Maryland, Robert Brooke was named as acting governor. When Gov. Stone was reinstated June 28, 1652, Robert Brooke retained his place in the Council. He died July 20, 1663.

Thomas Brooke, second son of Robert, by his first wife, Mary Baker, born at Battel, England, June 23, 1633, came to Maryland with his father in 1650, and became a prominent figure there. He was commissioned Captain in the Maryland forces, June 3, 1657; promoted to Major, February 11, 1660; was made Commissioner for Calvert county, June 14, 1661; elected to the House of Burgesses, September 15, 1663; Sheriff, April 20, 1666; he took part in the expedition against the Indians in 1667, and was still a Burgess for Calvert county in 1673. He died in 1676. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sec. Thomas Hatton, of Maryland. His eldest son, Col. Thomas Brooke, of Brookefield, Prince George's county, was also prominent in public affairs; was Justice of Calvert County Court, 1680; was made Justice of Provincial Court, May 1, 1694; Commissary General, June 5, 1700; was member of Council of Maryland, 1692-1707, and 1715-24, its president in 1720, and acting governor of the province. He died in 1730. He was twice married and had fourteen children.

Roger Brooke, second son of Robert Brooke, by his second wife, Mary Mainwaring, born at Brecknock College, England, September 20, 1637, came with his father to Maryland in 1650, and was for some years Surveyor-General of that Province, and filled other official positions. He died April 8, 1700. He married

(first) Dorothy, daughter of Capt. James Neale, and his wife, Ann Gill; and (second) in 1672, Mary Woolsey.

Roger Brooke, Jr., son of Sur.-Gen. Roger Brooke, by his first wife, Dorothy Neale, married Elizabeth Blundell, and their son,

Roger Brooke, 3d., who had a plantation on Battel Creek, Calvert county, Maryland, married Mary Neal, and their daughter,

Monica Brooke, married Michael Taney, 3d., descendant of a family long settled in Calvert county, Maryland. His plantation was located on Patuxent river, about twenty miles from its mouth. He and his family were Roman Catholics, while at least the earlier generations of the Brooke family, his wife's ancestors, were members of the established church.

Michael and Monica (Brooke) Taney had four sons and three daughters; among the former being Roger Brooke Taney, the celebrated Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1777-1864.

Augustus Taney, another son of Michael and Monica (Brooke) Taney, married, February 1, 1821, Catharine, (born September 16, 1795), daughter of Thomas Hurley, Sr., a wall paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, who died in that city, January 25, 1817, by his second wife, Mary Rogers.

Thomas Hurley, Sr., had married (first), about 1779, Catharine Fogart (born 1759, died March 22, 1791), and had by her three sons, the eldest of whom was the Very Rev. Michael Hurley, D. D., O. S. A. (born 1780, died September 14, 1837), sometime pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, and vicar-general of the Province of Our Lady of Good Counsel, now St. Thomas of Villanova.

Thomas Hurley, Jr., second son of Thomas and Catharine (Fogart) Hurley (born 1785), married, September 7, 1809, Ann Louisa Carrell (born July 4, 1780, died December 24, 1823), daughter of John and Mary Judith Moore, before mentioned, and had nine children, the third of whom, Mary Carrell Hurley (born August 23, 1814, died June 3, 1893), married, April 23, 1833, Ambrose White, and their daughter, Mary White, married her half first cousin,

Joseph Taney, son of Augustus and Catharine (Hurley) Taney, above mentioned, and they had issue, Katharine Hurley Taney, married, October 25, 1888, James M. Willcox, before mentioned; and Ann Louisa Taney, married, November 19, 1890, Thomas Carrell Willcox, brother of James M., who had married her elder sister, both being sons of Mark and Ellen (Lucas) Willcox.

JAMES M. WILLCOX, last surviving member of the firm of Willcox Brothers, manufacturers of the famous bank-note and bond paper at Glen Mills, was fourth son of James Mark Willcox, Sr., and his second son by the second wife, Mary Brackett. He was born in the ancestral home at Ivy Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in the same house in which his father and grandfather were born, November 20, 1824. His early education was acquired at Anthony Bolmer's Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania, from whence he passed to Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. After his graduation at the latter institution he began the study of medicine, but before completing his course, changed his intentions and spent three years in Italy in the study of ancient and modern languages, higher mathematics and philosophy in the Roman Propaganda and Sapienza, becoming an accomplished linguist and acquiring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1847, not from the faculty, but as a special favor, directly from Pope

Pius IX., the original diploma signed by the famous scholar and prelate being a prized possession of his family.

After spending several months in European travel, Mr. Willcox returned home in the fall of 1847, and soon after became associated with his father and brothers in the operation of the paper mills. At the death of his father in 1854, he and his two brothers, Mark and Joseph, continued the proprietors of both the Ivy Mills and Glen Mills paper mills until 1859, and after the transfer of the Ivy Mills to his younger brothers, and the death of his brother Joseph continued the proprietorship of the modern mills at Glen Mills with his brother Mark until 1880. He it was who invented and perfected the process of manufacturing the "localized-fibre" paper so long used by the United States Government for its notes and bonds, and manufactured by the Willcox Brothers at Glen Mills as described in our account of his elder brother Mark. The success of this paper in the United States brought it to the favorable consideration of foreign governments, and it became the currency paper of the German empire. It subsequently received the highest award, the "Diplôme d'Honneur," at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Willcox also invented the "Chameleon" paper, long used by the United States Treasury Department for stamps and checks, which by reason of its chemical properties prevented the counterfeiting and reissuing of internal revenue stamps. Mr. Willcox's extraordinary scientific knowledge and skill brought the manufacturing plant up to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness.

During his active association with the paper-making business he did not abandon his literary and scientific studies. He contributed to local reviews a number of papers on metaphysical philosophy, and published an octavo volume entitled, "Elementary Philosophy."

James M. Willcox was among the first to advocate the holding of an international exposition in 1876, and did all in his power to advance its usefulness and scope. He was a member of its first Board of Finance, created by Act of Congress, and acted as one of the judges of exhibition. At the first meeting of the committee of which he was a member he was chosen president of Group XIII., and after six months active duty he wrote, by request, a critical compendium of the work of his committee for publication. His services were recognized by a letter of thanks and a special medal from the commission.

Mr. Willcox retired from the firm of Willcox Brothers in 1880. He was a director in a number of large corporations up to the time of his death which occurred October 25, 1895. After his retirement in 1880 he spent the winters in southern Florida, where he had made extensive purchases of land in Orange county on the Indian river. He gave much time to literary work in his later years.

James M. Willcox married (first) November, 1852, Mary, daughter of Jerome Keating, and his wife, Eulalia, also a Keating, a daughter of John Keating, a distinguished officer of the French army, who, for capturing the Island of St. Eustache from the English, was decorated by Louis XVI., and made Chevalier of St. Louis. This John Keating was a son of Valentine Keating, who went from Ireland to France in 1766, and was granted a patent of Nobility by King Louis XV., in recognition of his family's rank in Ireland; his family tracing back to Henry Keating, who lived within the English Pale in the fourteenth century. Mary (Keating) Willcox died August 5, 1862, and James M. Willcox married (second) April 12, 1864, Katharine Helen, born at Sarum Farm, Delaware coun-

ty, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1837, daughter of Abraham W. Sharpless (born March 25, 1809; d. December 20, 1861), by his first wife (married April 6, 1836), Anne Carter Underdonk (born December 9, 1814, died July 7, 1845), daughter of Rt. Rev. Henry J. Underdonk, Episcopal Bishop of Philadelphia. Abraham W. Sharpless was son of Abraham Sharpless, of Concord township, Chester, now Delaware county, and his wife, Catharine F., daughter of Caspar and Mary (Franklin) Wistar, of Pecopson, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and of the well-known Wistar family of Germantown.

Issue of James M. and Mary (Keating) Willcox:

John Keating, b. 1854; d. 1865;

William Jenkins, b. 1856; d. 1893; lived at Colorado Springs, Col.; m. Mary Cavender, and had issue:

Anne Dorothy, b. 1874; d. 1898;

John Keating;

Harold Mott;

Mary Eulalia.

Eulalia A., a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America; wife of Robert W. Lesley, president of the American Cement Company; editor and publisher of the *Cement Age* president of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, etc. They have issue:

Marie Eulalie Lesley, m. Richard Berridge, of Ballynahinch Castle, county Galway, Ireland, and had issue:

Anne Thomas Berridge.

Mary Amelia;

Cora Elizabeth, d. 1895;

James M. Willcox, Jr., m. (first) Louisa Lindsley, (second) Jean Griffith.

Issue of James M. and Katharine Helen (Sharpless) Willcox:

Arthur Valentine, m. Marion Cozzens, and had issue:

James M.;

Katharine H.

Anne, a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, wife of D. Webster Dougherty, son of Daniel Dougherty, of the Phila. bar, with a national reputation as an orator; Mr. and Mrs. D. Webster Dougherty reside at 2123 Spruce street, Phila. They have issue:

Marion Dougherty, m. March 15, 1907, Richard Alexander Goebel, of Prague, Aus.

JUSTICE FAMILY.

The Justice family of Philadelphia is descended from John Justice, an Englishman, and his wife Mary Swan, a native of Ireland.

From the journal of their grandson, George Middleton Justice, of Philadelphia, commenced 1825, when the writer was thirty-three years of age, we extract the following statement in reference to John and Mary Justice:

"My grandfather, John Justice, was an Englishman. His wife, Mary, maiden name Swan, was a native of Ireland. I remember her well. She was a member of the Church of England and remained in that faith until her death, which happened about the year 1798 or 1799; they settled at Mount Holly, N. J."

It seems probable that prior to taking up their residence at Mount Holly, they lived in Philadelphia and attended Christ Church, as the birth of their first child, James, January 4, 1746-7, and his baptism, February 15, 1746-7, the marriages of four of their children, and the burial of Mary Justice, June 28, 1801, are on the church records. The finding of the following deed discloses the names of all their children with one exception, as well as their occupations, and corroborates the results of the writer's prior research.

"Tripartite deed dated Dec. 3rd, 1794, recorded at Mount Holly in Deed Book, No. 1, page 596 et seq.

"Mary Justice of Philadelphia, widow and relict of John Justice late of Mount Holly, Taylor, deceased, of the first part; James Justice of Philadelphia, Taylor; William Justice of the same city Cordwainer; George Justice of the same city, Bricklayer; John Justice of the same city, Mariner; Thomas Justice of the same city, Mariner; Joseph Justice of the same city, Painter, and Joseph Cooper of Mount Holly, Taylor, and Mary, his wife. The said James, William, George, John, Thomas and Joseph Justice and Mary Cooper, being the only surviving children and issue of the said John Justice, of the second part; and Gamaliel Clothier of Mount Holly, bricklayer of the third part:

"Whereas, Henry Paxson and John Woolman, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Shinn, deceased, by indenture dated the 20th day of July, 1750, conveyed unto the said John Justice, a dwelling-house and lot of land on the east side of High Street in Mount Holly, and whereas the said John Justice died, having first made and published his last will and testament dated the 28th day of 12th month, 1762, wherein he devised said house and lot unto his wife, Mary Justice, etc."

From this deed we learn that John Justice was living in 1762, but probably deceased shortly thereafter, and that the children named were the surviving children. By implication there may have been one or more deceased prior to 1794 without issue. The date of John and Mary Justice's arrival at Mount Holly may be fixed approximately in 1750.

This family must not be confounded with the Swedish family of Justis, originating from the given name of Gustav, the Swedish form of the English name of Joseph, although a number of this family eventually spelled the name Justice.

An effort has been made by Philip M. Justice, a descendant of John Justice, now residing in London, England, to trace the ancestry of John Justice in England, but though his researches show that there was an ancient family of the name in Shropshire (county of Salop) no connection with the American family has yet been established. The will of Roger Justice of Newport, county of Salop, dated 1641, mentions sons, William and Luke, and according to a pedigree found in

"Visitations of Staffordshire," and traced down seven generations, Luke Justice, second son of Roger and his wife Alice Adams (sister of William Adams, of St. Lawrence lane, citizen and haberdasher of London and founder of the school at Newport, county Salop, was baptized February 14, 1621-2, and was buried December 14, 1674. He married Mary, daughter of John Cotton of Edgmont and had issue, William Justice, of the Manor of Knighton, county Stafford; Roger Justice, of Knighton Grange, parish of Addfaston; John, Luke and Thomas Justice and four daughters. Of these, Roger, of Knighton Grange, who died August 16, 1703, married, May, 1681, Jane Knight, daughter of William Knight, and had issue, Knight, Luke, William, Elizabeth, John Caleb and Thomas. The descendants of several of these are traced, but no further mention of John Caleb appears in the pedigree. A number of this family whose names appear on the pedigree were commanders, etc., in the Royal navy, and several were ministers of the Gospel. From the fact that the name Caleb does appear in the family of John Justice, of Mount Holly, his eldest son James having a son by that name, the similarity of names and vocations in the two families has strongly impressed the writer of this sketch with the possibility of the John Caleb Justice on the Salop pedigree, being identical with John Justice, first American ancestor of the Philadelphia family of Justice.

There is a tradition in the Philadelphia family that John Justice was a sea-captain, engaged in carrying passengers and goods from England to America, and that on one of his voyages he met a beautiful Irish girl by the name of Mary Swan; he married her and gave up his sea-faring life and settled at Mount Holly, New Jersey. The fact that two of his sons were mariners lends support to this tradition. In the baronetage of Scotland is mentioned Sir James Justice of Justice Hall; no investigation has as yet been made of his pedigree or descendants.

There is a Justice family of which a brief genealogy has been compiled by F. M. Justice of Logansport, Indiana, which future research shows to be connected with the Philadelphia family. The earliest progenitor of this family was Matthew Justice, who, according to tradition, was born in Ireland about 1665, but on account of religious persecution, left Ireland and sought refuge in Holland, from whence he emigrated to America between 1700 and 1725. He had seven sons, four of whom were named respectively, James, born 1742, died 1843, age 101 years, who settled in Indiana; Jesse, who settled in Maryland; Matthew, Jr., who settled near Chillicothe, Ohio; and Benjamin, who settled in South Carolina. The family in Indiana has taken a prominent part in public affairs, Dr. James Maddison Justice, father of F. L. Justice, the compiler, having been one of President Lincoln's electors. The writer of this sketch believes that John Justice, ancestor of Jefferson Justice, controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a son of this Matthew Justice, and that it was this John who had the seven sons who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. In a letter to Henry Justice, 1895, Jefferson Justice writes, "Jacob Justice, my grandfather was one of the six sons of John Justice, and was born in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1757. He lived in that county until 1797 when he removed to Washington Co., Pa., and two years later to Lawrence Co. where he resided until his death in 1820, age 72 years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Four of my father's brothers were named respectively, James, Matthew, John and George. Of the six sons of John Justice, I can give the names of but two, my grandfather Jacob and David,

who settled in Ohio, near Middletown. He, David had two sons, John and James, and there may have been more."

An examination of the rolls of Revolutionary soldiers shows that Benjamin, George, John, Robert, Jacob, James and Jesse Justice were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, from that part of Cumberland county later incorporated as Franklin county.

We are, however, certain that John Justice was ancestor of the Philadelphia family. Besides the deed mentioned, the marriage certificate of George Justice, father of the journalist before referred to, plainly states that he was a son of John and Mary Justice of Mount Holly. It is possible that John Justice was accompanied to America by a brother. The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 9, 1767, publishes a despatch from Trenton, stating that, "Mr. William Justice of that place, was struck dead by a Flash of Lightning, the 30th ult. in the Evening."

The journal of George Middleton Justice records the death of his father, George Justice; his uncle, Joseph Justice; Aunt Hannah Justice, and of "Aunt Mary Cooper, my Father's only sister," which probably meant his only sister living at that time, as his other sister, Rebekah Justice (whose marriage on October 27, 1774, to William Meston, is recorded at Christ Church), was buried May 21, 1783. James, William and Thomas Justice were married at the same church, and the name of Rebekah Meston appears as a witness to the marriage of George Justice in the column devoted to relatives of the contracting parties. There is no reference to other relatives by the name of Justice in the journal, although the deaths of many other relatives and friends are mentioned. The journal was not commenced until 1825, hence we infer that his father's other brothers and sisters, not mentioned therein, were deceased prior to this date. The children of John and Mary Justice were brought up in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and before removing to Philadelphia, probably attended St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Burlington, where the first marriage of James Justice was recorded, as well as the death of his first wife. A son and grandson of Mary (Justice) Cooper were named for Rev. Colin Campbell, the popular rector of St. Mary's, 1738-76.

George and Joseph Justice, sons of John and Mary, both became members of the Society of Friends, and their descendants have generally held to that faith. We know, however, that Mary (Justice) Cooper continued in the faith of her mother and was a member of Christ Church, Philadelphia, after her marriage and removal to that city, and many of her descendants are interred at Christ Church grounds.

In compiling this family record, the writer made an examination of every will and administration in the name of Justice on record at Philadelphia. All church and meeting records in Philadelphia and many in Burlington county, New Jersey, were also examined, and deeds in Philadelphia as well as wills, deeds, etc., in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, and at the county seats of Burlington, Cumberland and Salem counties, were searched. The directories of Philadelphia, 1785-1825, were likewise searched. The names of the Justices found therein, other than those included in the list of the children of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, whose location and business will be noted in our further account of them, are:

1797, John Justice, Hatter, 159 Vine St.;
1800, John Justice, House & Sign Painter, 79 Race St.;
1802, Margaret Justice, Shopkeeper, 326 N. 2d. St.;
1802, Catharine Justice, Widow, 314 N. 2d. St.

From an examination of their wills, they appear to be of Swedish origin.

As to the ancestry of Mary Swan, wife of John Justice, little is known, except that her nationality was Irish. According to a traditional account of her family, given by the descendants of her brothers who settled in Paxtang and Derry townships, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1740, the emigrant ancestor was Richard Swan, and he was accompanied to America from Ireland by his wife, six sons and several daughters. The names of the sons only are given, beginning with James, born 1711, and ending with Richard, born 1725, who "settled in Philadelphia," while the others settled in Lancaster county. An examination of the records shows that this account, as far as it refers to the age and place on the list of Richard Swan, is incorrect, as he was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 17, 1736, to Anne Mullen, and on the baptismal record of that church is found the baptism of a number of his children at subsequent dates and record of his burial, 1768. No trace of the father of the family has been found on the records. In view of the error as to age of Richard, it is possibly that he was confounded by the Lancaster branch of the family with Richard the son. The Lancaster account of the family further states that they are descended from an English family by the name of Swan, which was one of one hundred families to whom were granted, by Charles II., forfeited estates in Ireland.

As a partial verification of this tradition, we find on O'Hart's list of "Grantees of Estates Forfeited in Ireland Under Williamite Confiscations, in 1688" the name of Edward Swan. His name also appears on the "List of Purchasers of Forfeited Estates," 1702-3.

An examination of the "Records of Ireland" covering the period from 1649 to 1665, however, leads us to the belief that the family was originally Irish. In O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," the name is given as one of the anglicized forms of the name Mac Leala, being derived from the Irish word "eala," a swan.

On the list of 1649, to whom was adjudged Irish estates under Charles I. and Charles II., for arrearage, appear the names of Thomas Swan and Edward Swan; and in the list of persons named in grants under the acts of "Settlement and Explanation" made 1661-5, appears the name of John Swan. Lieut.-Col. Swan is mentioned as one of the English officers in Londonderry. There is little doubt that the six brothers and at least two sisters, Swan, whether accompanied by their parents or not, were among the vast army of Ulster immigrants, who came to Pennsylvania between 1725 and 1740. In Boulter's *Letters*, vol. i., p. 228, it is stated that in 1728, seven vessels left Belfast, Ireland, for America, with 1000 passengers, and that 4200 left there within a few years. Most of these were Ulster Scots, who had recently crossed the channel from Scotland, but an examination of the names of the founders of the numerous Scotch-Irish settlements in Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and Cumberland counties, will lead to the conclusion that a number of them are of Irish and English origin, rather than Scotch.

There is little doubt that Mary Swan who became the wife of John Justice, about 1745, and Sarah Swan, who married Henry Evans at Christ Church, March

12, 1733, were sisters to Richard Swan, above mentioned, and his brothers of the Scotch-Irish settlement of Paxtang and Derry, in Lancaster county.

On the records of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, we find the following marriages of Justices whom we are unable to identify as descendants of John and Mary (Swan) Justice:

John Justice to Elizabeth Worrell, March 18, 1813;
 Eliza Justice to Benjamin Gill, Sept. 12, 1808;
 Sarah Justice to Cornelius Barnes, July 1, 1790;
 Lucy Justice to Elijah Bowen, Nov. 5, 1809.

Issue of John and Mary (Swan) Justice:

James Justice, b. Jan. 4, 1746-7, bap. at Christ Church, Phila., Feb. 15, 1746-7; m. at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Burlington, N. J., Dec. 31, 1771, Martha Morton, who d. and was bur. at Mount Holly, July 2, 1773; (marriage record gives residence of both as at Mount Holly). He m. (second) at Christ Church, Phila., June 2, 1774, Hannah Wayne, who survived him, and d. June 13, 1826, at the age of 73 years, mentioned in George M. Justice's journal, as "Aunt Hannah."

James Justice was a tailor, being named as such, with residence as Phila., in the deed of the heirs of John Justice, 1794, above quoted, and his name as a tailor appears on Phila. directories, 1785-1811, at Walnut street, between Second and Third streets, and at 8 Chancery lane. He probably moved to Phila. at about the date of his second marriage; the name of Hannah Justice, widow of James, appears on Phila. Directory of 1813, at 2 Elmslie's court, residing with her son George W. Justice, whose name appears with the same address, as "Accountant."

James Justice is not known to have had issue by his first wife, Martha Morton; by his second wife, Hannah Wayne, he had issue:

Elizabeth Justice, b. April 14, 1775; d. Aug. 1, 1775;

John Justice, b. June 6, 1776, d. July 28, 1838; a minister of Society of Friends, who was resident of Falls twp., Bucks co., Pa.; m. at Falls Monthly Meeting, Jan. 12, 1814, Martha, widow of Thomas Lancaster, and dau. of John and Eleanor Lloyd; nothing known of issue;

Mary Justice, b. Dec. 26, 1779; d. July 28, 1781;

Hester Justice, b. Jan. 9, 1782;

James Justice, b. July 2, 1784;

Thomas Justice, b. Sept. 8, 1785;

George Washington Justice, b. Dec. 12, 1788; d. 1868 (will proved in Phila. in that year), m. Margaret, who d. 1882; lived at 2 Elmslie's court, Phila., with his mother, 1813, his name appearing on Directory of that year as an "Accountant." They had issue:

Mary Ann Justice, m. W. T. G. Cheeks;

Hannah W. Justice, b. 10-30-1816, d. March 19, 1903; m. Rev. Peter Y. Calder, b. Jan. 12, 1814, d. Dec. 5, 1890; both interred at Palmyra, N. J.;

Martha Ann Justice, m. Henry Smith;

Amanda Justice, m. Alfred Cills.

Tobitha Justice, b. Aug. 22, 1790;

Caleb Justice, d. Sept. 9, 1795.

William Justice, b. 1748, d. Sept. 9, 1798; m. at Christ Church, Phila., as of Mount Holly, N. J., Feb. 24, 1774, Mary England, b. 1759, d. June 17, 1799; was a shoemaker, "back of Front St. near Noble," as shown by Phila. directories; had one son; records of death at Northern District Friends' Meeting: William Meston Justice, bap. at Christ Church, Jan. 12, 1775;

Rebekah Justice, m. at Christ Church, Phila., Oct. 27, 1774, William Meston, mariner, d. 1784; she signed the marriage certificate of her brother George and Phebe Middleton, at Chesterfield Meeting, Burlington co., N. J., 1777, among the list of relatives; was bur. at Christ Church, May 14, 1783; they had issue:

William Meston, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1782, bap. at Christ Church, Phila., but since neither he nor his father are mentioned in the heirs' deed of 1794, both probably d. before that date.

GEORGE JUSTICE, b. 1751, d. May 26, 1825; m. Phebe Middleton; of whom presently;

John Justice, b. at Mount Holly, N. J., 1757; d., Phila., June 20, 1822; was a sea captain;

residence given in Phila. directory of 1791, as "Keys Alley;" m. Margaret ———, whose tombstone in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church of Phila., bears this inscription:

"In Memory Of
MARGARET JUSTICE,
Wife of

Captain John Justice,
Born Oct. 25th. 1766, Died Oct. 20, 1791."

John Justice, "mariner," of Phila., joined with the other heirs of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, in the Mount Holly deed of 1794; no record of issue;

Thomas Justice, b. at Mount Holly, N. J., 1761; d. Phila., Aug. 1, 1798; was, like his brother John, a "Mariner," signing the heirs' deed of 1794 as such; resided in that part of Phila., known as "Northern Liberties," where he and his brother-in-law, William Meston, appear as taxpayers during the Revolutionary period; m. at Christ Church, Phila., June 8, 1780, Mary Folker; no record of issue;

JOSEPH JUSTICE, b. at Mount Holly, N. J., 1763; d. June 28, 1825; m. Esther Warner; of whom later;

MARY JUSTICE, b. at Mount Holly, N. J., 1766; d., Phila., Sept. 27, 1831; m., Oct. 10, 1780, Joseph Cooper; an account of their descendants will be given later.

GEORGE JUSTICE, second son of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, was born at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, 1751, according to the statement in the journal of his son, before mentioned. At an early age he was apprenticed to the trade of a bricklayer there. His master was anything but considerate of the welfare of his apprentices; hiring them out in the winter to any service which would bring him a return. After completing his apprenticeship he removed to Philadelphia and followed his trade of a bricklayer and builder there until 1795. His name appears on the Philadelphia directory, 1785, as a "bricklayer" at Fourth street between Arch and Race streets. In 1795 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph Cooper, in the mercantile business; their store being at No. 48 North Front street. About 1800 this firm was dissolved, Mr. Cooper retiring, and George Justice formed a partnership (prior to 1802) with one Tyson, and in that year was located at 21 North Front street. In 1804, his partner was one Hillman, at 30 North Front street, this partnership turned out to be an unfortunate one for Mr. Justice, and in 1806 we find him once more working at his trade. His son, George M. Justice, states in his journal, "Father was at this time very much worried over his finances and applied to Samuel and Nathan Sellers for assistance, and although strangers, they made him the loan requested, which later he was able to pay, and he enjoyed the friendship and good will of these gentlemen all his life, and asked that his children should remember gratefully their kindness to him." In 1808 George Justice was elected City Commissioner. The next year he resigned that office, having been offered the position of surveyor to the North American Insurance Company. This was the turning point in his affairs and the latter part of his life was free from anxiety and care.

His son, George Middleton Justice, testifies in his journal to the high esteem in which his father was held by his fellow citizens. An anecdote illustrative of his sense of justice and desire to act fairly towards his fellow-man, is related in the journal as follows:

"It is with great pleasure I record the following act of generosity of my beloved father: he had never mentioned the circumstance to me. A man whose name is John ——— stopped at my store a few days since and in conversation with my brother Jacob said, 'I consider your father the best friend I ever had. Shortly after I completed my apprenticeship, I took as a partner a friend who was brought up in the same trade. At the time your father was building his house on Branch Street, we applied to him for the contract for the carpenter work. We set a price on the work of £60. which was the amount paid by Alexander Whitesides

for a similar job on the house adjoining. We completed the work, but shortly afterwards were both taken sick. Our funds were soon exhausted and without friends to whom we could apply for relief, we came to actual want. In our distress we sent for your father and asked him to lend us £10. Your father went home and returned with twenty French Crowns which he told us to use to relieve our wants. My partner died from the illness, but I recovered and went to work and saved until I had accumulated sufficient to cancel my indebtedness. I then sought your father and tendered him the amount he had loaned us, with interest, but he refused to accept it, saying 'I have examined the work done on my house and found it well done, and have come to the conclusion that, instead of it being worth £60. it is worth £100. and I owe thee the difference.' He paid me the amount less my indebtedness, and I made use of the money by purchasing a small house, which shortly afterwards I sold at a profit, and this proved to be the foundation of my fortune.' He told Jacob he had amassed property worth \$15,000."

George Justice had the good will and friendship of Stephen Girard, the great Philadelphia merchant, and had business relations with him many years. He died in Philadelphia, May 26, 1825, aged seventy-four years.

George Justice married at Friends' Meeting, Chesterfield, New Jersey, Phebe, daughter of George and Hannah (Fowler) Middleton. The following is a copy of their marriage certificate:

"George Justice, son of John Justice and wife Mary of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, and Phebe Middleton, daughter of George Middleton, deceased, and Hannah Middleton, his widow, of Nottingham, County and Province, aforesaid, were married 11mo. 13th, 1777, in a public Meeting of Friends in Chesterfield.

Benjamin Linton	Ann Reckless	George Justice Phebe Justice
Hannah Linton	Thomas Lawrie	Hannah Middleton Nathan Middleton Jacob Middleton Abel Middleton Lydia Burr Rebekah Meston Elizabeth Middleton Lydia Lawrie Wm. Atkinson Gideon Middleton Elizabeth Furman Rhoda Middleton Amos Middleton Lydia Middleton Hannah Furman Richard Way Furman Barzilai Furman Mary Justice."
James Lawrie	Hannah Killey	
Mary Lawrie	David Killey	
John Abbott, Junr.	Marmaduke West	
Mary Shinn	Mary Large	
Isaiah Robbins	Phebe Cook	
Thomas Thorn	Sarah Smith	

Thomas Middleton, the great-grandfather of Phebe (Middleton) Justice, a native of England, came to New Jersey prior to 1702, and settled in Springfield township, Burlington county, where he died 1704, leaving children, Thomas, John, Nathan, Naomi, and Elizabeth. From the fact that the name Hugh appears among his grandchildren it is supposed that he may have been a brother of Hugh Middleton, who came to Salem county, 1690, from Maryland, and married Mary Kenton, a widow. A Martha Middleton, "widow," of Burlington county, made her will July 12, 1712, which was proven July 20, 1712, mentioning therein, sons Thomas and William and daughters, Martha, Elizabeth and Jane. She may have been a sister-in-law of Thomas. It has been stated in "American Ancestry," vol. v., that John Middleton (who married Esther Gilberthorpe) was the son of John, Lord Middleton, of Worcester, England, but the will of the Countess Dowager Martha, widow of Lord Middleton, of the Precinct of the College of Worcester,

dated January 4, 1705, and probated March, 1705-6, thoroughly disproves this theory.

John Middleton, son of Thomas, born 1686, was living in Evesham township, August 7, 1702, when he purchased land there. He died March 25, 1741, aged fifty-five years.

John Middleton married, March 14, 1709-10, Esther Gilberthorpe, born February 3, 1684-5, died April 27, 1759, daughter of Thomas Gilberthorpe, one of the Proprietors of West Jersey, a landowner there prior to 1685, who died 1711, and his wife Esther, cousin of Francis Davenport, who died 1712.

John and Esther (Gilberthorpe) Middleton had eight children, Thomas, John, Nathan, Bridget, Naomi, Jonathan, George and Abel, the last two twins.

George Middleton, one of the twin sons, born July 12, 1722, was father of Phebe Middleton, who married George Justice, 1777. He married, December 29, 1743, Hannah, daughter of John Fowler, then deceased, and his wife Elizabeth, who had married (second) February 26, 1740-1, Joseph Reckless.

This Elizabeth Fowler-Reckless was a daughter of Joseph Steward, a native of Scotland, who settled first in Makefield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was a member of Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, from which he took a certificate, 1694, to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, and married at the latter meeting February 7, 1694-5, Alice Wright, born circa 1674. Joshua and Thomas Wright, brothers, were among the earliest English settlers about Burlington, New Jersey. The latter came in the "Flie-Boat Martha," 1677, and took up large tracts of land about Burlington, having purchased "¼ of the first 10 shares" in West Jersey lands. It has been stated that he had no children, but we know he had at least one daughter, Ann, who married Henry Scott. He died March, 1705-6.

From a record written by his son Joshua, we learn that "Joshua Wright of Roulton, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Empson of Gowle Field House, ye 10th Day of ye 4Mo. 1669." Three children, Elizabeth, Joshua and Robert, were born in England, and "Joshua and his family took ship at hull ye 24 Day of ye 6 mo & came to ye fall of dalware river, about ye 20 Day of ye 10 Mo. 1679." Three more children, Thomas, John, and Samuel, were born to them in New Jersey, and "Joshua, my father, died ye 10th of ye 8mo. 1695, and Elizabeth Wright, my mother, died 21 day of 1 mo 1705-6," writes Joshua Wright, Jr., who had married Rebeckah, daughter of Mahlon Stacy, founder of Trenton. Joshua Wright was a member of the West Jersey Assembly, 1682, and a trustee of Chesterfield Friends Meeting.

The will of Joshua Wright, of Nottingham, "neare ye ffalls of ye Delawayr," written March 25, 1690, but signed and acknowledged by him three days before his death, to wit, October 7, 1695, mentions his wife Elizabeth and the six children named in the account of the family written many years after by his son Joshua; the daughter Elizabeth, being the wife of Peter Fretwell. It also mentions Mary, widow of his brother Samuel, and her son Samuel. Alice Wright, who married Joseph Steward, 1694, has generally been accredited a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Empson) Wright, but since neither his will nor his son's account of the family make any mention of her, this could not have been so. She was, however, of the same family and probably a daughter of Thomas, and accompanied him to America. Both were witnesses to her marriage. Joseph Steward

died 1715; his will, dated July 3, was proved October 20 of that year, and the inventory of his estate was made July 28, 1715. The will mentions children, John, Joseph, Josiah, Elizabeth and Ellen, and was witnessed by Richard Harrison and Joshua Wright. The widow Alice married Richard Harrison, 1720.

Richard Harrison, Sr., came in the "Flie-Boat Martha" in the fall of 1677, with Thomas Wright, and in 1690 purchased 200 acres of land on Crosswicks Creek. He married, May 4, 1687, at Chesterfield Friends' Meeting, Ruth Buckman, who had come to Philadelphia in October, 1682, with her mother, the widow Buckman, in the "Welcome," with William Penn. Whether it was Richard Harrison Sr., or his son Richard Harrison Jr., who married the widow Alice (Wright) Steward, we are not able to determine. It was probably the former, as Richard, Jr., must have been many years her junior.

From George Middleton Justice's journal, we quote the following, "My mother's name previous to her marriage was Phebe Middleton. She was a daughter of George Middleton and Hannah (maiden name Fowler), who resided near to Crosswicks in New Jersey, near which place the Middleton family appear to have settled upon their arrival in this country. *One of their progenitors by the name of Harrison came over in company with William Penn.* She died near Crosswicks at the age of 90 years. She came to Philadelphia when but three log houses were erected there." This allusion fits Ruth Buckman, who became the wife of Richard Harrison, but Mr. Justice is evidently wrong in making her a "progenitor" of the Fowlers or Middletons. Alice (Wright) Steward-Harrison, arrived still earlier, and having become the wife of Richard Harrison, may have been confused with Ruth (Buckman) Harrison, in the mind of the descendant of the former.

Issue of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice:

JACOB JUSTICE, b. Oct. 12, 1778; d. Aug. 2, 1845; m., April 14, 1801, Margaret Randolph; of whom presently;

ELIZABETH JUSTICE, b. March 31, 1780; d. Nov. 16, 1852; m., March 1, 1796, George Woolley; of whom later;

REBECCA JUSTICE, b. Jan. 2, 1782; d. Dec. 31, 1866; m., Oct. 13, 1805, Gove Mitchell; of whom later;

Hannah Justice, b. June 14, 1785; d. Dec. 8, 1785;

MARY JUSTICE, b. Feb. 28, 1788; m., March 22, 1804, William Bartling, of Mansfield, Burlington co., N. J.; of whom later;

GEORGE MIDDLETON JUSTICE, b., Phila., Sept. 11, 1792; d. April 14, 1862; m., May 6, 1816, Esther Syng Bunting, b. Nov. 25, 1795, d. July 26, 1883; of whom later.

JACOB JUSTICE, eldest son of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice, and of the third generation from John Justice and Mary Swan, was born in Philadelphia, October 12, 1778, and died there August 2, 1845. He engaged in the wholesale hardware business at 149 Market street, 1801, and 1816, took as a partner his younger brother George Middleton Justice, Jacob being succeeded several years later by his son George R. Justice, and Alfred B. Justice, son of George M., also became a member of the firm, 1840, which was for a half century one of the leading business houses in Philadelphia.

Jacob Justice married, April 14, 1801, Margaret Randolph, born in Philadelphia October 2, 1780, died there January 8, 1851, daughter of Capt. Edward Randolph, of the firm of Coates and Randolph, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary

War, and later prominent business man of Philadelphia, by his wife Anna Julianna Steel, of Germantown. Capt. Randolph was a descendant of the prominent Fitz Randolph family of New Jersey, founded in America by Edward Fitz Randolph, of Nottinghamshire, England, who came to Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1634, and to Piscataway, New Jersey, about 1676. An account of his ancestry is given in our sketch of the Wood family of Philadelphia, two granddaughters of Capt. Randolph having married into that family.

Issue of Jacob and Margaret (Randolph) Justice:

Julianna Justice, b. Jan. 23, 1802; d. Nov. 14, 1852; m., Nov. 30, 1830, Watson Jenks, who d. Dec. 2, 1850, and had issue:

Julianna Justice;

Margaret Justice, m. Edward Warren.

Edward Randolph Justice, b. Nov. 11, 1804; d. Feb. 14, 1852; m., Dec. 29, 1840, Matilda Teal, and had issue:

Margaret Randolph Justice;

Jacob Justice;

Sarah Ann Justice.

Phebe Ann Justice, b. June 9, 1815; d. Oct., 1870; unm.;

Elizabeth Justice, b. Jan. 14, 1818; d. unm.;

GEORGE RANDOLPH JUSTICE, of firm of G. M. & G. R. Justice, above mentioned; b. June 21, 1803; d. Sept. 25, 1864; m., July 31, 1850, Jane Handy, b. Oct. 26, 1816; d. Jan. 22, 1902; had issue; see forward;

Margaret Randolph Justice, b. Nov. 8, 1812; d. Feb. 5, 1819;

George R. Justice of firm of G. M. & G. R. Justice, and his wife Jane Handy, had issue:

George R. Justice, Jr., of Phila., b. June 15, 1851; d. Nov. 27, 1890; m., Jan. 29, 1874, Sallie Fisher Lewis, b. Dec. 26, 1854; d. March 3, 1888; granddaughter of Mordecai Lewis, a merchant of Phila., who in 1772 went abroad, and when in Edinburgh was given the freedom of the city; he was treasurer of the Pa. Hospital, and of the "State in Schuylkill;" his town house, a fine old mansion, was at 112 South Front street, and he had a country seat at Duck Creek, four miles from the city, called "Forest Hill." He was a grandson of William Lewis, who emigrated from Glamorganshire, Wales, said to be descended from the Dukes of Beaufort.

George R. and Sallie F. (Lewis) Justice, had issue:

George Lewis Justice, of Phila. bar, b. Jan. 9, 1875; m., Oct. 17, 1906, Florence Chandler O'Neill;

Randolph Fisher Justice, of Phila. and Cape May, N. J., b. Jan. 17, 1880; m., Nov. 10, 1903, Hortense V. Kempton, and had issue:

Inez Lewis Justice, b. June 22, 1906.

Nina Lewis Justice, b. Feb. 9, 1884; m., April 25, 1906, William Bryant Hart, of Wayne, Pa., and had issue:

William Bryant Hart, Jr., b. April 29, 1907.

William Handy Justice, b. March 27, 1858; d. Jan. 1, 1882; unm.

ELIZABETH JUSTICE, eldest daughter of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice, born in Philadelphia, March 31, 1780, died in Bucks county, November 16, 1852. She married, March 1, 1796, George Woolley, born October 21, 1771, died February 5, 1836, son of James and Abigail (Middleton) Woolley, and of a prominent New Jersey family. They had issue:

ABIGAIL WOOLLEY, b. Dec. 19, 1796, d. July 18, 1874; m. (first), Oct. 4, 1814, David Thomas, of Phila., b. 1795, d. June 20, 1817; (second), March 31, 1825, George Widdifield, b. 1779, d. May 19, 1846; (third), Jan. 8, 1851, David Ellis, b. 1782, d. Nov. 28, 1860; she had issue by her first two husbands; see forward;

REBECCA WOOLLEY, b. Aug. 23, 1801; d. Oct. 29, 1855; m., Dec. 30, 1819, William H. Ellis, b. Jan. 2, 1798, d. Dec. 21, 1862, and had issue; see forward;

- HANNAH WOOLLEY, b. Oct. 7, 1806; d. July 16, 1865; m., Nov. 23, 1826, Nathan Ellis, b. May 1, 1805, d. Dec. 5, 1882; had issue; see forward;
- Charles Woolley, b. Jan. 25, 1799; d. Feb. 2, 1849; m., April 27, 1826, Elizabeth H. Roondt and had issue:
- Emma Woolley;
 - Elizabeth Woolley.
- Elizabeth Woolley, b. Feb. 24, 1809; m., Dec. 27, 1827, Henry W. Ridgway, of Crosswicks, N. J., b. 1805, d. April 21, 1873, and had issue:
- George Ridgway;
 - Caroline Ridgway, b. June 21, 1830;
 - Ellis Ridgway, b. April 3, 1837;
 - Emily Ridgway.
- Phebe Justice Woolley, b. May 7, 1811; d. 1872; m., Nov. 8, 1837, Thomas B. Ellis, b. 1810, d. Aug. 14, 1866, and had issue:
- George Woolley Ellis, b. May 6, 1841; d. June 5, 1905; m. Margaret Ellison, and had issue: Anna Moore Ellis;
 - Elizabeth Woolley Ellis, b. Jan. 14, 1849; m. Jacob Augustus Carncross, and had issue: Horace Leedom Carncross, b. Dec. 1, 1869; Helen Carncross;
 - Henry Clay Ellis, b. Nov. 29, 1847; m., Jan. 24, 1870, Anna Canter, and had issue: Thomas Biddle Ellis, b. Nov. 10, 1870; George Raymond Ellis, b. Dec. 15, 1877.
- Sarah Woolley, b. April 12, 1814; m., Nov. 5, 1832, Alexander Cox Smith, of Phila., partner of his nephew Robert Swan Thomas, merchant tailors; they had issue:
- Harvey Woolley Smith, b. Feb. 11, 1846; m., June 12, 1873, Hannah D. Matlack, and had issue: Howard Alexander Smith, b. Oct. 6, 1877.

Of the grandchildren of Elizabeth (Justice) Woolley, the two children of her eldest daughter, Abigail, by her first husband, David Thomas, were Robert Swan Thomas, above mentioned, as the partner of his uncle, Alexander Cox Smith, born July 6, 1815, died January 18, 1879, without issue, and Elizabeth Justice Thomas, born December 23, 1816, died January 30, 1896.

The latter married, November 23, 1837, Samuel Allen, born December 18, 1813, died March 2, 1889, who was Sheriff of Philadelphia. He and his brother-in-law, Robert Swan Thomas were congenial spirits, very intimate, and both fond of a joke. The Sheriff's office, during the incumbency of that office by Samuel Allen, was located in the left wing of Independence Hall, in the rear, a long entry way leading back to it. The office door had a window sash in its upper part. The sheriff had ordered some new handcuffs and was examining them when Mr. Thomas came into his office on his usual morning call. He looked at the handcuffs and expressed the opinion that a man might easily work his hands out of them. The sheriff suggested that he try them on and make a practical test of the truth of his theory. When Mr. Thomas was securely manacled, the sheriff said "Good Morning, Bob," and left the office, locking the door after him. He proceeded to inform every one that he had a madman locked in his office, and asked that they walk back and take a look at him through the glass door, and see whether they could recognize him. All the morning a string of visitors gazed through the glass at the madman, and a "mad man" he surely was. He was not released until the sheriff returned about dinner time. It was generally admitted that the sheriff was only paying off old scores, the balance not being always in his favor.

Samuel and Elizabeth J. (Thomas) Allen had issue:

George Woolley Allen, b. Oct. 17, 1838; d. Feb. 25, 1900; was educated in public schools of Phila., graduating from Phila. high school. A natural taste for literary work led him to adopt newspaper work. His first experience was with the *Morning Post*, a

Phila. daily of which the late John D. Stockton was editor. In 1869 he joined the staff of the *Evening Telegraph*, and was continuously engaged on its editorial staff until his death, Feb. 25, 1900. He was master of a particularly graceful style and became known as one of the best literary and musical critics in the profession. His knowledge of books was profound and upon their merits his criticism was unerring. While not a practical musician, as a commentator on musical composition and performances he had few equals. He possessed a charming personality and generous disposition, and his memory is held in affectionate remembrance by his friends and associates.

He m., June 1, 1870, Anna Maria, dau. of the eminent Methodist clergyman, the late Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, and had issue:

Jessie Stockton Allen, b. March 21, 1871; d. April 2, 1896; m., Oct. 11, 1893, George Herbert Jenkins; and had issue:

Dudley Herbert Jenkins, b. Oct. 18, 1895.

Alice Stockton Allen, b. Jan. 28, 1874;

Arthur Allen, b. Dec. 28, 1875; d. Feb. 12, 1876.

Samuel Allen, Jr., b. Feb. 11, 1840; d., unm., March 15, 1860;

Dr. Harrison Allen, b. April 17, 1841, was educated at public schools, of Phila., and on graduating from high school, entered Medical Dept. of Univ. of Pa., from which he received degree of M. D. At outbreak of Civil War, he entered the regular army of U. S., as assistant surgeon, and was stationed at Washington, D. C. He remained in the army until the close of the war and retired with the rank of Major, by brevet, 1865. In the same year he was called to the chair of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, at the University, and was made Professor of Physiology in Medical Dept. of University, 1878, a position he resigned because of the pressure of his growing practice, 1883, and was made Professor Emeritus. Dr. Allen was author of numerous monographs on many phases of medical and kindred sciences, among them "A Monograph on the North American Bat," "Outlines on Comparative Anatomy," "Studies in the Facial Region," "On the Life Form in Art," "System of Human Anatomy," and "Clinical Study of the Skull." As a specialist on diseases of the nose and throat he had no superior. He was one of the judges in anthropology at the Columbian Exposition, 1893; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and its corresponding secretary, 1865; president of American Association of Anatomy, 1891-1903; and a delegate to International Medical Congress at Berlin, 1890. His official connection with Univ. of Pa. extended over a period of thirty years service, exceeded by but five others.

Dr. Allen was one of that coterie of eminent physicians and surgeons, who, with Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, and in later years Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. William W. Keen, and others, have helped make Univ. of Pa. and the city of Phila. pre-eminent as a medical centre.

Dr. Harrison Allen m., Dec. 29, 1869, Julia A. Colton, and they had issue:

Harrison Allen, Jr., b. Feb. 25, 1875; d., unm., March 30, 1890;

Dorothy Harrison Allen, b. Dec. 6, 1879.

ANNA ALLEN, b. Oct. 14, 1843; m., Nov. 28, 1866, Wilmer Atkinson, founder of *Farm Journal* of whom presently.

WILMER ATKINSON, who married Anna Allen, was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Quinby) Atkinson, born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1840, and traces his descent through eight generations from prominent families of Bucks county that were among the earliest settlers there.

John Atkinson (ancestor of Wilmer Atkinson) and his brother Christopher, both original purchasers of land in Pennsylvania from William Penn, were residents of the town of Scotforth, near the city of Lancaster, England, and were among the early converts to the principles and faith of the Society of Friends. Christopher, the elder of the brothers, was married at Lancaster Monthly Meeting of Friends, 6mo. (August) 1, 1679, to Margaret, daughter of Christopher Fell, of Newton, Lancaster; and John was married at the same Meeting, 2mo. (April) 8, 1686, to Susanna, daughter of Richard Hynde, of Scotforth, and the records of this meeting give us the date of birth of four children of John and Susanna, and seven of Christopher and Margaret.

Christopher and John Atkinson, having purchased 1500 acres of land of Will-

iam Penn, by lease and release dated March 16 and 17, 1698-9, embarked for Pennsylvania in the ill-fated "Brittanica" in which so many emigrants bound for Penn's Colony died before they reached the promised land, where they sought religious liberty. Both Christopher and John Atkinson died on the voyage, as well as Susanna, wife of John, and probably several children of Christopher and Margaret, as only two daughters survived the voyage. Three surviving children of John and Susanna, William, Mary, and John, who sailed with their parents, survived the voyage and reared families in Bucks county. The two families had secured from Lancaster Monthly Meeting a certificate dated 2mo. (April), 1699, which was deposited at Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, where the orphan children took up their residence.

John Atkinson, youngest son of John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson (another son of the same name having died in infancy), was born in Lancashire, 9mo. (November) 25, 1695. He married at the house of Stephen Twining at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 8mo. (October) 13, 1717, Mary, born April 9, 1696, daughter of William Smith, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Friends Adventure," arriving in the Delaware River September 28, 1682, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Wrightstown township, Bucks county, by his wife, Mary, who accompanied her parents, Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome," with William Penn, 1682. John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson settled in Upper Makefield township, where he died in the winter of 1751-2, his wife having died some years previously. They had five sons and two daughters.

Thomas Atkinson, third son of John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson, born May 5, 1722, married, October 8, 1744, Mary Wildman, born October 8, 1720, died July 13, 1766, a granddaughter of Martin and Ann Wildman, who came from Yorkshire and settled in Middletown township, Bucks county. Thomas Atkinson purchased 200 acres of land in Wrightstown, ever since occupied by his descendants, where he settled on his marriage, and where he resided until his death, 1760.

Thomas Atkinson, only son of Thomas and Mary (Wildman) Atkinson, born in Wrightstown, Bucks county, October 19, 1751, succeeded to the homestead there and died thereon August 19, 1815. He married, March 10, 1779, Sarah Smith, born November 9, 1755, died October 19, 1830, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Kinsey) Smith, of Buckingham, and they had seven children.

Jonathan Atkinson, eldest son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Atkinson, born on the old Wrightstown homestead, March 9, 1782, inherited it at the death of his father and died there November 7, 1852. He married, October 14, 1807, Esther Smith, born June 26, 1786, died January 28, 1832. She was also a descendant of passengers on the "Welcome," being a great-great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Walmsley, who came over on the "Welcome," 1682, bringing a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire. Their son Thomas Walmsley married, 1689, Mary Paxson, and their daughter Mary Walmsley married, 1720, John Worthington, of Byberry. She died April 18, 1754, and he January 14, 1777. William Worthington, sixth of the eleven children of John and Mary (Walmsley) Worthington, born September 20, 1732, married Esther Homer, and removed to Buckingham, Bucks county. Their daughter, Mary Worthington, born May 10, 1765, died February 26, 1849, married, May 11, 1785, Benjamin Smith, of Buckingham, born October 9, 1762, died January 8, 1841; and their daughter Esther Smith married Jonathan Atkinson.

THOMAS ATKINSON, son of Jonathan and Esther (Smith) Atkinson, born in Wrightstown, January 23, 1813, died November 7, 1852. He married, February 11, 1836, Hannah Quinby, of Amwell, New Jersey, born December 16, 1809, died June 7, 1903, and they were parents of Wilmer Atkinson, above mentioned.

Wilmer Atkinson received an academic education and taught school for two years. In 1862, he, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Howard M. Jenkins, bought out the *Weekly Republican*, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, which they published for two years. In 1864 Wilmer Atkinson served in the Civil War as Second Lieutenant, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1866, in conjunction with his old partner, Howard M. Jenkins, he started the *Wilmington Daily Commercial*, at Wilmington, Delaware, the first daily paper ever published in the State of Delaware. They continued to conduct this paper for ten years. In 1877 Wilmer Atkinson removed to Philadelphia, where he founded the *Farm Journal*, since one of the leading agricultural journals of the state, which he still continues to conduct in partnership with his nephew, Charles Francis Jenkins, son of his old partner, the late Howard M. Jenkins.

Wilmer and Anna (Allen) Atkinson had issue:

Elizabeth Allen Atkinson, b. Oct. 7, 1867;

Emily Quimby Atkinson, b. April 26, 1871;

Gertrude Atkinson, b. Nov. 30, 1874.

ABIGAIL WOOLLEY, married (second), as before stated, March 31, 1825, George Widdifield, born 1779, and died May 19, 1846. They had issue:

Elizabeth Widdifield, of whom we have no further record;

Mary R. Widdifield, b. Jan. 27, 1826; m. Jesse Pearson, and had issue:

Harry Pearson;

Edward Pearson;

John Pearson;

Jesse Pearson, Jr.

George W. Widdifield, b. July 21, 1827; d. Nov. 21, 1872; unm.;

Deborah Widdifield, b. August 14, 1830; m., June 27, 1850, Samuel D. Bartram, and had issue:

George W. Bartram, b. Oct. 8, 1854; m., Oct. 4, 1876, Clara Willis Bunting, b. Oct. 25, 1856, and had issue:

Edwin Bunting Bartram, of Wayne, Pa., b. July 26, 1878;

Helen Widdifield Bartram, b. March 5, 1880; m., Nov. 20, 1901, Osgood Sayen, and had issue:

Barbara Bartram Sayen, b. Jan. 21, 1904.

Abigail Woolley married (third), January 8, 1851, David Ellis, born 1782, and died November 28, 1860. She had no issue by him.

REBECCA WOOLLEY, second daughter of George and Elizabeth (Justice) Woolley, born August 23, 1801, died October 29, 1855; married, December 30, 1819, William H. Ellis, born January 2, 1798, died December 21, 1862. They had issue:

Henry Gibbs Ellis, b. March 29, 1822; d. June, 1868; m., Feb. 2, 1843, Mary Ann Rogers; Elizabeth W. Ellis, b. Oct. 19, 1823; d. May 23, 1843; unm.;

George Woolley Ellis, b. March 28, 1825; d. Nov. 20, 1833;

Charles Justice Ellis, b. May 4, 1826; d. March 5, 1880; m., Oct. 25, 1849, Matilda Stackhouse;

Mary Bartling Ellis, b. Nov. 4, 1828; d. March 1, 1874;

Sarah Smith Ellis, b. Dec. 11, 1831; m., Nov. 21, 1850, T. William Reed;

Emily Ellis, b. May 26, 1833; d. Oct. 2, 1903; m., Oct. 15, 1851, Reuben Lukens, of Phila., and had issue;
 Harriet Ellis, b. Feb. 24, 1835; d. Aug. 2, 1873; m. Samuel Marot, of Phila., Oct. 6, 1752; no issue;
 Samuel Ellis;
 William Ridgway Ellis, b. Dec. 15, 1840; m., March, 1863, Caroline Dickerson.

HANNAH WOOLLEY, third daughter of George and Elizabeth (Justice) Woolley, born October 7, 1806, died July 16, 1865; married, November 23, 1826, Nathan Ellis, born May 1, 1805, and died December 5, 1882. They had issue:

Albert Henry Ellis, b. Oct. 31, 1827; d. Feb. 27, 1881; m., Oct. 15, 1851, Phebe G. Trimble, b. Sept. 18, 1829, d. March 29, 1895; they had issue:
 Mary Pierson Ellis, b. Aug. 3, 1852; m., Oct. 15, 1868, Joseph Brick Bartlett, and had issue:
 Linda Abigail Bartlett, b. Dec. 12, 1870, m., Oct. 10, 1894, George Glover Hopkins;
 Florence Ellis Bartlett, b. Feb. 8, 1873; m., May 7, 1902, Walter Haines Maguire;
 Joseph Brick Bartlett, b. Jan. 17, 1877; d. June 8, 1880;
 Joseph Albert Bartlett, b. Aug. 2, 1878; d. Feb. 8, 1880;
 Henry Ellis Bartlett, b. Oct. 30, 1881; m., Feb. 2, 1907, Laura Smith.
 Henry Woolley Ellis, b. July 26, 1857; m., Oct. 7, 1905, Ella Tyson.
 Rebecca Woolley Ellis, b. Aug. 16, 1829; d. Nov. 5, 1890; m., Dec. 18, 1850, Edwin M. Bunting, b. Feb. 15, 1829, d. Sept. 10, 1902, and had issue:
 Anna Ellis Bunting, b. Nov. 20, 1851; d. Aug. 13, 1854;
 Clara Ellis Bunting, b. Oct. 28, 1856; m. her cousin, George W. Bartram, above mentioned.
 William Penn Ellis, b. Dec. 14, 1831; d. Sept. 9, 1894; m., Oct. 23, 1866, Anna P. Shoemaker, b. Feb. 7, 1836, and had issue:
 Edmund Grundy Ellis, b. Aug. 1, 1867; m. (first), Aug. 14, 1890, Ella M. Brown, and had issue:
 George Shoemaker Ellis, b. Sept. 16, 1891;
 Married (second), Dec. 5, 1905, Janie Fournier, and had issue:
 Edmund Ellis, b. Aug. 5, 1906.
 Clara Bunting Ellis, b. Aug. 29, 1873; d. inf.;
 Charlotte Shoemaker Ellis, b. Feb. 19, 1876; d. inf.
 Anna Ellis, b. Nov. 9, 1836; d. Jan. 21, 1901; m., Oct. 2, 1856, William Robinson Hallowell, b. Jan. 8, 1832, and had issue:
 Mary Ellis Hallowell, b. Sept. 25, 1857, d. March 22, 1860;
 William Satterthwaite Hallowell, b. March 25, 1859; m. (first) April 25, 1883, Mary S. Adams, d. Sept. 19, 1890; (second), Oct. 22, 1901, Anna Jenkins Ferris, and had issue:
 William Satterthwaite Hallowell, Jr., b. Oct. 20, 1902;
 Roger Wharton Hallowell, b. Nov. 16, 1904.

REBECCA JUSTICE, second daughter and third child of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice, born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1782, died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1866, married, October 13, 1803, Dr. Gove Mitchell, born in Bucks county, October 27, 1781, died there, May 4, 1856, an eminent physician, son of Pierson and Rebecca (Allen) Mitchell, grandson of John and Margaret (Stackhouse) Mitchell, of Middletown, Bucks county, great-grandson of Henry Mitchell, born at Marsdens lane, Lancashire, 1680, died in Middletown, Bucks county, 1726, by his wife Sarah Gove, daughter of Richard Gove, an early Colonial builder and prominent man in Philadelphia, and great-great-grandson of Henry and Margaret (Foulds) Mitchell, who were married under the auspices of Marsden Monthly Meeting, Lancashire, England, May 6,

1675, and who having purchased land of William Penn, 1698, sailed for Philadelphia in the ill-fated "Brittanica," which arrived at that city August 25, 1699, with barely half of the Pennsylvania emigrants who had taken passage in her, so many of them having died on the voyage. Among these was Henry Mitchell, and his wife died shortly after her arrival. Their three children, Richard, Henry and Margaret, the latter of whom became the wife of Stephen Twining, were taken in charge by Middletown Meeting of Friends, and all have left descendants in Bucks county, who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county under both Province and State.

Dr. Gove and Rebecca (Justice) Mitchell had issue:

REBECCA ALLEN MITCHELL, b. July 26, 1804; d. April 26, 1888; m., April 7, 1831, Morris Penrose, of Montgomery co., Pa., b. 1801, d. 1885, and had issue; see forward;

GEORGE JUSTICE MITCHELL, b. Sept. 3, 1808; d. Oct. 2, 1891, at Hatboro, Montgomery co., Pa.; m., April 8, 1830, Tacy Iredell, b. Dec. 10, 1808, d. May 26, 1894; and had issue; see forward;

JOHN MOORE MITCHELL, of Phila., b. May 16, 1810; d. July 15, 1880; m. Sarah Ann Shreeve, and had issue; see forward;

Mary Mitchell, b. May 13, 1814; d. Dec. 10, 1879; m. John H. Carr, of Hatboro, and had issue:

Harvey Mitchell Carr, of Phila., Pa.

EDWIN MITCHELL, b. June 16, 1816; d. in Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 19, 1877; m. Mary Anne Peterson, who died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 23, 1903; of whom later;

Ellwood Mitchell, b. May 26, 1818; d. Phila., Aug. 15, 1881; m. Sarah Harrop; issue:

Frank Mitchell;

G. Justice Mitchell, Jr.;

Alfred Mitchell;

Gove Mitchell.

Pierson Mitchell, b. Feb. 18, 1820; d. July 25, 1879; m., April 20, 1843, Mary Ann Michener, b. March 5, 1816, d. April 4, 1898; they had issue:

Rudolph Mitchell, of Jenkintown, Pa., b. Jan. 5, 1844; d. Dec. 30, 1907; m., April 30, 1868, Martha Potts Mather, b. Aug. 12, 1844; they had issue:

Ellen Stokes Mitchell, b. May 28, 1869.

Anna Martha Mitchell, b. May 12, 1845; d. May 27, 1895; unm.

William Allen Mitchell, b. Sept. 6, 1823; d. Aug. 13, 1897; m. Martha Carr, and lived a time in Bucks co., later becoming a business man of Phila.; they had issue:

Harvey J. Mitchell, of Riverton, N. J., b. Sept. 10, 1847; m., Nov. 7, 1871, Susan Avery Bullock, and had issue:

Adeline Bullock Mitchell, b. Jan. 5, 1875; m., Sept. 1, 1897, William H. Van Meter.

Jennie Carr Mitchell, b. Aug. 31, 1858; m. Watson T. Davis, of Ivyland, Bucks co., Pa., and had issue:

William Jonathan Davis, b. Jan. 25, 1887;

Ann Mitchell Davis, b. Nov. 25, 1888;

Jean Mitchell Davis, b. Nov. 25, 1888.

William Gove Mitchell, of Jenkintown, Pa., b. May 7, 1861; m., March 20, 1886, Elizabeth Davis; and had issue:

Lewis Harvey Mitchell, b. Oct. 9, 1886;

Eleanor Martha Mitchell, b. Oct. 14, 1895.

REBECCA ALLEN MITCHELL, eldest daughter of Dr. Gove and Rebecca (Justice) Mitchell, married, April 7, 1831, Morris Penrose, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, they had issue:

Harriet Penrose, b. Jan. 21, 1832; d. Dec. 29, 1899; m., Dec. 20, 1855, Edward Thomas, of Phila., b. Aug. 21, 1825; d. Jan. 16, 1896; they had issue:

Edwin M. Thomas, b. Jan. 6, 1857, residing at Torridale, m., Oct. 12, 1882, Alma B. Murray, who d. Dec. 20, 1896; by whom he had issue:

Robert M. Thomas, b. Dec. 24, 1885;
 Morris Penrose Thomas, b. April 18, 1887;
 Frederick Kohl Thomas, b. July 5, 1888;
 Ada Brown Thomas, b. March 9, 1890;
 Helen Thomas, b. July 12, 1891.

He m. (second), June 27, 1901, Mary F. Hazard.

Morris Penrose Thomas, b. April 12, 1858; d. Nov. 11, 1872;

Helen Thomas, b. Dec. 4, 1861; m., Jan. 25, 1888, George W. Chapman, and had issue:

Edward T. Chapman, b. March 3, 1891; d. inf.

Pierson Mitchell Penrose, b. May 5, 1835, of Phila.; m., Dec. 18, 1860, Lucy A. Cook, who d. Nov. 26, 1901; they had issue:

Helen Mitchell Penrose, who m., Oct. 14, 1891, Walter J. Harris, of Phila., and had issue.

William Penrose, b. Feb. 20, 1840; residing in Hartford, Conn.; m., Feb. 27, 1862, Sallie Rex, and had issue:

Morris Penrose, of West Phila., m. Lillie Parker;

Howard Mitchell Penrose, of Hartford, Conn.;

William Rex Penrose, m. Mazy Worthington.

Of the six sons of Dr. Gove and Rebecca (Justice) Mitchell, all except one, eventually became residents of Philadelphia.

GEORGE JUSTICE MITCHELL, eldest son, born September 3, 1808, at Hatboro, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where his father was for many years a prominent practicing physician, in early life learned the milling business at Newportville, Bucks county, but on his marriage, 1830, to Tacy Iredell, became a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1840, when he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, John Moore Mitchell, under firm name of Mitchell & Brother. After twelve years' successful business in this line. G. Justice Mitchell's health became impaired and he retired from the business and returned to the homestead, at Hatboro, where he resided until his death, October 2, 1891. His sterling integrity and excellent judgment led to his appointment as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian in numerous estates, and called him to fill many prominent positions in the public service, most of which he declined, preferring a life of quiet usefulness at home. It was largely through his influence that the North East Pennsylvania Railroad was built, and he was elected the first president of the company. He was active in the establishment of Hatboro National Bank, and served on its board of directors and as its vice-president many years. He was secretary and treasurer of the Union Library Company of Hatboro about forty years, finally resigning only a short time prior to his death. He was a man of deep and earnest thought, strong in his convictions of right and wrong, with a mind specially adapted to see the equities in disputed cases and with a firmness to maintain his judgment. Of a kind and genial nature, he had a pleasant word for all who approached him, and a helping hand to those who were in difficulty or distress. He and his wife, Tacy (Iredell), had issue:

Anna Iredell Mitchell, b. Jan. 23, 1831; d. Nov. 1, 1874; m., Sept. 9, 1862, Samuel S. Thompson, of Phila., many years a member of firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., and several years president of Hatboro National Bank. They had issue:

Mary Iredell Thompson, b. Sept. 24, 1863;

Justice Mitchell Thompson, b. Oct. 21, 1866; m., Nov. 15, 1893, Mary Miller, dau. of Col. Joseph W. Hawley, of Media, Pa.; no issue;

Caroline Howard Thompson, m., April 18, 1900, Antoine Bourneville, member of

firm of Alfred F. Moore & Co., manufacturers of insulated wire, etc.; they had issue:

Antoine Bourneville, Jr., b. Jan. 22, 1901; d. Sept. 29, 1902;

Anna Katharine Bourneville, b. May 15, 1902;

Caroline Bourneville, b. Feb. 1, 1905.

J. Howard Mitchell, b. Nov. 23, 1833; for many years member of firm of Philip S. Justice & Co., founders of Butcher Steel Works, at Nicetown, Phila., now Midvale Steel Works, of which Mr. Mitchell was many years manager. He m., Oct. 26, 1859. Beulah Lippincott, of Phila.; they had issue:

George Lippincott Mitchell, b. Sept. 29, 1860, who was seventeen years treasurer of Mitchell-Fletcher Co., later engaging in advertising business; he m., March 3, 1886, Mary E., dau. of Caleb R. and Mary (Pancoast) Keeney, and had issue:

J. Howard Mitchell, Jr., b. May 13, 1888;

G. Justice Mitchell, Jr., b. Dec. 1, 1889;

William R. K. Mitchell, b. Dec. 16, 1893;

Carrol T. Mitchell, b. April 26, 1899.

Philip Justice Mitchell, b. Jan. 30, 1862; member of firm of Philip S. Justice & Co. He m. (first), Nov. 24, 1888, Emilie B., dau. of Dr. J. Bernard Brinton; (second), April 17, 1901, Martha H. Bedford, by whom he had issue:

Edwin Justice Mitchell, b. Feb. 11, 1905.

Anna Iredell Mitchell, b. Aug. 11, 1863;

Mary Emily Mitchell, b. April 11, 1875; m., June 9, 1897, Dr. James H. McKee; they had issue:

Donald M. McKee, b. Aug. 20, 1898;

Margaret Cloyd McKee, b. Nov. 22, 1899;

Anna Iredell McKee, b. Oct. 25, 1905.

JOHN MOORE MITCHELL, second son of Dr. Gove and Rebecca (Justice) Mitchell, born May 16, 1810; died July 15, 1880; was a business partner of his elder brother, G. Justice Mitchell, in Philadelphia, and continued the business after the return of his brother to Hatboro. He married Sarah Ann Shreeve, of a prominent New Jersey family, and they had issue:

Henry R. Mitchell, b., Phila., 1844; d., Haddonfield, N. J., Oct. 17, 1903; member of firm of Mitchell-Bissel Co., Phila.; m. Elizabeth Roberts, and had issue;

Emma Mitchell, m. her cousin, George Justice Mitchell, Jr., son of Edwin and Mary Ann (Peterson) Mitchell;

EDWIN MITCHELL, third son of Dr. Gove and Rebecca (Justice) Mitchell, was a business man of Philadelphia for some years. He died in West Virginia, November 19, 1877. He married Mary Ann Peterson, and they had issue:

Horace P. Mitchell, of Hammonton, N. J., d. June 27, 1897; m. (first) Mary Ellen Reed; (second) Emily F. Mahlon; (third) Estelle J. Drown, by whom he had issue:

Theodore D. Mitchell;

Mary Estelle Mitchell, b. Nov. 5, 1890.

Helen Justice Mitchell, d. Jan. 23, 1894; m. Charles F. Eaton, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and had issue:

Elizabeth Eaton, m. William Burton, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and had issue:

Philip P. Burton.

Charles Frederick Eaton;

Louis Francis Eaton;

Dorothy Eaton.

George Justice Mitchell, of Claremont, Cal., m. (first) Anna Hatch; (second), July 3, 1889, Emma Mitchell, above mentioned; no issue by either marriage;

Edwin Mitchell, of N. Y. City, m., Sept. 6, 1892, Camille Constance Françoise Marie Hamberdote, of Paris, France; no issue;

Louis A. Mitchell, of Tonopah, Nevada, m., Aug. 2, 1895, Harriet C. Riser, of San Francisco, Cal.

MARY JUSTICE, youngest daughter of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice, born in Philadelphia, February 28, 1788; married, March 22, 1804, William Bartling, of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and they had issue:

Phebe Justice Bartling, d., unm., July 21, 1829;

Mary Ann Bartling, m. Edward B. Robbins, b. in Mansfield twp., 1807; d. at Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 8, 1876; was fifteen years a Justice of the Peace; Burgess of Bordentown, 1849; some years postmaster there, and the first Mayor of the city, when incorporated, 1871-3; they had issue:

William Bartling Robbins, of Bordentown, d. in Union Army, Macon, Ga., during Civil War;

George Justice Robbins, of Bordentown, d. 1874; some time treasurer of West Jersey R. R. Co.;

Edward B. Robbins, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., d. 1875.

A son of George Justice Robbins is the only surviving descendant of Mary Justice Bartling.

GEORGE MIDDLETON JUSTICE, youngest son of George and Phebe (Middleton) Justice, born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1792, was not only a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, but filled a prominent place in the affairs of that city, during a long and earnest life of usefulness. Such school education as he received was acquired at an excellent school at Haddonfield, New Jersey. His father's finances at this time necessitated the strictest economy and consequently he did not have the advantages of a college education. This deprivation was always a matter of regret to him. He mentions in his journal (so frequently referred to in the early part of this narrative), his intention of taking up the study of mathematics to better enable him to pursue the study of astronomy, which all his life was a source of great pleasure to him. Recognizing the value of what he himself had missed, he became active in forwarding the movement for a higher public education. Dr. Franklin S. Edmonds, author of "The History of the Central High School," of Philadelphia, pays high tribute to Mr. Justice's work in its establishment, substantially as follows: "When the movement for the High School had taken definite shape, Thomas Dunlap, Geo. M. Justice, Morton McMichael, and Thomas G. Hollingsworth were appointed a committee to visit the Boston Schools with a view to the introduction of the newest ideas in education and the adoption of the best methods for the High School.

"The diary of Geo. M. Justice, a benevolent and altruistic merchant of Philadelphia, which is preserved by his descendants, gives a faithful account of their visit and the knowledge obtained." The part taken by him in the establishment of the Astronomical Observatory, is thus related: "While many took part in urging upon the City the advisability of establishing a public observatory the pre-eminent leadership must be given to Geo. M. Justice, a Quaker merchant of wide reading and benevolent character, who may truly be called the founder of the public observatory. The diary of this excellent man shows him to have been keenly interested in scientific observations. For many years he made a careful record of meteorological facts; with primitive instruments he observed the eclipses and the display of the Aurora Borealis. In these wonders of the natural world he recognized the hand of the Creator and he seemed to have reached the conclusion that no study could be more helpful to his fellows than one which would lift them up to the contemplation of the Almighty." He was a frequent contributor to the



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press. The first notice of Halley's Comet in Philadelphia came from him. His diary mentions this as follows: "This Evening, October 9th, 1835, I discovered without the aid of the telescope, the long expected vision, Halley's Comet. The appearance of this comet confirms the accuracy of astronomical calculations, and affords subject for admiration, in that we are permitted to know so much of the wonders of creation as to be able to thus trace its progress to and from the sun." Mr. Justice served on the board of school controllers, 1836-41, and was a member of the first high school committee. When it was decided to order the instruments for the observatory abroad, on the advice of members of the American Philosophical Society, Mr. Justice wrote to the firm of Utschneider & Frankhofer, of Munich, whose reputation was world-wide amongst astronomers, and the order was given them, 1837. Many delays occurred in the completion of the work, owing to the dissolution, through death, of that firm. Their successors, Mertz & Mähler, undertook to fill the order, but it was not until 1840 that Mr. Justice was able to record, "I have this day opened the cases and have mounted the telescope in my store."

Mr. Justice published in the *United States Gazette*, a description of the instruments. The correspondence between Mr. Justice and the optician Mertz is exceedingly interesting. The former courteously insists on a more prompt fulfillment of the contract, while the latter explains that scientific work must not be hurried. One of the letters contains a quaint touch of Quakerism, "You will notice that I do not use the title Herr or any other complimentary title in addressing you. I wish you to know that this is not from any disrespect or lack of civility, but on account of my religious feelings, I being one of the Society called Friends, or Quakers, who do not use titles in addressing any one. I hope therfor you may not think me discourteous."

Dr. A. D. Bache of the American Philosophical Society, a great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, while travelling in Europe, learned for the first time of the establishment of the Central High School. He says, "While in Munich I visited the great work-shop for the manufacture of astronomical instruments of Mertz & Mähler. Mr. Mertz inquired if I knew 'the Justice of the Philadelphia High School who had ordered a large telescope.' This Justice whom the worthy artist supposed to be some high functionary of the High School was George M. Justice, one of the Committee of the High School, and a leader in the truly commendable enterprise." Says Edmonds, "To have aided in important scientific investigations—to have broadened the outlook of thousands of useful men—to have sent forth Alumni who have led in the establishment of the largest observatory in the world—surely in this record there is to be found an ample justification for the early dreams of George M. Justice and his colleagues."

George M. Justice was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, April 19, 1839, having received a unanimous vote, a compliment bestowed upon but two others in fifteen years. Besides finding time to follow his scientific studies, he took an active part in the work of the Society of Friends, of which he was an Elder. He was deeply grieved over the separation of the Society, but felt called upon to unite with the Hicksite branch. His journal is a very complete history of the causes leading up to the separation.

Mr. Justice entered into business at an early age in partnership with his brother

Jacob, in the hardware business, the firm of J. & G. M. Justice being formed 1816. Jacob later retired and his son George R. Justice took his place, and the business continued under firm name of G. M. & G. R. Justice many years. In 1840 Alfred B. Justice, son of George M., was admitted to the firm. The business in the latter part of the existence of the firm was extensive and profitable, and George M. Justice was enabled to retire with ample means to meet his modest requirements. This firm was the first in Philadelphia to send out traveling salesmen, or commercial travelers, and was one of the few which passed safely through the panic of 1837, though it was not without serious loss. The firm acted as banker for their customers many years.

The late Alfred B. Justice, above mentioned junior member of the firm, described to the writer his first trip down the Ohio River, when soliciting orders for his firm, calling on the trade in Kentucky, and the hearty welcome and hospitality shown him by the firm's customers. It was customary in those days for merchants to visit Philadelphia and New York twice a year, usually purchasing sufficient to last them until their next visit, six months later. They were granted a credit of six months, but it was not an unusual thing for them to take twelve months' time. Mr. Justice was personally acquainted with most of his customers and many lasting friendships resulted from the close relationship thus established.

George M. Justice recognized slavery as an evil which he earnestly desired to see suppressed, and in this he had the hearty co-operation of his children. For years he would not knowingly use products of slave-labor, purchasing his groceries, etc., from the anti-slavery grocery store located near Fifth and Cherry streets.

His son, George Justice, who on his marriage, 1845, located on his father's "Riverside" farm at Yardley, Bucks county (purchased in that year), was an active conductor on the "Underground Railroad," and many a slave owed his freedom to the assistance he received from George Justice. One of these escaped slaves was long employed by Thornton Pike, son-in-law of George M. Justice, as a coachman, and he was a most faithful employee until his death. Like all consistent Friends, George M. Justice was opposed to war. When quite a young man he was employed in his brother Jacob's store, and among the articles imported by the firm were rifle locks, which they sold quite extensively. During the second war with Great Britain they were approached by a stranger who desired to buy their entire stock of rifle locks, but on learning that they were wanted to make up rifles to be used in the war, George M. Justice replied, "Thee cannot purchase from us for that purpose."

Although very strict in his adherence to Friends' views where any question of principle was involved, he was not always in sympathy with their proceedings. He states in his journal that he was not in accord with the expulsion of members for marrying outside the Society, and hoped to see their views modified on this question. So with music; while in deference to "the testimony against music" as expressed in the Discipline, he would not have a piano in his house, yet he did not object to vocal music, and enjoyed hearing his children sing. He was opposed to capital punishment; while admitting the right of society to protect itself against crime, he believed that all punishment should have for its object, the reformation of the evil-doer, rather than revenge for the crime committed. Environment, he

claimed, was largely responsible for crime; society in a measure is responsible for the environment, and it cannot be shown by statistics or observation that severe penalties enforced, have stopped or proven a deterrent of crime.

George M. Justice married, May 6, 1816, Esther Syng Bunting, born November 25, 1795, died July 26, 1883, and in her had a true helpmate, in entire sympathy with her husband in his religious life, active in charitable work, and living a life of usefulness as she saw the light. She outlived her husband twenty-one years, reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He died April 14, 1862.

Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice was a daughter of Philip Syng Bunting, born 1763, died September 16, 1822, by his wife Elizabeth Tomkins, born October 28, 1768, died July 28, 1841; granddaughter of Samuel Bunting, born 1724, died August 21, 1767, by his wife Esther Syng, born July 28, 1736, died 1813, daughter of Philip Syng, Colonial Treasurer of Philadelphia (see Syng sketch in these volumes), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Swen Warner, of Gloucester county, by his wife Esther Warner, of the Blockley family.

Samuel Bunting was a son of John Bunting, born in New Jersey, November 25, 1685, by his wife Alice (Lord) Nicholson; grandson of Samuel Bunting who came from Tupton, Derbyshire, and married, September 18, 1684, Mary, daughter of Thomas Foulke, Commissioner of West Jersey, referred to later on.

Anthony Bunting, of Tupton, Derbyshire, England, who died January 4, 1700, at the age of one hundred years, and his wife Eleanor, who died September 11, 1700, were ancestors of the Bunting family of America. Three of their sons, John, born 1655, Samuel, above mentioned, and Job, having come to New Jersey, between the years 1678 and 1680, and Samuel Bunting, son of another son, William, coming to Pennsylvania some years later.

On the paternal side Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice was also a descendant of Joshua Lord, an early settler on Racoon Creek, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he purchased land as early as 1688, and died in 1714, by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Wood, of Woodbury, New Jersey. Their daughter Alice, born November, 1696, married (first) George Nicholson, of Chesterfield, Burlington county, died 1721. She married (second) March 7, 1722-3, John Bunting, and was mother of Samuel Bunting, of Philadelphia, born 1724, died 1767, who married, December 29, 1762, Esther Syng.

Robert Tomkins, grandfather of Elizabeth Tomkins, who became wife of Philip Syng Bunting, and mother of Mrs. Justice, was many years prominent in Warrington township, Bucks county, where he located about 1730; filling for a number of years the office of Justice of the Peace, and owning several plantations in that and Warwick township. He died 1757, leaving five children. His first wife, Lydia, died prior to 1750, in which year he married Ann (Dawson) Longstreth, widow of Bartholomew Longstreth. Jacob Tomkins, fourth son of Robert and Lydia Tomkins, born January 6, 1737-8, married at Horsham Monthly Meeting, November 16, 1759, Elizabeth, born November 9, 1737, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Thomas. Jacob Tomkins was for some years a merchant in Moreland township, probably at Hatboro. He died June 17, 1810, having survived his wife Elizabeth, who died April 11, 1781. Their daughter Elizabeth Tomkins, born October 28, 1768, died July 28, 1841; married, December 9, 1788, Philip Syng Bunting.

Issue of George M. and Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice:

- ALFRED BUNTING JUSTICE, b. March 25, 1817; d. January 24, 1886; of whom presently;
- PHILIP SYNG JUSTICE, b. June 29, 1819; d. May 5, 1901, London, Eng.; m., 1842, Helen Mary Cobb; of whom presently;
- Elizabeth Justice, b. June 2, 1821; d. Dec. 25, 1897; m., June 2, 1847, Thornton Pike, of Phila., many years treasurer of Atlantic Refining Company. After their marriage they resided a great part of their lives at Yardley, Bucks co., purchasing a portion of George M. Justice's "Riverside" farm; no issue;
- Rudolph Justice, b. Feb. 26, 1823; d., unm., March 1, 1843;
- GEORGE JUSTICE, b. June 25, 1825; d. at Yardley, Bucks co., Nov. 24, 1897; m., March 20, 1845, Susan Gillam, of Bucks co., and settled on his father's "Riverside" farm, at Yardley, most of which he inherited at his father's death, and added to it by purchase. His home was a station on the "Underground Railroad," through which many fugitive slaves found their way to freedom. His widow d. Nov. 29, 1904; for their issue see forward;
- Caroline Justice, b. April 3, 1829; d. April 5, 1906; m., Feb. 11, 1852, Albert Stepney Letchworth, of Phila., b. July 2, 1821, d. March 7, 1902; issue:
- Elizabeth T. Letchworth, b. May 7, 1853; unm.;
- Mary Syng Letchworth, b. Nov. 17, 1862; m., March 17, 1886, her cousin, Florence Millwood Justice, of Narberth, Pa., before mentioned, and had issue:
- Marion Thornton Justice, b. Aug. 19, 1887;
- Caroline Letchworth Justice, b. April 26, 1889;
- Sue Melanie Justice, b. Jan. 12, 1891;
- Elizabeth Syng Justice, b. July 10, 1896.

PHILIP SYNG JUSTICE, second son of George Middleton Justice, by his wife Esther Syng Bunting, born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1819, received a good education in the schools of Philadelphia, and acquired his business training with the hardware firm of G. M. & G. R. Justice, of which his father was senior partner. In 1838 he organized the mercantile firm of Steinmitz & Justice, to which his elder brother, Alfred Bunting Justice, was later admitted, and the firm name changed to Justice, Steinmetz & Justice, and continued for many years thereafter.

About 1856, Philip Syng Justice withdrew from this firm and organized the firm of Philip S. Justice & Co., of which his cousin, J. Howard Mitchell, is now (1908) the only surviving partner. In 1859 the firm of Philip S. Justice & Co. concentrated their energies on the railway supply business, abandoning the general wholesale hardware business. They received many large orders from the Canadian and Northwestern Railroads for wrought-iron wheels and axles which they imported from England. They were the first to import steel rails into this country, the first consignment received being for the filling of an order from I. Edgar Thomson, President of Pennsylvania Railroad. These rails were of crucible steel, and broke to pieces the first winter. Mr. Thomson, however, followed his original order with another, for rails to be made less brittle; this lot was delivered and proved a great success, and the introduction of steel rails into this country in large quantities quickly followed. The old Beaver Meadow (now Lehigh Valley) Railroad, also gave an order for one hundred tons of steel rails at \$125 per ton in gold, and gold being then at a premium of one hundred per cent., the cost of the rails was \$250 per ton in our national currency.

Philip S. Justice was the pioneer in the manufacture of steel rails in this country, an industry now grown to enormous proportions. In 1866 he organized the Butcher Steel Works, on the line of the Reading Railroad, near Nicetown, Philadelphia (now Midvale Steel Works), and there made the first steel tires manufactured in America. From a small plant costing about \$200,000 has grown the

present extensive establishment with its millions of capital. For many years Philip Syng Justice resided in London, England, where he had charge of the interests of his firm, and died there May 5, 1901, the management of the works in Philadelphia devolving upon his partner and cousin, J. Howard Mitchell, son of G. Justice Mitchell, mentioned in the sketch of that branch of the Justice family in the preceding pages.

Philip Syng Justice married, 1842, Helen M. Cobb, and they had seven children, four of whom died in childhood. Those who survived were:

Mary Bunting Justice, b. 1843; d. Dec. 17, 1867; unm.;

Howard R. Justice, b., Phila., Nov. 19, 1845; now residing in London, Eng.; m. (first) Victoria C. McNally, who. d. May 21, 1897, without issue; m. (second), Oct. 13, 1898, Amelia M. Seeley; no children;

Philip Middleton Justice, b. in Phila., Dec. 3, 1855; now residing in London, Eng.; he is a chartered patent agent of 55 Chancery lane, and is referred to in early part of this narrative as having made investigations as to the English ancestry of Justice family; m. Alice Henrietta Scruby, b. April 30, 1861; no children.

ALFRED BUNTING JUSTICE, eldest son of George Middleton Justice, by his wife Esther Syng Bunting, born in Philadelphia, March 25, 1817, received a good education in the schools of Philadelphia, and acquired his business training with the firm of G. M. & G. R. Justice, of which his father was senior partner, and on coming of age, 1840, became a partner in the business. He later became a member of the firm of Justice, Steinmetz & Justice, and finally organized the firm of A. B. Justice & Co. in partnership with his son-in-law F. W. Grugan. He died in Philadelphia, January 24, 1886.

Alfred Bunting Justice married (first), April 7, 1842, Mary Cunningham Fletcher, died June 6, 1849. He married (second), February 3, 1853, Susan Humphreys, born February 15, 1828, died July 17, 1894, daughter of Hugh and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, granddaughter of John and Lydia (Bernard) McIlvain; great-great-granddaughter of James McIlvaine, of Ridley, Chester county, Pennsylvania, who came from county Antrim, Ireland, about 1740, with his wife Jane, daughter of Hugh Heaney, who accompanied his son-in-law to Pennsylvania and settled in East Fallowfield, Chester county. James McIlvaine was a son of Richard McIlvaine, of Ayr, Scotland, and a descendant of Alan McIlvaine, who in 1520 secured from Mary, Queen of Scots, a grant of land in Upper and Nether Grimmet, and became first Laird of Grimmet. This Laird had two sons slain at the battle of Fanshawe, and two of his grandsons served under the Earl of Caselis, 1601. The family became Scotch Covenanters, and by reason of severe persecutions, Richard McIlvaine removed with his family to county Antrim, Ireland, where his son James was born, 1703. (See McIlvain family). Through her mother Hannah Hunt, born November 14, 1786, Mrs. Justice is fifth in descent from James Hunt, of Kent, England, who settled at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, 1684, both through his first wife who died in England, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bonsal, of Darby, whom he married 1686; her paternal grandfather John Hunt (1753-1826), being a son of John Hunt (1716-91), by his wife Elizabeth (1719-94), daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers; grandson of James Hunt (2) (1691-1743), by his wife Rebecca Fawcett (1696-1770), daughter of Walter Fawcett, of Haverah Park, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania 1684, and settled on Ridley Creek, Chester

county, by his second wife, Rebecca Fearne, from Derbyshire, England, Sheriff, Justice of Courts of Chester County, and member of Provincial Assembly; and great-grandson of James Hunt and Elizabeth Bonsal. While Rachel Gibbons, wife of John Hunt (2) (1760-1845), was a daughter of Joseph Gibbons, the distinguished scholar, by his wife Hannah, sister to Humphrey Marshall, the distinguished botanist; and granddaughter of Abraham Marshall, from Gratton, Derbyshire, who settled at the Forks of the Brandywine 1707, by his wife Mary, born 1682, daughter of James Hunt, the emigrant, by his first wife, ——— Chambers. Through Ann (Pearce) Gibbons, mother of Joseph Gibbons, above mentioned, Mrs. Justice is also a descendant of George Pearce, of Thornbury, before referred to in these pages in connection with the Gilpin family. Lydia Bernard, wife of John McIlvain was a daughter of Richard Bernard, Jr. (1684-1767), by his wife Ann, daughter of Abiah Taylor (son of Abiah), from Dedcott, Berkshire, who with his wife Deborah Gearing, settled in Chester county. 1702, where their daughter Ann (Taylor) Bernard, was married, 1715. Richard Bernard is said to have come from Sheffield, England. He was a landowner near Chester, 1683, and died 1698. He was of the same line as Sir Francis Bernard, Royal Governor of New Jersey, 1758-69, who traced his pedigree back to Godfrey Barnard, A. D. 1240. Another ancestor of Mrs. Justice was George Wood, of Darby, an eminent Friend who emigrated from Derbyshire about 1682. His daughter Mary had married in England, Richard Bonsall, and their daughter Elizabeth Bonsall became second wife of James Hunt, 1686. Most of the pioneer ancestors of Mrs. Justice, above mentioned, were members of the Society; Walter Fawcett was a recommended minister, and Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends was held for some years at his house. He was appointed, 1685, one of the "Peace Makers" for Chester county.

Issue of Alfred Bunting and Mary Cunningham (Fletcher) Justice:

Clara Cunningham Justice, b. March 19, 1843; m., April 22, 1866, Adjutant Gen. Florence W. Grugan, a distinguished officer of the U. S. A., during Civil War. He was commissioned 2d. Lieut. in 58th Reg., Pa. Vols., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted to 1st. Lieut. 112th Reg., 20th Pa. Artillery, Dec. 17, 1861; Adjutant of same regiment, Oct. 27, 1862; Instructor of Artillery to 17th and 19th Regiments, Aug. 24, 1862, and stationed at Forts Ricketts and Wagner, Va.; was Acting Adjutant General of 1st. Brigade Haskin's Division, 22d Army Corps, Oct. 27, 1862, and became Acting Assistant Inspector General of same brigade, June 16, 1863. He was Adjutant General of Gibson's Provisional Brigade, Army of the Potomac, May 28, 1864, and filled same position for 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Army Corps, from June 16, 1864, acting as Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, and on staff of Gen. U. S. Grant from Aug. 29, 1864, until his honorable discharge at Varina, Va., Dec. 9, 1864. He was on terms of intimacy with Gen. Grant during and after the war, and served as one of his pallbearers. He was a member of firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., grocers. Gen. Grugan d., Phila., Aug. 9, 1890.

Gen. Florence W. and Clara C. (Justice) Grugan had issue:

Frank Fletcher Grugan, b. May 7, 1868; m., 1890, Gertrude Simpson, who d. 1898, leaving issue:

Anna Frances Grugan, b. Aug. 31, 1892;

Millwood Justice Grugan, b. Dec. 12, 1895.

Mary Melanie Grugan, b. Feb. 14, 1873; m., May 14, 1896, Warren M. Foote, of the Foote Mineral Co., of Phila., and had issue:

Eleanor Justice Foote, b. Nov. 18, 1902;

Florance Melanie Foote, b. Nov. 23, 1906.

Florance Justice Grugan, metallurgical engineer, b. Oct. 14, 1879;

Albert Thornton Grugan, b. March 3, 1882.

Rudolph Justice, b. 1846; d. July 3, 1851;

Frank Justice, b. 1850; d. July 13, 1861.

Issue of Alfred Bunting and Susan H. (McIlvain) Justice:

George Middleton Justice (2), b. July 5, 1854; d. at Denver, Col., May 21, 1898; unm.:
ALFRED RUDOLPH JUSTICE, b. Feb. 9, 1857; of whom presently;

HERBERT MCILVAIN JUSTICE, b. June 30, 1859; of whom presently;

Florence Millwood Justice, b. May 25, 1864; residing at Narberth, Pa.; president of A. R. Justice Co., Phila., cutlery, silverware and cut glass; served as a member of School Board of Narberth four years; was elected member of first Borough Council; is an earnest Prohibitionist; m., March 17, 1886, his cousin, Mary Syng Letchworth, b. Nov. 17, 1862, dau. of Albert Stepnay Letchworth, by his wife, Caroline Justice, sister of Alfred Bunting Justice; they had issue:

Marion Thornton Justice, b. Aug. 19, 1887;

Caroline Letchworth Justice, b. April 26, 1889;

Sue Melanie Justice, b. Jan. 12, 1891;

Elizabeth Syng Justice, b. July 10, 1896.

Mary Fletcher Justice, b. Dec. 11, 1865; m., Nov. 14, 1895, Henry Pratt Canby, a great-grandson of Betsy Ross; settled at Fernando, Cal.; they had issue:

Alfred Justice Canby, b. June 23, 1897;

Carol Prescott Canby, b. July 2, 1899;

Margaret Leslie Canby, b. Aug. 6, 1904.

HERBERT MCILVAIN JUSTICE, third son of Alfred Bunting Justice, by his second wife Susan Humphreys McIlvain, born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1859, was a musical composer of merit. He was educated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and Swarthmore College. At an early age he developed a talent for music and could perform on the piano difficult pieces of music that he had heard but once. He later composed a number of beautiful vocal compositions, among which were some that were pronounced gems by competent judges. This success led to more pretentious efforts and in 1901 he completed the score of an opera entitled "The Red Domino," and a contract was drawn to produce it at the Lyric Theatre, New York, but the untimely death of Samuel Shubert prevented the consummation. The overture of this opera was played later by John Philip Sousa, at Willow Grove Park and elsewhere, and selections from it were also played by the Royal Italian Band.

Herbert M. Justice died November 19, 1906, in the very prime of manhood, when his musical genius was just receiving recognition and appreciation. He married, November 15, 1892, Minnie Estelle, born March 18, 1868, daughter of the late George M. Vickers, and great niece of Stephen Foster, whose songs, "Uncle Ned," "Old Kentucky Home," "The Old Folks at Home," etc., are so familiar to the public; they had no issue.

ALFRED RUDOLPH JUSTICE, second and eldest surviving son of Alfred Bunting Justice, by his second wife, Susan Humphreys McIlvain, born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1857, was founder of the now incorporated firm of A. R. Justice Company, importers of and wholesale dealers in silverware, cut glass, cutlery, etc., at 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with which he is still actively associated. He is also interested in a number of other business and industrial enterprises. It is to Mr. Justice that we are indebted for the genealogical data, and the greater part of the narrative history of his family, contained in this sketch.

Alfred R. Justice married, April 11, 1892, Jessie Lewis, born April 11, 1867, daughter of James and Ann Longshore Lewis, of English and Welsh Quaker ancestry. Her paternal ancestor, Henry Lewis, son of Evan Lewis, of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales, came to Pennsylvania 1682 and settled at Haverford,

Radnor township. He was probably related to Ralph Lewis, another ancestor of Mrs. Justice, who accompanied his relative, John Bevan, to Pennsylvania, from Glamorganshire, Wales; as William Lewis, brother of Ralph, who also came over, 1686, writing to his brother Ralph, from Glamorganshire, 1684, mentions having received a letter from Henry, who it seems had looked after the purchase of land for William, and the latter requests his brother Ralph to remunerate him therefor. Henry Lewis married in Wales, March 12, 1670, Margaret Phelpin, *alias* Proutherin, and their four children accompanied them to Pennsylvania. Henry Lewis (2), born in Wales, December 26, 1671, married, December 20, 1692, Mary, daughter of Robert Taylor, from Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania 1682, and was followed in the ship "Endeavour," September 29, 1683, by his wife Mary Hayes, and children, and settled in Springfield, Chester county. Henry Lewis (2) was a member of Assembly from Chester county, 1700-2, 1708-9, 1715-18. His third son John Lewis, born May 23, 1697, died 1780, married, January 6, 1725, Katharine, born October 28, 1702, died 1783, daughter of Abel Roberts, by his wife Mary Prince, and granddaughter of Robert Ellis, a Welsh Quaker, whose certificate of removal to Pennsylvania from the Quarterly Meeting of Tyddyn y Gareg, county of Merioneth, mentions his wife Elin and seven children, and was signed by Rowland Ellis and others.

Evan Lewis, sixth child of John and Katharine, born June 13, 1740, died in Radnor, March 1, 1808; married (second), December 26, 1774, Jane, born March 12, 1742, died June 5, 1814, daughter of John Meredith, born in Radnorshire, Wales, November 2, 1699, came to Pennsylvania with his father Simon Meredith (1663-1745) (and whose ancestry is traced back seven generations to David Vaughan, of Wales), by his wife Grace, born in Goshen, Chester county, May 12, 1707, daughter of Robert William (1647-1734), "King of Goshen," first settler in Goshen township, near present site of West Chester, who married at the house of Hugh Roberts, June 19, 1691, Gwen Cadwalader. Cadwalader Morgan's name heads the list of signers of her marriage certificate.

Evan Lewis, second child of Evan and Jane (Meredith) Lewis, born in Radnor township, Chester county, August 19, 1782, died at 96 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, March 25, 1834, was a man of fine intellectual ability, who from early manhood took a lively interest in the anti-slavery movement. He taught school a number of years, and was at one time engaged in tanning business at Wilmington, Delaware. During the later years of his life he was editor of a Friends' paper published in Philadelphia, and also of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, the great anti-slavery organ established by Benjamin Lundy. Evan Lewis married, March 9, 1815, Sidney Ann Gilpin, born at Wilmington, Delaware, February 28, 1795, died at 315 Marshall street, Philadelphia, March 23, 1882. She was a daughter of James Gilpin, of Wilmington (1767-1798), granddaughter of Vincent Gilpin (1732-1810), the prominent miller and shipper on the Brandywine near Wilmington, by his wife Abigail Woodward. (See Gilpin Family). The mother of Sidney (Gilpin) Lewis, was Sarah Littler, born at Wilmington, April 20, 1769, died at Germantown, Philadelphia, December 21, 1822, daughter of John Littler, born in Nottingham, Chester county, February 26, 1739-40, died at Wilmington, Delaware, by his wife Sarah Stapler, born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1727-8, daughter of John Stapler, by his wife Esther Canby, who married (second), 1735, John White, daughter of Thomas Canby,

of Bucks county, and granddaughter of Benjamin Canby, of Thorn, Yorkshire; John Stapler was a son of Stephen Stapler, of Philadelphia, who came to Philadelphia with William Penn on his second visit to his Province, 1699, from Surrey, England, and was a considerable landowner in Philadelphia, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

John Littler was a son of Joshua Littler, of Nottingham, later of Wilmington, Delaware, by his wife Martha, daughter of Thomas Oldham, one of the earliest settlers at Nottingham, as was also Samuel Littler, father of Joshua, and his wife Rachel Minshall.

James Lewis, eldest son of Evan and Sidney Ann, and father of Jessie (Lewis) Justice, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, November 13, 1816, and died near Leesburg, Virginia, July 17, 1875. He entered the service of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company as engineer, and was promoted to the position of master of transportation, residing at Weatherby, Pennsylvania, until 1863, when he became superintendent of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, and, 1865, of the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He removed to Hazelton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1867, and, 1870, to Loudon county, Virginia, where he died. He married at Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1844, Ann Longshore, born in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1826, died October 27, 1898; daughter of Isaiah Longshore (1790-1825), of an old Bucks county family, by his wife Ann Wilson, born August 31, 1784, died 1875, daughter of Lieut. William Wilson, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and many years one of the Commissioners of Connecticut Claims, in the Wyoming Valley. He was a son of William Wilson, native of Ireland, who married, April 3, 1739, Hannah Hart, and resided near Germantown, Bristol township, Philadelphia county, where their son Lieut. Wilson was born, May 11, 1746 (Abington Church records gives date as 1741), as shown by his affidavit accompanying his application for a pension, while a resident of Luzerne county, July 19, 1834. He was First Lieutenant of Capt. Caleb Armitage's Company, Philadelphia Militia, 1775, and as such was drafted into the "Flying Camp," 1776, in the battalion commanded by Col. John Moore, and marched to Amboy, where they were stationed October 8, 1776. After the expiration of his three months' service and the disbandment of the "Flying Camp," he returned to Philadelphia county, and served a few months in the Pennsylvania line "to supply a deficiency." He then rented a mill near Germantown, from which he was driven with his family by the British soldiers and all his property appropriated or destroyed by them. He again entered the service, 1780, as Quartermaster of First Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, Col. George Smith. In 1800 he was appointed one of the three Commissioners of Connecticut Claims, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to adjust the rival claims of the Connecticut settlers in Luzerne county, with those holding title under Pennsylvania patents. Soon after this date he removed to Luzerne county, and resided many years prior to his death in Salem township, where he died 1835.

Lieut. William Wilson married, August 21, 1777, Sarah, baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, August 3, 1755, daughter of Isaac Boileau, of Moreland township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, near Hatboro, by his wife Rachel, daughter of Nathaniel Brittain, a native of Staten Island, as was also Isaac Boileau; the grandfather of Isaac Boileau, being a French Huguenot, who

came to America about 1665, while the father of Nathaniel Brittain, also named Nathaniel, was an early English settler on Staten Island, and married, 1660, Ann Stillwell. Nathaniel Brittain Boileau, brother of Sarah (Boileau) Wilson, was born near Hatboro, 1763, and was one of the most prominent men of Montgomery county, serving many terms in the State Legislature, of which he was speaker in 1798; was also Secretary of State under Simon Snyder, and prominent in military affairs during the War of 1812-14, as well as filling numerous other high official positions. Both Alfred R. Justice and his wife Jessie Lewis are descendants of George Pearce, of Thornbury, the distinguished Friend and Colonial Assemblyman, the former as heretofore shown, through Ann Pearce, who married Abraham Marshall, and the latter through her sister, Betty Pearce, who married Vincent Caldwell, and was mother of Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, great grandmother of Sidney Ann Gilpin, who married Evan Lewis, and was grandmother of Mrs. Justice.

Issue of Alfred Rudolph and Jessie (Lewis) Justice:

Mildred Lewis Justice, b. April 27, 1893;

Philip Syng Justice (2), b. April 6, 1896;

Jean Gilpin Justice, b. Jan. 17, 1899.

GEORGE JUSTICE, of Yardley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, youngest son of George Middleton and Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice, born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1825, settled at Yardley on his marriage, 1845, to Susan Gillam, a native of the county, and resided there all his life, dying November 24, 1897. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement, prior to the war, his house being a station on the "Underground Railroad." He was also an active Prohibitionist.

Issue of George and Susan (Gillam) Justice:

William Gillam Justice, of Buffalo, N. Y., b. March 4, 1847; m., May 10, 1870, Annie Dudley, and had issue:

Henry T. Justice, b. Nov. 6, 1873; d. Nov. 20, 1875;

Laura Gillam Justice, b. Oct. 29, 1877; m., June 29, 1897, Simon Fleischmann, of Buffalo, N. Y., and had issue:

Edwin Fleischmann, b. Aug. 24, 1899;

Justice Fleischmann, b. Aug. 18, 1903;

Dudley Fleischmann, b. May 27, 1905;

Elise Fleischmann, b. Feb. 17, 1907; d. April 10, 1907.

Edith B. Justice, b. Sept. 2, 1882; d. Oct. 31, 1882.

Esther Bunting Justice, b. Sept. 24, 1850; unm.

MARY JUSTICE, daughter of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, born at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, 1766, married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 10, 1780, Joseph Cooper, of whom little is known prior to his marriage. He is supposed to have belonged to the New Jersey family of Cooper, connected with the early history of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Burlington, of which Rev. Colin Campbell was rector from 1738 to his death, 1766. Joseph and Mary (Justice) Cooper were evidently much attached to Rev. Mr. Campbell, as their third son was named for him, as was a grandson and great-grandson.

Rev. Colin Campbell, born at Earnhill, Scotland, November 15, 1707, was tenth

child of Colin and Mary (Duff) Campbell, and grandson of William Campbell, of Delmis, Scotland, hereditary High Sheriff of Nairn, the holding of which office implies noble descent. The ancestors of Rev. Mr. Campbell resided at least two centuries in the old castle of the Campbells at Delmis. While the young divinity student was attending school at Aberdeen and Inverness, he resided with his aunt Lady Drummire. He came to New Jersey as a missionary, sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. On the records of St. Mary's Church, in the handwriting of the rector, is the following entry:

"This day, May 30th, 1746, came to hear me preach at the House of Henry Cooper, in Northampton Township, the Widow Boll, born in New England, a poor woman maintained by said township, aged, as she told me before my whole congregation, one hundred and two years; her eyesight and hearing wonderful well, walked upright, and had the entire use of all her other faculties. "Witness, Colin Campbell, Miss'y at Burlington."

Samuel W. Cooper, Esq., an attorney at law of Philadelphia, son of Dr. Colin Campbell Cooper, hereafter mentioned, and great-grandson of Joseph and Mary (Justice) Cooper, states that there is a tradition in the family that the father or grandfather of Joseph Cooper was indentured to an uncle, who was an attorney of Londonderry, Ireland, and ran away to America, locating in Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, at about the time that John and Mary (Swan) Justice located there. There were quite a number of settlers about Burlington who came from the north of Ireland, and it is possible that Mary (Swan) Justice may have been acquainted with and accompanied the family into which her daughter married, from Ireland to New Jersey. This is of course mere conjecture, no special effort having been made by the writer of this sketch to trace the ancestry of Joseph Cooper.

A fine portrait of Mary (Justice) Cooper is in the possession of Samuel W. Cooper, above mentioned. It is the only known portrait in existence of any of the children of John and Mary (Swan) Justice.

Joseph Cooper was a tailor at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1794, when he joined with his wife and her brothers in the conveyance of her father's property there, but soon after that date came to Philadelphia, and engaged in the mercantile business, being for several years a business partner with his brother-in-law George Justice, on North Front street. He later continued the business alone, in which he was succeeded by his sons Joseph and Colin Cooper. He died March 14, 1809, aged fifty-two years, leaving a goodly estate. He and his family were members of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church at Burlington, during their residence in New Jersey, and after coming to Philadelphia affiliated with Christ Church. The dates of birth and death of the children and grandchildren of Joseph and Mary (Justice) Cooper, are obtained from the records of these two churches. Mary died in Philadelphia, September 27, 1831.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Justice) Cooper:

John Cooper, b. at Mount Holly, 1785; d., unm., Phila., Oct. 19, 1802;

JOSEPH COOPER, JR., b. Oct., 1787; d. June 10, 1829; m. Ann Veree Burr; of whom presently;

Colin Cooper, b. at Mount Holly, 1789; d., Phila., March 14, 1848; merchant of Phila.; will proved March 18, 1848;

Mary Justice Cooper, b. at Mount Holly, 1790; d., Phila., Dec. 14, 1864; m. (first) Dr. Dayton Lummis, of Phila., Nov. 14, 1808; he d. Aug. 5, 1821, aged 41 years, and she m. (second), May 31, 1825, James Y. Humphreys, a widower with children, who was b. 1784, d. June 1, 1850; so far as known she had no issue by either husband;

- Thomas Cooper, b. at Mount Holly, N. J., 1790; d., Phila., Jan. 9, 1832; m., Dec. 16, 1824, Eliza H., dau. of John Clement; no record of descendants;
 Elizabeth Cooper, b., Phila., Dec. 22, 1797; d. Aug. 14, 1885; m. at residence of her brother-in-law, James Y. Humphreys, Phila., March 31, 1842, George A. Madeira, of Chambersburg, Pa.; no issue.

JOSEPH COOPER, second son of Joseph and Mary (Justice) Cooper, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, 1787, came to Philadelphia with his parents, 1795, and at the death of his father, 1809, succeeded him in the mercantile business, and in partnership with his younger brother, Colin Cooper, became a prominent merchant of the city. He died, however, in the prime of life, June 10, 1829. He married, January 12, 1809, Ann Veree, born in New Jersey, January 14, 1789, daughter of William and Rebecca (Harris) Burr, of a prominent New Jersey family. Keziah Burr, sister of William, above mentioned, married Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey, 1792-1801; and her son, William Burr Howell, who removed to Mississippi in 1812, was father of Varina Howell, who became wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

Issue of Joseph and Ann Veree (Burr) Cooper:

- Mary Augustus Cooper, b. Dec. 2, 1809; d. Feb. 14, 1887; unm.;
 William Burr Cooper, b. Sept. 17, 1811; d., Phila., Sept. 29, 1848; m. Margaretta ———, and had issue:
 Joseph Cooper, b. March 20, 1846; d. Jan. 6, 1854.
 Joseph Lummins Cooper, b. Feb. 12, 1814;
 DR. COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER, of whom presently;
 Alfred Cooper, b. July 26, 1821; d. May 25, 1858; unm.;
 T. Franklin Cooper, m. Evaline B. Rogers, and had issue:
 Mabel Cooper, b. Jan. 9, 1883;
 Eva Margaret Cooper, b. Oct. 13, 1888.
 George B. Cooper, d. 1890; m., 1858, Annie Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1837, d. 1900, dau. of James and Ann Henderson; they had issue:
 Alfred Cooper, b. Sept. 6, 1850; editor of the *Cape May Gazette*, and a prominent resident of Cape May, N. J.; m., Sept. 15, 1891, Fabelle Smith, b. Dec. 25, 1859, dau. of Charles P. and Sarah Smith; they had issue—Annie Elizabeth Cooper, b. Sept. 1, 1892.

DR. COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER, second son of Joseph and Ann Veree (Burr) Cooper, born in Philadelphia, September 17, 1816, was many years a physician in active practice in Philadelphia, where he died, 1890. He married Emily Williams, and they had issue:

- William Burr Cooper, b. Oct. 6, 1849; d. about 1899; unm.;
 John Lambert Cooper, b. April 23, 1851; d. March 24, 1881; unm.;
 Anna Maria Cooper, b. Oct. 26, 1852; d. Dec. 6, 1872; unm.;
 Emily Cooper;
 COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER, b. March 8, 1856, the celebrated artist; of whom presently;
 Edward Biddle Cooper, b. June 23, 1858; m. Eva Cromlien, and had issue:
 Edward Cooper.
 SAMUEL W. COOPER, b. March 5, 1860; m. Homie Weldon; of whom later;
 Frank Cooper, b. Dec. 27, 1863; living in Somerset, Pa.; m. Clara ———; no issue.

COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER, third son and fourth child of Dr. Colin Campbell and Emily (Williams) Cooper, born in Philadelphia, March 8, 1856, is a distinguished artist of New York City. After graduating at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1885, he made an extended trip to Europe to familiar-

ize himself with European art. After a tour of Belgium, Holland and Brittany, he returned to Philadelphia. The next year he again visited the old world, studied at the Julian Academy, Paris, and spent the winter in Spain. With an artist's intuition he perceived the picturesque and rare beauty of the old world architecture, and determined to portray on canvas some of the unique structures he had seen in his travels. "He spent some months in Normandy painting the twisting streets, the beautiful inner courtyards, the odd buildings of the old towns and the famous chateaux along the Chir and the Loire." While achieving recognition of the artistic value of his efforts, he was led to believe that a still greater field for the realization of his ambition lay before him in his native country. To present a commonplace structure of stone or bricks so that the public would realize that in it he had incorporated the grandeur, the beauty, and solemnity which his own genius had interpreted, surely this is a great accomplishment, and no one who has seen his paintings on exhibition and witnessed the appreciative groups there assembled can doubt his complete success. Among his many fine paintings may be mentioned "The Ferries, New York," "Broad Street Canyon, New York," "Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, In the Rain," "The Cathedral of Notre Dame," "The Beauvais Cathedral," "St. Paul's Church, New York," "The Chain Gate, Wells Cathedral," etc.

Mr. Cooper is particularly pleasing in his color effects, and his work is characterized by careful attention to detail. Although best known as a painter of modern buildings he has shown himself no less capable as a portrait painter. Among the many medals he has been awarded may be mentioned the Bronz Medal at the Atlanta Exposition of 1895; the Gold Medal at the American Art Society, Philadelphia, 1902; the William T. Evans prize at the American Watercolor Society, New York, 1903; the Sesman prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1904, and many others. Mr. Cooper was a member of the jury of awards at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and is a member of many of the leading Art Clubs of the country.

Colin Campbell Cooper married, June 9, 1897, Emma Lampert, also a celebrated artist, daughter of Henry and Jeanette (Smith) Lampert, of Nunda, New York. She graduated at Wells College, Aurora, New York, and studied art at the Cooper Union and Art Students League, New York, and took lessons in water colors with Miss Agnes D. Abbott. She later went abroad several times, studying art in Paris, and sketching in Holland, Italy, and other places. She had charge of the Art Department of Foster School, Clifton Springs, Ontario county, New York, for two years, and of the painting classes at Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, New York, 1893-7. She is a member of the Woman's International Art Club, London; of the Water Color Club, New York; Woman's Art Association of Canada; Philadelphia Water Color Club; Plastic Club, Philadelphia; National Arts Club, Woman's Art Club, New York, and is a founder of the Eastern Association of Wells College. She was awarded a medal by the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; a bronze medal at the Atlanta Exposition of 1895; and two bronze medals at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904. She exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell Cooper reside at 58 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, but they have lived much abroad since 1898. They have no children.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER, another son of Dr. Colin Campbell Cooper, of Philadelphia, by his wife Emily Williams, was born in that city, March 5, 1860. His elementary education was received at home under private tutors, and he entered the Law Department of University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated June, 1881, and was admitted to Philadelphia Bar, of which he is still a practicing attorney, with offices at 1200 Betz Building. He is a member of the Lawyer's, Art, Clover, and Penn Clubs, of the first of which he is a director. He is a contributor to magazines and reviews and author of "Confessions of a Society Man," 1887; "Three Days," 1889; "Think and Thank," 1890; and a number of other literary productions.

He married, December 28, 1893, Homie Weldon, of Jacksonville, Florida, and they have one daughter, Margaret H. Cooper, born January 13, 1895. Mr. Cooper has been referred to in the preceding pages as having in his possession the portrait, by Eichotz, of his great-grandmother, Mary Justice.

JOSEPH JUSTICE, youngest son of John and Mary (Swan) Justice, born 1763, at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, was probably last of the family that eventually removed to Philadelphia, to remove to that city, and the supposition is that he remained with his mother on the property owned by his father and devised by him to his wife for life as heretofore recited. He married, 1790, Esther, born 1771, eldest child of Jaconias Warner, of Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife, Sybilla, daughter of Jabez Eldridge, of the same township, by his first wife Esther Reeves, of a family long prominent in Burlington and adjoining counties of New Jersey, granddaughter of Obadiah Eldridge, of Springfield township, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Eldridge, an early settler of Burlington county. Jaconias Warner and Sybilla Eldridge were married by New Jersey license dated March 1, 1770. He belonged to a family that had been some time settled in Burlington county, near the present village of Lumberton, where an ancient graveyard, now entirely obliterated, was known as the "Warner Burying Ground," and where, according to the testimony of old residents in that locality, a number of the name were buried. Sybilla (Eldridge) Warner was devised, by the will of her father Jabez Eldridge, dated May 31, 1780, and proved June 16, 1787, "the house and lot where she now dwells, to her, her heirs and assigns forever." Little or nothing is known of either Jaconias or Sybilla Warner after this date.

She was probably a widow at the date of her father's will. Besides Esther (Warner) Justice it would appear that they had children, John, Samuel and Elizabeth Warner. A Sybilla Warner, supposedly mother of Esther and John and Elizabeth Warner, were witnesses to the marriage of Phebe Justice, eldest child of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice to Francis Harmer, at the North District Meeting House, Philadelphia, May 14, 1811. In the possession of descendants of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, is a silver scissors-holder, with the name of Sybilla Warner engraved thereon, which traditions says belonged to Esther's mother. Among the later generations of the descendants of Esther (Warner) Justice are some who claim that Esther belonged to the Warner family of Blockley, but a careful investigation of these claims shows no tangible foundation for them. She may have been descended from one of the sons of William Warner, of New Jersey, of the Blockley family, the descendants of only two of whose sons, Swen and William, having been traced.

Neither Joseph Justice nor his wife Esther were members of the Society of Friends at the time of their marriage, but both made application for membership at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 4, 1791, and were admitted to membership September 6, 1791. Before this date and after their application, to wit, June 7, 1791, their eldest child Phebe was born on November 8, this child was also admitted to membership, and at the same meeting they requested a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Northern District, which was granted the following month and is as follows:

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, for the Northern District:

Dear Friends,

Application being made to us by Joseph Justice for a Certificate of Removal for himself & Esther his Wife with their infant child Phebe to your Meeting, now these may Certify in their behalf that they have a Right in Membership Amongst us, frequently attending our Religious Meetings and as far as Appears hath Settled his Outward affairs to Satisfaction. Therefore we Recommend them to your Christian Care and Attention and Remain Your Friends Brethren and Sisters.

Signed in and on behalf of our Mo. Meeting of Friends held at Chesterfield in New Jersey the 6 Day of the 12mo. 1791.

By { Joshua Bunting, Clk.
Lucy Abbott, Clk.

Joseph Justice was a plasterer by trade, and his name appears on the Philadelphia directory for 1794, as such, residing on Kunckle street, near Callowhill. He later owned considerable property on Crown street, between Vine and Wood streets, and in 1808, was residing at 67 Crown street. He and his wife were active members of the North District Monthly Meeting, and he became a minister among Friends. December 7, 1812, there was conveyed to him by Abraham Stockton and wife of the city and county of Burlington, a farm of 116½ acres in Chester township, Burlington county, and May 7, 1814, Joshua Lippincott conveyed to Joseph Justice "of Philadelphia," 16 acres adjoining. He removed to his farm at about the latter date, at least was living in Chester township October 20, 1815, when he conveyed a portion of the tract bought of Stockton. He died there June 28, 1825, intestate, and seized of the above tracts of real estate, another tract of six acres in Chester township, and a lot on the North side of Vine street, Philadelphia, between Fifth and Juliana streets, which real estate was partitioned among his children on petition of his widow Esther to the Orphans' Court at Mount Holly, 1826. Esther died January 1, 1841.

Warner Justice, son of Joseph and Esther, related the fact that an uncle of his by the name of Warner, "who at one time furnished bread to Washington's Army, escaped capture by British soldiers by having been concealed by his wife in one of a number of empty casks in his cellar. After smashing a number of them without finding him, the British (to the great terror of his wife) were about to set fire to the place when they were driven off by the approach of an American Troop. This uncle evidently had been an Army contractor. He possessed a trunk full of Continental money, received in payment for valuable materials furnished to the Commissary Department. Warner Justice, as a lad, was especially interested in the contents of this cow-hair trunk, which he often inspected with deep interest, as he had been informed that on account of his name he was to inherit it. At that time it had no value, but it was believed that at some future time a grateful and appreciative nation would redeem the currency issued by the 'Continental Congress.' The uncle referred to must have been a great-uncle, as

Esther Warner, born 1771, could hardly have had a brother of sufficient age to have been the army contractor of the Revolution.

Issue of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice:

- PHEBE MIDDLETON JUSTICE, b. June 7, 1791; m., May 14, 1811, Francis Harmer, of Moorestown, N. J., and had issue; see forward;
 MARTHA W. JUSTICE, b. Aug. 3, 1798; d. Aug. 14, 1852; m., Oct. 1, 1818, William Cowperthwaite, of Phila., b. Oct. 10, 1791, d. April 12, 1875; and had issue; see forward;
 Joseph Justice, b. March 9, 1800; d., unm., April 13, 1851;
 ANN JUSTICE, b. July 23, 1802; d. July 14, 1869; m., Oct. 13, 1825, Hugh, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Roberts, of Moorestown, N. J., who d. 1861; see forward;
 Elizabeth Justice, b. Nov. 26, 1804; d. April, 1873; m., Dec. 9, 1841, Samuel Bacon, d. s. p., 1865;
 WARNER JUSTICE, b. Oct. 17, 1808; d. Nov. 6, 1862; m. Huldah Thorn; of whom presently;
 CHALKLEY MOORE JUSTICE, b. Sept. 13, 1810; d. Jan. 6, 1865, in Phila.; m., Oct. 23, 1845, Sophia M. Hoffman, b. 1822, d. Nov. 4, 1905; for issue see forward.

PHEBE MIDDLETON JUSTICE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, married, May 14, 1811, Francis Harmer, of Moorestown, New Jersey, son of Amos and Mary Harmer, of Philadelphia, and of an old Pennsylvania family; they had issue:

- Justice Harmer, b. April 13, 1812;
 Emma Harmer, b. May 26, 1813; m. Samuel Stiles;
 Edwin Harmer, b. Sept. 7, 1814; d. May 19, 1846;
 Ann Harmer, b. April 22, 1816; d. July 13, 1818;
 David Harmer, b. Jan. 11, 1818; d. Jan. 9, 1877; m. Martha McCully, and had issue:
 Charles Harmer, b. Nov. 17, 1857; m., April 17, 1881, Lizzie T. Fenimore, and had issue:
 David John Harmer, b. July 4, 1883; m., Sept. 2, 1907, Rebecca K. Wilkin-son.
 David Harmer (2), b. Jan. 6, 1861; m., Oct. 3, 1883, Adella B. Ivins, and had issue:
 Florence Harmer, b. Aug. 11, 1884;
 Martha Harmer, b. June 26, 1887; d. April 24, 1907;
 Rebecca Ivins Harmer, b. June 19, 1891;
 Elizabeth Harmer, b. July 10, 1895; d. July 28, 1897.
 Martha Harmer, b. Oct. 2, 1819; m. William Collins, of Moorestown, N. J., and had issue:
 Emily Collins, m. ——— Burroughs;
 Gertrude Collins.
 Joshua L. Harmer, b. Sept. 13, 1821; d. May 31, 1898; m. (first), March 17, 1853, Priscilla W. Brown, and had issue:
 Mary M. and Priscilla B. Harmer, twins, d. inf.;
 Married (second) Rebecca W. Haines, b. Feb. 11, 1831; d. Dec. 17, 1898; and had issue:
 Elizabeth Harmer, b. Dec. 20, 1865;
 Edward S. Harmer, of Moorestown, b. Nov. 30, 1866; m., Nov. 30, 1907, Marion Wood;
 Phebe Justice Harmer, b. April 2, 1868; m., Nov. 17, 1898, Nathan H. Roberts, and had issue:
 Gertrude E. Roberts, b. Aug. 6, 1902;
 Margaret H. Roberts, b. Sept. 10, 1903.
 Samuel Harmer, b. Oct. 1, 1824;
 Joseph Justice Harmer, b. April 28, 1826; m. Atlantic Matlack;
 Hugh Roberts Harmer, b. May 15, 1829; d. Jan. 4, 1864; m. Caroline Roberts.

MARTHA WARNER JUSTICE, second daughter of Joseph and Esther (Warner)

Justice, married, October 1, 1818, William Cowperthwaite, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

- Chalkley J. Cowperthwaite, b. June 18, 1819; m. Priscilla —; and had issue:
 - Annabel Cowperthwaite, b. March 15, 1841; m. W. G. Bull, and had issue:
 - George Bull, of Peoria, Ill., unm.;
 - Bull, m. H. E. Sloan, of Kansas City, Mo.
 - Martha Ellen Cowperthwaite, d. unm.;
 - Fannie Cowperthwaite, d. unm.;
 - Charles J. Cowperthwaite, of Long Beach, Cal.;
 - Cowperthwaite, m. E. E. Miller, of Peoria, Ill.
- Joseph C. Cowperthwaite, b. July 6, 1820; m., Oct. 9, 1844, Deborah Godfrey, and had issue:
 - Dr. Allen C. Cowperthwaite, a prominent physician, of Chicago, Ill., b. May 3, 1848; m., June 2, 1870, Ida E. Erving, and had issue:
 - Joseph Erving, b. Nov. 26, 1872;
 - Florence Elfelder Cowperthwaite, b. Nov. 19, 1876.
- Stacy Cowperthwaite, b. Oct. 28, 1821; m. twice; no issue;
- Anne Cowperthwaite, b. May 15, 1823; d. June 4, 1826;
- Esther J. Cowperthwaite, b. May 15, 1823; d. Aug. 2, 1826;
- Martha J. Cowperthwaite, b. Dec. 11, 1825; d. Nov. 1, 1895; m. Thomas Chaytor; no issue;
- Rebecca W. Cowperthwaite, b. Sept. 26, 1827; d. June 24, 1901; m. James Guernsey and had issue—unknown;
- William Cowperthwaite, Jr., b. Aug. 22, 1829; d. Dec. 3, 1894; m. Martha Bacon, and had issue:
 - Frederick Cowperthwaite;
 - Clara Cowperthwaite, m., July 10, 1894, Isaac Edward Johnson, attorney at law, of Media, Pa., and had issue:
 - Isaac Warner Johnson, b. May 31, 1896.
 - Martha Cowperthwaite, m. Francis Yarnall, of Atlantic City, N. J.;
 - William Cowperthwaite (3), m. Florence Pluck; no issue.
- Warner Justice Cowperthwaite, b. July 17, 1831; d. Aug. 20, 1831;
- Elizabeth Justice Cowperthwaite, b. Oct. 25, 1832; d. Oct. 1, 1852; m. — Le Court; no issue;
- Ezra Cowperthwaite, b. Oct. 5, 1834; d. Nov. 17, 1834;
- Anna Cowperthwaite, b. Sept. 4, 1835; d. Oct. 11, 1836;
- Levi Rhoads Cowperthwaite, b. Nov. 16, 1838; d. Sept. 9, 1904; m., Nov. 2, 1865, Ella Smith, and had issue:
 - William C. Cowperthwaite, b. Oct. 12, 1868; m., Oct. 10, 1898, Mary M. Smith, and had issue:
 - Robert Smith Cowperthwaite, b. May 23, 1901;
 - Marion Hamilton Cowperthwaite, b. Dec. 26, 1904.
 - Caroline P. Cowperthwaite, b. July 26, 1880.
- Edwin F. Cowperthwaite, b. June 12, 1841; d. Nov. 5, 1841.

ANN JUSTICE, third daughter of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, married, October 13, 1825, Hugh Roberts, of Moorestown, New Jersey, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Roberts, and they had issue:

- Joseph Justice Roberts, b. 1827; d. 1886; m. Hulda Obert, and resided at Camden, N. J.: they had issue:
 - William Roberts;
 - Anna Roberts;
 - Elizabeth Roberts.
- Charles W. Roberts, of Trenton, N. J., b. Nov. 24, 1830; m., March 16, 1854, Annie W. Kille, and had issue:
 - Georgianna Roberts, b. Nov. 30, 1854; d. Dec. 30, 1879; m., June 8, 1875, William P. Pierson, and had issue:

Raymond G. Pierson, of Milwaukee, Wis., b. March 5, 1876; m., Jan. 14, 1905, Agatha D. Hequenburg, and had issue:

Henry Roberts Pierson, b. July 27, 1906.

Hannah L. Roberts, b. May 8, 1856; m., Nov. 2, 1877, John W. Claypool, of Trenton, N. J., and had issue:

Georgianna R. Claypool, b. June 7, 1882; m., May 27, 1903, Royal F. Clark, of Sumter, South Carolina, and had issue:

Geraldine R. Clark, b. July 8, 1904.

John W. Claypool, Jr., b. June 24, 1885;

Charles Roberts Claypool, b. March 12, 1888.

Henry Justice Roberts, b. July 27, 1858, of Harrisburg, Pa., m., April 11, 1882, Mary A. McCarter, and had issue:

Charles H. Roberts, b. Dec. 15, 1884;

Paul S. Roberts, b. July 21, 1887;

Ellis K. Roberts, b. July 19, 1889;

Wilson H. Roberts, b. Feb. 16, 1891;

Mary R. Roberts, b. Sept. 4, 1900.

Charles H. Roberts, b. Sept. 19, 1868; d. Feb. 16, 1870.

WARNER JUSTICE, second son of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1808, died in that city, November 6, 1862. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which his father was a recommended minister, and he was reared in that faith.

From early manhood Warner Justice was deeply interested in the question of anti-slavery. He, with other Philadelphia young men, among whom were the poet John G. Whittier (then residing in Philadelphia), and Daniel Neall, formed the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was an active and earnest member. He was also Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hall Association, which erected the hall on Sixth street above Arch, for the use of Abolitionists, who were barred from holding meetings in other public halls, owing to the strong pro-slavery sentiment in Philadelphia at that time. Pennsylvania Hall was burned, May, 1838, by a pro-slavery mob.

Warner Justice married, September 10, 1834, Huldah Thorn, born at Bordentown, New Jersey, May 11, 1811, died in Philadelphia, April 8, 1888. She was a daughter of Isaac Thorn, Jr. (born April 5, 1786, died July 16, 1844), by his wife Mary (born April 13, 1785, died 1869), daughter of James Woolley (1743-1813), by his second wife Huldah (1754-1825), who was a daughter of Abraham Skirm (1727-1785), by his wife Elizabeth, born 1731, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harrison) Fowler, and sister to Hannah Fowler, who married George Middleton. Abraham Skirm, above mentioned, was a son of Richard Skirm, of Trenton, New Jersey (1682-1746), by his wife, Elizabeth (1700-1785), who was sister to Sarah Foulke, born February 28, 1703, the great-great-grandmother of Huldah Thorn, on the paternal side, being wife of Joseph Thorn, mother of John Thorn (1730-1807), grandmother of Isaac Thorn (1759-1837), and great-grandmother of Isaac Thorn, Jr., above mentioned. Joseph Thorn, who married Sarah Foulke, New Jersey, 1723, was son of John and Catharine Thorn, and grandson of Joseph Thorn (son of William Thorn, of Dorsetshire, England, who emigrated, 1630, to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman in 1638), by Mary, his wife, born in New England, 1669, daughter of John Bowne, born 1627, by Mary, his wife, cousin of Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts. Mary Schooley, wife of Isaac Thorn, Sr., and Diademia Ivins, wife of John Thorn and mother of Isaac, were



Warner Justice

both, also, of New England ancestry. Mary Schooley (1762-1814), daughter of Joseph Schooley, of Nottingham, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Preserve Brown, Jr., by his wife Mary French, granddaughter of Preserve Brown, Sr., and great-granddaughter of Abraham Brown, one of a colony of New Englanders who were among the first settlers at Shrewsbury, from whence the family moved later to Burlington county, New Jersey. Diademina Ivins, wife of John Thorn, was a daughter of Isaac Ivins, by his wife Lydia, daughter of Abraham Brown, Jr., by his wife Sarah Clayton, and great-granddaughter of Abraham Brown, the Shrewsbury settler.

Preserve Brown, Jr., of Mansfield township, Burlington county, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and helped to build the Meeting House at Bordentown, where he lies buried, being one of the few Friends over whom a tombstone was erected at that early period. He built and operated a mill on Doctor's Creek; removed to Philadelphia, 1745, and engaged in business there for a few years, but, his wife dying, returned to Bordentown, where he died May 23, 1760. His son, William, who married Rebecca, sister to Gov. Jones, of Delaware, and cousin to Gen. John Cadwalader, was a large shipping merchant in Philadelphia, but lost his ships by capture during the Revolution. His scrupulous honesty earned for him the sobriquet of the "Honest Quaker." After the loss of his ships, he engaged in the manufacture of ship-biscuits, etc., and so well-known was his brand, that at his death it was sold for £500. During the British occupation of the city, William Brown received a severe sword wound on the head for refusing to doff his hat to a British officer, from which he never entirely recovered. Preserve Brown Jr.'s son Abiah married Margaret Monroe, cousin of President James Monroe, and his daughter Hannah married William de la Montaigne, her bridesmaids being Mrs. Dundas, and Dolly Payne, afterwards wife of President James Madison.

Sarah and Elizabeth Foulke, paternal and maternal great-grandmothers of Huldah (Thorn) Justice, respectively, were daughters of Thomas Foulke, Jr., by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Curtis, of Ogston, as he named his plantation, taken up 1684, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, one of the earliest English settlers in that locality, and a Proprietor of West Jersey. Thomas Foulke, father of Thomas Foulke, Jr., and ancestor of Esther Syng Bunting, wife of George Middleton Justice, of Philadelphia, as well as of Huldah Thorn, wife of Warner Justice, was first of the name to come to America. He was born 1624, and 1677 was living at "Holmeigate, in ye Parish of Northwingfield, County of Derby, England," when he purchased of Mahlon Stacy, of Hansworth, York, one-fifth part of a share in West Jersey. In the same year he was sent out by William Penn and the other purchasers from Byllinge, of the lands of West Jersey, as one of the nine commissioners of the Proprietors, to sell lands, etc. He sailed with the other commissioners in the "Kent," and after a tedious voyage landed at New Castle, August 16, 1677, from whence they proceeded to Burlington, to treat with the Indians for the land. He located at Crosswicks, in what became Chesterfield township, where he died 1714, aged ninety years. His wife Mary died April 16, 1718, aged eighty-nine years. His daughter Mary married Samuel Bunting, ancestor of Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice; her sister Sarah married John Bunting, brother to Samuel; another daughter, Hannah, married Anthony Woodward, and the son Thomas Foulke, Jr., married Elizabeth Curtis, as above stated, in

1688. Thomas Foulke was an early convert to the principles and faith of Friends, and a friend of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. It was in a letter from Penn to Thomas Foulke that the founder states his Welsh origin, and explains the adoption of the name for his new Province. He had selected the name of New Wales, but King Charles was not satisfied with the name, whereupon Penn suggested "Sylvania," meaning woodlands, by reason of the virgin forest that was supposed to cover the country. The King taking the pen wrote into the grant the name Pennsylvania, and when Penn protested that the title savored too much of personal vanity, the King said, "My good fellow, do not deceive yourself, this is in honor of your noble father, the Admiral," with which explanation the founder was compelled to be content.

Issue of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice:

ANNA ROBERTS JUSTICE, b. Aug. 25, 1835; d. Feb. 14, 1872; m. Feb. 24, 1864, Edward T., son of Robert and Hannah (Hill) Steel, of Germantown, Phila.; of whom later;

WILLIAM WIRT JUSTICE, b. Jan. 14, 1837; of whom presently; m., June 11, 1862, Eliza Townsend, dau. of Daniel and Cecilia (Anderson) Neall;

THEODORE JUSTICE, b. April 9, 1841; m., May 11, 1871, Anna Vaughan, dau. of Daniel and Cecilia Neall; of whom presently;

HENRY JUSTICE, b. Aug. 21, 1844; residing in Phila.; m., Feb. 18, 1874, Josephine Bernard; of whom later;

MARY THORN JUSTICE, b. Aug. 21, 1844 (twin to Henry); m., June 12, 1867, Henry M., son of Robert and Hannah (Hill) Steel, of Phila.; of whom later;

ELIZABETH BACON JUSTICE, b. May 31, 1848; m., Nov., 1891, Rev. Joseph May, pastor of First Unitarian Church, now retired; no issue; of whom later.

The three sons of Warner Justice, William Wirt, Theodore, and Henry Justice, were associated together in the wool business in Philadelphia, for over a third of a century, and were merchants of wide repute and highly esteemed.

WILLIAM WIRT JUSTICE, eldest son, as a young man was most active in the cause of anti-slavery. After the emancipation he devoted much of his attention to the care of the orphans of colored soldiers, and to the cause of public education generally. He was an active promoter of the Centennial Exposition 1876, and later in the movement for civic betterment and municipal reform. He devoted a large part of his time to the methods leading to the improvement of municipal conditions that a Republican form of government in large cities might not be a farce and a failure. He married Eliza Townsend, born July 6, 1840, eldest daughter of Daniel Neall, Jr., by his wife Cecilia (born December 25, 1806, died February 2, 1897), daughter of James and Cecilia (Wright) Anderson, of Talbot county, Maryland; and granddaughter of the celebrated philanthropist, Daniel Neall, whom Jean Pierre Brissot, the Girondist statesman, pronounced, "an angel of mercy, the best man I ever knew," and of whom John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a beautiful poetic eulogy.

Through Sarah Mifflin, the wife of this Daniel Neall, Eliza Townsend Neall, the wife of William Wirt Justice, and Anna Vaughan Neall, wife of Theodore Justice were great-grandchildren of Warner Mifflin, the great reformer and philanthropist, an account of whom is given later in this narrative.

William Wirt Justice and his wife, Eliza Townsend Neall, had issue:

Cecilia Justice, b. July 5, 1864; d. May 12, 1886; unm.;

Mary Cook Justice, b. Dec. 23, 1867; m., June 11, 1890, Leighton Lee, b. Oct. 5, 1866, d. Nov. 15, 1898; (second), May 24, 1904, Joshua Coffin Chase; by her first husband, Leighton Lee, she had issue:

William Justice Lee, b. June 26, 1891;
 Leighton Lee, Jr., b. Sept. 12, 1893; d. April 25, 1894;
 Benjamin Lee, b. Nov. 4, 1894;
 Philip Leighton Lee, b. Jan. 30, 1899;
 By her second husband, Joshua Coffin Chase, she had issue:
 Cecilia Justice Chase, b. Aug. 6, 1905.

THEODORE JUSTICE, second son of Warner Justice and Huldah Thorn, born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1841, has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his native city, as well as those of the nation, and left his impress upon the community in which he lived. As an active member of the Committee of One Hundred, which during its existence accomplished so much in the way of municipal reform, he did his full part in accomplishing that result. His most conspicuous labors, however, were in affairs that were broadly national. He is senior member of the firm of Justice, Bateman & Co., Wool Commission Merchants, of Philadelphia, and in addition to his experience as a merchant, has had experience as a wool grower and a manufacturer, as a grower when a lad on the farm, and as a manufacturer, as president of the Yeadon Woolen Mills Co. The development of the American wool-growing industry has ever been uppermost in the mind of Theodore Justice, and his firm issued a wool circular, which for many years largely shaped public sentiment with regard to protective duties upon American wool. Through the efforts of Hon. Columbus Delano, former President of the National Association of Wool-Growers, Mr. Justice was induced to become a director of the American Protective Tariff League, which has done so much throughout the country, in favor of developing home industries.

His labors in assisting in the construction of the McKinley and of the Dingley Tariff Acts, under which the industrial prosperity of the country reached such marvelous development, were publicly acknowledged by appreciative congressmen on the floor of Congress.

At the time the Committee of Ways and Means of the National House of Representatives were formulating what afterward became the disastrous Wilson Tariff Act, Theodore Justice appeared before it to deliver an argument against the removal of the McKinley duties. That schedule being largely of his devising, he was thoroughly master of his subject when he appeared before the committee as representative of the wool industry of America. The editor of the *Manufacturer*, who was present, in an editorial article in his issue of September 16, 1893, says, "Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, made an argument of uncommon force against Free Wool, and during a discussion which lasted for two hours and a half, simply overwhelmed every friend of free wool who ventured to assail him. Never before was such a presentation of the case for the American Wool industry made by anybody."

In 1897 Mr. Justice again appeared before the same committee when Mr. Dingley was its chairman, in the interest of the American wool grower, and this time was listened to most attentively by a more sympathetic audience, as the interests of the wool-grower was then in the hands of its friends. The *American Economist*, of New York, said of Mr. Justice's speech on this occasion, "it is doubtful if a more able statement was ever made before a legislative body in this country, touching the scientific scope of protection as affecting the great wool industry and the operations of the opposite policy." *The Philadelphia Press*, the day follow-

ing the tariff hearings, said among other things, "No one has yet appeared before the Committee who has been listened to more closely, nor has any one yet been able to make a statement so well endorsed by wool growers and wool dealers. He was armed to the teeth with statistics and showed beyond dispute, by official records and testimony of experts, what had been the actual loss to the American farmer and wool grower." Some of the Democratic members endeavored to cross-question him, and they were glad to drop him as he was too thoroughly posted to be shaken upon any of his arguments. Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee at the time, said of Mr. Justice, among other things, that the committee "have been aided at every step of the way by the invaluable suggestions of Mr. Theodore Justice, etc." and that "he has more interest in the success of the American wool grower and more knowledge of the whole subject, than any other man in the United States."

Mr. Justice has also been active before other Congressional committees in efforts to stimulate the building up of an American mercantile marine, urging its importance mainly as an auxiliary to our navy in time of war. He also took an active part in the movements to develop our interior water-ways, considering them of more importance to the development of the country than the Panama Canal. Mr. Justice has a ready pen and was able to describe in an interesting manner things which he has seen. He published a delightful paper on fox-hunting in England, as seen during a visit to England, when he rode with the famous Cottesmore hounds. He also wrote an account of a trip across the plains on horseback from the Rio Grande to the River Missouri, at a time before there were any railroads there, and when the Indians and the buffalo, roamed at will over this section of the country. Newspaper reviews of these articles pronounced them among the best contributions toward the literature of sport.

Mr. Justice also prepared an exhaustive reply to the address of William R. Corwine, Secretary of the New York Committee of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, opposing the immediate revision of the tariff, which was read before the Trades League of Philadelphia, March 8, 1906. It is a very able defence of the present tariff laws, and a severe arraignment of the insincere motives of the advocates of tariff revision in the interest of foreign steamship lines.

Theodore Justice married, May 11, 1871, Anna Vaughan Neall, born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1842, daughter of Daniel and Cecilia (Anderson) Neall, and sister to his elder brother William Wirt Justice's wife, an account of whose paternal ancestry is given above.

Sarah (Mifflin) Neall, wife of Daniel Neall, the elder, was born December 9, 1784, and died February 5, 1837. She was married to Daniel Neall, the eminent philanthropist, March 21, 1810.

Warner Mifflin (father of Sarah (Mifflin) Neall), reformer, philanthropist and prominent member of the Society of Friends, was born in Accomac county, Virginia, August 21, 1745, and died at "Chestnut Grove," near Camden, Delaware, October 16, 1798. He was a son of Daniel Mifflin, born in Accomac county, Virginia, 1722, died 1796, by his first wife, Mary, born May 7, 1727, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Coale) Warner, and granddaughter of George Warner; grandson of Edward Mifflin, born at "Fountain Green," now part of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 1685, moved to Accomac county, Virginia, where he died, 1743, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ann (Beach) Eyre, of North-

ampton county, Virginia, and granddaughter of Thomas Eyre, a Quaker, who was in Northampton county, Virginia, as early as 1643, and died there 1657.

John Mifflin, father of Edward, was born in Warminster, Wiltshire, England, about 1661, and came to Pennsylvania with his father John Mifflin, Sr., who settled among the Swedes on the Delaware between 1676 and 1679, and in 1680 settled at "Fountain Green," a tract of 150 acres which was granted to him under the authority of the Duke of York, by the Provisional Court sitting at Kingsess, October 13, 1680. John Mifflin, Jr., received at the same time a grant of like amount, and the 300 acre tract was located on the east bank of the Schuylkill, and is now included in Fairmount Park. This grant was confirmed by patent from William Penn to John Mifflin, Sr., and John Mifflin, Jr., dated 5mo. 18, 1684, by virtue of a warrant from Penn dated 4mo. 24, 1683, reciting the previous grant by the court at Kingsess. It was the home of one branch of the family for several generations, John Mifflin, Sr., and Eleanor his wife transferring their interest to their son John Mifflin, Jr., 1698. "Fountain Green" remained in the Mifflin family until 1806, having been for several years prior to this date the country residence of Col. Jonathan Mifflin. John Mifflin, Sr., died there July 4, 1716.

John Mifflin, Jr., married at the house of Henry Lewis, near Schuylkill, February 6, 1683-4. Elizabeth Hardy, from Derby, England, who had come to Pennsylvania, 1682. They had nine children. Thomas Mifflin (1744-1800), General in the Revolutionary War, and Governor of Pennsylvania, 1790-9, was like Warner Mifflin, a great-grandson of John Mifflin, Jr.

Warner Mifflin, born on his father's plantation in Accomac county, Virginia, of Quaker parentage, but in the midst of slavery, his father being possessed of quite a number of slaves, and his associates being those who tenaciously held the prevailing sentiments in favor of slavery, nevertheless imbibed early in life, decided sentiments against the institution, and before he reached manhood determined never to be a slave-holder. He married in Philadelphia, May 14, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Kensey Johns, and became possessed of a number of slaves through her. Taking up his residence in Kent county, Delaware, a number of slaves from his home plantation in Virginia, the property of his father and of his mother's family, followed him there. In 1774 he manumitted the slaves actually owned by himself and wife, and the following year also freed all that were under his control, induced his father to also free his slaves, and did much to put them upon a self-sustaining basis. Though he had married "out of Unity" with Friends, he made a satisfactory acknowledgement of this breach of discipline to Duck Creek Meeting, August 27, 1768, as did also his wife, and they became earnest members of that meeting. He became an Elder of Murtherkill Preparative Meeting 1775. Such was his earnestness and zeal for the betterment of the human race, and the influence of his blameless life and character that he induced a number of other Friends to manumit their slaves, and the several monthly meetings of the Society to adopt testimonies against the holding of slaves. He served on committee appointed to visit members who were slave-holders, and the minutes of the meeting show that great progress was made in securing the manumission of slaves in that neighborhood by 1777. He traveled extensively in the service of the Society of Friends, visiting Friends in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks county, Pennsylvania; in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, New Jersey, New

York, and New England, and everywhere received with much unity in his views among members of the Society, solidified the sentiment against slavery among Friends.

Warner Mifflin became a Justice of Kent county, Delaware, 1770, and continued a Provincial Magistrate until the organization of the State, having become a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas for Kent county, 1774.

When the war of the Revolution came on he religiously refrained from taking any part therein, and endured a great deal of harsh criticism and even insult and violence for so doing, as well as for his refusal to accept the bills of credit issued for carrying on the war. In his "Defence against Aspersions cast on him on account of his Endeavours to promote Righteousness, Mercy and Peace, among Mankind," published in Philadelphia, 1796, he says "I felt restricted from receiving them (the Bills of Credit) lest I might thereby in some sort, defile my hands with one of the engines of war."

He was one of the members of the Society of Friends who appeared before the Assembly of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Philadelphia Friends who were banished to Virginia early in 1777, and when on the day of the battle of Germantown the Yearly Meeting in session in Philadelphia, issued a testimony respecting their peace principles, he was one of those delegated to interview Generals Howe and Washington, with a view of securing an armistice and at least temporary cessation of hostilities, and a consideration of means of ending the war without further bloodshed. In "The Letters of an American Farmer," by Hector St. John de Crevecoer, published in Paris, 1787, and translated from the French by Hilda, daughter of Theodore Justice, a perhaps too vivid account of the adventures of Warner Mifflin on this mission, and his interview with "Friend William Howe" is given. His mission was, however, fraught with danger and difficulties, and all authorities agree that he was seized by the British soldiers in his journey through the lines and spent some time in the guard house, from which he was released and treated with the utmost courtesy by Gen. Howe. After the close of the war he continued his labors in behalf of the enslaved, memorializing the President and Congress, and using every effort to secure the abolition of slavery, until his death by yellow fever, at "Chestnut Grove," his Delaware home, near Camden, Kent county, October 16, 1798. He was also religiously engaged in testimony against the use of ardent spirits, and was one of the first to discontinue their use in the harvest field. His many acts of kindness and mercy to the afflicted wherever found, earned for him the title of "an angel of mercy."

Warner Mifflin's first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Kensey and Susannah (Galloway) Johns, of West River, Maryland, and granddaughter of Kensey and Elizabeth (Chew) Johns, died June 3, 1786, and October 9, 1788, he married (second) Ann, daughter of George and Ann (Reckless) Emlen, of Philadelphia, an account of whose ancestry is given elsewhere in these volumes.

Warner Mifflin lies buried in the old Murtherkill Burying-Ground, Kent county, Delaware, and a stone has recently been erected over him bearing this inscription:

"MOTHERKILL BURYING GROUND,
WITHIN THIS ENCLOSURE
ARE INTERRED THE REMAINS
OF
WARNER MIFFLIN

FRIEND, PHILANTHROPIST, PATRIOT.
BORN AUGUST 21st. 1745
DIED OCTOBER 16th. 1798."

Of the nine children of Warner and Elizabeth (Johns) Mifflin, four died in childhood. Elizabeth, third child, born 1771, married Clayton Cowgill; Ann, fifth, born 1774, married Warner Raisin; Warner, only son by this marriage, born 1777, died 1840, was twice married and left issue; Susanna, seventh child, born 1779, never married; and Sarah, the youngest, born December 9, 1784, died February 3, 1837; married, March 21, 1810, Daniel Neall, the philanthropist, above mentioned, and was the grandmother of the wives of William Wirt and Theodore Justice. By his second wife, Ann Emlen, Warner Mifflin had two sons, Samuel Emlen Mifflin and Lemuel Mifflin.

Frank Lesley Neall, only son of Daniel Neall, Jr., and Cecilia Anderson born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1844, married Hannah Woodnut, daughter of Dr. John D. and Margaret Acton Griscom; (second) Wilhelmina Walbaum, of London, England.

Issue of Theodore and Anna Vaughan (Neall) Justice:

HILDA JUSTICE, b. March 5, 1874; of whom presently;
William Warner Justice, b. Nov. 8, 1878.

HENRY JUSTICE, third son of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1844, attended closely to the business of the firm in which he was associated with his elder brothers, while actively encouraging and supporting them in their efforts for the general public good. He took an active interest in organized charity movements, in the care of hospitals, and in the support of a Home for Destitute Colored Children. He married, February 18, 1874, Josephine D., daughter of Simon and Sarah (Darlington) Bernard, and they had the following children:

Lucretia B. Justice, b. Dec. 27, 1874; m. Thomas Stotesbury Williams, April 6, 1904, and had issue:

Henry Justice Williams, b. May 12, 1905;

Ellis Tilton Williams, b. Jan. 14, 1908.

ANNA JUSTICE, b. April 30, 1878; d. July 22, 1907; of whom presently.

ANNA ROBERTS JUSTICE, eldest daughter of Warner and Huldah (Thorn) Justice, born August 25, 1835, died February 14, 1872; married, February 24, 1864, Edward T. Steel, born January 6, 1835, died August 14, 1892. He was a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Philadelphia, and was conspicuous as a public spirited citizen, always foremost in the activities of public questions. For a long time he was President of the Board of Education, and, it is believed, sacrificed his life in overwork while striving to provide primary school accommodations for the 20,000 or more children who were in the streets because of inadequate school accommodations. Mr. Steel's concern was that the primary education was the most important for the children of the poorer classes, for the reason that many of them never received any instruction beyond that obtained in the primary schools, and that for all classes of people the primary education, in his opinion, had a most important influence in forming the character of the future citizen.

Edward T. and Anna R. (Justice) Steel had issue:

Anna Lewis Steel, b. Nov. 23, 1867; m., Jan. 21, 1902, Clifford Prevost Grayson, and they had issue:

Helen Steel Grayson, b. Oct. 31, 1902;

Spence Monroe Grayson, b. March 14, 1905.

Helen Steel, b. Nov. 23, 1870; m., June 7, 1905, Francis Richard Jones;

MARY THORN JUSTICE, second daughter of Warner Justice, born August 21, 1844, married June 12, 1867, Henry M. Steel, also of the Edward T. Steel Co., and brother of her elder sister's husband. He was a public spirited citizen, prominent as a merchant and manufacturer, and an active supporter and associate of his brother Edward T. Steel, in all efforts toward promoting the public good. Henry M. and Mary T. Steel have issue:

Warner Justice Steel, b. Jan. 19, 1869; m., April 26, 1899, Anne Foster McCrea;

Mariana Steel, b. March 31, 1872;

Edith Steel, b. March 22, 1879;

Marjorie Steel, b. Aug. 21, 1882; m., Oct. 12, 1907, Newell Charles Bradley.

ELIZABETH BACON JUSTICE, youngest daughter of Warner and Huldah, born May 31, 1848, married, 1891, Rev. Joseph May, who for twenty-five years was pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia.

Thus it will be seen that all the children of Warner Justice were more or less prominent forces in the efforts for the development of better conditions in their native city. The grandchildren have nobly taken up the same work.

HILDA JUSTICE, daughter of Theodore Justice, and compiler of "The Life and Ancestry of Warner Mifflin," Philadelphia, 1905, and her cousin Anna Justice, have taken an active part in benevolent and educational work in Philadelphia.

ANNA JUSTICE, daughter of Henry and Josephine D. (Bernard) Justice, born April 30, 1878, graduated from Vassar College, 1901, and in the autumn of 1902 became interested in the work of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, became secretary of the local conference for the Eastern District of Philadelphia, and immediately showed her great qualification for work in that department of benevolence, a deep interest and clear understanding in the study of social conditions, and above all a deep and wide human sympathy. In May, 1904, she was elected a director of the Society, and, 1906, chairman of the Committee on Appeals. She left the Eastern District and became a member of the reorganized Southwestern District of the city, and while actively engaged in its work, assisted in gathering the facts for an article published in the Society's Annual Report of 1904, called "Cities Within a City," a study of social conditions in sections of Philadelphia. In 1905-6, she was chairman of the Committee on Dietary Studies, which sought by gathering the budgets of a number of families of different nationalities to secure a practical guide for the improvement of dietary standards of poor families.

Miss Justice possessed in a rare degree the qualities needful for the work she had chosen. Her fine intellectual and executive ability made her an invaluable worker for the betterment of her race. But it was by her humane character, inherited from worthy ancestors, that her impressions were chiefly made. Her greatest interest in the Humane Society with which she connected herself and

perhaps her most important contribution to its success, was her personal intercourse with her fellow men as a friendly visitor, not only with those that came directly to her through the Society, but with those in poorer neighborhoods whom she met in the course of her work and learned to value as friends.

Her sudden death, July 22, 1907, came as a heartfelt shock to those with whom she had been so closely associated. The Board of Directors of the Society for Organizing Charity, at its meeting held September 16, 1907, adopted a minute concerning her death, from which we quote the following: "To those who were permitted to serve with her upon this board, her hearty devotion to the work of the Society was a constant inspiration, and her confidence in the ultimate solution of the most difficult problems was a never failing incentive to those actively engaged in relieving distress. * * * The memory of her charm and strength will long remain not only with us but in many a home of poverty and misfortune."

John S. Newbold, president of the Society, writing of his sorrow at her death, says, "I was shocked beyond expression, and cannot yet realize that so energetic and vigorous a life has passed away. She had so patiently and faithfully laid the foundations of a life of ever widening usefulness, that it seems incredible that she has been called so soon to put it aside. Her loss as a worker among her more unfortunate neighbors is irreparable. Her enthusiasm, devotion, and belief in the good in human nature can scarcely again be found united in one person so willing freely to give of herself for the sake of others. Her memory will live in the hearts of her associates as an inspiration that can never fade." Miss Lucy E. Salmon, Professor of History at Vassar College, says of her, "I loved her as I have loved few. Her absolute sincerity and simplicity, her keen enthusiasm for all human interest, won all who knew her. Alas! we are all poorer with so much gone from life, and yet how rich the memories of love and service. She was always an inspiration to me, whether in our walks, or in the Class room or in the visits in our home, and there is no one who can give so much of courage and help as always came to me from Anna Justice."

The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, of which Miss Justice was a member, also adopted resolutions expressive of their sympathy and bereavement.

CHALKLEY MOORE JUSTICE, youngest son of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Justice, born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1810, died in Philadelphia, January 6, 1865. He married, October 23, 1845, Sophia M. Hoffman, who was born in 1822, and died November 4, 1905.

Issue of Chalkley Moore and Sophia M. (Hoffman) Justice:

Lydia Hoffman Justice, b. Sept. 29, 1846; d. June 14, 1853;

Josephine Justice, b. October 4, 1848; m. November 28, 1872, John Axford, and they had issue:

William Axford, b. Aug. 8, 1873; m., June 27, 1907, Catharine A. Tyson;

Edward Axford, b. March 4, 1876; m., Jan. 20, 1904, Elizabeth D. Rolle, and they reside in Germantown; they have issue:

Dorothy Justice Axford, b. April 11, 1905.

Hettie Warner Justice, b. Aug. 11, 1850; unm.

SYNG FAMILY.

Arms—Quarterly: First and fourth, azure, three millstones proper, two and one, each charged with a millrind sable (Millington); Second and third, argent, an eagle displayed with two heads sable, armed gules (Millington). Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's claw proper. Motto—*Cœlestia Canimus* (We sing of Heavenly things).

The family of Syng (spelled variously, Syng, Synge, Sing and Singe) is descended from the ancient family of Millington, one of whom, Hugh de Mulneton, was seized of lands at Millington, in Bucklow hundred, Cheshire, in the twelfth century, *temp.* Henry II.

According to a tradition preserved in the Philadelphia and likewise in the English branch of the family, a certain Captain Millington, being in attendance at the Royal chapel on an occasion when the clerk failed to raise the chant, stepped forth and raised it himself, in the presence of the King, who thereupon declared that the Captain's name should be "Singe," so well had he acquitted himself. With the loyalty of a faithful subject, Captain Millington thereafter called himself "Singe," and from him descends the English family of that name. Several branches settled in Ireland during the early part of the seventeenth century, and the family became one of the most famous in that kingdom, by reason of the ecclesiastical proclivities of its members and their eminence in the Anglican Church.

Information collated from the Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, and other authorities, however, indicates that the Syng family is descended from one Millington, of Cheshire, whose fourth son, born towards the close of the fifteenth century, was a chanting priest, or what was then known as a minor, or possibly a secular or lay canon, in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgenorth, Shropshire. It was the office of the minor canons to assist in performing the choral service, and of the secular or lay canons to keep the canonical hours. They were not subject to the profession of vows, and were therefore privileged to marry, which the regular canons, who lived in monasteries, were not.

Canon Millington was distinguished for the excellence of his voice, and was generally known by the name of Singe. He married after the Reformation, and had a son Thomas, who married a daughter to ——— Adames, of Cleeton. He eventually adopted the name of Singe permanently, as did his son, and his three grandsons, Hugo, George and William. Hugo married Anne, daughter of Hugh Cheese, of Astley Abbots, county Salop. The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, states that he died apparently without issue, but other accounts say that he had issue, from which it may be assumed as probable that he had one or more daughters but no sons. William died without issue. George married twice. By his first wife, Dorothea, daughter of Hugo Millington, he had a son William George, who died without issue, and five daughters, viz.: Anna, wife of William Warham (or Richard Wareham of London), Barbara, wife of Robert Scarburgh Esq., Margery, wife of William (or Edmond) Morris, Elizabeth, wife first of Jacob (or James) Starr, of Atsfordton, and (second), of Thomas Turner and

Johanna, wife of ——— Symonds, of Radnorshire, Wales, of the family of Symonds of Muckhall. By his second wife, Anna, daughter of Roger (or Hugo) Catestrey of Catestrey, in county Salop, he had a son Richard, an alderman and bailiff of Bridgenorth, who married Alicia, daughter of Roger Rowley, of Rowley, in Shropshire, and died in 1631, and three daughters, viz.: Margaret, wife of Richard Stringer, Frances, wife of Richard Lee, Esq., brother of Major Robert Lee, of London, and Johanna, wife of ——— Starre, of county Radnor, Wales, Esq.

Richard and Alicia (Rowley) Singe had issue:

GEORGE SYNGE; of whom presently;

JOSEPH SYNGE; of whom hereafter;

Benjamin Syngé; stated to have left no descendants;

Thomas Syngé, of whom nothing is known except that he probably left descendants;

Richard Syngé, said to have been a cavalier in 1645; d. 1671; he m., and his grandson, John "Sing," who altered the spelling of his name, had a grandson, William Sing, b. 1762, who emigrated to America some time before 1800, and lived for many years in New York State; among the descendants of Richard Syngé is Joshua Syngé, of Liverpool, Eng., Esq.;

John Syngé, of Bridgenorth, co. Salop; tenant to his brother George, in 1651; said to have left descendants;

Samuel Syngé, probably identical with Samuel "Syng," who had an Inquisition at Cahirkenles (now Cahirconlish), co. Limerick, March 2, 1688-89, and Samuel "Sing," who had an Inquisition at Brey (Bray), co. Wicklow, June 1, 1689; in which case the year of his death was 1688 (old style);

Joshua Syngé, a Roundhead in 1642; said to have left descendants;

EDWARD SYNGE, of whom hereafter;

Anna Syngé, the date of whose birth is not known.

GEORGE SYNGE, born 1594, son of Richard and Alicia (Rowley) Singe, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, February 16, 1609-10, B. A., 1614, M. A., 1616, subsequently became D. D. of that University, and in 1621, or previously, removed to Ireland, where he was made Rector of Donoghmore, and Vicar-General of Armagh. He also became Rector of Killary, Meath, and of Loughgilly and Mansfieldtown, Armagh, Dean of Dromore, Rector of Dromballyrainey and Seapatrick, Bishop of Cloyne, member of the King's Privy Council in Ireland *temp.* Charles I., and Auditor-General to the Lord-Lieutenant. In 1632 he published a spirited and scholarly rejoinder to the Irish Jesuit William Malone's reply to Bishop Ussher. He was nominated Archbishop of Tuam, but owing to the turbulent condition of the country did not remain to be consecrated, returning to England in 1647. Five of his younger children, his first wife and her mother, who had attempted to return there in 1641, were drowned while on their way. He died at Bridgenorth, and was buried at St. Mary Magdalen's in that town, August 31, 1652. He married 1st., Anne, daughter of Francis Edgeworth, Esq., of Dublin, Clerk of the Hanaper, and by her had six children, it appears, among whom were:

Francis Syngé, b. at Louth, Feb. 4, 1623-4; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1638, subsequently LL. D.; appointed Vicar-General of Cloyne for life; Archdeacon of Ross, and Vicar of Clondrohid, Cloyne. He was devisee of "the lands of Ballydromore, in co. Down," half of certain property in co. Armagh, the lands of Newton Grange and Haggard, in co. Louth, and farms in East Meath; he died in 1678, according to family papers; m. Edith ———, and by her had issue:

George Syngé, living 1651, when his grandfather, Bishop George Syngé, in his will, entailed on him "the lands of Ballydromore, in co. Down," and half of

certain property in co. Armagh. He was probably identical with George Synge, who was admitted a free student in the Episcopal College, and became Vicar of Kilmichael and Inchigeelagh, Cork, by letters patent from King Charles II., Sept. 26, 1663. He was also Vicar of Mathea, Cloyne, Prebendary and Vicar of Lisclery, Cork, and Prebendary of Inniscarra, Cloyne. He took the chapter oath, 1672, and died in the following year.

Charles Synge, b. at "com' Cornubrae," entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, May 17, 1671. He was Vicar of Grenagh and Prebendary of Killenemer, Cloyne; and took the chapter oath Aug. 9, 1676.

Margaret Synge, m. Michael Boyle, D. D. (eldest son of Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam), who afterwards became Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. She lost her life by shipwreck in 1641, together with her infant daughter and other members of her family. They had issue:

Martha Boyle, drowned in 1641.

Bishop George Synge married second, (*circa*) 1645, Elizabeth Stevens, who was living in 1653, and by her had issue:

Richard Synge, b. 1646, Dublin; devisee of the mansion house in Bridgenorth and lands in Salop "in occupation of John Synge." He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, June 9, 1662, and subsequently became Prebendary of Kilbrogan, Cork, Rector and Vicar of Aghinagh, Kilcoleman and Aghabulloge, Cloyne, Vicar of Moviddy, Kilbonane, Aglish and Kilcullie, Cork, Chancellor of Ross, and Archdeacon of Cork. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Clark, Esq., and relict of William O'Connor, Esq., and by her had issue:

Richard Synge, devisee after his mother's death of the mansion house in Bridgenorth and lands in Salop, also of a house in Bandon, then (1686) leased to his uncle, George Synge. He was probably identical with Richard Synge, who, although a literate, was ordained a Deacon, at Cork, Sept. 23, 1694, and ordained a Priest, at the same place, March 20, 1697-8.

Letitia Synge, m., June 29, 1690, Nicholas Brady, B. A., M. A., D. D., who was b. at Bandon, co. Cork, Oct. 28, 1659. Dr. Brady was one of the most distinguished prelates in Ireland, the author of a well-known version of the Psalms, which he published in conjunction with Mr. Tate, the Poet-Laureate; and Chaplain to the Princess of Wales, to King William and Queen Mary, and to Queen Anne; also to the Duke of Ormond's troop of Horse Guards. Among his descendants was the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Maziere Brady.

A daughter, married William Denny, A. M., who succeeded her father as Vicar of Whitechurch, or Templegall, April 4, 1688-9. He was also Vicar Choral of Cork.

George Synge, of Bandon, A. M., b. at Cork, 1649; entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, Feb. 27, 1665, Prebendary and Vicar of Kilbrogan, Cork, Vicar of Aghabulloge and Kilcoleman or Magourney, Cloyne, Rector and Vicar of Aghinagh, Rector of Templetrine, and Rector of Agiapallin, in Meath, died 1692. He m. (first) Mary, dau. of Thomas Hewytt, Esq., of Clancoola, in 1681, and after her death, Nov. 23, 1684, he married (second) Margaret Freke, of Templebryan, in the parish of Kilbrogan, in 1687. He had issue, at least two children by his first wife, and possibly other children by his second wife, who survived him. His widow m. (second) Thomas Salmon, of Cork, Esq. The children of George and Mary (Hewytt) Synge included:

George Synge, A. B., b. *circa* 1683, Rector and Vicar of Myross, Ross, Vicar of Glanbarrahan or Castlehaven, Ross, Rector of Taxas, Cork, and Vicar of Kilmaccabee and Kilfaughnabeg, Ross. He m. (first), in Nov., 1706, Margaret, dau. of Rev. Thomas Meade, his predecessor as Rector of Taxas; and (second), in Oct., 1720, Eliza Roberts, of Bridgetown, sister to Rev. Randol Roberts, Vicar Choral of Cork. He died *circa* 1732-33.

Elizabeth Synge, b. *circa* 1682; m., in 1697, Thomas Daunt, Lord of the Manor of Olepen, co. Gloucester, England, by whom she had twin children, Thomas and Achilles, born in 1702.

Alice Synge, married Anthony Woodley.

A daughter, possibly, married ——— Lapp. She may have been wife of Richard Lapp, A. M., b. at Bandon, 1658, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, May 13, 1674, subsequently Vicar of Kinsale, Cork, Prebendary of Templebryan, and Vicar of Templequinlan, Ross, Rector and Vicar of Rathclarin, Cork, and Treasurer and Archdeacon of Cork.

JOSEPH SYNGE, of county Salop, born 1599, son of Richard and Alicia (Rowley) Singe, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1615, B. A., 1617, M. A., from St. John's College, Cambridge, 1620, incorporated 1620, Vicar of Dundalk, and Rector of Mansfieldstown, both in county Louth, Ireland. He died in 1641. He married, before October 14, 1626, the date of her father's death, Anne, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Ashe, Knight, of St. John's Abbey, in the adjoining county of Meath, and of Dromshill, county Cavan, who was knighted by Sir George Carew, Lord Deputy, at Dublin Castle, on St. James's Day, July 25, 1603, being the Coronation Day of King James I., and who was M. P. for Trim, 1613-1615. Anne (Ashe) Syngé died in 1646.

As Dundalk was taken by a party of Cromwell's horse and dragoons in 1649, immediately after the terror-inspiring massacre at Tredagh (now Drogheda), it is probable that the younger members of this branch of the Syngé family left there to avoid the perils of the Civil War. As a result of the sackings and burnings which took place during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars all trace of them is lost, but it seems likely that they finally settled elsewhere and drifted into trade.

Rev. Joseph and Anne (Ashe) Syngé had issue at least one child:

George Syngé, of Dundalk, Esq., b. *circa* 1625, living in 1641, the year of his father's death. It is believed that he or another son of Rev. Joseph Syngé was grandfather of Philip Syngé, of Philadelphia, of whom hereafter. (See Philip Syngé; also Catherine Syngé, dau. of Daniel Syngé, son of Philip Syngé, Jr.).

EDWARD SYNGE, son of Richard and Alicia (Rowley) Singe, baptized at St. Mary's, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, August 16, 1614, removed to Ireland, first educated at Drogheda School, D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Killary, Meath, Rector of Aghadowie, Derry, minor canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, Vicar of Luske, Dublin, Dean of Elphin, Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoc, Rector of Tradery, Killaloe, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, died December 22, 1678. He married Barbara, eldest daughter of William Leatham, Esq., of New Place, county Londonderry, by Barbara, daughter of Sir John Vaughan, Knight.

Bishop Edward and Barbara (Leatham) Syngé had issue:

Samuel Syngé, b. at Innishannon, 1656; became a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Dublin, Jan. 26, 1671-2, subsequently A. M. and LL. D. He was Prebendary of Lisclery, Cork, of Inniscarra, Cloyne, of Dromdaleague, Cork, Precentor of St. Patrick, Dublin, Dean of Kildare, and Prebendary of Geashil, Kildare; also Rector of Inchigeelah and Kilmichael, Cork. He m. Margaret, sixth dau. of Michael Boyle, D. D., Lord Chancellor and Lord Primate of Ireland (whose first wife was Margaret Syngé), by his second wife, Mary, second dau. of Dermot, Lord Inchiquin, by his wife, Elin, dau. of Sir Edward Fitzgerald, of Cloyne. Rev. Samuel Syngé d. Nov. 30, 1708, and was bur. in St. Patrick's, Dublin. He and his wife, Margaret, had issue:

Michael Syngé, Lieutenant Colonel, of Cowley, co. Middlesex, England. In his will, proved at Dublin, 1721, he mentioned "Captain John Hart, Lieutenant Governor of Maryland," with whom he had been stationed at Gibraltar when they were both serving in the Royal army. He died unmarried.

Mary Syngé, married, 1708, Richard Townsend, of Castle Townsend, co. Cork, Ireland, Esq., who was adm. of estate of his brother-in-law Lieut. Col. Michael Syngé, in 1721. They had issue—Samuel, Margareta.

Edward Syngé, A. M., edu. at Christ Church, Oxford. He appears to have held the Rectory of St. John of Jerusalem, Cork, as early as 1666, when a child, but name is given as "Sing." (*Liber Munerum Hiberniae*). He was subsequently Rector and Vicar of Laracor, Meath, Vicar and Prebendary of Christ Church, and of Holy Trinity, Cork, Rector of Rathelarin, Cork, Rector and Vicar of Aghabulloge, Kilkoleman and Aghinagh, Cloyne, Rector of Templetrine, Cork, Prebendary of Lackeen, and of Kilmaclennine, Cloyne, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Vicar General of Dublin, Bishop

of Raphoe, and Archbishop of Tuam. He d. July 23, 1741. He m. Anne Proud, of co. Cork, and by her had issue:

Edward Synge, eldest son, author of several celebrated sermons, and very learned in music. He was b. 1691, entered Trinity College, Dublin, June 13, 1706, became a Fellow in 1710, graduated A. B. and A. M., and March 8, 1727, became D. D. He was admitted a freeman of Dublin by grace especial, in 1722. He was Prebendary of Stagonil, and of St. Audeon's, and minister at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, Rector of Cappagh, Provost of Tuam, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Bishop of Cloyne, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and Bishop of Elphin. He d. Jan. 27, 1762, and was buried in the family vault of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He m. Jane, dau. of Robert Curtis, Esq., of the King's co.; she d. in 1738. By her he had issue, two sons, Edward and George, who d. unm., and dau., Alicia, who m., May 30, 1758, Right Hon. Joshua Cooper, of Markree Castle, Merunry, co. Sligo. She d. 1807, leaving issue.

Nicholas Synge, D. D., Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, d. Oct., 1771, and buried in Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin; m. Elizabeth, aunt of William Power Keating Trench, Viscount Dunlo, and dau. of Richard Trench, of Garbally, co. Galway, Esq., father of first Earl of Clancarty. By her he had issue, five daughters and a son, Edward Synge, of Syngefield, in the King's co., who was born in Sept., 1725, entered holy orders, took degree of A. M., and m., in Feb., 1753, Sophia, dau. of Samuel Hutchinson, D. D., Bishop of Killala and Achonry, and sister of Sir Francis Hutchinson, Baronet, of Castlesallah, co. Wicklow. The fourth son of Rev. Edward Synge, Robert Synge, of Kiltrough, co. Meath, Ireland, was created Baronet Aug. 12, 1801, and from him descends Sir Francis Robert Millington Synge, sixth Baronet, of Syngefield, Birr, Ireland, the present head of the family in that kingdom.

Bishop Nicholas Synge's daughters were:

Jane, d. unm.;

Barbara, m. John Hatch, Esq., by whom she had daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothea; she d. in 1767;

Margery, m. Rev. Robert Curtis, of Inane, King's co., by whom she had several children;

Elizabeth, living unm., in 1802;

Mary, m. William Piesley Vaughan, of Golden Grove, King's co., Esq., by whom she had four daughters and two sons.

Samuel Synge.

George Synge.

A daughter, married John Moore, of Raheenduff, Queen's co.

Anne Synge, m., Aug. 29, 1665, William Carr, Esq., b. Jan. 11, 1639-40, son of Sir George Carr, of Southerall, Yorkshire, England, who m., Jan. 15, 1637-38, Grissell, dau. of Sir Robert Meredith, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

William and Anne (Synge) Carr had issue, a son, Edward, b. Oct. 27, 1671, who d. unm., and two daughters, one of whom was Mrs. Buckworth; the other, Barbara, b. May 12, 1672, m. John Cliffe, of Mulrankin, co. Wexford, Ireland, Esq., and had several children, of whom the eldest, John, was grandfather of Anthony Cliffe, of Bellevue, co. Wexford, Esq.

Margaret Synge.

Helena Synge, m. by license granted in 1683, Symon Purdon, of Tinnerana, co. Clare, Esq.

Mary Synge, m. by license granted in 1682, Bryan Townsend, of Castle Townsend, co. Cork, Esq.

Joane (or Barbara) Synge, m. Capt. John Folliott. Their dau., Anna Maria Folliott, of St. Finbarry's, m., in 1700, John Moore, Jr., A. M., son of John Moore, Archdeacon of Cloyne, of the ancient family of More, or O'Moore, of Leix, in Queen's co., Ireland.

From the foregoing pedigree of the Synge family as it became established in England and Ireland, it will be seen that Canon Millington, the founder of the family, was probably born *circa* 1490, and therefore was still a youth in 1509, when Henry VIII. ascended the throne. Burke, however, in his version of the origin of the Synge patronymic, says: "Tradition records that a member of the then much respected house, Millington, was member of the choir in the chapel-royal, *temp.* Elizabeth, and that the Queen desired the name might be changed,

from the exceeding sweetness of his voice," but the period which Burke assigns is obviously too late.

The inference that Singe, or Synge, as a surname, arose in the reign of Henry VIII., refers solely to those Singes or Syngees who were otherwise named Millington. That there were persons called Synge living in the immediately preceding reign of Henry VII. is a fair presumption, for one Isabella Synge, of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, London, was of marriageable age January 30, 1522-23, in the 13th year of Henry VIII., as on that date she was licensed to marry John Donyll. Hence her birth most likely occurred in the reign of Henry VII., (August 22, 1485, to April 21, 1509,) while the birth of her father, who was doubtless also called Synge, probably occurred in the reign of Edward IV., (1461-1483). Whether or not this Isabella Synge was otherwise Millington is yet unknown. (See Foster's "London Marriage Licenses," Index of Matches, Females, p. 1547). But that "Sing" was possibly applied as a surname long before Isabella's time is evident from an entry of a "Richard Sing," who was living apparently in the year 1278. (See "Hist. et Cart. Monasterii S. Petri, Gloucesteriae," vol. i, p. 169.) Richard, however, may have been a singer, like the progenitor of the later Singes, and the word "Sing" may have been placed after his Christian name, to indicate his occupation, as an abbreviation of "singer."

And yet, nevertheless, there may have been no Syngees or Sings until the time of Henry VIII.,—the earlier Isabella's, and Richard's, surnames of Synge and Sing, respectively, possibly being a mistake for Lynge, or Ling. An instance of such an error is to be found in an early seventeenth century manuscript in the British Museum, now quoted as "Ad. Ms. 5224, f. 31. b." This is a pedigree of a family therein named "Synge," of county Norfolk, descended from one Richard "Synge," of Cornwall, the arms of which show that this so-called "Synge" family was really the family of "Lynge," of Cornwall. (See Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," 1805-9, which quotes several instances of Lynge or Lyng, the name of Synge or its variants not being mentioned.)

PHILIP SYNG, of Philadelphia, gentleman and goldsmith, was born, probably in Ireland, in the year 1676. He was a descendant of one of the nine sons of Richard and Alicia (Rowley) Singe, of Bridgenorth, Shropshire, England, most of whom appear to have vibrated between England and Ireland, having children born in each country, thus spreading the family records over two kingdoms. He emigrated to America, sailing from Bristol, England, and arrived in Philadelphia, July 14, 1714, with his first wife, Abigail Murdock, and their three sons, Philip, Daniel and John.

It is believed that Philip Syng was a grandson of George Synge of Dundalk, Ireland, or of another son of Rev. Joseph Synge, Vicar of Dundalk, and Rector of Mansfieldstown. What gives rise to this supposition is the fact that while the name "Philip" is not found among the Syngees prior to Rev. Joseph Synge's marriage with Anne Ashe, who was of county Meath, it is a Syng name after that event. Now, Philip was an Ashe name, as one Philip "Ash" was an Ensign in Colonel Sir Howard Oxburgh's Infantry, in King James the Second's Irish Army, in 1689. The Colonel was of the King's county, and his regiment was probably raised there and in the adjoining counties, of which Meath was one. Moreover, Philip Syng, son of Philip Syng, was careful to call one of his sons Joseph, and two of his daughters Ann, perhaps because the first Joseph and

Anne were his ancestors; and his account-books show that there was a "Laurance Ash" to whom he lent money apparently without demanding a return, hence the "loan" seems like a kinsman's gift.

George Syngé, of Dundalk, if he entered trade, as has been supposed, may have found it more convenient to omit the final "e" in his surname. As he was born *circa* 1625, it is most likely that he married before 1650, if he left descendants, and in that event his children were of marriageable age about 1670. It is possible that a certain George "Syng," who was doubtless married about this time, whose wife's Christian name was Sarah, was his son, and the father of Philip Syng, of Philadelphia, born 1676. This George and Sarah "Syng" had a daughter Elizabeth, who was christened May 18, 1673, at Christ Church, New Gate Street, London; and they may also have been the parents of another George "Syng" who appears to have been admitted to the guild of the Dublin goldsmiths in 1705, and who is marked as having died in 1707. The name "Syng" has not been found in any other known extant registers of the English or Irish goldsmiths, but the records of the London Goldsmiths' Company contain some mention of a Hannah "Sing" under date of August, 1690, and of a Joseph "Sing" who was free of the Company in 1734. As will be seen hereafter, all these names—to wit, George, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah and Joseph—are found among the grandchildren of Philip Syng of Philadelphia.

It may be significant that Philip Syng emigrated to America later in the same year (1714) in the spring of which His Excellency John Hart, Esq., Governor of the Province of Maryland, came, and that he ultimately settled, like him, in Annapolis, his residence in Philadelphia having been only temporary. As will be recalled, this is the same John Hart who was a Captain in the Royal Army and mentioned in the will of Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Syngé, with whom he had been stationed at Gibraltar.

The only known reference to Philip Syng's place of residence in Philadelphia occurs in an advertisement in *The American Weekly Mercury*, of May 12, 1720, from which it appears that Richard Warder, tobacco pipe maker, was then "living under the same Roof with Philip Syng Gold Smith, near the Market Place." In the same newspaper (No. 205, from Nov. 14 to Nov. 21, 1723,) there is a representation of a "V" with "WA" immediately beneath it, and "a Pistole Reward" is offered by Samuel Kirk of Brandy-Wine Ferry, in New Castle County, for "a Silver Pint (or Niperkin) Marked as in the Margent, the W and A being joyned) made by Philip Syng, of Philadelphia."

In April, or early in May, 1722, Philip Syng had surveyed by his order and to his use two hundred acres of land upon the west bank of the Susquehanna river, at a place known as "the Mine." This tract was within the bounds of Pennsylvania, but it was claimed by "Philip Syng & Company" under a Maryland title. A complaint having been made by Robert Baker and James McClean before Francis Worley, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Chester county, Syng was committed into the custody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia by the warrant of Sir William Keith, Baronet, the Governor, who had met Syng at Pattison's on April 4 and threatened to have him punished if he presumed to make any survey of the land in question, which had been lately surveyed by Governor Keith. Syng was brought before the Provincial Council, for examination, May 28, 1722. From the minutes of the Council it appears that "Richard Hill, Esqr., one of the Judges of

the Supreme Court, being present, it was moved that he should withdraw & Commit the said Philip Syng into the Sheriff's Custody, in order to be prosecuted according to Law, which he did accordingly;" but as Syng had taken up the land under the impression that it rightfully belonged to Maryland, and his error of procedure was therefore not an intentional offense against the Pennsylvania authorities, he was finally freed from blame, and the matter was dropped. (See "Calvert Papers," in possession of Maryland Historical Society).

Philip Syng subsequently removed to Annapolis, Maryland, where he died May 18, 1739, aged sixty-three years. He married (first) probably in the north of Ireland, *circa* 1702, Abigail Murdock, who died at Philadelphia, November 5, 1714; (second) in September, 1724, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Whillden, the elder, of Cape May, New Jersey, and widow of Thomas Leamyng, of the same place; and (third) at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Maryland, February 26, 1733-4, Susana, widow of ——— Price; she died February 23, 1738-9. Philip Syng had children by his first wife only. He died intestate, one-half of his estate going to his eldest son Philip Syng, Jr., one-quarter to his second son Daniel Syng, and the remaining quarter to his grandson Philip Syng, only child of his youngest son, John Syng, deceased.

Issue of Philip and Abigail (Murdock) Syng:

PHILIP SYNG, JR., of Philadelphia, b. Sept. 29, 1703; of whom hereafter.

Daniel Syng, of Lancaster, Pa., Esq., goldsmith, one of the original vestrymen of St. James's Church, in that town. Mr. Syng was b. 1713 or 1714. He m. at Christ Church, Phila., Aug. 10, 1733, Mary, dau. of George Gray, of Gray's Ferry, Esq., and sister of George Gray, of Witby Hall, near Phila., Esq., who became a member of Penn. Assembly in 1772, and speaker of that body in 1783, was author of the "Treason Resolutions," 1775, delegate to Provincial Conference of July 15, 1774, member of Provincial Convention of Jan. 23, 1775, of the Committee of Safety from June 30, 1775, to July 26, 1776, of the Council of Safety, July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777, and of Penn. Board of War during its existence in 1777—of which he was chairman for a time—a delegate to the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. Daniel Syng resided for a time in Philadelphia; he d. at Lancaster, in Feb., 1745-6, aged 32 years. His will, dated January 30, 1745, was proved at Phila., March 19, following. His widow married (second), at Christ Church, Phila., July 9, 1747, Thomas James, of Phila.

Daniel and Mary (Gray) Syng had issue:

Mary Syng, b. 24th, christened 29th Sept., 1734, at Christ Church, Phila., m. at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Phila., Jan. 30, 1755, John Withy (sometimes Withey), doubtless the same John Withy who was master of sloop "Dolphin," to which a Mediterranean pass was issued by the Province of Penn., Jan. 5, 1754. On Aug. 28, 1764, he petitioned the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions for the county of Chester, to be recommended to the Governor of the province to be granted a license to keep a public house of entertainment at the Blue Anchor Tavern, in Chester, previously kept by John Hanly for many years, which petition was allowed, and license granted. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Withy, and George Gray, Oct. 22, 1765. The inventory amounted to £728.16.0. John Hill Martin, Esq., says, in his "History of Chester" (p. 260): "Before and during the Revolution, Mrs. Mary Withey kept the 'Columbia Hotel.' It is said to have been, in her life-time, the best kept tavern in America. She was the widow of an English officer, James Withey (*sic*), and had a pension from the British government of \$60 a year. She became wealthy, and died January 7, 1810, in her 76th year." Washington, in his diary, speaks of having dined at Mrs. Withy's on Sunday, May 13, 1787.

Elizabeth Syng, buried 6th mo. (Aug.) 24, 1739, in Friends' ground (Race Street Monthly Meeting), Phila.

Susanna Syng, m. (first) at St. Paul's Church, Phila., by Rev. William McClenachan, April 23, 1760, John McKilvie; (second), at same church, April 16, 1764, Thomas Frie (or Fry). Letters of administration on estates of Joseph

James and Susanna Fry (late Syng), deceased, were granted at Phila., June 24, 1801, to James Withly, of Delaware co.

George Syng, b. 1742 or 1743; m. at Christ Church, Phila., July 26, 1766, Hannah Hance, who was living in 1791, but deceased before June 10, 1801. He was a private in the Chester Company of the Associators and Militia of the county of Chester in 1781-82, and his name appears in the tax lists of Chester from 1766 to 1785. Mr. Syng d. at Providence, Delaware co., Pa., May 19, 1815, in the 73d year of his age. (Another George Syng m. at St. Michael's and Zion Church (German Lutheran), Phila., March 24, 1768, by license granted same day, Elizabeth Bayne; he was probably a member of a German family named "Sing," as the names of many "Sings" are to be found in records of St. Michael's and Zion Church, and of First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, about the same time; his name is usually given as "Georg Sing" in the records of St. Michael's and Zion Church, from which it appears that he and his wife, Elizabeth, had daughters Lidia, baptized January 4, 1769, age 4 weeks, and Anna Maria, born 12th June, and baptized 29th July, 1770, buried Sept. 3, 1771). George and Hannah (Hance) Syng had issue:

Elizabeth Syng, probably the Elizabeth Syng who m. at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Phila., Aug. 20, 1791, Peter Stimbel, ceremony performed by the Rector, Rev. Nicholas Collin, D. D. "Evidence present: Mordechai Thomson, Sarah Bickerton. All from Trenton in New Jersey."

Susanna Syng.

Mary Syng.

A child, posthumous to Daniel Syng, not named but provided for in his will; probably Catherine Syng, who m. at St. James's Church, Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 21, 1775, Dr. Henry Stuber. Their names are in list of subscribers to Lancaster Assembly Ball for year 1780. Members of a family named Stuber were mayors and other officers of Dundalk, Ireland, in the seventeenth century, when George Syng, son of Rev. Joseph and Anne (Asbe) Syng, lived there.

John Syng, m. at Christ Church, Phila., Sept. 16, 1736, Deborah Harper, who was christened, at Christ Church, Phila., Feb. 20, 1715, aged 6 weeks, dau. of John and Deborah (Paver) Harper. He d. intestate at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 21, 1738. John and Deborah (Harper) Syng had issue, an only child:

Philip Syng, christened at Christ Church, Phila., July 7, 1737, aged one month. He inherited one-fourth part of estate of his grandfather, Philip Syng, and Oct. 22, 1746, on his petition through his next friend, William Reynolds, the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county appointed Thomas Williams his guardian. He was a private in Phila. City Militia, and his name appears in list of soldiers who received "depreciation pay." Letters of administration on his estate granted at Phila., Jan. 20, 1792, to Charles Syng. It is probable that Philip Syng married and was father of:

Charles Syng, m. Margaret ——. He was commissioned, June 25, 1777, Captain of 1st Company of 2nd Reg. of Foot, of Phila., Col. Sharpe Delaney, in service of U. S. In 1791 he was an officer of the customs, at 225 Mulberry street, and in 1793, a weighmaster, at 120 High street. On Sept. 7, 1772, he had a survey of 300 acres of land in Northumberland co., Pa. He also owned considerable real estate in Lancaster co., Pa., and in Phila. Some of this property he received by deed from Thomas Moore and Sarah, his wife, only dau. and heiress at law of Samuel Emlen, by Rachel, his wife, who was a daughter of William Hudson, the elder; this he and his wife, Margaret, conveyed to Thomas Clark, April 24, 1788. In the yellow fever pestilence of 1793 both Charles Syng and his wife died, and were buried in German Lutheran ground. Letters of administration on his estate were granted at Phila., Nov. 21, 1793, to Henry Graff and Charles Bitterson.

Peter Syng (sometimes Lyng) was possibly another son. He was "Ships' Husband" to the Penna. flotilla in the Revolution. On June 25, 1773, he had a survey of 200 acres of land in Bedford co., Pa.

It is a curious coincidence that among the residents of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the present time, is Daniel "Sing." He is a son of Adam Sing, who came to America from Germany in 1829.

PHILIP SYNG, JR., of Philadelphia, gentleman and goldsmith, was born in Ireland, September 29, 1703, and came to Philadelphia from Bristol, England, when

eleven years of age, with his parents, Philip and Abigail (Murdock) Syng, and his brothers, Daniel and John Syng.

Mr. Syng embarked for London in the ship "John," Captain Thomas Glentworth, November 28, 1725. As he was then twenty-two years of age, it is not unlikely that his visit to the old country was undertaken in order to dispose of property there which he may have inherited upon attaining his majority. He returned to Philadelphia, June 20, 1726, in the "Yorkshire Grey," Captain James Blythe. Benjamin Franklin also came back to Philadelphia about the same time, having been in London during the preceding eighteen months, vainly seeking to obtain financial assistance wherewith to establish himself in the trade of a printer, and it is possible that his acquaintanceship with Philip Syng, Jr.—with whom he was afterwards upon terms of the most intimate friendship,—began at that time. In after years Mr. Syng was one of the gentlemen who, upon the invitation of Franklin, was present at the famous "saw-dust pudding" party, an amusing account of which is given in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time" (vol. i., p. 532).

Philip Syng, Jr., was a member of Franklin's "Junto," and when Franklin founded The Library Company of Philadelphia, which was promoted by the "Junto," Mr. Syng was named a director in its original deed or instrument, dated July 1, 1731, and was elected to that office by the fifty contributors at their first meeting. He was a member of the first Masonic Lodge in America, St. John's Lodge, of Philadelphia, constituted in 1727 (of which Franklin was also a member), paying his entrance fee of £5 on October 7, 1734, and serving as Junior Warden in 1737, with Henry Pratt. At a Grand Lodge held for the Province of Pennsylvania at the Indian King tavern, Philadelphia, June 25, 1741, Philip Syng, Jr., was chosen Grand Master for the Masonic year ensuing; and in 1749 he was appointed Junior Grand Warden by Franklin, who was then Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania. On November 13 of the same year Mr. Syng became one of the original Trustees (of whom Franklin was President), of The Public Academy in the city of Philadelphia, which afterwards grew into The University of Pennsylvania, serving until 1773. The electrical machine which Franklin used in his early experiments while mastering the theory and practice of electrical science, and which gave rise to his investigation of the subject, was a contrivance of Mr. Syng, who made experiments with it which he communicated to Franklin in 1747. Mr. Syng was also associated with Franklin as one of the founders of The American Philosophical Society, of which Governor John Penn was the Patron, and he was elected its first Treasurer, February 9, 1768.

When the noted fishing club called "The Colony in Schuylkill" was founded, May 1, 1732, Philip Syng, Jr.'s name was the eleventh on the roll of the original members. Mr. Syng was also an original member of the Union Fire Company, founded by Franklin and four of his friends in 1732, and he was associated with Franklin as one of the twelve original directors of The Philadelphia Contribution-ship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, or the "Hand-in-Hand," as it was familiarly called, organized April 13, 1752. The "Association Battery" of 1748 was promoted by Mr. Syng. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, from 1747 to 1749; a warden of the city in 1753; Treasurer of the city from 1759 to 1769; Provincial Commissioner of Appeals for Philadelphia county, in 1765, under Governor John Penn, in which year he signed the Non-Importation Resolu-

tions; and a contributor to The Pennsylvania Hospital, of which the most active promoter was Franklin. In 1753 he made the beautiful silver ink-stand purchased for the use of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania for £25.16.0, used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution of the United States, which is now on exhibition in Independence Hall.

Philip Syng, Jr., married, at Christ Church, February 5, 1729-30, Elizabeth Warner, born January 29, 1714-15, christened at Christ Church, April 13, 1732, when eighteen years of age. She was a daughter of Swen and Esther (Warner) Warner, and a granddaughter of William Warner of Red Hook, or Lower Red Bank, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and his wife Christian (or Christina), who was probably a daughter of Svänn Skuuta (Lieutenant Sven Schute), who received from Queen Christina of Sweden, August 20, 1653, the first grant of lands now forming part of the city of Philadelphia. Mrs. Syng was also a granddaughter of John and Anne (Campden) Warner, of Blockley Township, Pennsylvania, and a great-granddaughter of William Warner, who settled on the west bank of the Schuylkill river within the present limits of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in the locality now known as "Eaglesfield," several years before William Penn came to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Syng died May 8, 1789, aged 85 years and 7 months, and was buried in Christ Church ground (Arch Street), Philadelphia; his wife, whom he had survived, was also buried there, October 3, 1786. Mr. Syng died intestate, seized of divers lands and tenements in the city and county of Philadelphia, consisting of a four-story brick house and a lot on the west side of Front street, between High and Chestnut streets; a three-story brick house and a lot fronting on Plumb and Front streets, between Spruce and Pine streets; a three-story brick house occupied by his wife's nephew, Joseph Warner, and lot, on the south side of Chestnut street, between Front and Second streets; a two-story brick house occupied by his son-in-law, Edmund Physick, and lot, on the north side of Mulberry street, between Front and Second streets; and two acres of land on the north side of Hickory Lane. He also had a country place, referred to as, perhaps, the place of his death; this was called "Prince of Wales Farm," and was situated near the present Ardmore station of the Pennsylvania railroad. Another country place, marked on Scull and Heap's Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent, 1750, was a plantation of one hundred acres in extent, which John Harper, of Cole Brook Dale Township, and his wife Sarah, conveyed by deed dated June 6, 1749, to Philip Syng, for a consideration of £200, which tract Philip Syng and his wife Elizabeth conveyed by deed dated December 17, 1762, to Jacob Niss, of Oxford township, for a consideration of £450.

Philip Syng, Jr., had eighteen children, all born singly, the first when his wife was sixteen years of age, the last when she was in her forty-sixth year, but of these there were still living at the time of his death none of his sons and only five of his daughters: Abigail, wife of Edmund Physick; Esther, widow of Tobias Rudulph; Hannah, unmarried; Mary, wife of Colonel Donaldson Yeates; and Christiana, unmarried. Mr. Syng was also survived by two grandchildren, James Murray and Abigail Murray, the only surviving children of his deceased daughter Elizabeth, who married John Murray. In a petition of his daughters, Esther Rudulph and Hannah Syng, to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county, April 21, 1794, it is recited that Christiana Syng died since the death of her father, hav-

ing left a will giving all her real estate to her sister Hannah Syng, and that Abigail, who married Edmund Physick, was then also deceased, leaving four children, who claimed, in right of their mother, a child's share in the estate of their grandfather; these were Henry White Physick, Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Dorsey, Abigail Physick, unmarried, and Philip Syng Physick.

Issue of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng:

ABIGAIL SYNG, b. Nov. 28, 1730; christened at Christ Church, April 16, 1732; m. Edmund Physick, Esq.; of whom presently;

Philip Syng, b. Sept. 21, d. Dec. 7, 1732.

Philip Syng, b. Dec. 28, 1733; christened at Christ Church, Jan. 27, 1733-4; d. Nov. 14, 1760, unm., leaving his estate chiefly to his father.

John Syng, b. April 16, 1735; christened at Christ Church, June 8, 1735; d. May 4, 1758, unm. In a letter from Hugh Roberts to Benjamin Franklin, then in London, Mr. Roberts says that "Our friend, Philip Syng, has lost his excellent son John, strangely. He had been poking a stick into a kitchen sink, and holding a lighted candle in the other hand, when a vapour therefrom took fire, and so penetrated him that he lost his senses, and died in a few days."

ESTHER or HESTER SYNG, b. July 28, 1736; christened at Christ Church, Jan. 24, 1742-3; m. (first) Samuel Bunting; (second) Tobias Rudolph; of whom hereafter.

Elizabeth Syng, b. February 4, 1737-8, d. 8th of same month.

ELIZABETH SYNG, b. Feb. 20, 1738-9; christened Jan. 24, 1742-3; m. John Murray; of whom hereafter.

Martha Syng, b. April 5, 1741; christened Jan. 24, 1747-8; m. at Christ Church, June 6, 1771, Zebulon Rudolph, brother of Tobias Rudolph, second husband of Esther or Hester Syng (Bunting), elder sister of Martha Syng. Zebulon Rudolph d. about 1780, his wife Sept. 19, 1782, without issue.

Isaiah Syng, b. Jan. 2, 1742-3; christened Jan. 24, 1742-3; d. Aug. 4, 1743.

Peter Syng, b. March 18, 1743-4; d. Oct. 24, 1744.

Joseph Syng, b. Oct. 10, 1745; christened Feb. 21, 1748-9; d. Jan. 23, 1776, unm.

Ann Syng, b. Sept. 11, 1747; christened Feb. 21, 1748-9; d. Feb. 27, 1748-9.

Hannah Syng, b. Oct. 18, 1749; christened May 24, 1755; d. Oct. 16, 1801, unm. In her will, proved at Phila., Oct. 24, 1801, she mentions many of her nephews and nieces and other relatives, including George Syng, "husband of my late friend, Hannah Syng, deceased," cousins Mary Boulter (*alias* Henzey) and Mary Withy, widow, of Chester, and "sisters Hester Rudolph (Rudolph) and Mary Yeates," to whom she leaves her "silver plate and household furniture;" she also leaves her washerwoman a legacy, and mentions her name, the appropriate one of "Margaret Linnensheet."

Ann Syng, b. March 20, 1751; christened May 24, 1755; d. Sept. 16, 1788, unm.

MARY SYNG, b. May 15, 1752; christened May 24, 1755; m. Col. Donaldson Yeates; of whom hereafter.

Christiana Syng, b. Jan. 23, 1754; christened Nov. 25, 1764, by Rev. Mr. Sturgeon; died Christmas Day, 1791, unm. By her will dated Nov. 21, 1791, proved at Phila., Jan. 9, 1792, she left legacies to churches and hospitals, bequests to nieces Abigail Murray and Eliza Yeates, annuities to Hannah, wife of George Syng, also to Christiana Phillips and Hannah Boulter, and residue of her estate to her sister, Hannah Syng.

Catharine Syng, b. Nov. 12, 1757; d. same day.

Sarah Syng, b. April 1, 1759, d. at Thomas Wynne's, in Merion, Nov. 26, 1760.

ABIGAIL SYNG, eldest child of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng, was born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1730; christened at Christ Church, April 16, 1732; married, by license dated February 2, 1758, Edmund Physick, Esq., Receiver-General and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Agent for the Honorable the Proprietary Family. Mr. Physick was of English birth, being descended from the Physicks (otherwise Fishwicks) of the eastern parts of the Kingdom, whose origin appears to have been Fishwick, in county Lancaster. He was a trusted friend of the Proprietary Family, tried and proved by the troublous times of the Revolution. Besides holding the above-mentioned offices, he was a vestryman of Christ Church and a member of the American

Philosophical Society. As a Special Commissioner from the Penns he negotiated with their colonists, and, so important was his testimony, the Royal Award to the Penns, for their losses in the Revolution, was not made until after he appeared before the Commissioners in London, which he did by mutual request. He died at Philadelphia, June 7, 1804, aged 78 years, and was buried in Friends' ground (Arch Street), by his special wish, by the side of his wife, who had become a member of the Society of Friends, and had been buried there April 10, 1792. By her he left the following children:

Henry White Physick, of Octorara, Cecil co., Md., Esq., member of State Assembly from said co. at session of Nov., 1810, and another; declined further nomination. Mr. Physick was b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1758; m. at St. Mary-le-bone Church, Westminster, London, Eng., Dec. 11, 1785, Adriana Haynes, b. in Island of St. Eustatius, West Indies, Nov. 11, 1768, dau. of George Haynes, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Johanna Catherine Ravené. Mr. Physick ultimately removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he d. Nov. 22, 1821 (will there registered). His widow and her family returned to Md. She d. at her place, called Mt. Ararat, above the Susquehanna river, near Port Deposit, Cecil co., Jan. 28, 1854, in her 86th year. Mrs. Physick's father, George Haynes, was a gentleman well known during the eighteenth century in England, the West Indies and America, while in Ireland, Holland and France he was not a stranger. He was born in London, went to the West Indies in 1765, m. Miss Ravené between that year and 1768, and lived in the Island of St. Eustatius and in America until 1784, when he returned to England, resided there for a time, visited Ireland and the Continent, and finally settled permanently in Wales. With Robert Morris and others Mr. Haynes made the subscription that started The Bank of North America, in Philadelphia; and Delaware was indebted to him for donating and setting up the first mile-stones erected along the roads of that State. His country seat for a number of years was Moncton Park (or Eden Park), during late years the residence of James Harrison Wilson, Major General, U. S. V. Mr. Haynes founded the Cambrian Pottery, at Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, *circa* 1788, which afterwards came into possession of the Dillwyns. Henry White and Adriana (Haynes) Physick had issue, as follows:

George Haynes Physick, b. April 25, 1787; d. Feb. 10, 1847, unnm.

Hannah Physick, b. April 25, 1788; d. Sept. 24, 1871, unnm.

Edmund Physick, b. Dec. 26, 1789; d. March 20, 1870; m. twice, but without issue.

Elizabeth Physick, b. April 21, 1791; d. Feb. 21, 1865, unnm.

Philip Syng Physick, b. Jan. 5, 1795; m. Susan, dau. of John Peyton, of Tennessee.

Mr. Physick settled in Arkansas, and was a member of her legislature. He died Jan. 9, 1874, without leaving issue. He was an exile and sufferer, for his Union sentiments, in the Rebellion.

Adriana Physick, b. Aug. 18, 1796; d. April 27, 1883, unnm.

William Penn Physick, b. April 30, 1798; d. in May, 1865; m. Mrs. Whitelock, widow, and left issue.

Sarah Tompkins Physick, b. Jan. 10, 1800; m. William Draper Brinkle, M. D., of Phila., and had issue.

Lyttleton Physick, of Mt. Ararat, b. Nov. 28, 1801; d. Oct. 10, 1844; m. at Natchitoches, Louisiana, by Rev. S. B. Reynolds, Nov. 14, 1833, Evelina Franklin Morgan, who d. at Ararat, Oct. 29, 1878; had issue:

Anna Elizabeth Physick, b. Nov. 3, 1836; d. Feb. 4, 1864, unnm.

Henry Lyttleton Physick, of Mt. Ararat, Esq., b. at Ararat, Nov. 21, 1839, member of Bar of Cecil co.; m. at Shrewsbury Church, Kent co., Md., June 3, 1880, Anna Ellis Martin, dau. of Rev. John Martin; d. without issue.

Theodore Physick, M. D., b. Aug. 22, 1805; d. May 17, 1834, without issue.

Elizabeth Physick, b. Sept. 25, 1760; christened Nov. 25, 1764; m., May 11, 1779, by Rev.

Mr. Currey, Leonard Dorsey; had issue, among others:

John Syng Dorsey, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy in Univ. of Penn.

Abigail Physick, b. March 26, 1763, christened Nov. 25, 1764; d. at Phila., Oct. 28, 1854, unnm.

Philip Syng Physick, Esq., M. D., of Phila., and of Octorara, Cecil co., Md.; b. Phila., July 7, 1768, christened at Christ Church, Dec. 30, 1770; m., Sept. 18, 1800, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Emlen, a Quaker gentleman, well known in both England and America in the eighteenth century. She d. June 19, 1820; he, Dec. 15, 1837. Dr. Phy-

sick was an A. M. of Univ. of Penn., graduating May, 1785. Repairing to London, he studied under John Hunter, received his diploma from Royal College of Surgeons, and was appointed House Surgeon to St. George's Hosp. in 1790. In 1792 he received the degree of M. D., at Edinburgh. Returning to Philadelphia he served through the yellow fever pestilence, undergoing two attacks of the disease. In 1793 he was Physician to the Yellow Fever Hosp. at Bush Hill, Phila., Surgeon to Penn. Hosp., and Physician to Yellow Fever Hosp., Bush Hill, 1798; Surgeon Extraordinary to Alms-house Infirmary, 1801; Prof. of Surgery in Univ. of Penn., 1805, Anatomy, 1819; member of American Philosophical Society; president of Phila. Med. Soc., 1824; a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, France, 1825; Prof. Emeritus of Anatomy and Surgery in Univ. of Penn., 1831; Hon. Fellow of Royal Med. and Chir. Soc. of London, 1836. Dr. Physick had issue by his wife, Elizabeth Emlen:

Sarah Emlen Physick, b. Dec. 6, 1801; m. Jacob Randolph, M. D., Prof. of Clin. Surgery in Univ. of Penn.; member of Amer. Philosophical Soc., etc.; d. at Phila., Feb. 29, 1848; his widow, Dec. 6, 1873, the 72nd anniversary of her birth. They had issue:

Elizabeth Emlen Physick Randolph, m. Louis Wister, of "St. Mary's," Ardmore, Montgomery co., Pa., and had issue:

Elizabeth Harvey Wister, m. Dec. 18, 1883, Charles Penrose Keith, Esq., of Phila.

Philip Randolph Wister, d. inf.

Sarah Edythe Wister, m., Dec. 3, 1901, George Mason Chichester, of Leesburg, Va., now of "St. Mary's," Ardmore, Pa.

Philip Syng Physick Randolph, Esq., b. Oct. 25, 1824; entered Univ. of Pa. 1839, grad. A. M., 1843; member of Bar of Phila.; d. May 5, 1869, unm.

Sarah Emlen Randolph, Esq., b. June 7, 1832; member of Bar of Phila.; d. Dec. 8, 1872, leaving by his wife, Anna (who, after his death, married Samuel Welsh, of Philadelphia, Esq.), daughter of David Lewis, of Philadelphia, Esq., one son:

Philip Syng Physick Randolph, b. April 1, 1865, m. June 14, 1888, Hannah Maie, dau. of Ferdinand Lopez Fetherston, of Phila., Esq. (who d. Oct. 3, 1906). She died Nov. 19, 1906. Issue: Dorothy Randolph, Philip Syng Physick Randolph, Junior, Hannah Stillé Randolph, Emily Randolph, Samuel Emlen Randolph, Louis Wister Randolph.

Susan Dillwyn Physick, b. June 22, 1803; m., June 25, 1828, Commodore David Conner, U. S. N., who received two medals from Congress for participation in capture of H. B. M. "Peacock" and "Penguin" in the War of 1812, and a sword from the State of Pennsylvania; official thanks and Eagle of the Cincinnati for service in the Mexican War, 1847, as Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Gulf, including assistance in siege and reduction of Vera Cruz with San Juan de Ulloa. Commodore Conner died at Phila., March 20, 1856; his wife, at the villa of Cintra, near Torquay, co. Devon, Eng., Nov. 30, following. Both now buried at South Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia. They left issue:

Philip Syng Physick Conner, of Phila., and of Octorara, Cecil co., Md., Esq., b., Phila., May 14, 1837 (author of an account of the Syng family, published in 1901, to whose scholarly and painstaking researches we are indebted for much of the information given in this pedigree), m., by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church, Phila., June 7, 1860, Mary Darch Lewis, 2nd dau. of David Lewis, of Philadelphia, Esq., by his wife Camilla (Phillips), and had issue:

Camilla Conner, b. Nov. 4, 1861, m. at Octorara, Md., by Rev. John Martin, of Princess Anne co., Md., Rector Emeritus of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent co., Md., July 3, 1880, Arthur Hale, son of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, Mass., and had issue:

Sybil Hale, b. May 3, 1890; m. at Providence, R. I., by Rev. Samuel H. Webb, D. D., Rector of Christ P. E. Church, of that city, Nov. 2, 1904, Kurt Diederich. Issue:

Arthur Diederich, b. June 10, 1906; d. May 31, 1907.

Elsa Diederich, b. Jan. 6, 1908, christened by her great-grandfather, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., March 14, 1908.

Edward Conner, b., Phila., Oct. 21, 1864; m., by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia (the bride being of the Roman Catholic Church), December 30, 1891, Frances Marie Fetherston, eldest daughter of Ferdinand Lopez Fetherston, of Phila., by his wife Emily, and

sister of Hannah Maie Fetherston, who married Philip Syng Physick Randolph, of whom above. Issue:

Cecil Conner, b. Nov. 4, 1892; she d. March 4, 1897.

Edmund Conner, b. Nov. 30, 1899.

ESTHER or HESTER SYNG, fifth child and second daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng, was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1736; christened at Christ Church, January 24, 1742-3; and died September 21, 1813. In the memoirs of her granddaughter Hannah Syng Bunting, she is mentioned as a "woman of exalted character—a Christian of genuine stamp, and one who bore complete testimony of the truth of revealed religion, by her holy walk and Godly conversation, thro' a long and useful life." She married (first) April 20, 1762, Samuel Bunting, of Philadelphia, born 1723, died August 21, 1767, while in North Carolina. He was the eldest son of John Bunting, born September 25, 1685, who married, January 7, 1722-3, Mrs. Alice (Lord) Nicholson, born September 14, 1696, widow of George Nicholson, of Burlington county, New Jersey, and daughter of Joshua Lord, of Gloucester county, New Jersey (son of James Lord, of Baroye, Lancastershire, England), who married, April 13, 1689, Sarah Wood, daughter of John Wood, of Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey. John Bunting was the eldest son of Samuel Bunting (son of Anthony and Ellen Bunting, of Matlock, Derbyshire, England), who emigrated to America in 1678, settled in West New Jersey, at Cross-week-sung (now Crosswicks Creek), near Burlington, and died 2nd mo. (April) 20, 1724; he married, September 18, 1684, Mary Foulke, who died 3d mo. (May) 10, 1742, daughter of Thomas Foulke, born 1624, died June 16, 1714 (one of the nine Commissioners sent over by William Penn and others, trustees of the Byllinge claim in West New Jersey), and his wife Mary, who was born in 1629, and died in 1718.

After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Esther (Syng) Bunting married (second) Tobias Rudulph, widower (whose first wife was Ann Jacobs), a son of Johannes Rudulph, the first member of the Rudulph family to come to America, and a brother of Hans Rudulph, Jacob Rudulph, ancestor of Lucretia Rudulph, who became the wife of James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, and Zebulon Rudulph, who married Martha Syng, a younger sister of Mrs. Esther (Syng) Rudulph. Tobias Rudulph was a signer of the Non-Importation Resolutions in 1765, and a member of The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, and was the father (by his first wife) of John Rudulph, the celebrated major of Lee's Legion during the Revolution.

Issue of Samuel and Esther (Syng) Bunting:

PHILIP SYNG BUNTING, b. 1763; m. Elizabeth Tomkins; of whom presently.

Charles Syng Bunting, b. 1765; d. May 6, 1823; m. (first) 1792, Frances Price, of Elkton, Md., who d. in March, 1793, and (second), 1795, Ann Grant, and had issue by both marriages.

Issue of Tobias and Esther (Syng) Rudulph:

Elizabeth Rudulph, m. Rowland Ellis. Issue.

Martha Rudulph, died unm., will proved in Phila., Feb. 27, 1797.

PHILIP SYNG BUNTING, eldest child of Samuel and Esther (Syng) Bunting, was born in Philadelphia, in 1763. He married, December 9, 1788, Elizabeth

Tomkins, born October 28, 1768, died July 28, 1741. She was a daughter of Jacob Tomkins, born November 6, 1737, died June 17, 1810, who married, at Horsham Meeting of Friends, November 16, 1759, Elizabeth Thomas, born November 9, 1737, died April 11, 1781, daughter of Daniel and Suzanna (Livezy) Thomas. Jacob Tomkins was a son of Robert Tomkins, by his first wife Lydia, daughter of James Carrell, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who married Sarah Dungan (who married, second, Nicholas Fitrey), the youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan, of Newport, Rhode Island, afterwards of Cold Spring, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sergeant Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver, and granddaughter of William Freeborn, one of the founders of Rhode Island and a signatory to the historic compact of March 7, 1638. The Rev. Thomas Dungan was a son of William Dungan (or Dongan) of London, England, by his wife Frances, widow of Lord Weston and daughter of Louis Latham, Serjeant-Falconer to King Charles I. Philip Syng Bunting died, in Philadelphia, September 6, 1826.

Issue of Philip Syng and Elizabeth (Tomkins) Bunting:

Samuel Charles Bunting, b. May 28, 1790; d. April 5, 1869; m., by Bishop White, 1815, Elizabeth Ann Clark, b. April 15, 1796, d. Feb. 14, 1878, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Masters) Clark. Issue.

Eliabeth Bunting, b. Oct. 20, 1791; m., April 2, 1816, Thomas Barnes. Issue.

Jacob Tomkins Bunting, b. July 5, 1793; d. Dec. 12, 1863; m., Nov. 10, 1824, Susan Hough Newbold. No issue.

Esther Bunting, b. Sept. 28, 1794; d. June 28, 1795.

ESTHER SYNG BUNTING, b. Nov. 25, 1795; m. George Middleton Justice; of whom presently.

JOSHUA BUNTING, b. Dec. 15, 1797; m. Henrietta Barron Wade; of whom hereafter.

Philip Syng Bunting, b. Nov. 18, 1800; d. 1801.

Hannah Syng Bunting, b. Oct. 3, 1802; d. Sept. 23, 1813.

Mary Bunting, b. Nov. 20, 1803; d. Nov. 16, 1888, unm.

Martha Syng Bunting, b. Jan. 3, d. July 11, 1806.

Charles Warder Bunting, b. Oct. 8, 1808; d. Jan. 7, 1892; m., April 27, 1847, Catherine Sutfin, b. June 10, 1810, d. July 5, 1901. Issue.

Ann Warder Bunting, b. Oct. 11, 1809; d. June 24, 1891.

ESTHER SYNG BUNTING, fifth child and third daughter of Philip Syng and Elizabeth (Tomkins) Bunting, was born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1795; she married, in 1816, by Friends' ceremony, George Middleton Justice, born September 11, 1792, died April, 1862. Mrs. Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice died in 1883, in Philadelphia.

Issue of George Middleton and Esther Syng (Bunting) Justice:

Alfred Bunting Justice, b. March 25, 1817; d. Jan. 24, 1886; m. (first), April 7, 1842, Mary Cunningham Fletcher, who d. June 6, 1849, and by her had issue:

Clara Cunningham Justice, b. March 19, 1843; m. April 22, 1866, Florance W. Grugan, Adj. Gen. U. S. V., an intimate friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, and one of his pall-bearers, b. Dec. 21, 1839, d. Aug. 9, 1890. Issue:

Frank Fletcher Grugan, b. May 7, 1868; m., 1890, Gertrude Simpson, who d. in 1898. Issue.

Mary Melanie Grugan, b. Feb. 14, 1873; m., May 14, 1896, Warren E. Foote, b. December 27, 1872, grandson of Admiral Foote, U. S. N. Issue.

Florance Justice Grugan, b. Oct. 14, 1879.

Albert Thornton Grugan, b. March 3, 1882.

Rudolph Justice, b. 1846; d. July 3, 1851.

Frank Justice, b. 1850; d. July 13, 1861.

- Alfred Bunting Justice, m. (second) Feb. 3, 1853, Susan Humphries McIlvain, b. Feb. 15, 1828, d. July 17, 1894, and by her had issue:
- George Middleton Justice (2), b. July 5, 1854; d. May 21, 1898, unm.
 - Alfred Rudolph Justice, b. Feb. 9, 1857, of Narberth, Montgomery co., Pa.; m., April 11, 1892, Jessie Lewis, daughter of James and Ann (Longshore) Lewis, of Phila., Pa., and of Leesburg, Va., b. April 11, 1867. Issue:
 - Mildred Lewis Justice, b. April 27, 1893.
 - Philip Syng Justice, b. April 6, 1896.
 - Jean Gilpin Justice, b. January 17, 1899.
 - Herbert McIlvain Justice, b. June 30, 1859, d. Nov. 19, 1906; m., Nov. 15, 1892, Minnie Estelle Vickers, daughter of George Vickers, of Phila., b. March 18, 1868. No issue.
 - Florance Millwood Justice, b. May 25, 1864; m., March 17, 1886, Mary Syng Letchworth, b. Nov. 17, 1862, dau. of Albert Stepney and Caroline (Justice) Letchworth, of whom hereafter, and has issue:
 - Marion Thornton Justice, b. Aug. 19, 1887.
 - Caroline Letchworth Justice, b. April 26, 1889.
 - Sue Melanie Justice, b. Jan. 12, 1891.
 - Elizabeth Syng Justice, b. July 10, 1896.
 - Mary Fletcher Justice, b. Dec. 11, 1865; m., Nov. 14, 1895, Henry Pratt Canby, great-grandson of Betsy Ross. They reside at Fernando, Cal. Issue.
 - Philip Syng Justice, b., Phila., June 20, 1819; d., London, Eng., May 5, 1901; m., 1842, Helen Mary Cobb, who d. June 10, 1893, in London, Eng., where Mr. and Mrs. Justice resided many years. They had issue:
 - Mary Bunting Justice, b. 1843, d. Dec. 17, 1867, unm.;
 - Howard R. Justice, b. Nov. 19, 1845, m. (first) in Phila., Victoria Clark McNeely, who d. in 1898, and (second) at Parish Church of St. George, Bloomsbury, London, Eng., Oct. 13, 1898, Amelia Mary Seely, dau. of Richard H. Seely, of London.
 - Walter Justice, d. at age of 14 years.
 - Helen Wardell Justice, d. at age of 19 years, unmarried.
 - Caroline Justice, d. young.
 - Alfred Justice, d. young.
 - Philip Middleton Justice, b. Dec. 3, 1855; m. in London, Alice Henrietta Scruby, b. April 30, 1861.
 - Elizabeth Justice, b. June 2, 1821; d. Dec. 25, 1897; m., June 2, 1847, Thornton Pike. No issue.
 - Rudolph Justice, b. Feb. 26, 1823; d. March 1, 1843, unm.
 - George Justice, b. June 25, 1825, d. Nov. 24, 1897; m., March 20, 1845, Susan Gillam. They had issue:
 - William Gillam Justice, b. March 4, 1847, of Buffalo, N. Y.; m., May 10, 1870, Annie Dudley. Issue.
 - Esther Bunting Justice, b. Sept. 24, 1850.
 - Caroline Justice, b. April 3, 1829; d. April 5, 1906; m., Feb. 11, 1852, Albert Stepney Letchworth, of Phila., b. July 2, 1821, d. March 7, 1902. They had issue:
 - Elizabeth Thornton Letchworth, b. May 7, 1853;
 - Mary Syng Letchworth, b. Nov. 17, 1862; m., March 17, 1886, Florance Millwood Justice, b. May 25, 1864, son of Alfred Bunting Justice. Issue.

JOSHUA BUNTING, of Philadelphia, sixth child and third son of Philip Syng and Elizabeth (Tomkins) Bunting, was born December 15, 1797. He married, June 6, 1831, Henrietta Barron Wade, born 1802, who died in Philadelphia, July 15, 1883, daughter of Benjamin Wade, son of Major Nehemiah Wade, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Benjamin Wade married, May 24, 1801, Mary Crowell, born in New York, in 1781, died in Philadelphia, November 13, 1847, daughter of Captain Thomas Crowell, born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, February 14, 1750, died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1841. Captain Crowell commanded a vessel of war during the early part of the Revolution. In 1778 he married Esther Barron, born 1761, died 1871. They resided in New York until 1784, when they

removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where they remained until 1813, when they removed to Philadelphia. Captain Crowell was a son of Thomas Crowell, born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, March 22, 1726, who married, in 1745, Christianna Presgrove (born *circa* 1730, died June 4, 1790), removed to London, England, during the Revolution, and was buried there, at St. James's Church, Westminster, December 21, 1799. He was a son of Edward Crowell, Esq., born October 17, 1680, died October 20, 1756, by his first wife Sarah (maiden name Veal), whom he married October 5, 1707. Edward Crowell, Esq., was town clerk of Woodbridge, New Jersey, for twenty-five years, signed the charter of that town in 1756, and was one of the original trustees of the Presbyterian Church there. He was a son of one of two brothers named Crowell or Cromwell who were among the early settlers of Woodbridge. According to the late John Fanning Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia (who married Phœbe Barron Crowell), the family lineally descended from Oliver Cromwell, but recent investigations show that this descent may have been collateral rather than lineal; if the latter, the descent was probably through a grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There is a tradition to the effect that the two brothers named Crowell or Cromwell who settled in Woodbridge were informed, while on their way to America, by the Captain of the vessel on which they took passage, of the unpopularity of the name Cromwell among the colonists, and that they resolved to part with the "m," so as to make a new family name. The act of change was done on board the vessel, with appropriate ceremonies. The family pedigree on vellum, recording these facts, was in the possession of some of the descendants in North Carolina, in an ornamental chest with other valuables, in 1781, when it was seized and carried off by a party of Tarleton's Legion. The record was again made up by the recollection of the family, and is still preserved among them. Some of the descendants settled in Cape May, New Jersey, at an early period, others in Halifax, North Carolina.

Mrs. Esther (Barron) Crowell, wife of Captain Thomas Crowell above, was a daughter of Ellis Barron, born 1730, who married, in 1760, Sarah Stone, born 1733, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Stone, of Woodbridge. Ellis Barron was a son of Samuel Barron, by his first wife, whose name was Frazier before her marriage to him; she died in 1752. He was a son of Elizeus Barron, born 1670, by his second wife Deborah, daughter of Ephraim and Dorcas (Smith) Andrews of Woodbridge. Elizeus Barron was a son of John Barron, born in Waterford, Ireland, *circa* 1638, son of Ellis Barron, born in Ireland, probably in Waterford, *circa* 1600, who married in Ireland, *circa* 1625, Grace ———, and emigrated to America *circa* 1640, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, *circa* 1641. The last named Ellis Barron was a member of the family of Palatine Barrons of Burnchurch, county Waterford, Ireland, whose patronymic was originally Fitzgerald. Joshua Bunting died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1850.

Issue of Joshua and Henrietta Barron (Wade) Bunting:

- Thomas Crowell Bunting, M. D., of East Mauch Chunk, Carbon co., Pa., born, Phila., Nov. 7, 1832, d. in East Mauch Chunk, Dec. 24, 1895; m., June 1, 1869, Elizabeth C., daughter of Andrew A. Douglas, Esq., of Mauch Chunk; she d. May 8, 1890. Issue.
- Mary Bunting, b., Phila., March 27, 1835; m., Sept. 19, 1855, William Heyser Wolff, of Phila. Issue.
- Elizabeth Bunting, b., Phila., May 12, 1836, d. there Dec. 14, 1909; m., Dec. 18, 1866, Horace Morrell Wade, of Lexington, Va., who d. in Phila., June 11, 1901. No issue.

JOSHUA BUNTING (2), b. Phila., Dec. 1, 1837; m. Anne Elizabeth Bunting Jones; of whom presently

JOSHUA BUNTING, 2nd., above, fourth child and second son of Joshua and Henrietta Barron (Wade) Bunting, was born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1837. He became corporal in Captain Matthew Hastings' company of Keystone Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, August 4, 1862; sergeant in same, July 7, 1864; was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, October 25, 1864. Mr. Bunting resided on his farm near Claymont, Delaware, from 1868 to 1882. In the latter year he removed to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he died, at his place on Allen's Lane, December 19, 1882. He married, at the P. E. Church of the Resurrection, Philadelphia, March 30, 1868, Anne Elizabeth Bunting Jones, born April 27, 1850, daughter of Richard Proctor Jones, of Philadelphia, who married, October 4, 1846, Amy Louise Covert, daughter of John Beckner and Kitty Ann (Simpson) Covert, of Trenton, New Jersey.

Issue of Joshua and Anne Elizabeth Bunting (Jones) Bunting:

Mabel Syng Bunting, b. near Claymont, Del., Jan. 5, 1869.

Joshua Bunting (3), b. near Claymont, Del., Nov. 26, 1871.

Henrietta Bunting, b. near Claymont, Del., Nov. 20, 1873; m. at St. Mary's P. E. Church, West Phila., by Rev. Thomas Coffin Yarnall, Rector Emeritus, assisted by Rev. William W. Steele, Rector, June 14, 1900, Porter Farquharson Cope, b. Phila., June 15, 1869, son of Caleb Frederick Cope, late president Phila. Savings Fund Society, born in Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., July 18, 1797, d., Phila., May 12, 1888, by his second wife, Josephine (Porter), whom he married at St. Luke's P. E. Church, Phila., April 21, 1864, ceremony by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Rector. Mrs. Josephine (Porter) Cope was born in Columbia, Maury co., Tenn., Feb. 16, 1836, and d., Phila., March 8, 1896, dau. of Joseph Young Porter, Esq., of Columbia, Tenn., who m. Ellen Porter (dau. of James Porter, of Nashville, Tenn.), who after his death became third wife of Gen. Robert Desha, of Gallatin, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala. Issue:

Millicent Syng Bunting Cope, b. April 25, 1901.

Margaretta Porter Cope, b. Feb. 17, 1905.

Lawrence Bunting, b. near Claymont, Del., June 24, 1880, d. there Jan. 18, 1882.

ELIZABETH SYNG, seventh child and fourth daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng, was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1738-9; christened January 24, 1742-3. She married, at Christ Church, April 30, 1772, John Murray, whose parents came from Scotland, a brother of Francis Murray, who became a distinguished officer in the American army during the Revolution. Some time after the outbreak of that war John Murray and his wife removed to Elkton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; she died there March 15, 1788, he, April 16, 1790.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Syng) Murray:

ABIGAIL MURRAY, b. March 28, 1773; m. Zebulon Rudulph; of whom presently.

JAMES SYNG MURRAY, b. 1778; m. (first) Sarah Barry Willett, (second) Aurelia Powell Pearce; of whom hereafter.

ABIGAIL MURRAY, only daughter of John and Elizabeth (Syng) Murray, was born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1773, and died in Elkton, Maryland, October 29, 1866. She married, October 19, 1797, Zebulon Rudulph, of Alabama, born January 30, 1770, died March 10, 1855, son of Jacob Rudulph, who was a brother of Tobias Rudulph, the second husband of Esther Syng, second daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng, of whom before. Jacob Rudulph was an ancestor of Lucretia Rudulph, who became the wife of President Garfield.

Issue of Zebulon and Abigail (Murray) Rudolph:

- Zebulon Rudolph, Jr., b. Sept. 30, 1799; d. Oct. 19, 1853; m. (first), June 30, 1825, Sabra J. Mims, who d. Sept. 22, 1827, and (second), July 31, 1834, Mary Elizabeth Watson, who d. Dec. 1, 1835; had issue by both marriages;
 Eliza Yates Rudolph, b. Sept. 16, 1801; m., Nov. 3, 1818, Austin F. Peay;
 Frances Anna Rudolph, b. Sept. 29, 1803; d. July 27, 1806;
 Sarah Murray Rudolph, b. Aug. 1, 1806; d. Sept. 12, 1894; m., Dec. 23, 1824, Rev. Basil Manly, who d. Dec. 21, 1868; issue;
 John Rudolph, b. Sept. 21, 1808; d. 188—; m., March 6, 1832, Eliza Rambo; issue;
 Burwell B. Rudolph, b. July 27, 1812; m., Oct. 15, 1834, Mary Emma Higgins; issue.

JAMES SYNG MURRAY, only son of John and Elizabeth (Syng) Murray, was born in Philadelphia, in 1778, but shortly thereafter was taken by his parents to Elkton, Maryland. He returned to Philadelphia when a young man, but after a time settled in Camden, South Carolina. On account of his being opposed to slavery he subsequently removed to Springfield, Ohio. He died in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1855.

Mr. Murray married (first) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, January 18, 1800, Sarah Barry Willett, born 1784, daughter of Captain John Willett, by his wife Elizabeth (née Lewis), widow of Captain Josiah Robinson; she was a descendant of Ralph Lewis, a Welsh Quaker who settled in Pennsylvania. After the death of his first wife Mr. Murray married (second), in Camden, South Carolina, Aurelia Powell Pearce, of Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, niece of Dr. William Blanding, President of The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and granddaughter of William and Lydia (Ormsbee) Blanding.

Issue of James Syng and Sarah Barry (Willett) Murray:

- Esther Lewis Murray, b. Nov. 5, 1800; d. March 13, 1851; m., Oct. 25, 1820, Royal Bullard; issue;
 John Decatur Murray, b. Nov. 29, 1805; d., in Florida, unm.;
 Elizabeth Murray, b. March 10, 1807; d. Sept. 21, 1817;
 James Murray, b. March 29, 1808; d. Oct. 14, 1819;
 Sarah Willett Murray, b. April 6, 1810; d. Oct. 7, 1889; m. William Vernon, of Chicago, Ill.; issue;
 Willett Rudolph Murray, b. April 1, 1812; d. in Oct., 1856; m. Caroline Pike; issue;
 James Syng Murray, Esq., b. May 12, 1842; a distinguished member of the bar of Chicago, Ill.; m. Cleora Stolph Haskell; they have issue—Caroline Dustin Murray, b. Feb. 20, 1891;
 Mary Trask Murray, b. Oct. 20, 1844; m. George S. Baker;
 Sarah Hall Murray, b. Dec. 25, 1848; d. Oct. 19, 1861;
 Caroline Murray, b. Nov. 21, 1851.
 Rachel Blanding Murray, b. April 20, 1814; d. April 26, 1897; m. Daniel Wheeler, of Mobile, Ala., b. Aug. 20, 1803, d. Jan. 8, 1888; issue:
 Murray Wheeler, b. Jan. 15, 1833; d. Sept. 22, 1853; unm.;
 Sarah Vernon Wheeler, b. Jan. 11, 1836; m., June 6, 1860, James R. Burgett, of Mobile; issue;
 Rachel Blanding Wheeler, b. May 18, 1837; m., April 22, 1857, George H. Brown, of New York, who d. in Nov., 1900;
 Aurelia Murray Wheeler, b. June 4, 1839; m., Dec. 17, 1867, William A. Reid, of Savannah, Ga.; issue;
 Daniel Wheeler, Jr., b. July 30, 1841; d. April 10, 1865; unm.;
 Josiah Wheeler, b. Aug. 3, 1844; m. (first), April 14, 1868, Eliza de L. Walt; (second), Aug. 12, 1897, Mary B. Murrell; issue by both marriages;
 William Blanding Wheeler, b. Sept. 19, 1846; d. Oct. 2, 1899;
 Virginia Vaughn Wheeler, b. Sept. 4, 1848; m., May 16, 1871, David R. Dunlap, of Mobile, Ala., b. 1834, d. Feb. 6, 1887; issue;

- Fannie Battle Wheeler, b. Sept. 19, 1850; d. Sept. 4, 1853;
 Murray Wheeler (2), b. Nov. 26, 1854, of Mobile, Ala.;
 Charles James Wheeler, b. Feb. 28, 1857; m., Dec. 20, 1885, Julia Malone; issue.
 Euphemia Murray, b. June 5, 1816; d. Dec. 9, same year;
 Mary Eliza Murray, b. Aug. 24, 1819; d. March 10, 1855; m. John George Nattinger, of
 Ottawa, Ill.; issue:
 Elmira Nattinger, b. April 25, 1841; no issue;
 John Murray Nattinger, b. March 6, 1844; d. March 30, 1845;
 Edward A. Nattinger, b. June 20, 1846; m. Matilda Eaton; issue:
 Jessie Eaton Nattinger, b. Sept. 22, 1872;
 Mary Eunice Nattinger, b. Feb. 15, 1875; d. July 5, 1899;
 Benoni Dent Nattinger, b. Oct. 24, 1878;
 John George Nattinger, b. March 31, 1881.

Issue of James Syng and Aurelia Powell (Pearce) Murray:

- William Blanding Murray, b. Jan. 27, 1824; d. June 15, 1827;
 Philip Syng Bunting Murray, b. Nov. 24, 1825; d. June 19, 1827;
 James Ormsbee Murray, D. D., LL. D., b. Nov. 27, 1827; d. March 27, 1899; m., Sept. 22,
 1856, Julia Richards Haughton, b. Oct. 15, 1836. Dr. Murray was a distinguished
 scholar, author, editor and preacher; Prof. of English Literature at Princeton Univ.,
 and Dean of that institution. Issue:
 William Haughton Murray, b. May 13, 1858; m., Sept. 21, 1887, Maria Louise
 Tiffany; issue:
 James Ormsbee Murray (2), b. July 31, 1892.
 Huntington Murray, b. Sept. 13, 1859; d. April 15, 1864;
 James Percy Murray, b. April 21, 1864;
 Mabel Chester Murray, b. Aug. 26, 1865; m., Sept. 6, 1888, Andrew Campbell Arm-
 strong; issue:
 Andrew Campbell Armstrong (2), b. June 5, 1890; d. April 10, 1891;
 James Syng Armstrong, b. July 25, 1894;
 Sinclair Wallace Armstrong, b. March 31, 1896.
 Haughton Murray, b. April 25, 1868;
 George Richards Murray, b. Jan. 16, 1871;
 Julia Ormsbee Murray, b. Aug. 4, 1874; d. Feb. 28, 1892.
 Alfred Rudolph Murray, b. Feb. 3, 1830; m. Mary Holt; issue;
 William Blanding Murray (2), b. Nov. 29, 1832; d. March 10, 1852; unm.;
 Robert Murray, b. Sept. 29, 1835; d. April 19, 1837;
 Susan Elizabeth Murray, b. May 24, 1837; d. Oct. 18, 1864; m. Henry F. Clark; issue;
 Ormsbee Syng Murray, b. Feb. 4, 1841; d. Feb. 7, 1842;
 Anna Aurelia Murray, b. Aug. 29, 1846; d. Aug. 21, 1865; unm.

MARY SYNG, fifteenth child and eighth daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng, was born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1752, and christened May 24, 1755. She married Colonel Donaldson Yeates, of Kent county, Maryland, who was born near New-Castle-on-Delaware, February 12, 1729-30. Colonel Yeates obtained a warrant of survey for land in New Castle county, Delaware, in 1759, and in 1766 was engaged in business near Christiana Bridge, removing to Maryland and settling in Kent county the following year. He inherited from his brother, David Yeates, land in New Castle county, Delaware (which had been purchased by the latter from his kinsman, John Inglis), known as "Green's Manor," which he parted with in 1783, at which time he resided in Cecil county, Maryland. He was commissioned a colonel of militia of Maryland, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that State which ratified the Constitution of the United States, April 28, 1788, and a Presidential Elector in 1793. Colonel Yeates died in Kent county, November 16, 1796. Mrs. Yeates survived

him, dying there on Christmas Day, 1809. They were both buried in Shrewsbury Churchyard, in the family lot of their relatives, the Wethereds.

Colonel Donaldson Yeates was a son of George Yeates, born April 5, 1695 (letters of administration on whose estate were granted July 23, 1747), by his wife Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rodenburg) Donaldson. George Yeates was a son of Jasper Yeates, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania (will proved February 6, 1718-19), by his second wife, Catherine, born in Sweden, January 26, 1671, daughter of James Sandelands, born *circa* 1636, of Upland (afterwards Chester), Pennsylvania, who died there April 12, 1692, who married Annika Kyn (or Anna Keen), who was buried October 5, 1704, daughter of Jöran Kyn, the founder of Upland. Jöran Kyn was born in Sweden, *circa* 1620, and came to America in 1642, in the ship "Fama," in company with John Printz, Governor of New Sweden.

Issue of Colonel Donaldson and Mary (Syng) Yeates:

George Yeates, b. May 11, 1780; resided in Baltimore, Md., for a time; died in Aux Cayes, West Indies, Feb. 2, 1819; unm. Mr. Yeates's remains were taken to Shrewsbury, Kent. co., Md., and bur. there in the P. E. Churchyard, by the side of his brothers, June 21, 1819;

Elizabeth Yeates, b. *circa* 1782; m. her cousin, Samuel Wethered, of Kent co., Md., son of John Wethered, by his wife, Mary, dau. of Judge J. Sykes, of Delaware, and a descendant of Jöran Kyn (of whom before). John Wethered was a son of Richard Wethered, by his wife, Isabella, dau. of Col. William Blay, of Blay's Range, Kent co., Md. (by his wife, Isabella, dau. of Judge William and Isabella Pearce), who represented Kent co. in the Md. Legislature, sessions of 1714-15, and was, for many years, a vestryman of Shrewsbury Parish, son of Col. Edward Blay (by his wife, Ann), who was a delegate from Cecil co. in Md. Legislature, sessions of 1706-07; a distinguished and zealous member of the Episcopal Church, and a vestryman of Shrewsbury Parish, giving to that parish, in 1709-10, two acres of land, the ground upon which the church edifice stands. Richard Wethered was son of Samuel Wethered, Esq., of London, Eng. b. 1719, who m. Dolly Lewin (dau. of Sir William Lewin, Knight, b. 1664, Sheriff of London, 1713, who m. Susanna Champion, d. 1737), who came to America with her children, then living, in the year following her husband's death, settling in Jamaica Plains, near Boston, Mass., but subsequently removing to Md.; she was sister to Richard Lewin, Esq., Sheriff of Kent co., Md., in 1726; Sarah Lewin, who m. Lord Colchester, and Catherine Lewin, who m. Sergeant Maynard, M. P. Samuel Wethered, Esq., had become quite wealthy while engaged in mercantile pursuits in London, but lost his entire fortune in the South Sea Bubble, and it is said that his death was due to his mortification consequent on his failure. He was descended from the ancient family of Wethered, of Hertfordshire, England, whose grant of arms was the third issued by the Heralds' College, dating about A. D. 1523, which family claims descent from Withred, King of the Kentshire Saxons from A. D. 686 to A. D. 725. Samuel and Elizabeth (Yeates) Wethered had issue:

John D. Wethered;

George Yeates Wethered;

Matilda Wethered;

Lewina Wethered;

Elizabeth Wethered;

Sally Wethered;

Samuel Wethered, Jr., m. Elizabeth Evans, and had issue:

George Wethered;

Mary Wethered;

Elizabeth Wethered;

Hugh Wethered.

John Yeates, b. Sept. 19, 1784; d. Nov. 14, 1806; unm.; bur. in P. E. Churchyard, Shrewsbury, Md.;

Donaldson Yeates, Jr., b. Jan. 11, 1787; studied physics at Univ. of Penna., from which he received degree of M. D. in 1810; the subject of his thesis being "The Nephritic State of Fever." Dr. Yeates was appointed a Surgeon in U. S. N. He d. Oct. 29, 1815, unm., and was bur. in P. E. Churchyard, Shrewsbury, Md.

DRINKER FAMILY.

PHILIP DRINKER, of Exeter, England, born 1596, American progenitor of the Drinker family, with his wife Elizabeth (aged thirty-two), and sons, Edward (aged thirteen), and John (aged eight), came to Massachusetts in July, 1635, in the ship, "Abigail," Robert Hackwell, master. He settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and kept the first ferry over the Mystick river, 1640, and died there, June 23, 1647.

EDWARD DRINKER, eldest son of Philip and Elizabeth Drinker, born 1622, died 1700, was, like his father, a potter by trade. He was constable of Charlestown, 1652, but later removed to Boston and was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of that city in 1665. He served as a lieutenant in Captain Turner's company, during King Philip's war; became a preacher of the Baptist church and was persecuted for his faith by the intolerant Puritans. He was twice married, but seems to have had no children; his will, made in 1696, left his estate to his wife Mary, and his brother John, with remainder over to his niece Mary, wife of Benjamin Emmons. His first wife, Hannah, died May 14, 1693, and he married (second) Mary Emmons; the "niece" mentioned in his will being her brother's daughter.

JOHN DRINKER, younger son of Philip and Elizabeth Drinker, born in Exeter, England, 1627, crossed the ocean with his parents in the ship, "Abigail," at age of eight years, and was reared in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Little is known of his life further than that he was living at the date of his brother's will in 1696, and was a legatee thereunder, and that his wife's name was Elizabeth. Neither have we the date of his death or that of his wife.

Issue of John and Elizabeth Drinker:

JOHN DRINKER, b. March 31, 1653; m. Ruth Balch; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Drinker, b. Aug. 28, 1654;

Mary Drinker, b. Oct. 16, 1655;

Sarah Drinker, b. Feb. 4, 1657;

Philip Drinker, b. May 28, 1659;

A child, b. Sept. 24, 1662; d. unnamed.

JOHN DRINKER, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Drinker, born March 31, 1653, was for some years a ship carpenter in Beverly, Massachusetts, and later removed to Philadelphia. He left Beverly, Massachusetts, some time subsequent to 1670, and came to the shores of the Delaware, then inhabited by Indians and a few Swedes. At a spot that is now designated as Second and Walnut streets, he erected a cabin that was the primitive house of Philadelphia. He married Ruth, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1665 (baptized April 10, 1670), daughter of Benjamin Balch, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Gardiner, first Governor of Cape Ann Colony, who died at Salem, Massachusetts, December 29, 1674. Benjamin Balch, born in the latter part of the year 1628, or early in 1629, was the first child born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Balch, grandfather of Ruth, wife of John Drinker, came from Somersetshire, England, with Capt. Robert Georges, 1623, and died on his plantation at Salem, in May or June,

1648. He and his wife Margery were enrolled among the original members of Salem Congregational Church, the first church fully formed and organized in America.

Issue of John and Ruth (Balch) Drinker:

JOSEPH DRINKER, b. circa 1678; m., July 9, 1708, Mary Janney; d. Aug. 17, 1742; of whom presently;

Edward Drinker, b. Dec. 24, 1680;

John Drinker, lost at sea, a young man, unm.

JOSEPH DRINKER, eldest son of John and Ruth (Balch) Drinker, was reared in the city of Philadelphia, and became a member of the Society of Friends. He was a master house carpenter, and resided for some years at the southwest corner of Walnut and Second streets, and later in a two-story brick dwelling, east side of Second street, about midway between Elfreth's alley and Arch street, where he died August 17, 1742, leaving a comfortable estate, which included the house at Walnut and Second streets, where his grandson, Daniel Drinker, later resided for many years.

Joseph Drinker married, September 9, 1708, Mary, born at Quarry Bank, near Stockport, Cheshire, England, January 1, 1680-1, daughter of Henry Janney. In 1698 her parents, Henry and Barbara (Baguley) Janney, having died, the three daughters, and only surviving children, Elizabeth, Mary and Tabitha, came to Pennsylvania to be under the care of their uncle, Thomas Janney, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a noted Quaker preacher. Elizabeth, eldest, born November 7, 1677, married, 1710, Pentecost Teague, of Philadelphia, a prominent Friend and member of the Colonial Assembly, and of the Common Council of Philadelphia at its organization in 1701. Tabitha, born September 29, 1687, married, 1709, William Fisher, and was the mother of William Fisher, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1773. Mary (Janney) Drinker survived her husband, Joseph Drinker, over twenty years, dying March 17, 1764, in eighty-fourth year.

Issue of Joseph and Mary (Janney) Drinker:

HENRY DRINKER, b. 1709; d. July 1, 1746; m., Nov. 26, 1731, Mary Gottier; of whom presently;

Joseph Drinker, m. Sarah Grice;

John Drinker, b. 1716; d. March 13, 1787; m., Dec. 29, 1752, Susanna Allen;

Tabitha Drinker, m. (first), 1742, ——— Andrews; (second) ——— Miers.

HENRY DRINKER, eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Janney) Drinker, born in Philadelphia, 1709, was a scrivener by profession and lived in Philadelphia. He married, November 26, 1731, before a magistrate of Burlington county, New Jersey, and without the consent of his parents or of the Society of Friends, of which he was a birthright member, Mary Gottier. He died July 1, 1746, but four years after his father.

Issue of Henry and Mary (Gottier) Drinker:

John Drinker, b. 1733; d. July 27, 1800; m., Feb. 27, 1756, Rachel Reynear;

HENRY DRINKER, b. Feb. 21, 1734-5; d. June 26, 1809; m. (first), May 4, 1757, Ann Swett; (second), Jan. 13, 1761, Elizabeth Sandwith; of whom presently;

Daniel Drinker, b. 1735; d. Nov. 25, 1815; m. (first), Nov. 18, 1760, Elizabeth Hart; (second), April 6, 1796, Hannah (White) Pryor;

Joseph Drinker, d. Aug. 22, 1809; m., April 15, 1760, Hannah Hart;

Elizabeth Mary Drinker, m. (first), 1760, John De Liesseline; (second) ——— Dupre.

HENRY DRINKER, second son of Henry and Mary (Gottier) Drinker, born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1734 (o. s.), was apprenticed in 1744 at the age of ten years to George James, a prominent Philadelphia merchant; later he formed a partnership with Abel James, son of his master, in the shipping and importing business, under the firm name of James & Drinker, considered one of the principal firms of importers of Philadelphia in the days of her commercial supremacy, prior to the Revolution. On September 3, 1759, Henry Drinker embarked for Great Britain, in one of the vessels of his firm, on a business trip, and returned June 21, 1760, during which time he kept a journal, giving an interesting account of the incidents of his voyage, places visited and persons he met, which is still in possession of his descendants. After the dissolution of the firm of James & Drinker, Henry Drinker engaged extensively in the iron business and held large interests in iron works at Atsiunc, now Atsion, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

On October 27, 1763, he was elected a member of Board of Overseers of Public School of Philadelphia, to succeed Anthony Morris, and in 1765 was one of the Commissioners to pave and clean the streets of Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was among the non-combatants, arrested and exiled to Virginia in 1777, on suspicion of entertaining opinions inimical to the cause of liberty, upon their refusing to take the test oath and sign a parole binding them not to depart from their houses, etc. He spent eight months in enforced exile from his native city, until the British having evacuated the city, he, with his fellow exiles, was discharged and allowed to return to his home, never having been brought to trial or confronted by his accuser.

Henry Drinker took a deep interest in scientific research, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was elected to the Common Council of Philadelphia, April 15, 1789, the only public office he is known to have filled.

In 1790 with Joseph Smith and others, he participated in the organization of the Union Company, who purchased 24,000 acres of land in Cumberland county, New Jersey, including the present site of Millville, where they constructed a dam and erected mills on an extensive scale, but in 1795 sold out to other individuals, who later laid out the present town of Millville. Henry Drinker also made improvements at Stockport, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and at other places in Pennsylvania. He invested largely in unimproved lands in Pennsylvania, and spent large sums in opening roads and turnpikes through the same, and at his death, 1809, was possessed of a widely distributed landed estate, mainly unimproved, and almost entirely unproductive for many years later.

Henry Drinker married (first), May 4, 1757, at New Castle, Delaware, Ann, daughter of Benjamin Swett. She died May 23, 1758, at the age of twenty-two years, and he married (second), at Philadelphia, January 13, 1761, Elizabeth, born February 27, 1735 (N. S.), daughter of William and Sarah (Jervis) Sandwith. She died November 24, 1807, and he on June 26, 1809. Elizabeth Drinker kept a journal covering fifty years of her life, portions of which have been published, edited by Henry Drinker Biddle, her grandson. This journal gives most interesting details of early families and of social and family life in Philadelphia, before, during, and after the Revolution.

Issue of Henry and Elizabeth (Sandwith) Drinker:

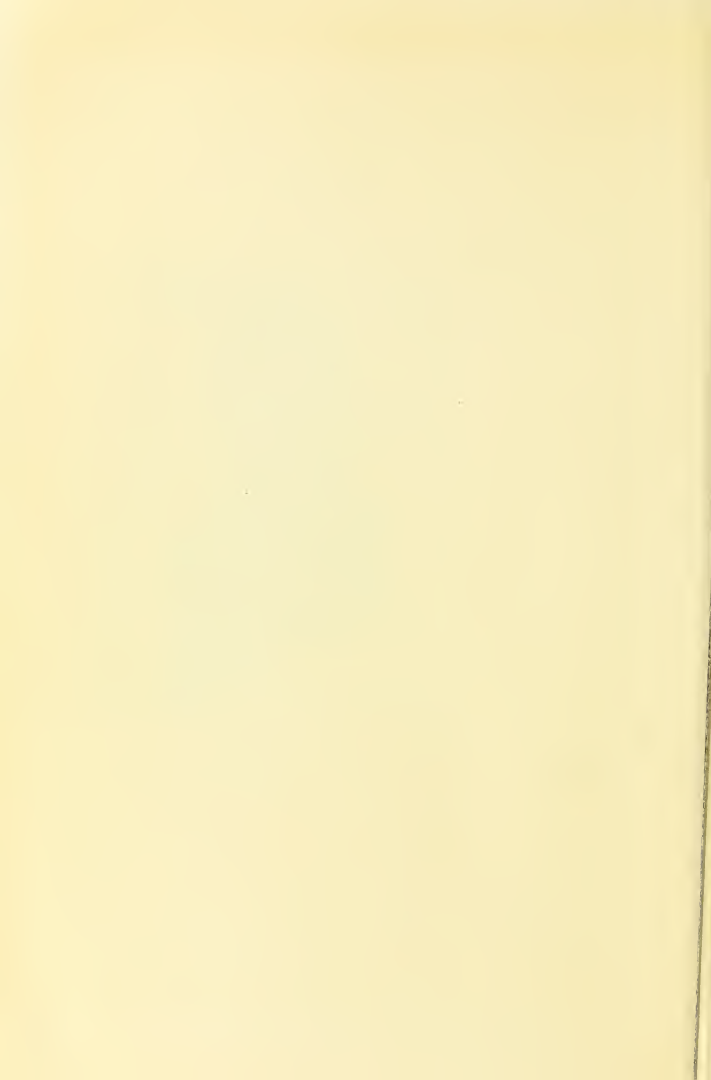
Sarah Drinker, b. Oct. 23, 1761; m., May 15, 1787, Jacob Downing;

Ann Drinker, b. Jan. 11, 1764; d. Feb. 14, 1830; m., May 17, 1791, John Skyrin;



HENRY DRINKER,

Born February 21, 1734. Died June 26, 1809.
From a Silhouette by W. J. Allison,
of Burlington, New Jersey.



- Mary Drinker, b. April 20, 1765; d. June 7, 1766;
 William Drinker, b. Jan. 28, 1767; d. 1821;
 Henry Drinker, b. May 24, 1769; d. Aug. 20, 1769;
 HENRY S. DRINKER, b. Oct. 30, 1770; d. July 3, 1824; m., Dec. 11, 1794, Hannah Smith;
 of whom presently;
 Elizabeth Drinker, b. Nov. 12, 1772; d. Dec. 26, 1772;
 Mary Drinker, b. March 14, 1774; d. May 2, 1856; m., Aug. 8, 1796, Samuel Rhoades, Jr.,
 of Phila.;
 Charles Drinker, b. Aug. 16, 1781; d. March 17, 1784.

HENRY SANDWITH DRINKER, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sandwith) Drinker, born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1770, was educated to mercantile pursuits, but on his marriage, December 11, 1794, to Hannah Smith, took up his residence on a farm at Pennsbury Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to which he gave the name of "North Bank," erecting a house, still standing (1907), near the steamboat landing, and known for years as "Drinker's Folly." Hannah Smith was daughter of James and Esther Hewlings Smith. Esther Hewlings Smith was granddaughter of James Logan, of Philadelphia, Chief Justice and Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, who sailed from Cowes in the "Canterbury" in 1699 with William Penn. The ship was attacked by pirates. It is said that Logan fought, while Penn went below. He was Mayor of Philadelphia, 1723, died 1754. He married Sarah, sister of Charles Read. Their daughter, Hannah Logan, born 1719, married, 1748, John Smith, of Philadelphia, later of Burlington, merchant and chief projector and treasurer of the insurance company known as the Philadelphia Contributionship. Hannah (Logan) Smith was a preacher among Friends. Their son, James Smith, born 1750, married Esther Hewlings, of Burlington, and they had issue, Hannah, born 1773.

In 1807 he made a voyage to Calcutta as supercargo (having sold his farm), and then settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his decease, July 3, 1824. His wife, born November 26, 1773, died January 23, 1830.

Issue of Henry S. and Hannah (Smith) Drinker:

- William Drinker, b. Oct. 14, 1795; d. about 1836; m., April 19, 1818, Eliza G. Rodman, who d. Aug. 17, 1879;
 Henry Drinker, b. July 15, 1797; d. Jan. 3, 1798;
 Esther Drinker, b. Nov. 5, 1798; d. Aug., 1856; m., Jan. 28, 1841, Israel Pemberton Pleasants;
 James Drinker, b. March 28, 1800; d. Nov. 1, 1801;
 Elizabeth Drinker, b. Dec. 11, 1801; d. July 11, 1874; m., July 5, 1827, Samuel C. Paxson;
 Sally Drinker, b. May 9, 1803; d. Jan. 3, 1877; m., April 3, 1828, James C. Biddle;
 Henry Drinker, b. Aug. 11, 1804; d. Feb. 5, 1868; lived, for many years, at Montrose, Susquehanna co., Pa., where he had charge of a large landed estate, taken up by his grandfather, Henry Drinker; he was widely known and respected throughout Pa.; m., June 5, 1845, Frances Morton, who d. Dec. 26, 1879; had issue:
 Margaret Morton Drinker, m. Lewis A. Riley;
 Hannah Logan Drinker, m. Edmund H. McCullough;
 Henry Drinker, d. in childhood.
 Hannah Drinker, b. Aug. 11, 1804; d. April 11, 1869 (twin to Henry);
 Mary S. Drinker, b. March 4, 1806; d. March 29, 1879;
 Charles Drinker, b. Nov. 19, 1808; d. Oct. 30, 1822;
 SANDWITH DRINKER (twin to Charles), of whom presently.

SANDWITH DRINKER, one of the youngest sons of Henry S. and Hannah (Smith) Drinker, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 19, 1808, being

with his twin brother Charles the only ones of the family born in the city, after the removal of the family from Bucks county. He married, March 17, 1840, Susannah Budd Shober. Sandwith Drinker had a taste for the sea, and early in life entered the merchant service. After rising to the command of a vessel, and making several voyages, he settled at Hong Kong, and was in business there from 1847 to 1858, part of the time in partnership with William Rawle, of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Rawle, Drinker & Company. He died at Macao, January 18, 1858. His death was tragic. During the war carried on by England against China, he gave a breakfast party to a number of English and French naval officers on the day on which the Chinese chief baker in Hong Kong had mixed arsenic in bread intended for the English troops. Some of this bread was served at the breakfast party, and Sandwith Drinker, after lingering about a year, died from eating a small piece of it. His guests escaped death, though several suffered from the effects of the poison. His wife returned to America with four children, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, 1858. Her ancestry is as follows:

ANDREW SCHOBOR, was a son of John and Catharine Schober, of Neuhoftmansdorf, Jannowitz, Moravia; he was born near Olmutz, Moravia, November 17, 1710, and married, May 27, 1743, Hedwige Regina Schubert, and in that year joined the company of Moravians under Zinzendorf, fitted out at Marienborn and Herrnhaag to settle Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and sailing in the ship, "Little Strength," Nicholas Garrison, commander, arrived at New York, November 26, 1743. He died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1792. Four sons survived him: John Andrew, Gottlieb, Joseph and Samuel.

Samuel Shober, son of Andrew Schober, studied medicine at the College of Philadelphia, and settled in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he died. He married, October 10, 1784, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Susannah Budd, daughter of Col. Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones. They had issue: Blathwaite J., Hedwige Regina, Samuel Lieberkuhn and Joanna Sophia.

Blathwaite J. Shober, born 1785, a member of the bar of Philadelphia, was the father of Susannah Budd (Shober) Drinker. He married Catharine Snyder, and had beside Mrs. Drinker, a son, Anthony J. M. Shober, who died without issue.

Issue of Sandwith and Susannah Budd (Shober) Drinker:

Catharine Ann Drinker, b. May 1, 1841; m., Sept. 26, 1878, Thomas A. Janvier; no issue;
Robert Morton Drinker, b. July 1, 1842; d. in N. Y.; unm.;

HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, b. Nov. 8, 1850; m., Dec. 2, 1879, Aimee Ernesta Beaux; of whom presently;

Elizabeth Kearney Drinker, b. Oct. 11, 1856; m., May 6, 1882, William H. Owen; no issue.

HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, E. M., LL. D., son of Sandwith and Susannah Budd (Shober) Drinker, born November 8, 1850, married, December 2, 1879, Aimee Ernesta Beaux. Graduated June, 1871, at Lehigh University in the School of Mines and Metallurgy. Went at once into the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 was appointed engineer in charge of construction of the Musconetcong tunnel on the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad through New Jersey. On the completion of this tunnel, he published a work on "Tunnelling, Explosive Compounds and Rock Drills," (Quarto, 1075 pp). Studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and

later became General Solicitor of Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Became president of the Lehigh University, June 14, 1905, and retired from the practice of law. Author of various compilations on railroad law. Resides at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Issue of Henry S. and Aimee Ernesto (Beaux) Drinker:

Henry Sandwith Drinker, b. Sept. 15, 1880;
James Blathwaite Drinker, b. Oct. 23, 1882;
Cecil Kent Drinker, b. March 17, 1887;
Aimee Ernesta Drinker, b. Jan. 17, 1892;
Philip Drinker, b. Dec. 12, 1893;
Catharine Shober Drinker, b. Jan. 1, 1897.

PAGE FAMILY.

The Page family, three generations of which have been residents of Philadelphia, was founded in America, by Col. John Page, of Bruton Parish, York county, Virginia, merchant, who with his wife Alice Luckin, came from Middlesex county, England, and settled in Virginia, about 1650. He was a son of Francis Page, of the Parish of Bedfont, county of Middlesex, England, who died October 13, 1678, at the age of eighty-four years, and lies buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Bedfont. The inscription on his tombstone, since removed to the ancient graveyard adjoining St. Mary's, states that the stone was erected by "his son John Page of Yorke County, Virginia." It is engraved with the coat-of-arms of the family as is that of Col. John Page, at Williamsburg, Virginia, viz: "A fesse dancette between three martlets, a middle chief crescent," and a crest—a demi-horse farcene (rearing).

A brother, Mathew Page, also came to Virginia, and left children, Mathew, Luke and Mary. Another brother, Robert Page, remained in England, residing at Hatton, Hounsley Heath, and a son of this Robert, later came to Virginia, and married (first) his cousin, Elizabeth, only child of Captain Francis Page, eldest son of Col. John Page; and (second) Mary (Mann), widow of Hon. Mathew Page, of Rosewell, second son of Col. John. Another brother, is said to have been Gibbs Page, of Middlesex, England.

Col. John Page married at about the time of his removal to Virginia, Alice Luckin, also a native of county Middlesex, a descendant of a baronet of that name, and of a distinguished family of that locality, whose arms correspond with those engraved upon her tomb at Williamsburg, Virginia. Col. John Page purchased large tracts of land on the north side of York river, on August 23, 1653, and became a prominent man in the colony of Virginia, serving as a member of "Her Majesty's Council" at the time of his decease. The inscription on his tomb is as follows:

"Here lieth in hope of a joyfull reseasonation,
the body of COLONEL JOHN PAGE, of Bruton Parish,
Esquire; One of Her Majesties Council in
the Dominion of Virginia: who departed this
life, the 25th. of January in the year of our
Lord, 1691-2, Aged 65 years.

An obelisk was erected over his grave in 1878. His wife, Alice, died June 22, 1698, aged seventy-three years. He was a Justice prior to 1655; Burgess, 1655-6; Major, 1676-7; Colonel and County Lieutenant, 1680-5, and member of Colonial Council, 1681-92.

HON. MATHEW PAGE, second son of Colonel John and Alice (Luckin) Page, was born in York county, Virginia, in 1658. He also became a member of Council of Virginia, and a Colonel. He married, in 1689, Mary, only child and heiress of John and Mary Mann, of Timberneck, Gloucester county, Virginia, and removed to that locality, later removing to Abington Parish, in the same county, the site of Rosewell Manor, established by his son, Hon. Mann Page, in 1725, on extensive tracts of land acquired there by Mathew Page. He was one of the

founders of William and Mary College, and was named in the charter as one of the original Board of Trustees. He settled at Rosewell in 1700, and died there, January 19, 1703, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His tombstone describes him as "Ye Honourable Colonel Mathew Page, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Council; of the Parish of Abington, County of Gloucester, Colony of Virginia." His wife, Mary Mann, born at Timberneck, Gloucester county, married (second) her deceased husband's first cousin, John, son of Robert Page, of England, but did not long survive her second marriage, dying at Rosewell, March 27, 1707, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a son, John Page, by the second marriage.

HON. MANN PAGE, second child of Hon. Mathew Page, by his wife, Mary Mann, and the only one of their four children who survived childhood, was born near Timberneck, Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1691, he inherited the vast estates of his mother and father in Gloucester county, with his half-brother, John Page, and both were members of His Majesty's Council of the colony of Virginia. Mann Page was sent to England to be educated and was a graduate of Eton. On his return to Virginia, he took a prominent part in colonial affairs, serving in the Colonial Council, 1714-27, under George I., and from 1727, until his death on January 24, 1730, under George II. He built the present Rosewell mansion in 1725, on an elaborate plan, it being barely completed at his death five years later. It is located on the right bank of Carter's creek, near its junction with York River, and was the seat of a branch of the family for many generations, and a noted gathering place of prominent people of the Colony and State, being the birthplace and residence of Governor John Page (1743-1808), a grandson of Hon. Mann Page, who was a fellow student at William and Mary College of Thomas Jefferson, and intimately associated with him as a member of the House of Burgesses, the Colonial Council, and later in the affairs of the state of Virginia, of which he was the first Lieutenant Governor. He was also the leader of his section in support of the Colonies during the Revolution, serving as Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, member of the Committee of Safety and of the first Supreme Executive Council. He was a member of Congress, 1789-97, and Governor of the State in 1802. Returning, however, to his worthy and distinguished grandsire, Hon. Mann Page, he married (first), in 1712, Judith, daughter of Hon. Ralph Wormeley, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, then at the age of seventeen years. She died December 12, 1716, in her twenty-second year. Col. Page married (second) two years later, Judith, daughter of Hon. Robert Carter, of Lancaster county, Virginia, President of the Colony of Virginia, known as "King Carter," by his first wife, Judith Armistead, born in 1694.

Issue of Hon. Mann and Judith (Wormeley) Page:

Ralph Wormeley Page, b. Dec. 2, 1713, d. while student at William and Mary College;

Maria Page, b. Rosewell, Feb. 24, 1714; m. in 1735, William Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Goochland Co., Va., and was grandmother of Hon. Thomas Mann Randolph, of Edge Hill, Albemarle Co.;

Mann Page, b. 1716; d. inf.

Issue of Hon. Mann and Judith (Carter) Page:

Mann Page, b. 1719; m. 1743, Alice Grymes, and their eldest son was Governor John Page, an account of whose career is given above;

John Page, b. 1720, removed in 1770, to north end of Gloucester Co., now Mathews Co.; m. 1746, Jane Byrd, of Westover, Charles City county, dau. of Col. William Byrd, second of Westover, by his second wife Maria Taylor;

ROBERT PAGE, b. at Rosewell, 1722; m. Sarah Walker, of whom presently;

Carter Page, b. at Rosewell, 1724; d. single;

Mathew Page, b. at Rosewell, 1726; d. single.

ROBERT PAGE, third son of Hon. Mann Page, by his second wife, Judith Carter, born at Rosewell in 1722; married, January 20, 1750, Sarah Walker, and in the same year erected Broadneck House, in Hanover county, Virginia, burned down during the Revolutionary War, and was the founder of the branch of the family in Hanover and Clarke counties, Virginia. All the family having left Broadneck except the eldest son, Robert, who rebuilt the family mansion after the close of the war, and continued to reside there. Robert Page, the elder, died suddenly in 1768.

Issue of Robert and Sarah (Walker) Page:

Mann Page, b. at Broadneck, Oct. 20, 1750; d. young;

Robert Page, of Broadneck House, b. June 15, 1752; m. in 1779, Mary Braxton, of Chericoke, King William Co., Va.; rebuilt Broadneck House and continued to live there;

Mann Page, b. 1754; d. unm.;

Judith Page, b. Oct. 15, 1756; m. 1774, John Waller, Clerk of Spottsylvania Co., 1774-86; member of House of Delegates, 1791, etc.;

Catharine Page, b. Nov. 7, 1758; m. 1778, Benjamin Carter Waller, Justice of York Co., Va., 1796; member of House of Delegates, 1798-1800; later clerk of James City county, Va.;

COL. JOHN PAGE, b. Jan. 29, 1760; m. Maria Horsmanden Byrd; of whom presently;

Matthew Page, b. March 4, 1762; removed 1787, to Annefield, Clarke Co., Va.; m. Anne, dau. of Richard K. Meade, and sister to William Meade, Bishop of Va.;

Walker Page, b. 1764, d. unm.;

Sarah Walker Page, b. Feb. 16, 1766; m. 1788, Hon. Robert Page, of Janeville, Clarke Co., Va.

COLONEL JOHN PAGE, son of Robert and Sarah (Walker) Page, was born at Broadneck House, Hanover county, June 29, 1760, but on his marriage, settled at Pagebrooke, Clarke county, Virginia, where he resided until his death, September 17, 1838. He was, like all the family, prominent in the affairs of the locality in which he lived. He married, in 1784, Maria Horsmanden, daughter of the third Col. William Byrd, of Westover, on the James River, in Charles City county, Virginia, by his second wife, Mary Willing, born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1740, died at Westover, Virginia, March 24, 1814, daughter of Charles Willing, one of the most prominent men of Philadelphia; Captain in the Provincial service, 1747; Mayor and Justice of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anne Shippen.

Col. William Byrd, the first, grandfather of Col. Byrd, above mentioned, was of Huguenot descent, and had a distinguished ancestry tracing back to Hugh Le Brid, who married Werbinga, daughter and heiress of Roger Domville, the Palatinate of Cestria, in the fifteenth century.

Col. William Byrd came to Virginia in 1674, and was a member of Colonial Council, as was his son, Col. William Byrd, the second. He married Maria, daughter of Col. William Horsmanden, who was a son of Rev. Daniel Horsmanden, D. D., Rector of Ulcombe, county Kent, England, died 1654, by his wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir William St. Leger, and granddaughter of Sir Warton St.

Leger, of Ulcombe, sheriff of Kent, 1560; Chief Governor of Munster, 1566; member of Privy Council, 1585, and killed in battle with Hugh Maguire, Prince of Farnagh, March 4, 1599. The wife of Sir Warton St. Leger was Lady Ursula Nevill, daughter of Sir George Nevill, K. B., third Lord Bergavenny, granddaughter of Sir George Nevill, second Lord Bergavenny, son of Sir Edward Nevill, K. G. Baron Bergavenny, whose mother, Lady Joan Beaufort, the wife of Sir Ralph Nevill, K. G., was a daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and granddaughter of Edward II., of England.

Col. William Byrd, second, of Westover, married Maria Taylor, and their son, Col. William Byrd, of Westover, the third, born at Westover, September 6, 1729, was sent to England to be educated. He returned to take possession of Westover as its master at the age of nineteen years. He served in the Colonial War of 1756, as Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, and was a member of Colonial Council, and Judge of the General Court. He married (first), April 14, 1748, Elizabeth Hill, daughter of John Carter, of Shirley, by his wife, Eliza Hill, and granddaughter, of Robert Carter, of Corotoman, known as "King Carter." She was born October 31, 1731, and died July 5, 1760, leaving four sons, and a daughter. The latter, Elizabeth Holt Byrd, married James Parke Farley, and their daughter, Elizabeth Parke Farley, married Thomas Lee Shippen.

Colonel Byrd married (second) Mary Willing, on January 29, 1761, and they had issue:

MARIA HORSMANDEN BYRD, b. Phila., Nov. 26, 1761; m. John Page, of Pagebrooke; Anne Byrd, b. at Westover, March 25, 1763; d. unm.;

Evelyn Taylor Byrd, b. Oct. 13, 1766; m. Benjamin Harrison;

ABIGAIL BYRD, b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. Col. William Nelson, Prof. of Law, in William and Mary Coll., and judge of General Court, and Lient.-Col. of the 5th Virginia Regiment of the line in Revolutionary war. Their dau. Evelyn Byrd Nelson m. her cousin, William Byrd Page, of whom presently;

Charles Willing Byrd, b. July 26, 1770; m. Sarah Meade; removed to Ohio, where he was judge of courts and prominent in public affairs;

Jane Byrd, b. Jan. 17, 1773; m. Carter Harrison, but had no issue;

Richard Willing Byrd, b. Oct. 7, 1774; m. (first) Lucy Harrison, (second) Emily Wilson;

William Byrd, m. Susan Lewis, of Gloucester Co., Va.;

Issue of John Page, of Pagebrooke, and Maria (Horsmanden) Byrd:

Nancy Page, b. 1786; d. young and unm.;

Mary Page, b. 1788; m. 1816, Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Charles City Co., Va., and they had issue:

Benjamin Harrison, M. D., m. Matilda, dau. of Mathew and Mary (Randolph) Page;

Henry, m. Fanny Taylor, dau. of George Burwell, of Carter Hall, Clarke Co., Va., and had issue:

Henry H., m. Margaret Byrd, dau. of William Byrd Page, M. D., of Phila., and his wife Celestine Anna Davis, and they had issue.

Sarah Page, m. 1815, Maj. Thomas Nelson, of Mechlenburg Co., Va., later of Ga., grandson of Sec. Thomas Nelson, of whom later; and their third child, William Norbourne Nelson, m. his cousin Maria, dau. of William Byrd Page, of Pagebrooke, by his second wife Eliza Mayo Atkinson;

WILLIAM BYRD PAGE, b. at Pagebrooke, 1790; m. (first) his cousin Evelyn Byrd Nelson; (second) Eliza Mayo Atkinson; of whom presently;

Dr. Robert Powell Page, b. Jan. 11, 1794; d. at Briar creek, Clarke Co., Va., March, 1849; m. (first) 1819, his cousin Mary, dau. of Thomas Willing Francis, of Phila., and (second) Susan Grymes, dau. of Archie and Susan (Burwell) Randolph, of Carter Hall, Clarke Co., Va.;

Judge John E. Page, b. May 11, 1796; succeeded his elder brother William Byrd Page, as master of Pagebrook estates; was prominent jurist and legislator; m. Emily McGuire;

Abigail Page, b. Aug., 1798; m. John Hopkins;

Mathew Page, M. D., b. 1801; removed to Edenton, Clowan Co., N. C., where he was prominent physician; m. (first) Mary Matilda Collins; (second) her sister, Harriet Collins.

WILLIAM BYRD PAGE, ESQ., of Pagebrooke, eldest son of Hon. John Page, by his wife, Maria Horsmanden Byrd, born at Pagebrooke, Clarke county, Virginia, in 1790, was a prominent figure in the affairs of that locality. He died at Pagebrooke, September 1, 1828, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He was twice married, his first wife, whom he married, in 1813, was his cousin, Evelyn Byrd Nelson, daughter of Col. William Nelson, Professor of Law, in William and Mary College, and Judge of the General Court, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment of the line in the Revolution, by his wife, Abigail, daughter of Col. William Byrd, the third, of Westover, by his wife, Mary Willing of Philadelphia; and (second), in 1822, Eliza Mayo, daughter of Robert Atkinson, of Mannsfield, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

The Nelson family with whom the Page family was so frequently intermarried was founded in Virginia in 1700 by Thomas Nelson, born in Penrith, county Cumberland, England, February 20, 1677, son of Hugh and Sarah Nelson, of Penrith. He was the founder of Yorktown, Virginia, and died there, October 7, 1745, the coat-of-arms of his family being engraved on his ancient tombstone. He was known as "Scotch Tom," and was very prominent in the Colonial affairs of Virginia. He married, in 1710, Margaret Reid, and his eldest son, William Nelson, born 1711, died 1772, was "President of His Majesty's Council of the Dominion of Virginia" at his death.

Thomas Nelson, eldest son of President William Nelson, born December 26, 1738, died January 4, 1789, was Governor of Virginia, Major General in the American Army, during the Revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Seven of his children married into the Page family, five of them to children of Governor John Page. Two of his brothers, Col. Hugh Nelson, born 1750, died 1800, and Col. William Nelson, above mentioned, also married connections of the Page family, the former marrying Judith, daughter of Hon. John Page, of North End, and the latter marrying Abigail Willing Byrd, whose sister, Maria Horsmanden, married John Page, of Pagebrooke.

Thomas Nelson, second son and fifth child of "Scotch Tom," born at Yorktown in 1716, died there in 1782, was many years Secretary of King's Council, and was known as "Secretary Nelson." He married, in 1745, Lucy Armistead, and their youngest son, Major John Nelson, who married Nancy Carter, was the father of Major Thomas Nelson, born 1782, married 1815, Sarah W., daughter of John Page, of Pagebrooke, above mentioned.

Issue of William Byrd and Evelyn Byrd (Nelson) Page:

Anne Willing Page, b. 1814; m. 1836, Thomas Carter, of Annefield, Clarke Co., Va., and had three sons, William, Sherley and Julian, and two daughters, Lucy and Evelyn;

WILLIAM BYRD PAGE, M. D., of Phila; m. Celestine Anna Davis, of whom presently;

John Page, of Longwood, Clarke Co., b. 1820; m. 1845, Lucy Mann Burwell, and had two daughters, Evelyn Byrd and Celestine Davis.

Issue of William Byrd and Eliza M. (Atkinson) Page:

Evelyn Byrd Page, m. Richard Henry Lee, grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Va.;

Maria Page, b. 1825; m. 1842, William Norbourne, son of Maj. Thomas Nelson, by his wife Sarah Page, above mentioned.

WILLIAM BYRD PAGE, M. D., eldest son of William Byrd Page, by his wife, Evelyn Byrd Nelson, was born at Pagebrooke, Clarke county, Virginia, May 26, 1817, and came to Philadelphia, when a young man, studied medicine, taking his degree of M. D. at University of Pennsylvania in 1839. He became a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, in 1843, and was an eminent physician and surgeon. He was professor of surgery at the Pennsylvania Medical College; visiting surgeon at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, 1844-54, and consulting surgeon, 1854-62, also visiting physician at St. Joseph Hospital and Philadelphia Hospital. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1848; of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1849; was a member of the State Medical Association of Pennsylvania, and became a member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, in 1853.

Dr. Page, married on November 29, 1839, Celestine A., daughter of Samuel Davis, of Natchez, Mississippi, by his wife, Maria Vidal, and a descendant of Dolor Davis, who was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634; removed to Duxbury, 1640; to Barnstable, 1645, and to Concord about 1648; whose wife was Margery Willard, from county Kent, England, probably also the place of his nativity. Mrs. Page was also a descendant of Roger Williams, and other prominent men of New England, being sixth in descent from Edward Freeman, of Sandwick, Massachusetts, Assistant, 1640-45; member of Council of War, 1642, and committee of safety of Plymouth and Deputy, 1646; eighth in descent from Deputy Governor John Greene, of Rhode Island (1597-1658), who was Deputy in 1654; seventh in descent from Deputy Governor John Greene, of Rhode Island (1620-1708); commissioner to General Court, 1652-63; Attorney General, 1657-60; Colonial Agent to England, 1670; member of Governor Andros' Council, 1686; Captain, Major and Colonel of Rhode Island militia, and Deputy Governor, 1690-1700. Dr. William Byrd Page usually spent the winter, in Natchez, as his wife had large interests in cotton plantations in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, near the city of Natchez. He died in Philadelphia, February 18, 1877.

Issue of Dr. William Byrd and Celestine (Davis) Page:

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE, b. Sept. 22, 1840, of whom presently;

Maria Vidal Page, m. May 7, 1866, at Natchez, Thomas Contee, son of Dr. Allen T. Bowie, of Natchez, the latter a native of Md., and descendant in the fifth generation from John Bowie, who emigrated from Scotland, about 1705, and settled on Patuxet River, near Nottingham, Md. He was Lieut. in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and suffered great hardships from which his health was much impaired. After his marriage, he resided in La., where he d. Apr. 1, 1880. After his decease his widow returned to Winchester, Va., where she resided with her mother, until her death on June 2, 1881, leaving three children, viz:

Celeste Page Bowie, b. Feb. 20, 1871; m. Nov. 23, 1894, David Pepper Jr., of Phila.;

John Routh Bowie, b. July 5, 1875; many years connected with Engineering Department of the Penn. R. R., and located at Altoona, Pa.;

Pauline Davis Bowie, b. Sept. 7, 1879; living in Phila. with uncle S. Davis Page;

Several other children d. in childhood or inf.

MARGARET BYRD PAGE, m. Henry H., son of Henry and Fannie Taylor (Burwell) Harrison, and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley Co., Va., by his wife Mary, dau. of John Page, of Pagebrooke, before mentioned; her children were:

Rev. William Byrd Page Harrison, b. March 30, 1875; now one of the curates of St. Luke's P. E. Church, in Baltimore, Md.;

Samuel Manuel Davis Harrison, b. Nov. 30, 1876, now employed by the Southern R. R. Co. in office of the Sec. at Washington, D. C.;

Edith Harrison, b. Nov. 15, 1878; m. May 11, 1898, Marriott Taylor, of Phila., and has three children: Marriott Harrison, Joseph Clifford and Isabel Harrison Taylor;

Isabel Wurts Harrison, b. Nov. 30, 1880, lived with her uncle S. Davis Page, Esq., at 281 So. Fourth St., Phila., and was m. from there on Nov. 14, 1906, to Dr. Robert Carter Randolph, of Powhattan, Clarke Co., Va., grandson of George Burwell, of Carter Hall, Clarke Co., Va., and through him direct descendant of Richard Carter, called "King Carter," of Corotoman, Va.

S. DAVIS PAGE, son of Dr. William Byrd Page, by his wife, Celestine Anna Davis, was born in Philadelphia, September 22, 1840, after a preliminary education at private schools in that city, he entered Yale College, and was graduated from that institution in 1859, as a Bachelor of Arts.

Making choice of the legal profession he read law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, and attended a course of lectures in the Harvard Law School, and in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, December 5, 1864. He soon attained rank in the practice of his profession, and has been actively engaged in practice since that time. In 1884 he formed the law firm of Page & Allison, to which Hon. Boies Penrose, now United States Senator, was later admitted, and the firm name changed to Page, Allison & Penrose. The latter firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Allison, 1901, and the withdrawal of Mr. Penrose on February 1, 1905, and was succeeded by the present firm of Page & Page, consisting only of the founder of the firm and his eldest son, Howard Wurts Page.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Page stands deservedly high, and few attorneys of the city or elsewhere have enjoyed to such a full extent the confidence and trust of the community at large. His name is written close to the top of the long list of Philadelphia's notable lawyers. He has always taken an active interest, and a prominent part in the affairs of his native city, as well as in State and National politics and policies, and has filled a number of positions of trust and honor. Had it not been for the exactions of his private practice, there is little doubt that his career as a public servant would have been much more extensive. He has preferred, however, to devote his life to his profession and to permit only such interruptions of his practice as the care of his financial interests demanded, and when his declination to serve his city and state would not be accepted by his fellow citizens. His intimate association with vital events, his broad sympathies and equitable judgment, his legal skill and unquestionable ability as an orator, have contributed to win him a well merited renown, and demanded of him a share in the public service.

In 1883 he was called from a seat in the City Council, where he had served since 1877, to accept the position of City Controller which position he filled for nearly a year, showing eminent ability in the management of the city's affairs. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for City Treasurer in 1879, and 1882, and for City Controller in 1883. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant

United States Treasurer for Philadelphia, and filled that position for four years under both Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury Department and the business community. At the close of his term he was elected president of the Quaker City National Bank. In 1891 he was one of the Commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the accounts of John Bardsley, the derelict Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, with the Keystone National Bank, upon its failure. Under appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, he delivered an address on the Resources, Financial History, and Banking System of Pennsylvania, before the Banker's Convention at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in June, 1893. He has been a director of the Quaker City National Bank for seventeen years and was its president for two years from January, 1890. He has also been a director of the Merchants' Trust Company since its incorporation in 1889. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Historical Society of Virginia; the Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the Colonial Society; the Rittenhouse, the University, the City, the Lawyers' and the Harvard Clubs, of Philadelphia; the Yale Alumni Association, the Law Association of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

S. Davis Page married, September 25, 1861, Isabella Graham Wurts, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1840, and died in Paris, France, March 23, 1867; daughter of William Wurts, of Philadelphia, by his wife Elizabeth Tate, and of a family of old and famous lineage clearly traced through many centuries.

Issue of S. Davis and Isabella G. (Wurts) Page:

Howard Wurts Page, Esq., b. June 30, 1862; grad. of Univ. of Pa., receiving from that institution degrees A. B., A. M., and LL. B.; since 1901 member of law firm of Page & Page, with his father; m. Apr. 12, 1894, Edith, dau. of James S. Cox, of Phila. and his wife Mary Hazard; they had issue:

S. Davis Page, Jr., b. May 27, 1895;

Edith Nelson Page, b. May 11, 1897;

Evelyn Byrd Page, b. Oct. 16, 1898;

Mary Cox Page, b. March 21, 1900.

Edith Nelson Page, b. Dec. 18, 1864; m. Nov. 16, 1898, James Savage, of Phila., who d. Oct. 2, 1902;

William Byrd Page, b. Feb. 23, 1866; entered Univ. of Pa. 1883, and grad. 1887, with degree of B. S., and following year as Mechanical Engineer; won numerous prizes in athletic field as running high jumper in the University Inter-Collegiate sports, and the championship of America, England and Ireland in 1887; on Oct. 7, 1887, at meeting held in his honor at Athletic grounds of the University, breaking world's record for running high jump, making record of six feet four inches, though only five feet six inches in height, and was presented with a testimonial trophy.

He was a mechanical engineer with the Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Phila. in 1888; in the Motive Power Department of the Penn R. R. Co. at Altoona Pa. 1888-93, and has since remained in service of that Company as Assistant Supt. of Motive Power and Master Mechanic, being now in charge of Penn. R. R. shops at Camden, and residing at Merchantville, N. J. He m. Feb. 12, 1895, Virginia Ogden Pendleton, and has two children:

Isabel Wurts Page, b. Feb. 12, 1895;

William Byrd Page, b. Dec. 20, 1899.

RIDGWAY FAMILY.

The Ridgway family of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, founded in America by Richard Ridgway, in 1679, was descended from the nobility of England, and Richard was of the same family as Sir Thomas Ridgway, first Earl of Londonderry, Ireland, born in Devonshire, England, in 1593, who with his two brothers, George and John, was among the first English to plant a Protestant colony in Ireland in 1610. Sir Thomas slew Sir Cahir O'Dougherty and thus ended the Irish Rebellion. He was given large grants of land that had belonged to Sir Cormac O'Neill, brother of the Earl of Tyrone and others. Sir Ridgway Pitt and the Earls of Chatham were of the same blood.

As shown by an entry made in the ancient "Book of Arrivals," now in the possession of the Bucks County Historical Society, in the handwriting of Phineas Pemberton in 1684, "Richard Ridgway & Elizabeth his wife, of Wellford, in the county of Bucks, arrived in ye Delaware River in ye ship Jacob & Mary, of London, in the 7th Month 1679." This same record gives the date of the birth of two of their children, viz: "Thomas, born ye 25th of ye 5 Mo. 1677," and "Richard born ye 27th of ye 2month 1680."

RICHARD RIDGWAY, was one of the first English settlers on the west side of the River Delaware in what became Bucks county three years after his arrival there. His first residence was on the river front, near the head of Biles's Island as it was later known, from William Biles, who settled there at the same time with Richard Ridgway and two or three other English families three years prior to William Penn's arrival in the Province.

This tract of land Richard Ridgway sold to Daniel Gardner and John Luff by agreement of sale dated January 2, 1681, and removed to a tract two miles further up the river, on the present lower line of the borough of Morrisville, a locality then known as "Crookehorne." The deed to Gardner recites as follows: "Whereas, Richard Ridgway, amongst others, *first settlers on the West side of the Delaware River, neare ye ffals*, obtained Permission and Leave from Sir Edmond Andros, the King's Captain & Lieutenant Gouvernor-in-Chief of the Colony of New York and Appendants, with other of the King's Lands on the West side of the Delaware aforesaid, to take up and settle a certain tract of land there situated," &c. * * * This tract appears in the name of Richard Ridgway on the map prepared by Holmes for William Penn. Afterwards, "by Order of the sd. Gouvernor to Philip Pecoock, the King's Surveyor, the said Tract was surveyed and confirmed to the sd. Richard Ridgway, his heirs and Assigns forever." The Crookehorne tract was patented to Richard Ridgway, July 1, 1684, the date of survey probably preceding the Patent by some years. He resided thereon until 1691, conveying the remaining portion of it to Samuel Beakes, June 8, 1691, on which date he was still a resident of Bucks county. He had, however, purchased, July 7, 1690, 600 acres of land of Daniel Coxe, to be laid out in the Province of West Jersey, and in August, 1690, a tract of 600 acres was surveyed in right of said purchase by Thomas Revel, Surveyor for the Proprietaries, near Stony Brook, Middlesex county, and a resurvey thereof a little more than a year later

states that Richard Ridgway then resided thereon. In March, 1695-6, when he conveyed the 600 acres at Stony Brook, Richard Ridgway was residing in Maidenhead township, Burlington county, now Mercer. On May 27, 1697, he purchased a tract of 90 acres in Springfield township, Burlington county, of Jane Ogborne and, February 7, 1697-8, John Hollingshead conveyed to him 600 acres in the same township. The latter tract included the site of Old Springfield Meeting House and Graveyard, the land for which was donated by Richard Ridgway to the Society of Friends of which he was a devout member. He died on this plantation, September 21, 1723, and is buried in the old graveyard at Springfield Meeting House. His will is of record in the Prerogative Office, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Richard Ridgway married (first) in England, Elizabeth Chamberlain, whose mother, Elizabeth, with her second husband, Francis Hickman, came to Pennsylvania, supposedly from Wiltshire, prior to 1685 in which year Hickman died. Elizabeth Hickman was accompanied or preceded to America by four children by her first husband, viz: Robert Chamberlain, who settled in Concord township, Chester county, in 1686, and is the ancestor of many prominent people of that county; Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Ridgway; Sarah Chamberlain, who married April 19, 1681, Richard Arnold, of Burlington county; and Jean Chamberlain, who married Charles Jones. By her second husband, Francis Hickman, Elizabeth had four children, Joseph and Benjamin Hickman, the latter the ancestor of those of the name in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and two daughters, Mary, who married Joseph Edwards, and Hannah who married Robert Way.

Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Ridgway died in Bucks county prior to 1690, and Richard married (second) Abigail Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, a native of Durham, England, who had settled, first, at Flushing, Long Island, but purchasing 2000 acres in West Jersey, settled in Burlington county in 1692. He was the founder of one of the most prominent and influential families of the Province and State. He died in 1707, leaving children, Richard, John, Job, Abigail (above mentioned), Sarah, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth. His son Richard, of "Morven," near Princeton, died in 1709, leaving six sons, one of whom, Judge John Stockton, of "Morven," was the father of Richard Stockton, member of Continental Congress from New Jersey, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and first Chief Justice of the state of New Jersey. Richard Ridgway was a Justice of Burlington county, 1701-20. By his first wife, Elizabeth Chamberlain, he had issue:

THOMAS, b., Eng., 5mo. (July) 25, 1677; of whom presently;

Richard, Jr., b., Bucks co., Pa., April 27, 1680; d., Burlington co., N. J., 1719; m., Oct. 8, 1709, Mary Willits, of Long Island, and had issue—William, Timothy, Elizabeth, Richard, Mary and James;

Elizabeth, b., Bucks co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1682;

Josiah, b., Bucks co., *circa* 1684; removed with parents to Burlington co., N. J.; was constable of Springfield twp., 1717; m. and had at least one son, Josiah, of Northampton twp., Burlington co., who m. Rachel Brown, at Springfield Meeting, Oct. 12, 1736.

By his second wife, Abigail Stockton, Richard Ridgway had issue:

Job, b. —; will dated Feb. 10, 1761; m. at Springfield Meeting, Dec., 1719, Rebecca, dau. of John Butcher, from Lillingstone-Lovell, Oxfordshire, Eng., who came to N. J. in the "Shield," in 1678, and settled in Springfield, Burlington co.; a minister among Friends.

Mary Ridgway, dau. of Job and Rebecca, m. her cousin, John Butcher (3), and was the mother of Job Butcher, who removed to Phila., 1762, and founded the mercantile house, maintained by his descendants of the name for over a century.

Mary, m. John Bellangee, 1718, a French Huguenot, and was the ancestress of a numerous family;

Jane, m. Isaac Antram, of a prominent N. J. family;

Sarah;

John;

Joseph, b. 7mo. 6, 1690; d. 1760; m. at Springfield Meeting, 12mo. (Feb.) 15, 1737-8, Hannah Allen, dau. of Henry and Meribah, of Mansfield, and had issue:

Joseph;

Hannah, m., 1755, Thomas Pancoast, of Mansfield;

Daniel;

Henry, m. Hannah Burr, and their son, Joseph, m. Esther Coates, was father of Rebecca Ridgeway, who m., Phila., June 29, 1842, Wallace Marshall, druggist, son of Charles and Mary (Wallace) Marshall, grandson of Charles and Patience (Parrish) Marshall, and great-grandson of Christopher Marshall, pioneer drug manufacturer of Phila.;

Rebecca;

Allen, m. Phoebe, dau. of John and Phoebe (Bellanger) Ridgeway;

Jane;

Sarah, b. March 15, 1748-9, d. Nov. 29, 1817; m. Joseph Pancoast, and had son—John Pancoast (1771-1842), whose dau., Sarah, m. Thomas Ridgeway, of Phila.;

Abigail;

Catherine;

Mary;

Abigail, m. Henry Clothier, at Springfield Meeting, Jan., 1717-18.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Ridgway, born in England, July 25, 1677, removed with his father to New Jersey, and married at Springfield Meeting House, in 1699, Ann Pharo, their second declaration of intention of marriage being made at Burlington Monthly Meeting, 9mo. (Nov.) 19, 1699. Ann Pharo was born February 21, 1677-8, and arrived in the Delaware river in the "Shield" with her father James Pharo, in October of the year of her birth. On January 18, 1699-1700, Richard Ridgway conveyed to his son Thomas, 190 acres in Springfield township, Burlington county, the whole of his first purchase of 90 acres of the widow Ogborne in 1697, and 100 acres of the tract purchased of John Hollingshead. Thomas purchased other lands in Burlington county, and continued to reside there for about ten years after his marriage, and then removed to Little Egg Harbor, where he accumulated a large estate.

Thomas Ridgway was for many years an Elder of the Friends Meeting at Little Egg Harbor, and was much esteemed in the community. He died in 1724 at the age of forty-seven years. His first wife Ann Pharo, who was the mother of five children, died some years before him, and he married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sara Andrews, who survived him, by whom he had eight children. Her will dated 1mo. 1, 1725, proved June 2, 1725, mentions her children, Edward, Richard, Job, Joseph, Jacob and Elizabeth, daughters-in-law (step-daughters), Ann Ridgway, Katrin Gardiner; sons-in-law, Thomas and John Ridgway.

Issue of Thomas and Ann (Pharo) Ridgway:

Thomas, m. Mary Ong, in 1723, and lived all his life on farm given to him by father, at Little Egg Harbor; had five children—Job, m. Ruth Bellangee; John, m. Susanna Bellangee; Jeremiah, m. Hannah Hubbs; Ann, a noted minister among Friends, m. James Willits; and Sarah, m. Caleb Carr;

JOHN, of whom presently;

Catharine, m., 1724, Joseph Gardiner;

Ann, m., 1730, Hannaniah Gaunt, son of Zebulon, at Springfield Meeting;

Robert, m. at Springfield Meeting, Sept. 15, 1736, Hannah Gaunt, dau. of Zebulon, of Springfield twp.; had two children—Joseph, d. unm., and Hannah, m. Timothy Pharoo.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Andrews) Ridgway:

Edward, m., 1732, Mary De la Plaine, and settled at Barnegat;

Richard, removed to Long Island;

Job, m. at Springfield Meeting, Oct. 30, 1739, Hannah Bunting;

Jacob, who was devised a farm in Springfield, Burlington co., by father's will, and settled there; m. Isabella Scholey, May, 1750;

Elizabeth, m. Samuel Andrews; had issue—Peter, Esther and Hannah;

Joseph, d. young.

JOHN RIDGWAY, second son of Thomas and Ann (Pharo) Ridgway, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, 1705, removed with his parents to Little Egg Harbor, when a small child, and lived all his life there. He was executor of his father's will in 1724, and under it was bequeathed lands at Little Egg Harbor, some slaves, and a "new Sloop." As shown by a testimonial adopted by the Little Egg Harbor Meeting of Friends of which he was from "early life" until his death an Elder, "he followed the sea for a time, yet by attending to the Divine principal of Grace, he was preserved from that extravagance in his conduct and conservation too prevalent in men in that business."

This "Testimony" of Little Egg Harbor Meeting further states that, "He was a steady and constant attender of Meeting when at home and in health." * * * He was in early life appointed to the station of elder in the church which he conducted with reputation; being of a benevolent spirit, his heart and his house were open to entertain his friends and others, cheerfully, and liberally; assisting the poor in many respects; and in an extensive commerce and conversation with men of various ranks he demeaned himself with a becoming gravity which rendered him truly worthy of esteem. He was carefully concerned that his children and other youth might partake of the benefits of a sober education; and in his declining years was much afflicted with bodily indisposition which he was enabled to bear with patience and resignation; often expressing a desire to be contented in Divine Will. He quietly departed this life on the 21st of the Fifth Month, 1774, and was buried at Egg Harbor."

John Ridgway was a successful business man, and owned at the time of his decease three farms and a considerable personal estate. He was twice married, (first) in 1728, to Phœbe Titus of Long Island, by whom he had no issue; and (second) in 1753, to Phœbe, daughter of James Bellangee, Sr., who survived him and died in 1783. The certificate of the last marriage is still in possession of their descendants in Philadelphia. It is a tradition in the family that Phœbe (Titus) Ridgway, shortly before her death, told her husband that Phœbe Bellangee, than an infant, named for her, should in due time become his second wife, a fact realized years later when Phœbe Bellangee had reached the age of sixteen.

Issue of John and Phoebe (Bellangee) Ridgway:

JOHN, b. Aug. 14, 1755; d. April 12, 1845; m. Elizabeth Wright; of whom presently;

Phœbe, b. April 16, 1757; m. at Christ Church, Phila., March 26, 1776, Allen Ridgway, merchant of Phila., son of Joseph and Hannah (Allen) Ridgway, before mentioned;

Thomas, b. Sept. 12, 1759; shipwrecked and drowned off Delaware Capes; m. Jeanette Low, who m. (second) John Rose, and removed to Genesee co., N. Y.;

Ann, b. Aug. 12, 1763; m. James Smith, merchant of Phila., for thirty years business partner of his wife's brother, Jacob Ridgway, under firm name of Smith & Ridgway; d. in Phila., May 27, 1826;

Jacob, b. April 18, 1768; d. May 30, 1843; the Phila. millionaire merchant; m. Rebecca Rawle; of whom presently.

JACOB RIDGWAY, youngest son of John and Phœbe (Bellangee) Ridgway, born at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, April 18, 1768, was but six years of age at the death of his father. His mother carried on the farm until her death in 1783, and Jacob remained with her, assisting at an early age in the farm work. Soon after his mother's decease, he came to Philadelphia, where two of his married sisters resided, and entered the employ of Samuel and Thomas Shaw, general merchants at 72 Water street, and shortly after arriving at the age of twenty-one years became partner of the junior member of the firm, Thomas Shaw. This association lasted but a few years, and in 1794 Jacob Ridgway entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, James Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Ridgway, and engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, on Water street. In 1797 they sold to Joseph Pryor, and removing to 158-60 North Front street, engaged in business on a large scale as importers and shipping merchants, later removing to 154 North Front street. When the trouble with England, prior to the second war for independence, in 1812, began to embarrass their business interests, it was thought desirable that Mr. Ridgway should remove with his family to England and give personal supervision to their interests there while Mr. Smith continued the business in Philadelphia. He travelled extensively in Europe and was later appointed United States Consul at the Port of Antwerp, Holland, a position that gave him excellent opportunities to promote the successful business interests of his firm; many extensive and valuable consignments of American goods were made to him at Antwerp and vast sums realized. One of the vessels of the firm and its valuable cargo was seized by the French, and Mr. Ridgway hurried to Paris and secured papers of release from the French government and was able to return to Antwerp in time to prevent the captors from breaking up and dividing the cargo.

Mr. Ridgway made money rapidly, and having the utmost faith in the commercial growth and importance of Philadelphia, invested his surplus in real estate there, and its ultimate advance in value, together with his profits from the shipping business made him a millionaire. He returned to Philadelphia in 1814, and retired from active participation in business, giving his attention to his large real estate holdings. His early residence in Philadelphia was at 68 North Front street, but after his return from Europe he resided at 181 Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall, where he died in May, 1843, leaving an estate estimated to be worth \$3,500,000. Jacob Ridgway left to survive him three children, John J. Ridgway, who married Elizabeth Willing, and lived many years and died in Paris, where his son Henry married a Miss Monroe, and his daughter married Count Gani, and two daughters, Phœbe Ann, who married Dr. James Rush, and was a great leader in fashionable society in Philadelphia and Saratoga Springs, and Susan, who married Thomas Rotch, of Rhode Island, and after his death Dr. J. Rhea Barton, and lived in the old mansion, stood at the corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets. They had no children. Dr. James and Phœbe Ann (Ridgway)



John Ridgway



Thos. Ridgway



Rush, also had no children. At her death Mrs. Rush devised her large estate to her husband and he in turn devised it for the establishment of the Ridgway Library at Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, as a monument to her family, where are collected certain articles of her father, and where he and Mrs. Rush are buried.

JOHN RIDGWAY, eldest son of John and Phœbe (Bellangee) Ridgway, born at Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, August 14, 1755, was known as "Gentleman John Ridgway" to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name. He resided for many years on a farm devised to him by his father, the scene of the surprise of Gen. Count Pulaski's picket guard by the British during the Revolution, thirty of the patriots being buried in his orchard. The British ransacked his house, carried off all portable provisions, and destroyed his growing crops. After the close of the Revolutionary War, John Ridgway purchased a farm of 400 acres on Crosswicks creek, near Walnford, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he lived until his death in 1845, at the age of ninety years. He married in 1776, Elizabeth Wright, daughter of David Wright of New Hanover township, Burlington county, who died June 16, 1791. Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway died March 16, 1843, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Issue of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway:

David, b. Dec. 5, 1777; d. June 20, 1778;

Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1779; d. Aug. 8, 1872; m. Nicholas, son of Richard and Sarah Waln, of Germantown, Phila., who d. at Walnford, Monmouth co., N. J., 1848, aged 85 years;

Caleb, b. Dec. 4, 1781; m. and moved west;

John, b. Aug. 23, 1784; moved west;

Jacob, b. Sept. 3, 1787; m. Lydia Coates, and engaged in business in Phila.;

David Wright, b. May 12, 1791; d., unm., 1841;

Andrew Craig, b. Feb. 9, 1793; m. Eliza, dau. of John and Mary (Ridgway) Bishop, and lived and d. in Burlington co., N. J.;

THOMAS, b. May 5, 1797; d., Phila., May 3, 1887; m., Nov. 14, 1821, Sarah Pancoast; of whom presently.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Ridgway, born at Walnford, Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 5, 1797, came to Philadelphia at the age of thirteen years and was placed by his father in a commission house on the wharf below Chestnut street, where he remained six years.

In 1816 he engaged in the flour and commission business with his elder brother Jacob, under the firm name of J. & T. Ridgway. Jacob Ridgway retired in 1821, and Thomas took as a partner his cousin, Benjamin Ridgway, son of his uncle Jacob, who predeceased his father, with whom he was associated for two years. Benjamin retiring in 1823, Thomas Ridgway formed a partnership with John Livezey, under the firm name of Ridgway & Livezey, which continued until 1836, when Livezey was succeeded by Henry Budd, and the firm of Ridgway & Budd continued until 1850, Roland Fitzpatrick, many years a clerk in their establishment, becoming a member of the firm in 1846.

In 1854 Thomas Ridgway retired from the mercantile business to accept the position of president of Girard Trust Company, originally known as the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, chartered in 1836, with one exception the oldest Life Insurance Company in the state. Mr. Ridgway succeeded Benjamin W. Richards, deceased, and continued to fill the position of president until his death in May, 1887.

Thomas Ridgway married at Springfield Friends Meeting, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 14, 1821, Sarah, daughter of John and Ann Pancoast, of near Plattsburg, now Sykesville, Burlington county, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Joseph Pancoast, born 1741, died 1808, by his wife Sarah Ridgway, born 1748, died 1817, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Allen) Ridgway, and granddaughter of Richard and Abigail (Stockton) Ridgway. Sarah (Pancoast) Ridgway died in 1888. Thomas Ridgway and Sarah Pancoast were descended in the same degree from the first Ridgway in America, but from his two different wives. The former from his English and the latter from his New Jersey wife. Sarah's brother, Dr. Joseph Pancoast came to Philadelphia two years after her marriage and became a celebrated surgeon of this city. He was one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Pancoast) Ridgway:

Anna Pancoast Ridgway, b. March 16, 1824; m. Danile L. Miller;
 Emma Ridgway, b. Dec. 6, 1825; m. Seth I. Comly;
 Elizabeth Ridgway, b. April 27, 1828; m. Aaron Comly;
 Susan Rotch Ridgway, b. May 2, 1831; m. George T. Barber;
 Caroline Ridgway, b. Dec. 5, 1833; m. Sylvanus J. Macy;
 Thomas Edwin Ridgway, b. April 22, 1836; m. Josephine Lynch, and had issue, one child—Sarah Tonita Ridgway, b. March 13, 1884;
 Sarah Willits Ridgway, b. Sept. 26, 1838; m. Gen. Stephen G. Benbridge;
 JOHN J. RIDGWAY, b. Oct. 22, 1843; m. Elizabeth Fry; of whom presently.

JOHN J. RIDGWAY, youngest child of Thomas and Sarah (Pancoast) Ridgway, born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1843, has always resided in that city. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and choosing the legal profession, received the degree of LL. B. at that institution in 1865, having been entered as a student-at-law in the office of Morton P. Henry and Richard C. McMurtrie, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in the same year. He has since practiced his profession in the several courts of the Commonwealth, having in the meantime taken an active interest in the affairs of his native city. He represented the Eighth Ward in City Council for some years; was Sheriff of Philadelphia county for the years 1884-7; United States Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia during President Harrison's administration, and has filled many other positions of trust and honor. It was largely through his efforts that the Zoological Garden was established in Philadelphia, having agitated the question before the public by articles written for the newspapers, magazines, etc., and procured subscriptions from prominent citizens to purchase animals and improve the grounds, as well as with Mr. Phillips, the president of the Park Commission, selecting the site, preparing the lease, &c.

John J. Ridgway married, November 14, 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Reese Fry, of Philadelphia, a man of great musical taste and culture, who died in 1867. Mr. Fry, with his brother William Fry, composed the operas "Leonora" and "Notre Dame," and many other musical compositions. The brother, William Fry, was for sometime the musical critic of the *New York Tribune*, and an acknowledged authority on musical productions.

Issue of John J. and Elizabeth (Fry) Ridgway:

Thomas Ridgway, b. July 20, 1874; grad. from Univ. of Penna., and is practicing attorney of Phila. bar; unm.;

Mabel Ridgway, m., Dec. 23, 1891, Edward Fales Coward, of N. Y. City, b. Aug. 28, 1870; they have issue:

Thomas Ridgway Coward, b. Aug. 5, 1896;

Eleanor Josephine Coward, b. Aug. 25, 1898.

Violet Ridgway, b. Oct. 12, 1880; unm.

CLARKSON FAMILY.

The Clarkson family, founded in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century by Mathew Clarkson, Crown Secretary of the Colony of New York, and in Philadelphia by his grandsons, Mathew and Gerardus Clarkson, was an ancient and noble family, seated at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, as early as 1544, in the reign of Henry VIII. They bore as their Coat-of-Arms, the same insignia as another family of the name found in Nottingham at about the same date, and described as follows: "Argent on a bend engrailed sable, three Annulets or," and a Crest, described as follows: "A griffin's head couped between two wings ppr." These arms and crest are still found engraved on plate and books belonging to the Clarkson families of New York and Philadelphia. The arms of the Nottingham family, as before stated, are exactly similar to those of the Bradford Clarksons, but the Nottingham family bore a different crest, described as follows: "An arm in armour, fessewise, holding a sword from which floats a pennon."

ROBERT CLARKSON, the earliest lineal ancestor of the American family of whom we have any definite record, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and lived there all his life, his residence being on one of the oldest thoroughfares of that ancient town, called Fayre Gappe, and he was possessed of large estates. He and his family "possessed a high moral worth and social influence," according to an ancient chronicle. In 1615 he was Warden of the Parish Church of St. Peter's at Bradford, and some years later served as one of the trustees for the sale of the "Manor of Bradford." His death occurred on March 10, 1631-2, and he was buried "among his people" in the old Parish Church at Bradford. Little however is known of his life there.

Robert Clarkson, of Bradford, had at least three sons, viz.:

WILLIAM CLARKSON, the eldest son and heir, born March 13, 1713-14; was educated for the ministry, and, in 1645, became Vicar of Adel, or "Idle," near Leeds, a church erected within the first century after the Conquest, and dedicated to John the Baptist. He held, evidently by inheritance since no provision is made for him in his father's will, the "Lordship of Idle," including the "Mansion House," called "the Smythies," at Windhill, and the "Chappel" at Idle, besides the building wherein the Lords of the Manor of Idle, from time to time, held their Courts. He died at Idle, April, 1660, and was buried in the graveyard adjoining the church.

William Clarkson was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sharp, and sister to John Sharp, who married his sister, Mary Clarkson. Granville Sharp, the philanthropist (1734-1813), son of Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and grandson of John Sharp, Archbishop of York (1691-1714), was of this family, and he and Thomas Clarkson (1760-1834), both prominently identified with the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, were correspondents of Mathew Clarkson, of Phila. The second wife was Frances Maud, of Bierly, doubtless of the same family as Joshua Maud, whose daughter, Margery, came to America with her mother, then the wife of Dr. Thomas Wynne, and became the wife of Thomas Fisher, of Lewes, Delaware, and the ancestress of the Fisher family of Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, second son of Robert Clarkson, of Bradford, was baptized at St. Peter's Church, Bradford, February 15, 1617-18, and, on arriving at man's estate, removed to London, where he acquired a large estate, and was for a time Alderman of the city. He died at his residence in Little Chelsea, Parish of Kensington, Middlesex, in 1695-6. His wife was Hannah Taylor; whose mother was a daughter of Rev. William Wilson, D. D., of Merton College, Oxford, who had married Isabel Woodhall, niece of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury. A daughter, Hannah, married Edward Hopton, and a son, Richard, married Elizabeth Geers, great-granddaughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

REV. DAVID CLARKSON, youngest son of Robert of Bradford, baptized at St. Peter's Church in Bradford, March 3, 1621-2, was the ancestor of the American family of the name. He attended the Grammar school in his native town and then went up to Cambridge University and was admitted to Trinity College, October 22, 1641, but, as appears from the appeal in his behalf by his brother-in-law John Sharp, whose letter to the Earl of Manchester is given below, his studies and attendance there were interrupted by the civil war, in which he seems to have taken the side of the Parliament, and he returned to Bradford, where it would seem from the same authority, he was "10 months a prisoner" of the King's forces. Through the intercession of his brother-in-law, the great Parliamentarian and champion of Presbyterianism, he was returned to the University and obtained his degree in 1644, was appointed to a Fellowship in Clare-Hall, and presided over the same community of which the eminent Ralph Cudworth had previously been master. The letter to the Earl of Manchester on behalf of David Clarkson, from his brother-in-law, John Sharp, of Horton, who at that time exercised considerable influence in the Parliamentary party, is as follows:

"My lord,

"Horton, 3d. October, 1644.

"The gentleman shown by these presents to yr. Lordship, hath deserved, for his sufferings to be pittied, for his constancy to be rewarded: now since his condition requires the one no less than it deserves the other, I thought it convenient to manifest that I pity him by desiring yr. honorable assistance to reward him. He was a student in Cambridge till the beginning of this Kingdom's troubles, when he was forced by strict urging of some ceremonies to leave it. Coming into the country he resided at Bradford till that town was taken and him in it. Since then by his affection to the Parliament, he hath continued 10 months a prisoner, by which he lost both his degree in his University, and the benefit of his estate in the country, so that now he is rendered unable, not only to provide for the expenses ordinary in taking of a degree, but also to mayntayneing himself in the University as heretofore he had done.

"I desire therefore your Lordship in consideration of the promises, you would confer on him such preferment in the College as may both enable and encourage him to continue his progress in his studys yet no other than what, after examination, he shall be thought worthy of; And I shall be further engaged, &c.

"JOHN SHARP."

David Clarkson, therefore, finished his studies at Trinity, and having received his degree and successfully passed the examination, received on May 5, 1645, his fellowship at Clare-Hall, where the degree of B. D. was conferred upon him and where he held his fellowship until 1651, when he left the University and at about that time became minister at Crayford, in the county of Kent, where his eldest child, Lettice, was baptized May 25, 1652. During his residence in the University, among others placed under his care and tuition was John Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. On February 13, 1653, David Clarkson received the appointment to the benefice of Mortlake, near Battersea, in county Surrey, and he held this curacy until ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, he having

refused to conform to the terms of that act in reference to the use of the Common Prayer Book of the established church after the Restoration.

For several years succeeding he continued to minister to Independent churches, wrote a great number of papers of a controversial character and his name has always been mentioned among the chief literary champions of non-conformity. In 1682 he became an assistant to Dr. John Owens, pastor of the Independent Church, London, and, on Owen's death the following year, succeeded him as its pastor and continued as such until his rather sudden death at his residence in the Parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, June 14, 1686. He was buried at Bunhill Fields Cemetery and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Bates.

His colleagues and contemporaries, Baxter, Ridgely, Howe and Mead, all bear testimony to the talents of Rev. David Clarkson; Baxter says of him that he was "a divine of extraordinary worth for solid judgment, healing, moderate principles, acquaintance with the fathers, great historical abilities, and Godly, upright life." Birch, in his life of Tillotson, refers to the singular respect that the Archbishop entertained for his old preceptor, David Clarkson. De Foe says that the reasonings of Clarkson, "tho often attacked have never been refuted." His writings were very numerous and many of his discourses and sermons were collected and published in 1696 in one of those ancient and ponderous folios, "at one time to be seen in old dissenting Chapels, secured to the desk by a chain."

Rev. David Clarkson married (first), in 1651, a daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knight, of East Ham, county Essex, and of Long Acre, county Middlesex, and of a family settled for centuries in Lancashire, that had been represented in Royal Parliament from the time of Edward III, Sir Henry belonging to that branch of the family that had settled at Hurst, Lancashire. The only known issue of this marriage was Lettice, before referred to as baptized at Crayford, March 25, 1652, who died there the March following. She was named for her maternal grandmother, the wife of Sir Henry Holcroft. Dr. Clarkson married (second), about 1662-3, Elizabeth, the widow of Wolgrave Lodwick, and daughter of Mathew Kenrick of London, and of the family that were seated for generations at Woore-Manor, Shropshire, and who were a Welsh family of great antiquity claiming descent from David Kenrick, who was standard bearer to Edward, the Black Prince, in the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, and who, before leaving his native village of Ashley, Staffordshire, is said to have thrust his spear into a hillock and vowed that "if the Almighty spared his life he would build on that spot a temple to the Most High God." True to his vow, on his return "he devoted the spoils of war and gave of his own substance to the erection of the sacred fane," now the Parish Church of Ashley, in which can be seen a brass plate bearing this inscription:

"IN Perpetuam Rei Memoriam
Manubias Deo
DAVID HENRICUS Pietus eyus Memoriae
Hoc Virtutis Praeniolium dicavit."

Rev. David Clarkson had by his first wife, ——— Holcroft, one daughter:

Lettice Clarkson, bapt. at Crayford, Kent, May 25, 1652; d. March, 1653; said to have been the only child of this marriage.

Issue of Rev. David and Elizabeth (Kenrick-Lodwick) Clarkson:

- MATTHEW CLARKSON, "eldest son," of whom presently;
 Rebecca Clarkson, b. 1666; d. Nov. 20, 1744; bur. beside her father, at Bunhill Fields; m. a Mr. Combs; believed to have had no issue;
 Mary Clarkson, b. about 1668; d. March, 1669, an inf.;
 Gertrude Clarkson, bapt., Mortlake, Nov. 18, 1669; d. in London, April 23, 1701; unm.;
 Robert Clarkson, bapt., Mortlake, Feb. 6, 1670; was bequeathed, by his father's will, all his books, "should he prove a scholar;" no further record;
 Katharine Clarkson, bapt. at Mortlake, Feb. 3, 1672; d., Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Jan. 11, 1757, aged 84 years;
 David Clarkson (possibly the second child of the second marriage, though we have no date of his birth); m., "about 1690," Lady Sands, dau. of Sir William Sands, and d. prior to 1714.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, eldest son of Rev. David Clarkson, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Lodwick) Kenrick, was born about the year 1663. Of his youth we know nothing, but in 1685 or 1686 he made a trip to New England, probably in the latter year, after his father's decease. He was evidently impressed with the prospect of advancement in the new country, as on his return to England he petitioned William and Mary, the then reigning sovereigns, for the appointment to the position of Secretary of the Colony of New York, which being referred to the Right Honorable the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and receiving their recommendation, was granted, and he was duly commissioned. He sailed from the Isle of Wight on the "Beaver," December 1, 1690, and arrived at New York, Thursday, January 29, 1690-1, and was duly installed into the duties of his high office, which he continued to fill until his death from yellow fever on July 29, 1702.

Matthew Clarkson married, January 19, 1692-3, Catharina, daughter of Hon. Gerritse Van Schaick, of Albany, New York, one of the prominent Dutch families of the Province, whose descendants have held a like prominent place in the State. She fell a victim to the epidemic that carried off her husband. Matthew Clarkson was elected a vestryman of Trinity Church in 1698, and the pew right, then held by him in that ancient church, is still held by his descendants in New York. He has left numerous descendants both in New York and Philadelphia, as well as in other parts of the United States.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, JR., son of Matthew and Catharina (Van Schaick) Clarkson, baptized at New York, April 9, 1699, died there in 1739. He married Cornelia De Peyster, baptized at New York, December 15, 1695, died in Philadelphia, May 23, 1753. After her husband's death she removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and married the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, son of Rev. William Tennent, the founder of the "Log College" on the Neshaminy in Bucks county, and one of the most eminent of the early Presbyterian divines of Pennsylvania. At the time of his marriage to the widow Clarkson, Rev. Gilbert Tennant was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, but in 1743 removed to Philadelphia and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there, at the northwest corner of Third and Arch streets, resided at "Bedminster Country Seat," at the Northeast corner of Fourth street and Brewer's Alley, now Wood street, where the two sons of his wife, Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson, were reared and educated under his immediate supervision. Rev. Gilbert Tennent was one of the first trustees of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and with Samuel Davies, who became its president in 1759, was selected by the Presbyterian

Synod to go to Great Britain to solicit subscriptions for the College, in 1752, and was absent on that mission until November 1754. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the establishment of the Presbyterian Synod in America, and one of its most eloquent and forcible preachers. He was possessed of "an ever burning zeal in defence of what he deemed to be right, and exercised, whatever he went, a deep and extensive influence." The influence of his character and training made a lasting impression on the lives and characters of his stepsons.

The De Peyster family are of French origin, and Johannes de Peyster, the grandfather of Cornelia de Peyster, who married Matthew Clarkson, Jr., was a descendant of a Huguenot branch of the family, that in the early part of the seventeenth century fled from religious persecution in their native country and found refuge in Holland. He was born at Haarlem, and married in that town, December 17, 1651, Cornelia Lubbertse. Prior to his marriage he had made a trip to the Dutch colony at New Amsterdam, now New York, and in 1653 was again in that town, where he later established himself in trade. He was possessed by inheritance of considerable wealth and became at once a man of influence in the new Colony, holding many offices of trust and honor under the Dutch, and later under English rule; filling the offices of Schepen, Burgomaster, Alderman, Deputy Mayor, and on October 15, 1677 was appointed Mayor of the city, but declined to undertake the duties of that office because of his imperfect knowledge and use of the English language. He died prior to 1686, leaving seven sons, and two daughters. The descendants of two of his sons became connected with the Clarkson family, and all of them were more or less identified with the affairs of the Province and City.

Abraham de Peyster, one of the elder sons of Johannes and Cornelia (Lubbertse) de Peyster, born at New Amsterdam, July 8, 1657, married there, April 5, 1684, Catharine de Peyster, and was Alderman, Mayor, Judge of the Supreme Court, for a time Treasurer of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, many years a member of King's Council and for a short period acting Governor of the Province of New York. His son Abraham de Peyster, born August 28, 1696, married July 1, 1722, Margaret Van Courtlandt, of the well known and prominent family of New York and New Jersey, daughter of Jacob and Eva (Phillipse) Van Courtlandt and granddaughter of Honorable Olaf Steven, and Annetje (Lockermans) Van Courtlandt. Abraham de Peyster, Jr., was Treasurer of the Province of New York from June 2, 1721 to his death on September 17, 1767. His daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Mathew Clarkson of the New York branch of the family, a nephew of Mathew Clarkson, Jr., above mentioned.

Johannes de Peyster (2), another son of Johannes and Cornelia (Lubbertse) de Peyster, born at New Amsterdam, September 21, 1666, was also a prominent factor in the public affairs of the city and province of New York; he was Assessor of Dock ward, and later Alderman from the same precinct, subsequently became Mayor of the city, and was for many years a prominent member of the Provincial Assembly, serving on a number of important committees in that body. He married October 10, 1688, Anna, eldest daughter of Garret Bancker, by his wife Elizabeth Dirvan, and they were the parents of seven sons and five daughters, one of the latter, Cornelia, baptized at New York, December 15, 1696, be-

came the wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and subsequently of Rev. Gilbert Tennent, as before stated, and died in Philadelphia, May 23, 1753.

Issue of Matthew and Cornelia (de Peyster) Clarkson:

Catherine, b. in N. Y., in 1720, d. at home of her son in N. Y., 1788; m., in Oct., 1739, Samuel Hazard; had son,

Ebenezer Hazard, Quartermaster-General of the United Colonies of America, 1782-89; had a son,

Samuel Hazard, the annalist.

MATTHEW, of whom presently;

GERARDUS, of whom hereafter;

Ann, m. Rev. Samuel Finley, president of the College of New Jersey, after his death she resided with her brother, Matthew Clarkson, Mayor of Phila.; d., Phila., 1808.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, elder son of Matthew and Cornelia (de Peyster) Clarkson, born in New York April 15, 1733, came to Philadelphia with his mother and stepfather in 1743, and was reared and educated in that city under the supervision of his step-father, Rev. Gilbert Tennent. On arriving at mature age he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed to some extent for most of his lifetime. He was for some years connected with the prominent mercantile house of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, and as their representative and confidential agent, made a trip to Fort Pitt and points farther west in 1766 and 67, leaving Philadelphia on August 6, 1766, and making the trip on horseback to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in twelve days. The house had established stations at Fort Pitt and other points on the frontier where furs were collected and forwarded by wagon trains to Philadelphia, and goods for the use of the frontier settlers were transferred to the posts by the same conveyances. Matthew Clarkson spent about a year on the frontier, travelling at times with an escort of friendly Indians to the different posts, visiting Kaskaskia and points on the Ohio in the transaction of business for his firm, and his journal of his travels is of much historical interest. Returning to Philadelphia he was engaged, in 1768, in surveying and levelling the territory lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, in the intests of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, December 21, 1768, and was elected its treasurer in 1793. It was under the auspices of this Society that the first effort to open the canal was made at the instance of Thomas Gilpin.

Matthew Clarkson was a "Notary and Tabbellion Public" with office on Arch Street, 1770-74. On August 20, 1771, he was commissioned a Justice of Philadelphia, and on April 27, 1772, was specially commissioned as a Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and other courts of the city and county. In 1773, he was clerk of the Philadelphia Contributionship, the oldest fire insurance association in Philadelphia, and the same year a director of the Philadelphia Library Company. April 10, 1776, he was appointed Marshal of the Admiralty Court for the Province of Pennsylvania. He was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1780, contributing the sum of £2500, his brother, Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, contributing £2000, and in 1794 was a director of the Bank of the United States. He was elected a delegate to the old Congress, February 19, 1785, and his credentials were presented, April 21, 1785, by his colleague David Jackson, but he does not seem to have taken his seat, probably declining the honor, as on April 26, 1785, James Wilson was returned in his place. He

was commissioner of Bankruptcy in 1794, and held a number of other positions of trust and honor. He continued to engage in mercantile ventures in connection with a prominent mercantile house, with which his cousins the New York branch of the Clarkson family were associated. He was chosen Alderman of Philadelphia, in 1790, and on April 16, 1792, was elected from the Board of Alderman as Mayor of the City, and three times re-elected, serving as chief magistrate of the city during the trying time of the yellow fever scourge of 1793-4, and did everything in his power to relieve the distress caused thereby. The *Gazette*, of June 6, 1795, contains "An address to the Citizens of Philadelphia Respecting the Better Government of Youth," issued by "Mathew Clarkson, Esquire, Mayor." He died at his residence, Arch Street near Fourth, then number 109, on October 5, 1800. The newspapers of the day published eulogistic obituary notices of him of which the following is one:

"Died on Sunday morning in the 68th year of his age, Mathew Clarkson, Esq., formerly a respectable merchant and of late years an enlightened and faithful servant of the public in several important stations. His fortitude and humanity in the memorable and gloomy year 1793, as Chief Magistrate of the City, endeared him to thousands and will be long remembered with gratitude and respect by citizens of Philadelphia." He was buried at Christ Church, where his wife had preceded him, dying November 27, 1794.

Matthew Clarkson married at Philadelphia, June 13, 1753, Mary Boude, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Boude, and granddaughter of Grimstone and Mary Boude. She was descended from the ancient family of de Grymestone, which traces back to Normandy, in 1066, when William, the Conqueror, conferred Grimstone Manor on one of his Norman followers. In 1589 Edward Grimstone married a granddaughter of John Harbottle of Crissfield, Sussex, and their son Sir Harbottle Grimstone, a popular member of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., and its Speaker after the Restoration, had a daughter who married Adlord Boude, whose son John was the father of Grimstone Boude, who came to America as agent for the Proprietaries of West Jersey, and later settled in Philadelphia. He was a merchant and in a deposition made May 10, 1699, is named as "aged 38 years or thereabouts." His son Thomas Boude, father of Mrs. Clarkson, died at the house of Matthew Clarkson in Philadelphia in 1782. Dr. Boude of Lancaster was a brother of Mrs. Clarkson, and a sister, Henrietta, was the wife of Michael Hillegas, first Secretary of the Treasury of the United Colonies. Mary (Boude) Clarkson was born February 14, 1734-5, and died November 27, 1794.

Issue of Matthew and Mary (Boude) Clarkson:

Anna, the eldest dau., b. in 1758, became the wife of George Bringham, Jan. 27, 1780; Sarah, another dau., b. in 1766; m. Robert Ralston, in 1785;

Of their sons, Levinus Clarkson, d. in Kent co., Md., in 1812, and Gerardus, on St. Christopher's Island, in 1793. Five grandsons were ministers of the Gospel.

GERARDUS CLARKSON, youngest of the six children of Matthew and Cornelia (De Peyster) Clarkson, born in New York in 1737, was but two years of age at the death of his father and had barely reached the age of six years, when he was brought to Philadelphia by his mother and stepfather, and his mother died in that city when he was in his fourteenth year. He received an excellent classical edu-

cation under the care of his stepfather, Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Bond of Philadelphia. On the completion of his medical course in Philadelphia in 1759, he made an extended tour of Europe, visiting the hospitals in Paris, Edinburgh and other cities, greatly improving his knowledge of medical science. Returning to Philadelphia in 1760, he took up the practice of medicine and surgery there, and became one of the eminent practitioners of his day. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1766 or 1767, the first association of its kind in the city. He became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, July 21, 1780, and was one of its most active officials, being rarely absent from a meeting of the board, and introducing and advocating many of its improved features. He was also one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and was made treasurer at its organization in 1787 and held that office until March 26, 1789.

Dr. Clarkson had the advantage from his childhood of refined and cultivated surroundings, and was during his whole life closely associated with men of intellect, character and education, and his correspondence with men of high standing in letters and science bears ample evidence of his own standing as a man of intellect and education. He took a deep interest in religious matters, was amiable, generous and endowed with great kindness of heart. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society on October 14, 1768, and took a lively interest in its proceedings. Rev. Mannasseh Cutler says in his *Journal*: "Dr. Clarkson is one of those accomplished, benevolent characters which inspires the most exalted ideas of human nature." Soon after his return from Europe, he united himself with Christ Church and became one of its vestry in 1776, warden in 1783, was one of the committee, appointed October 27, 1784, to establish the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and a delegate to the convention of 1789 that effected a union of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of America.

Dr. Gerardus Clarkson married at Christ Church, May 13, 1761, Mary, daughter of Samuel Flower, by his wife Rebecca, daughter of William Branson, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, whose two daughters were respectively the wives of Richard Hockley, and Lynford Lardner, both prominently identified with Provincial affairs.

Enoch Flower, the grandfather of Samuel Flower, was the first public schoolmaster in the Province of Pennsylvania. At a meeting of Governor William Penn and his council, held at Philadelphia, "ye 26th of ye 10th month, 1683" "The Govr and Prvll Councill having taken into their Serious consideration the great necessity there is of a School Master for ye Instruction & Sober Education of Youth in the towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enock Flower, an inhabitant of the said towne, who for twenty Year past hath been exercised in that care and Employment in England, to whom haveing communicated their Minds, he Embraced it, upon the following Termes; to Learne to read English, 4s by the Quarter, to Learne to read and write 6s. by ye Quarter, to Learne to read, Write and Cast accots 8s by ye Quarter for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say, dyet, Washing, Lodging, & Schooling Tenn Pounds for one whole year."

Henry Flower, son of Enoch, born 1660, married Elizabeth Paschall, 1689, and they were the parents of Samuel Flower, born 1711, father of Mrs. Clarkson. He was a man of wealth and high standing in the community, owning a fine estate

called "Society Hill," which descended to his two daughters, Mary Clarkson and Hannah, wife of Thomas Asheton.

Dr. Clarkson died September 19, 1790, and was buried in the graveyard at St. Peter's Church. At his death his widow went to live with her married son Joseph Clarkson, at that time assistant minister of the Swedish church, and continued to reside with him until his removal to Wilmington, Delaware, on October 5, 1792, when she took up her residence with her son, Samuel Clarkson, where she died on January 19, 1795, at the age of fifty-one years, and was buried beside her husband at St. Peter's.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, with whom Dr. Clarkson was closely associated, writes of him as "one of the best of men," and one to whom he was greatly indebted, and says, "He was twenty years ahead of me in his attention to the one thing needful."

Issue of Dr. Gerardus and Mary (Flower) Clarkson:

SAMUEL, b. July 31, 1762; d. Aug. 14, 1832; m. Sarah Gibbons;

WILLIAM, b. Nov. 7, 1763; d. at St. John's Island, S. C., Sept. 9, 1812; m. Catharine Floyd; of whom presently;

JOSEPH, b. Feb. 27, 1765; d. Jan. 25, 1830; m. Grace Cooke; of whom presently;

Jacob, b. April 13, 1768; d. Sept. 24, 1832; m. Jane Stevenson;

Cornelia, b. 1770; d. Feb. 16, 1834; m. Isaac Snowden;

George, b. March 30, 1772; d. April 3, 1804; graduated at Princeton in his 17th year, with highest honors, class of 1788; studied law; admitted to Phila. bar, March 9, 1793;

Rebecca.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, second child of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson and Mary Flower, born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1763, graduated at the College of Philadelphia, the predecessor of the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1785, obtained his medical degree at the same institution. He took up the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, but his attention being turned strongly to religious matters, in 1791 he began to prepare himself for the gospel ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1793 placed himself under the direction of the Philadelphia Presbytery.

He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery on April 16, 1794, and in August of the same year was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, New Jersey, and that of the church at Bridgton, New Jersey, his two charges being eight miles apart. He accepted and was ordained on November 14, 1794. The salary being inadequate for the support of his family, he resumed the practice of his medical profession in connection with his pastorate, but finding the two incompatible, abandoned the latter after three months trial. On October 5, 1801, he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Schenectady, New York, and filled that charge until April 5, 1804, when he resigned and went south and became a supply at the Independent Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Georgia, and, the pastor having died, he continued to preach there for three years. In 1806 he was called to minister to a congregation on St. John's Island and died there September 9, 1812. Dr. William Clarkson married at Mastic, Long Island, Catharine, daughter of General William Floyd, a delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, by his wife Hannah Jones. James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, was his rival for the hand of Miss Floyd, who was quite a belle in Philadelphia society, while her father was in attendance at Congress in the last years of the Revolution.

Dr. William and Catharine (Floyd) Clarkson had issue:

Harriet Ashston Clarkson, m., Feb. 7, 1807, William Bedlow Crosby, of N. Y.;

Hannah Floyd Clarkson, d. at Princeton, N. J.;

William Nicoll Clarkson, of S. C.;

Samuel Floyd Clarkson.

JOSEPH CLARKSON, third son of Dr. Gerardus and Mary (Flower) Clarkson, born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1765, prepared for college at a classical school kept by Dr. Robert Smith, a Presbyterian clergyman, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1782 at the age of seventeen years; he then entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and graduated from that institution in 1785. He studied for the ministry under the guidance of Rev. Robert Blackwell, Assistant Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, and was ordained a Deacon at Christ Church, by Bishop White, May 28, 1787. He at once became an assistant to Rev. Nicolas Collin, rector of the Swedish churches at Wicacoe, Upper Merion and Kingsessing, and continued to officiate as such until 1791, when, having been ordained a Priest, he was appointed Rector of Trinity (Old Swedes') Church at Wilmington, Delaware, being the first English rector, the church then first becoming a regular Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Joseph Clarkson, while officiating as assistant minister of the Swedish churches near Philadelphia, had been Clerk of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal churches at Philadelphia, in 1789. He remained in charge of Old Swedes Church until July 8, 1799, when he was appointed Rector of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church at Lancaster, Pa., and officiated there until his death on January 25, 1830, much beloved and esteemed by his congregation and the community in general.

Rev. Joseph Clarkson married, July 20, 1788, Grace, one of the six daughters of Rev. Samuel Cooke, who was born in London, England, in 1723, graduated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, England, and was ordained a Deacon of the established Church by the Bishop of Ely, June 5, 1748, and a Priest by the Bishop of Norwich. After officiating as rector of a church at Beccles, Suffolk, for two years, he was licensed by the Bishop of London as a missionary of the Episcopal Church to West Jersey, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, on May 6, 1751, and coming to America, located at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was active in the organization of Episcopal churches. In 1775, he gave his adherence to the Crown, and embarked on board a British man-of-war off Long Branch for England, where he officiated as chaplain in the British Army until 1785, when he was appointed a missionary to the Province of New Brunswick, and establishing a church at Frederickton, officiated there until his death on May 23, 1795, and was known as the "Father of the Episcopal Church in New Brunswick." He married at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, soon after his arrival there, Graham, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Morris) Kearney. She died at Shrewsbury September 23, 1771. The children of Rev. Samuel and Graham (Kearney) Cooke remained in New Jersey when their father returned to England.

Grace (Cooke) Clarkson, wife of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, died in Lancaster county, August 25, 1824, in her fifty-eighth year.

Issue of Rev. Joseph and Grace (Cooke) Clarkson:

Mary, b. at Phila., Sept. 10, 1790; d. Jan. 22, 1856; m. John Passmore, and left two sons, both of whom became ministers of Protestant Episcopal church;

GERARDUS, b., Wilmington, Del., Oct. 13, 1792; d. Jan. 24, 1857; m., Dec. 1, 1824, Susan Trissler, b. June 9, 1803, d. May 9, 1861; of whom presently;

Esther Cox, b., Wilmington, June 3, 1795; d. Dec. 9, 1881; m., May 30, 1816, George Louis Meyer;

Hannah Rumsey, b., Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1797; d. Aug. 10, 1852; m., June 28, 1836, Rev. Samuel Bowman, later Bishop of Penna.;

Michael Cooke, b. at Pequea, Lancaster co., June 18, 1802; d. 1846; in early life clerk in office of James Buchanan, afterwards President U. S., at Lancaster; removed to Gettysburg, 1822; m. there, Louisa, dau. of Robert Harper, founder and editor of *The Adams Sentinel*, one of oldest and best known papers of Gettysburg, now more than century old. Michael Cooke Clarkson was a prominent and influential politician of Adams co., and filled a number of official positions there, was warm personal friend and associate of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, leader of Republican party at close of Civil War. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on the farm of Michael Cooke Clarkson. A local historian has said of Mr. Clarkson: "He was a genial, cheerful, Christian gentleman, with remarkable social qualities that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact." He was father of Bishop Robert Harper Clarkson;

Joseph, b., New Holland, Lancaster co., Pa., Nov. 9, 1804; d. inf.;

Lydia Cooke, b., New Holland, Oct. 11, 1806; d. Oct. 24, 1842; m., 1824, Dr. George Moore, of Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa.

GERARDUS CLARKSON, eldest son of Rev. Joseph Clarkson, by his wife Grace Cooke, born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 13, 1792, removed with his parents to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the age of seven years, and was reared and educated there under the care of his learned father. He married, December 1, 1824, Susan Reigart Trissler, of Lancaster, and continued to reside in that town. He died on January 24, 1857.

Issue of Gerardus and Susan R. (Trissler) Clarkson:

Joseph Clarkson, b. Sept. 5, 1825; d. Oct. 19, 1889;

Edward Clarkson, b. April 4, 1827;

Gerardus Clarkson, Jr., b. June 13, 1829; d. June 12, 1867;

Robert Clarkson, b. Feb. 16, 1831;

SAMUEL CLARKSON, b. Feb. 8, 1833; of whom presently;

Mary Clarkson, b. Feb. 13, 1835;

Grace Cooke Clarkson, b. Sept. 7, 1837;

Susan Trissler Clarkson, b. Sept. 11, 1841;

Michael Clarkson, b. May 25, 1845; d. April 10, 1891.

SAMUEL CLARKSON, fifth son of Gerardus and Susan R. (Trissler) Clarkson, born at Lancaster, February 8, 1833, spent part of his boyhood in New York, where he was educated under Dr. Muhlenberg, to whom he stood almost in the relation of a son. Coming to Philadelphia when a young man, he entered the employ of the Bank of Northern Liberties, and after a few years became a partner in the firm of W. H. Horstmann & Sons, and was for many years one of the most active members of the firm. He was a man of literary tastes, fond of history and devoted considerable time to genealogical work. He was for some years a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. He died suddenly, August 18, 1894, at Poland Springs, Maine, of heart disease.

Samuel Clarkson married, January 8, 1860, Virginia A., born July 26, 1835, daughter of William W. Walker (born 1788, died September 10, 1854), by his wife Sarah Margaret Oat (married, August, 1825). Mrs. Clarkson still resides in Philadelphia.

Issue of Samuel and Virginia A. (Walker) Clarkson:

Elizabeth Clarkson, b. in Phila., Nov. 19, 1864; m., Feb. 5, 1896, Henry Cotheal, son of James R. and Anne Maria (Cotheal) Swords, and they had issue—Elizabeth Swords, b. July 13, 1902;

Grace Cooke Clarkson, b. July 6, 1869.

McKEAN FAMILY.

The ancestry of Thomas McKean, Governor and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, member and president of Continental Congress, Colonel of Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolution, etc., has been traced to William McKean of Argyleshire, Scotland, whose son, John McKean, migrated to Londonderry, Ireland, during the troublous times in the latter part of the seventeenth century, with his three sons, John, James and William.

James McKean of Ballymoney, county Antrim, Ireland, son of John McKean, one of the defenders of Londonderry in 1688-9, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1666. He emigrated to New England in 1718, and was the founder of the prominent New England family, and the ancestor of Judge Levi McKean, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He died at Londonderry, New Hampshire, November 9, 1756, in his ninetieth year. John McKean, another son of John of Londonderry, died at Ballymoney, Ireland, and had sons, Robert, who settled in Cecil county, Maryland, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and John, who settled in Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM McKEAN, youngest son of John of Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1725, and settled in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died soon after his arrival. His widow, Susannah McKean, continued to reside on a plantation of three hundred acres, lying principally in the present Franklin township, until her death early in the year 1731. Her will, dated December 28, 1730, was proven in February following, and mentions her son John Creighton by a former marriage, daughters, Barbara Murray and Margaret, wife of John Henderson, and sons, William and Thomas McKean, the latter of whom for some years resided in Tredyffrin.

WILLIAM McKEAN, son of William and Susannah, born in Ireland in 1705, continued to reside in New London township, Chester county, until after the death of his first wife in 1742. In 1745 he married Ann Logan, widow of James Logan, of Londonderry township, and removed to the Logan plantation there, where he lived until his death, November 18, 1769, at the age of sixty-four years. His second wife died in 1751.

William McKean married (first) about 1731, Letitia Finney, who died in New London, Chester county in 1742. She was a daughter of Robert Finney, born in Ireland in 1668, who with his wife Dorothea, and several children, was settled in New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1720. He purchased in 1722 a tract of 900 acres known as "Thunder Hill," where he died in March, 1755, at the age of eighty-seven years and his wife, Dorothea, in 1752 at the age of eighty-two. Tradition relates that he was a trooper in the battle of the Boyne in 1690. He was a ruling elder of Elk River Presbyterian Church, now known as Rocks Church, New Castle county, organized in 1720, and was the founder of the New London Presbyterian Church organized in 1728, and then known as the congregation of the "Upper Branches of the Elk." Robert and Dorothea Finney had seven children: John Finney of New Castle county, a physician, Justice of the Peace and of the Orphans's Court of that County, and Lieu-

tenant Colonel of Militia, who married (first) Elizabeth French, a descendant of Joran Kyn, and (second) Sarah Richardson; Dr. Robert Finney, of Thunder Hill; Lazarus Finney; Letitia, the wife of William McKean; William and Thomas Finney; and Ann, wife of John McClenachan.

Issue of William and Letitia (Finney) McKean:

Robert McKean, b. July 13, 1732; studied medicine, but later entered the ministry, and was missionary at New Brunswick, N. J.; was author of address to Gov. Harding on his arrival in 1761; in Feb., 1763, removed to Perth Amboy and became rector of St. Peter's Church, where monument was later erected to his memory, by his brother, Thomas; m. dau. of Edward Antill, the councillor;

THOMAS McKEAN, b. March 19, 1734; of whom presently;

Dorothea McKean, m. John Thompson, of Del., and was mother of Thomas McKean Thompson, Sec. of State, under his uncle, Gov. Thomas McKean; and Elizabeth Thompson, m. Col. William McKennan, and settled in Washington co., Pa.; her eldest son being Judge William McKennan, of U. S. Circuit Court.

THOMAS McKEAN, the distinguished lawyer, soldier, statesman and jurist, was the second son of William and Letitia (Finney) McKean, and was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734-5. At the age of nine years, he and his brother, Robert, aged eleven, were placed under the tuition of the Rev. Francis Allison, the distinguished teacher and divine, in New Castle county, and completed a thorough course of study, at the close of which he entered the office of his relative, David Finney, at New Castle, as a law student, and also became clerk to the Prothonotary. He was admitted to the Bar of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware in 1754, before reaching his majority, and in May, 1755, to the Bar of his native county of Chester, Pennsylvania. He was soon after admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county, and on April 17, 1758, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He was appointed in 1756, by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, his deputy for Sussex county and filled that position for two years when he resigned and went to England to complete his legal studies at the Middle Temple, where he was admitted May 9, 1758. He early identified himself with the military affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, on December 28, 1757, enrolling himself as a member of Captain Richard Williams' Company of Foot, under Col. William Armstrong. He was also Clerk of the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties in 1757.

On his return from England, Thomas McKean entered with characteristic vigor and industry on the practice of his profession as stated by himself in his letter of resignation as a delegate to Continental Congress in 1780, and as demonstrated through his whole active life, "Whatever I undertake, I do with all my might." In 1762 he was appointed, together with Hon. Caesar Rodney, to revise and codify the laws of the Three Lower Counties, passed since 1752; and in October of that year was elected to the Assembly from New Castle, and was regularly re-elected thereafter for seventeen consecutive years, the last seven of which he filled the office of Speaker of the House, though he had resided for the last six years of his service in Philadelphia. In 1764 he was appointed one of the three Trustees of the Loan Office of New Castle county and was recommissioned in 1768, and 1772, serving three full terms of four years each. On July 10, 1765, he was appointed by Governor John Penn, Notary and Tabellion Public for the Three Lower Counties, and in the same year was commissioned a Justice of the Peace and of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions

of the Peace. Sitting as Justice of the several courts at November Term, 1765 and February Term 1766, he issued an order that the several clerks and officers of the various courts should use none but unstamped paper, thus emphasizing the determination to oppose to the utmost the enforcement or recognition of the obnoxious Stamp Act. This is believed to have been the first order of the kind to have been issued in the American Colonies. Thomas McKean was one of the foremost in the opposition to the Stamp Act, and was a representative to the general congress of representatives of all the colonies to protest against its provisions and prepare a memorial to the King and Parliament on the subject, that met in New York on October 7, 1765, and was in session until October 24. This Congress prepared and adopted a Declaration of Rights, and appointed three committees to prepare the Addresses. Thomas McKean was one of the most prominent and active figures in this convention and advocated on the floor of the convention a vigorous and determined opposition to the enforcement of the Act. So vigorously did he and others express themselves that, when the convention was about to adjourn, the President and three of the delegates became alarmed at the treasonable inclination of their proceedings and refused to sign the proceedings. The President being called upon by McKean to state the reasons for his refusal weakly asserted that it was a matter of "conscience." Mr. McKean, convinced that it was much more a matter of cowardice, so severely arraigned and ridiculed the president that a challenge to a duel was given and accepted, but the president demonstrated the truth of Mr. McKean's assertion of cowardice by leaving the city before dawn the next morning. Among the other representatives to the Stamp Act Congress was Col. Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey, the father-in-law of Thomas McKean, and Caesar Rodney, the nearly life-long colleague and friend of McKean, who was also a representative of the counties on the Delaware.

Thomas McKean was licensed to practice in the Chancery and all other Courts of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the territories thereto annexed in 1766, and on October 28, 1769, was commissioned a Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, being re-commissioned April 10, 1773, and October 24, 1774. In 1769, he was delegated by the Assembly of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, to go to New York and secure copies of the records of the land titles of those counties, covering the period for which they were under the jurisdiction of the Duke of York, and these records, duly certified, are still on file at the respective County Recorders' offices of Delaware. In 1771 he was appointed, by his Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, Collector of the Port of New Castle. On the organization of the session of the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties for 1772, in October of that year, Thomas McKean was unanimously elected Speaker of the House, although only six of the representatives were of his political faith, and was regularly re-elected to that position until 1780.

His first wife died at New Castle March 12, 1773, and soon after that date he removed to Philadelphia, though he retained his house at New Castle and continued to represent that county in the Assembly for six years thereafter. He was named by the Convention of the Lower Counties on August 1, 1774, with Caesar Rodney and George Read, a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia, and continued to represent New Castle county in the Continental Congress until 1782. He was also one of the first Committee of Correspondence

with Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas Robinson and John McKinley. At a meeting of the citizens of the Three Lower Counties, held at New Castle June 29, 1774, he was one of a committee of thirteen appointed to collect subscriptions for the suffering people of Boston on the closing of that port by the British authorities. The historian, Bancroft, says in writing of the Continental Congress, "Thomas McKean was the leading Delegate from Delaware and on the fifth of September took his seat in that august assemblage of which he became an invaluable ornament, and from that day his country claimed him as her own." He was the only member of Congress who served continuously from the opening of the first Congress in September, 1774, until the preliminary treaty of peace was signed in 1783. Soon after taking his seat he was appointed one of the committee to state the rights of the Colonies, the various instances where these rights had been violated, and to report the means most proper to be taken for their restoration. He was a member of the Secret Committee to procure ammunition and arms from abroad; and was one of the most active in arranging the monetary affairs of the new government. He was one of those appointed June 12, 1776, to prepare the Articles of Confederation, under which the United Colonies were governed until the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787. Thomas McKean's first association with the military force now rapidly forming for the defense of the rights of the Colonies was as a member of Captain John Little's Company of Associators, in the Second Battalion of Philadelphia city, May 1, 1775, but on the formation of the Fourth Battalion of Philadelphia Associators he was commissioned its Colonel and went with his command to Perth Amboy, after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and remained with it until it was disbanded and superceded by the Flying Camp in August, 1776. It was, however, on the floor of Congress and in the Committee of Observation and Inspection, of which he was Chairman, that Colonel McKean rendered the most loyal service, being extremely active in the selection and equipment of the troops to compose the Flying Camp of 10,000 men that were to be sent to the support of General Washington. He was strongly in favor of the resolution of May 15, 1776, declaring that all authority under the Crown of England be set aside, and declaring that the step must be taken "or liberty, and life be lost." As chairman of the City Committee of Observation, he called the convention of June 18, 1776, and was made its chairman, when it was "Resolved that the present Government of the Province was not competent to the exigencies of our affairs" and a general constitutional convention was provided for and a committee consisting of Col. Thomas McKean, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Col. James Smith was appointed to prepare a declaration that the deputies were willing to concur in a vote of Congress "declaring the United Colonies free and independent States," which declaration was agreed to by the convention on June 24, 1776, and was signed by Thomas McKean as President, and was by him delivered personally to Congress on the following day. He warmly advocated the Declaration of Independence on the floor of Congress, and when by the defection of his colleague from Delaware, George Read, it was impossible to cast the vote of that state in favor of the Declaration, he despatched an express at his own expense for his other colleague, Caesar Rodney, which resulted in the memorable night ride of Col. Rodney to Philadelphia, where he arrived in time to cast the deciding vote for the state of Delaware making the Declaration the unanimous voice of the thirteen states.

Having accomplished the declaration, Col. McKean at once left Philadelphia, to lead his command to Perth Amboy, and was absent from Philadelphia until August 25, 1776. The Congress having resolved on the same day of the Declaration that the Delegates in Congress from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and the Council of Safety and Committee of Observation and Inspection for Philadelphia, with the Field Officers of the Pennsylvania Battalions be a committee to take measures for the safety of New Jersey, this committee met the next day and Col. McKean was called to the chair, and it was ordered that all the available military force march without delay to Trenton, and thence to such points as were threatened with invasion, except three battalions that were despatched to New Brunswick. Col. McKean, as a consequence, marched at the head of his battalion to Perth Amboy, to support Washington, accompanied by the Pennsylvania Associators under Gen. Daniel Roberdeau. Col. McKean's battalion was under fire in the defence of the Jersey coast.

Col. McKean returned to his seat in Congress in August, 1776, but two days later was called by an express to attend the constitutional convention of the State of Delaware, held August 27, to which he had been elected a delegate during his absence with the army. He reached New Castle in the evening and was waited on by a deputation of delegates and requested to prepare the draft of a constitution. Retiring to his room at a public inn he sat up all night and wrote the constitution that was adopted by the convention the following day without material amendment. His knowledge of the wants of the people among whom he had long lived, his profound knowledge of the law, and his ability as a ready writer and thinker, enabled him to perform this important task unaided by a book or like instrument as a guide. On his return to his seat in Congress in August, 1776, Col. McKean signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence, ordered by Congress at the time of its adoption on July 4, as he had already signed the original draft before his departure with the army. He continued active in the cause of the independence of the Colonies, frequently addressing meetings of citizens, urging and formulating plans for the defence of the city and province as well as general measures for the prosecution of the war for independence.

On July 28, 1777, Col. McKean was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was still Speaker of the House of Assembly of the State of Delaware, and on September 13, 1777, became President of the State of Delaware, succeeding John McKinley, who had been captured by the British officers with a great part of the state papers on September 12. He held this office only until a suitable successor could be provided, and the confusion resulting from the seizure of the state papers overcome, resigning September 26, 1777. He came to the office of Chief Justice at the most trying period of the nation's existence, that existence itself being unsettled and insecure, the constitution crude and undefined, all laws unsettled, the civil authority being necessarily subordinate to the military during the war, and the causes being tried being peculiar to war and conquest, involving delicate questions, too often growing out of a desire of some to profit by charging neighbors and old time rivals with defection to the cause of independence for the sake of reaping a profit from the confiscation of their property. Trials for high treason, attainder, and confiscation were very frequent, and Chief Justice McKean, well grounded in the law, was considered one of the greatest legal

minds of our early history. A man of inflexible honesty, during his twenty-two years occupancy of the position of Chief Justice he never wavered in what he deemed it his duty to perform; no threat could intimidate or influence divert him from the independent discharge of his duty. His many biographers unite in their endorsement of his ability and uprightness as a Judge. One of his successors as Chief Justice has said of him:

"He was a great man. His merit in the profession of law and as a Judge has never been sufficiently appreciated. It is only since I have been upon the bench that I have been able to conceive a just idea of the greatness of his merit. His legal learning was profound and accurate; the lucidity of his explication and perspicuity of his language, which is the first excellence in the communication of ideas was perfect; but I never saw equalled his dignity of manner in delivering a charge to a jury or on a law argument at the Bar. But what is still more, his comprehension of mind in taking notes so as to embrace the *substance* and yet omit the *material*, has appeared inimitable. All subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court have sanctioned his judicial fame, and European Judges yielded him spontaneous praise."

He took the oath of office as Chief Justice on September 1, 1777, and was re-appointed July 29, 1784, and July 20, 1791, and served until his resignation to take the office of Governor of Pennsylvania in October 1799. He was also commissioned with seven others on November 20, 1780, as a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, established by Act of February 26, 1780, and on its re-organization by Act of April 13, 1791, was recommissioned with nine others on that date and served until its abolition by Act of February 24, 1806. He continued to hold his seat in Congress as a representative of the State of Delaware and was active in the patriot cause, subscribing £2000 to the Bank of North America in 1780, then being established to supply funds to carry on the war. He resigned his seat in Congress on December 25, 1780, alleging that his health and fortune were both becoming impaired by his unremitting attention to public affairs, using in his letter of resignation the expression before quoted, "what I undertake to perform, I do with all my might." His resignation, however, was not accepted and he continued his duties as a delegate from Delaware, and on July 10, 1781, was elected President of Congress, receiving on July 21, the congratulations of General Washington on his elevation to that honorable position. On September 2, 1781, he viewed Washington's army passing through Philadelphia on its way to attack Cornwallis at Yorktown, and was roused from his bed at midnight of October 22 by Colonel Tilghman, Washington's messenger to Congress, with the news of Cornwallis's surrender. He resigned as President of Congress on October 23, 1781, and his resignation was accepted, but on the succeeding day he was re-elected unanimously and requested to serve until the first Monday of November, to which he acceded, and on his retirement on November 7, 1791, received a vote of thanks.

Judge McKean resided for a number of years on High (now Market) street, near Second. On December 20, 1780, the Supreme Executive Council directed that he be allowed to occupy Parson Duche's house on the east side of Third street, which had been confiscated on the defection and flight of the first Chaplain of the Continental Congress. This mansion described in "Historic Mansions and Buildings in Philadelphia" was purchased by Justice McKean, on August 10, 1781, and continued to be his residence until his death in 1817.

Chief Justice McKean was not a delegate to the United States Constitutional Convention of 1787, but took a lively interest in its proceedings, and when the

State Convention of Pennsylvania met to ratify the Constitution, he was a delegate to that body, and to him equally with James Wilson (the other distinguished Pennsylvania Signer and Supreme Court Justice, whose remains have through the efforts of Pennsylvania's sons been recently returned to the scene of his patriotic labors, and after a notable reception at the old Independence Hall, interred in the churchyard at Christ Church), we are indebted largely for its ratification by the state of Pennsylvania. His speech in the Pennsylvania convention on December 11, 1787, after his ardent efforts to answer and eliminate the objections to its main features, was so prophetic of the wise provisions and enduring worth of the constitution that we are impelled to insert here a brief extract thereof. He said in part:

"The objections to the Constitution having been answered, and all done away with, it remains pure and unhurt, and this alone is a favorable argument of its goodness. * * * The Law, Sirs, has been my study from my infancy, and my only profession. I have gone through the circle of offices, in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of Government; and from all my study, observation and experience. I must declare that from a full examination and due consideration of this system, it appears to me *the best the World has yet known.*"

In the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution by the states, held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1788, Judge McKean, Judge William A. Atlee, and Judge Rush represented the "Constitution" and delivered eloquent addresses congratulating the people of Pennsylvania on its adoption.

Chief Justice McKean was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of November 24, 1789, and acted as its Chairman. In 1796, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the claims between the states of Georgia and South Carolina, and in the same year was a Presidential Elector.

In October, 1799, Chief Justice McKean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the party of Jefferson, and resigning the office of Chief Justice took the oath of Chief Magistrate of the State, December 17, 1799. He was re-elected at the expiration of his term three years later and again in 1805. His gubernatorial career was marked by great ability and produced beneficial results to the Commonwealth. He was however bitterly assailed by his political opponents for his wholesale removal from subordinate offices of the Federalist appointees and filling their positions with his own supporters, friends and relatives. He practically inaugurated the system that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the opposition to certain arbitrary actions of his culminated in impeachment proceedings being instituted against him during his third term, which, however, after repeated postponements, came to naught.

Judge McKean was solicited to become the candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1802, with Thomas Jefferson, but declined. At the close of his third term as Governor he was succeeded by Simon Synder and retired to private life at his residence in Philadelphia. When the news of the capture and burning of Washington, the national Capital, by the British during the second war for independence, was received in Philadelphia, a meeting was called at the State House on August 26, 1814, of which Governor McKean was made chairman, and a "Committee of Defense" was organized.

Chief Justice McKean had received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1763, and the College of New Jersey, now Prince-

ton University, conferred on him the degree of LL. D. September 26, 1781; the same degree was conferred on him by Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1782, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. He became a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania under its old charter in 1779, and under the Union Charter in 1791. He was elected a member of the Amerian Philosophical Society prior to 1770, and was one of its twelve councillors in 1786; he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, May 2, 1785, and received his diploma as a member of the Society of Cincinnati, October 31, 1785, and subsequently became Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society. In 1790 he organized the Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, and was its first President. McKean county, Pennsylvania, organized in 1804, while he was governor, was named in his honor.

At length loaded with honors, the illustrious patriot, statesman and jurist, died at his Philadelphia residence June 24, 1817, in his eighty-sixth year, and was interred in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church on Market street; his remains being subsequently removed to the family vault of his grandson, Henry Pratt McKean, Esq., in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Governor McKean in his long career had acquired a considerable worldly estate, consisting largely of extensive tracts of land in the Western portion of the state, much of which was not developed at the time of his death. By his will, executed in 1814, he devised his "Mansion House" in Philadelphia to his eldest son, Joseph Borden McKean, together with his "steel seal ring with my coat of Arms cut thereon," his family Bible, etc.; to the four sons and four daughters of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth Pettit, he devised eleven tracts of land, 2200 acres, in Beaver county; to his daughter, Letitia Buchanan, 1680 acres on the Ohio river in Beaver county, and a plantation of 407 acres in Centre county; to the four children of his daughter, Anne Buchanan, 1116 acres northwest of the Ohio river and 414 acres in Luzerne county; to his daughter Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, eight tracts on Sewickley Creek in Allegheny county, 1266 acres; to son, Thomas, his plantation called "Chatham," 392 acres in London Grove township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, his silver-hilted sword, and his stock, knee and shoebuckles; to his daughter, Sophia Dorothea, four tracts of land in Centre county, 1684 acres, and two lots on Spruce street, Philadelphia, between Sixth and Seventh; to his grandson, Samuel M. McKean, a plantation of 300 acres in McKean county. His sons, Joseph B. and Thomas McKean and his son-in-law, Andrew Pettit, were made executors.

Judge McKean married (first) July 21, 1763, Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth Rogers. She was born at Bordentown, July 21, 1744, and died at New Castle, March 12, 1773. She and her sister, Ann, the wife of Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, were said to have been the two most beautiful women in New Jersey. Their ancestor, Richard Borden, born 1601, and his wife Joane, born 1604, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died May 25, 1671, and his widow, July 5, 1688. He had purchased land in New Jersey in 1667.

Benjamin Borden, son of Richard and Joane, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1649, married at Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1671, Abigail, daughter of Henry Glover, of Hartford, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where he died in 1718, and his wife, Abigail, on January 8, 1720.

Joseph Borden, born in New Jersey, May 17, 1687, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Glover) Borden, married about 1717, Anne Conover, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, of the ancient Huguenot family of Covenhoven, as the name was originally spelled, and removed to Farnsworth's Landing, now Bordentown, purchasing 105 acres of Samuel Farnsworth on March 3, 1724, and by subsequent purchases became the owner of the whole site of what soon became known as Bordentown, laid out by him. He was a man of substance and prominence in colonial affairs. His wife died March 11, 1744-5, in her fifty-eighth year, and he on September 22, 1765, leaving one son and six daughters.

Col. Joseph Borden, only son of Joseph and Anne (Conover) Borden, born August 1, 1719, was a distinguished patriot of the Revolution. He was a colleague of Col. McKean, as a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City in September, 1765; a member of the first New Jersey Convention, at New Brunswick, July 2, 1774, having been appointed a member of the Committee of Observation at Burlington county, in February preceding. He entered the patriot army as Colonel of the First New Jersey Regiment, and became Colonel and Quarter Master of State Troops; was commissioned Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington county, September 11, 1776, and was recommissioned September 28, 1781. He was a man of such note and prominence in the patriot cause that his house was burned by the British army. He died April 8, 1791. Judge Borden married September 22, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers. She died November 2, 1807.

They had issue:

Mary Borden, b. July 21, 1744, wife of Justice McKean;

Anne Borden, b. May 9, 1747; m., Sept. 1, 1768, Francis Hopkinson, a member of Cont. Cong., etc.;

Joseph Borden, b. June 23, 1755; d. Oct. 16, 1788; m., Nov. 26, 1778, Mary Biles, dau. of Langhorne Biles, of Bucks co., Pa.;

And three other daus. who d. in childhood.

Chief Justice McKean married (second) on September 3, 1774, Sarah Armitage, born December 19, 1746, youngest of the nine children of James Armitage of New Castle, by his second wife, Francis, daughter of Thomas Land of New Castle county, and a half sister to Hannah Armitage, wife of Rev. Francis Allison, who for many years conducted an educational institution of high standing in New Castle.

James Armitage, the father of Mrs. McKean, was a son of Benjamin and Mary Armitage, of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, who came from Holmefreth, Yorkshire, and settled in Bristol township about the beginning of the century, and died there. Both were buried at Abington Presbyterian graveyard, Benjamin dying November 28, 1735, at the age of seventy-five years and his wife, Mary, February 15, 1728, at the age of seventy years. Sarah (Armitage) McKean survived her distinguished husband, and died May 6, 1820. She was buried by his side at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Issue of Hon. Thomas and Mary (Borden) McKean:

Joseph Borden McKean, b. July 28, 1764; d., Phila., Sept. 3, 1826; grad. at the Univ. of Penna., 1782; admitted to Phila. bar, Sept. 10, 1785, and in same year to bar of Chester co.; became eminent practitioner; appointed Attorney Gen. of Pa., May 10, 1800, serving until Jan. 1809; appointed Associate Justice of District Court of Phila. co., and

became Presiding Justice, Oct. 1, 1818; again appointed Associate Justice, March 17, 1821, and recommissioned Presiding Judge, Nov. 21, 1825, holding that position at time of death; became member of First City Troop, April 17, 1786; was Corporal, 1796; Second Lieut., 1803, and honorary member, Nov. 19, 1803; was out with Troop during Whiskey Insurrection, 1796; member of American Philosophical Society; trustee of Univ. of Penna., 1794; m., April 13, 1786, Hannah, dau. of Col. Samuel Miles, by his wife, Catharine Wister;

Robert McKean, b. March 9, 1766; d., Phila., June 3, 1812; a shipping merchant of Phila., owning vessels which carried his goods, one of which was captured by French in 1797; member of First City Troop from 1794; m., April 17, 1794, Anne, dau. of William and Mary (Sammerzel) Smith, of Island of St. Eustacius, b. Dec. 4, 1774, d. Nov. 3, 1813;

Elizabeth McKean, b. Aug. 18, 1767; d. Sept. 9, 1811; m., Dec. 8, 1791, Andrew Pettitt, b. Feb. 22, 1762; d. March 6, 1837; merchant, and member of First City Troop, son of Charles Pettitt, a distinguished patriot and statesman of the Revolutionary period, in Phila.;

Mary McKean, b. Feb. 18, 1771; d. Dec. 27, 1781;

Letitia McKean, b. Jan. 6, 1769; d. Feb. 9, 1845; m., June 11, 1789, Dr. George Buchanan, b. in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1763, d. there, July 9, 1818, son of Gen. Andrew Buchanan, and grandson of Dr. George Buchanan, a native of Scotland; studied medicine in Phila., with Dr. William Shippen; grad. at the Medical Dept. of Univ. of Penna., 1785; later studied at Edinburgh and Paris; member of Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh; published number of works on Medical Science and humane and philanthropic subjects; practiced medicine in Baltimore; after his death his widow returned to Phila., and made residence there until her death;

Anne McKean, b. Feb. 25, 1773; d. May 26, 1804; m., April 6, 1797, Andrew, son of Gen. Andrew Buchanan, by his wife, Sarah Lawson, and brother to Dr. George Buchanan, who m. Letitia McKean. He was b. in Baltimore, July 29, 1766, and d. Oct. 2, 1811;

Issue of Thomas and Sarah (Armitage) McKean:

Sarah McKean, familiarly known as "Miss Sally McKean," a belle of Phila. society, while that city was the seat of national government and much admired for her grace and beauty; b. in Newark, Del., July 8, 1777; m., April 10, 1798, Senor Don Carlos Martinez, de Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spanish Court to U. S., 1796-1807; ennobled in 1803, and created Marquis de Casa Yrujo; became obnoxious to President and Cabinet by his opposition to Louisiana Purchase and his recall was requested; later Minister to Rio Janiero until 1813, when he became Minister of Spain at Paris; later Sec. of State on Foreign Affairs until death at Madrid, Jan. 17, 1824; his widow, known after her marriage as Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, d. in Madrid, Jan. 4, 1841;

THOMAS MCKEAN, JR., of whom presently.

THOMAS MCKEAN, JR., was born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1779, and resided there all his life. He followed no profession or vocation but for a time was private secretary to his father, when Governor of Pennsylvania, and was appointed Adjutant General of Militia of Pennsylvania, July 23, 1808, and held the office three years. He married, September 14, 1809, Sarah Clementina, daughter of Henry Pratt, a successful shipping merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife Elizabeth Dundas, and granddaughter of Matthew Pratt, the portrait painter. Henry Pratt acquired a large estate and purchased "The Hills," a handsome country seat, now part of Fairmount Park, where he entertained extensively. Mrs. McKean, born December 1791, was educated at the Moravian Female Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and was a beautiful and accomplished lady. She died December 31, 1836. Thomas McKean died May 5, 1852, having been in poor health for a number of years.

Issue of Thomas and Sarah Clementina (Pratt) McKean:

HENRY PRATT MCKEAN, b. May 3, 1810; d. Jan. 5, 1894; m. Phebe Elizabeth Warren; of whom presently;

Sarah Ann McKean, b., Phila., Aug. 10, 1811; m., Nov. 5, 1833, George Trott, formerly of Boston, Mass., and resided in Phila.;

Elizabeth Dundas McKean, b., Phila., March 2, 1815; d. March 29, 1886; m., May 23, 1839, Adolph E., son of John J. Borie, who came from France to Phila. in 1805; and was merchant there, by his wife, Sophia Beauveau. Adolph E. Borie, eldest of twelve children, b., Phila., Nov. 25, 1809; grad. at the Univ. of Penna., 1825, and later took degree A. M., at same institution; went to France to finish studies, returning 1828; went into business of shipping merchant, in partnership with brother-in-law, Henry Pratt McKean; he was U. S. Consul to Belgium, Nov. 10, 1843; Consul to Sicily; was elected President of Bank of Commerce, 1848, and held that position until 1860, when he relinquished it to make extended trip to Europe; later director of same bank; manager of Phila. Saving Fund Society; was liberal contributor to benevolent institutions; one of founders of Union Club, later Union League, of which he was First Vice-President from 1862 to his death; was offered and accepted position of Sec. of Navy in President Grant's cabinet, March 9, 1869, but finding duties too onerous, resigned June 25, 1869; was close friend of Gen. Grant, and accompanied him in trip around world; was presidential elector-at-large, 1878; d. Feb. 5, 1880; without issue;

Clementina Sophia McKean, b., Phila., May 27, 1820; m., May 23, 1843, Charles Louis Borie, younger brother of Hon. Adolph E. Borie, b., Phila., Jan. 7, 1819; grad. at Univ. of Penna., 1837, and soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits in Phila., in partnership with brother, Henry B. Borie, under firm name of C. & H. Borie, who in 1854 changed business to that of bankers and brokers; in 1871, a son and son-in-law of Charles L. were admitted to the firm. Charles Louis and Clementina Sophia (McKean) Borie resided for many years at their country seat, "The Dell," near Phila., where he d. Nov. 17, 1886, leaving five children. He was one of original members of Union League.

HENRY PRATT McKEAN, son of Thomas and Sarah Clementina (Pratt) McKean, born in Philadelphia, May 3, 1810, entered the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, but left without completing his course to take a position in the counting-house of his grandfather, Henry Pratt, then one of the best known and most successful merchants of Philadelphia. Here he remained for several years, acquiring valuable experience in business matters that was of great assistance to him in his later commercial career, and developing his natural business ability. He began his own career in the mercantile business in the South American and Mexican trade, later extending it to a large trade with the East and West Indies and China. He met with well merited success and took an important part in the development of the business interests of his native city and in the increase of railroad facilities, that have added so greatly to the commercial importance of the city. By the death of his maternal grandfather, Henry Pratt, in 1838, he inherited an ample fortune, and associating himself with his brother-in-law, Adolph E. Borie, he continued to carry on a large business, but gradually withdrew from the foreign trade and devoted his energies more especially to local enterprises. The firm was terminated by the death of Mr. Borie in 1880.

Henry Pratt McKean married July 8, 1841, at Troy, New York, Phebe Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Warren of that city by his wife Martha Cornell Mabbett. In 1849 Mr. McKean purchased from the estate of Louis Clapier a large tract of land four miles northwest of what was then the northwest limits of the city of Philadelphia, near Chestnut Hill, known as "Fernhill;" the mansion commanded a fine view of Philadelphia, the Delaware river and portions of New Jersey, and made a superb country home, where he and his family dispensed a wide hospitality. He died January 5, 1894, and his wife January 3, 1894.

Issue of Henry Pratt and Phebe Elizabeth (Warren) McKean:

THOMAS McKEAN, b. Nov. 28, 1842; of whom presently;
Stephen Warren McKean, b. Feb. 4, 1844; d. April 28, 1846.

THOMAS McKEAN, only surviving child of Henry Pratt McKean by his wife, Phebe Elizabeth Warren, born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1842, entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and graduated in 1862, subsequently taking a Master's Degree at the same institution. He was a member of the Philomæthean Society, and the Zeta Psi fraternity. He became interested in his father's mercantile establishment and was one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia, as well as an official of a number of financial institutions of his native city, serving among others as a director of the Insurance Company of North America, the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, etc.

Thomas McKean married September 24, 1863, Elizabeth Wharton, born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1844, daughter of George Mifflin Wharton, Esq., by his wife Maria Markoe, whose ancestry is given in this work under the title of the Wharton family, and they reside at 1925 Walnut street.

Issue of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wharton) McKean:

Henry Pratt McKean, Jr., b. Jan. 12, 1866;

Thomas McKean, Jr., b. April 29, 1869;

Maria Wharton McKean, b. April 18, 1870;

George Wharton McKean, b. July 20, 1872; d. Jan. 20, 1875;

Phebe Warren McKean, b. July 8, 1874; m. Norton Downs, M. D., of Phila., b. at Germantown, Phila., Oct. 2, 1867, son of Robert Norton Downs, M. D., of Phila., b. Sept. 15, 1829, Assistant Surgeon of U. S. Army, 1862-65, by his wife, Sarah Zane, dau. of Dr. Edwin Pitt Atlee, of Phila.

ATLEE FAMILY.

The surname, Atlee, had its origin in the custom, prior to the use of surnames, of affixing to the given name the name of the residence of the person referred to. "Richard-at-the-Lee" figured conspicuously in the ballad, Robin Hood, and the name occasionally appears elsewhere in English literature as early as the Twelfth Century.

The ancestors of William Atlee, who came to America in 1733, were possessed of the Fordhook estate, in the parish of Acton, a short distance from London, England, for many generations, but it passed out of the family at the death of William Atlee in 1699, without issue; he by will, dated in 1695, devising it to his wife, Elizabeth, after the death of his mother, Susan Atlee, the widow of John Atlee. The widow married (second) a Mr. Walker and the estate thus passed out of the family. It was later the residence of Lord Hugh Seymour. Fordhook House, still standing, is a mansion of much antiquity, and though partly modernized, the original drawing-room remains as wainscoted in oak in 1500, entirely unaltered. It was once the residence of Henry Fielding, the novelist; and Lady Byron the unhappy wife of Lord Byron, resided there for a number of years. It is said that her daughter, Ada Augusta, was married there, July 8, 1835, to Lord King, Earl of Lovelace.

The will of William Atlee, before referred to, mentions his cousin, Samuel Atlee of Brentford, the father of William Atlee, the emigrant.

WILLIAM ATLEE, second son of Samuel Atlee of Brentford, left England in March, 1733, as private secretary to Lord Howe, who was on his way to fill his appointment as Governor of Barbadoes. The stay of William Atlee was, however, brief; he married there, at Bridgetown in the parish of St. Michaels, June 1, 1734, Jane Alcock, a daughter of an English clergyman, and a cousin to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Tradition relates that she was a maid-of-honor to the Queen of England, who wished to arrange her marriage with one of her own household, but the maid, being enamored of William Atlee, ran away and either accompanied or followed him to Barbadoes. A few days after their marriage the couple took ship for Philadelphia where they arrived three weeks later. For about a year they occupied a part of the house of Caleb Ranstead on Market street, their first child, William Augustus, being born there, July 1, 1735. Soon after that date, however, they removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he engaged in the mercantile trade with Thomas Hooton, with whom he was associated in business until December, 1739; thereafter for a short time he had, as an assistant and partner, Colonel John Dagworthy, then a youth under twenty-one years of age; in 1741 he had as partner Joseph Yeates.

In the *American Weekly Mercury*, of February 1, 1737-8, William Atlee and Thomas Hooton announce that they will start a "Stage-Waggon" to carry passengers and merchandise from Trenton to New Brunswick. This quaint advertisement was as follows:

"To Accomodate the PUBLIC.

"There will be a STAGE WAGGON set out from Trenton to New Brunswick, Twice a Week, and back again, during next Summer; It will be fitted up with Benches, and Cover'd

over, so that Passengers may sit Easy and Dry: and Care will be taken to Deliver Goods and Messages safe.

"*Note, The Waggon will set out for the First time from WM ATLEE'S AND THO. HOOTON'S in Trenton, On MONDAY, the 27th of March next, and continue going every Monday and Thursday from Trenton, and return from Brunswick every Tuesday and Friday.*"

"*Every Passenger to Pay Two Shillings and Six Pence, and Goods and Parcels at the Cheapest Rates.*"

In March, 1740-1, announcement is made in the *Mercury*, and also in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, that "William Atlee and Thomas Hooton, of Trenton, having left off Trading in partnership ever since December 1739" give notice to their debtors to settle their accounts, etc., which notice has the following attached to it: "N. B. The said William Atlee (until he can clear all Affairs relating to Partnership with Thomas Hooton) proposes with John Dagworthy, Jun. to continue Store in Trenton, to sell cheap, and buy and sell only for ready Money."

On April 10, 1740, William Atlee and Joseph Yeates, announce that they will again run a "Stage-Waggon" from Trenton to New Brunswick, at the same rates as in the Summer of 1738.

On December 1, 1739, William Atlee was recommended to the Governor for Commission as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon County, and on April 18, 1740, when Governor Lewis Morris was organizing an expedition against the Spanish West Indies, during the Spanish War, William Atlee was appointed by him to receive the names of such men as were willing to enlist from Hunterdon county for the proposed expedition.

William Atlee died at the house of Caleb Ranstead in Philadelphia, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, April 27, 1744.

On June 7, 1744, Jane Atlee, widow of William Atlee, of Trenton, New Jersey, advertises for sale in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, "A house and Lot, and Stable belonging thereto, and a Waggon with five Horses and Appurtenances well fitted for a Stage-Waggon, a Servant Man's time for three years, being used to drive said waggon. Also Nine and a half acres of Land one-half mile out of Trenton, part thereof with Fence and Pasture the rest uncleared; with a Spring running through the lot, making it suitable for a tan-yard."

About 1749, the widow Atlee removed with her four children to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where she died January 18, 1777.

Issue of William and Jane (Alcock) Atlee:

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, b. July 1, 1735; d. Sept. 9, 1793; m. Esther Sayre; of whom presently;

COL. SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE, b. 1739; d. Nov. 25, 1786; m. Sarah Richards; of whom presently;

Joseph Erwin Atlee, b. at Trenton, N. J.; d. at Lancaster, about 1767; unm.;

Amelia Atlee, b. at Trenton, N. J.; m. at Lancaster, Pa., Philip Cole, of Md.; had several sons and one dau. Margaret, who m. William Hughes.

COL. SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE, the distinguished patriot soldier of the Revolution, was the second son of William and Jane (Alcock) Atlee, and was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1739. He went with his widowed mother to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at about the age of ten years. He began the study of law at an early age, but on April 27, 1756, when but seventeen years of age, was commissioned Ensign of Thomas Lloyd's Company, in the "Augusta Regiment," Col. Clapham, and on December 7, 1757, was made Lieutenant of Captain Patrick Work's Com-

pany, and served in the Forbes campaign against Fort Du Quesne in 1758; was commissioned a Captain March, 1759, and served throughout the French and Indian War. He married, April 19, 1762, Sarah Richardson, daughter of a well to do and respectable farmer, residing about eighteen miles from Lancaster, and settled on an adjoining farm. At the outbreak of the Revolution he warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies and was appointed, March 21, 1776, Colonel of the Musketry Battalion of the State of Pennsylvania, to act with Col. Miles' Rifle Regiment. They rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, and, July 2, 1776, were ordered up to Philadelphia, and on July 5 took up their march for Trenton, whence they marched for Amboy, where Col. Atlee with his Battalion arrived on July 21, and on August 11 was ordered to New York. His battalion did heroic service in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, but late in the day he, with forty of his men, were captured by the British, and he suffered twenty-six months imprisonment, part of the time in the loathsome Prison Ships in New York harbor. He was exchanged October 1, 1778, was elected in Congress and served in that body until October 28, 1782. He was, however, much chagrined that he had not been given a command in the army instead of a seat in Congress, as shown by his letter to Hon. John Bayard, of November 16, 1779, published in the Pennsylvania Archives, as well as a part of his Journal covering the battle of Long Island. In October, 1783, he was elected to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from Lancaster county. He was also a member of Assembly in 1782, 1785, and 1786, and, while attending the sessions in Philadelphia, he was seized with a paroxysm of coughing and ruptured a blood vessel, expiring on November 25, 1786. On February 29, 1784, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to treat with the Indians on the frontier and held a conference with them at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, and consummated a successful treaty. Again, January 21, 1785, he attended a conference with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas, and others, at Ottawa, where he contracted a severe cold from which he never fully recovered. He was buried at Christ Church. He was recommended by the Council of Safety for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of State Troops, but died before receiving his commission.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, eldest son of William and Jane (Alcock) Atlee, born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1735, was charged at the early age of fourteen years with the care of a widowed mother and three children younger than himself. He removed with them to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, became a Clerk in the Recorder's Office there, and soon after took up the study of law in the office of Judge Shippen. He was admitted to the Lancaster bar, August 3, 1763, and became an eminent and successful counsellor at law. On August 16, 1777, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and was reappointed August 9, 1784. At the expiration of his second term, August 17, 1791, he was appointed President Judge of the First District Court of Pennsylvania, his circuit embracing the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. During the whole fourteen years of his service on the Supreme Bench he was the colleague of Chief Justice Thomas McKean, who was elevated to the Chief Justiceship at the same time that Judge Atlee was made Associate Justice. During the Revolution Judge Atlee took a prominent part in the arming and equipping of soldiers, and in other measures for the prosecution of the war for self-government. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster county, and superintend-

ent of the Arsenal Barracks, and Commissary of British Prisoners at Lancaster.

While holding court at York, Judge Atlee was taken suddenly ill, and after suffering several days with a violent attack of bilious fever, died at his country seat near Lancaster, September 9, 1793, and was buried in the churchyard at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church in Lancaster, of which church he had been a vestryman for a number of years.

An able and upright judge and an ardent patriot, in private life Judge Atlee was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Judge Atlee was married in Philadelphia, August 31, 1763, by the Rev. William Sturgeon, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, to Esther Sayre, born in New York City, daughter of John Sayre, who came to Philadelphia from New York about 1750, by his first wife, Esther, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Stillwell.

Thomas Sayre, the emigrant ancestor of Mrs. Atlee, was a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, of Bedfordshire, and was born at Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, in 1597. He was a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts in 1638, and was one of the founders of the settlement at Southampton, Long Island, where the house erected by him in 1648 is still standing, its title and possession never having passed out of the Sayre family. Joseph Sayre, third son of Thomas, born in Bedfordshire, England, removed from Southampton to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1665, and died there in 1695. His son, Daniel Sayre, who died at Elizabethtown in 1723, was the father of John Sayre, first above mentioned, who removed to New York City when a young man, and was in business at 56 Broad street in 1735, when admitted as a Freeman of the City of New York. About 1750, he removed to Philadelphia. He was twice married, his first wife, Esther Stillwell, died prior to his removal to Philadelphia, and he married (second) at Christ Church, April 8, 1751, Rachel (Chevelier) Bowes. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, 1754-1761.

Issue of Judge William Augustus and Esther (Sayre) Atlee:

Elizabeth Amelia Atlee, b. Jan. 19, 1765; d. June 17, 1808; m., Dec. 7, 1786, Major Moses White, of Rutland, Mass., Aide of Gen. Moses Hazen, during the Revolutionary War; Mary Rachel Atlee, b. April 16, 1766; d. July 7, 1806; m., Jan. 6, 1798, Edward Victor Janes;

Esther Jane Atlee, b. Sept. 11, 1767; d. Jan. 6, 1769;

Jane Atlee, b. July 14, 1769; m., Dec. 2, 1790, Rev. Elisha Septimus Rigg, Episcopal clergyman at Lancaster, later Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Queen Anne co., Md.; d. Feb. 6, 1804; interred at Wye Mills, Talbot co., Md.;

William Pitt Atlee, b. Dec. 27, 1770; d. Aug. 3, 1772;

William Pitt Atlee, b. Sept. 24, 1772; d. Feb., 1815; Col. of State Troops in War of 1812; m., June 21, 1798, Sarah Light;

John Sayre Atlee, b. March 27, 1774; d. March 27, 1852, at Carlisle, Pa.; m. Elizabeth ———, but left no issue;

EDWIN AUGUSTUS ATLEE, b. Nov. 16, 1776; d. March 8, 1852; m. Margaret Snyder; of whom presently;

Esther Bowes Atlee, b. Feb. 8, 1778; d. June 9, 1781;

Sarah Ann Atlee, b. June 5, 1780; d. Sept. 5, 1868; m., Oct. 27, 1796, Thomas Vickroy, a native of Cecil co., Md., surveyor, who assisted in laying out Pittsburg, Pa., in 1783;

Charlotte Hazen Atlee, b. July 13, 1782; m. (first), Nov. 17, 1803, Nathaniel Hazen White, merchant of Rutland, Mass., step-brother of Moses White, who m. her sister, Elizabeth Amelia; he d. Dec. 25, 1804, and she m. (second) Rev. Joshua Rowe, and went with him to Dinapore, Hindoostan, where both engaged in missionary work for several years. Dr. Rowe d. in India, Oct. 10, 1823, and his widow returned to Lancaster, Pa., where she died.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS ATLEE, third surviving son of Judge William A. Atlee, by his wife Esther Sayre, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1776, after graduating at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, studied law in Lancaster, but before he had completed his studies, volunteered for service in the army and served during the Whiskey Insurrection, and was one of the company detailed to guard the quarters of President Washington.

On returning from the army he relinquished the study of the legal profession, and took up the study of medicine under General Edward Hand and Professor Barton, and, entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his medical degree at that institution in 1804. After practicing for about three years at Columbia, Lancaster county, he located in Philadelphia, practiced medicine there until 1829, and became eminent as a physician and as an author of medical and other works, publishing several works, both in Latin and English. He had married, February 1, 1798, Margaret Snyder, born May 5, 1780, niece of Simon Synder, who succeeded Thomas McKean as Governor of Pennsylvania in 1808. Both Dr. Atlee and his wife, sometime after their removal to Philadelphia, became members of the Society of Friends, and subsequently associated themselves with the Swedenborgian denomination, and in 1829 Dr. Atlee was called to Cincinnati, Ohio, as the minister of the New Jerusalem Church in that city. He later removed to Michigan, where he was nominated for Congress on the Binney ticket, but failed of election. For many years he took a prominent part in the Anti-Slavery movement. He and his family subsequently returned to Philadelphia, where he died March 8, 1852. His widow died at Washington, D. C., June 23, 1866.

Issue of Dr. Edwin Augustus and Margaret (Snyder) Atlee:

EDWIN PITT ATLEE, b. May 7, 1799; d. Dec. 25, 1836; m. Margaret Collins Bullock; of whom presently;

William Augustus Atlee, b. at Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa., Nov., 1801; d. 1803;

Esther Barton Atlee, b. April 25, 1804; d. at Delhi Valley Junction, O., April 24, 1877; m. (first), May 8, 1829, in Phila., Perin Barker, M. D.; (second), April 30, 1839, Samuel J. Brown, b., Bristol, Eng., 1788, d. 1872;

Mary Patience Atlee, b., Columbia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1806; d. April 5, 1862; m. Africanus O'Brien, son of Commodore Richard O'Brien, of U. S. Navy, b., Algiers, June 22, 1817, d. May 19, 1867;

Samuel Yorke Atlee, b., Phila., Jan. 4, 1809; studied law and admitted to the Phila. bar, March 4, 1829; resided for a time in O., later in Cal.; went to Mich. in 1836, and resided there until 1844, holding several important offices in that state; went to Washington in 1844, as Librarian of the Treasury Dept.; was Trustee of Public Schools and member of Common Council in Washington, serving as President of Common Council three terms; m. (first), May 1, 1833, Anne McIntosh, dau. of Maj. Abraham Edwards, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who d. 1838; m. (second), April 13, 1841, at Detroit, Mich., Mary Anna Williams;

Margaret Longstreth Atlee, b., Phila., Jan. 7, 1811; m. (first) Samuel Armitt Cooms; (second) Thomas Paschall;

Sarah Zane Atlee, b., Phila., May 7, 1813; d. May 7, 1827;

Charlotte White Atlee, b., Phila., March 17, 1815; m., April 16, 1832, Alexander Hamilton, son of Maj. Abraham Edwards, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and settled at Sheboygan, Wis.;

Thomas Scattergood Atlee, b., Phila., May 23, 1816; m., in 1836, Mary Hunt, dau. of Maj. Abraham Edwards, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and removed to Washington in 1863, but d. at Kalamazoo, while on a visit there in 1884;

Richard Jordan Atlee, b., Phila., Feb. 12, 1819; d. while a student of medicine;

Elizabeth Zane Atlee, b., Phila., Dec. 23, 1821; m., Feb. 22, 1841, Samuel Stillman Nicholls, of Morgan, Texas.

EDWIN PITT ATLEE, M. D., son of Dr. Edwin Augustus and Margaret (Snyder) Atlee, was born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1799, and came with his parents to Philadelphia when a small child. He received his medical diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and practiced in Philadelphia until his death on December 25, 1836; holding high rank both as a physician and as an estimable and public-spirited citizen. He was an active member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He married, October 17, 1822, Margaret Collins, daughter of Anthony Bullock, of New Hanover, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his wife Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah Wood, of Chesterfield, in the same county. She was born April 15, 1801, and died April 3, 1861.

Issue of Dr. Edwin Pitt and Margaret C. (Bullock) Atlee:

Edith Wood Atlee;

Eliza Wood Atlee, m. Joshua Woolston, some years President of Del. Division of the Penna. Canal Co.;

SARAH ZANE ATLEE, b. Oct. 1, 1828; m. (first) Joseph Longstreth, and (second) Robert Norton Downs, M. D., of Germantown, Phila.; of whom presently;

Caroline Atlee, b. Oct. 10, 1830; m., Sept. 25, 1851, Samuel Foster Corleis, of Phila.;

Hannah Atlee, d. inf.;

Edwin Anthony Atlee, of Phila., m. Anna L. Ihrie;

George Bullock Atlee, of West Phila., b. June 5, 1836; m., Sept. 21, 1865, Clara Hoopes

SARAH ZANE ATLEE, third daughter of Dr. Edwin Pitt Atlee, of Philadelphia, by his wife Margaret Collins Bullock, born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1828, married (first) Joseph Longstreth of that city, who died soon after his marriage without issue. She married (second) on October 4, 1864, Robert Norton Downs, M. D., born September 15, 1829. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and was Assistant Surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War, 1862-65. He became a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians in 1858, and was for several years Consulting Physician of Germantown Hospital, residing in that town, where he practiced his profession. Sarah Z. (Atlee) Downs, died in Germantown, March 1, 1905.

Issue of Dr. Robert Norton and Sarah Z. (Atlee) Downs:

Eliza Woolston Downs, m. Rev. William Frederic Williams;

NORTON DOWNS, b. Oct. 2, 1867; m. Phebe Warren McKean; of whom presently;

Robert Norton Downs, Jr., M. D., b. at Germantown, Phila., Dec. 23, 1874; student in Coll. Dept of Univ. of Penna., Class of 1893; took Medical Degree in 1895; resides at 6008 Green street, Phila.; m. Ella Roberts Wood.

NORTON DOWNS, M. D., eldest son of Dr. Robert Norton Downs, by his wife Sarah Zane Atlee, born in Germantown, October 2, 1867, was educated at the Germantown Academy, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1888. He became Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, February 1, 1889, and served as such until October 1, 1890, after which he took up the practice of his profession in Germantown. He spent a year in studying Obstetrics in Berlin, Leipsic, Geneva and London, and, on his return to America in 1900, was made Assistant Demonstrator in Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he retained for four years.

Dr. Downs is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Pathological Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; manager of the Zoological Society; trustee of the Germantown Academy, and a manager of the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital.

He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Corinthian Yacht, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Cricket and University Clubs.

Dr. Downs married, April 12, 1893, at 1925 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Phebe Warren McKean, born July 8, 1874, daughter of Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Mifflin Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, and great-great-granddaughter of Honorable Thomas McKean, Chief Justice and Governor of Pennsylvania.

Issue of Dr. Norton and Phebe Warren (McKean) Downs:

Thomas McKean Downs, b., Germantown, Jan. 5, 1894;
Norton Downs, Jr., b., Germantown, June 5, 1895;
Elizabeth Wharton Downs, b., Germantown, July 13, 1897;
Stephen Warren McKean Downs, b., Germantown, Jan. 31, 1899;
Phebe McKean Downs, b., London, Eng., Oct. 4, 1900;
Sarah Atlee Downs, b., Germantown, Feb. 23, 1902.





