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John H. Jordan.

Colonial *and* Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

EDITOR

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Ex-General Registrar of Sons of the Revolution
and Registrar of Pennsylvania Society



VOLUME I



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1911

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1300 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, *July* 19th 1901.

Mr. A. M. Stackhouse
Morristown N. J.
Dear Sir

Yours of 18th inst.
with my friend Lee's letter to hand.
He makes one or two suggestions which
I shall write to him about. I have now
in the printer's hands, for April issue of
the Penna. Mag. a reply to your query by
the Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical
Society, which will interest you. Lee takes our
quarterly so he will see it.

An examination of the Surveyor's Office may
develop additional data relating to the
"Corporation". The Society in England is
aware of the old book being in Burlington.

Truly yours,
M. W. Jordan.



TABLE ON WHICH THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED.



LIBERTY BELL.

INTRODUCTORY

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

Numerous voluminous histories of Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania 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

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,

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 SrWill^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 Streights at 29; Vice-Admiral of England at 31, and General in the first Dutch War, at 32. Whence retiring in Anno. 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 employes 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, Margarett 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 (Fermor) 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. Bulkeley 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-

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 "tracendent 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 Pensbury, 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

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 19th 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

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, Kidlington 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

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 Heralds' 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. (Froisart'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 Eurenx, 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 "Coppo 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 "Coppo 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 Gawthorpe, 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 Mixsael, 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 McGrann, 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 McGrann, 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 Geillies, 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 disolute 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*l* & 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 Talleyrand 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 Complexion beyond his years.

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

fect and Complection, 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 Resev'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 Proudé 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-no-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 Cox, of "Oxmeade", Burlington county, N. J.; had a daughter, Hannah Cox, 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

conductor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, *Saturday Bulletin*, *Daily Express*, *Littel'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:—

LOYD 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 Councillor.

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

ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH, m. Hannah Whitall, dau. of John Whitall, 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. Whitall, 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".

GULIELMA 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 (Bringinghurst) 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 Cottness, by his wife Mary, dau. 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 Dilwyn, 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 Waln;

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 Jersie." 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, unnm.;
 Benjamin, M. D., b. May 7, 1725, d. May 14, 1755, unnm.;
 A daughter, d. unnm. 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 Assumpink, 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 Candler, 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 Pembrokehire, 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 Germantown 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); "Rilliet 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, 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 Battallion, 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. 18, 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 he 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;

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, 1854; 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

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 Controllers 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;

- 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, 1855, 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, 1879, 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:

- 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."

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 6, 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 Bed-chamber, 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. Bur. 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 emigrant, 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 later. 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 Coxe Shippen, b. Upper Merion, April 23, 1790, d. unm. in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1871;

Anne Coxe 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 Edinburg, 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, 1820; 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

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 Shippén;

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 Shippén "of Lancaster", by his wife Sarah Plumley, and brother of Chief Justice Edward Shippén, 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) Shippén:—

Robert Shippén, 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 Shippén, b. Sept. 3, 1770, d. March 3, 1773;

John Shippén, 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 Shippén, b. Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1774, d. July 31, 1775;

Anne Shippén, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1775, d. July 28, 1776;

Elizabeth Shippén, b. at Kennett, Feb. 21, 1780, d. at Shippensburg, 1801, unmi.;

- 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 POWELL, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell, born in Philadelphia 12mo. 26, 1704-5, always spelled his name with one "l", 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 Edinburg, 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, unm.;

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, unm.;

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. unm.;

Margaret McCall Swift, b. March 20, 1768, d. May 9, 1822, unm.;

Martha Swift, b. Oct. 30, 1769, d. July 2, 1793, unm.;

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, unm.;

Anne Shippen Swift, b. Nov., 1773, d. April 5, 1774;

Archibald McCall Swift, b. 1775, d. Dec. 5, 1779;

William Swift, d. unm.

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, Raffie, 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, 1789-1805. 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 Chime*, 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 "Deflagorator."

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 "Deflagorator," 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 Coxé;

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 Français en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance des États-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 Llangenys, 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) Gwenllian, 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 Gwenllian, 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 Wenllian, 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 Iestan ap Gwrgan, set apart to his son, Madog ap Iestan, 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-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 Kevondygewydd, 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 Marechaussee, 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 Valleek, 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 Wahn, 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 "Castleinn," 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 the 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 Deroneray, 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

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 Nachta, 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

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 Lewis;

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; "Kosciusko", 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;

JOHANN 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

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, Frances Robinson; had issue:—

Moncure, b. 1882;
George Washington;
Francis;
Sydney Geoffrey.

Arthur, b. Sept. 23, 1852, m. Nov. 18, 1880, Julia, dan. 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 Conarro, 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 Conarro, 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. Conarro:—

"GEORGE M. CONARROE.

"The late George Mecum Conarro, 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;

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. Thaumus 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 himselfe 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 concomitants 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 divided into Cantredes 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 EMLLEN, b. 5mo. 7, 1695, d. 10mo. 24, 1754; m. Mary Heath;

SAMUEL EMLLEN, b. 2mo. 15, 1697; d. 10mo. 28, 1783; m. Rachel Hudson;

Caleb Emlen, b. 4mo. 9, 1699, d. 10mo. 13, 1748; unm.;

JOSHUA EMLLEN, 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 EMLLEN (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 praetulit 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.

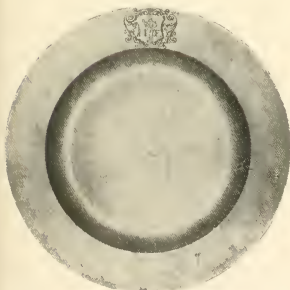
SAMUEL EMLEN (George), born 2mo. 15, 1697, died 10mo. 28, 1783; married, 10mo. 2, 1731, Rachel, born 9mo. 11, 1707, died 9mo. 12, 1771; daughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson. Samuel Emlen, "the Elder", was described as, "through life a remarkably healthy man, about middle stature, not



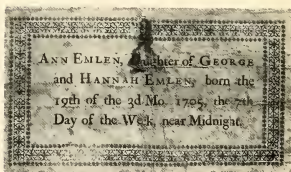
PARISH CHURCH, SHIPTON MALLET.



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 EMLLEN (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 EMLLEN, 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 EMLLEN (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 EMLLEN, b. 4mo. 25, 1741, d. 11mo. 23, 1812; m. Sarah Fishbourne;

CALEB EMLLEN, 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 "Emmenton" 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 EMLLEN, b. 6mo. 26, 1760, d. 10mo. 3, 1798; m. Phebe Peirce.

GEORGE EMLLEN (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



EMILEN 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 EMLN, 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 EMLN, b. 6mo. 17, 1792, d. 9mo. 20, 1866; m. Sarah (Foulke) Farquhar;

WILLIAM FISHBOURNE EMLN (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 Phila-
 delphia; 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

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 Ewecross, 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 Waln 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 Waln 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 Walln, a daughter of that worthy minister of the Gospel of Christ, Nicholas Walln 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 visited 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. 1895, 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 fiancé; 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 Armitt, 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 (Rynear) 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^h Waln who are on their way to their mill near Cross-wicks, 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 our 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 Cross-wicks, 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 Wahnford, 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 Wainford, 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^h 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 Walnford, 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, Rebekah 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 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 Neighbor 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^r 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 29th, 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 Penlyn; 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.

Issue 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. unnm. 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 unnm.;

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. unnm. 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, 1699; 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 desiring 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 w.thin 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 undersherrife*" 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, "desiering 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 P'vince 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 Poulitis'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 6mo. (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 6mo. (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, 1760, 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' $\frac{3}{8}$ 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 Duplourvy 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 Graysbury (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 Country." 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 Kingessing 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, 1760, 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* *cccc*
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 County of Philadelphia

You are therefore carefully and
diligently to discharge the Duty of *Colonel* ---- by doing and performing all
Manner of Things therunto belonging. And We do strictly charge and require all Officers
and Soldiers under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Colonel* ----

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
Seventh Day of *May* ---- in the Year of our
Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and *thirty seven*.

ATTEST:

William Mifflin

Wm Mifflin

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 Councillor, 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 stufte, 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 City 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, 1606, and Justice, 1609. 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 Mentis;

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 Haggonian;

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. 23, 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, 1701;

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 Enstis 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 Hilsbach, Rhenish Palatinate, November 8, 1708; remained with his father in Hilsbach 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

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-

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

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 "Linnæan 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 WYNNE 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.

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 Lancasteriae, 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 Aspall, 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. 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. 6, 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 habeas 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 Mordecai 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 repast."

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 Pyrmont, 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, 1862, 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 decess, 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: Willm 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 Apouemene 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 legatees 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 Cumer, 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 Porterfield 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 (Seaver) 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 Leitia (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 FOX² (Francis¹), 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 "Champlost," 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.

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 Politics.

"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 prencious 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 necessaries 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 "Champlot," 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 Champlot, 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 10, 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 20, 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 Hunger 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; unkm.;

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 Piercy 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 Holloway-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 coulters respect the settlements by way of townships, By Thos. Holme, Surveyr. Genl." It was "Sold by Robert Green at the Rose & Crown in Budgrov, And by John Thornton at the Platt in the Minories, 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 Goverr 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, Lactitia 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 Essepenaiké 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 undevise 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."

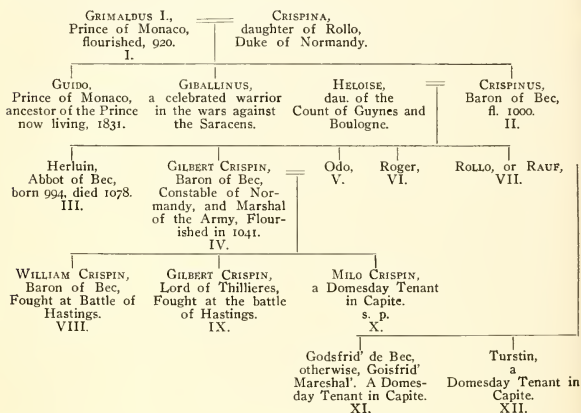
"Amongst the Domesday tenants in capite, will be found the following: "Goisfridus de Bech, Goisfridus Marescal, Milo Crispin, Turstinus Filius Rolf; and I shall be enabled, through the aid of the documents and pedigree of a foreign family, to communicate some particulars regarding them which are unknown 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 Skyuner, 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 Leoner 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 Drœcourt, 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 Tilleres, 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 landsmen 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 landsmen, 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 feeding 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 secresy, 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 bene 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 Haigüe. 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 Hiltown 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 Hiltown 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 feet 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 Willis'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-



Benjamin Crispin
Born 1792

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. Sickle, 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. Phila., April 13, 1876; m. 1905, Emma Fowler, dau. of late Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., 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.; of their four children, three died in early childhood; 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. Laurelton, Pa., June 7, 1882.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRISPIN JR., eldest son of B. Franklin and Elizabeth R. (Glenn) Crispin, born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, July 21, 1847, 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 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. In 1892 he was elected president and treasurer of the Berwick Electric Light Company, of which he was the founder. In 1894 he was elected president of the Mountain Grove Camp Meeting Association. 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. 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 Academic Course at Princeton Univ., and grad. in June, 1896, with degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was employed from 1896 to 1901 at First National Bank of Berwick and with Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company. Feb. 1, 1901, he was elected director, secretary and treasurer of U. S. Metal & Mfg. Co. of 165 Broadway, New York City, and removed to that city. On Jan. 31, 1907, he was elected General Manager. On Sept. 23, 1899, he was elected a trustee of Crispin Cemetery Association. In Sept., 1903, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Berwick, Pa. Jan. 14, 1908, was elected vice-pres., and July 12, 1909, was elected pres. of the bank. He m. June 7, 1900, in M. E. Church of Berwick, Marie, b. at Beach Haven, Pa., July 2, 1874, dau. of F. E. Brockway, Captain of Artillery in 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 Berwick high school, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. In 1898 entered Cornell Univ., where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and grad. in June, 1902, with degree of Mechanical Engineer. He was employed by the

Railway Steel Spring Co., New York City, during 1902-03, as assistant engineer, in the mechanical department. In June, 1903, he returned to Berwick to live and was elected vice-pres. of Berwick Water Company, and pres. of Subsidiary Companies of Berwick Water Company. In Sept., 1903, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Berwick and in Jan., 1905, was made chairman of the Berwick Store Company, Limited. In Jan., 1908, elected Assist. District Manager of Berwick District of American Car & Foundry Co.; in same year elected president of American Forged Nut Co.; in 1909 made vice-president of First National Bank, and in 1911 elected to presidency of Multiplex Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Racquet Club of Phila. M. Oct. 19, 1904, Mae Lovely, b. March 1, 1882, at Berwick, Pa., dau. of Frederick H. Eaton, pres. of the American Car & Foundry Company, with executive offices, New York City. Mrs. Crispin received her early education at Miss Dana's school, Morristown, N. J., and later attended the Merrill-Van Laer school in N. Y. 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 Laer 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 that year purchased of Joseph Gillingham the old Crispin homestead on the Welsh road, known as "Bellevue," about one mile above Holmesburg. This was part of the original tract taken up by Thomas Holmes, 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, 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) Grimbail, widow of Charles Grimbail, 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 Brad-dock'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;

JOSEPH, 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.

JOSEPH 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. Ulysses 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 Strasburg 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. har., 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 message" 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 Dôlgelly, in the Comot of Estimaner, Merionethshire, eight miles southwest of Dôlgelly 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 Iridid 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 Ynyr Vychan, Lord of Nannau, living 21 Edward III. (A. D. 1347-8), who in turn was descended from Bleddyn 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 Llwngwrill, 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. 29, 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 Prickitt, 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 memoirs 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 Hauk;
 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 Horsesham 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 Bebbler's township, 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.

Issue 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 Cox. 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 postatem*, 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 *Haxard'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, 1730-1;

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 Tucosemathla, 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 Avrauches, 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, Turolde 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 Heinstede. 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. 29, 1716;
 Charles, d. inf., July 16, 1710.

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"

"OBIIIT 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 Manzù, Venice, 1498, containing the autographs of him and his uncle, William Laton, and inscribed, "*Erat hic Willus Layton de Dalemane in Comtatu Cumbriae ad Emontis fluenta, 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 Gilthrotton, 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, leaveing 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 Kingsclere, 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, 1mo. 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 Lieut. 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. 11mo. (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. 3, 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, Eleonora 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 Hiron, 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.

Issue 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 Caesar 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) Hallowell, widow of James S. Hallowell, 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) Hallowell, 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.

Issue 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 Llivo, ap Howell, ap Iorwerth Dhu, ap Iorwerth, Lord of Cyn Menai, Anglessey, ap Griffith ap Meredith, ap Methusalem, ap Hava, ap Kundhelw, living 1150, of Cwmwd Llivo, 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," Denbigshire, 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, 312½ 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 home-
stead 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-

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 Mareong, 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; unnm.;
 WILLIAM MACLEAN, JR., b. Aug. 31, 1865; of whom presently;
 Hew Brydon MacLean, b. Jan. 9, 1867; d. Dec. 1, 1903; unnm.;
 Sarah Jones MacLean, b. Dec. 28, 1871; unnm.

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 quevie 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 illustration, 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 Trautent 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 Decinelly, 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 Decinelly 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 Naium 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 enfeoffments 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 McIntosh 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 M'Intosh 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 Wyms Fingask a younger son of the family of the Earl of Wyms 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 Pitharly from the antient Islands of Annunadel and Carrick was married to Mary daughter of Robert Wyms Baron of Castlehill a lad of the family of Wyms 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 Jenima (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., Algernon Sydney Roberts, son of Algernon 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.



CARPENTER ARMS.

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 hostleries 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 "att 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, 1839, 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. unm., 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 Janeway;
 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, dan. 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.

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 virtuosem 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-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 Hildegard, 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,

Dierck VI, who married Sophia, daughter of the Count Palatine, a crusader of 1139, died 1163; his son, Floris III, a crusader in 1187, with 9000 men, and performed many feats of arms, died at Antioch, 1191, and was buried at St. Peter's Church there; married Ada, daughter of King Henry, and granddaughter of David VIII, of Scotland; their son, William I, who accompanied his father to the Holy Land, and remained three years after the death of his father and captured Damiaten, in Egypt, for which he was knighted by Frederick Barbarossa; was again a crusader in 1217, died February 4, 1224; he married Adelheit, daughter of the Count of Gelderland, and their son was Floris IV, slain in battle, 1235, married Matilda, daughter of Henry, Duke of Brabant, and their daughter Alice, married, in 1241, John of Avennes, Earl of Hainault, whose son William III, of the Netherlands, married Joanna, of Valois, and was the father of Philippa, wife of Edward III, of England.

Sarah (Richardson) Lane died July 8, 1818, and her daughter, Mary (Lane) Anderson, died August 27, 1847. Both are buried in the Anderson burying-ground in Schuylkill township, Chester county. Edward Richardson was a pupil of Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown, 1712. He married Ann Jones, December 15, 1731, and took up his residence on 248 acres in Providence township, part of the Oletgo plantation, conveyed to him by his father, December 15, 1730, and died there about 1750. He is referred to as a man of great muscular strength, being able to hold a fifty-six pound weight at arm's length, while writing his name with chalk on the wall.

Samuel Richardson, father of Joseph, before mentioned, and grandfather of Edward, came to Philadelphia from Jamaica, 1687, with his wife Eleanor and their children, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Spanish Town, Island of Jamaica, which he produced at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, "ye 10th. of ye 3d. Mo. 1687."

It is probable that Samuel Richardson had resided but a short time on the island and since he was living in London in 1673, he is believed to have been the Samuel Richardson mentioned in Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," as having been arrested at the Peel Meeting, in London, 1670, and fined for attending non-conformist meetings. He was a man of strong personality and more than ordinary executive ability, and became at once prominent in the affairs of Penn's infant colony. He was appointed a Judge of the Courts of Philadelphia, January 12, 1688, and filled that position for sixteen years. He was elected to the Governor's Council, 1688, and being an ardent champion of the people, as opposed to the dictatorial attitude of Dep. Gov. Blackwell, expressed himself rather warmly in criticism of some of the acts of the Governor, by reason of which an effort was made to prevent him from taking his seat in the Council, and a writ was issued for the election of a successor. This resulted, however, in his return by a vote of the people, February 8, 1688-9, and though some opposition was offered to his taking the oath, he and his friends overcame the opposition and he took his seat in the Council. He was again returned to Council, 1695, and was one of the active and influential members of that body. He served as one of the committee of twelve to whom was referred the demand of Col. Fletcher, Governor of New York, that Pennsylvania furnish her quota of men and means to defend the common frontier against the Indians of the northwest, and made the report of

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 Bebbler'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 Skippack.

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.

Issuc 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 Northwest 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:

Dirck 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, McHenryrs, 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 Yatradd Alun, son of Coel ap Gweryf, descended from Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strathclyde 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 Heddwyd, 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 Dyddu, 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 Llanwddyn 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 Llangadfan, 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 Pennlyn 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 "Millbourne 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 Kingsessing, 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. Mifflin 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, Eliabeth 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;

Julianna, b. April 8, 1765; m. Philip Nicklin, a merchant of Phila., who d. in 1806; Sophia Chew Nicklin, third child of Philip and Julianna, 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, 1790-1803; 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:

Mary Tilghman, m. James Earle, of Md., and had a dau., Anna Maria Earle, who m. Thomas Ringgold, a prominent merchant;

Philemon, d. y.;

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;

Peregrine, 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.

Henrietta Maria Tilghman, m. George Robins, of Md.;

Anna Maria, m. (first) William Helmsley; (second) Robert Lloyd; her son, William Helmsley, m. Anna Maria, dau. of his uncle, James Tilghman, Provincial Councillor;

William Tilghman, m. Margaret Lloyd;

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 Buly;

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 Waln; 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, Maj. 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) Coxie;

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 Palairt, 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, 1820, 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, Würtemberg, 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 Würtemberg. 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, Würtemberg, 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., 1789, 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 Keppeler;

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 Chambliss;

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

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 Kcarney 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 20, 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, Pemherton 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:
Aleander 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 Liberkuhn Shober, Jr., of Phila.;
Margaretta Willing Hutchinson, b. Dec. 13, 1875.

SAMUEL LIBERKÜHN SHOBER, born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1862, son of Samuel Liberkuhn Shober, of 1311 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, by his wife, Anne Bond Cochran, and a grandson of Sam-

uel Liberkün 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 Liberkün 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. Penington.

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) Medcalf, 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 married (first) at Christ Church, Marsh 12, 1772, Jemima Edwards, who was buried November 13 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, 1769.

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; grad. Univ. Pennsylvania, 1873, and Med. Dept. same institution, 1876; physician and surgeon; Surgeon Children's Hospital; Asst. Surg. Univ. Hospital, and Penn. Institute; Instructor Clinical Surgery at Univ. Penn.; Fellow Coll. of Physicians; member Phila., Penn. State and American Medical associations, and Pathological Society Phila.; member Penn. Society Sons of Revolution; author 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 Penn. R. R. Co., 1882, resigned 1889 on account of impaired health, and entered U. S. Customs Service with Appraiser Port of Phila., served as private secretary to Appraiser, afterward as examiner of merchandise for Port of Phila.; res. Jan. 1, 1903, to become private secretary to Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker, and at close of whose term he became agent and chief clerk of Board of Public Charities, which position he still holds; member First Troop, Phila. City Cavalry, with which he participated in suppression of riots at Hazelton, 1897, and during coal miners' strike of 1902; was lieut. of Light Battery C, Penn. Vol. Artillery, with which, and as a member of First Troop, he served in the expedition against Porto Rico, Spanish-American War, 1898; was recorder of State Board of Pardons, secretary of Penn. Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and of 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.

Colonial and Revolutionary Families

FRANK C. MOSIER

Frank C. Mosier, prominently identified with the professional, progressive, industrial and business interests of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is the son of Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier.

JOHN MOESER, grandfather of Daniel Dimmick Mosier and great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, emigrated to America from Germany and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, before the war clouds of the Revolution commenced to darken the political horizon of the Mother Country's American Colonies on this side of the Atlantic.

John Moser enlisted in Captain Abraham Miller's company of Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, with Luke Brodhead and others. (See Matthew's "History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania," p. 75). This battalion was originally made up of ten companies, six from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia, and two from Maryland. One of the Virginia companies was under command of Captain Daniel Morgan, who afterwards became a major-general in the Continental army, and with his riflemen at Saratoga, helped compel the surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777.

These troops marched from northeastern Pennsylvania to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and were the first to salute George Washington, the young Virginian, under whom many of them had fought years before, on the banks of the Monongahela, when Braddock's army surrounded on every side by savage red men, would have been slaughtered entire on that horrid field of blood and carnage but for the courageous soldier whom God had destined to again become their leader. (See Washington, in "Heroes of the Nations," pp. 94-98). They were the backwoodsmen, scouts and Indian fighters of the border, and participated in the siege of Boston, which was raised by the British on the morning of St. Patrick's day, 1776.

The campaign in the East having come to a successful close, Washington marched his forces through Connecticut to Long Island, and soon the soil of New York became the zone of military operations. While encamped on Long Island, the term of the enlistment of Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen was about to expire. General Washington, on April 22, 1776, addressed a letter to the Continental Congress, recommending that some method be instituted to induce the battalion of Col. Thompson to reenlist, as the "loss of such a valuable and brave body of men would be of great injury to the service".

On July 1, 1776, at Utrecht, Long Island, Col. Thompson's command enlisted in the Pennsylvania Line, and with other Pennsylvania troops were formed into a division which was the Old Guard of Washington's army, noted for its steadiness under fire and for its invincible bravery when it swept across the ice running channel of the Delaware and surprised the Hessians at Trenton, and then onward to Princeton, where it again defeated the war trained battalions of Briton.

On June 28th, 1778, upon the plains of Monmouth, where Freedom's cause

came near being lost by Major General Charles Lee, second in command (who was called "a damned poltroon" by the great Washington, and promptly relieved of his sword in the face of the enemy), Wayne and his brave Pennsylvanians saved the army from annihilation and drove Lord Cornwallis off the battle-stained ground. (See Spear's "Life of Wayne," p. 123). Hours before the morning dawn of July 16, 1779, men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, followed the battle flag of "Mad Anthony Wayne" up the rocky heights of Stony Point with fixed bayonets and won another victory for their intrepid leader.

On September 25th, 1780, Arnold, who had faced death at Quebec and was the bravest of the brave at Saratoga, was charged with trying to deliver up West Point to the British. Wayne was at that time at Tappan with his brigade (the First Pennsylvania), and General William Irvine with the Second Pennsylvania brigade, was with him. In the life of Major-General Anthony Wayne, by Spears, (p. 168, et seq.), the following appears:

"It is recorded that when Washington finally learned that Arnold was a traitor, he said in a sad voice to Lafayette, 'Whom can we trust now?' But when he came to answer his own question, he turned as if by instinct to the 'Pennsylvania Line.'

"The garrison at West Point had been scattered by Arnold, and Washington looked to see the British come up the river at any time to sweep the Americans by force from the Highlands. There was need of men who could come in haste, and fight at the word. A messenger was sent galloping down the trail to Tappan. He reached Wayne's tent at one o'clock in the morning, and soon the drums were beating the call to arms. The men of both brigades—Wayne's and Irvine's—sprang up, and with muskets in hand, formed in line, and when rations for the day had been secured, they marched away through the night."

This shows the high regard the immortal Washington had for the Pennsylvania troops, who were kept on the firing line during the march to Yorktown, previous to which battle Wayne was wounded and unable to lead his brave comrades when they stormed the trenches and helped compel Lord Cornwallis deliver up his sword to the Great Commander.

After the close of the campaign in Virginia, three regiments and a battery of artillery of the Pennsylvania Line were ordered to the southward, where, under Wayne at Sharon, Georgia, on June 24, 1782, a large force of British, Tories and Indians were routed with great slaughter. This was the last battle of the Revolution.

After driving out the British invader and negotiating treaties of peace with the Cherokees and Creeks, thus completing the work begun with the sword, Wayne and his division returned to Philadelphia in July, 1783, where the rear guard of the Revolution was received with loud acclaim and the gratitude of a free people.

The name of John Moeser is inscribed on the roll of Captain Miller's company of Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. (See Penna. Archives, vol. 10, 2d series, p. 33).

On the roll of Captain Craig's company of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line, the name of John Moeser appears. (See Penna. Archives, vol. 10, 2d series, p. 335).

Also the name of John Mosier* appears on the roll of Captain Craig's com-

*Indicates that all names marked with this asterisk are taken from a list in the Secretary's office of soldiers whose depreciated pay escheated to the state of Pennsylvania. (See Penna. Archives, vol. 10, 2d series, p. 346).

pany before June, 1777; afterwards in Captain Simpson's company of Colonel Edward Hand's First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. Hand subsequently became a major-general in the Continental army. (See Penna. Archives, vol. 10, 2d series, p. 366).

Colonel Daniel Brodhead was with Wayne in his campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1781-82-83, and commanded the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line.

John Moser, after his long service in the armies of his adopted country, returned to his home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and, notwithstanding his children after his death were ungratefully deprived of the back pay of this soldier of the Revolution who fought under Washington, he left an admirable record for industry and thrift in the archives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which show that fifty acres of land were surveyed to him as warrantee on January 23, 1785, and that he also became the owner of a tract of four hundred acres, surveyed to him July 12, 1785. (See Penna. Archives, vol. 26, 3d series, pp. 130-131).

JOHN MOSIER, father of Daniel Dimmick Mosier and grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born November 10, 1785, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Overfield, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield. Sarah (Overfield) Mosier was born November 22, 1791.

Paul Overfield, grandfather of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born in North Germany in 1715, and came when a child with his parents from the fatherland to New Jersey, and subsequently married Rebecca Marshall. The following named children were born to Paul Overfield and Rebecca (Marshall) Overfield: Abner; Benjamin; Martin, (married Elizabeth Ott); Sarah, (married Lieut. Moses Van Campen); Rachel, (married Joseph Pennell); Paul, (married Hannah DePue); William; and Elizabeth, (married Edward Marshall). Paul Overfield, great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, died in 1800.

Martin Overfield, father of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born in 1756, and married Sarah Ott, who was born November 24, 1749. Martin Overfield in the Revolutionary struggle served his country during the years 1780-81-82 in the Fifth Company, Fifth Battalion of the militia of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781, and the disbanding of Washington's army at Newburg on the Hudson, Martin Overfield was mustered out of his country's military service and settled in the backwoods of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and commenced to help clear up the primeval forest which shaded the Indian war path extending from the banks of the Delaware to the Susquehanna.

Martin Overfield died on his farm in Middle Smithfield township, on May 25, 1821, and on his tombstone is the following: "A soldier of the Revolution under General Washington".

Sarah (Ott) Overfield, mother of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, died February 29, 1848, and sleeps by the side of her husband, whom she survived more than a quarter of a century. Hon. William Overfield, son of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield, became prominent in public life, and represented Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in the

House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, and filled other offices with honor, for he was a faithful and honest servant of the people.

John Mosier died in Middle Smithfield township, May 7, 1855. The land on which is located Sand Hill cemetery was given to the Church Cemetery Association by John Mosier, who is buried near the little white church, which in summer-time, with its green sloping grounds on every side, can be seen for miles around.

Sarah (Overfield) Mosier died August 14, 1888, in the home she had lived in continuously for nearly four score years. The Mosier homestead is now occupied by her son, Samuel Overfield Mosier, who bids fair to pass the century mark on the old farm among the meadows, trout streams, hills and mountains of his boyhood days.

DANIEL DIMMICK MOSIER, son of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and father of Frank C. Mosier, was born in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1816, and when about sixteen years old came to the Wyoming Valley. Through the influence of his uncle, Hon. William Overfield, canal commissioner of Pennsylvania, he obtained a position on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which with other internal improvements cost the state of Pennsylvania more than forty-one millions of dollars. All of this great property, which, with its mighty franchises, would in time have intermingled the waters of Lake Erie, with the Chesapeake, and made this waterway the grand highway of commerce between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, was sold a few years before the Civil War for a few paltry millions by trusted public servants, who left to future generations in the legislative halls of our State the record of a public calamity, one of the greatest that ever befell the people of this Commonwealth.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was employed by the state on the North Branch Canal a number of years, which gave him a good start in life, for he was enabled to purchase from John M. Stark a large farm in Pittston township, from which hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite coal have been mined. This valuable property is still owned by the Mosier family, and under lease with the Erie Railroad Company, successors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was married, January 2, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Ward, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, mother of Frank C. Mosier, was the daughter of Victor Ward and Anna (Mills) Ward.

Thomas Ward, paternal grandfather of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut previous to the Revolutionary war, and married Anna Wakely. He enlisted in Captain Samuel Wright's company of Colonel Samuel Wyllys' regiment, December 2, 1775, and took part in the siege of Boston.

This command was previously General Spencer's, and was reorganized for service in 1776 as the 22nd Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, it marched under General Washington to New York by way of New London and the Sound, and helped fortify New York City. On August 24 it was ordered to the Brooklyn front, and remained there and took part in the battle of Long Island, fought August 27, and was in the retreat of the American army across the East River on the evening of August

29. At White Plains it was in line of battle on October 27-28 to oppose the advance of the British forces under General William Howe against the entrenched position of Washington's Army. After the retreat of the British from White Plains, his command remained encamped in the vicinity of Peekskill, under Major-General Heath, until the expiration of term of service, December 30, 1776. (Record of Conn. Men in Revolution, p. 107). Thomas Ward applied for a pension September 28, 1818, which was allowed. Soldier died at Glastonburg, Connecticut, October 5, 1824. (Ref.-Hartford County, Conn., Pension Roll, p. 45).

The date of the death of Anna (Wakely) Ward, wife of Thomas Ward, is unknown.

Victor Ward, father of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was a son of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakely) Ward, and was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He married Anna Mills, daughter of Robert Mills and Desire (Robertson) Mills, a daughter of Jonathan Robertson.

Jonathan Robertson, maternal great-grandfather of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of Scotch ancestry, and settled in Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, at an early date, and on April 14, 1759, enlisted in Captain Samuel Hubbell's 5th Company of Colonel David Wooster's 3rd Conn. Colonial Regiment. (See Conn. Colonial Record, French-Indian Wars, 1758-1762, p. 151).

His regiment took part in the campaign of 1759 under General Amherst which began with the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and closed with the battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, which was a glorious victory for British arms, for it added a vast territory to the Mother Country's possessions in North America, and made the name of Wolfe, who fell at the head of his troops, renowned forever in the annals of Time. Colonel Wooster was a fighter, and before the close of the Colonial wars, became a brigadier-general in the English army, in which he valiantly served. During the struggle for American liberty his sword was drawn on the side of the colonies in whose battles he bravely fought. Years afterward the State of Connecticut erected to the memory of its Colonial and Revolutionary soldier a colossal monument which perpetuates the name of one of its patriotic sons, Major-General David Wooster, who died in defense of the soil of his native state, May 2, 1777. (See History of Danbury, Conn., pp. 85-86). (Washington and his Masonic Compeers, pp. 315-317).

Robert Mills, maternal grandfather of Elizabeth (Ward) Mosier and great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and married Desire Robertson, daughter of Jonathan Robertson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

Desire (Robertson) Mills, daughter of Jonathan Robertson, and grandmother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, survived her husband, Robert Mills, a number of years, and is buried in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Robertson, sister of Desire (Robertson) Mills, in 1782, was married to Thomas Williams, who came with his father, Thadeus Williams, to the Wyoming Valley, previous to the Revolutionary war. About January 1, 1777, Thomas Williams enlisted in Captain Samuel Ransom's 2nd Independent Company (recruited by authority of the Continental Congress in the Wyoming Valley) of Colonel Durkee's Fourth

Connecticut Regiment, which fought under Washington at Princeton, and upon other battlefields of the Revolution. Thomas Williams became a non-commissioned officer, was a courageous soldier and brave Indian fighter. The name of Sergeant Williams is often mentioned in the annals of the Wyoming Valley. He died November 12, 1839, and is buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

In our country's second conflict with Great Britain, the Connecticut military records show that Victor Ward was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was in active service in 1814, when the towns bordering on Long Island Sound were threatened with attack by a combined British land and naval force.

Victor Ward died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the year 1827.

Anna (Mills) Ward, mother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, died in Plains township, Luzerne county, in the year 1834, and was buried in the Hollenback Family burying ground. In after years her remains were removed to the cemetery founded by George M. Hollenback, a son of Matthias Hollenback, who was an ensign in Captain Ransom's 2nd Independent Company of Colonel Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment, and who returned to his home in time to take part in the battle of Wyoming, fought July 3, 1778, and was one of the few survivors of a butchery which has few parallels in the annals of history. Colonel Hollenback was a Virginian by birth. He died in the home of his adoption, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1829, and is buried in the cemetery which bears his honored name.

ELIZABETH ANN (Ward) Mosier, mother of Frank C. Mosier, of Scotch and English ancestry, was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 27, 1821. After the death of her father she came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Plains township, about the year 1829, with her mother and grandmother, Desire (Robertson) Mills, and became neighbors of her great-uncle, Sergeant Thomas Williams, and her mother's brother, David Mills, formerly of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was the owner of a large farm from which was mined in after years millions of tons of coal.

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier became well acquainted with Sergeant Williams, who often entertained her with stories of his many fights with the British Tories and Indians. She was a continuous resident of the Wyoming Valley for more than four score years. When very young she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she always was a faithful and charitable worker. In the War for the Union, her only brother, Joseph S. Ward, fought in the 7th and 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. John Ward, a son of Joseph S. Ward, also served his country in the 9th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. Both survived the battles of the Civil War, and after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, each returned to his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and became members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier died May 14, 1889, and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier died March 6, 1909, and both sleep in the Mosier plot in Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

The following children were born to Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier; Georgia Mosier, (daughter) born October 18, 1842, and on October 31, 1865, was married to Conrad Sax Stark, who was born April 12, 1836. He was a son of John D. Stark and Ann (Sax) Stark. John D. Stark was born April 26, 1797, and was a grandson of Aaron Stark, who was slain in the

battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. John D. Stark, on February 22, 1828, was married to Ann Sax, who was born February 15, 1803. Ann (Sax) Stark was born February 15, 1803. She died November 25, 1855.

John D. Stark became a prominent citizen of Pittston township. The last days of his life were spent on his farm located upon the banks of Spring Brook, where its waters join the Lackawanna. His life was one of industry and usefulness. He died June 21, 1862, and is buried in the Stark Family plot in Marcy Cemetery, Luzerne county, near the Brick Church, which was erected in 1853.

Many soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars repose in Marcy Cemetery. The first interments therein were made previous to the year 1790. The date of the death of Ebenezer Marcy is marked upon his tombstone as having occurred March 20, 1790, at which early time there were more than one hundred unmarked graves in this burying ground. Marcy township, Luzerne county, was named after Ebenezer Marcy.

Conrad S. Stark graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1860. He was offered and accepted a professorship in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, during 1860-1861, after which he studied law with Hon. W. G. Ward of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar, November 30, 1864. He died at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1880, in the strength and vigor of manhood, a leading member of his profession.

At a meeting of the Luzerne county bar held March 27, 1880, the chairman of the meeting was Hon. Charles E. Rice, now president judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, who after paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, concluded as follows:

"He will be missed in the profession by the Bar and the Court; he will be sadly missed in the town in which he lived, and with whose varied interests he was so fully identified; he will be missed in this county by all good men, and in that home which has been so sadly bereaved; but notwithstanding all this, we cannot but with pleasant emotions bear testimony to the character and life of a man, who with humility yet with self-reliance and earnestness, did in his lifetime all that God gave him to do."

Georgia (Mosier) Stark died in the state of Florida, where she was temporarily residing, July 14, 1896. She was a sincere friend and an affectionate sister and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. Conrad Sax Stark and Georgia (Mosier) Stark are buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

John B. Mosier (son) was born in Pittston township, August 9, 1844, on his father's farm which was cleared up by David Brown, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. (See Bigsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 617; Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," p. 168).

John B. Mosier never married, was successful in business, and accumulated a large estate. At the time of his death, September 27, 1889, he was a Mason, and a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; and a Sir Knight of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

FRANK C. MOSIER (son) was born October 8, 1846, (of whom further mention is hereafter made).

James H. Mosier (son) married Fannie Field. He is engaged in the real

estate and general insurance business, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Wyoming Valley Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston, Pennsylvania, (of which he is a past eminent commander); Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32° Scranton, Pennsylvania, A. A. S. R.

Helen Mosier, his daughter, is a member of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Frank C. Mosier's birthplace was in Pittston township, on his father's farm. His boyhood days passed the same as other boys brought up on a farm, working in the fields, fishing in the mountain streams, hunting in the nearby woods, and attending district school in winter. During these halcyon days came the Civil War, and the rolling of drums, waving of flags, and marching of soldiers to the front, inspired the heart of every true patriot and lover of his country.

In September, 1862, Lee, with a mighty host, came up along the Blue Ridge from the sacred soil of Virginia in solid columns of gray, with bayonets flashing in the autumnal sun, the stars and bars flying, and with martial bands playing, "Maryland, My Maryland", he thundered at the southern gateway of Pennsylvania.

It was then he enlisted in Captain Hileman's company, 19th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front, where, with thousands of patriotic men under Major-General John F. Reynolds, stood ready to repel the rebel invader if the Army of the Potomac met with defeat upon the soil of Maryland, where was fought the battle of Antietam, one of the most sanguinary in the history of the Civil War.

Returning home from the Antietam campaign, he attended Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and subsequently obtained a position with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he entered the University of Michigan. After completing his studies at Ann Arbor, he became a student in the law office of Hon. Fitz William H. Chambers, of Detroit, an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, and later on judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne county, Michigan.

After being admitted to the Detroit bar he returned East and studied law with Conrad S. Stark, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne bar, February 26, 1874, and still practices his profession in the Federal Court and in the Supreme, Superior and other courts of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, March 4, 1891, Frank C. Mosier was married, by the Rev. John LaBar, to Lydia Ellen Stark, daughter of John M. Stark and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Christopher Stark, son of William Stark, and great-great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, came of English ancestry, and was born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1698. On April 1, 1722, he married Joanna Walworth, of New London, Connecticut. He subsequently removed to Dutchess county, New York, and from thence, in the year 1772, to the Wyoming Valley, where he became an extensive land owner. A number of children were born to Christopher Stark and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, only two of whom, James Stark and Aaron Stark, we make mention of in this sketch.



Francis C. Mosier.

James Stark, son of Christopher Stark, and great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born May 22, 1734. In 1758 he married Elizabeth Carey, of Dutchess county, New York. James Stark enlisted September 17, 1776, in Captain Ranson's 2nd Independent Company of Colonel John Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental army, and fought under Washington. While in his country's service he contracted a disease which caused his death, July 20, 1777.

His elder brother, Aaron Stark, born November 3, 1732, was slain in a massacre of July 3, 1778, and his name, with that of Daniel Stark, is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument.

Henry Stark, son of James Stark, and great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 19, 1762, and married Elizabeth Kennedy November 3, 1791, and died January 22, 1807.

James Stark, son of Henry Stark, and grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 24, 1792, and married Mary Michael, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1819. James Stark served as a soldier in the war of 1812. (See Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," vol. 1, p. 540). James Stark became one of the most prominent business men of his time. He accumulated a large landed estate, which represented hundreds of acres of anthracite coal worth millions of money. This valuable property at his death was devised to his family, the children of some of whom still live to enjoy the patrimony of a grandparent who prospered, became wealthy, and left a record for honesty, industry and thrift to his descendants, which is worthy of emulation. James Stark died February 3, 1856, and now reposes in Hollenback Cemetery.

John M. Stark, father of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1819, and on October 16, 1841, was married to Sarah Davidson, daughter of Morris Davidson and Ann Davidson, both natives of Sussex county, New Jersey. Ann Davidson, mother of Sarah (Davidson) Stark, was related to the Morgan family of New Jersey, one of whose kinsman was General Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, a comrade in arms of Washington in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

John M. Stark was a man of prominence, noted for his firmness, integrity, self-reliance and industry. For a number of years he was superintendent of one of the divisions of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. This position he resigned to accept a more responsible one with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which corporation John B. Smith, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, was the general manager, and between these two men of the old school ties of friendship existed long after John M. Stark retired from the employ of the great coal company, which will always remain an enduring monument to the management and executive ability of John B. Smith, one of the best known pioneer coal men of northeastern Pennsylvania. (For Portrait of John M. Stark, see Bradsbys' "History of Luzerne County," p. 335).

During John M. Stark's active life he made careful investments in anthracite coal lands, and the rentals therefrom enabled him before his death to make a large distribution of his property among his children.

John M. Stark was proud of the record of his family, for a forefather fought under Washington in the War of the Revolution, and the name of a kinsman,

Aaron Stark, is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument, over the immortal words: "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*". (See Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 121).

During all the wars of the American Republic, the Stark family have maintained a record for patriotism, not often excelled. General John Stark, of New Hampshire, a name famous in the annals of the Revolution, commanded a brigade at Bunker Hill, fought under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, heroically led the Green Mountain boys at Bennington, and achieved a substantial victory for the American cause, came of the same English line of ancestry as the Stark family of the Wyoming Valley. (See Hawthorne's "United States," vol. 2, pp. 512-17-22-31, etc."; Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 357).

In the armed conflict with Mexico which secured the acquisition of immense territory to the American Union, his brother, George H. Stark, served as a sergeant in Captain Ogier's H Company, 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and on July 29, 1846, by order of General Taylor, was honorably discharged at Matamoros. On July 30, 1846, he re-enlisted and became a non-commissioned officer in Captain Blanchard's (Phoenix) company, — Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and by order of Major-General Scott was honorably discharged at New Orleans, May 15, 1847. On soldier's discharge the following is endorsed: "Said G. H. Stark participated in the storming of Monterey and also the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and acquitted himself gallantly in both engagements."

In the war inaugurated for the destruction of the American Union, his son, George M. Stark, on August 21, 1862, enlisted in Schooley's Independent Battery, recruited in Pittston by Lieutenant U. S. Cook, formerly principal of the Pittston high school, who prevailed upon many of his scholars to volunteer in defense of their country's flag.

As soon as Schooley's command was mustered into the United States military service it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Delaware, in the state of Delaware, where on October 17, 1862, the scholarly Cook died. After his death the battery was ordered to Washington, D. C., and became Battery M, Second Heavy Artillery, 112th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for a time remained on guard at Fort Lincoln.

At midnight on May 3, 1864, the Army of the Potomac moved out of its winter cantonments on the Rapidan and began its last campaign against the Army of Northern Virginia, strongly intrenched, ready for battle. The advance of Grant's troops against the positions held by the Confederates under Lee was stubbornly contested, and thousands of brave men were killed, wounded or burned up in the battles which raged for weeks in the Virginia wilderness, with a fierceness unparalleled in the annals of war.

On May 27, 1864, the 2nd Penna. Heavy Artillery was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, which had just passed through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and North Anna, fought within a circle of twelve miles in diameter, which history records the bloodiest spot on earth. (See "History of 2nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery, pp. 167-176).

In the early dawn of June 5, 1864, the regiment reinforced the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, and was immediately formed in line of battle to charge the Confederate intrenchments, in front of which lay more than fourteen thousand dead, wounded and dying comrades, whose sufferings are graphically

described in Drake's "History of the 9th New Jersey Veteran Volunteers," pp. 218-221; Eaton's "Civil War Photographs," p. 87; and "The Story of American Heroism," pp. 412-414.

After the repulse at Cold Harbor, the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, on the night of June 12, 1864, under a ceaseless fire of musketry and artillery, silently moved out of the Union trenches to the road in the rear, when the command in a low voice passed along the line, "Double up, double-quick march", which order was strictly obeyed until the White House Landing on the Pamunky river, twenty-two miles away, was reached. For an account of this flank movement, see "History of 2nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery," pp. 59-60. On the 14th of June, Major-General William F. (Baldy) Smith's 18th Army Corps of the Army of the James began a forward movement with Petersburg as its objective point. After days of continuous fighting, Smith's command closed in upon Petersburg.

At the battle of the Crater on the morning of July 30, 1864, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery stood in line of battle ready for the order to charge into the bloody vortex of death, in which more than four thousand comrades fell. For seventy-two days this brave Pennsylvania regiment lay in the advance line of trenches exposed to the incessant fire of the enemy day and night.

On September 29, 1864, occurred the battle of Chapin's Farm, which was fought by a part of the Army of the James, commanded by Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, and was in reality a number of desperate charges against the intrenched and strongly fortified positions of the enemy. The first assault was directed against Battery Harrison, mounted with sixteen pieces of heavy artillery, which was successfully made. In this charge General Ord was wounded, and Brigadier-General Burnham, who led the storming columns, mortally wounded.

In the same chain of defenses on the right of Battery Harrison, was Fort Gilmer, the key to Richmond, which was next assailed, first by two divisions of the 10th Corps, Army of the James, in succession. The first charge was made by Foster's division, and the other by Birney's division of colored troops. The charges of the brave men of this corps were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Again another assault was ordered, and soon the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery charged over the ground strewn with the bodies of dead and dying comrades, and many reached the redoubt in front of the fort where the gallant Colonel James L. Anderson fell at the head of his courageous men. Anderson's body was left on the field and never recovered.

This ended the battle of Chapin's Farm, in which the 2nd Penna. Heavy Artillery lost over three hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. (See "History of 2nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery," pp. 107-8, etc.).

After the battle of Chapin's Farm, George M. Stark was appointed orderly to Major-General Godfrey Weitzel (one of the greatest compliments to bestow upon a soldier) commander of the 25th Army Corps, Army of the James, the first troops to enter Richmond after its capture by the Union army at whose head on that eventful 3rd day of April, 1865, rode Weitzel, his staff and young Stark.

With the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, the slave-holders' rebellion, which sent sorrow and mourning into thousands of happy northern and southern homes, came to a righteous end, and soon the disbandment of the armies of the Union began. In the early summer of 1865 the surviving

heroes of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with battle flags riddled with shot and shell, returned to their homes and firesides, and with them came George M. Stark, who became one of the leading business men of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. He died July 27, 1895, at his summer home near Dallas, Pennsylvania, leaving surviving him his wife, Albertine Brace Stark. George M. Stark is buried in the historic Forty Fort Cemetery, near the site of the old fort, from which his revolutionary kinsman, Aaron Stark, marched forth to battle on the memorable third day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight.

The following brothers of John M. Stark also served in the Civil War: William S. Stark, in the 52nd Penna. Infantry, George H. Stark (Mexican War Veteran) in the 177th Penna. Inf., and Henry W. Stark in Capt. Hileman's Company, of the 19th Penna. Inf.

Charles H. Flagg married his sister, Mary Jane Stark, and became captain of Company K, 142nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up of Pittston, Pennsylvania men, which he led into action at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and with Meade's Division, (Pennsylvania Reserves) in which were Sinclair's, Jackson's and Magilton's brigades, courageously, in a terrific storm of shot and shell, charged the Confederate entrenchments on the Heights of Fredericksburg, defended by General A. P. Hill's division of Stonewall Jackson's corps.

During Hooker's campaign he was again under fire at Chancellorsville, where the Army of the Potomac met with disaster and defeat, after which there followed, in the rapid march of events, the invasion of Pennsylvania, one of the most perilous epochs in our country's history.

Captain Flagg was a Pennsylvanian by adoption, and gallantly served as an aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, of the First Army Corps, at Gettysburg. The 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers fought in Rowley's brigade, and bravely helped to drive the rebel invaders off the soil of Pennsylvania.

After the clash of steel and thunder of battle was hushed, his body was found on the field and brought home to his young and griefstricken wife, who caused to be erected in the Hollenback Cemetery, to the memory of her soldier husband, an enduring monument of granite upon which is inscribed:

"CAPT. CHAS. H. FLAGG."
"KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG."
"JULY 3, 1863—AGED 29 YEARS."

"Sleep, sleep, noble warrior, sleep,
The tomb is now thy bed,
Cold is its bosom, thou dost rest
In silence with the dead."

"We tell thy doom with many tears,
How rose thy morning sun,
How quickly too, alas it set,
Warrior, thy march is done."

John M. Stark died at his residence in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, on March 14, 1896. Sarah (Davidson) Stark, his wife, died at her summer home at Lake Carey, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1898. Both are buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

Lydia Ellen Stark was born in Plains Township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1851.

Ruth Mosier, only child of Frank C. Mosier and Lydia Ellen (Stark) Mosier, born April 2, 1893, died December 16, 1901. On the base of the Italian marble statue which marks her grave in Hollenback Cemetery are the inspired words: "Heavenly Bells are calling me now", which were found after her death among her child treasures, written in her own hand.

Frank C. Mosier is a Mason, and belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; Pittston, Pennsylvania, (of which he is past eminent commander) Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine) Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America.

Frank C. Mosier is of the Democratic faith, and believes that a sound democracy is the substructure of this, the greatest government on earth, and favors the enactment of laws that will benefit all the people, promote everlasting tranquility and continued prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

For centuries, the progress of the people of the Southern States was handicapped by the two great *Evils of the Ages*. It required the awful horrors, sufferings and enormous expenses of a cruel fratricidal war to add the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The people whose soil has been drenched with the blood of its sons and devastated by invading armies, are now engaged in another revolution, and will, with ballots, destroy forever the other, which will never be extirpated until another amendment to the constitution, allowing a just compensation to all American citizens whose moneys are invested in the liquor traffic, is ratified by three-fourths of the States of the American Union.

In the halls of Congress, nothing should be left undone to perpetuate the friendship between the descendants of the men who followed the battle-flags of Grant or Lee. This will keep the Union safe to the end of Time, and save our fair land from being overrun by Pagan armies thoroughly drilled, armed and trained for battle, under the skies of Asia.

The subject of this sketch, in the past, has often been called upon to address the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, and his utterances have always commanded respectful attention. Upon the occasion of the Fortieth Annual Reunion of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 11, 1906, General J. Madison Drake, one of New Jersey's most gallant soldiers, was a prominent speaker and subsequently wrote Comrade Mosier that the address delivered by him at the reunion ought to be republished. The following is a copy of the letter which is inserted herein, with address referred to, copied from the columns of the *Sunday Leader*, Elizabeth, N. J., in its issue of September 16, 1906:

Elizabeth, N. J., July 3, 1907.

Frank C. Mosier, Esq., Pittston, Pa.

My dear Comrade:—In the autumn of last year you delivered an address at Fernbrook Park, Penna., on the occasion of the Fortieth Annual Reunion of the gallant 143rd Penna. Vols., which I had the honor to attend. Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, a Virginian, and an officer on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson, who preceded you in an eloquent

and scholarly address, was outspoken in his admiration of your patriotic effort, and has often referred to it in words of praise.

I suggest that it would not be out of place to publish your speech entire in some historical work, as it not only reflects credit upon you as an orator, but also perpetuates the record of one of the bravest fighting regiments of the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. MADISON DRAKE,
Capt. 9th N. J. Vols. and Bt. Brig. Gen.
1861 Medal of Honor, U. S. A., 1865.

After the conclusion of Captain Glazebrook's able and eloquent address, Hon. Patrick DeLacy of Scranton, Pennsylvania, president of the Regimental Association (143rd Penna. Vols.) afterwards commander of the Medal of Honor Legion, U. S. A., and department commander of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, introduced Comrade Mosier, who spoke as follows:

In this assembly are many of the surviving veterans of America's great Civil War, who fought under the battle flags of Grant, Meade, Warren, Reynolds and Sheridan, or followed the banner of Lee and Jackson, or marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, which makes this reunion one of the most memorable in the history of the gallant One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have met again beneath the autumnal skies of old Luzerne to greet comrades with whom they marched to battle, to help preserve the American Union from dismemberment and save from ruin, the great political edifice erected by the patriotic men of the north and south, who, upon the battlefields of the Revolution, were led by Virginia's greatest son, George Washington, whose name will ever remain bright on the pages of his country's history.

When we study the great achievements of our Revolutionary forefathers during the prolonged struggle with the mother country, we admire their wisdom in civic council and bravery on the field of battle. Without these grand attributes inherent in the statesmen and soldiers of the Revolution and firmly adhered to by them from the beginning to the end of the conflict, victory would have been achieved by British arms and the fate of Ireland, unhappy Ireland, the home of Emmett, whose memory will live forever in the hearts of the brave sons of the Emerald Isle; Scotland, the land of Bruce and Wallace, only in name, with all its ancient glory gone, nothing but its national music left, which sounded the charge of the brave Highlanders at Alma, the storming of the Malakhoff, and when they fought their way over the bodies of mutinous Sepoys to the gates of Lucknow, whose beleaguered garrison, men, women and children, wept with tears of gladness when they faintly heard in the early dawn of the morning, afar away the bag pipes playing:

"The Campbells are coming: the Campbells are coming!"

Wales, the nation of bards, from the tops of whose rugged mountains the fires of liberty have long since gone out; India, with its restless Pagan and Mohammedan millions—upon whom the watchful eye of the British lion will never close, and South Africa, subjugated and enslaved forever, would be ours to-day and the school children of America, instead of reciting Drake's grand poem:

"When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!"

would now be singing "God Save the King."

Our own favored land not included, where is the country, from the frozen seas of the north to the shores of the great southern ocean in the far south, that has ever thrown off the everlasting grip of England's rule?

The hand of God is visible in the great struggle for independence and more than three-quarters of a century afterwards, it appears again in American history, when it struck the bonds of slavery from the limbs of a race of human beings, who would never have been released from bondage, if Southern slavelords had not inaugurated a war for the destruction of the American Union in order to rear upon its ruins a government founded upon human slavery.

The statesmen of the south believed that slavery was a divine institution, and for years arrogantly advocated in the Congressional Halls of the nation that it should be extended to all the new territories of the American Union. This provoked an irrepressible conflict between the north and south that culminated in war, which had to come, for in no other way could slavery, the relic of the dark ages, be forever extirpated from the land of the free.

When the storm of the Civil War burst upon our beloved land, we of the north remembered with pride the traditions that made our country great, and when the call came to defend the old flag, maintain the supremacy of the constitution and save the Union, there was a mighty uprising of the patriotic men of America, with whom we include the loyal people of the border slave states of the Union, many of whose valiant sons bravely supported the government and fearlessly fought and died to save it from destruction. When the clouds of disunion darkened our political horizon, it required a high grade of patriotism and indomitable courage for the men of the south to remain true to their country which owes each and every one of them an eternal debt of gratitude, for without their aid, the Union would never have been restored.

To-day we are honored by the presence of an eminent and learned divine whose eloquence upon this occasion will ever be remembered. To him, under the peaceful skies of a restored Union, we gladly extend a friendly welcome for he was a brave soldier of the south and fought under the battle flag of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, who, as the commander of a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, won imperishable renown on many bloody fields, which placed his name high on the roll of fame, with the most eminent of Virginia's sons. At Chancellorsville, Stonewall Jackson fought the Army of the Potomac for the last time, the battle precipitating the invasion of the north, which soon followed in the rapid march of events.

We of Pennsylvania are proud of her grand Colonial and Revolutionary records. Upon her soil the Declaration of Independence was born, the Federal Constitution framed and the Thirteen Colonies formed into a more perfect Union. Pennsylvania, the last to adopt the Federal Constitution, stands in history, the Keystone state of the Union. Pennsylvania has always remained true to the Union and her valiant sons have taken part in every war in which the Republic has been engaged, and their blood has reddened the soil and crimsoned the seas from the walls of Quebec to those of Peking, all for God, country and freedom.

In 1861, when South Carolina fired upon the old flag, the thunder of disunion's guns rolled over sea and land, crossed the Potomac, shook the tomb of Washington, and, re-echoing among the hills and mountains of the north, it aroused Pennsylvania, whose troops were the first to rush to the defense of the imperiled National Capital.

Again in 1861, after the Army of McDowell fled defeated, demoralized and dismayed from the disastrous field of Bull Run, it was the Pennsylvania Reserves, fresh from their camps in the old Keystone State, marching up Pennsylvania avenue with 15,000 bayonets flashing in the summer's sun that restored order and saved the capitol from capture and pillage.

This nation owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to Andrew G. Curtin, the great War Governor of Pennsylvania, for through his patriotic efforts, the Pennsylvania Reserves were enrolled, trained, armed and equipped for battle. Curtin is dead. He sleeps among the Altoona Mountains, but justice will never be done his memory until his country erects a monument within the shade of the capitol he helped to save.

In 1863, the Confederate Army with Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville inscribed upon its victorious banners, debouched from the plains of Culpepper in solid columns, marched northward nearly one hundred thousand strong. Sweeping across Maryland with the resistless force of a tornado, Lee crossed our southern border and met the Army of the Potomac, commanded by a gallant son of Pennsylvania, Gen. George G. Meade, who after a terrific combat, administered a crushing defeat to the invader. At Gettysburg, the high water mark of the Rebellion was reached, and after the crimson tide receded, the Confederate States of America, which came very near being marked on the map of nations, was doomed.

After years of blood, the loss of thousands of lives, the destruction of millions of property and expenditure of billions of money, Grant was called to the command of all the Union Armies, and at midnight on May 3, 1864, led the Army of the Potomac, the most formidable body of disciplined troops that ever went forth to battle on this continent, against the Army of Northern Virginia, strongly intrenched in the Wilderness. The campaign that followed is written in blood and revealed to the nations of the world the desperate valor of northern and southern troops.

The surrender of the Confederate Armies made General Grant the hero of the hour. His conduct toward the vanquished revealed to his countrymen, the greatness of the silent soldier who had fought from the Rapidan to the James and compelled Lee to furl his battle flags and lay down his arms at Appomattox. Grant, in the hour of victory, was magnanimous. He looked upon those who had bravely opposed him in battle as Americans, and worthy of a victor's magnanimity. In after years he was chosen the ruler of a reunited people and when death summoned him from earth, a mighty nation mourned, for a great soldier and civic leader had passed away.

When the death notes of the bugle that once sounded the charge of the armies he led to victory, floated over the Hudson and re-echoed along its historic banks, there stood around the grave of Grant, brave comrades side by side with gallant soldiers of the South who were there to pay a last tribute to one who will ever live in history, the noblest of Americans, for after he sheathed his sword, he uttered the immortal words: "Let us have peace," which a grateful country has inscribed upon his tomb.

The mighty blows struck by Abraham Lincoln in behalf of human freedom and the

American Union, placed his name alongside of Washington, to be and remain there, so long as the Republic survives.

The fame of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Meade, Warren, Reynolds, Hancock, Sheridan, Thomas and Logan will endure forever, for they commanded nearly three millions of men in arms, in one of the greatest fratricidal conflicts the world has ever known.

America's glorious sun of peace is now in the zenith, high up under the Union dome and its refulgent rays light up a land happy, prosperous and free under one flag, from whose blue fields there is no star lost in disunion's eternal night of political darkness.

For each star upon the nation's flag a battleship will soon be in commission to proclaim on every sea that our country is a world power ever ready and able to defend its possessions. wherever the waves of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and Carribean and China seas dash upon our shores. Nearly one hundred millions of people, representing no north, no south, no east, no west, are now firmly united under one flag, one constitution and one government.

More than four hundred years ago, the Ruler of nations permitted Spain, through the compass of the navigator or by conquest, to become the possessor of numerous small islands in the mighty waste of waters extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of Asia. Spain was a cruel and oppressive master. From the days of Columbus, who felt the heavy weight of her ungrateful hand, the people of her colonies after paying tribute to their sovereign, were robbed, enslaved, tortured, or thrown into prison. This would have continued down to the present time if an intrepid son of the Green Mountain State had not, with a squadron of his country's warships, manned by brave northern and southern men, fearlessly entered Manilla Bay and demolished the sea power of Spain in the Orient, which placed Dewey on the roll of sea fighters with Drake, Nelson and Farragut, to which we add the name of Togo, the hero of the Sea of Japan.

In the harbor of Santiago, again the patriotic sons of the Union, under the gallant Schley, of Maryland, dealt the battleships of Cervera a blow which was as destructive as God's storm centuries before, which destroyed the Spanish armada and made England mistress of the seas.

In the war invoked by God and declared by Congress for the liberation of Cuba, whose leaders all want office, and whose people are restless, on the verge of revolution and unfit for self-government, let us not forget the brave and gallant men who courageously charged up Santiago Hill under one flag, went down to death together and now sleep in one common grave.

The part taken in the Spanish-American War by Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, gallant Confederate troopers, will never be forgotten by a grateful country. In the far off incoming years, the example of Lee and Wheeler and thousands of patriotic southern men who fought under Dewey, Schley, Lawton and Roosevelt will ever be remembered by the future rulers of this Republic, who will always trust the descendants of the men who espoused the cause of the south in the Civil War when the order, founded on the Federal constitution is given, let no one but Americans be placed on guard!

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE SHEPPARD

and

HOWARD REYNOLDS SHEPPARD

The paternal ancestors of the subjects of this sketch were early settlers in Salem county, New Jersey, the Sheppards coming there originally from England, while the Westcotts, with whom the former family early and often intermarried, came to Salem, Massachusetts, a half century earlier and located in Salem, New Jersey, at about the same time as the Sheppards. The Sayres, another ancestral line also came from New England to New Jersey, by way, however, of Long Island.

DAVID SHEPPARD, with Eve his wife, settled for some years at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, East Jersey, and in 1688, removed to that part of Salem county, West Jersey, later incorporated as Cumberland county, taking up 500 acres of land lying on the south side of Cohansey river and on the north side of Back's creek which flows into Delaware Bay, which was known as Back Neck. Here, David Sheppard died early in 1696, leaving a will dated November 30, 1695, in which he devises to his wife Eve, "the right and privilege of my Mansion House and improved land and thirty pounds current money of this Province", besides a full share of his personal estate with his sons David, John and Joseph and his daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah Sheppard. To his eldest son David, and his second son John, he devises each 150 acres of land in Back Neck, and to his son Joseph, when of age, twenty pounds. To his daughter Ruth Abbot he devises five shillings, having probably provided for her on her marriage. David Sheppard was one of the organizers in 1690 of the First Cohansey Baptist Church, and the first and second church edifice, the latter erected in 1741, stood on the north side of Cohansey creek, south of the road leading to Sheppard's plantation and mill. The church has long since disappeared and a new church has been erected at Roadstown; but the old grave-yard near the site of the ancient church building, where many of the Sheppard family are interred, is still enclosed.

DAVID SHEPPARD, (2), eldest son of David (1) and Eve, is not referred to in his father's will as a minor, as is the case with the third son Joseph, from which it is to be inferred that he was already of legal age. However he does not seem to have married until about the year 1719, and his eldest son was born in the year 1720. He inherited, as above shown, a part of his father's plantation on the Cohansey, and seems to have spent his whole adult life there. He took a more or less prominent part in public affairs and was one of the committee appointed to build the first county court house for Cumberland county in 1760. He died soon after the latter date. By his wife Sarah he had five children, Philip, (1720-1797) who was twice married and had eight children; David Sheppard, (3) (born 1745) had seven children; Ephraim, who was three times married and had ten children; Joseph, of whom presently; Phebe, born 1729.

JOSEPH SHEPPARD, fourth son of David and Sarah Sheppard, born on the Cohansey plantation in 1727, was one of the most eminent men of his section. New Jersey was one of the first of the American colonies to take active measures for the preservation of the rights of the Colonists against the oppressive measures of the British ministry and Joseph Sheppard was one of the foremost patriots in the organization of the citizens of Cumberland county, first to protest against an infringement of those rights, and second to take measures for their defense. He was selected at a meeting of the inhabitants of his county, held December 22, 1774, as one of the first Committee of Safety for Cumberland county, to carry into effect the resolutions of the Continental Congress that had recently met in Philadelphia, and he continued to act with the Provincial Committee and Council of Safety, in whose hands rested the supreme authority, until the formation of the new state government, and took an active part in formulating and carrying into effect measures for the prosecution of the war for independence, and lived to see independence practically achieved, dying August 1, 1782. He built the first brick house in Back Neck. He and his family were members of the old Cohansey Baptist Church, of which his grandfather David Sheppard had been one of the organizers, but he and his wife and his daughter Lydia, lie buried in a family burying ground, laid out by him on the homestead farm, where the tombstones at the head of their graves can still be seen. Joseph Sheppard married Mary Sayre, (b. 1732, d. Jan. 23, 1790), daughter of David and Ruth Sayre of Cohansey; granddaughter of David Sayre who came from Southampton, Long Island, to Cohansey, great-granddaughter of Daniel Sayre, and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Sayre one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, in 1740.

The ancestors of Mary (Sayre) Sheppard, were resident in the little hamlet of Hynwick, parish of Poddington, thirteen miles northwest of Bedford in Bedfordshire, on the borders of Northamptonshire in the sixteenth century.

William Sayre, of Hynwick, purchased lands there in 1545, and died there in 1564. By his wife Alice Squire, he had sons William and Thomas, and daughters Alice and Agnes.

William Sayre (2), inherited his father's lands at Hynwick, and died there prior to 1581. By his wife Elizabeth he had four sons, William, of Hynwick; Robert; Thomas; and Francis; and daughter Alice.

Francis, third son of William and Elizabeth Sayre of Hynwick, parish of Poddington, Bedfordshire, removed to the parish of Leighton Buzzard, Hundred of Manshead, Deanery of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, on the border of Buckinghamshire, thirty miles south of Hynwick, and his name appears on the tax-rolls of that parish from 1609 to his death in 1645. He married at the parish church of Leighton Buzzard, November 15, 1591, Elizabeth Atkins, and the record of the christening of their children appears on the parish registry of that church. They had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters. At least three sons, Thomas, Job and Tobias, and a daughter Mary, who married Edward Tyng, and probably others of this large family, emigrated to Massachusetts Bay, before middle life.

Thomas Sayre, the emigrant ancestor of Mrs. Sheppard, was the third son and fourth child of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, and was baptized at the parish church of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, July 20, 1597. He probably

remained in Bedfordshire until after his marriage and the birth of his eldest children. We find his name and that of his brother Job Sayre on a list of the proprietors of Lynn, Massachusetts, made in 1638, for the purpose of dividing the lands between them. Lynn was settled in 1629, but whether Thomas Sayre was one of the original settlers, there or elsewhere in New England, we have no means of determining. Thomas and Job Sayre were each allotted sixty acres in the division above referred to. In 1639, both were contributors to the fund for purchasing a sloop and transporting themselves and others to Long Island, where they had purchased, by deed dated August 20, 1639, from James Farrell, deputy of the Earl of Stirling, all the land from Taconick and the easternmost end of the Island, "with the whole breadth thereof."

The Lynn colony, including Thomas and Job Sayre and their families removed to Long Island early in 1640, and May 10, 1640, pulled down the arms of the Prince of Orange from a tree at the head of Schoute's Bay, on land purchased by them. This act brought them into conflict with the Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam, and Job Sayre and five others were arrested and carried to Fort Amsterdam, where they were discharged, May 19, on condition that they "promise to depart forthwith from our territory and never return without the Director's express consent." The little colony therefore gathered up their effects and leaving the few houses they had erected, sailed through the sound, around the eastern end of the Island, and landed about three miles from the present village of Southampton, and there founded the "Old Town" of Southampton.

Thomas Sayre built a house on the main street of Southampton on land apportioned to him in 1640, which was occupied, or owned by his lineal descendants until 1892, and is still standing, being the oldest house erected by the English in the State of New York. He was one of the rulers of the town, or "townsmen" as they were called, for many years and one of the overseers of highways and bridges, and served on the most important committees of the town for various purposes. He died in 1670, leaving a will dated September 16, 1669, which was probated April 1, 1671. The name of Thomas Sayre's wife is unknown. He had four sons, Job, Francis, Daniel and Joseph; and three daughters, Demairs, married David Atwater; Mary, married Benjamin Price, of New Jersey; Hannah. Francis was the ancestor of Stephen Sayre, who sold his beautiful estate at Bordentown to Joseph Bonaparte. Joseph, the youngest son was one of the proprietors of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1665.

Daniel, third son of Thomas Sayre, was probably born in Bedfordshire, but may have been born at Lynn, Massachusetts. He accompanied his father to Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and his name appears on the list there as an adult in 1657. One of the principal industries of Southampton was whaling, and Daniel Sayre was in the "whaling squadron" from 1657 to 1667. In the latter year, January 13, 1667, he received a grant of land in Bridgehampton, on which he resided until his death in 1708, having outlived all his brothers. His will, dated August 21, 1707, and probated April 13, 1708, mentions his sons, Nathan, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, David and Ephraim, and his daughter Hannah, who married Captain Josiah Topping. Nathan removed to Connecticut, and Joseph, David and Ephraim to Cohansey, New Jersey.

Daniel Sayre married (first) Hannah, daughter of Christopher and Frances Foster, and sister to Nathaniel Foster, of Cape May, referred to elsewhere in

these volumes. He married (second) Sarah ———. David, fourth son of Daniel and Hannah (Foster) Sayre of Bridgehampton, Long Island, removed to Cohansey, New Jersey, prior to 1709, in which year he was overseer of the poor there. In 1714 he with others refused to pay taxes because assessed by a Roman Catholic, and were indicted therefor. His will, dated February 16, 1741, and proved December 8, 1744, mentions sons, David and Job, and daughters, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Paget, who is named as executor; Hannah Plummer; Rebecca Gillespie; Christina Mulford, and Anne Sayre. The name of his wife is unknown.

David (2), son of David (1) Sayre, was a drummer boy in the militia of Salem county, New Jersey, in 1715, and was constable at Cohansey in 1730. He did not long survive his father, his will being dated February 21, 1742, and probated April 26, of the same year. It mentions his wife Ruth, sons, David, Daniel, William, Thomas and James, and daughters, Hannah Dayton, Elenor, Ruth, Mary, and Prudence. The widow, Ruth Sayre, married (second), the Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, of the Cohansey Baptist Church, April 21, 1743.

Mary, daughter of David and Ruth Sayre, married Joseph Sheppard. They had six children, David, born 1758; Lydia; Ruth; Isaac; Mary; Lucy.

ISAAC SHEPPARD, son of Joseph and Mary (Sayre) Sheppard, was born at Cohansey, Cumberland county, New Jersey, September 30, 1766, and died there, December 16, 1815. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Captain Jeremiah and Sarah (Berryman) Bennett. She died in 1797, leaving four children, Isaac, Henry, Joseph and Sarah. He married (second) Jane (Harris) Westcott, widow of Henry Westcott, and daughter of Ephraim and Jane Harris, of Fairfield, Cumberland county, whose two daughters by her former husband, Charlotte and Matilda Westcott, married respectively, Josiah and William Sheppard, the former a grandson and the latter a son of Philip Sheppard, a brother of Joseph Sheppard who married Mary Sayre. The mother of Josiah was a daughter of John Westcott hereafter mentioned. Isaac Sheppard married (third) Abigail (Bishop) Husted, widow of Henry Husted and daughter of Ichabod Bishop.

Ephraim Harris, was one of the most prominent men of Cumberland county. He was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas court in 1774, was a member of Assembly in 1776, and assisted in formulating the first State constitution adopted in that year. He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1778; was again returned to the Assembly and was its speaker or president in 1782. He was selected as a member of the first Committee of Safety, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Cumberland county held at Bridgeton, December 22, 1774, being a colleague of Joseph Sheppard in that organization. He resided at Fairfield, Cumberland county, and was an elder of the Presbyterian church. Isaac and Jane (Harris) Sheppard, had one son Ephraim.

EPHRAIM SHEPPARD, only child of Isaac Sheppard, by his second wife Jane (Harris) Westcott, was born August 15, 1801, and died near Bridgeton, New Jersey, July 9, 1848. He married (first), October 16, 1819, Jane Westcott, daughter of Jehiel and Mary Westcott, by whom he had two children, Ephraim Harris, who died at Bunker Hill, Illinois, September 24, 1845, aged twenty-five years, and Elias, who died at the age of two months. Ephraim Sheppard married (second), August 20, 1823, Mary Westcott (b. March 14, 1798, d. March 3, 1842), daughter of John and Mary (Bennett) Westcott; granddaughter of Sam-

uel and Hannah (Shaw) Westcott; great-granddaughter of Ebenezer and Barbara Westcott; great-great-granddaughter of Daniel and Abigail Westcott, of Stamford, Connecticut, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Richard and Joanna Westcott.

Richard Westcott, whose ancestry has been traced back to 1170, in Devonshire, England, and his brothers Strickly and William Westcott, came to Salem, Massachusetts, prior to 1636, and were members of the church there, of which Roger Williams was pastor. Strickly Westcott was one of those named with Roger Williams in the decree of banishment from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, made by the General Court March 12, 1638. Richard Westcott removed from Salem to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639, and in 1644, to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1651. By his wife Joanna, he had children: John, Daniel, Joanna, and Abigail.

Daniel Westcott, second son of Richard and Joanna, settled in Stamford, Connecticut, was selectman of that town for five years, and represented it in the General Court at Hartford in 1691 and 1692. He served in King Philip's war, and was voted town lands in 1676 for his military services. In 1696 he sold his land in Stamford and soon after removed to that part of Salem county, West Jersey, later laid out as Cumberland county, purchasing land on the south side of the Cohansey river, near the Sheppards. Here he died about June 1, 1703, the date of the inventory of his personal estate, being June 10. His will, dated November 30, 1702, and probated February 17, 1703-4, makes his wife Abigail, Captain Joseph Seely and Nicholas Johnson, executors, and devises his estate to his children, Samuel, Daniel, Ebenezer, Mary, Joanna Foster and Abigail Lummas. It further provides that the children, Daniel, Ebenezer and Mary, shall be sent to his cousin Jonas Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut, "if their mother cannot decently maintain them in this country." Letters testamentary were granted to the widow only.

Ebenezer Westcott, son of Daniel and Abigail, born in Stamford, Connecticut, was a minor at the death of his father in 1703. His will probated in Salem county, New Jersey, March 24, 1748, mentions his wife Barbara, sons, Ebenezer, Foster, Samuel, Jonathan, David and Joseph; and his daughters Abigail, Rhoda, Phoebe, and Joanna.

Samuel Westcott, of Fairfield, Cumberland county, son of Ebenezer and Barbara, was Captain of a company in the First Battalion, Cumberland county militia, commanded by Colonel Elijah Hand, during the Revolution. He was a freeholder of Cumberland county, in 1786 and 1788, and filled other municipal offices. He died at Fairfield Cross-Roads, in 1792. His will, probated March 20, 1792, devises his lands to his sons Samuel and John, and his personal estate to his daughters, Hannah, wife of Amos Sheppard, and Mary and Louisa Westcott. Samuel Westcott married, about 1760, Hannah, daughter of Carll and Hannah Shaw, of Fairfield, Cumberland county, granddaughter of Edmund Shaw, of Fairfield who died in 1719, and his wife Rachel, daughter of Abiel Carll, of Cohansey; and great-granddaughter of Richard Shaw.

John, second son of Samuel and Hannah (Shaw) Westcott, was born at Fairfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 1, 1766, and died October 8, 1819. He was prominent in the public affairs of his county, serving many years as a justice of the peace, (commissioned 1810 and 1816), and was captain of a

troop of horse in the war of 1812. He married (first), January 1, 1787, his cousin Rebecca Westcott, who died June 17, 1788, leaving a son David, born December 6, 1787. He married (second), November 2, 1789, Mary Bennett, (b. June 29, 1770, d. Jan. 14, 1850), daughter of Captain Jeremiah Bennett, (b. Jan. 23, 1736, d. Nov. 21, 1807), and his wife Sarah Berryman, (b. Feb. 21, 1738, m. Nov. 23, 1759, d. Feb. 9, 1798), daughter of John and Sarah (Bateman) Berryman.

Captain Jeremiah Bennett, (1736-1807), above mentioned, was in active service during the Revolutionary war as captain in the First Battalion, Cumberland county militia, and Colonel Enos Seeley's battalion, New Jersey state troops.

Mary (Westcott) Sheppard, wife of Ephraim Sheppard, was the fourth of the ten children of Captain John and Mary (Bennett) Westcott.

Ephraim and Mary (Westcott) Sheppard had three children: Mary Jane, born December 18, 1824, married Charles Campbell of Bridgeton, New Jersey; Isaac Applin Sheppard, of whom presently; La Fayette Sheppard, born January 29, 1831, died of yellow fever in New Orleans, October 19, 1859. Ephraim Sheppard, being several years younger than his half brothers and sisters, they had married and found homes of their own before he became of age and the care of the old Sheppard homestead at Back Neck, Cumberland county, largely devolved upon him while he was yet a minor, his father having died when he was in his fifteenth year. He continued to conduct the farm until the death of his stepmother, his father's third wife, and then, at the solicitation of the other heirs, purchased it at a high price and mortgaged it to secure the shares of his brothers and sisters therein. The tremendous money stringency and business depression caused by President Jackson's withdrawal of the government deposits from the United States bank, in 1832, and the destruction for the United States banking system, induced the mortgagee to demand immediate payment, and the impossibility of either securing a purchaser for the farm or funds to pay the mortgage, resulted in foreclosure and the utter financial ruin of Mr. Sheppard. The old farm of his ancestors was sold at a great sacrifice and after a few years spent in his native county as a renter, he secured a position, in January, 1839, in Philadelphia and removed with his family to that city, but was stricken down with a severe sickness in the autumn of the same year, which deprived him of the use of his limbs. In this condition he remained for several months and never fully regained his health. He died July 9, 1848.

ISAAC APPLIN SHEPPARD, son of Ephraim and Mary (Westcott) Sheppard, born on the Sheppard homestead in Back Neck, Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 11, 1827, rose to the position of one of the most honored, valued and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, under the most adverse circumstances. His parents removed from the old homestead, March 25, 1835, when he was in his ninth year, and March 25, 1837, took up their residence at Fairfield. Isaac, then less than ten years of age found it incumbent upon him to earn his own living, and went to live with a Mr. Howell in the neighborhood, returning home in the fall to attend school at Sayre's Neck, four and a half miles distant, again taking a like position with a Mr. Ogden at Cedarville, the following spring, and returning home for school in the fall. With the removal to Philadelphia in 1839, and his father's sickness, he was thrown almost wholly upon his own resources at the age of twelve years, and with the death of his mother in 1842, his home was also broken up. He first secured a position as errand boy in a shoe store, then



Isaac A. Sheppard



Franklin L. Sheppard

for about a year as packing boy in a cracker factory, followed by a like period in a candy manufactory. In July, 1843, he secured an apprenticeship in a brass and iron foundry with a view of learning the trade of a moulder, but the death of the proprietor and consequent closing of the works six months later necessitated another change and, in January, 1844, he entered on a three years' apprenticeship with Charles W. Warnick & Co., stove and hollow ware founders, and at the close of his apprenticeship, was retained by them as a journeyman, their satisfaction with his services and his proficiency as an apprentice being such that he was assured that he could have employment as long as they had work for any one. His schooling, from the first, confined to four months each year, ended entirely at twelve years of age, and his education was mainly acquired by evening study, after a hard day's work in the foundry. These studies were conducted systematically, and he was enabled to stand well with men who had received much better educational advantages. He became a charter member of Welcome Lodge No. 229, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1847, and was made secretary thereof, which enabled him to acquire some knowledge of book-keeping. Carefully husbanding his earnings, he acquired a small capital, and in 1848, with a number of his associates formed a savings and loan association, on practically the same plan, as the now popular and numerous building and loan associations, the share holders paying in one dollar per month, per share, and the shares maturing at \$200. In 1849, he purchased a lot on North Sixth street and built the house in which he lived the remainder of his life, a period of nearly a half century; and, February 5, 1850, he married Caroline Mary, (b. Feb. 5, 1826), daughter of John Holmes, a native of Yorkshire, England, and his wife Mary Hooper, a native of Devonshire, England. The former died in Philadelphia, January, 1828, and the latter April 9, 1879. Mrs. Sheppard was a fit helpmate to the struggling and ambitious mechanic and shared lovingly his joys and sorrows for over a half century. In 1860, Isaac A. Sheppard, having accumulated a modest capital, decided to engage in business on his own account. He purchased a property on Girard avenue between Seventh and Marshall streets, and in partnership with four of his fellow workmen, under the firm name of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., started the Excelsior Stove Works and Hollow Ware Foundry. The firm soon gained a high reputation for the excellence of its products and the business increased rapidly. In 1866 they established a branch in Baltimore, Maryland, for the manufacture of goods for the southern market. Mr. Sheppard having the financial control and general management of both establishments. With a steady increase in the business, greater facilities were required, so in 1871, he purchased the property bounded by Third, Berks and Fourth streets and Montgomery avenue, belonging to the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company, and erected additions to the buildings and fitted the plant with machinery, increasing the capacity of his Philadelphia establishments to a making and melting capacity of forty tons of iron per day. During the financial panic of 1873, his was one of the few industrial establishments that were run up to their full capacity. Of his four original partners, one died in 1878, one in 1882, another in 1883 and the last in 1886. Mr. Sheppard purchased successively their interest in the business, and associated with him his two sons, Franklin L. and Howard R. Sheppard, who still conduct the business under the old firm name of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. Mr. Sheppard's associations with

and interest in the welfare of his employees was such that there was always the closest co-operation and good feeling between employer and employed. On the fiftieth anniversary of his engaging in the foundry business, in July, 1893, he gave a banquet to the workmen at the Baltimore and Philadelphia works, and the employees, unknown to him, arranged to present to him a loving cup, in appreciation of the many kindnesses received at his hands, the presentation being made by Mr. Lawrence a life-long friend and shop-mate.

Notwithstanding the engrossing care of the building up and maintaining the mammoth business establishments under his personal supervision, Mr. Sheppard found time to devote to public, charitable and benevolent enterprises, and his ability, zeal and indomitable energy, easily brought him to the fore-front in public as in private affairs. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1858, and twice re-elected, serving three years. His three terms covered an eventful period in the history of the states and union, and business of vital importance came before the legislature. Among the earlier measures, which he advocated and successfully carried through, was a law regulating building and loan associations, in which he was much interested, as furnishing means whereby working men could procure their own homes. He was chairman of the ways and means committee in 1861, and as such had charge of measures for sustaining the national government when it was threatened with disruption by the civil war, preparing and reporting the "Act to create a Loan for Arming the State", under which the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania reserves were organized and did valiant service during the war. He was a warm supporter of the federal authorities and freely contributed his personal service and influence in every way possible during the war.

In 1861, by reason of the protracted illness of the speaker of the house of representatives, it was necessary to elect a speaker *pro tem* and Mr. Sheppard was unanimously elected to the position and exercised the functions of speaker with dignity, credit and marked ability, during more than one-third of that memorable session, in addition to filling the position of chairman of the ways and means committee. In 1867, Mr. Sheppard was unanimously elected by the councils of Philadelphia, to represent the interests of the city in the board of trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Company and served the city in that trust for over thirty years, being successively re-elected by acclamation. In 1879 he was chosen a member of the Board of Education of the First school district of Pennsylvania in which he served until December, 1896; and one of the most enduring monuments to his memory is the work he accomplished for the betterment of the public education of boys. He was one of the committee that established the School of Industrial Art Education, and of the committee that organized and established the Central Manual Training School. He was always active and aggressive in advancing the educational interests of the city. In January, 1889, he was elected president of the Board of Education and was annually re-elected to and including the year 1896. November 24, 1896, he sent a letter of resignation to the board, and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas that had appointed him, his continued ill health demanding his relinquishment of the duties of the office. His letter to the Board of Education recites the accomplishment of his seventeen years of service on the board, in the betterment of the night schools, the establishment of the superintendency and a well-graded course of study; better meth-

ods of instruction; establishment of public kindergartens, the School of Industrial Art, the two Manual Training High Schools for Boys, the High School for Girls, the School of Pedagogy, etc., in all of which he had been one of the most active. His resignation was accepted with the utmost regret by both the board and the public at large. Resolutions were adopted, by the Board of Education and the school directors, of a highly complimentary nature; many letters of the same import were received from persons prominent in the cause of education, and the public press of Philadelphia voiced the regret of the public at the loss of his eminent services. In 1890, when city councils had failed to make sufficient appropriation for the establishment of an additional Manual Training School, Mr. Sheppard assumed the responsibility of providing the equipment of rooms therefor, by advancing \$1,500 to the Board of Education for that purpose. He labored with the councils for years for an appropriation for a new building for the Boys' Central High School, and had the satisfaction of laying the corner stone, as president of the board, October 20, 1894. Mr. Sheppard became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1852, and was for thirty-five years superintendent of the Sunday School of Emanuel church. He was active in all branches of church work and served as vestryman for over forty years, and as lay delegate in many diocesan conventions. In 1890, he built and presented to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, a cottage building to furnish additional accommodations at the House for Consumptives at Chestnut Hill, since known as "The Sheppard Memorial Cottage of the Home for Consumptives." In 1870, Isaac A. Sheppard was one of the organizers of the National Security bank, and became one of its board of directors. In 1874, he was unanimously chosen vice-president, and in 1886, its president, filling that position until his death. He was also many years a director and member of the executive committee of the Northern Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company.

As before stated, Isaac A. Sheppard united himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1847, as a charter member of Welcome Lodge No. 229. Of his work in and impress on the great charitable, benevolent, and fraternal order, volumes might be written. Believing thoroughly in its cardinal principle of the fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man, he labored incessantly for its upbuilding, and its establishment on a firm basis financially. He united with Palestine Encampment No. 51, and served several years as its scribe as well as secretary of his lodge. He was admitted to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1849, and to the Grand Encampment in 1856. He represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge for many years, being absent from but three sessions in forty-six years. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1874, and in 1878, was elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and regularly re-elected until 1886, when he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which position he resigned in 1895 by reason of failing health, the resignation being accepted with great regret, publicly expressed by a special committee appointed to secure his continued service if possible. In both the Grand and Sovereign Grand Lodge he served on the most important committees and took an active part in all legislation introduced, and many of the committee reports during his terms of service bear the impress of his ripe experience as a legislator, and his wisdom, sagacity and zeal for the strengthening and upbuilding

of the great moral features of the order, and in furthering its designs to promote the welfare and happiness of common humanity. He was prominent in its councils, vigilant in guarding its interests, and tireless in his labors to promote the welfare and usefulness of the great order which he loved, and by whose members he was loved and known in all parts of the country as a great and good man.

He married Caroline Mary Holmes, who was born February 5, 1826, and died May 24, 1897. He died March 6, 1898. They had six children:—Applin Holmes Sheppard, born November 28, 1850, died January 21, 1851; Franklin Lawrence Sheppard, of whom presently; Mary Ball Sheppard, born June 7, 1858, died May 2, 1872; Heber Judson Sheppard, born June 8, 1863, died October 26, 1886; and Howard Reynolds Sheppard, of whom later.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE SHEPPARD, second, and eldest surviving, son of Isaac A. and Caroline Mary (Holmes) Sheppard, was born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1852. He was educated in public and private schools of Philadelphia, preparing for college at the classical school of William Fewsmith, then a leading educator of Philadelphia. He entered the college department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and graduated at the head of his class of 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Taking a post-graduate course, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1875. He is a member of the Delta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of the University. In 1875, he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and had charge of the branch house of the firm of Isaac A. Shepherd & Co., in that city until 1888. In the latter year he removed to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he has since resided, being still actively engaged in the business established by his father as the head of the firm of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., in which he and his brother Howard Reynolds Sheppard, are the only surviving partners.

Mr. Sheppard is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Union League and City Clubs, of Philadelphia, and is a director of the National Security bank. He is connected with the First Presbyterian church of Germantown, and has for many years been active in the work of the Presbyterian Church in his section, having been President of the Presbyterian Social Union of Philadelphia, a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, and also of the Hymnal Committee of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. He has also served repeatedly as a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Franklin L. Sheppard married (first), September 15, 1875, Mary Eleanor, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Shinnick) Lee, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of William Lee, an officer under William, Prince of Orange, at the battle of Boyne, said to have been a near relative of the progenitor of the illustrious Richard Henry Lee, and "Light Horse Harry Lee" of the Virginia family of Lee.

William Lee is said to have come to Pennsylvania soon after the battle of Boyne, but little is known of his life here. He is supposed to have located on land surveyed to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, in the manor of Highlands, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, where land, previously

occupied by the family, was conveyed to his son William Lee (2), on the closing out of the lands of the London Company many years later.

William Lee (2), born about 1700, married, in 1729, Hannah, daughter of William Smith, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Friends' Adventure" which arrived in the river Delaware, September 28, 1682, and lived with Phineas Pemberton, the eminent Bucks county official, known as the "Father of Bucks County" at the Falls, for a few years, and then located on a large tract of land in Wrightstown, where he was one of the earliest settlers. This William Smith married, November 20, 1690, Mary Croasdale, who had accompanied her parents, Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn in 1682, and Hannah (Smith) Lee was their eighth child. Mary (Croasdale) Smith died in 1716, and William Smith died in 1743. Their descendants have taken a prominent part in public affairs in Bucks county and elsewhere since the earliest colonial times.

Thomas Lee, eldest son of William and Hannah (Smith) Lee, was the ancestor of Mary Eleanor (Lee) Sheppard. He was born in the year 1730, at the old Lee homestead near the present site of Buckmanville, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, and spent the greater part of his life in Solebury township, removing later in life to New Jersey, where he died about the year 1812. He married (first) in 1754, Mary Burgess, by whom he had ten children, and (second) in 1785, Hannah, daughter of Reuben and Effie (Burd) Pownall, of Solebury, and great-granddaughter of George and Eleanor Pownall, of Leylock, county Chester, England, who also came to Pennsylvania in the "Friends' Adventure" September 28, 1682, and settled in Bucks county. Two brothers of Hannah (Pownall) Lee, Reuben and George, married daughters of Thomas Lee by his first wife Mary Burgess. She was born in Solebury, Bucks county, August 6, 1759, and was younger than the first three daughters of her husband by Mary Burgess. Thomas and Hannah (Pownall) Lee had three children, Reuben, Effie and William.

Reuben Lee, the eldest child, born in Solebury, Bucks county, January 18, 1786, married Clarissa, daughter of William Wetherill, of the family of that name long prominent in Philadelphia, a descendant of Christopher Wetherill one of the earliest English settlers of New Jersey, and resided for many years at Milford, New Jersey, removing in 1839 to Newtown, Bucks county, where he died, August 27, 1872. His wife Clarissa, who was born, December 16, 1788, and died, January 29, 1876. They had eight children:—Wetherill, died in 1874, aged 62; Eleanor, married A. E. Albright and died in 1853; Mary, died unmarried in 1853; Jesse, the father of Mrs. Sheppard, born, October 22, 1817, at Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, died in Philadelphia, June 28, 1875, married Elizabeth Shinnick; William, still living at St. Paul, Minnesota; Clara, married Louis Buckman of Newtown, Bucks county; Keturah, died unmarried in Bucks county in 1904; Joseph, still living in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Franklin Lawrence and Mary Eleanor (Lee) Sheppard, had five children, all born in Baltimore, Maryland:—Mary Sheppard, born 1876; Grace, born 1877; Irene, born 1879; Walter Lee, born 1880, a practicing attorney in Philadelphia; Helen, born 1882, died in infancy. Mary Eleanor (Lee) Sheppard died February 22, 1904, and Mr. Sheppard married (second), at Plymouth, Indiana, August 1,

1906, Victoria, daughter of Gilson Strong Cleaveland, of a well-known New England family, who settled in Indiana in 1835, who died at Plymouth, December 12, 1906, in his ninety-fifth year. The only child of Franklin Lawrence and Victoria (Cleaveland) Sheppard, is Mildred Cleaveland, born January 21, 1908.

HOWARD REYNOLDS SHEPPARD, youngest child of Isaac A. and Caroline Mary (Holmes) Sheppard, was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1865. He was educated at the Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and on his graduation in 1884, became actively associated with his father and elder brother Franklin Lawrence Sheppard, in the stove foundry business of the firm of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. of which firm he became a member on reaching his majority, and of which he and his brother are now the surviving partners, still carrying on a large business under the old firm name. Mr. Sheppard is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-great-grandfathers, Joseph Sheppard and Ephraim Harris, members of the Committee of Safety of Cumberland county; his great-great-great-grandfather Thomas Haines, Chairman of that body; and of his great-great-grandfathers, Samuel Westcott and Captain Jeremiah Bennett, of the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. He is also a member of the Union League, Manufacturers' and City Clubs, of Philadelphia. Like his father he early united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is an active and prominent member of that Order, as well as of the Masonic fraternity.

Howard R. Sheppard married, December 21, 1891, Mary Estelle (b. May 10, 1871, d. Aug. 14, 1907), daughter of Frederick and Margaret Fowles of Philadelphia. They had one child, Isaac Applin Sheppard, who was born April 30, 1894.

JACOB ESHER HEYL

The ancestors of the Heyl family of Philadelphia, resident in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, were early converts to the Protestant faith, who affiliated with the Moravian Brethren.

JOHN THOMAS HEYL, the earliest ancestor of whom we have any definite record, with his wife Kathrina, resided at a place called Vahesbach, a little village near Saisheim, Baden, on the river Main, where Kathrina died August 20, 1738, and from whence John Thomas Heyl and two of his sons, Heinrich, aged 40, and George Thomas aged 37, with their families emigrated to Pennsylvania the following year, crossing the Atlantic in the good ship "Friendship," Captain William Vittery, with about sixty other families of German Protestants, and landing at Philadelphia, September 3, 1739. They affiliated with the Moravian Church of Philadelphia, and the aged emigrant, who did not long survive his settlement in the city of brotherly love, lies buried in the old Moravian burying ground at the corner of Franklin and Wood streets.

GEORGE THOMAS HEYL, son of John Thomas and Kathrina, was born at Saisheim Baden, August 2, 1702, and was christened at the Moravian church at Kambach. At an early age he was apprenticed to the trade of a tailor, with Daniel Alberch, or Alberg, at Bischoffsheim, on a branch of the river Main, called Tauler, some miles below Saisheim, and on coming of age went, according to an ancient German custom, on the *Vandenschaft*, a travel or pilgrimage away from home to learn the ways of the world before settling down permanently. Returning to the home of his parents, he betrothed, January 4, 1728, and married, May 25, 1728, at Bischoffsheim, Susannah Steirheim, the sweetheart of his apprentice days, born at Bischoffsheim January 13, 1706. After following his vocation in his native country for eleven years, George Thomas Heyl decided to emigrate with his little family to the land of promise in Pennsylvania, where many of his countrymen had already settled, and his mother having died a year previously, his aged father, and an elder brother accompanied them to Philadelphia in the "Friendship" where they arrived, September 3, 1739, as before stated. George Thomas and Susannah (Steirheim) Heyl were members of the Moravian Church, of Philadelphia, and lie buried in the old Moravian churchyard at Franklin and Wood streets, the latter dying, August 3, 1780. On the baptismal record of the church may be found the record of the baptism of five of their children born in Philadelphia, exclusive of that of their son Philip, born less than two weeks after their arrival in the city. They probably had other children born in Germany, but we have no complete list of them. Those baptized at the Moravian Church were,—Daniel Christopher, born January 14, 1745, baptized January 16; Gottfried, born August 22, 1746; John, born March 28, 1748, baptized March 30, died in infancy; John, born July 18, 1750, baptized July 19, married, at the German Reformed Church of Philadelphia, September 18, 1771, Mary, daughter of Adam Stricker, a blacksmith, of the Northern Liberties, Phil-

adelphia, and had sons John and Philip; Mary, born August 19, 1752, married November 7, 1771, Philip Worn; George, another son, married July 14, 1763, Sophia Ohmenzetter, and left issue.

PHILIP HEYL, son of George Thomas and Susannah (Steirheim) Heyl, was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1739, twelve days after the arrival of his parents in that city, was for many years proprietor of a bakery in Philadelphia and owned considerable real estate in the city proper and in Germantown, where, at the time of his death in 1810, he also owned a bake-house and dwelling, the former apparently in the tenure of his nephew John Heyl, son of his brother John, who with his son John was named as an executor of his will. He was a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and appears as executor, trustee, etc., of quite a number of wills, and in other capacities of trust, in the years immediately succeeding the Revolutionary War, in which he had taken an active part. His commission as ensign, in the First battalion, Associators of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, bearing date February 4, 1775, and signed by John Morton, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is in the possession of his great-grandson, Jacob E. Heyl, the subject of this sketch. He served throughout the war in the Philadelphia Brigade, under Brigadier-general John Cadwalader. Philip Heyl married, at the Lutheran Church of St. Michael's and Zion, June 10, 1762, Maria Jacobina Zeigler, who was born June 1, 1740. Their family bible, with the dates of their birth and those of their children neatly entered therein, is in possession of their great-grandson, Jacob E. Heyl. These children were:—George, born April 17, 1763, died young; Mary, born July 22, 1765, died February 17, 1810, married Bernard Raser; Philip, (2) born February 19, 1765, died May 2, 1835; Susanna, born May 9, 1771, died young; Thomas, born September 10, 1772, died in 1792; John, born February 7, 1775, died December 11, 1849; and Elizabeth, born June 26, 1779, died 1834. Maria Jacobina (Zeigler) Heyl, died in Philadelphia, September 2, 1804. Philip died December 29, 1811. His will is dated January 31, 1810, and mentions his sons, Philip and John, daughter, Mary Raser, and his nephew, John Heyl, son of his brother, John Heyl; and a codicil dated May 7, 1810, mentions the death of his daughter Mary, and devises her share of his estate to her five children, William, Thomas Bernard, George, and Mary Raser. The will of Mary Raser, of Philadelphia, widow of Bernard Raser, late of Philadelphia, mariner, dated February 7, 1810, and probated February 23, 1810, mentions the same children, and names her brother John Heyl, as executor.

JOHN HEYL, youngest son of Philip and Maria Jacobina (Zeigler) Heyl, was born in Philadelphia, February 7, 1775, and married, May 13, 1813, Ann Molledore, born January 3, 1785. He died December 11, 1849, and she, October 21, 1864. They had five children, whose births are recorded in the old Lutheran bible of Philip Heyl before referred to, printed at Nuremberg in 1733. They were:—William Molledore, born January 3, 1814, died October 21, 1864; Mary Raser, born May 25, 1816, died September 25, 1840; Ann Eliza, born March 17, 1819; John Bernard, born May 8, 1822, died November 4, 1874; George Raser, born November 11, 1824, died April 16, 1826.

JOHN BERNARD HEYL, second son of John and Ann (Molledore) Heyl, was born May 8, 1822, and married, December 31, 1847, Jane Chapman Esher, born

October 28, 1825, daughter of William Esher, of Philadelphia, born January 25, 1793, died October 13, 1871, by his wife Jane Chapman, born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1798, died May 6, 1855, and granddaughter of George Esher, and his wife, Sarah Shuster.

George Esher, the grandfather of Jane Chapman (Esher) Heyl, was born September 12, 1766, and died February 26, 1855. He was probably a son of Johan Jacob Esher, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Crawford" Charles Smith, master, which arrived in Philadelphia, October 26, 1768, from Rotterdam. George Esher and his family were members of Market Square Reformed church of Germantown and are buried in the family plot in the graveyard of that church. August 25, 1779, George Esher enlisted as a drummer boy in the company of Ezekiel Leets, First Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States, under the command of Colonel William Bradford, of the Philadelphia City militia, and saw considerable active service in the field, though but 13 years of age at the date of his enlistment. George Esher married, at the Lutheran Church of St. Michael's and Zion, November 14, 1790, Sarah Shuster, who died October 16, 1847. The Eshers owned a plantation lying on both sides of the Ridge road, in the present built up limits of the city of Philadelphia, where three generations of the family resided.

William, son of George and Sarah (Shuster) Esher was born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1793, and married there, November 28, 1820, Jane, daughter of Robert Chapman, an English Quaker, born at Stockton-on-Tees, county Durham, England, on the borders of the North Riding of Yorkshire, April 25, 1775, who came to Pennsylvania, with his wife Mary, born at Longnewton, near Stockton-on-Tees, November, 1771, and lived for many years near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, later removing to a farm in what is now West Philadelphia, north of Haverford avenue, where he died, April 29, 1858, aged 83 years and 4 days. Jane (Chapman) Esher died May 6, 1855, and her husband William Esher died October 13, 1871. The Eshers, father and son were active in public affairs and held municipal positions of importance.

John Bernard and Jane Chapman (Esher) Heyl, had six children:—Jacob Esher Heyl, the subject of this sketch; William Esher, Mary, Robert Chapman, Margaret Chapman, and Jane Heyl.

JACOB ESHER HEYL, eldest son of John Bernard and Jane Chapman (Esher) Heyl, born in Philadelphia, June 2, 1849, was educated at the Friends' Central School of Philadelphia, graduating in 1866. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1870. His father was then a member of a firm engaged in the sugar-refining business in Philadelphia, and Jacob E. entered the firm on his graduation and remained with them until 1890, when he engaged in the banking and brokerage business, founding the firm of Heyl & Company, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Heyl is a director of the German-American Trust Company, and of the Tacony Trust Company. He is a member of the Union League, of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, one of the board of governors of the Merion Cricket Club, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, etc. Mr. Heyl married, March 1, 1877, Ella Cora, daughter of James Carmalt and Mary (Tuller) Willis,

and great-great-granddaughter of Jacob Tuller, who enlisted in 1775, immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, at Simsbury, Connecticut, as sergeant of Company H. Colonel Jedediah Huntingdon's regiment, of Norwich, Connecticut; and again enlisted under Colonel Huntingdon in the Eighth Connecticut regiment, in 1776. Mr. and Mrs. Heyl have one daughter, Marion Willis Heyl, born May 4, 1883, who married, January 9th, 1907, George Sheldon Chauncey, of Brooklyn, New York, son of George W. Chauncey. They have issue, George Heyl, born September 15, 1908.

WILLIAM ESHER HEYL, second son of John Bernard and Jane Chapman (Esher) Heyl, was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1850. His ancestry and an account of the Revolutionary services of his paternal great-grandfather, Philip Heyl, (1739-1811) as ensign, in the First battalion, Philadelphia Associators, 1775-6, etc., and of his maternal great-grandfather George Esher, (1766-1855), drummer-boy, and ensign, of Captain Ezekiel Leet's company in Colonel William Bradford's battalion, Philadelphia city militia, are given in the preceding sketch of his elder brother Jacob Esher Heyl, and need not be repeated here.

William Esher Heyl was educated at the Friends Central School, Philadelphia, graduating in 1867. He became at once associated with his father in the sugar-refining business in Philadelphia, and has continued in that business to the present time, being, since 1880, associated with his brothers under the firm name of Heyl Brothers, with offices at 101 South Front Street, and their refinery located at Washington Avenue and Water Street. Mr. Heyl is a member of the Union League, of the Merion Cricket Club, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in right of the ancestors above mentioned.

William Esher Heyl married November 1, 1892, Mary Jackson, daughter of Isaac Hallowell Clothier, the well-known merchant, financier, and philanthropist, of Philadelphia, born in that city, November 5, 1837, and his wife, Mary Clapp Jackson, a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-colonel Ebenezer Clapp, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 23, 1732, died there January 29, 1802, and his wife, Mary Glover, born October 18, 1760, died September 17, 1817.

Lieutenant-colonel Ebenezer Clapp, had been commissioned Colonel of the Massachusetts Militia, early in 1775, but having received his commission from officers having their authority under the British crown, with other officers resigned his commission and was re-appointed by the Continental Congress, March 7, 1775, Lieutenant-colonel of Read's Massachusetts Regiment, Continental line, and served as such from May to December, 1775. He became Lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776, and served with that regiment during the war.

Enoch Clapp, son of Lieutenant-colonel Ebenezer and Mary (Glover) Clapp, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 6, 1790, died in Philadelphia, May 7, 1877. He married, June 11, 1812, Mary Tyson, born September 4, 1785, died March 18, 1858, daughter of Elisha Tyson, and a descendant of the well-known Tyson family of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Elizabeth Howe Clapp, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Tyson) Clapp, born May 17, 1814, died November 13, 1876, married, January 16, 1839, William Jackson, born August 9, 1811, died May 16, 1891, and they were the parents

of Mary Clapp Jackson, born September 16, 1842, who on September 1, 1864, became the wife of Isaac Hallowell Clothier, above mentioned. Mary Clothier Heyl, is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in right of her great-great-grandfather Colonel Ebenezer Clapp. She is also a member of the Acorn and Civic Clubs of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Esher Heyl reside at Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. They have three sons:—William Esher Heyl, (2), born August 26, 1893; Isaac Clothier Heyl, born January 13, 1897; and Bernard Chapman Heyl, born June 7, 1905.

MAGEE FAMILY

The Magee family, representatives of which became identified with Philadelphia in the decade following the close of the American Revolution, are of Scotch-Irish origin; belonging to that vast army of Scotch covenanters, the founders of the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century sought refuge from religious persecution in the northern counties of Ireland, from whence many of them migrated to America, principally to Pennsylvania and the Carolinas, during the period between 1720 and 1800. The Magees were among those who remained in Ireland for several generations. In the middle of the eighteenth century, we find them settled at Rathmullen, in the extreme northernmost part of County Donegal, Ireland, just southwest of Scotland, from whence their forebears had migrated less than a century before.

MICHAEL MAGEE, the founder of the family in Philadelphia, was born in Rathmullen, County Donegal, Ireland, and received a fair English education in the excellent schools that have always been maintained under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, wherever its loyal supporters established colonies, it being a well-known historical fact that the church and school went hand in hand into the wilderness of America with the sturdy Scotch-Irish pioneers, and this custom had its inception in the first alien home of the Scotch covenanters in the north of Ireland. Michael Magee was married by the Rev. William Gamble, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Letterkenny, Ireland, in 1785, to Frances Mac Adoo, of Rathmelton, County Donegal, and resided at Rathmullen until 1792, when he came to Philadelphia, and found employment as a book-keeper in the offices of the iron-works of Leedom & Lawrence; his wife Frances, and daughter Lydia, following prior to 1796. The family united with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where they were regular attendants. Three other children, Elizabeth, James and Michael, (2), were born in Philadelphia. Michael Magee died in Philadelphia, December 31, 1804. His wife survived him nineteen years, dying in December, 1823.

MICHAEL MAGEE, (2) youngest son of Michael and Frances (MacAdoo) Magee, was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1805, nearly two months after the death of his father, and was reared and educated in that city. He early became connected with and was later a partner in the firm established by his elder brother James Magee, and the lives of the two brothers so closely associated, much of their property and business interests being held in common, that any sketch of Michael Magee and his descendants would be very incomplete without some account of this elder brother.

James Magee, eldest son of Michael and Frances (MacAdoo) Magee, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1802, and was therefore but little over two years of age at the death of his father. At an early age he became connected with the firm of Peter Dickson & Company, manufacturers of saddlery, harness, etc., at Market and Decatur streets, and became thoroughly familiar with the business.

In 1824, he and George Taber purchased the southern branch of the trade of the firm, at New Orleans, and organizing the firm of Magee & Taber, established their manufacturing establishment on Market street near Fourth, later removed, under the firm name of M. Magee & Company, to 24 and 26 Decatur street. This firm had only been established one year, when it was awarded a medal by the Franklin Institute for the general excellency of the goods manufactured. This was the first medal ever awarded to that branch of industry. The branch establishment, at New Orleans, for the sale of the goods in the south, long in charge of Michael Magee, the younger brother of James, who became a member of the firm soon after coming of age, was most successful, though remotely situated from the base of supplies, and carried on, on a system of long credits and barter. In the early twenties, a trip from Philadelphia to New Orleans, by the sailing vessels in which their goods were shipped consumed thirty-five days. This branch of the business was for a time in charge of George Taber, the junior member of the firm, a member of the Society of Friends, and he has related that a number of their customers were Indians, who like the other customers of the firm frequently received a long credit on the goods purchased, yet a bill was never lost through the dishonesty of the red men. The successful outcome of the southern venture led the firm to invest largely in land in the southern states. In 1841 they purchased over 3,000 acres in Scott county, Mississippi, and about 1846, 4,000 acres in Wilburger county, Texas. James Magee retired from the firm in 1847, and became interested in the building of the Pennsylvania railroad and other enterprises. He was one of the committee of seven appointed at a town-meeting held in the Chinese Museum, in April, 1846, to set forth to the public the advantage of building the road and of its early completion, and to secure funds for that purpose. This committee collected from the merchants of Philadelphia the first subscriptions, on which was based the organization, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A historian of the corporation writes:

"Old residents who remember those days say that James Magee was the father of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company formed in 1846 had a hard struggle to get a charter and after it had passed the legislature, Governor Francis Shunk refused, for some time to sign it, and Mr. James Magee, during the later years of his life took great pride in telling how in a personal interview, he prevailed upon Mr. Shunk to sign the act of incorporation."

Mr. Magee was one of the first board of directors, and continued as such for many years. He was also a director of the Harrisburg, Lancaster, Portsmouth & Mount Joy Railroad; and founded the Westmoreland Coal Company, to this day one of the most successful coal companies in Pennsylvania. After the close of the civil war, Mr. Magee gave much time and aid to Dr. Emanuel, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, president of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad Company, in rehabilitating that road. During the later years of his life James Magee was a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church. He died in Philadelphia, November 3, 1878. He married, July 5, 1830, Caroline Axford Kneass, who was a great-great-granddaughter of John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had seven children: Caroline Lydia, Elizabeth Jane, Fanny Sarah, James Ronaldson, Horace, Frank Hamilton, Ann Justina.

Michael Magee, as above stated, became associated with his brother in the firm of Magee & Taber, and later, on the retirement of James Magee, was senior

member of the new firm of M. Magee & Company. He represented the firm in the New Orleans sales department, where the goods manufactured in Philadelphia were distributed among the sugar and cotton planters of that section, and spent most of his winters in the South, usually coming North during the summer months, as New Orleans was at this time very unhealthy, fevers peculiar to that semi-tropical climate and the low marshy location being prevalent, and he at one time contracted yellow fever there. During the war of the rebellion the entire stock of the firm, then Magee & Kneass, was confiscated by the Confederate government, but it was returned when General Butler took command of the city. During the Mexican war, the firm received large orders from the United States government for saddles and other equipment in their line, for the troops sent to Mexico. In 1848, Michael Magee erected his residence, No. 1418 Arch street, said to have been the first dwelling erected on the south side of Arch street between Broad street and the Schuylkill. Here he resided until his death on October 8, 1884.

During 1850 and 1851, Michael and James Magee purchased a three-hundred-acre farm, in what was once known as the Welsh tract, just north of Wynnewood and Narbeth stations, on the Pennsylvania railroad, part of 612 acres, patented to John Thomas, April 1, 1682. This three-hundred-acre tract, most of which is still in its primitive condition, is yet owned by the Magee family.

Michael Magee married, March 31, 1831, Catharine Horter, born in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1807, who died January 3, 1899, aged ninety-two years, having at the time of her decease, nine living great-grandchildren. She was of German ancestry, a daughter of George and Catharine (Wise) Horter; and granddaughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Rausch) Horter, and of John and Catharine Wise, all of Germantown and vicinity, and great-granddaughter of Johan Nicholas Rausch, prominently identified with the affairs of Germantown before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Johan Nicholas Rausch, born in the little province of Hesse, in 1704, emigrated to America at the age of thirty-five years, arriving at Philadelphia in the ship "Glasgow," from Rotterdam, Walter Sterling, master, September 9, 1738, with 348 other passengers from the Palatinate, one of whom bearing the name Johan Bernhard Rausch, aged 24, was probably his brother. Johan Nicholas Rausch, was a spinner of wool, or as it was called in his native country in those days, "blaufärber" i. e. "blue dyer", in the little village of Bettenhonsen, just outside of Cassell, of which a modern traveller and historian has written: "The little country of Hesse itself was too poor in fertile land and material wealth to support a large town; forty per cent of its area is covered with woodland; the little mountain villages in whose cottages the loom is heard rattling, are surrounded by wide stretches of meadow and pasture land."

Cassell, in the time of the American Revolution, was the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and it was here that Prince Frederick II, built his most costly gardens, fountains and cascades, with money derived from hiring 12,000 of his liege subjects to England, to aid her in subduing the rebellious American colonies, struggling for national independence. Quite a number of the Palatine settlers in and around Germantown were spinners and weavers in their native country and followed that vocation after their settlement in Pennsylvania. Nich-

olas Rausch purchased part of Lot No. 14, of the Frankfort Company's land, Feb. 17, 1741, on the north side of the Germantown road, that had been owned in 1714 by Peter Shoemaker. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and had married in Hesse, Anna Charlotta, maiden name unknown, who with their daughter, Maria Magdalena, born December 18, 1734, and possibly their eldest son Isaac, accompanied him in the "Glasgow," to Pennsylvania. They became members of the Reformed church at Market square, Germantown, and when the synods of the Reformed church in Holland sent inquiries as to the location and condition of the Reformed churches in Pennsylvania, with a view of sending funds to assist in their maintenance, the following reply was received from the congregation at Market Square;—as translated into English:—

"Owing to dissensions caused by all kinds of sectarian persons the Germantown Church is in a very pitiable condition. However, if the Germantown and Whitemarsh congregations can be united, Ten Pounds, Pennsylvania money can be collected annually for a pastor's salary.

Signed as members of the congregation, by,

JACOB BAUMAN,
JOHANN NICKLAUS RAUSCH."

Germantown, 18th March, 1740.

In letters written by the Rev. Michael Schlatter, from Pennsylvania to the Synod of South Holland, dated September 28 and October 3, 1746, he states that he had preached at Germantown and that 82 male members of the church there, whose names are in the Holland archives, had subscribed £34 towards salary, and among the larger subscriptions is that of "Nicol Rausch, £1." "Johan Nicolaes Rausch und Heus frau Scharlotta Rauschin" were sponsors at the baptism of "Schalota Gensel" at St. Michael's Church, Germantown, February 24, 1743. Nicholas Rausch died in Germantown, Philadelphia, October 18, 1757, aged 53 years and 9 months; his will signed October 15, 1757, has attached to the signature, the Rausch family crest, a swan, in a double octagon. The inventory of his estate, a horking loom, spinning wheel, shuttles, spools and other weaving tools and stock; 66 pairs of stockings, wool, woolen yarn, and a clock with case valued at £10. His widow Anna Charlotta Rausch, survived him many years, dying May 19, 1794, aged 88 years. Johan Nicholas and Anna Charlotta Rausch had six children:—Maria Magdalena, and Isaac before mentioned; Anne Elizabeth, married Johan Jacob Gerber; John; Matthias; Nicholas; Isaac married Anna Dekhler, July 14, 1768.

George Jacob Horter, the paternal grandfather of Catharine (Horter) Magee, is believed to have been born in Spiers, on the river Rhine. He arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "Phoenix," John Mason, master, from Rotterdam, September 15, 1749, and married, at the German Reformed church of Germantown, July 18, 1753, Maria Magdalena Rausch, the eldest child of Johan Nicholas and Anna Charlotta Rausch, above mentioned, who was born in Bettenhausen, Hesse Cassell, December 18, 1734. On the records of St. Michael's and Zion Church, Philadelphia we find the baptism of their eldest child, Johannes Horter, on the same day as his birth, December 27, 1755; the sponsors being the grandparents, Niclaus and Charlotta Rausch; the other nine children were all born and baptised in Germantown. Jacob Horter, as his name is signed, was a farmer and either purchased or came into possession of, through his wife, a large tract of land in

Germantown, on the Main street, where he resided until his death, August 16, 1806. His wife died October 1, 1796.

George Horter, son of George Jacob and Maria Magdalena (Rausch) Horter and the father of Catharine (Horter) Magee, was born September 14, 1769, on his father's farm on Main street, Germantown, where now stands the house No. 6643, Germantown avenue. January 31, 1793, he married Catharine Wise, and at about that time removed to Gwynedd township, where he engaged in the milling business, purchasing the grist and saw mill owned by Peter Trokel in 1777. He died in Philadelphia about 1840, and his wife Catharine (Wise) Horter, died June 8, 1843, aged 70 years.

John Wise, the father of Catharine, wife of George Horter, was a resident of Roxboro, Philadelphia county, now city, in 1774, purchasing on March 12, of that year, of George Hocker, a grist and saw-mill on the Wissahickon creek, with a plantation of 82½ acres of land in Whitpain and Upper Dublin townships, now Montgomery county. In the deed for these properties he is named as "John Wise of Roxboro, Miller". The mills purchased in 1774 were in the present town of Ambler, and were conveyed to George Hocker, April 22, 1768, by Lewis Reynear. After the death of John Wise, in 1803, they were purchased by his son Joseph, who operated them until September 9, 1813, when they were sold to Jacob Reiff. April 1, 1796, John Wise and his son-in-law George Horter, purchased from Jacob Gorgas, son of John Gorgas, the original owner, a grist mill and 25 acres of land in Roxboro, on the Wissahickon, where Oil Mill Run flows into the Wissahickon at Gorgas Lane. This mill, it is said, was burned down twelve times in a period of one hundred and fifty years. It was in this mill that John Wise was killed, July 21, 1803. An account of the accident was published in Poulson's *American Advertiser*, for July 27 is in part as follows:

"MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last Mr. John Wise, a reputable miller on the Wissahickon Creek 8 miles from the City, in examining the spindle of the trammel wheel in the mill when in motion, his head was caught between the great cog-wheel and followers, which after closing upon it gave sufficient space for his body to pass below. His son who was near the mill observed the works to be deranged and closed the water-gate and on searching for the cause found his father's body."

The son mentioned in the above account, was John Wise, (2), who was a partner with his father in the operation of the mills, the firm name being John Wise & Son. John Wise (2), to whom letters of administration were granted on his father's estate, purchased in 1806, a merchant and a grist mill with 80 acres of land, on both sides of the Wissahickon, one mill being in Germantown and the other on the Roxboro side, just above Green Valley Inn. The Wise Mill road connecting them with Chestnut Hill and Roxboro. These two mills were successfully operated by John Wise, Jr., until about 1830. He sold the old Gorgas Mill to Peter Adams, April 1, 1812.

John Wise, married in 1772, Catharine ———, and they had three sons and two daughters, Catharine, married George Horter and Ann, married William Streeper. Jacob Wise, the youngest son, purchased the Stony Creek mill in Norristown, in 1813. John Wise (1), was, in 1777, a member of Fourth Battalion, Philadelphia militia, commanded by Col. William Dean.

JAMES FRANCIS MAGEE, son of Michael and Catharine (Horter) Magee, was

born in Philadelphia, June 5, 1834. He graduated from the Central High School in 1850, and in 1855 received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution. In 1852 and 1853, he was a surveyor in an engineering corps in the employ of the Subury & Erie Railroad Company. In 1853-4, he studied chemistry in the Booth Laboratory, Philadelphia. April 20, 1855 he sailed from New York in the "Washington," a side-wheel steamer, for Bremen, and entered the University Georgia Augusta, at Gottingen, to study chemistry, under Professor Wöhler, and in 1856, continued his studies at the University of Heidelberg, where there was, at the time, quite a colony of American students. He returned to Philadelphia, and in 1858, engaged in the manufacture of photographic chemicals, at 108 South Fifth street, with S. S. Garrigues, under the firm name of Garrigues & Magee. In 1861, the firm became James F. Magee & Co., which continued to 1877, when Mr. Magee sold out to Phillips & Jacobs, and retired from active business. James F. Magee was an elder in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church from 1870 until his death in 1903; treasurer of the Presbyterian Home for Single Women, and Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1901, he was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held in New York city. He was also a member of the St. Andrew's Society. James F. Magee married December 1, 1859, Cynthia Ann Jarden, at the home of the bride's parents, 1907 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Albert Barnes, LL.D. She was a daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Eunice (Whiting) Jarden, and was born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1837. Up to the time of her marriage she had attended the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, with which the Jarden's had been connected for many years. After her marriage she took an active interest in the charities and missions of the Arch Street church. She died March 30, 1904. Her husband, James F. Magee, died October 4, 1903. The James F. Magee Memorial chapel at 60th and Walnut streets, dedicated June 14, 1904, as well as a free bed in the Presbyterian hospital, were endowed in memory of James F. Magee, and his wife Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee.

Robert Jarden, great-grandfather of Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, was a resident of the District of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia and married, January 15, 1763, Christiana McCammon, or McCalmont as the name was usually spelled later. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and supposed to have been a daughter of Alexander McCammon, an early Scotch-Irish settler in Bucks County. They were members of the First Presbyterian church and are buried in the section reserved for that church in the Old Pine street church-yard at Fourth and Pine streets, where their tombstones record that Robert Jarden died, December 10, 1803, aged 74 years and 4 months; and Christiana, April 21, 1811, in her 76th year. In deeds recorded in Philadelphia, his name is sometimes written as "Jordan." Robert and Christiana (McCammon) Jarden, had at least five children, viz:—Margaret, born 1769, married, August 11, 1788, Solomon Maag; Samuel Jarden, of whom presently; Mary, married James Killigan; Alexander Jarden, born May 25, 1773, married Rachel ——— and had three children, Julia married Joseph S. Kite, Elizabeth married Daniel Leinau, Alexander (2), died without issue; William, born 1777, died November 14, 1823, leaving a widow Mary.

Samuel, son of Robert and Christiana (McCammon) Jarden, and

grandfather of Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, was born June 9, 1770. He was a builder and plasterer, and owned considerable real estate in Philadelphia, including houses on Arch, Race and Spruce streets. He resided near Eleventh and Race streets, in the Northern Liberties, and died, July 17, 1817, leaving a goodly estate for that time. He married, as shown by the records of Old Swedes Church, September 1, 1791, Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Peltz) Maag. She was born in 1774 and died December 7, 1855, surviving her husband over thirty-eight years. They were members of the First Presbyterian church, where their children were baptised, and are both buried in the Old Pine street graveyard at Fourth and Pine streets.

Samuel, son of Samuel and Catharine (Maag) Jarden and father of Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1802. In early life he established a stone-yard on Race street, below Tenth, later he was associated with his brother Jacob Jarden in the establishment of the successful business long carried on by the Jarden Brick Company. After 1845, Samuel Jarden was a real estate agent and built in 1856, the house No. 1907 Chestnut street, where he resided until his death, July 6, 1864. He married, December 27, 1827, Cynthia Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel and Cynthia (Richardson) Whiting, of whom later. She was born in Philadelphia February 18, 1803, and died there November 23, 1882.

Henry Maag, grandfather of Catharine Maag who married Robert Jarden, above mentioned, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, July, 1722, and came to Philadelphia with his parents as a child. There were at least twelve male adults bearing the name of Maag, who arrived in Philadelphia, between September 11, 1732, and October 20, 1752. He was doubtless a minor son, under 16 years of age, of one of the earliest of these arrivals. He is known to have had a brother Conrad Maag, born 1731, and a sister Barbara, who married Samuel Sivert, January 17, 1764.

There is a very interesting account of the migration of a large company of prospective emigrants to the Carolinas, from Zurich to Rotterdam, under the leadership of the Rev. Mauritus Goetschy. Among these was Hans Maag, of Hochfelden, with five in his family, and Johannes Maag of Hochfelden, with three in the family. They left Zurich, October 5, 1734, and after many hardships reached Rotterdam, where they were stranded for some time, while Goetschy negotiated with the Holland synods for his own betterment in America. Some of them returned to Switzerland, some crossed over to England and the residue eventually came to Philadelphia in the ship "Mercury", which arrived May 29, 1735. The Maags were among those, who according to a circumstantial account of the expedition and the emigrants, went to England, and they probably came from there to Philadelphia some years later.

It is very probable that Heinrich Maag was a relative, if not one of this family. The first record we have of him is a purchase of 50 acres of land, August 18, 1749, from Thomas Livezly, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, near Frankford, and, October 8, 1760, land adjoining Trinity church. His daughter Anna Elizabeth was baptised at the First Reformed church, October 16, 1759; and his brother Conrad's daughter, Barbara, was baptised at the same church, December 7, 1762, at the age of three weeks, the record of the latter baptism stating that Conrad Maag was of Zurich, and that the sponsors, or god-parents

were Heinrich Maag, a brother and Barbara Maag a sister of Conrad. Heinrich Maag, Jacob Maag and a Hans Hendrick Maag, arrived in the "Royal Judith," September 2, 1743, and Jacob Maag was one of the signers of a letter from members of the German Reformed congregation at Market square, Germantown, to the Holland Synod in 1744. It is possible and even probable that the Heinrich Maag, above mentioned as a passenger on the "Royal Judith" was the Henry Maag with whom this sketch is concerned. His brother Conrad, born 1731, would have been then under 16, and would not have been mentioned on the passenger list. Neither does this list give the name of women passengers, which would account for the absence of the name of his sister and mother.

Henry, or according to the German form of the name, Heinrich Maag purchased 55 acres of land in Passyunk township, Philadelphia, May 6, 1761, it being part of an original grant by Governor Richard Nicholls of New York, January 1, 1667, to Dunkin Williams. Here he lived as a farmer until his death, January 10, 1787. His first wife Verena (Frances) died July 11, 1783, and he married (second), January 20, 1784, Elizabeth Brown, a widow, who survived him. By his first wife he had five children, Jacob, John, Solomon, Ann, and Verena (or Frances). His will directed that his plantation and tract of land in Passyunk and his house and lot at Third and Gaskell streets, where his son Jacob lived, be sold within one year. His estate amounted to £2,444; to his widow he devised his riding chair, horse and harness, and £400.

His son, Jacob Maag, married, April 16, 1773, Marial, daughter of John and Catharine Peltz, and they were the parents of Catharine Maag, (b. 1774, d. 1855) wife of Samuel Jarden, and grandmother of Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, whose maternal ancestry follows:

Nathaniel Whiting, born in England, in 1609, was a land owner in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638. He is next mentioned in the records of the First church of Dedham, as admitted to that church, July 30, 1641. He was by occupation a miller and was the first to operate a corn mill in Dedham, the site of which is now marked by a stone monument, bearing the inscription, "Near this spot the first dam and mill were built in 1640." On the assessment list for the support of Harvard College, December 5, 1667, appears the name of Nathaniel Whiting to the amount of 6 sh. 5 d.; that of Elder John Hunting, for 14 sh. 10 d.; and that of Robert Ware for 9 sh. 6d., all payable in Indian corn. Ware and Hunting were also ancestors of Cynthia Eunice Whiting as hereafter shown. July 14, 1673, on the rate list to defray the expenses of King Philip's War, "Sargent Nath. Whiting" is rated for 6 sh. 3 d., and, March 14, 1680, a bill is given Nathaniel Whiting for corn lent to pay the Indian Nehodin. The Whiting family were millers on the same site for over one hundred and fifty years, and at least twelve of Nathaniel Whiting's descendants were owners of mills in Dedham, Wrentham, Medway, and Whitingville, Massachusetts, and Chester, Vermont. The first Nathaniel Whiting died in Dedham, November 15, 1682. He married, at Dedham, November 4, 1643, Hannah Dwight, who survived him and died November 4, 1714, aged 89 years. She had 14 children.

John Dwight, father of Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, came from Dedham, England, to New England, prior to 1635, and settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, soon after removing to Dedham. Winthrop's *Journal* states that John Dwight and others conveyed the first water mill to Dedham, in September, 1635. He brought

considerable estate from England and was a well-to-do farmer. He is represented as "having been publicly useful and a great peace-maker." He was one of the promoters of the First Church of Christ, which was gathered at Dedham in 1638, and was selectman, 1639-1655. He was the common ancestor of nearly all who bear the name of Dwight in America, including two presidents of Yale College. He died February 3, 1660. Over one-fifth of his estate was devised to his daughter Hannah Whiting, who was named for her mother.

John, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1665, and died in Wrentham in 1732. He married in 1688, Mary Billings, and they were the parents of—

Captain Nathaniel Whiting, born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, February 2, 1691. He married there, April 18, 1711, Margaret Mann, and moved to Medfield, Massachusetts, and in 1717, when the new town of Medway was founded he was one of the founders and for eight years, between 1723 and 1749, served as selectman. He was captain of a company formed in Medway to serve in the Indian war in 1745, and an ancient record of the company is headed, "An Account of the persons impressed by Captain Whiting and done service for his Majesty, June 17, 1745". When Captain Whiting was 80 years old, his name appears on a list of men returned by a committee of the town of Medway, as having rendered military service at various times subsequent to April 19, 1775, with the rank of captain. Captain Nathaniel Whiting owned 618 acres of land, about one-fourth of what is now Medway. He was chosen moderator of the Second Church of Christ in Medway, October 8, 1750, and was for many years an elder thereof. He died in West Medway, September 4, 1779, leaving a will dated April 4, 1770. A full account of him is given in the *Dedham Historical Register*, for October, 1901, and January, 1902. His wife Margaret (Mann) Whiting was born 1691, and died in 1775. She was a daughter of

The Rev. Samuel Mann, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 6, 1647, son of William Mann, born in England in 1607, by his wife Mary Jarrard, whom he married in 1643. The Rev. Samuel Mann graduated from Harvard College in 1665, at the age of eighteen years. May 3, 1667, he was appointed by the selectmen of Dedham, Massachusetts, as schoolmaster, the entry on the town records for that date reading, "Agreed with Mr. Samuel Mann to teach the male children that shall be sent to him in English, writing, grammar, and arithmetick, for the space of one whole year, for which he is to receive 20 pounds." He continued there for five years, the first two years accepting part of his salary in Indian corn at the valuation of three shillings per bushel. In 1672 he became pastor of the church at Wrentham, and preached there to the sixteen families of the town until March 30, 1676, when the town was entirely abandoned because of King Philip's war, and after the flight of the inhabitants, all the houses but two were burnt by the Indians returning from the outrages at Medfield. Mr. Mann went back to Dedham, and again taught school there; but he came once more to Wrentham with the other inhabitants, in August, 1680, and again ministered to them, though he was not ordained until April 13, 1692, when he preached his own ordination sermon from 1 Cor. 4:2, and, May 1, 1692, seventeen persons were baptised by him. Judge Sewell's diary for September 16, 1697, says, "Mr. Danforth and I and our men set out to come home, go by Wrentham to visit Mr. Mann, who hath 11 children." Sept. 12, 1703, "Col. Hathborn and I hear

Mr. Mann preach and dine with him." October 16, 1699, in the dead of night, Mr. Mann's house with all the records of the church were burned. His last sermon was preached March 1, 1719, and he died May 22, 1719, "beloved by all his people; not only a very good man but a very learned man." He married, at Dedham, Massachusetts, May 15, 1673, Esther Ware, who survived him and died September 3, 1734, aged 79. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Ware, who came from England prior to 1642. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1644, and married in Dedham, March 24, of that year, Margaret, daughter of Elder John Hunting, before referred to, by his wife Esther Seaborn, who had accompanied her parents from England in 1638. Robert Ware joined the Church of Dedham, October 11, 1646, the date of baptism of his eldest child. Before the burning of Wrentham, during King Philip's war, Captain Robert Ware mustered a company of a dozen resolute men and attacked a party of 42 Indians, killing all but two of them. His name was second on the town list of Dedham in point of wealth. "Robert Ware, the aged" died April 19, 1699. His wife had died at Dedham, August 26, 1670.

Lieutenant Nathan, son of Captain Nathaniel and Margaret (Mann) Whiting, and his twin brother, Nathaniel, were born in Medway, Massachusetts, Sept. 22, 1725. He was a miller, farmer and large property owner. He was a lieutenant of militia and served in both the French and Indian war and the Revolution. His name appears at the head of a list of 21 names of "The men who have done service against the French, in the expedition under Lord Loudon," along the Canadian border, signed by Jonathan Adams, Captain, May 29, 1759. Nathan Whiting's name appears again on a list of officers nominated by Colonel Pond for commissions in Captain Job Plimpton's Second Medway Company, dated at Dedham, September 16, 1771, commissions to be dated September 19.

Lieutenant Nathan Whiting was one of the men detached, June 22, 1778, from Captain Moses Adam's Company from Medway, to go to Providence, Rhode Island, to serve until January 1, 1779. He died in Medway, May 9, 1709. His will devises to his son Nathaniel, his silver hilted rapier which had been presented to him by the citizens of Medway, in recognition of his bravery on the field of battle. He married, May 23, 1749, Mary, (b. 1728, d. 1798), granddaughter of John and Mehitabel (Sevels) Metcalf, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Metcalf, (b. 1650, d. May 27, 1724), who was a son of Michael Metcalf (2), by his wife Mary, daughter of Jonathan Fairbanks; and grandson of Michael Metcalf (1), the first schoolmaster in Dedham, Massachusetts. Jonathan Metcalf served in King Philip's war, and received pay for military services between January 24 and December 24, 1676. He was a deacon of the Dedham Church, October 10, 1671, when he was assessed with others to help defray the expenses of the funeral of their late pastor, the Rev. John Allin. He married, April 10, 1674, Hannah Kenric, born 1652, died 1731.

John, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Kenric) Metcalf, and grandfather of Mary (Metcalf) Whiting, was born in Dedham, March 20, 1678, and died there October 16, 1749. He was a tanner and farmer and one of the best known and prominent men of the town. He served as representative in the General Court for six years; was town clerk for sixteen years; selectman for sixteen years and held a number of other positions of trust. The inventory of his estate shows that he had a library of 99 volumes, and 228 pamphlets, something very unusual

for any individual of that time and especially so for a farmer. Other items on the inventory were "32 cattle, 3 horses, valued at 679 pounds; silver plate and jewelry at 331 pounds; and four punch bowls. The sermon preached at his funeral by the Rev. Samuel Denker, was published at the time. He was three times married and had eighteen children. His first wife, Mehitabel Sevels, daughter of John and Mehitabel, was the grandmother of Mary Metcalf Whiting.

John (2), son of John (1) and Mehitabel (Sevels) Metcalf, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1704, and died in 1799. He married, July 31, 1728, a daughter (b. Dedham, 1702), of Vigilance Fisher (b. 1654, d. 1713), and Hanna (Hewins) Lyons, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hewins. Lieutenant Joshua Fisher, the father of Vigilance Fisher was baptised at Syleham, England, the Parish record reading as follows, "1621, Joshua Fysher, the sonne of Joshua Fysher, was baptised on the 2nd daye of Aprille." On the town records of Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637, is the following entry, "First of ye 11th Mo. 1637, upon motion made by Anthony Fisher it is considered that Joshua Fisher may enter upon the Smith's Lot and there fitt himselfe ye building to doe some work of the trade for ye town in the behalfe of his Father who is expected this next Somer." In August 1639, he joined the Dedham Church, the following year became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and was its second sergeant, in 1648. He was known throughout the Colony as Lieutenant Joshua Fisher; at a town meeting January 16, 1649, he was chosen selectman and continued in that office for twenty-two years. He was town surveyor and did considerable surveying outside of Dedham, one of his largest surveys, 8,000 acres at Deerfield, being completed in May, 1665. He went to the General Court as deputy from Dedham from 1653 to 1672. In 1664, the General Court granted him 300 acres of land for surveying the south line of the Patent of Massachusetts Bay Colony, next to Plymouth. In 1666 he settled the controversy between Mr. Gold and Governor Endicott as to land bounds and laid out the Governor's farm on Ipswich River. November 14, 1660, he and Sergt. Ellice were deputed "to treat and to conclude with the Indians that claim at Wrentham, to buy them all out, and clear the place from all Indian title." Another curious order from the General Court is as follows, "In answer to the request of the selectmen of Dedham in regard of their remoteness from Boston, Lieut. Joshua Fisher might have liberty to sell some strong watters to supply ye necessity of such as shall stand in need thereof in that town, the Court grantes theire request." Joshua Fisher died in Dedham August 10, 1672. He married February 16, 1654, Lydia, widow of S. Oliver.

Nathaniel Whiting, father of Cynthia Eunice (Whiting) Jarden, above mentioned, was a son of Lieutenant Nathan and Mary (Metcalf) Whiting, and was born in West Medway, Massachusetts, February 1, 1770. Soon after coming of age, he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. June 2, 1799, he married Cynthia, daughter of David Richardson of Attleboro, Massachusetts, of whom presently, and, his father having died a month previously, sold his share of the estate to his brother Timothy Whiting, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he took up his residence at No. 77 Water street. Here his daughter, Cynthia Eunice Whiting, later the wife of Samuel Jarden, was born in 1803. Nathaniel Whiting engaged in several lines of business in Philadelphia, during

the period of nearly twenty years that he resided there, in all of which he was more or less unsuccessful. In September, 1820, he left the city for Lubeck, Maine, and after a short stay there engaged in business in New York city. He died in 1823, and his widow returned to Philadelphia where she continued to reside, after 1827, with her married daughter, Mrs. Jarden, their only child. She died in Philadelphia, in January, 1856.

David Richardson, father of Mrs. Cynthia (Richardson) Whiting, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1746, and was a son of William and Mary (Coy) Richardson; grandson of William and Rebecca (Vinton) Richardson, great-grandson of Stephen and Abigail (Wyman) Richardson; and great-great-grandson of Samuel and Joanna Richardson. During the Revolution, David Richardson was a member of the Committee of Safety of Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was a farmer in what is now known as Attleboro Falls. He married, about 1770, Abigail Peck, who survived him and died May 15, 1838, aged 88 years. He died December 25, 1823, aged 77 years. Their daughter Cynthia was born in 1771.

James Francis and Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, had four children, viz, Cynthia Whiting Magee, who married January 13, 1887, Edwin John Stevens, of Baltimore, grandson of Governor Samuel Stevens, of Maryland, and of distinguished Maryland and Pennsylvania ancestry, an account of which is hereafter given; Michael Jarden Magee, James Francis Magee (2), George W. Magee, of whom presently.

MICHAEL JARDEN MAGEE, eldest son of James Francis and Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, married January 22, 1890, Mary E. Miskey, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Cynthia. He graduated from the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, in June, 1881, and engaged in mining near Leadville, Colorado. For many years he has been a resident of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, where he is engaged in real estate and editing the *Soo Daily*. He is also Vice-President of the Soo Trust Co.

JAMES FRANCIS MAGEE (2), born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1876, was educated at the Friends Central School of Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the scientific department of the University with the degree of B. S. in 1887. He is a merchandise broker in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, of the University Club, the Spring Haven Country Club, the Racquet Club, the Rose Tree Hunt, and the Franklin Chess Club. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He and his family are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. Mr. Magee married, February 4, 1891, Mary, daughter of Thomas Mayland and Myra Barclay (Kennedy) Adams, and great-granddaughter of Captain Thomas Adams, the owner and editor of the *Boston Independent Chronicle*, the most influential Anti-Federalist paper in New England, from 1783 to his death in 1799. He was a first cousin to Samuel Adams, the patriot of the Revolution and second cousin to President John Adams.

James Francis (2) and Mary (Adams) Magee have two children, James Francis Magee, (3) and Catharine Magee.

GEORGE W. MAGEE, son of James F. and Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, born in Philadelphia, March 19, 1868, was educated at the Friends' Central School,

Philadelphia. He is a member of the firm of McIntyre, Magee & Brown, wholesale opticians, Philadelphia, a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Presbyterian Church of Overbrook, and the Presbyterian Social Union and has served as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He married, May 21, 1896, Sarah Streeper, daughter of John and Catharine Vandorn (Leigh) Andrews of Princeton, New Jersey, and a descendant of the Vandorn family which came from Holland in the seventeenth century. They have two children, Leigh Jarden Magee, and Frances Whiting Magee. Their eldest child, Francis Andrews Magee, died in infancy.

CYNTHIA WHITING MAGEE, daughter of James Francis and Cynthia Ann (Jarden) Magee, married, January 13, 1887, Edwin John Stevens a wholesale druggist, of Baltimore, where they reside with their two daughters, Cynthia Jarden, and Sarah Eccleston Stevens; their eldest child, James Magee Stevens, died in infancy.

Edwin John Stevens (2), was born in Talbot County, Maryland, December 31, 1853, and is a son of Edwin John Stevens (1), who was born in Talbot county in 1818, and died, June 5, 1854, and his wife, Sarah Hooper Eccleston, born October 26, 1822, died December 31, 1894, whom he married, November 14, 1843. She was a daughter of the Hon. Thomas John Hugh Eccleston, (1785-1868) of Dorchester county, Maryland, a graduate of Princeton University and several years a member of the Maryland State Senate, by his wife Sarah Ennalls, daughter of Major John Hooper, of Cambridge, Maryland, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and granddaughter of General Henry Hooper and his wife Ann Ennalls. Thomas Firmin Eccleston, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Edwin John Stevens, who died June 10, 1785, married April 18, 1782, Milcah (Airey) Pitt, daughter of Rev. Thomas Airey, (1701-1760) first rector of the Episcopal church of Cambridge, Maryland, by his wife Milcah Gale. In the possession of the present Edwin John Stevens, is a ring engraved with the coat of arms of the Eccleston family, which was brought from Lancashire, England, by his great-great-grandfather Hugh Eccleston, the founder of the prominent family of Eccleston in Cambridge, Maryland. Edwin John Stevens, (1) was a son of Governor Samuel Stevens, born July 13, 1778, died February 7, 1860, of Compton, Talbot County, Maryland.

Samuel Stevens was elected governor of Maryland in 1822 and re-elected in 1823 and 1824, serving the three years permitted by the constitution of the state. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Connelly) Stevens, and grandson of Thomas Stevens, (1678-1752), and was educated at the school of the Rev. John Bowie. On attaining his majority, the care of his father's plantations gave him sufficient occupation and he turned his attention to agriculture. It was through his influence that the Maryland Agricultural Society was founded and he was its first president, serving in that capacity for a long series of years. He married, June 2, 1804, Eliza May, daughter of Robert May, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and within a few years thereafter made his initial appearance in state affairs as a member of the state legislature, being first elected a delegate from Talbot county in 1807. He was repeatedly re-elected and took an active part in the deliberations of the house during the sessions of 1808, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1819, and 1820. He was a colonel of militia and had command of the

militia of the county during the war of 1812-14. His residence, Compton, near Trappe, where Governor Stevens died in 1860, was finely situated near the Choptank, upon a cove, where Dividing creek falls into that river. During the war of 1812, Admiral Blackburn, with part of the British fleet passed up to this point, and, from the number of buildings supposing the plantation to be a small town, he opened his port-holes to bombard it, but being informed by some runaway slaves on board that it was a private residence, he dropped down the river. Colonel Stevens being apprehensive of an attack, had sent his wife and her young family to a place of safety before the arrival of the fleet. Eliza May, the wife of Governor Samuel Stevens, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1787, and died at Compton, December 8, 1834. She was a daughter and granddaughter of Robert May, the elder Robert, born 1696, died 1749, married in 1724, Elizabeth Brooke, of a prominent Chester county and Maryland family, and Robert May (2), the father of Mrs. Stevens, born February 4, 1750, died February 16, 1786, married Rebecca Grace Potts, born July 5, 1760, died July 30, 1789, of the famous family of iron-masters of Pottstown and vicinity. She was a daughter of Thomas Potts, born May 29, 1735, died March 22, 1785, and his wife, Anna Nutt, whose father and grandfather were also prominently identified with the Pennsylvania iron industry; son of John Potts, (1710-1768), the founder of Pottstown, and his wife, Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Rutter) Savage, and granddaughter of Thomas Rutter, the first iron-master of Pennsylvania. Thomas Potts, Junior, the father of John Potts, last mentioned came with his uncle Thomas Potts, Senior, from Wales, and lived for a time in Germantown. He married, August 20, 1699, Martha, daughter of Peter Keurlis one of the founders of Germantown, and prominently associated with its early history.

EDGAR ARTHUR SINGER

EDGAR ARTHUR SINGER, one of the prominent educators of Philadelphia, is of German and English ancestry and numbers among his progenitors some of the earliest German immigrants to Pennsylvania.

CASPAR SINGER, the earliest paternal ancestor of whom we have any definite record, came from Alsace to Pennsylvania, prior to September, 1727, since his name does not appear on the lists of foreigners naturalized, or qualified as subjects of the English crown, under the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of that date, by which all foreigners were required by the masters of the several ships to qualify before leaving their custody. As a further evidence of his earlier immigration, we find that Caspar Singer was naturalized by Act of Assembly May 19, 1739, showing that he had not been previously qualified. He was, however, a landholder prior to this date, as we find that he paid quit rent on 50 acres of land in Hanover township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, where he died in March, 1759. By his wife, Anna Margaretha, a native of Switzerland, he had a son of the same name.

CASPAR SINGER (2), son of Caspar (1) and Anna Margaretha, born in Hanover township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1738, removed when a young man to Lancaster county, and owned and operated a tannery in Lancaster. He was a private in Captain Jasper Yeates company, Lancaster militia, attached to Colonel Matthias Slough's battalion of Associators, "destined for the camp in the Jerseys, September 5, 1776." After the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Philadelphia and carried on business as a grocer at 137, (old number) High, (now Market) street. He died in Philadelphia, February 24, 1797, and was buried in the Lutheran burying-ground on Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets. Jacob Krug, step-son of Caspar Singer was captain of a company in the same battalion; and Valentine Krug, another step-son, was ensign of Captain Samuel Boyd's company in Colonel John Ferree's battalion, which accompanied Slough's battalion in the campaign in the Jerseys. Caspar Singer married, at St. James Episcopal church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1759, Eve Maria (Spangler) Krug, (b. Nov. 10, 1726) widow of Valentine Krug, of Lancaster, and daughter of Adam Spangler, of New Hanover township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, who died in 1737, leaving a widow Anna Maria, and four daughters.

The Spangler family of Pennsylvania trace their ancestry back to George Spangler or Spengler, who was cup-bearer to the Emperor Barbarossa (1150, A. D.) whom he accompanied in one of the crusades to the Holy Land in 1189. The family coat of arms consists of a red shield emblazoned with a silver beaker resting on three golden hills, and surmounted by a bishop's bust. The family was long settled at Nuremberg, Germany, of which town, a George Spengler (b. 1479, d. 1534) was town clerk in 1526, in which year he entertained there Melancthon, the great reformer. Lazarus Spengler, son of George the town-clerk, was a friend and coadjutor of Martin Luther, and an active par-

ticipator in the scenes of the reformation, was with Luther at the Diet of Worms, of the proceedings of which he wrote a graphic description. He was also the author of a number of theological treatises, and of religious poetry. After his death Luther published his "Confessions of Faith of Lazarus Spengler, formerly Syndic of the City of Nuremberg." Valentine Krug, whose widow Caspar Singer married, was a tanner, and died in Lancaster, in 1757, leaving children Valentine and Jacob, before referred to as soldiers in the Revolution, and daughters, Barbara and Margaret. Eve Maria (Spangler-Krug) Singer, died at Lancaster, December 13, 1802, aged 76 years, 1 month and three days.

Caspar and Eve Maria (Spangler) Singer had nine children, four of whom, Emanuel, John, Abraham, and Elizabeth, lived to mature years, married and reared families. Rebecca Singer, daughter of John, was for many years an eminent preacher among Friends, became the second wife of Isaac Collins, of Philadelphia, and her sister Elizabeth married Isaac S. Lloyd, another prominent Quaker; three other sisters married ministers of the gospel.

ABRAHAM SINGER, youngest surviving son of Caspar (2) and Eve Maria (Spangler) Singer, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1765. He accompanied or preceded his father to Philadelphia, and seems to have been associated with him in the mercantile business, at 137 Market street. At any rate he and his brother John succeeded their father in the business there and their names appear on the Philadelphia directory of 1797, the year of their father's decease, as grocers at 137 High street. John, however, after the settlement of his father's estate, engaged in business at 91 Race street while Abraham continued at the old place until 1809. In 1796 his residence was No. 10, North Eighth street; in 1797, North Fifth street; and in 1811, he is denominated "Gentleman" and resident at No. 16 Filbert street.

Abraham Singer was a member of Captain Eleazer Oswald's light infantry company, Philadelphia, Second Battalion Pennsylvania militia, at the close of the Revolution, and one of those who signed the petition of members of this company to the Supreme Executive Council, August 1, 1786, setting forth, that they were assured that Congress had lately received "an official declaration from the Court at London, *'That they will not relinquish the Posts and Garrisons on our Frontier,'*" and that Congress had it in contemplation to call for a "portion of the Militia, to dispossess the British of these Fortresses." The petition concludes, "we wish not to be excelled or out done in Point of Zeal and Activity in promoting the Interest and Welfare of our Country at large, we take this early opportunity to entreat that your Honorable Body will be pleased to consider us as the *First* on the List of Volunteers from *Pennsylvania*, whenever Congress shall think proper to adopt so necessary a Measure." Abraham Singer was also the first captain of the Second troop, Philadelphia City cavalry, organized about 1793, which formed part of the regiment known as the "MacPherson Blues" sent to Western Pennsylvania to quell the Whiskey Insurrection, in 1794. He was present as captain of the Second troop at the dinner given to General Wayne, at Weed's Tavern, Gray's Ferry, February 25, 1796; led the troop as an escort to President Adams on his return to Philadelphia; was captain of the Second troop, when the three "Troops of Cavalry, belonging to Philadelphia, Captains, Dunlap, Singer, and Morell" were called into service at the order of the

Secretary of War, March 20, 1799, to quell the House Tax Insurrection in Northampton, Berks, and northern Bucks counties.

Abraham Singer was an ardent Federalist, and his company was considered a Federalist organization, politically. Captain Singer became involved in the riot in St. Mary's Catholic church-yard on Sunday, February 9, 1799, growing out of the excitement over the repeal of the alien and sedition act, and with several others was arrested, and finally, in 1801, tried and convicted of assault, for which he was sentenced to a nominal fine and costs.

Captain Singer, entered the United States service in the war of 1812-14, as lieutenant of a company commanded by Captain George Hetzellberger in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel John Lutz, which was ordered by the governor to rendezvous at York, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1814, for a tour of duty, and where a roll of the company was made, September 2, 1814. He died January 4, 1815. His sword is in possession of his great-grandson, Howard Stetler; his epaulettes and a portrait in oil, painted at Lancaster in 1806, have descended to Edgar A. Singer, the son of the subject of this sketch.

Abraham Singer married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 8, 1794, Ann, (b. Phila. November 25, 1769) daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Singleton) Tresse; granddaughter of Hugh and Hannah (Finney) Tresse; great-granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Pearse) Tresse; and great-great-granddaughter of Hugh and Margaret Tresse, of Newark on the river Trent, in the County of Nottingham, England.

The first of the Tresse family to come to America was Thomas Tresse, a brother of Hugh Tresse, last above mentioned, who was in Philadelphia at least as early as 1688. He was a prominent merchant, and was associated with Samuel Carpenter, and others in a number of business enterprises; was one of the company, with William Bradford, the printer, Robert Turner, and William Rittenhouse in 1690, organized for the purpose of erecting a paper mill in or near Philadelphia, the interest wherein Turner and Tresse sold in 1701. In 1709 Thomas Tresse purchased 13,000 acres of land on the Manatawney, Hanover township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and, March 12, 1712, executed a deed of trust therefor to his sister Margaret Tench, and his nephew Thomas Tresse, Jr., including other lands, at Germantown, in the Jerseys and elsewhere, for the benefit of his sisters, nephews and nieces. The wharf of Thomas Tresse adjoined that of Samuel Carpenter, and was on Front street between Walnut and Dock streets. He was one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia, who joined with the mayor, aldermen, and other officials of the city in 1710 in a petition to the General Assembly to grant more liberal powers to the corporation of the city. He was one of the early members of Christ church, but in 1711 was baptized as a member of Pennypack Baptist church, and though he was buried at Christ church, May 17, 1714, his will, dated April 30, 1714, and proved June 1, 1714, gives legacies for the benefit of the Baptist church of Philadelphia, and at Pennypack, and to "Friends" John Hart, of Bucks county, Baptist minister; Samuel Jones and Abel Morgan, Baptist ministers, and James Poulter and Edward Church, of Philadelphia, deacons and trustees of the Baptist church. This will however leaves the bulk of his estate to two of the children of his brother Hugh, Joshua, and Thomas Tresse, the former being named as executor. Substantial legacies are, however, given to

his sister Margaret Tench, of Philadelphia; his sister Elizabeth Bate, residing in Great Britain, and her two sons; his uncle William Mallett, "now in Philadelphia"; and his brother Hugh Tresse. From the fact that he mentions, three of the children of Hugh, viz, Charles, Hugh, and Sarah Tresse, as "now in Great Britain," it is supposed that the brother Hugh had but lately arrived in Philadelphia, with his two elder sons, Joshua and Thomas, and was followed later by his wife Margaret, and younger children. The will also mentions "Hugh and Margaret Tress, children of Cousen (nephew) Thomas Tresse" then mere infants, the latter less than a year old. Thomas Tresse was evidently closely associated with most of the prominent and wealthy families of Philadelphia, as he appears as witness, trustee, executor, or legatee of more than twenty wills between 1694 and 1714.

Hugh Tresse, the elder, the lineal ancestor of the subject of this sketch, does not seem to have taken so prominent part in the affairs of Philadelphia as his brother Thomas, and probably did not come to Philadelphia until shortly before his brother's death, at which time his sons Thomas Tresse, Jr., and Joshua Tresse were already prominently associated with their uncle in various business affairs they having probably been in this country several years prior to the arrival of their father. Hugh Tresse, survived his brother sixteen years, and was buried at Christ church, August 26, 1730. He left no will and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son Thomas Tresse, Jr. His wife Margaret, was buried at Christ church, May 3, 1720.

The children of Hugh and Margaret Tresse, all born at Newark on the Trent, Nottinghamshire, were Thomas, Joshua, Charles, Hugh, and Sarah. Of Joshua, we know little, further than that he was the executor of the will, of his uncle Thomas in 1714, and later purchaser of a large amount of the real estate of the other beneficiaries under the trust deed of 1712, above-mentioned. Hugh Tresse (2) was buried at Christ church, April 3, 1720; he left a widow Mary and children, James, Charles and Hugh, mentioned in the will of their aunt, Sarah Tresse, who died unmarried, prior to June 4, 1720, the date of probate of her will, dated April 2, 1720, which also mentions her father, Hugh Tresse, and brothers Thomas, Joshua, and Hugh, the latter deceased; and refers to legacies received under the wills of her uncle Thomas Tresse and aunt, Margaret Tench. The latter was buried at Christ church, November 18, 1716.

Thomas Tresse, Jr., as his name appears on the early records to distinguish him from his uncle Thomas, was, like his uncle, very prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia. He was born in Newark on the Trent, County of Nottingham, England, where he was baptised, March 27, 1686. He probably came to Philadelphia when quite a young man and lived there with his uncle Thomas Tresse, and aunt Margaret Tench, who appears to have been a childless widow. He was a member of Christ church, where he was married by Rev. Evan Evans, April 8, 1711, to "Mary, daughter of Mr. Nicolas Pearse." She was buried at Christ church, in the Pearse vault, May 28, 1714.

(From the fact that the elder Thomas Tresse was also buried in this vault, it has been assumed by some that Mary was *his* wife and not that of his nephew Thomas Tresse, Jr., but the baptism of their two children, Hugh and Margaret, who are mentioned in the will of Thomas Sr., as the children of

his "cousen Thomas Tresse," the term cousin being at that time applied to nephews and nieces, fully proves that she was the first wife of Thomas, Junior. The term "wife," not "widow," in the record of her burial is another proof.)

Thomas Tresse married (second) at Christ Church, May 15, 1715, "Elizabeth, daughter of Captn. Samuel Finney, and relict of Joseph Pidgeon, deceased." Thomas Tresse Jr., was early associated with his uncle in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and at the death of the latter, in 1714, inherited a large portion of the ample estate. Most of the real estate, outside of Philadelphia, however, owned by Thomas Tresse, Sr., was conveyed to Thomas Tresse, Jr. and Margaret Tench, his aunt, by a deed of trust from Thomas Tresse, Sr., in 1712, and later conveyed by them to different parties, the iron lands and interests at Manatawney, going to Joshua Tresse, brother of Thomas, Jr. The different tracts owned by Thomas Tresse, Sr., "Merchant and Ironmonger," included the 13,000 acres in New Hanover township. On the Manatawney Creek; 1250 acres in Warwick township, Bucks county, sold by the trustees in 1714; 500 acres in Burlington county, and 500 acres in Gloucester county, New Jersey; 1086 acres in Philadelphia county; 340 acres in Chester county; 50 acres in New Castle county; and 50 acres on the Delaware in Philadelphia.

Thomas Tresse was one of the solid men of Philadelphia, and took an active part in public affairs. He was elected to the common council of the city, October 7, 1718, and served until his death in 1739, and was city treasurer from 1732. Like his uncle, he filled numerous trusts in the settlement of estates, etc. He was one of the most active members of Christ church filling the position of Warden from 1723, and from 1727 to 1731 served as chairman of various committees for raising funds for the enlargement and improvement of the church and other business matters relating thereto. He was also interested in Trinity Episcopal church, in Oxford township, Philadelphia, where the family of his second wife, Elizabeth Finney, held membership, being one of the donors in 1715, of a patent to that church. He was buried at Christ church, November 21, 1739, being in his 54th year. By his first wife, Mary Pearse, Thomas Tresse, had two children, Margaret, baptised at Christ church, September 13, 1713, buried there, December 4, 1732; and Hugh Tresse, baptised January 26, 1714, at the age of 8 days, died 1746, married Hannah Finney, niece of his stepmother, Elizabeth Finney; of them hereafter.

Elizabeth Finney, second wife of Thomas Tresse, was a daughter of Captain Samuel Finney, by his first wife. She was buried at Christ church, February 1, 1736-7. Her first husband Joseph Pidgeon was a merchant, and justice of Philadelphia, and member of the provincial council.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Finney) Tresse, had six children, only two of whom lived to mature years, Ann, (1722-1793), married Daniel Rundle; and Mary, married James Murgatroyd and died in 1782. The will of Thomas Tresse, proved December 31, 1739, names his three children, Hugh, Mary and Ann, and makes his "brother-in-law Charles Finney," trustee. All three of the children are named as executors, but letters were granted to Mary and Ann Tresse, (then both single), "Hugh being absent."

Captain Hugh Tresse, son of Thomas Tresse, Jr., by his first wife, Mary Pearse, and only son of his father, who survived infancy, was born in Philadelphia in 1712. He was a sea captain, and probably lost his life at sea, as we find

no record of his burial. He survived his father but a few years, the exact date of his death being also unknown. He is named as "absent" when letters testamentary were granted on the estate of his father December 31, 1739, being probably on a sea voyage. Letters of administration were granted on his estate, September 2, 1746, to his father-in-law Charles Finney, four days after the burial of his wife. Finney evidently renounced letters later, as, July 16, 1748, letters were granted to Robert Greenway, "during the minority of THOMAS and Hannah Tresse, minor children of the said deceased." Charles Finney was still living, dying exactly two years after the grant of the letters to Greenway. Captain Hugh Tresse married Hannah, daughter of Charles Finney, of Oxford township, by his wife Elizabeth Tregony, and granddaughter of Captain Samuel Finney, of Tacony.

Captain Samuel Finney, of Cheatham Hill, county of Lancaster, England, merchant, purchased by deeds of lease and release, dated August 4, 1699, of Thomas Fairman, 800 acres of land, laid out in Philadelphia county, and February 6th, 1699-1700, purchased another tract of 187 acres at the mouth of Tacony Creek, and soon after the last purchase came to Philadelphia and settled thereon. He engaged in business as a merchant in Philadelphia, driving into the city from his residence between Tacony and Frankford. In 1705 he was granted a vacant lot for a stable "for accommodating his horses when he comes to town, * * * in the 3d St. Between Sassafras and Vine Sts. on the East side, of 3d St. 55 ft. in breadth and 196, depth." Captain Samuel, "being a man of good ability, and very considerable estate," was early called upon to take an active part in the affairs of the province of Pennsylvania. He was called to the provincial council and took the oath as a member thereof, September 17, 1701, and retained his seat in that body until his death in 1712. On October 28, 1701, when William Penn was about to leave the province and return to England, Captain Finney was one of the council of state named by him "for the Government of the said Province of Pennsylvania and Counties annexed * * * and in the absence of me or my Lieutenant Governor, out of said Province, or on the incapacity of the Lieut. Govr. to exercise all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Royal Charter, etc., for the Government thereof." He was also commissioned a justice of Philadelphia county, September 2, 1701, and re-commissioned September 4, 1704. April 17, 1706, he was named as one of the provincial judges of the province of Pennsylvania, and the lower counties thereof, and served on the supreme bench of the province until his death. He was buried at Christ church, August 7, 1712.

Captain Samuel Finney, was accompanied to Pennsylvania, by a family of children, most of whom had already reached the age of maturity, but was probably a widower. He married (second) about 1705, Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Tregony, a colonial merchant of Philadelphia, who died in 1704. She was baptised at Christ church, as Elizabeth Finney, September 11, 1711, then aged 58 years. She married, (third) May 17, 1717, Edward Evans. John Finney, the eldest son of the captain, was sheriff of Philadelphia, 1703-4, later a provincial judge, etc. Elizabeth Finney, the second daughter, married (first) Joseph Pidgeon and (second) Thomas Tresse, as before stated the other sons were, Samuel, Joseph and Charles, who with "kinsman Robert Asheton", were mentioned in their father's will.

Charles Finney, probably the youngest son of Samuel, the provincial councilor and judge, was born in England in 1682. He settled in Oxford township, Philadelphia county and was one of the active members of Trinity Episcopal church there, serving many years as vestryman, and as trustee from 1737 until his death. He was a contributor in 1724, to the fund for the purchase of 63 acres on the Bristol road for the use of the rector. He died, July 16, 1750, aged 68 years, and is buried at Trinity church, Oxford.

Charles Finney married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Tregony, the latter being his step-mother. Mrs. Finney died October 14, 1748, at the age of 66 years and is buried beside her husband at Trinity church, Oxford, where many of the family are buried. They had six children who lived to mature age:—Elizabeth, married in 1732; Mary, married John Bringham, the famous coach-maker of Germantown; Hannah, married Captain Hugh Tresse; Samuel, died in 1753, leaving an only child, Hannah; William, died without issue in 1752; Henry died without issue in 1744; Richard, who has left numerous descendants.

Hannah (Finney) Tresse, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Tregony) Finney was baptised at Trinity church, Oxford, April 9, 1721; and wife of Captain Hugh Tresse, and was buried at Christ church, August 29, 1746. She had two children, Thomas and Hannah Tresse, mentioned in the will of her father, Charles Finney.

Thomas Tresse, only son of Captain Hugh and Hannah (Finney) Tresse, was born in Philadelphia, February 4, 1744-5 and was baptised at Christ church, December 8, 1745. Losing both father and mother when less than two years of age, he was probably reared in the family of his maternal relatives. He learned the trade of house carpenter, and after his marriage, March 30, 1767, at Christ church, resided in the district of Southwark, where he died November 18, 1772, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was buried in Christ Church burying ground, where his tombstone may still be seen. His widow, née Elizabeth Singleton, married (second) November 22, 1774, Thomas Pugh, who had been named as one of the executors of her first husband's will. Thomas and Hannah (Singleton) Tresse had three children: Thomas Tresse, born December 31, 1767, married Mary Buck, in 1780, and left issue; Ann Tresse, born November 25, 1769, married Abraham Singer; Richard Tresse, born October 4, 1772, died unmarried, October 20, 1793. Ann (Tresse) Singer, died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1806. The following account of her death and burial was written by her husband, Captain Abraham Singer;—

"My dear wife, Ann, died at Lancaster the 25th of January, 1806, in the presence of several friends and myself, aged thirty-six years and two months. The natural amiableness of her temper was not affected by the tedious and painful disease which terminated her life, and she resigned her breath with that tranquility and confidence in the mercy of her God which manifested piety and the consciousness of a virtuous well spent life alone can inspire. Her remains were interred in the German Lutheran burying ground at Lancaster by the side of my mother's grave." (The church has since been enlarged and now extends over both the graves mentioned, the bodies now resting under the church).

Abraham and Ann (Tresse) Singer had three children: Maria Singer, born April 19, 1795, died August 16, 1869, married, June 13, 1819, George Shively; Thomas Tresse Singer, born October 2, 1797, died, at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1809, while attending the Seminary there, and was buried in the Congregational grave-yard there; Richard Spangler Singer, of whom presently.

RICHARD SPANGLER SINGER, youngest son of Abraham and Ann (Tresse) Singer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1798. His parents removed to Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, when he was a child and he was reared and educated in that city. He married, May 4, 1834, Martha Arthur, who was born November 28, 1817. The first thirteen years of their married life was spent in various parts of the United States. They resided for a time in Dearborn county, Indiana; removed from there to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio, coming to Philadelphia in 1847, and spending the remainder of their days in that city. Richard Spangler Singer died December 8, 1890, and his wife, Martha Arthur, died July 5, 1894. They had five children: Charles Arthur Singer, born March 9, 1836, died March 15, 1909; Arthur E. Singer, born September 7, 1837, died June 1862; Edgar Arthur Singer, the subject of this sketch; Emma M. Singer, born November 18, 1842, died January 14, 1864; Frances Maria Singer, born May 13, 1844.

EDGAR ARTHUR SINGER, third child and youngest son of Richard Spangler and Martha (Arthur) Singer, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, April 13, 1841. Soon after his birth his parents removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and a year later to the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio. When he was six years old, the family removed to Philadelphia, and he attended the public schools of that city, later entering the Fayette school, at Bustleton, Philadelphia county. He was admitted to the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1855, and later returned to the Fayette school and studied Latin and mathematics under the late George W. Fetter, who was afterwards principal of the Girls Normal School of Philadelphia. In 1857, Mr. Singer, at the age of sixteen years became the teacher of the Godfrey school, in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, and in 1860, of the Franklin school near League Island, Philadelphia. He continued his studies while filling these positions, and in 1862 was appointed principal of the Central school of Camden, New Jersey, and later of the Tenth Ward School in that city. In 1865, he became principal of the Zane school, Germantown, Philadelphia; later filling the same position, at the Filbert street and Keystone grammar schools, until 1872, when he became principal of the Hallowell school, Philadelphia, which position he filled until the close of the year 1886, when having been appointed assistant superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, he entered upon the duties of this responsible position, January 1, 1887, and continued to serve in the capacity of assistant, later associate superintendent until his death on January 28, 1909. In 1893, Mr. Singer entered on a post-graduate course in philosophy, English literature and pedagogy, at the University of Pennsylvania, and in June, 1896, received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was always an indefatigable student, and performed faithfully the duties incumbent upon him in the respective positions he occupied, and while waiting for calls to higher positions, strove to qualify himself for the assumption of higher responsibilities. He possessed rare accomplishments both as a man and an educator and those who came in close contact with him and are best able to judge of his qualifications bear testimony to his great and invaluable services to the cause of education in Philadelphia, to which most of the active years of his life were given. He was a member of the Teachers Institute, the Educational Club of Philadelphia, the State Teachers

Association and the National Educational Association and of the National Council of Educators. He was the Philadelphia representative in the National Educational Association in 1880, and served on the various committees on courses of study for the public schools. He was also a member of the Penn Club and the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia. Dr. Singer was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, enjoying the rare distinction of being a thirty-third degree Free Mason. He was a member of Phoenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mary Commandery, and of Consistory, Royal Arch Masons. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church, Frankford, Philadelphia, where his funeral services were conducted in January, 1909; interment being made in the ancient church-yard at Trinity church, Oxford, near Fox Chase, Philadelphia, where many generations of his family lie buried. He was a member of the Pennsylvannia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and will be long remembered among the members of that society for the loyal and patriotic support he gave to its objects and aims.

Dr. Singer married January 27, 1872, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Sheppard) Phillips, and two sons survive, Edgar Arthur, (2) and Walter Tresse Singer. Sarah Elizabeth (Phillips) Singer died September 20, 1908.

EDGAR ARTHUR SINGER, (2) was born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1873. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1892, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution in 1894. He followed courses at Harvard University, 1894-1896, being appointed assistant instructor in psychology at that university in 1895; in 1896 was made senior fellow, and in 1898, instructor. In 1903 he was appointed assistant professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1909, was appointed to the chair of modern philosophy in that university. During the Spanish-American war he served as sergeant in Company E, First regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. He married, in New York city, July 5, 1905, Helen, daughter of Edward Hamilton and Mary Georgiana (Hinman) Bunker, of Montclair, New Jersey. Edward Hamilton Bunker traces his descent through Thomas Y. and Sykie (Raymond), Richard and Lois (Cartwright), Richard and Eunice (Mitchell), Thomas and Ann (Swain), Benjamin and Deborah (Paddock), William and Mary, to George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, of Topsfield, England. Jane (Godfrey) Bunker having married (second) Richard Swain, came with him and the children of her first husband to Nantucket in 1660. Edward A. Singer, (2) and his wife Helen (Bunker) have one child, Edgar Arthur, (3), born March 9, 1907.

WALTER TRESSE SINGER, was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1879. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1902 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

HENRY WILSON RUPP

HENRY WILSON RUPP, of Philadelphia, is a descendant on several lines from ancestors who rendered valuable service to the patriot cause during the Revolution.

GEORGE RUPP, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in the little village of Wimmern, in Lower Alsace, Germany, August 11, 1721, and was a son of Ulrich Rupp, of Wimmern, and his wife Margaret Holtz, both of whom died in Lower Alsace. George Rupp, married in Germany, January 23, 1750, Ursula Von Peterholtz, who was born August 17, 1722, in the town of Rabschwiern, in the duchy of Zweibrucken, Upper Alsace. In the year of their marriage, George and Ursula Rupp emigrated to Pennsylvania. The name has been frequently spelled on Pennsylvania records Roop, and it is probable that the Johan George Roop, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Brothers" Captain Muir, arriving at Philadelphia, August 24, 1750, was the George Rupp above mentioned. George Rupp, soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania, located in that part of Northampton County, now included in Lehigh county, where he took up a large tract of land, including the present Ruppsville, Lehigh county, the first tract being surveyed to him under warrant dated December 25, 1752. George Rupp was a member of one of the Ranging companies of Northampton county during the Revolution, under Lieutenant-colonel Philip Boem. He died at Ruppsville, Macungie township, Northampton, (now Lehigh) county, September 13, 1807; and his wife Ursula, died March 10, 1800. They had eight children, three sons, and five daughters. The three sons, Adam Hermanus, John George and Andrew, were all soldiers in the Northampton county militia throughout the Revolution.

ADAM HERMANUS RUPP, fourth child and eldest son of George and Ursula (Von Peterholtz) Rupp, was born at Ruppsville, Macungie township, Northampton now Lehigh) county, November 6, 1756, and died there August 30, 1831. He was the owner of 280 acres of land in Macungie township prior to the death of his father, when he inherited the old homestead, where he resided until his death. He served four years as a soldier during the Revolution, and was active in the militia organization later, reaching the rank of brigadier general of militia. He married Barbara Berer, who was born in the same locality, July 2, 1767, and died at Ruppsville, December 7, 1847.

JACOB RUPP, eldest son of Adam Hermanus and Barbara (Berer) Rupp, was born at Ruppsville, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, July 13, 1787, and died there, March 9, 1858. He inherited the old homestead and lived thereon his entire life. He married Anna Maria Fogel, who was born at Fogelsville, Macungie township, Lehigh county, March 21, 1788, and died on the old Rupp homestead, in Upper Macungie, December 11, 1866.

John Fogel, the father of Anna Maria (Fogel) Rupp, was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and died at Fogelsville, Macungie township, April 25, 1849. He was a member of the General Committee of Safety for

Northampton County in 1776, and later an officer of militia in active service during the Revolution.

TILGHMAN RUPP, eldest son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Fogel) Rupp, was born at Fogelsville, Macungie township, December 13, 1812, and died in Philadelphia, October 18, 1859, where he was for some years engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. He married, December 17, 1835, Emily Margaret (b. Allentown, Pa., July 24, 1814, d. Phila., Feb. 28, 1886), daughter of John and Catharine (Rhoads) Wilson, of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

John Wilson, her father and the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Allentown, July 9, 1789, and died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1864. He was a private in Captain John F. Ruhe's Fifth company, of the Second Regiment, Volunteer Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Louis Bache, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Pennsylvania Militia, during the War of 1812-14; which company was stationed at Marcus Hook, from August 27 to November 29, 1814. John Wilson married March 27, 1813, Catharine (b. Allentown, September 28, 1793, d. Bethlehem, April 13, 1883), daughter of

George Rhoads, who was born at Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1769, and died there, September 12, 1851. He studied law and was in active practice of his profession for many years prior to his death, at Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh county. He served as clerk of the County Commissioners of Lehigh county from the organization of the county in 1813 until 1818, and again from 1827 to 1832, was Justice of the Peace 1835-1840; and County Treasurer, 1841-43; after which he resumed the practice of law and continued it until his death in 1851. He married in 1790, Christiana Ealer, by whom he had six children.

Peter Rhoads, the father of George Rhoads and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Whitehall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and died in Allentown, December 20, 1814. He was a member of the military company of Volunteers at Allentown, organized for the defense of the town against the Indians in 1763, and from the beginning of the struggle for independence, was one of the foremost in his section in the organization of the associated companies for service in the field, serving as a member of the Committee of Safety for Northampton county from its organization. He was one of the delegates to the Provincial convention held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1776; and was a member of the State Council of Safety, from July 24, 1776 to March 13, 1777. He was a member of Assembly from 1777 to 1780; was commissioned President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, June 11, 1777, and filled that position until the adoption of the constitution of 1790, under which he was commissioned an Associate Justice, August 17, 1791, which latter position he held until 1809. October 13, 1812, he was appointed senior associate justice of the new county of Lehigh and retained that office until his death. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1789-1790 and was chairman of the county convention which met at Bethlehem, October 22, 1787, for the adoption of resolutions approving and accepting the federal constitution. He married, in 1768, Sabina Roster, by whom he had four children; George Rhoads above mentioned being the eldest. Tilghman Rupp, and Emily Margaret Wilson had five children, of whom—

HENRY WILSON RUPP, the subject of this sketch was the eldest son of Tilghman and Emily Margaret (Wilson) Rupp. He was born at Treichlersville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and came to Philadelphia with his parents in 1849. He learned the jewelry business and is still engaged in that business as a member of the well-known firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle at 1218 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Rupp married, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1859, Ellen Maria Guetter, who was born in Bethlehem, June 28, 1836, and died in Philadelphia June 26, 1899. They had three children only one of whom survives, a daughter, Carrie Guetter Rupp, born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1867, married Herbert G. Leonard, now residing at 5413, Pulaski Avenue, Germantown. The first born, Tilghman Rupp, was born and died at Concord, North Carolina, April 9, 1860. The youngest child, Henry Guetter Rupp, born in Philadelphia, September 10, 1868, died October 17, 1896, unmarried. He was a member of the Society of the War of 1812, being the youngest member of that society at his death. From the minutes of the Society meeting succeeding his death we abstract the following:

"Henry G. Rupp, a member elected in 1894, died October 16, 1896. We learn that he was an earnest worker in all pertaining to the interests of the Society, and his loss will be greatly felt. A descendant of a gallant soldier and patriot."

Henry Wilson Rupp, the subject of this sketch was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, February 11, 1902, as a great-great-grandson of Private George Rupp, (1721-1807), of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Rangers. He is also a member of the Society of the War of 1812, being admitted in 1893, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Moravian Historical Society of Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN

The Gilpin family, founded in America by Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester, County Oxford, England, who came to Pennsylvania and settled in Birmingham township, Chester (now Delaware) county, in 1695, is of Norman origin.

BERT DE GUYLPYN, came to England in the train of William the Conqueror in 1066, and founded the family in that country.

RICHARD DE GUYLPYN, the first representative of the family of whom we have any very definite record, was secretary to the Baron of Kendal, in the reign of King John, and accompanied him to Runnymede. He was known as "Richard the Rider," and, while serving the Baron, performed a signal act of bravery in slaying a fierce wild boar which had long preyed upon the flocks and herds in the valleys of Westmoreland and Cumberland. For this service Baron Kendal in 1206, granted to Richard de Guylpyn, an estate of some 4,000 acres in the English Lake district about ten miles from Lake Windermere, County Westmoreland, which was created into the manor of Kentmere, on which Richard erected "Kentmere Hall" an imposing castle still standing, which was the home of the Gilpin family for five centuries. In honor of his heroic feat the coat of arms of the Guylpyn family was changed from the Norman armorial bearings of his ancestors by having a boar as its central figure. This change is recounted in an ancient poem called the "Minstrels of Wandwemere," as follows:—

"Bert de Gylpn drew of Normandie,
From Walshelein his gentle blood,
Who haply heard, by Bewley's sea,
The Angerins' bugles in the wood.
His crest, the rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold,
Was on his Norman shield; and,
Sincere in word and deed, his fame extolled.
But Richard, having killed the boar,
With crested arm an olive shook,
And sable boar on field of or,
For impress on his shield he took.
And well he won his honest arms,
And well he won his Kentmere lands,
He won them not in war's alarms,
Nor dipt in human blood his hands."

The arms recorded in the College of Arms and thereafter borne by the descendants of Richard de Guylpyn, were, "Or, a boar sable, langued and tusked, gules"—Crest, A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise, vert. Motto—*Dictis Factisque Simplex*.

RICHARD DE GYLPYN, grandson of Richard the grantee of Kentmere, inherited his grandsire's lands and titles, and, in the reign of Henry III, received the grant of the Manor of Ulwithwaite, the original patent for which is still in possession of his descendants. From this Richard de Gylpyn both Kentmere and Ulwithwaite descended to his son of the same name and passed successively from

father and son for six generations from the latter. The family name became gradually modernized, first by dropping the "u" in the name, then the Norman prefix "de" and finally by substituting "i" for th "y."

RICHARD GILPIN, of the ninth generation from the grantee of Kentmere, was the first of the family to spell the name in its modern form. He inherited the manor of Kentmere, which, because his eldest son William Gilpin was killed at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, in the lifetime of his father, passed to the second son.

EDWIN GILPIN, whose second son, Bernard Gilpin, "The Apostle of the North" was one of the most prominent figures in the ecclesiastic history of England. He was born at Kentmere Hall, in 1517, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, made a Fellow of the college and, taking priest's orders, was made one of the head masters of the college by Cardinal Woolsey, its founder. In the first divisions arising among the students and faculty, which led up to the English Reformation, he took sides against the "protestants" but having some doubts of the correctness of his views, he gave the subject diligent study and became convinced that he and the church were in error and was thereafter one of the most prominent exponents of the Protestant religion of his time. He was many times tried for apostacy, but always escaped conviction by the influence of his uncle, the bishop of Durham. The life of this remarkable man has been written by many prominent religious historians, and Scott's painting of "Gilpin in Rothbury Church" hangs at Wallington Hall, Northumberland. A memorial window in Durham cathedral also commemorates important episodes in his career. He was licensed by King Henry VI, as a general preacher of the Gospel throughout the kingdom, and after serving several years as vicar of Norton in the diocese of Durham, of which his maternal uncle was bishop, resigned his charge and for several years pursued his theological studies on the continent. Returning to England toward the close of Queen Mary's reign, he was appointed by his uncle, the bishop, archdeacon of the diocese of Durham, and became resident rector of Essington. As archdeacon he attacked so vigorously the ignorance, superstitions and inefficiency of the priests that the bishop was forced to discharge him, and transfer him to the rectorship of Houghton-le-Spring. The priests however carried their case to the bishop of London, Dr. Bonner, and warrants were issued for his arrest. Without waiting for the execution of these warrants he started to London, expecting to suffer martyrdom, but the death of "Bloody Mary" before his arrival put an end to the persecution of the Protestants and he returned to his rectorship, though offered the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined. His parish in the north included fourteen villages and was one of the richest benefices of the north, the whole income of which he spent in charity and beneficence, keeping open house for travellers and furnishing periodical feasts to his poorer parishioners, beside distributing vast amounts of provisions in his parish. He was known all over his parish as "Father of the Poor." He founded a grammar school for boys in his parish, and assisted a great number of the more promising students therein to enter universities, always maintaining at least six scholarships for them in the leading universities. His death occurred March 4, 1583.

WILLIAM GILPIN, eldest brother of the "Apostle of the North," inherited Kentmere Hall, and it passed on his death, January 23, 1577, to his son George.

and on the death of the latter to his son, Charles Gilpin, but the latter being a captain in the army of Charles I, at the time of the civil war, he lost his inheritance with the downfall of the House of Stuart. William Gilpin married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Washington, of Hall Head, West Moreland, great grandson of Robert Washington, Lord of Milburne, ancestor of George Washington. This relationship may have accounted for the intimacy between members of the two families in America.

MARTIN GILPIN, one of the younger sons of William, was the ancestor of the American branch of the Gilpin family. He married, in 1580, Catharine Newby and died at Kendal, Dec. 18, 1629. His widow died at Kendal, in 1634. They had eight children, of whom Isaac, one of the younger sons, was the father of Richard Gilpin, D. D. (1625-1699), who first studied medicine and later entered the ministry; eminent for his piety and learning, first a rector of Graystock, later a staunch Presbyterian divine at New Castle-on-the-Tyne, still later the purchaser of Scaleby Castle, County Cumberland, where he died. Some of his descendants later migrated to America.

BERNARD GILPIN, eldest son of Martin, above mentioned, married Dorothy Ayrey and died April 21, 1636, leaving several sons and daughters.

THOMAS GILPIN, one of the younger sons of Bernard and Dorothy (Ayrey) Gilpin, was the ancestor of the Pennsylvania Gilpins as well as of Benjamin West, the artist, his daughter Ann, having married Thomas West, of Long Grandon, County Bucks, England, grandfather of the painter, whose father John West, came to Pennsylvania some years later than his cousin, Joseph Gilpin, though William West, another son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, emigrated about the same date as Gilpin and settled in Chester county, where he has left descendants. Thomas Gilpin resided at Mill Hill, parish of Eaton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire, and had five sons and five daughters.

THOMAS GILPIN, youngest son of the above named Thomas, was born in Westmoreland, in 1629, and died at Warborough, Oxfordshire, February 3, 1682. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent preacher of that sect, suffering numerous imprisonments and other persecutions for his religious convictions. He married in 1645, Joan, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew, of Shillingford, in Warborough, who was born 1625 and died 1700-1. He had four sons and three daughters, the record of whose births appear on the early Friends' records.

JOSEPH GILPIN, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin, was born, June 8, 1663, at Warborough, Oxfordshire, and at the date of his marriage, February 23, 1690-1, was a weaver at Dorchester in the same county, as shown by the certificate of his marriage to Hannah Glover, "of Ichingwell in ye parish of Kingsclerc, and County of Southton, spinster, daughter of George Glover of the same place, deceased, and Alice his wife, him surviving," at "an Assembly of the People of God called Quakers, in their publick meeting place at Baghurst, County of Southton, aforesaid." Which certificate is entered on the records of Concord Friends Meeting, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where the certificate of Joseph Gilpin and his wife "from Friends in England" was deposited February 10, 1695-6. Alice Glover, the mother mentioned in the above quoted certificate was a sister to William Lam-

boll, of Reading, Berkshire, England, who by deeds of lease and release dated June 28 and 30, 1683, purchased of William Penn 625 acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. George Glover, had beside Hannah Gilpin, another daughter, Alice, who December 19, 1680, married John Brunsden, of Bucklebury, to whom William Lamboll, by deed dated August 2, 1684, conveyed 100 acres of his Pennsylvania land. October 12, 1684, he conveyed another 100 acres thereof to his sister Alice Glover, of Dorchester, County Oxford, for her use for life, then to her daughter Hannah Gilpin. John and Alice (Glover) Brunsden came to Pennsylvania to settle on the land conveyed to them by Lamboll, and by virtue of warrant of survey, dated November 11, 1684, the whole 625 acres were laid out in Birmingham township, Chester county, to John Brunsden, for the said William Lamboll, who never came to Pennsylvania, dying at Reading, County Berks, England, October 3, 1720, in his eighty-sixth year. By deed, dated December 9, 1704, he conveyed 75 acres to Joseph Gilpin, and by another deed, dated May 18, 1716, 250 acres of the 625 acre purchase, making their holdings on the Brandywine, 425 acres. This tract was nearly a century later the scene of the historic battle of Brandywine. Joseph Gilpin, his wife Hannah and their two eldest children arrived at New Castle in the autumn of 1695, and from thence made their way on foot to their new home in the primitive wilderness, still inhabited by the Indians, with whom he and his family remained on intimate terms for many years. Their first residence was in a cave on the bank of the Brandywine, where their first American born child was born. Joseph Gilpin was the patriarch of the early English settlement of that section and for many years acted as the agent of later settlers in securing homes for them in the wilderness. He died on his Birmingham plantation, November 9, 1739, and his widow and the mother of his fifteen children survived until January 12, 1757, when all of her fifteen children were married, and she had sixty-two grandchildren, and several great grand-children.

SAMUEL GILPIN, the eldest and second child of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, June 7, 1694, and accompanied his parents to the wilderness of southern Pennsylvania when a year old. He married, January 25, 1722-3, Jane Parker, and settled on a farm in Concord township, Chester county; the old home, in Birmingham, which became the headquarters of General Howe during the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, passing to his younger brothers and their descendants. In 1733, Samuel Gilpin and his family removed to Nottingham township, Cecil county, Maryland, settling a tract of 700 acres, previously purchased on the great northeast arm of Chesapeake bay, which was long known as Gilpin's Falls, or Gilpin's Rocks, the site of the present town of North East. A natural water power there, has been converted into a great hydro-electric plant, owned by the Gilpin's Falls Electric Company," which supplies Elkton and the neighboring places with light and power. Here Samuel Gilpin lived until his death, December 7, 1767. He was interred in a family burying ground, at "Gilpin Manor" the estate of his son Joseph, hereafter mentioned. He served as a member of the provincial Assembly from Chester county, Pennsylvania for the term of 1729-30.

Jane Parker, the wife of Samuel Gilpin, (b. Mar. 24, 1701) was a daughter of John Parker, of Philadelphia, who had come from Bingley, Yorkshire, England, and his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Doe, said to have been a Huguenot

refugee from France. Mrs. Gilpin survived her husband, and resided from his death with her son Joseph at Gilpin Manor, where she died, August 8, 1775. They had four sons, Joseph, Thomas, Samuel, and George, and three daughters, Mary, Hannah and Rachel.

Thomas Gilpin, the second son, (1727-1778) was adopted by his uncle Thomas Gilpin, the proprietor of extensive flour mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, which his nephew later inherited and operated. He became later a prominent merchant and shipper of Philadelphia and was among those members of the Society of Friends who were arrested on the approach of the British army to Philadelphia, and exiled to Virginia, where he died March 2, 1778. He was a man of high scholastic attainments much interested in scientific investigations, a prominent member of the American Philosophical Society, and the projector of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

Samuel and George Gilpin, the two younger sons, though reared in the peaceable principles of the Society of Friends of which their parents were members, were among the most active patriots of their section from the inception of the Revolutionary struggle. Samuel, (1734-1799), was a major of Maryland militia; rose to the rank of colonel in the Continental line, and was some time purchasing agent for the army on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He inherited the homestead at "Gilpin's Falls," and died there in 1799.

George Gilpin, youngest son of Samuel and Jane (Parker) Gilpin, born in Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, March 4, 1740, was brought up by his elder brother Thomas, at Brandywine, New Castle county, Delaware, at the head of Chester creek, now Millington, Maryland, where Thomas operated flour mills, and carried on an extensive shipping business for many years. George removed, prior to the Revolutionary war, to Alexandria, Virginia, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was intimately associated with George Washington, and many autograph letters of the "Father of his Country" to George Gilpin are still in possession of the family. He was commissioned colonel of Fairfax county militia in 1775, and joined General Washington's army at Dorchester Heights, Boston, with his regiment, and took part in the siege of Boston, later taking part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. While the army was encamped at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-8, Colonel Gilpin went to visit his brother, in his exile at Winchester, Virginia, and returning to the camp at Valley Forge proceeded to York, Pennsylvania, where congress was then in session to intercede for the return of the exiles to their homes. He secured the promise that they should be permitted to return, but his brother died before it was accomplished. At the close of the revolution, Colonel George Gilpin, under the direction of General Washington, made a survey of the river Potomac from tide water to the upper falls and prepared a plan for the improvement of the channel for navigation. He was interested in this and other public improvements there, until his death, December 24, 1813. At the request of the family he was named one of the pall-bearers of Washington. He married (first) Catharine Peters, and (second) her sister, Jane Peters, cousins to Martha Washington. He had three children by Catharine, and six by Jane, most of whom have left descendants.

JOSEPH GILPIN, eldest son of Samuel and Jane (Parker) Gilpin and ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was born in Concord township, Chester county,

Pennsylvania, August 1, 1725, and removed with his parents to Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, at the age of eight years. On arriving at manhood's years he acquired the tract of land long known as "Gilpin Manor," and in 1760 erected thereon on the bank of the Big Elk, about one mile north of Elkton, the county seat of Cecil county, the fine old colonial mansion, still standing, and one of the picturesque and historic colonial houses of the Atlantic coast. Joseph Gilpin was one of the prominent patriots of Maryland and was from the first an ardent supporter of the cause of independence. He was representative in the Provincial convention held at Annapolis, December 7, 1775, and later a member of the convention held August 14, 1776, to frame a constitution for the state of Delaware. He was also a member of the Maryland convention called for the ratification of the United States constitution, in 1787; was a delegate to the Provincial convention of 1777, a member of the Maryland Assembly, 1777, and presiding justice of the first court of Cecil county under the new government. In 1780 he was appointed one of the commissioners from Maryland to the conference at Philadelphia held to consider measures to restore the public credit; was again commissioned presiding justice of the courts of Cecil county, in 1784, and held that office until his death, March 26, 1790. He was one of the largest contributors to the fund for erecting a court house in 1783 and one of the commissioners in charge of its erection. Joseph Gilpin married, November 8, 1764, Elizabeth Read, who was born 1742, and died 1802. They had nine children.

JOHN GILPIN, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Read) Gilpin, was born September 17, 1765, and died April 19, 1808. He inherited Gilpin Manor and spent his whole life there, taking an active interest in public affairs, and filling a number of public offices in his native county. He succeeded his father as presiding judge of the Cecil county courts, February 14, 1788, was a presidential elector for John Adams in 1797, and for Thomas Jefferson in 1801 and 1805. He was also a member of the House of Delegates in 1800. He married, September 28, 1797, Mary Husbards (b. Apr. 26, 1772, d. Nov. 21, 1850) daughter of Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, one of the most prominent figures during the Revolutionary war, in his section, and a descendant of a family long prominent in that section.

Valentine Hollingsworth, the founder of the family in America, was born "about the Sixth Month in the Year 1632," as shown by the ancient records of the Society of Friends, in County Armagh, Ireland. He was a son of Henry and Catherine (Cornish) Hollingsworth, of Ballineskrannell, parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Ireland, who it is believed emigrated to Ireland from Cheshire, where the family was long seated. Valentine was an early convert to Quakerism, and suffered severe persecutions for his faith in 1671 and 1672. He married (first), June 7, 1655, Ann Ree, or Rea, (b. 1628, d. Apr. 1, 1671), daughter of Nicholas Ree, of Tanderagee, County Armagh. He married (second) June 12, 1672, at a Friends meeting in the house of Mark Wright, parish of Shenkell, County Armagh, Ann, daughter of Thomas Calvert of Drogara, parish of Segoe, and with her, their three eldest children, his daughter Ann, by his first marriage, and her husband Thomas Conway, came to America in 1682, it is said with William Penn, in the "Welcome." They settled on a plantation of 1000 acres on Shelpot creek, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, now

in Delaware, about five miles northwestwardly from the present city of Wilmington, where Valentine died in 1710. The early meetings of Friends were held at his house, and later a meeting house erected on his land and a monthly meeting established, known as "New Worke Meeting," which later became Kennett Monthly Meeting, Chester county. In 1687, Valentine Hollingsworth donated "unto friends for a burying place halfe an acre of land for yt purpose," as shown by the records of said meeting. Valentine Hollingsworth was a representative from New Castle county in the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1682-3, and in the subsequent assemblies of 1685, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1695 and 1700, and was also a justice of the county from February 7, 1685 to his death. His wife Ann died October 17, 1697. Two sons, Henry and Thomas, and another daughter, Catharine, with her husband George Robinson, all by the first wife, followed him to the Delaware; and he had seven children by his second wife Ann Calvert.

Henry Hollingsworth, eldest son of Valentine and Ann (Ree) Hollingsworth, was born at Ballineskrannell, parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Ireland, November 7, 1658. He did not accompany his father and stepmother to the Delaware in 1682, but followed them in the "Lion, of Liverpoole," which arrived in the Delaware river, October 14, 1683. He came with Robert Turner, the Dublin merchant, who was an intimate friend of William Penn, and a large purchaser of land in Pennsylvania. With him, Henry Hollingsworth served two years, and then took up his residence with his father in New Castle county. He, however, returned to Ireland, as soon as he was comfortably established and married, in his native parish of Segoe, August 22, 1688, Lydia Atkinson, the sweetheart of his youth, and returned immediately with her to the Delaware and located near his father in New Castle county, which county he represented in the Provincial Assembly in 1695. At about this date, however, he seems to have located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, of which he was elected sheriff in the autumn of 1695. He was deputy-master of rolls there in 1700, and filled the offices of coroner, clerk of courts and deputy surveyor, being directed in 1699, in the latter capacity, by William Penn to survey a large tract of land, some 30,000 acres, for his daughter Letitia, later known as Letitia's Manor, located in Chester and New Castle counties. He removed to Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, prior to May 9, 1712, on which date he was appointed by Lord Baltimore, surveyor for Cecil county. His book of surveys, containing a medley, of poetry, receipts, notes on astrology, alchemy and chemistry, in addition to his notes of surveys made, is still in existence, being lately owned by Ex-Governor Samuel Pennypacker. It indicates that he was a man of high scholastic attainments both in the sciences and classics, much of the miscellaneous matter being written in Latin. He died at Elkton, April or May, 1721, leaving six children, two sons, Stephen, long a magistrate of Cecil county, later removing to the Shenandoah valley, Virginia; Zebulon, of whom presently; and four daughters, Catharine, Ruth, Abigail and Mary.

Captain Zebulon Hollingsworth, second son of Henry and Lydia (Atkinson) Hollingsworth, born in 1696, presumably in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was prominent in the affairs of Cecil county, serving many years as a justice of her courts, filling the position of presiding justice in 1742 and for several subsequent years. He was appointed in 1743 to lay out the town of Charlestown. He was

one of the prominent members of the church in St. Mary Ann's parish, erected at North East in 1740, by Samuel Gilpin, and was one of the vestry thereof from 1742 to his death, August 8, 1763. He was a large landowner as well as a miller, manufacturing large quantities of flour, which was shipped to Philadelphia and other points, his sons Levi and Colonel Henry being later associated with him in this business, the former locating in Philadelphia, where the firm carried on an extensive business, which on the death of the father devolved upon Levi, who continued to reside in Philadelphia, and was prominently identified with public affairs there during the Revolution. Zebulon Hollingsworth was buried in the old family burying ground, near the Episcopal church at Elkton, on the banks of the river Elk, but in 1883 his remains were removed to Elkton Cemetery. He married (first) June 18, 1727, Ann, daughter of Colonel Francis Maulden, of Cecil county. She died in 1740, leaving five children, and he married (second) Mary Jacobs, by whom he had six children.

Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, son of Captain Zebulon and Ann (Maulden) Hollingsworth, and father of Mary (Hollingsworth) Gilpin, was born at Elkton, Maryland, September 17, 1737. Well educated and of fine business ability and training, and in the prime of his life of usefulness and activity, at the beginning of the struggle for independence, he was called upon to take an active part in that struggle. His name appears on the records of the Committee of Safety of his native state as one who was relied upon in all its urgent emergencies. He was commissioned January 3, 1776, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Elk battalion, of Cecil county militia, and was commissioned Colonel, June 7, 1781. His usefulness however lay more particularly, in the commissary department, and in the organizing, equipping and forwarding much needed recruits, looking after the forwarding and furnishing supplies for the troops in the field, and the general supervision of affairs pertaining to the army for his section. His voluminous correspondence, much of which remains in the Hollingsworth mansion erected by him, and still occupied by his descendants, shows that he was in constant communication with the heads of the various departments both state and national, and was relied upon to fill many important commissions. This correspondence includes letters to and from Timothy Pickering, by order of the War Office, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, president of the Council of Maryland, who, on July 13, 1776, writes to him to secure 400 bayonets and other equipment for the Maryland troops, from Patrick Henry who in 1779 sends him fifteen Highland prisoners of war, from Generals Lafayette, Lord Stirling, Nathaniel Greene, and Horatio Gates, and other prominent commanders, principally on the providing of munitions of war, of which Colonel Hollingsworth was one of the first manufacturers. He was commissary-general for the Eastern Shore of Maryland during the greater part of the war, and had charge of the purchase and forwarding of flour and other provisions for the army in Virginia and Maryland, which by a letter from Timothy Pickering in 1778 he is directed to collect at the Head of the Elk and in Harford county. September 24, 1781, he was directed to make a tour through the Eastern Shore to see that the several requisitions of the board of war for supplying the army were put into execution, and the flour and other provisions collected at points on the navigable waters and shipped as soon as practicable for the use of Washington's army on its southern expedition against Cornwallis in Virginia.

The Hollingsworth mansion, erected by Colonel Henry Hollingsworth early in the eighteenth century, was one of the first houses erected on the site of Elkton, the present county seat of Cecil county, Maryland. It is a venerable pile, in a remarkable state of preservation, picturesquely situated upon a naturally terraced hill near the centre of the town, of ample proportions and built in the sedate colonial style. Its lofty porch is supported by round columns; its gabled roof and keystone lintels bespeak its colonial origin; the interior retains much of its original design; the ceilings are high, the woodwork heavy and of antique design, and carved corner cupboards with circular shelves and brass-hashed hinges and knobs of the doors add unique ornamentation.

"Separate and to the east of the mansion proper stands a quaint two-storied, two-roomed building—the office. About the walls of the lower apartment are book shelves, while in both rooms are deep fireplaces and inglenooks suggesting quiet comfort. Here indeed was a retreat for the book lover, a haven of rest for the weary."

It was from this historic residence that the theodolite belonging to Colonel Hollingsworth's grandfather, Henry Hollingsworth, the noted surveyor appointed by Lord Baltimore and used in laying out the city of Philadelphia, was taken by the British soldiers when marching from the Chesapeake to attack Philadelphia just before the battle of Brandywine. Here remained intact until 1898, all the beautiful old furnishings of the period of its construction, including the family silver, cut-glass, and monogramed china handed down for generations. Tarnished coins, musty papers of historical value, implements of antique design long since dulled by rust, and the cradle that rocked the heroes to be, now gathered to their fathers, laurel-crowned. The house was occupied by Colonel Hollingsworth until his death, September 29, 1803, when it passed to his descendants of the Partridge family. At the death of their last representative in 1898, it was sold and purchased by a descendant of his daughter Mary Husbands (Hollingsworth) Gilpin, and is still retained in the family. Among the papers accumulated there, were the original proceedings of the first Maryland state assembly; a copy of the proceedings of the Maryland convention held at Annapolis, August 14, 1776, to which both Joseph Gilpin and Colonel Henry Hollingsworth were delegates, printed in 1778. One of these was the property of Joseph Gilpin and is now in possession of his great-great-grandson, William P. Gilpin, the subject of this sketch. There were also a great number of other papers of remarkable historic interest, most of which are still in the possession of the family.

Colonel Henry Hollingsworth married (first) in 1769, Sarah (b. Sept. 21, 1748, d. Dec. 27, 1775), daughter of William and Mary Husbands of Cecil county, Maryland, by whom he had three children:—Mary Husbands Hollingsworth, (b. Apr. 26, 1772, d. Nov. 21, 1850), married (first) John Gilpin, above mentioned, and (second) March 31, 1819, Frisby Henderson, of Frenchtown, Cecil county, Maryland; William Hollingsworth, and a child that died in infancy. He married (second) February 14, 1776, Jane Evans, (1749-1835) by whom he had four children, none of whom left issue except, the eldest, Hannah, (1782-1844) who married James Partridge, (1775-1835), whose heirs occupied the Hollingsworth mansion until 1898.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH GILPIN, son of John and Mary Husbands (Hollingsworth) Gilpin, was born at Elkton, Maryland, March 23, 1804, and died

there April 7, 1857. He married Margaret Whann (b. Mar. 17, 1812, d. Aug. 7, 1881), daughter of William Ricketts, of "Union Mills," Cecil county, Maryland, (b. 1778, d. 1838), and his wife, Mary Whann, (b. 1783, d. 1852); granddaughter of Benjamin Ricketts, (1749-1795), and his wife Susanna; great-granddaughter of Thomas Ricketts and Mary, of Hunt Hill, Cecil county, Maryland, (1703-1773).

WILLIAM RICKETTS GILPIN, second son of Henry H. and Margaret W., (Ricketts) Gilpin, was born at Elkton, Maryland, November 11, 1834. He married September 11, 1856, Anna Eliza (b. Nov. 6, 1839, d. Oct. 8, 1899), daughter of Aaron C. and Eliza Engle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE GILPIN, the subject of this sketch is a son of William R. and Anna Eliza (Engle) Gilpin, and was born at Elkton, Maryland, April 29, 1869. He was educated in public and private schools at Elkton, and came to Philadelphia in 1886, and engaged in the jewelry business, which he has since followed. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution in right of descent from Col. Henry Hollingsworth, and Joseph Gilpin, of the Maryland Committee of Safety, Judge, etc. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the White Marsh Valley Country Club, and other social organizations.

Mr. Gilpin married (first) September 30, 1897, Nannie Haddock (b. Apr. 21, 1869, d. Nov. 2, 1898), daughter of Rear Admiral W. G. Buehler, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, and has one son, William Buehler Gilpin, born October 14, 1898, now being educated at Washington, D. C. He married (second) March 29, 1910, Maude Alma, daughter of George and Isabella Morris, of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL MARSHALL

JOHN MARSHALL, the pioneer ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came to Pennsylvania from the parish of Elton, County Derby, England, about 1686, and settled in Blockley township, Philadelphia county. He was a member of the Society of Friends and one of the early members of Darby Meeting, where he proposed intentions of marriage with Sarah Smith, who had come to Darby with her brother, Thomas Smith, from Croxton, County Leicester, England. Their marriage, December 19, 1688, was the first one solemnized in the Darby Meeting House after its erection. On his marriage John Marshall located in Darby township, then Chester, now Delaware county. He purchased a farm on Cobb's Creek, in Upper Darby in 1689 and added to it an additional plantation of 150 acres in 1692. He continued to own to his death 110 acres in Blockley, which he devised to his widow. He was an overseer of Darby Monthly Meeting, and active in local affairs, holding a number of township offices. He died November 13, 1729, and his wife Sarah survived until July 16, 1749. His will refers to Abraham Marshall, of West Bradford, Chester county, as "Cousin." This Abraham Marshall, the father of Humphrey Marshall, the famous botanist, came from Gratton, parish of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, in 1700. John and Sarah (Smith) Marshall, had three children, John, (1690-1749) married (first) Joanna Paschall and (second) Elinor Shenton; William, (1692-1727) married Mary Sellers; Thomas, of whom presently.

THOMAS MARSHALL, the youngest son of John and Sarah (Smith) Marshall, was born in Darby township, Chester county, February 10, 1694-5. About the time of attaining his majority he removed to Concord township, Chester county, and located on a farm near the present village of Concordville, where he erected later, in 1727, a house that has since been continuously occupied by his descendants. He died there about the year 1741. Thomas Marshall married, at Concord Friends Meeting, April 24, 1718, Hannah Mendenhall, who was born in Chester county, August 11, 1696, and died about 1770. She was a daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall, of Concord township, who with his brothers John and Moses, and a sister Mary Mendenhall, who became the wife of Nathaniel Newlin, came from Mildenhall, County Suffolk, England, in 1686. Benjamin Mendenhall, died in 1740, at an advanced age. He was many years prominent in local affairs, religious and civil, and was held in high repute. He was a member of the Provincial assembly in 1714, and held a number of minor offices. He married, April 17, 1689, Ann, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, who had settled in Middletown township, Chester county in 1686. Ann Mendenhall, a sister to Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, became the wife of John Bartram, the famous founder of "Bartram's Gardens," the well known botanist and horticulturist. Hannah Marshall married (second) Peter Grubb the eminent ironmaster.

Thomas and Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, had nine children, two of whom died young. The three surviving sons were Benjamin, Thomas and John.

The latter located in Birmingham township and later in Kennett where he became an extensive landowner, established mills, etc. He was the ancestor of the Marshalls, who were for a long time prominent paper manufacturers in Kennett, and the iron manufacturers of Marshallton, New Castle county, Delaware.

THOMAS MARSHALL, second surviving son and fifth child of Thomas and Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, was born in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1727. He inherited one-half of his father's lands in Concord, and settled thereon, but died comparatively a young man in 1759. He married, August 19, 1752, at Concord Friends Meeting, Edith, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, one of the most prominent public men of his time in Pennsylvania, and his wife Esther Metcalf, and great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Newlin, and his wife Elizabeth.

Nicholas Newlin, who was a member of the Provincial council of Pennsylvania, 1685 to 1688, and a Justice of the courts of Chester county, 1685-91, was long a resident of Mount Mellick, Queens county, Ireland. He was a man of considerable wealth for that period, and a devout member of the Society of Friends long before his emigration to America and suffered many distrains of goods for participating in the Meetings of Friends. This determined him to remove with his family to Penn's colony in America, and Mount Mellick Meeting granted him a certificate dated 12mo. (February) 25, 1682-3, to remove with his family "Out of this Nation into New Jersey or Pennsylvania in America," in which they give him a high recommendation but add,

"But our Meeting is generally dissatisfied with his removing with his family, and having sufficient substance for food and raiment, which all that possess godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be contented with for we have brought nothing into this world and we are sure to take nothing out. And he hath given us no satisfactory reason for his removing, but our godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of suffering here for the testimony of Jesus or courting worldly liberty."

He was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife Elizabeth, his sons Nathaniel and John and daughter Rachel, sailing in the "Levee" of Liverpool. They settled on a tract of land in Concord township, Chester (now Delaware) county, where he built and operated a mill and was an important man of affairs. The early Meetings of the Society of Friends were held at his house as early as 1687, and continued after his death which occurred in May, 1699. Elizabeth Newlin the widow died in 1717.

Nathaniel Newlin, his son, born in Ireland about 1660, married, April 17, 1685, Mary Mendenhall, sister to Benjamin Mendenhall, before mentioned. Nathaniel Newlin was like his father a man of eminent ability, and he was called upon to take a like prominent part in local and provincial affairs. He was elected to the Provincial assembly in 1701, 1705, 1710, 1713, 1714, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1721 and 1722, and was first commissioned as a justice of the peace and of the courts of Chester county, in 1703, and several times re-commissioned, the last commission of record being August 26, 1726, although he probably served until his death in 1729. He resided all his life in Concord township where his house, erected in 1699, was recently torn down. He purchased in 1724, 7700 acres of the trustees of the Free Society of traders, which was later laid out as Newlin township. He was also one of the trustees of the General Loan Office and filled numerous other positions of trust, being one of the commissioners se-

lected in 1700 to draw up a plan for a new form of government for the Province of Pennsylvania. Nicholas Newlin, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Mendenhall) Newlin, born in Concord township, Chester county, May 19, 1689, married in 1715, Edith Pyle, born March 20, 1695.

Edith (Newlin) Marshall, the widow of Thomas Marshall, married (second) October 8, 1762, Samuel Schofield, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and took with her to that county her four children by her former husband, Esther, Hannah, Thomas and Phebe Marshall.

THOMAS MARSHALL, only son of Thomas and Edith (Newlin) Marshall, born in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1756, removed with his mother to Bucks county on her re-marriage in 1762, and resided in that county until 1773 when he returned to Chester county, as an apprentice to the tanning business. When he arrived of legal age he settled on the paternal estate in Concord, where he established a tanyard. He died there, August 13, 1844. He married (first) April 21, 1779, at Concord Friends Meeting, Mary Grubb (b. Mar. 25, 1756, d. Nov. 24, 1791) daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hewes) Grubb, of Pennsbury, Chester (now Delaware) county. He married (second) August 12, 1795, Margaret Swayne. Of his five children, all by his first wife four lived to mature years, married and reared families, these were two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and two daughters.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, youngest child of Thomas and Mary (Grubb) Marshall, was born in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1789. He acquired a part of the Concord homestead and the tannery erected by his father, which he operated until his death on August 27, 1832. He married, November 25, 1812, at Londongrove Friends Meeting, Philena Pusey (b. May 24, 1794, d. Dec. 30, 1842) daughter of Ellis and Abigail (Brinton) Pusey of Londongrove, Chester county. She married (second) April 5, 1837, Samuel Wollaston of Wilmington, Delaware. Samuel and Philena (Pusey) Marshall had nine children, three of whom died young or unmarried. Ellis Pusey Marshall, the eldest son (1815-1892) resided on the old Marshall homestead in Concord and was a prominent and influential citizen; active in the affairs of the Society of Friends, and in local reform and charitable enterprises. Samuel Marshall, the third son, went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1847, became a prominent banker there, was many years president of the oldest bank in continuous existence in the state, and resigned on account of the infirmities of age, in 1901. He was also the organizer and many years president of the State Bank, at Madison, Wisconsin, where he resided for some years.

WILLIAM PUSEY MARSHALL, the seventh child and fourth surviving son of Samuel and Philena (Pusey) Marshall, was born in Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1826. He was less than six years of age at the death of his father, and but sixteen years of age at the death of his mother. He entered the well-known Friends educational institution, the West-town Boarding School in 1839, and spent three years there as a student. He began teaching school at the old octagon school house at Birmingham Meeting house at the age of seventeen years and from 1843 to 1849 was teacher of the Friends School at Darby, and for the next two years taught in Benjamin Swayne's school in Londongrove township. On his marriage, April 3, 1851, to Frances Lloyd Andrews, he settled on a farm in West Goshen township, near

West Chester, but continued to teach school for several winters after taking up the vocation of a farmer, having charge of a public school nearby for one winter, and of the Friends school on North High street, West Chester, for two or more winters. He was for twenty years, an industrious, enterprising and successful farmer, maintaining a large dairy. In 1871, he sold his dairy and associated himself with Walter Hibberd, of West Chester in the business of conveyancing, money loaning, and general agent. On the death of his partner in 1879, he took entire charge of the office on North High street, West Chester, and continued the business until his death in 1901, though for several years the business was principally in the charge of his son Samuel Marshall, the subject of this sketch. November 11, 1884, William Pusey Marshall was made one of the directors of the National Bank of Chester county, and he was annually elected to that position thereafter until his death. January 13, 1893, he was elected vice-president and March 27, 1894, president of this bank. From this time, till his death, Mr. Marshall gave his almost undivided attention to the affairs of the bank. In 1890, he was elected vice-president of the newly organized Dime Savings Bank of Chester county, and continued to fill that position until his death. He was one of the trustees of the West Chester State Normal School, from 1872 to 1885, and secretary of the board of trustees from 1876 to 1882. He was for twenty-four years and up to the time of his death one of board of prison inspectors. He was a constant attendant at the Friends Meeting on High street, West Chester, and one of the trustees of their real estate. He died October 17, 1901, universally mourned by the people among whom he had lived a long life of marked industry, purity and usefulness to his fellow man. A man of inflexible honesty and sound business judgment, he deservedly held the confidence and esteem of the community in which he labored; the widows and orphans intrusted him with their investments and the aged sought his advice and assistance in the disposal of their property. Pure, temperate, industrious, sincere and earnest, he honored sincere men, even when he could not share their views and had a supreme contempt for all sham, hypocrisy and insincerity, in business, religion or daily life. Possessed of a tender heart, the trials and sorrows of the unfortunate and afflicted called forth from him words and acts of sympathy.

William Pusey Marshall married, April 3, 1851, Frances Lloyd (b. Jan. 8, 1826, died March 21, 1904), daughter of James and Hannah (Lloyd) Andrews of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

James Andrews was an associate justice of the Delaware county courts, and his wife Hannah Lloyd, (b. Jan. 25, 1802, d. June 20, 1868) was a daughter of Charles and Frances (Paschall) Lloyd and granddaughter of Hugh Lloyd one of the most active and prominent patriots of Chester county, during the trying period of the Revolution, and many years thereafter prominently associated with the affairs of Delaware county.

Robert Lloyd, the pioneer ancestor of this branch of the Lloyd family, was born in Merionethshire, Wales, in 1669, came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Lion" of Liverpool in 1683, with his cousins Robert and Rebecca (Humphrey) Lloyd, with whom he lived in Merion township, Philadelphia county, until after he had arrived at his majority, when he married, October 11, 1698, Lowry Jones, also a native of Wales, a daughter of Rees John Williams, one of the prominent settlers in the "Welsh Tract," and in the same year purchased a large plantation

near Bryn Mawr, on which he settled. The Welsh ancestry of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd extending back through a long line of princes of Wales, and the noble family of Percy of Northumberland, is given briefly elsewhere in these volumes, and may be found in detail in Glenn's "Merion in the Welsh Tract." Robert Lloyd died, May 29, 1714. He and his wife Lowry Jones had six children, three sons and three daughters. Of his sons, David Lloyd removed to North Carolina, Rees Lloyd settled in Gwynedd township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and Richard in Darby, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Richard Lloyd, the father of Hugh, the Revolutionary patriot before referred to, was the youngest son of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, and was born near Bryn Mawr, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1713. He married at Darby Meeting, November 24, 1736, Hannah (born Feb. 10, 1717) daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers of the prominent Sellers family of Darby Mills and "Sellers Hall," and a few years later purchased the Darby water, corn and grist mills, which he operated until his death August 9, 1735. Isaac and Hugh Lloyd the two surviving sons of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd, were both prominent in the affairs of Chester county during the Revolution. The former, born in 1739, operated the Darby mills during that period and later removed to Philadelphia, where he died, August 10, 1793. He married Ann Gibbons, of the prominent Chester county family of that name and has left numerous descendants.

Hugh Lloyd, youngest son of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd, born near Bryn Mawr, Lower Merion township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1741-2, was brought to Darby township by his parents when less than a year old, and was reared in that township, at the Darby mills which he inherited jointly with his brother Isaac and assisted in operating until 1766. In the latter year he purchased a mill property on Crum Creek in Ridley township, now Delaware county, where he carried on the milling business during the Revolutionary war, with the exception of the period when Philadelphia was occupied by the British army, when, by orders of General Washington the millstones of that and other mills within reach of the British lines, were removed and secreted to prevent them from being pressed into use to supply flour for the enemy. Hugh Lloyd was one of the committee of thirteen selected at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chester county, held at Chester July 13, 1774, to confer with representatives of the other counties of the state and arrange for concerted action in an effort to obtain redress for the grievances of the American Colonies, and was one of the deputies to the Provincial conference held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, when it was decided to establish a continental congress of deputies from all the colonies. The first Continental congress held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, as a result of the above mentioned conference, having recommended the appointment of a Committee of Safety and Observation, in each county of the state, the inhabitants of Chester county again assembled at Chester, December 20, 1774, and Hugh Lloyd was one of the Committee of Safety and Observation then selected, and continued a member of that body during the whole Revolutionary struggle, when these county committees and their representative in the state committee constituted the governing body of the state. He was a delegate to the Provincial convention of January 23, 1775, when it was decided to "meet force with force" and "at every hazard to

defend the rights and liberties of America." Hugh Lloyd was selected by the officers of the several companies composing the Third battalion of Chester county Associators, organized in accordance with the resolves of the Continental congress, as colonel of that battalion, at a meeting of these officers held July 21, 1775. He was also selected by the Committee of Safety as a member of its Committee of Correspondence, October 23, 1775. He was again a delegate to the Provincial convention at Carpenter's Hall, June 18 to 25, when it was decided to "sever all allegiance to the English Crown." He was selected at this convention, as one of the judges to hold elections for delegates, to the constitutional convention of July 15, 1776. He continued active in measures for carrying on the war for independence, and on the organization of the new county of Delaware, in 1789, was elected one of its first representatives in the General Assembly and re-elected in 1791. April 24, 1792, he was commissioned one of the associate justices of Delaware county, and he continued to fill that position for 33 years, tendering his resignation when the infirmities of age demanded that he relinquish the active duties of the position. At about the time of the close of the Revolution, Hugh Lloyd erected a house on his plantation, on the east side of Darby road, near the Blue Bell Inn, in which he resided until the death of his wife in 1825. It was one of the notable early mansions of the neighborhood of Philadelphia and is described in detail by Townsend Ward, in a paper published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* in 1879. He died at the residence of his daughter, Hannah Browne, in Kensington, March 20, 1832, at the age of ninety-one years. Hugh Lloyd was active in his support of a number of local institutions. He was a life-long share-holder in the Darby Library of which his father Richard Lloyd was one of the founders, and was secretary of the Library Company for two considerable periods and active in the effort to secure the erection of a new building in 1795. He was also one of the active members and supporters of the Library Company of Chester, founded in 1769. Hugh Lloyd married, at Darby Friends Meeting House, June 4, 1767, Susanna (b. Darby, Sept. 22, 1746, d. there, April 17, 1825) daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Blunston) Pearson and granddaughter of Thomas and Susannah (Burbeck) Pearson, who came from Darby, England and were among the first settlers of Darby township, Chester county. Her maternal great-grandfather, John Blunston, was a purchaser of 1,500 acres of land of William Penn, before coming to Pennsylvania, where he arrived in 1682, and settled in Darby township, being one of its first settlers. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1682-1702, a member of the Provincial Council 1690-1709, and speaker of the Assembly, 1696-1700. Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd, had seven sons and one daughter, the latter, Hannah, the wife of John Coates Browne, at whose house in Kensington he died. The sons were Thomas, David, (d. young), Richard P., Charles, Samuel, Robert and Hugh Pearson Lloyd.

Charles Lloyd, fifth son of Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd, was born in Ridley township, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1776. On his marriage to Frances Paschall, March 8, 1798, they took up their residence at Paschallville, Philadelphia county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He died January 26, 1860. Frances (Paschall) Lloyd, born February 24, 1771, died August 27, 1857, was a daughter of Dr. Henry Paschall, of Paschallville and his wife Ann Garrett, granddaughter of Dr. John Pas-

chall and his wife Frances Hodge, great-granddaughter of Thomas Paschall, Jr. and his wife Margaret Jenkins; and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Paschall, of Bristol, England, who purchased land of William Penn, by lease and release bearing date September 25 and 27, 1681, and with his wife Joane (Sloper) and three children, Thomas, William and Mary, arrived in Philadelphia in February 1681-2 and settled in Philadelphia county, where Thomas Sr. died September 15, 1718, at the age of eighty-three years and four months. His wife Joane died September 2, 1707, at the age of seventy-two years and nine months. Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, wife of Thomas Paschall, Jr., was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Griffith) Jenkins, who came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1682 and settled first in Haverford township, removing later to the site of Jenkintown, Montgomery County, which was so named in their honor. Thomas Paschall, Jr., died in 1748, and his wife Margaret in 1736, at the age of sixty-two years. Dr. John Paschall, the seventh of their eleven children, was born November 5, 1706, and died February 11, 1779; he married, February 25, 1728, Frances (b. June 15, 1710, d. Jan. 29, 1781) daughter of Henry and Frances (Knight) Hodge and granddaughter of Dr. Christopher Knight who came to Philadelphia from the Island of Antigua. Dr. John Paschall was a practicing physician in Darby township, and owned considerable land there. Dr. Henry Paschall was his youngest child and was born in Darby, October 28, 1746. He married Ann Garrett, May 24, 1770, and from that date until 1790 practiced medicine in Wilmington, Delaware. He then removed to Paschallville, Philadelphia county, where he died, May 13, 1835. He married (first) Ann (b. Nov. 24, 1752, d. Dec. 1, 1820) daughter of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett, of Darby, granddaughter of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett and great-granddaughter of William and Ann (Kirk) Garrett, who emigrated from Harby, County Leicester, England in 1684, and settled in Upper Darby, Chester County. Charles and Frances (Paschall) Lloyd had seven children, of whom Hannah, the wife of Judge James Andrews and grandmother of the subject of this sketch was the third.

William Pusey, and Frances Lloyd (Andrews) Marshall had seven children: Elizabeth Pusey and Hannah Andrews Marshall, who are unmarried; Sarah Hoopes Marshall, wife of John H. Darlington of East Bradford, Chester county; Margaret Palmer Marshall, the wife of Dr. George G. Groff of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for thirty-one years professor in Bucknell University, thirteen years a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, ten years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, surgeon-major of Pennsylvania troops in the Spanish-American war, sometime superintendent of public instruction and medical director in Puerto Rico and widely known as a lecturer and author. He died February 18, 1910; Frances Andrews Marshall, wife of Franklin R. Strayer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, professor of physics in the New York City high schools; Philena Marshall, died August 6, 1901, unmarried; Samuel Marshall, the subject of this sketch.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, youngest of the seven children of William Pusey and Frances Lloyd (Andrews) Marshall, was born in West Goshen township, near West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1863. He was educated at the Friends School, the West Chester State Normal School, and at the academy of Professor J. Hunter Worrall. He is unmarried, and resides

with his two unmarried sisters at the old homestead in West Goshen township and retains his father's office in West Chester. He succeeded his father as a director of the National Bank of Chester county, and is now secretary of the board and a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Chester County and March 29, 1904, was elected secretary and cashier. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the West Chester State Normal School for 15 years; one of the managers of the Chester County Hospital; a director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company; and a member of the council of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association. He is a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a life member and Vice President of the Chester County Historical Society; the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania and is affiliated with a number of social organizations. He is a member of the Society of Friends of the High Street Meeting, West Chester. His participation in politics has been confined to local affairs, having been for a number of years judge of election and auditor in his township. Though always a member of the Republican Party he has never been bound by party lines, believing the qualifications of the candidates for local and State officers more important than membership in any political party.

ELBERT AUGUSTUS CORBIN, JR.

ELBERT AUGUSTUS CORBIN, JR., of Philadelphia, is descended, on the paternal side, from early New England ancestry, his father Elbert Augustus Corbin, Sr. being the first of the family to settle in Philadelphia.

CLEMENT CORBIN, the first of the American branch of the family of whom we have any definite record, was a resident of Muddy River, now Brookline, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, as early as March 7, 1655, on which date he married Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Buckmaster of the same town. He was one of the original proprietors of Muddy River and in the division of the lands in 1655 was granted a tract of land there. In 1664 he removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the party of residents of that town who on October 6, 1683, formulated a plan and projected the founding of the town of New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut. He died at the latter place late in the year 1696, his will being probated, November 23, 1696.

JAMES CORBIN, only son of Clement and Dorcas (Buckmaster) Corbin, was born at Muddy River, Massachusetts in 1656. He was a resident of Roxbury and was present at the meeting held to consider the selection of the site of the town of New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, October 6, 1683. When the town was incorporated under the provisions of an act of the General Court, he located in Woodstock and received considerable grants of land there, and later inherited land originally granted to his father. He was one of the council of the proprietors and a selectman of that town, where he resided for many years. He later removed to Dudley, Massachusetts, near the Connecticut line in the county of Worcester, of which town he was a selectman almost if not quite continuously from 1732 to 1740, surveyor in 1734 and constable in 1735. He died intestate in 1757. He married, April 7, 1679, Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Eastman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jared and Hannah Haddon, of the same place.

PHILIP CORBIN, son of James and Hannah (Eastman) Corbin, was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, and removed with his father to Dudley, Massachusetts, where he was surveyor of highways, 1735-1739, 1749-1750 and 1762-1774; tything man 1740-1765 and constable 1745-6. He married at Dudley, January 13, 1734, Dorothy Barstow, (b. Marlboro, Mass. April 25, 1714. d. Dudley, Mass.) daughter of Jeremiah Barstow, of Marlboro, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Joseph Howe.

CAPTAIN LEMUEL CORBIN, son of Philip and Dorothy (Barstow) Corbin, was born at Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 19, 1739. He was active in the patriot cause from the inception of the Revolutionary struggle, serving as a member of the Worcester county Committee of Safety, and its sub-committee of Correspondence and Inspection, during the years 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779, and was enrolled as a member of the first Worcester county company of minute men from Dudley, under Captain Ebenezer Craft, and

marched with that company on the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775, in the battalion commanded by Col. Larned, being dismissed from this tour of duty, May 1, 1775. In December 1776, he was sergeant of Captain Nathaniel Healy's company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, Connecticut line, with which he marched to Rhode Island and was stationed at Providence from January 3, to January 21, 1777. September 25, 1778, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Fifth Worcester county regiment, Captain Elias Pratt, in Colonel Holman's regiment. October 18, 1779 we find him holding the same rank in Captain Samuel Hamant's Second Worcester Company in the Second Worcester Regiment, Colonel Samuel Denny, and in active service under General Schuyler in the campaign on lakes George and Champlain and at Ticonderoga. He was honorably discharged from this service Nov. 23, 1779. February 17, 1780 he was commissioned captain of a company in the Worcester county militia, under Colonel Davis, and served with that regiment in Rhode Island from July 30, to August 12, 1780. Captain Corbin was prominent in the affairs of his native town of Dudley before and after the Revolutionary War; he was Constable, 1767-8, surveyor of highways 1772-1785, and a selectman in 1787. Soon after the latter date he removed with his family to Union, Tolland county, Connecticut, where he resided until his death, May 7, 1825 at the age of eighty-six years. He married, at Dudley, Massachusetts, December 8, 1763, Rebecca Davis, (b. Jan. 10, 1737, at Oxford, Mass.) daughter of Samuel Davis of that town and his wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Weld, of Braintree, Massachusetts.

PHILIP CORBIN, son of Captain Lemuel and Rebecca (Davis) Corbin, was born at Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 13, 1765, and removed to Union, Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1793. He was prominent in the local affairs of the latter town for many years and represented it in the state legislature in 1814-15. He died at Union, Conn., May 2, 1845. Philip Corbin married at Dudley, Massachusetts, November 26, 1789, Rhoba Healy, (b. Mar. 9, 1768), daughter of Captain Lemuel Healy, (b. Dec. 9, 1783, d. December 1817) captain of a company in the Fifth Worcester county regiment, during the Revolutionary war and his wife Phebe Curtis.

PHILIP CORBIN, (2) son of Philip (1) and Rhoba (Healy) Corbin, was born at Union, Tolland county, Connecticut, April 14, 1797. He removed in early life to Willington, Connecticut, and later to West Hartford, where he was living as early as 1833, and where he died, July 24, 1881. He married, November 29, 1821, Lois Chaffee, (b. Ashford, Conn. Sept. 24, 1799, d. West Hartford, Sept. 12, 1872) daughter of Abner Chaffee, (b. Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 3, 1762, d. Westford, Conn., Dec. 26, 1816) and his wife Judith Walker, (b. May 17, 1769, d. July 5, 1854), whom he married November 9, 1790.

ELBERT AUGUSTUS CORBIN, son of Philip and Lois (Chaffee) Corbin, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, October 17, 1845. He removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and has since resided in that city, where he has been prominently associated with leading and important corporations, and has long been identified with the insurance business. He married, in Philadelphia, January 13, 1876, Charlotte Phillipina Eckfeldt (b. Sept. 25, 1851) daughter of Adam Eckfeldt, a veteran of the civil war, who died December 29, 1879, and his wife Malvina Hooper; granddaughter of Michael Eckfeldt, (b. 1779, d. Feb. 6, 1852), and his wife

Catharine Senf; and great-granddaughter of Jacob Eckfeldt, who came to Philadelphia from Rotterdam in the ship "Chance," Captain Charles Smith, and was qualified as a subject of the British crown, August 9, 1764. This Jacob Eckfeldt died Jan. 29, 1818, at the age of 75 years. He married, as his second wife, at St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, March 22, 1774, Elizabeth Hunkels. Elbert Augustus and Charlotte Phillipina (Eckfeldt) Corbin had two sons, E. A. Corbin, Junior, the subject of this sketch, and Arthur Eckfeldt Corbin, born September 19, 1879.

ELBERT AUGUSTUS CORBIN, JR., eldest son of E. A. and Charlotte Phillipina (Eckfeldt) Corbin, was born in Philadelphia, August 26, 1877. He was educated at the Eastburn Academy, the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from department of Architecture of the last institution in 1900. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and of the Sphinx senior society of the University. He became president of the Continental Chemical Company of Philadelphia, with which he is still associated, representative of the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Manufacturing Company, of York, Pennsylvania and a member of the firm of Corbin & Stull, the Philadelphia agents of the latter corporation. Mr. Corbin is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution in right of descent from Captain Lemuel Corbin; of the New England Society; the Pennsylvania Society of Founders and Patriots, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also a member of the Spring Haven Country Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Corbin married April 18, 1903, Gladys, daughter of Washington Bleddyn Powell, the eminent Philadelphia architect and his wife Sarah Lybrand (Wills) Powell. The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Corbin, were for generations lords of Castle Madoc, Wales, and her ancestry has been traced back many generations to many princes of early Briton and Wales. William Powell the first American ancestor, a son of Edward Powell, of Castle Madoc, was living in the district of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, in 1730, and died in 1754. His son William Powell, who died in Philadelphia, in 1757, married Sarah Mifflin, of the well-known Mifflin family of "Fountain Green." Samuel, son of William and Sarah (Mifflin) Powell, born in 1739, was a prominent carpenter and builder of Philadelphia, was admitted member of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia in 1763, subscribed towards the erection of the famous Carpenters' Hall, and was warden of the company in 1771. He was captain of an Associate Company of Philadelphia in 1776, and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Philadelphia Artillery Company in 1777. He left Philadelphia between 1735 and 1791 and settled in western Pennsylvania, dying at "Deerfield," Bedford county, in 1814. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Moulder, a distinguished officer of the Philadelphia Artillery in the Revolution, whose military record is given elsewhere in these volumes. Dr. William Mifflin Powell, the grandfather of Gladys (Powell) Corbin, was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Moulder) Powell and was born October 20, 1811. He studied medicine with Dr. Tower of Philadelphia and Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of medicine in Cambridge University. He resided for a number of years in Philadelphia, serving as a member of common council for the Fourth ward, etc., and

later removed to Deerfield, Bedford, (now Fulton) county, Pennsylvania, where he died August 19, 1857. He married Anna Henion, (b. Nov. 11, 1810; d. Dec. 21, 1892) daughter of Benjamin Henion, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and his wife Ruth Bickley, of a well-known Philadelphia county family. Mrs. Corbin was born at Lebanon, Pa., February 7, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Corbin Junior have one child, Anne Corbin, born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 11, 1905.

MURDOCH KENDRICK

The ancestors of Murdoch Kendrick, of the Philadelphia bar, were among the early German settlers in the Conestoga and Pequea valleys of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, long prior to the Revolution, and many members of the Kendrick family took an active part in that struggle. Henry Kendrick, who had a mill and a large tract of land on the Pequea creek in Martick township, was captain of a company in the First battalion of Lancaster county militia, Colonel John Boyd, which was called into active service in May, 1777, and George, Martin, Isaac, and Henry Kendrick, Jr., were members of the same battalion. Captain Henry married Anna, daughter of Michael Graff of Martick township, and had a large family.

Captain Matthias Slaymaker, great-great-grandfather of Murdoch Kendrick, was born in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1732, and was a son of Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., who settled on land originally surveyed to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, in that part of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, now included in Paradise township, in 1710, one thousand acres of which was acquired in fee by the Slaymakers when the London Company closed out in 1760. The Slaymakers, the name originally spelled in German "Schleiermacher" were residents of Hesse Cassel, where the two brothers of Matthias Schleiermacher continued to reside after his emigration to Pennsylvania. One of them, a clergyman, was for some years secretary of the German legation, at the Court of St. James, and afterwards Chargé d'Affaires. By a strange coincidence, a Major Schleiermacher, an officer of Hessian Troops in the British army, was one of the Hessian officers captured by the American forces during the Revolution and was confined in the Lancaster jail. He was probably a descendant of one of the brothers of the American emigrant. Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., was married prior to his emigration, and had five sons, Laurence, Matthias, John, Henry and Daniel, and two daughters, Margaret and Barbara. Of these Laurence and Margaret were born in Germany, and the other five children in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. All of these sons with the possible exception of Laurence, the eldest, were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolution, in the Lancaster County Militia, as were also some of their sons.

John Slaymaker, the second son of the emigrant, was a soldier in the Provincial service in the second expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was commissioned a captain in the First battalion, Lancaster county militia, being a colleague of Captain Henry Kendrick, of the same battalion, and both were in active service during a great part of the war for independence.

Matthias Slaymaker Jr., above mentioned, was a private in the company commanded by his brother John in 1776-7. He was later commissioned lieutenant of a company commanded by Captain Alexander White, in the same battalion, which in 1780 was in active service under Lieutenant-colonel George

Stewart, William Slaymaker, son of John, being ensign of the same company. In 1781, Matthias Slaymaker was promoted to captain of a company in the same battalion, and as such was enrolled in the service of the United States, at Lancaster, his term in the Continental service extending from June 28 to July 30, 1781; though he was captain of militia until the close of the war. The "London Lands" in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, taken up by Matthias Slaymaker, Sr., descended to his four sons, John, Henry, Matthias and Daniel, and portions of it to their respective descendants, to the present time, some of it being still held by descendants of the name. Henry, an officer of militia during the Revolution, was long one of the Justices of the Court of Lancaster County, a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1776, and prominent in the local affairs of Lancaster county. Matthias Slaymaker Jr. died January 9, 1804. By his wife, whose maiden name was Smith, he had two sons, John and William, and daughters Rachel, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Of these Rachel, born in Lancaster county, March 3, 1790, married David Kendrick.

DAVID KENDRICK, was born in Lancaster county, May 12, 1770. He married, at Lancaster, April 3, 1804, Rachel Slaymaker, daughter of Captain Matthias Slaymaker, and soon after that date removed to Philadelphia where he resided until his death on October 17, 1837. His wife Rachel survived him and died in Philadelphia, July 18, 1858.

GEORGE W. KENDRICK, son of David and Rachel (Slaymaker) Kendrick, was born in Philadelphia, April 22, 1817, and died there February 18, 1892. He married, at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, November 13, 1835, Maria McDonald, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 1815, and died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1875. They had four children: Jennie, William, George W. Jr., and Charles Kendrick.

GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., father of our subject, and second son of George W. and Maria (McDonald) Kendrick, was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1841. He married, Sept. 5, 1866, Minnie Murdoch, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Samuel Kehl Murdoch, of Philadelphia and his wife Mary Hanna, daughter of John Hanna (son of John and Grace Hanna, of near Belfast, Ireland) who came to Philadelphia from county Down, Ireland, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and married there about 1805, Elizabeth Patterson, who had come from county Down, Ireland, when a small girl, with her parents, who both died of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793. John Hanna was a private in Captain Peter A. Brown's Company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Clement C. Biddle, in the service of the United States during the War of 1812-14, under Brigadier-general Thomas Cadwalader. The late Judge William B. Hanna was a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hanna.

Thomas Murdoch, born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1787, father of Samuel Kehl Murdoch, and great-grandfather of subject of this sketch, was second lieutenant of the Second company, First regiment Artillery, in First brigade of Pennsylvania militia, and first lieutenant of Second company, Independent Artillerists, in the War of 1812-14. He married Elizabeth Kehl, daughter of Samuel Kehl, of Philadelphia, and his wife Christiana Scheibel, daughter of Lieutenant Theobald Scheibel, of Colonel Bradford's battalion of Philadelphia Associators, in the Revolution. Lieutenant Theobald Scheibel was born in Frankford-on-the-Main, Germany, August 16, 1725. June 25, 1777

he was commissioned lieutenant of the Third company in the Associated battalion of Philadelphia militia, Colonel William Bradford, which company, under the command of Lieutenant Scheibel, the captain, George Easterly, being "absent on leave," was mustered into the service of the United States at Billingsport, New Jersey, July 12, 1777. Theobald Scheibel died in Philadelphia, January 11, 1786.

MURDOCH KENDRICK, son of George W. Kendrick Jr. and Minnie Murdoch was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1873. He prepared for college at Rugby Academy, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, graduating in the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and entering the Law department of the same institution received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1896. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, June 1896, and has since been in the active practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was assistant district attorney for Philadelphia from November 1902 to January 1907. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and of the Law Academy, a former member of the Committee of Censors of the former association, and is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He is a member of the Union League Club, and of the University, Philadelphia Country, Five O'clock, Lincoln and Young Republican Clubs of Philadelphia, and of the Mask and Wig Club, and Alumni Associations of the University of Pennsylvania. He married, December 10, 1902, Ethel Christine Smith, daughter of F. Percy and Katharine A. Smith, of Philadelphia, and they have one child, Christine Kendrick, born November 5, 1907. Mr. Kendrick is eligible to membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from Captain Matthias Slaymaker, and his mother, Mrs. Minnie Murdoch Kendrick, who died May 19, 1903, was a member of Quaker City Chapter No. 7, Daughters of the American Revolution, in right of descent from Lieutenant and acting Captain Theobald Scheibel, above mentioned.

CHARLES SMITH TURNBULL, M. D.

DR. CHARLES SMITH TURNBULL, the eminent oculist and aurist, of Philadelphia, is a son of Dr. Laurence Turnbull, an eminent Philadelphia physician, who was born in Scotland, September 10, 1821, and his wife Louise Paleske Smith, born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1821, and on the maternal side is descended from ancestors who took a prominent part in the Revolutionary struggle in Philadelphia, and also from some of the earliest English settlers in New England, being ninth in descent from the Rev. Henry Smith of Norfolk, England, who emigrated to New England in 1638; eighth in descent from Jeremy Adams, who came to Massachusetts in 1632; and seventh in descent from John Somers, the first settler at Somers' Point, New Jersey, who was born in Worcester, England, in 1640.

THE REVEREND HENRY SMITH, above mentioned the founder in America, of the Smith family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, was born in County Norfolk, England in 1588. He graduated at Cambridge university and was ordained as a minister of the Church of England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1638, he emigrated to New England with his three sons, and died there ten years later.

RICHARD SMITH, one of the sons of Rev. Henry Smith, was a resident of Connecticut in 1657, and either he or his son of the same name probably participated in the purchase from the Indians, and patent from Governor Nicolls, of the large tract of land in New Jersey in 1665, in the limits of which the settlers were to "have free liberty of conscience without molestation or disturbance whatsoever in their way of Worship," since we find the latter a resident on this tract at Woodbridge, soon after this date. Richard Smith appears also to have been one of the Connecticut settlers on Long Island, and was probably the real founder of Smithtown, an honor generally accorded to his son as the "Patentee" in 1683. The civil records in reference to these two Richards, are rather confusing. While the Richard Smith of Woodbridge, New Jersey is referred to as "Richard Smith, Senr.," there being a third Richard Smith at that date it is impossible to determine to which generation he belonged. Since Richard (1) was born approximately in 1620, it was probably he who died at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1695-96, leaving a will dated July 7, 1692, which was probated April 30, 1696, and mentions wife Elinor, and children, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Richard and Thomas; and that the son was granted the patent for the lands at Smithtown, Long Island in 1683 and remained there.

RICHARD SMITH, (3), son and grandson of Richard, was a resident of Smithtown, Suffolk county, Long Island, about the year 1693, but had evidently resided in the neighborhood of Woodbridge shortly prior to that date as he married about 1693, Rebecca Adams, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Adams, of Woodbridge, of New England ancestry, a granddaughter of Jeremy, or Jeremiah Adams, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632. Thomas Adams was in Woodbridge prior to 1679. His daughter Rebecca married first in 1688, James

Seaton, but separated from him in 1690, and is mentioned in her father's will in 1694 as the wife of Richard Smith, who joins her in the conveyance of land given her by her father on her first marriage. Richard and Rebecca (Adams) Smith, located after their marriage at Cape May, New Jersey. Their seven children were:—William; Richard (4) of whom presently; John; Daniel, who married Martha Swain; Jonathan, who married Abigail Ludlam, of a Long Island family, that had located with the Smiths at Cape May; Jeremiah, who married Abigail Somers; and Elizabeth, who married Samuel Foster.

RICHARD SMITH, (4) of Cape May county, New Jersey, was prominently identified with the affairs of that county, largely made up of families that had migrated from Long Island. He was born in 1715, and about 1740, married Hannah Somers, born at Somers Point, now Atlantic county, then Cape May county, at Great Egg Harbour, in the year 1721. She was a daughter of James Somers, and his wife Abigail Adams, daughter of Jonathan Adams of Great Egg Harbour, who with his wife Barbara, and several children, had come from Long Island, in 1695, and purchased land at Great Egg Harbour, on the same date as the purchase of John Somers, whose son his daughter Abigail married in 1718.

John Somers, the first settler at Somers' Point, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1640, and was distantly related to John Somers, (1652-1716) of Worcester, Lord High Chancellor of England etc. John Somers married in England, and embarked for America with his wife and child, but both the latter died on the voyage. He located near Great Egg Harbour, and married Hannah Hodgkins, of a family early identified with the whaling industry at Cape May. At the first Court of Cape May county, held March 20, 1693, John Somers was appointed constable for Great Egg Harbour. By deed dated November 30, 1695, Thomas Budd conveyed to John Somers, 3,000 acres of land at Great Egg Harbour, 1500 acres "on the Sound northeast of Great Egg Harbour," 800 acres, "between Patonick Creek and Bass River" and 700 acres "on the Sound side of Great Egg Harbour." On March 20, 1718, John Somers made a deed of gift to his son James Somers for 350 acres of this purchase, the deed being witnessed by Jeremiah Adams. Richard and Hannah (Somers) Smith had six children:—Rachel, who married Casparus Smith, Judith, who married Andrew Crawford; Hannah, who married Henry Ludlam; Daniel, of whom presently; James, who married Jemima Russell; and John, who married Eliza Porterfield.

DANIEL SMITH, eldest son and third child of Richard and Hannah (Somers) Smith, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, January 14, 1755. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and became a prominent business man there, long identified with local institutions of the city. He died June 5, 1836. He married at Christ church, Philadelphia, October 24, 1780, Elizabeth Shute, born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1760, died there February 9, 1799, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Shute.

WILLIAM SHUTE, father of Elizabeth (Shute) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, and during the Revolutionary period was a resident of the District of Southwark. In the formation and organization of the first armed forces for the defence of American liberties, known as "Associators," John Shute became a member, and was commissioned lieutenant, of the associated company of his district, known as the "Southwark Guards," of which Richard Barret was cap-

tain, and this company was in 1777, enrolled in the service of the United States in the battalion commanded by Major Lewis Nichols. Lieutenant William Shute died in Philadelphia in 1783. He had married at Christ church, January 31, 1754, Elizabeth Jackson, who was born in Philadelphia, October 1731, and died there November 1763, and was buried at Christ church, November 21, 1763.

Daniel and Elizabeth (Shute) Smith, had seven children, James S., Francis-Gurney, Richard S., Daniel, William S., and Charles Somers Smith.

CHARLES SOMERS SMITH, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shute) Smith was the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1798, and died there August 21, 1884. He married January 11, 1821, Wilhelmina Paleske, of Polish ancestry, who was born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1799, and died there September 19, 1886. Their daughter Louis Paleske, married, April 19, 1846, Dr. Laurence Turnbull, and was the mother of Dr. Charles Smith Turnbull. Charles Somers Smith was captain of a company in the Pennsylvania militia 1861-2 and Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, 1863.

DR. CHARLES SMITH TURNBULL, born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1847, received his preliminary education at the Central High School. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy and entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. M. from the College department in 1869, that of Ph. D., in 1871, and the degree of M. D. from the Medical department of the same institution in 1873. In 1871 he was surgeon for the United States Geological Survey of the territories of Wyoming and Montana, and in the same capacity accompanied Professor F. V. Hayden, United States geologist, in the survey of Yellowstone National Park in 1871-2. From 1873 to 1875 he was resident assistant surgeon in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and studied diseases of the eye and ear under Dr. Herman Knapp. He then went abroad and spent two years as a student in the several ophthalmic and aural departments of the Imperial General Hospital at Vienna, under Professors Arlt, Jaeger, Von Stellwag, Schroetter, Hyrtl, Politzer, Gruber and others. Returning to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1876, he engaged in the practice of ophthalmology and otology, and in addition to his duties as a regular practitioner in his specialties, has since filled many important positions in the hospitals and scientific institutions of his native city. He was for nineteen years oculist and aurist to the German Hospital; since 1876, has filled the same position for the Odd Fellows Home, of Philadelphia; for five years in the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb; for ten years in the Home for Teaching Deaf Children to Speak; and was chief of the aural department of Jefferson Medical College for more than ten years, and for many years ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Howard, Jewish, and St. Christopher's hospitals, and the Home for Incurables.

Dr. Turnbull is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, a member of the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania state and American Medical Associations, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and other national scientific associations. Since 1888 he has been associate editor, in charge of the department of otology, of the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences." He has also translated from the German original, Arlt's "Injuries to the Eye considered Medico-Legally," 1876; Gruber's "Tenotomy of the Tensor-Tympani

Muscle," 1879; and Bruner's "Treatise on the Methods of Connection of the Ossicles," 1880. He has also made numerous original contributions to the literature of his specialty, especially in reference to diseases of children. Dr. Turnbull joined the First Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, known as the Grey Reserves, in 1862, as a private in Company A, of which his grandfather Charles Somers Smith, later Colonel of the Thirty-second (Emergency) Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was then captain, and continued as an associate and enlisted member of that organization, until 1873 when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was acting brigade surgeon of his regiment during the Pittsburg riots of 1877, and received high praise in the official report of Colonel R. Dale Benson, "for faithful and untiring service throughout the tour of duty, especially on the march of July 22, 1877."

Dr. Turnbull is now Major and Surgeon of the First Regiment National Guard, Pennsylvania, and the Veteran Corps 1st Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Old Guard, Company A. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and other social and semi-political organizations, and of the alumni associations of the Central High School and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Charles Smith Turnbull, M. D., married October 18, 1877, Elizabeth L. daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Rehn) Claxton, and they had four daughters, Louisa Claxton Turnbull, born September 9, 1878, died April 27, 1889; Elizabeth Turnbull, born April 27, 1881, married March 18, 1905, Lieutenant now Captain, Hamilton Disston South, of the United States Marine Corps, son of Thomas W. and Ida (Corbley) South of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have one child, Hamilton Disston South, Jr., born December 8, 1906; Edith Dunbar Turnbull, born January 23, 1883, married December 3, 1908, Paymaster McGill Robinson Goldsborough, of the United States Navy, son of Worthington Goldsborough, United States Navy, and his wife Henrietta Maria Jones, of Cambridge, Maryland; Gladys Laurence Turnbull, born May 29, 1888, married June 3, 1908, Lieutenant Nelson Palmer Vulté, of the United States Marine Corps, son of Herman Theodore, and Eugenia Wilhelmina Caroline (Fielitz) Vulté, of New Rochelle, New York, and has one son, Nelson Palmer Vulté, Jr., born April 9, 1909.

RICHARD DALE SPARHAWK

RICHARD DALE SPARHAWK, of Philadelphia is a descendant of early settlers of New Jersey, several representatives of whom took part in the war for Independence, but on the paternal side is of New England ancestry.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, came from Dedham, England, and was made a freeman of Massachusetts Bay colony, May 23, 1639. He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a deacon of the church there, and represented that town in the General Court or legislative body of Massachusetts Bay colony, 1642 to 1647.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, (2), was a selectman of Brighton district, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1677 to 1686, and was also a deacon of the church there.

NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, (3) enlisted from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and served in Sir William Phipps' expedition against Port Royal and Quebec, Canada, in 1690. He was a selectman of Cambridge, 1715 to 1730, and was elected a deacon of the church, August 5, 1724.

THE REV. NATHANIEL SPARHAWK (4), graduate from Harvard College in 1715, and in 1720, was ordained pastor of the church at Lynnfield, Massachusetts.

JOHN SPARHAWK, M. D., fifth in the line of descent from Nathaniel Sparhawk, the emigrant, is supposed to have been the John Sparhawk who enlisted from Cambridge, Massachusetts, in Pepperill's expedition against Louisburg in 1745. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., about 1750, and became a merchant there. He was one of the signers of the "Non-Importation Resolutions" in 1765, and took the oath of allegiance prescribed by act of the Pennsylvania Assembly of June 13, 1777, on June 25, 1777. He was joint owner with Matthew Irwin of the Sloop "Col. Parry," which was armed and entered the service of the state of Pennsylvania, or the Continental service, sailing from Philadelphia, October 29, 1776, in command of Captain William Gambel, who had been a captain in the Pennsylvania Navy, with a crew of 15 men and four guns. John Sparhawk is believed to have served in the Revolutionary war, probably as a surgeon without a formal commission.

THOMAS SPARHAWK, son of Dr. John above mentioned, enlisted twice in the war of 1812, in the defence of the city of Philadelphia. He was a private in Captain Condé Raut's company, "Washington Guards," May 13, 1813, to July 28, 1813 and was fifth sergeant of the same company—commanded by Captain Thomas F. Pleasants in the second campaign—First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Clement C. Biddle, commanding, attached to the "Advance Light Brigade," Brigadier-general Thomas Cadwallader, stationed at Camp Dupont, August 29, 1814 to January 3, 1815. Thomas Sparhawk married Catharine Passmore, of the well-known family of that name.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Thomas Sparhawk, above mentioned, and seventh in descent from Nathaniel Sparhawk, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, (1639). He was born in Philadel-

phia, December 25, 1823, and died there, May 22, 1883. He was vice-president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for many years. He married Sarah Axford Kneass, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Christian Kneass of Philadelphia, and his wife Sarah Axford, a daughter of John Axford of Oxford, Warren county, New Jersey, whose maternal ancestry traces back to the first English settlers in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Hannah Polhemus, the wife of John Axford, above mentioned, and mother of Sarah (Axford) Kneass, was a daughter of Major John Polhemus, of Rocky Hill, Somerset county, New Jersey, of the New Jersey Line in the Revolutionary war, and his wife Susannah Hart, daughter of John Hart, member of Continental Congress from New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Polhemus family was founded in America by Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Holland, who came to New Amsterdam in 1654. The family was one of considerable celebrity in the Netherlands for centuries, one of the family, Eleazer Polhemus, a very learned jurist, being Burgomaster of Antwerp as early as 1310.

Daniel Polhemus, son of Rev. Johannes Theodorus, the Dutch dominie, was captain of the Kings county, New York Troop; supervisor of Flatbush, Long Island, and a judge of Kings county court. He died in 1730, at an advanced age.

Hendrick Polhemus, son of Daniel, and father of Major John Polhemus, settled in Somerset county, New Jersey, about four miles north of Princeton, where his grandfather, Rev. Theodorus Polhemus and a number of other Dutch residents of Long Island had purchased a large tract of land on Millstone river, in 1701.

Major John Polhemus, son of Hendrick, above mentioned, was born at Hopewell, now Mercer county, New Jersey, May 25, 1738. At the age of seventeen years, in 1755, he served in the New Jersey contingent of the provincial forces in the Braddock campaign against Fort Duquesne. On March 10, 1762, he was enrolled in Colonel Samuel Hunt's regiment of New Jersey, organized for the expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and on May 7, embarked with that regiment for the West Indies, and took part in the attack on Moro Castle, Havana, Cuba. July 30, 1762. At the outbreak of the Revolution, when affairs, even to the most sanguine, wore a gloomy aspect, John Polhemus, deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of prompt action on the part of every true patriot, was among the foremost to respond to the summons of his country to come forward and offer his services and his means. November 22, 1775, he was appointed fourth captain in the First battalion, First establishment, Continental troops, New Jersey line, commanded by Colonel William Alexander, Lord Stirling. At the time of his appointment, his company of eighty-six men, recruited by himself, was without arms and accoutrements. These, as the public treasury was empty, he was requested by his colonel to furnish, with a promise of reimbursement. This he did, mortgaging his property to raise the money, and marched his company fully armed and equipped to the New Brunswick barracks, where he remained until January 1, 1776. General Nathaniel Heard of the militia, having been ordered to disarm the tories on Long Island and bring off the military stores there, Captain Polhemus was sent to accompany him. In the execution of this order six hundred and forty-

one persons were sworn in allegiance to the patriot cause, and the most notorious Tories and the captured stores were taken to New York, where Captain Polhemus remained until May. The result of this expedition was bitterly retaliated during the subsequent British occupation of Long Island, upon the Whigs, among whom were many of Captain Polhemus's relatives. In the same year (1776) Captain Polhemus was ordered to join the expedition against Canada, where he participated in the battle of Three Rivers, and several skirmishes, in sight of the British fleet, until the army was compelled to fall back to Chambly. There, he says in his journal, "the forts, stores, and all the shipping were burned, except the batteaux, which were pulled up the rapids by rope to the Isle aux Noix, at the north end of Lake Champlain, and from thence to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, where the troops remained in camp until autumn, fortifying and building a bridge across the lake to Mount Independence." In November, 1776, the term of his company's enlistment having expired, at the request of General Gates, he and his men remained two weeks over time, until relieved by the Third regiment under Colonel Dayton. At this time he was informed by Lord Stirling, of his reappointment on November 29, as fourth captain, First battalion, Second establishment, Continental troops, New Jersey line, for three years or during the war. At Pinckemin, on the homeward march, he found the people much alarmed and the militia ordered out. Major Linn of the militia presented himself to Captain Polhemus and requested him to accompany him and assist him in his command. So together they marched against the enemy at Brown's Hook, who, being apprised that the militia had been joined by veterans from Canada, left for other parts. The Americans then continued their march to the camp at New Brunswick. "On my return," says Captain Polhemus in his journal, "Jersey was so overrun with the British that I could not go to my home. My wife left all and fled for safety to the mountains where I found her." He remained a day or two with his family at the house of William Blew, then leaving them in the care of friends, rejoined the army at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. During this visit he further mortgaged his property to satisfy his men with their back pay and secure their re-enlistment, as they refused to continue in the service until payment could be arranged by congress. Rapidly succeeding military events are thus described by Major Polhemus in his journal as follows:—

On the 26th of December, 1776, the army moved from Newtown and crossed the Delaware to Trenton, where after a severe contest, the enemy fell back in defeat. * * * We whipped them terribly and took a thousand Hessians prisoners, driving them into Newtown jail yard like a pack of sheep during a severe hailstorm. We allowed the officers to wear their side arms, also the privilege of occupying part of the house with General Patterson and myself. * * * On the 3d of January, 1777, we attacked them at Princeton, and drove them to New Brunswick. I was left behind with a rear guard to secure stores and bury the dead, which we did by hauling them on sleds to great holes and heaping them in. * * * I was then relieved by Colonel Chamberlain. * * * Our regiment passed on the left side of Millstone River, where our mill stood; the British passing before us on the other side. * * * One night the British lay near Ten Mile Run, not more than three miles distant. In the morning they sent a company of dragoons to burn the mill and cut down the bridge, but as they hove in sight a body of militia came down the hill with a field piece and opened on them. They scampered like a drove of oxen, luckily for us, for at that time we had four hundred bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour on hand. The mill belonged to my father-in-law, John Hart, then a member of Continental Congress, and myself. Going to the mill I found about fifty of the British that Morgan's Rifles had killed, belonging to the Fifty-first British Regiment. We buried them and on going to the house I found a British Sergeant in my bed, with a part

of his face shot off, also a number of sick and wounded soldiers. * * * As there was no way by which we could take them with us, I swore every man of them not to take up arms against the independence of America, unless exchanged according to the rules of war, and left them. * * * The next day I found the army at Street's Mountain, and we lay there some time watching the enemy occupying New Brunswick until they vacated the town. We then traversed the mountains, always keeping by their side, until we came into the State of Delaware, and participated in a severe skirmish at Iron Hill, there losing Captain Dallas and quite a number of men. We soon reached the Brandywine and on the 11th day of September had a bitter engagement with the British Army, which had been largely reinforced, and fought until dark. We lost over five hundred men there and one field piece, a three pounder of wrought iron commanded by Captain Jones. Our luck was against the British grenadiers and fusiliers. * * * Our Colonel had his horse killed and General Marquis de Lafayette received a wound in his leg from the same ball, whereupon while stroking the smarting wound, he exclaimed "Bon, bon, America." I asked him what bone had to do with it, to which he replied "Good, good for American liberty," and we both enjoyed the joke. In our retreat the Jersey Line retired to Chester, and that night I quartered in the same house with the Marquis and was present when his wound was dressed. * * * On the 20th day of September I was with General Wayne's expedition and unfortunate surprise by the enemy at Paoli. * * * We continued our lines along the mountains until the 4th of October and attacked the British at Germantown, driving in their pickets. They fled abandoning their tents and a few of their field pieces after cutting the timber off. Some fled to the hills some to the mills and some to Chew's house. Having field pieces within and about the latter place, we were ordered to storm it, which we did. This charge was a deadly one, all the captains in the First Battalion were killed or wounded but myself, and I did Major's duty. Major Witherspoon was killed at my side; General Nash's horse was killed and himself wounded. Lieutenant Hurley was taken prisoner and hung to a tree without benefit of clergy by the enemy who recognized him as formerly belonging to the King's Dragoons. The scattered forces of the enemy rallied, marched down the hill, and poured into us a deadly fire, compelling us to halt in our charge and retire from the field.

Later, while the American army was encamped at Valley Forge, Captain Polhemus, who had been promoted major of his battalion which he called the "Jersey Blues" asked for leave of absence to visit his family in New Jersey but was refused by Lord Stirling, for the reason that he was the only field officer of his regiment in the camp, and that he could not part with "so valuable an officer" while there was no one to take his place. So the Major stayed on at the camp throughout the winter and its severe trials. June 28, 1778, he participated in the battle of Monmouth, and shortly after while engaged in the service near Amboy under General Washington, to quote again from his valuable journal, "I was taken prisoner by a large party of Tories. I was sent to New York gaol, there suffering terribly from want of food and clothing, and obliged to lie on the cold floor almost perishing, without any hope of relief. It was indeed a most dismal and severe winter. The bay and East and North Rivers were frozen over and formed solid bridges of ice, great numbers constantly crossing from New York to Staten Island and Paulus Hook. During this severe and cold weather I was removed to the sugar house. It was out of the frying pan into the fire—no fire, not even a blanket to keep me warm. In the spring of 1780, I was let out on parole, by the intercession of Dr. Bainbridge, father of the future commodore, United States Navy. I went directly to my regiment crippled and twisted with rheumatism and in bad health, then to my home where I remained, never receiving notice of my exchange until peace was declared." The Journal concludes, "I am now in my eighty-seventh year, old and infirm. I have been in most all the actions and skirmishes of the war for American independence this side of Virginia, and have received a pension since 1818."

His home had been sacrificed to pay the liens put upon it to equip his company and pay their back pay. He entered the army in affluence and left it without a pittance to support his numerous family; nevertheless he declined to press

his claims against the federal government in its infancy and thus lost not only reimbursement for moneys advanced but much of his pay as an officer. His powerful frame however gradually recovered its tone when surrounded by his family, and he lived to a ripe old age, dying at the residence of his daughter, the wife of Captain Peter Kurtz, of the Continental army, No. 178 Pine street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1833, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, admitted July 4, 1786. A few months before his death he sent for the late Colonel James Page of the State Fencibles, whose father had been a personal friend, and requested him to see that a corporal's guard should carry his remains to the grave. Colonel Page on notice of his death called out his whole company and Major Polhemus was buried with military honors at Ronaldson's cemetery, where a marble slab appropriately inscribed marks the resting place of himself and his wife.

Major Polhemus had married, in 1770, Susannah Hart, Daughter of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Hart, the Signer, was a son of Captain Edward Hart, who came from Stonington, Connecticut, about the time of the birth of his distinguished son, and settled in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. So near to the time of the birth of his son John, was this removal that it is uncertain whether the latter was born in Stonington, or at Hopewell. A granddaughter is authority for the statement that he was born at Stonington. He was baptised as a child at the Presbyterian church of Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, New Jersey, by the Reverend Jedediah Andrews, on the "12th Mo. (February) 21, 1713-14." He was reared on his father's farm in Hopewell township, and spent his whole life there, dying at his home in Hopewell, May 11, 1779. He early became interested in public affairs; was a staunch supporter of the people and wielded a wide influence. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hunterdon county in 1755, and was elected to the Colonial Assembly from that county in 1761, taking his seat on April 7, 1761. He continued a member until the dissolution of the Assembly in 1768, and was re-elected in June, 1768, and continued a member until its dissolution December 21, 1771. He was commissioned at about this date a justice of the common pleas court of Hunterdon county, and was filling this position when, July 8, 1774, he was elected to represent his county in the first Provincial congress of New Jersey. He was a delegate to the various provincial conventions; presiding at that of January 18, 1775, for the election of delegates to the second Provincial congress at which he was chosen to the latter body. At its sessions in May and August, 1775, he took a most active part in its deliberations; was appointed a member of the Committee of Observation, and Committee of Correspondence, and served on the State Committee of Safety during the years 1776-7. He was re-elected to the Provincial congress in September 1775, and served in the sessions of October, 1775, and January and June, 1776, being named on important committees, and as one of the signers of the paper money issued by the Provincial congress for the purpose of arming for the war that they recognized as imminent. June 15, 1776, he was elected vice-president of the New Jersey provincial congress, and one week later was elected one of the five delegates from that state to the Continental Congress. He and his colleagues Richard Stockton, Francis Hopkinson, John Witherspoon and Abraham Clark arrived in Philadelphia in time to affix their signatures to the immortal

Declaration on July 2, 1776. In the selection of the new delegation to the Continental Congress, November 30, 1776, Mr. Hart and Francis Hopkinson were omitted, and in August 1776, Mr. Hart was elected to the first New Jersey Assembly under its state constitution, and on the meeting of that body was elected unanimously its speaker, which office he held by successive re-elections during 1776, 1777 and the first session of 1778, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his arduous public duties. Owing to his prominence and influence in the cause of independence, he was hunted with peculiar ferocity by the British and Tories when the enemy were in force in New Jersey. Some of his correspondence as a member of the Committee of Safety and also as speaker of the house, showing his activity in procuring supplies for the army, etc., has been preserved. In 1865 the New Jersey legislature caused a monument to be erected to his memory, on which occasion Governor Joel Parker truthfully said of him in his public address,—“Upon a careful examination of the history of New Jersey during, and immediately preceding the Revolutionary War, I am of the opinion that John Hart had greater experience in the Colonial and State legislation of that day, than any of his contemporaries; and that no man exercised greater influence in giving direction to the public opinion which culminated in independence.”

The dates of birth and death of John Hart are given on the monument as 1711 and 1780 respectively, and a number of biographers have perpetuated the error in the last date. Family records and the date of the proof of his will, furnish abundant evidence of its incorrectness, however. John Hart married Deborah Scudder of a prominent New Jersey family, and they were the parents, among others, of Susannah Hart, who became the wife of Major John Polhemus above mentioned, whose daughter Hannah, was the wife of John Axford, and maternal great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

Samuel and Sarah Axford (Kneass) Sparhawk were the parents of seven children, viz.;—Helen S., born October 17, 1854, died September 17, 1886; Samuel, born March 16, 1856, married Grace Emily Reifsnnyder, died December 26, 1907; Horace Magee, died in infancy; Richard Dale, the subject of this sketch; Catharine Passmore, born September 25, 1866; Edward Magee, born September 10, 1868, married in 1898, Mary Howard, and has issue three children, Richard Dale, Jr., Elizabeth and Helen; Louise Everly, born June 21, 1870.

RICHARD DALE SPARHAWK, second son and third child of Samuel and Sarah Axford (Kneass) Sparhawk, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1861; was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. On leaving the Central High School he engaged in the life insurance business in his native city, and January 1, 1905, became manager of the Philadelphia agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, a position he still fills.

Mr. Sparhawk is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, vice-president of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters, and is a warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, the memorial to the Reverend Benjamin Watson, D. D., of West Philadelphia. He married, November 3, 1891, Mary E., daughter of Robert and Ellen (Cascaden) Hume, of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL REA

SAMUEL REA, Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in charge of the engineering and accounting departments of that corporation, comes of sturdy Scotch Irish ancestry that were prominent in the early settlement of central Pennsylvania, and rendered yeoman services in the establishment of the independence of the Colonies of America.

SAMUEL REA, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch parentage and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1754 or 1755. He settled for a short time in the western part of Chester County, then removed to Lancaster County and finally to the Conococheague Valley, now Franklin County, then part of Cumberland County. He was three times married, his first wife being a Snodgrass, of the same family as the Rev. James Snodgrass, one of the early Presbyterian ministers of the Scotch-Irish settlement on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, who was a grandson of Benjamin Snodgrass, an early settler in the Scotch-Irish Colony on the Neshaminy, in Bucks County. His second marriage was to a widow named Edgar, and his third to Martha (Grier) Wallace, who survived him. He died August 15, 1811.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN REA, of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, second child and eldest son of Samuel above mentioned and grand father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1755, and died at Chambersburg, February 6, 1829, and is buried in Rocky Springs. His early life was spent in the Conococheague region, while it was still infested with savage Indians and amid the hardships of frontier life. With the outbreak of the Revolutionary struggle he became at once an ardent supporter of the patriot cause, enlisting in Captain William Hendricks' company, in Colonel Thompson's rifle battalion, the first armed force from Pennsylvania to march for General Washington's camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, leaving Carlisle, Cumberland county, July 15, 1775, and reaching the camp at Cambridge, August 8, 1775. His next service was as lieutenant of a company in the Fifth battalion of Cumberland county militia to which position he was commissioned January 20, 1777. On July 31, 1777, he was promoted to captain of the Eighth company in the Eighth battalion, Colonel Smith, being re-commissioned May 14, 1778, and again on May 10, 1780, as captain of the Second company, First battalion, Cumberland county militia, Colonel James Johnston, and was in active service during practically the whole war, serving under Colonels Armstrong, Smith and Johnston. With the close of the Revolution he became an officer of the Pennsylvania militia and rose through the several grades to the rank of brigadier-general, and during the War of 1812-1814, was major-general of the Seventh division of Pennsylvania militia, in active service. His services in the civil department of his native country were not less distinguished than in the military department. He was a member of Assembly from Franklin county in the sessions of 1789-1790, 1792-1793, and

1796-1797; was elected to the United States Congress in 1803 and served until 1811, and was again elected to Congress on May 11, 1813, for the unexpired term of Robert Whitehill who died in 1812, and was again elected for the term of 1814-1815. He was elected to the state senate in 1823 and resigned in 1824.

General John Rea, in November 1806, married Elizabeth Culbertson, born about 1770, died June 6, 1836, at Mann's Forges and buried at Martinsburg, both in Blair County, Pennsylvania. She was daughter of Colonel Samuel Culbertson, and granddaughter of Captain Alexander Culbertson, of Culbertson Row, one of the most prominent families in the annals of central and western Pennsylvania, and one that probably furnished more officers to the Revolutionary army than any other family in Pennsylvania.

The Culbertson Family of Culbertson Row, Ballygan, County Antrim, Ireland, were of ancient Scottish ancestry, their forbears having fled from Scotland during the religious and civil disturbances of the seventeenth century. In 1730, three brothers, Alexander, Joseph and Samuel Culbertson, from near Ballymoyney, County Antrim, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster County. Long prior to the organization of Cumberland county, they located in what became Lurgan township, Franklin county, seven miles north of the present site of Chambersburg, and called their settlement "Culbertson's Row" after the home of their ancestors in the Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Alexander Culbertson, the grandfather of Elizabeth (Culbertson) Rea, was a soldier in General Braddock's army in the unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, in 1755, and when the settlements on the whole Pennsylvania frontier were threatened with annihilation by savage hordes of Indians, incited by the French and left unrestrained by the disorganization of the Provincial forces as a result of the defeat at Braddock's Field, he raised a company among his neighbors, of which he was commissioned Captain in Lieutenant-colonel Armstrong's Second Pennsylvania regiment and marched against the Indians. He was killed in a battle with the Indians at McCord's Point, Franklin county, April 2, 1756. He had probably held a captain's commission prior to this time, as we find him in command of a company at Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, in 1755. Two sons of Captain Alexander Culbertson, were colonels in the Revolutionary War: Samuel and Robert; another son, Alexander was a captain, and his daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Cessna, of the Bedford county militia. Several of his nephews were likewise officers in the patriot army. Colonel Samuel Culbertson, son of Captain Alexander, and father of Elizabeth (Culbertson) Rea, was born in the present limits of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1741, and died there February 4, 1817. He married (first) March 20, 1761, Margaret Henderson, born 1743, died April 30, 1775, and (second) at Rocky Spring church, February 4, 1777, Elizabeth McClay, born 1755, died June 4, 1817, daughter of the Hon. John McClay of Lurgan township, member of United States Congress and long a prominent figure in state and national politics.

Brigadier-general and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Rea had eleven children, nine boys and two girls, two of whom died in childhood. The eldest son Samuel, Dr. John Rea, William and Charles located in Pittsburgh in the forties. The only survivor is Charles, born in 1823, for three years a soldier in the civil war,

and still residing in Pittsburgh. The only daughter who survived childhood was Elizabeth McClay Rea, who married William Scott of St. Louis in 1851.

JAMES D. REA, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the third son of Brigadier-general John and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Rea and was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1811. He taught school as a young man and early advocated a public school system which he lived to see adopted. He located at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he was in the canal forwarding offices, afterwards he became a storekeeper and married Ruth Blair Moore, in Hollidaysburg, daughter of Thomas Blair Moore. He died in Hollidaysburg, April 28, 1868. James D. and Ruth Blair (Moore) Rea had children:—Thomas Blair, Jane Moore and Samuel.

SAMUEL REA, second son of James D. and Ruth Blair (Moore) Rea, was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1855. While he inherited little of this world's goods in houses and lands, he did inherit from worthy Scotch-Irish ancestors, sterling qualities of energy, industry, and the pride of independence that went far toward moulding his future successful career. His father dying when he was thirteen years of age, he soon after accepted a position in a small store in his native town and later was a clerk for three months in a country store at Port Royal, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, but in 1871, he began his career with the Pennsylvania Railroad as chainman and rodman on the Morrisons Cove, Williamsburg and Bloomsfield branches of that company's system. The panic of 1873 put a temporary stop to all engineering work and he entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company as a clerk, but in the spring of 1875, re-entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a member of an engineering corps stationed at Connellsville. The latter part of that year and until 1877, he was assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the "Point Bridge," a chain suspension bridge over the Monongahela River in Pittsburgh. Upon its completion he was appointed assistant engineer on the original location of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and subsequently on its construction until its completion in 1879, when upon its opening he served for a time as cashier in the freight office and the first ticket agent in the Pittsburgh office. He soon returned to the Pennsylvania system in 1879 as assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway south of Monongahela City. From 1879 to 1883, Mr. Rea was engineer in charge of surveys and construction in Westmoreland county and the rebuilding of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, whereby it was transformed into an active low-grade freight line, under the supervision of J. N. DuBarry, then assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1883, Mr. DuBarry, having become vice-president of the company, called Mr. Rea to Philadelphia as his assistant, with the title of principal assistant engineer, which position he filled until 1888, when he was made assistant to the second vice-president. He resigned the latter office in 1889 to go to Baltimore, Maryland, as vice-president of the Maryland Central Railway Company and chief engineer of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, which positions he resigned in 1891 on account of ill health, and leaving Baltimore, relinquished all work for a year.

May 25, 1892, Samuel Rea was appointed assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and returned to the employ of that company

after an absence of three years. On the day of his appointment, he left for London, England, to make a thorough investigation of the underground railways, then proposed and constructed, of which he subsequently made special reports to his chief. He was well qualified for this mission, having during his last year at Baltimore, located and put under construction for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, a comprehensive surface and underground double-track railway through that city. The result of his experience abroad was afterward put to good service on the Pennsylvania's New York Tunnel Extension, under the direct charge of Mr. Rea. After the death of Vice-president DuBarry in 1892, Mr. Rea was assigned to the charge of the general construction work then in progress, the acquisition of real estate and right of way for, and the promotion of, all new lines and branches, and the financial and corporate work incident thereto, which duties, with the exception of the construction work, have since been discharged by him. February 10, 1897, he was appointed first assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and June 14, 1899, was elected fourth vice-president; October 10, 1905, was advanced to third vice-president, and March 24, 1909, to the position of second vice-president of the company, and in addition to his former duties was placed in charge of the engineering and accounting departments. Mr. Rea is also second vice-president of the Northern Central Railway Company, as well as of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company and the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, and a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, incident to supervising the corporate work of the subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg and Erie, and the promotion and construction of new lines, serves as director, vice-president and president of about one hundred of these companies.

Mr. Rea was for many years interested in a project to bridge the Hudson River from Hoboken to New York city, thus establishing in the metropolis a terminus for the railroads having their termini on the New Jersey side. He was one of the incorporators of the North River Bridge Company chartered by Act of Congress in 1888. The other railroad companies not joining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in aiding the project, it went ahead alone and after a very careful examination and report on the entire situation, coupled with the successful introduction of electrical traction about that time, determined to build its own extension—by means of tunnels—with a large and commodious station in New York City, and Mr. Rea was given direct charge of what is considered the most important piece of engineering work accomplished in this country. The New York Connecting Railroad jointly owned by the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Companies is a part of this great work yet to be completed (1910), and, with the tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will form a through all rail route between the southern, western and New England States.

Mr. Rea is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, as well as of a number of other scientific, patriotic, benevolent and social organizations. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in right of descent from Major-general John Rea, who served in both wars for independence. He is

the author of a number of papers on technical subjects, one of which is "The Railways Terminating in London," a comprehensive study, based on personal investigation in 1887 of the physical and financial condition of the English Railway systems. His extended and varied experience as an engineer, as a student of financial questions, generally, and of railroad accounts and reports and their analysis, coupled with his unceasing activity and experience in organizing and consolidating railroad companies, and his familiarity with the laws governing such enterprises for the betterment and increase of traffic in the conduct of this character of work, make him an unquestioned authority in many matters pertaining to railroads. February 22nd, 1910, the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Mr. Rea in recognition of his ability and genius in carrying to a successful conclusion the New York Tunnel Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Samuel Rea married September 11, 1879, Mary M. Black, youngest daughter of George Black, deceased, of Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly one of the prominent men of western Pennsylvania, long engaged in the transportation business, first by canal and later by railroad, and as an iron manufacturer and actively identified with the leading financial institutions of Pittsburgh, and at the time of his decease, in 1872, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Rea had two children, George Black Rea, who died April 8th, 1908, and Ruth Rea.

FRANCIS ADAMS DONALDSON

HANS DE NEUS, the great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was founder of the Nice Family, long prominently associated with public affairs in Philadelphia, and that part of Philadelphia known as Nicetown. He came to Philadelphia from Holland, with Janneke his wife, but was a French Huguenot, his family having taken refuge from religious persecution in France, in Holland, where he married. The Christian name of his wife would indicate that she was of Holland ancestry, but her maiden name is unknown. They settled on the site of Nicetown, in what was the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and tradition relates that they celebrated the erection of their house there by throwing a bottle of *schnapps* over it and christening it and their plantation Nicetown, by which name it has since been known. Hans de Neus died at Nicetown in 1736, and his widow Janneke in 1742.

Anthony Nice, the third son of Hans and Janneke de Neus, was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch; the name de Neus becoming anglicized into Nice.

Captain George Nice, second son of Anthony Nice, born at Nicetown, Philadelphia in 1739, like several other grandsons of the Huguenot pioneer, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was captain of the Second Company, Second battalion, Philadelphia Associators, 1776-77, and was otherwise active in the cause of Independence. He died in Nicetown, Philadelphia, April 10, 1812. Captain George Nice married Hannah Hall, and had among other children:

Jacob Nice, born at Nicetown, Philadelphia, in 1766, and died there, October 2, 1818. He married December 11, 1811, Mary Allen, of Winchester, Virginia, and their daughter Matilda Nice, born at Nicetown, Philadelphia, November 16, 1814, married, May 24, 1832, John Plankinhorn Donaldson, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM DONALDSON, paternal great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1705. His family were among the vast number of Scotch Covenanters who sought an asylum from religious persecution in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and William Donaldson married in County Down, Ireland, in 1730, Margaret Townsend, and soon after came with her to Pennsylvania and located in Philadelphia, where they spent the remainder of their days.

ANDREW DONALDSON, fourth son of William and Margaret (Townsend) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, in 1736. He married at Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, March 23, 1761, Eleanor Toy. He was lost at sea in September, 1782, while captain in the Merchant Marine.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND DONALDSON, eldest son of Andrew and Eleanor (Toy) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1762. He took a prominent part in public affairs in his native city, and filled the office of sheriff of Philadelphia county, for the term, 1808-1810. He died March 31, 1818. He married, October 20, 1785, Mary Adams, and had several children, among them:

JOHN PLANKINHORN DONALDSON, above mentioned, who was born December 4, 1795, and died April 17, 1845. He married (first) in Philadelphia, May 24, 1832, Matilda Nice, born November 16, 1814, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Allen) Nice, and granddaughter of Captain George Nice, of the Revolution. Matilda (Nice) Donaldson died in Philadelphia, March 20, 1842, and John P. Donaldson married (second) November 8, 1843, Eliza Ann (Nice) Clason, who survived him over a half century, dying in Philadelphia, September 18, 1907. John Plankinhorn and Matilda (Nice) Donaldson had five sons, viz: Charles Keen Donaldson, died in infancy; Jacob Nice Donaldson, born September 7, 1835, married September 13, 1866, Annie M. Crossan, and had one daughter, Mary Crossan Donaldson, who married April 26, 1893, James Monroe Reed; John Plankinhorn Donaldson, Jr., born June 12, 1838, died July 22, 1901. He was a captain in the 22nd Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army during the Civil War, was wounded at Droop Mountain and Cold Harbor, Virginia, and taken prisoner at the latter battle, and was confined at Fort Delaware until the termination of the war; Francis Adams Donaldson, the subject of this sketch; Coleman Donaldson, died in infancy.

FRANCIS ADAMS DONALDSON, fourth son of John Plankinhorn and Matilda (Nice) Donaldson, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1840. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union army and was mustered in, June 4, 1861, as sergeant of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, originally known as the California Regiment, from the fact that it was recruited (principally in Philadelphia) by Edward D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon under special instructions from President Lincoln, and Isaac J. Wistar of Philadelphia, who had been a trapper in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company and had commanded Indian Rangers in Oregon and California in 1850-1851. Baker was chosen colonel, and Wistar, later a brigadier-general, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment, treated during its earlier service as belonging to the regular army, was sent to Fortress Monroe where it performed dangerous and arduous picket and scouting duty, until after the first battle of Bull Run, when it was ordered to the south bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, and charged with guarding the line of fortifications encircling the capital and with scouting and picket duty, of extremely hazardous character. It suffered considerable loss in the attack on Munson's Hill in September, 1861, and October 21, 1861, was almost annihilated at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., Colonel Baker being killed, and more than half of his command either killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Among the latter was Sergeant Donaldson, who was confined in Richmond, Va., until exchanged February 19, 1862. The regiment went into winter quarters and was recruited as part of Pennsylvania's quota. Under Colonel Wistar it served for a time with General Banks at Winchester, Virginia and later with McClellan at Yorktown and on the Peninsula. Sergeant Donaldson was promoted to second lieutenant of Company M, May 1, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. On the organization of the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Corn Exchange Regiment" being recruited and equipped by the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Donaldson was chosen captain of Company H, in that regiment, which was mustered into the service, August 19, 1862. The regiment was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Fifth corps, and

took a leading part in most of the important battles of the war from Antietam to Gettysburg, and later at Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station and other engagements, suffering terrible losses in the battle at Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It went into winter-quarters at Beverly Ford, Virginia, in December, 1863, and Captain Donaldson was honorably discharged, January 14, 1864, and returned to Philadelphia. On his retirement from the army, Captain Donaldson engaged in the general insurance business in Philadelphia, and is still engaged in that business at 204 Walnut Place, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of a number of social, and patriotic organizations.

Captain Donaldson married October 15, 1872, Mary Heyberger, daughter of John and Eliza (Keene) Landell, of Philadelphia. They had three children, viz:—Francis Adams Donaldson, Jr., born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1875, married April 5, 1904, Mattie, daughter of Rudolph and Martha (Patton) Oelbermann, and has two children, Francis Adams Donaldson, 3d, born August 24, 1907, and William David Donaldson, born October 4, 1908; Kate Beresford Donaldson, born June 28, 1876, married October 15, 1896, George Herbert Taylor, and has one son William Shipley Taylor, 2d, born December 6, 1900; Wharton Landell Donaldson, born June 26, 1880.

HARRY BLYNN

PETER BLYNN, the earliest paternal ancestor of the subject of this sketch of whom we have any definite record, born in or about the year 1640, was among the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The family is supposed to have been of French Huguenot ancestry, and the name in the early days of phonetic spelling of proper names appears on the records as Blin, Blinn, Bly, Blynn, and even as Blen and Blenn. Peter Blynn was collector for the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1692. He drew his allotment of the common land of the town in 1694; was fence viewer in 1708-9, and filled various other municipal offices. He died in Wethersfield in March, 1724-5, the inventory of his estate being made March 18, 1724-5, and his will bearing date March 2, 1724-5. The will mentions his wife Mary Blynn, and children: Peter, James, William, and Mary, the latter wife of — Hurlburt; and grandson Daniel Blynn, son of a deceased son Daniel.

WILLIAM BLYNN; son of Peter and Mary Blynn, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born July 1, 1675, and died October 17, 1729. He married (first), November 13, 1701, Anna Coltman, born March 11, 1680-1, daughter of John Coltman, who first appears in the Connecticut colony in 1645. He was a son of Thomas Coltman of Newton-Harcoate, county Leicester, England, and came to New England as a member of the family of Leonard Chester, who erected the first mill at Wethersfield, of which Coltman was manager until 1648, when he became part owner. He was a man of education and was the town school-master in 1666. In 1668 he was granted land near the Chester Mill, where he erected a house in which his son-in-law, William Blynn, later resided. John Coltman died about 1696, and his widow married a man by the name of Sherman. Anna (Coltman) Blynn, died October, 1724. William Blynn married (second) December 22, 1725, Thankful, daughter of John Nott. By his first wife, Anna Coltman, he had seven children. He was proprietor of Chester's mill, at Wethersfield in 1715, when the town records show that he was granted liberty to overflow "Deming's Meadow." He resided in the house formerly the property of his father-in-law, John Coltman, in the south part of Wethersfield.

WILLIAM BLYNN, (2), the third of the seven children of William and Anna (Coltman) Blynn, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 29, 1709. The record of the birth of seven children born to him and his wife Sarah, appear at Wethersfield: Solomon, in 1734; Deliverance in 1739; Mary, 1740; Elizabeth in 1741; William, in 1742; Hosea, in 1744, and Sarah in 1746.

HOSEA BLYNN, youngest son of William and Sarah Blynn, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 1, 1744, died August 6, 1815. He probably served in the Revolutionary War, as few able-bodied men of New England of suitable age escaped active service. On the roll of Captain Luther Stoddard's Sixth company in Colonel Charles Burrell's Connecticut Battalion, "raised by virtue of the Governor's proclamation of January 27, 1776, to reinforce the northern

army" appear the names of William Blinn and Billy Blinn, both of whom enlisted February 7, 1776. They were doubtless the father and brother of Hosea Blinn. There were a number of the name of Blinn in the service. Hosea Blynn married, November 8, 1773, Ruth Smith, who died July 28, 1826, at the age of eighty-seven years. He had eight children:—Sarah, born 1774; Hannah, born 1775; Captain Hosea Blynn, baptised July 7, 1776, a captain of Connecticut militia, married Mehitabel Wolcott, April 15, 1798; William, born 1779; Roger, born 1782; James, born 1785; John, baptised May 30, 1790; and Henry, born April 17, 1795.

HENRY BLYNN, son of Hosea and Ruth (Smith) Blynn, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, was born April 17, 1795. He was married at Litchfield, Connecticut, by the Rev. Lyman Beecher, August 7, 1816, to Lydia Julia Goodwin, daughter of Micah and Sally (Clark) Goodwin of Litchfield. Henry Blynn, was a hatter by trade, and followed that business for a year at Litchfield, Connecticut, after his marriage, and then removed to Catherine, Schuyler county, New York, where he resided until 1820, and then removed back to Litchfield and followed his vocation there until 1831, when he removed to Newark, New Jersey, and in 1837, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death in February, 1885. His wife, Lydia Julia (Goodwin) Blynn, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 4, 1799, died in Philadelphia, in September 1872. Her paternal ancestry is as follows:—

Ozias Goodwin, born in or near London, England, in the year, 1596, married Mary Woodward, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, County Essex, England, and is mentioned in the will of the latter, dated May 17, 1640, as "living in New England, in America." Ozias Blynn, accompanied by his brother William Blynn, and their respective families, sailed from London, England, June 22, 1632, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in September following. They settled first at "New Town" (now Cambridge) William residing in a house facing the college green of Harvard University. Both brothers joined a colony in the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635, where they resided until 1659. In the latter year they were among the company of residents of Hartford who signed the agreement to form a settlement at Hadley, on the Connecticut river in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where they were among the prominent organizers of the town. William Goodwin died at Farmington, Connecticut, March 11, 1673, and his wife Susanna, died there May 17, 1676. His only known child was Elizabeth, wife of John Crow. In an affidavit made at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1674, Ozias Goodwin, states that he was then seventy-eight years of age. This affidavit was in reference to the settlement of his brother William's estate, and indicates that they were closely associated in business matters. Ozias died in Hadley in 1683. The only children of Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, of whom we have any record, were William, Nathaniel, and Hannah.

William Goodwin, son of Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, and his son William, both made affidavits in 1674, in reference to the joint interests in the estate of William Goodwin, the elder, uncle of William, above mentioned in which it is stated that they were respectively aged forty-five years, and sixteen years. This would place the date of birth of William Goodwin in 1629, and the place of his birth consequently in Essex county, England. He was made a



Henry Blynn

freeman of the Connecticut colony by the General Court at Hartford, May 21, 1657, purchased land at Hartford in 1663, and is referred to as holding minor municipal offices in 1662, and in 1676. He does not appear to have accompanied his father to Hadley, remaining a resident of Hartford until his death on October 15, 1689. His widow Susanna married second in August, 1691, John Shepard, of Hartford. The children of William and Susanna Goodwin were:—Susanna who married John Pratt; William, who married Elizabeth Shepard, and Nathaniel.

Nathaniel Goodwin, son of William and Susanna, born about 1665, was a life-long resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and died there in November, 1747. He was elected deacon of the First Church of Hartford in March, 1734, and filled that position until his death. In his will which was probated December 1, 1747, he is styled, "Nathaniel Goodwin of the County of Hartford, and Colony of Connecticut in New England." He married Mehitable Porter, who was born September 15, 1673, and died February 6, 1726, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter of Hadley, Massachusetts. They had ten children, five sons, Hezekiah, Isaac, Abraham, Stephen, and Eleazer; and five daughters.

Abraham Goodwin, the fifth child of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Porter) Goodwin, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 30, 1699. His father Nathaniel Goodwin was one of the first purchasers of land in "Bantam," incorporated as Litchfield, Connecticut, at the May sessions of the General Court at Hartford, 1719, and Abraham settled thereon, being one of the first settlers in the new town. By deed dated March 17, 1723-4, Nathaniel Goodwin, of Hartford, "for the naturall Love and parentall Affection I have and bear towards my son Abraham Goodwin, of the Town of Litchfield" conveys to him, "My Lottments of Land in the said Town of Litchfield, * * * reserving one halfe of the use and enjoyment thereof to myself and Mehitable my wife during our Naturall lives." Abraham Goodwin was one of the most prominent men of Litchfield from the time of its incorporation. He was "Lister" (assessor), 1727-9; was a grand-juror in 1731; was selected as ensign of the train-band in 1736; constable, 1742-4; selectman from 1747, for many years; and his name appears almost constantly on the town records, as serving in some capacity in the interest of the common good. He acquired considerable real estate in Litchfield, and in 1754 conveyed to each of his sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and Charles, a farm of fifty acres, and was seized of a considerable real and personal estate at his death. He died January 6, 1771, and was buried in the old church-yard on West State Street, Litchfield, where his tombstone may be seen.

Abraham Goodwin married, April 13, 1726, Mary Bird, of Farmington, Connecticut, who died June 7, 1788, at the age of seventy-seven years. They had eight children. The six sons were all soldiers in the service of their country. Nathaniel, the eldest, born in 1727, was lieutenant of the Third company of Litchfield in 1767 and in January, 1776 was commissioned captain of a company which was stationed at New York during 1776. He was inoculated with small pox, with a view of re-entering the service but died from that dread disease at Litchfield, May 18, 1777. Thomas Goodwin, the second son of Abraham, born June 30, 1729, was ensign of the Fifteenth company, Sixth Connecticut regiment, and served throughout the Revolution. He died November 6, 1807. Charles Goodwin, the third son, was appointed ensign of Captain Epa-

phras Lommis' company, in the battalion Colonel Fisher Gay raised in June, 1776, to reinforce General Washington at New York, and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and in the various engagements on the Hudson, later reaching the rank of lieutenant. Phineas Goodwin, the fourth son of Abraham, was also a soldier in the service of his country and was killed in the service, at Fort William Henry, during the French and Indian War. Jesse, the sixth and youngest son of Abraham, born in 1737, was a corporal of the company commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Bidwell, in the Eighteenth Connecticut regiment, August 19, to September 8, 1776, and in 1778, was corporal of Captain Amasa Mills' company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Enos.

Ozias Goodwin, the fifth of the six soldier sons of Abraham and Mary (Bird) Goodwin, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, November 27, 1735. He married October 26, 1761, Hannah Vail, of Litchfield, and resided on his father's homestead, on the east side of South Street, Litchfield. On January 1, 1777, he was appointed ensign of a company of Litchfield volunteers of which his brother Nathaniel was captain. He was one of the detachment that rallied to repel the attack of the British troops on Danbury, Connecticut, in April, 1777, and he rendered active service elsewhere during the war. He died at Litchfield, March 1, 1788. His wife, Hannah (Vail) Goodwin, died November 4, 1822, at the age of eighty-two years. They had fifteen children, several of whom died young.

Micah Goodwin, the sixth of the fifteen children of Ensign Ozias and Hannah (Vail) Goodwin, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 6, 1770. He married May 22, 1798, Sally Clark, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where she was born September 1, 1777. They resided in Litchfield, Connecticut, where Micah Goodwin died April 4, 1815. His widow married (second) December, 1821, Elihu Barber, of Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and survived her first husband many years. Micah and Sally (Clark) Goodwin had six children, of whom Lydia Julia, who became the wife of Henry Blynn in 1816, was the eldest, and was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 4, 1799.

Henry and Lydia Julia (Goodwin) Blynn, had three sons, and two daughters, the record of whose births and marriages are recorded in old family bible now in the possession of the family of Harry Blynn, the subject of this sketch. Henry Goodwin Blynn, the eldest son, was born in Catharine, Schuyler county New York, August 20, 1818. He came to Philadelphia with his parents in 1837, and soon after removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he married (first) February 19, 1845, Maria Le Page Pierce, who was born in New Orleans, May 27, 1829. He married (second) November 5, 1850, Frances Gray Jamieson. William Blynn, the third son was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, after the return of his parents to that town, August 17, 1822. Sarah Blynn, the fourth child, was born at Litchfield, April 9, 1824, and died in Philadelphia, unmarried, July 17, 1849. Mary Blynn, the youngest child, was born at Newark, New Jersey, December 12, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1840.

MICHAEL BLYNN, second son of Henry and Lydia Julia (Goodwin) Blynn, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, September 6, 1820, after the return of his parents to that town, and his early boyhood days were spent in that town where his maternal ancestor had long been prominent in public affairs. He was taken by his parents to Newark, New Jer-

sey at the age of eleven years and to Philadelphia at the age of seventeen. He was a prominent and successful business man of Philadelphia, and died in that city. He married, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, September 12, 1844, Eliza Richardson, of an old Philadelphia family and they had five children, viz: Harry Blynn, the subject of this sketch; Margaret Blynn, born September 13, 1847; Ross Blynn, born November 15, 1849, died February 1890; Sarah, who died in infancy. Marion, born 1856; Thomas born 1857; and Lydia born October 8, 1859.

HARRY BLYNN, eldest child of Michael and Elizabeth (Richardson) Blynn, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1845. He received a good preliminary education and prepared to enter Harvard University, but soon after entering that institution decided to take up a business life, and learned the hat business with Lewis Blaylock, with whom he entered into partnership in 1873, under the firm name of Blaylock & Blynn. They carried on a large business and after the death of Mr. Blaylock in 1898, Mr. Blynn continued the business under the firm name as surviving partner. He was one of the best known hat dealers in this section of the country and few merchants were better or more favorably known in Philadelphia. His personal acquaintance extended all over the country and embraced many well known people, prominent in public and social life. His nature was genial, social and hopeful. He had pleasure in communicating with kindred spirits and delighted in confidential and frank interchange of elevated thought. He had a cultivated literary taste and possessed a library of good and valuable books. A good judge of art, he indulged in the possession of a number of pictures of high merit. Harry Blynn was for thirty years a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He was a member, and for eight years prior to his death had been president of the Philadelphia chapter, of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the New England Society; the Orpheus Club, of Philadelphia; the Valley Forge National Park Association; and of the Old Guard, First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of the Veteran Corps of that regiment. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Ionic Lodge of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Photographic Society. Mr. Blynn died at his home, 2026 Locust Street, November 5, 1908, after a week's illness, though he had been in poor health for some months, having but recently returned from a trip abroad, taken with the hope of improving his health. The Philadelphia chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he had been for several years one of the most active and popular members, and for the past eight years president, at a meeting held November 9, 1908, adopted a memorial of him, showing their high appreciation of his many good qualities.

Mr. Blynn married (first) Ida, daughter of George Ross, of Philadelphia, who died four years after her marriage, leaving one son Lloyd Ross Blynn of Philadelphia; born September 7, 1875; selling agent for a mercantile firm of London, England; a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Sons of American Revolution, of the Germantown Cricket, and Philadelphia Kennel Clubs, etc. Harry Blynn married (second) February 11, 1886, Margaret Brice Matthews, daughter of John N. and Margaret Brice (Turner) Matthews, by whom he had two sons, John Matthews Blynn, born October 21, 1893, and Bryce Blynn, born April 19, 1897.

HAROLD MONTGOMERY SILL

JOSEPH SILL, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, England, March 14, 1801, and was a son of Sylvester Sill, born June 8, 1773, died May 13, 1814; grandson of Joseph Sill, of Brownfield, Cumberland, born December 25, 1725; and great-grandson of Richard Sill, who was born November 17, 1691, and died May 22, 1729.

Joseph Sill came to Philadelphia from England, in 1825, and resided in that city until his death which occurred November 2, 1854. He married in Philadelphia, October 20, 1825, Jane Todhunter (b. July 30, 1801, London, d. Jan. 27, 1877, Phila.), daughter of Joseph Todhunter (b. Nov. 10, 1767, at High Hollows, Cumberland, England, m. August 17, 1794, in London, d. October 12, 1833, in Philadelphia) and his wife Mary Wright (b. July 28, 1768, at Messlem, Co. Derby, Eng., d. Dec. 16, 1824).

JOHN TODHUNTER SILL, son of Joseph and Jane (Todhunter) Sill, was born in Philadelphia, August 1, 1828, and died on board the steamship "Atlantis," off Holyhead, Wales, November 11, 1855. He married, in Philadelphia, October 28, 1851, Sarah Cauffman Dunlap (b. Phila. Dec. 13, 1825), youngest child of Sallows Dunlap, of Philadelphia, and his wife Susanna Bispham, granddaughter of James Dunlap, of Bucks county and his wife Susanna Shewell, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Sallows) Shewell, of Bucks county.

The Shewell family was founded in America by three brothers, Walter, Robert and Thomas Shewell, natives of the little rural village of Painswick, County Gloucester, England. They came to Philadelphia together, arriving June 7, 1722. Robert Shewell, remained in Philadelphia and was a prominent and successful shipping merchant. He was, however, associated with his brother Walter in the purchase of land in Bucks county, which he owned until his decease.

Walter Shewell, born at Painswick, County Cumberland, England, in 1702, came to Philadelphia with his brothers in 1722, and in 1729, purchased a large tract of land in New Britain township, Bucks county, lying along the line of Warwick township, about two miles east of the present county seat, Doylestown, in what is now Doylestown township, on the north branch of Neshaminy creek. His brother Robert purchased an adjoining tract and the whole, aggregating 500 acres, came into the ownership of Walter at the death of Robert, and is the site of "Painswick Hall," the historic home of the Shewell family for several generations, which is still standing, on the banks of the Neshaminy. Walter Shewell married, in 1731, Mary Kimber of Cecil county, Maryland, and took up his residence on his plantation in Bucks county, where he lived until his death, October 23, 1795, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife, Mary Kimber, who was born February 10, 1702, died December 29, 1790. Walter Shewell and his descendants for several generations were prominent in the affairs of Bucks county.

ROBERT SHEWELL, son of Walter and Mary (Kimber) Shewell, born in New Britain township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1740, went to Phil-

adelphia when a young man and was for several years engaged in the West India trade, as a member of the firm of Oldman & Shewell, but returned to Bucks county in 1769, and erected in that year, "Painswick Hall," on a part of his father's plantation, and spent the remainder of his days there, dying in Painswick Hall, December 28, 1825.

From the inception of the struggle for national independence, Robert Shewell, and his brothers were among the ardent supporters of the rights of the colonies. Robert was the representative of his township in the Bucks County Committee of Safety, and at a meeting of that committee at Bogart's tavern, Buckingham, April 24, 1776, was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of Associators of the county, and his selection with that of the other officers of the battalion, (Colonel Joseph Hart having been selected as colonel), was directed by the Committee of Safety to be certified to the speaker of the assembly, "agreeable to a late resolve of that body," and he was duly commissioned, and marched with the battalion to Amboy, New Jersey, where it was stationed until near the close of 1776. Colonel Shewell was however in attendance as a member of the Committee of Safety, at its meeting held at Bogart's, July 1, 1776, and at the subsequent meetings of July 29, and August 12, 1776, and took an active part in the work of the committee in fitting out the Bucks county contingent of the Flying Camp, and served on important committees.

He married, at the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, January 15, 1764, Sarah, daughter of Richard Sallows, of Philadelphia, and his wife Sarah Stone, the former born at East Carshold, county Suffolk, England, November 4, 1694, and the latter in London, England, March 16, 1704. Richard Sallows died in Philadelphia, September 30, 1741. Sarah (Sallows) Shewell, born in Philadelphia, April 2, 1741, was baptized by the Rev. Morgan Edwards, as a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, June 11, 1762, eighteen months before her marriage at that church to Robert Shewell. She died at Painswick Hall, now Doylestown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1804. Robert and Sarah (Sallows) Shewell, had eight children. Five of their sons became merchants in Philadelphia.

JULIANA SHEWELL, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Sallows) Shewell, was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1769, and the same year was taken by her parents to Painswick Hall, Bucks county, where she resided until her marriage at Neshaminy Presbyterian church of Warwick, Bucks county, May 16, 1793, to James Dunlap, of a Scotch-Irish family who had settled in New Britain, Bucks county about the middle of the eighteenth century.

SALLOWS DUNLAP, son of James and Juliana (Shewell) Dunlap, born near Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1794, went to Philadelphia when a youth and was for many years engaged in the mercantile business there. From 1832 to 1858, he was senior member of the dry-goods firm of Dunlap & Bispham, the junior partner being his brother-in-law, Joseph Bispham. He married, March 14, 1816, Susanna Bispham, who was born in Philadelphia, December 2, 1794, and died there September 1, 1880.

JOHN BISPHAM, the great grandfather of Susanna (Bispham) Dunlap, was an early minister of the Society of Friends at Bicursteech, (Bickerstaffe) meeting, Lancashire, England, and married there, April 24, 1677, Mary Bostwell. He

travelled extensively in the ministry and his name appears frequently on the records of the early Friends in England.

Joseph Bispham, only child of John and Mary (Bostwell) Bispham, born in Lancashire, England, May 17, 1678, married March 6, 1699-1700, Hannah Hubbersty, of Yelland, Lancashire, and they had two sons, both of whom emigrated to America, Benjamin, born March 31, 1702-3, and Joshua, born April 11, 1706. Benjamin married Sarah Backham, July 5, 1727, and soon after emigrated to New Jersey, where he has numerous descendants.

Joshua Bispham, second son of Joseph and Hannah (Hubbersty) Bispham, of Bickerstaffe, Lancashire, England, born April 11, 1706, married February 12, 1729, Mary Lawrence, and resided for seven years in Manchester, England. December 13, 1736, with his wife and son, Joshua, he sailed from London in the ship "Mary and Hannah," Captain Henry Savage, and landed in Philadelphia, April 26, 1737. A daughter was born to them on the voyage, March 22, 1737, whom they named Atlantica.

Joshua Bispham purchased a house on Fifth Street, Philadelphia, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1742. He married (second) February, 1743, Ruth Atkinson, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Stacy) Atkinson of Burlington county, New Jersey, and soon after removed to Moorestown, New Jersey, where his wife's parents had large landed possessions, and near where his elder brother Benjamin had located. He was town clerk of Moorestown and assessor, 1744-7, and a chosen freeholder, in 1753.

THOMAS ATKINSON, the grandfather of Ruth (Atkinson) Bispham, for many years an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, first in England, and later in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was a son of John Atkinson of Thrus-cross, parish of Fewston, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. John Atkinson was among the earliest converts to the Society of Friends in Yorkshire, with the Stacys of Ballifield, into which family his grandson married in New Jersey. Besse, in his *Sufferings of Friends*, gives an account of several persecutions of John Atkinson, of Fewston, for his religious belief, as early as 1659. It is thought that his wife was Mary Canby, daughter of Thomas Canby, of Thorne, Yorkshire, whose will, dated October 17, 1667, and probated March 16, 1668, gives a legacy to his daughter, "Mary, wife of John Atkinson," and also to her son Thomas Atkinson. This "Thomas Canby, the elder, of Thorne, Yorkshire, Gent," born about the year 1590, was the grandfather of Thomas Canby, another eminent minister of the Society of Friends in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whither he came with his uncle Henry Baker in 1684.

Thomas Atkinson, son of John, and Mary (Canby) Atkinson, born at Newby, Yorkshire, England, prior to 1660, married under the care of Knaresborough Meeting of the Society of Friends, 13 miles from Thrus-cross in Yorkshire, June 4, 1678, Jane Bond, of a well known family of that name in Yorkshire, several members of which emigrated to Pennsylvania at different periods. Both husband and wife entered the ministry of the Society of Friends. In 1681 they obtained a certificate from the Friends Meeting at Beamsley, Yorkshire, and came to New Jersey, but soon after located in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where Thomas Atkinson was a considerable landowner. His brother, John Atkinson, followed him to Pennsylvania, but little is known of him. Thomas Atkinson died in Bucks county, October 31, 1687. His widow,

Jane, married again, December 11, 1688, William Biles, of Bucks county, one of the most noted men of Pennsylvania in his day, a member of Provincial council; many years a member of the Assembly and justice of the Bucks county courts. She died in 1709, after a long and zealous service in the ministry, continuing to her death. With her second husband also a minister she made a religious visit to England and Ireland, covering the greater part of the years 1701 and 1702. Thomas and Jane (Bond) Atkinson, had three sons, Isaac, William, and Samuel, the two former born in England.

Samuel Atkinson, the father of Ruth (Atkinson) Bispham, was the youngest son of Thomas and Jane (Bond) Atkinson, and was born in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1685. On the re-marriage of his mother in 1688, he went to live with her and his step-father William Biles in Falls township, and remained in that township until 1714, when he removed to Nottingham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, taking a certificate from Falls Meeting in Bucks, to Chesterfield Meeting in Burlington county, dated August 4, 1714, and proposing intentions of marriage the following day at Chesterfield Meeting to Ruth (Stacy) Beakes widow of William Beakes, formerly of Bucks county, and daughter of Mahlon Stacy and his wife Rebecca Ely, who were among the most prominent people of Burlington county. Mahlon Stacy belong to the prominent family of landed gentry of Ballifield, Yorkshire, and married there in 1668, Rebecca Ely, of a like prominent family. He was one of the purchasers of the lands of West Jersey, becoming one of the lords proprietors of the province, of which he owned one-tenth interest. He came over with his family in 1678, and settled on the site of Trenton, New Jersey, of which settlement he was the founder, and named his main plantation Ballifield, after his ancestral home in England. He erected a mill on the site of Trenton, which with a goodly portion of his land thereabout was sold by his son, of the same name to Colonel William Trent and Trent adding a number of other manufacturing industries, the town took its name from him. Mahlon Stacy was one of the principal men of the province and filled many important official positions. Ruth Stacy inherited considerable estate from her father, and after the death of her first husband, William Beakes, purchased 100 acres of land of her stepson, Edmond Beakes, adjoining Ballifield, on which she and her second husband, Samuel Atkinson, took up their residence on their marriage, which took place at the house of her brother Mahlon, September 12, 1714. She was born March 30, 1680, and died June 9, 1755. They however resided here but a short time, removing in 1719, to a large tract of land in Chester township, in the lower part of Burlington county, embracing what is now the easterly portion of Moorestown, where he lived in lordly style. His wife having inherited a large part of the estate of her brother Mahlon Stacy, Jr., who died without issue, as well as a considerable estate from her father, Samuel and Ruth Atkinson were among the most wealthy people of the province in their day. They were, after their removal to Moorestown, active members of Gloucester, later Haddonfield, Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which Samuel was an overseer, and frequently represented in the Quarterly Meeting at Salem, and the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. He died at his home in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, February 21, 1775, aged nearly ninety years. An obituary notice of him in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of March 1,

1775, says of him, "In every period and station of his life, he supported the character of an *honest man*, which secured him the esteem of those who were acquainted with his virtues—With a tender benevolent heart, he possessed extensive knowledge and good abilities, which he always cheerfully exerted for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He endured all the infirmities of old age with Christian fortitude and resignation, leaving this world with a well-grounded hope of unfading joys, in a kingdom '*not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.*'" Samuel and Ruth (Stacy) Atkinson, had four children, of whom Ruth, the wife of Joshua Bispham, was the youngest.

Joshua Bispham left a considerable landed estate about Moorestown, most of which descended to his eldest son Joshua. By his second wife, Ruth Atkinson, he had four children, Sarah, Samuel, Benjamin and Joseph. Joseph Bispham, the father of Susanna (Bispham) Dunlap, above mentioned, was the youngest son of Joshua and Ruth (Atkinson) Bispham, and was born at Moorestown, New Jersey, October 4, 1759. He came to Philadelphia with his elder brother Samuel Bispham, in 1772, and on arriving at mature age engaged in business there, and continued to reside in the city until the breaking out of the yellow fever in 1798, when he removed with his family to Moorestown, and engaging in farming there, never again took up his residence in Philadelphia, though he died there in 1832, while on a visit, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sallows Dunlap. Like his father, he was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, April 1, 1783, in Philadelphia, Susanna, daughter of William and Ann Pearson, of that city. She died at Moorestown, New Jersey, in 1831. They had four daughters and two sons.

Sallows and Susanna (Bispham) Dunlap had seven children, Joseph Dunlap, Robert Shewell Dunlap, James Hendrie Dunlap, Juliana, Susan, (wife of William Clayton Newell) Sarah Cauffman Dunlap, and Josephine.

SARAH CAUFFMAN DUNLAP, the youngest child of Sallows and Susanna (Bispham) Dunlap, born in Philadelphia, December 13, 1825, married, October 28, 1851, John Todhunter Sill, before mentioned, who was born in Philadelphia, August 1, 1828, and was a son of Joseph and Jane (Todhunter) Sill, of Philadelphia. He died at sea on board the steamship "Atlantis" Captain West, off Holyhead, Wales, November 11, 1855, and is buried at Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

HAROLD MONTGOMERY SILL, son of John Todhunter and Sarah Cauffman (Dunlap) Sill, was born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1854. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1871 engaged in the banking business with E. W. Clark Co., and entered the firm Jan. 1, 1882. In 1888 he withdrew from active business pursuits and has since lived retired on School House Lane, Germantown. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Racquet, Radnor Hunt, Germantown Cricket and Philadelphia Country Clubs. He married, (first) October 10, 1877, Pauline, (b. May 26, 1855, d. Feb. 2, 1900) daughter of Heinrich and Eliza (Anderson) Wiener, of Philadelphia. He married (second) April 17, 1906, Agnes Jessie, daughter of the Reverend C. George Currie, and they have one child, Margaret Sill, born May 23, 1907.



