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Colonial *and* Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

EDITOR

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



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CALVIN WELLS

CALVIN WELLS, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, derived his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, from the Revolutionary service of his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Samuel Wells, and of his grandfather, Colonel Daniel Wells, who when but a lad of fourteen and one-half years, marched on the "Lexington Alarm" in the company of his kinsman, Captain Agrippa Wells, from the town of Greenfield, Massachusetts. He saw much service both in the Revolutionary War and in the subsequent subduing of the Indians.

The founder of the Welles (the original spelling) family in England, it is agreed, was Robert de Welles or de Euille, one of the Norman lords, who came over with the Conqueror, and whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey as R. de Euilles. The family arms are: "Or, a lion, rampant, sable. Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, sable. Motto: *Semper paratus*."

HUGH WELLS, born in Essex county, England, about 1590, was the American ancestor of the family. He was a son of Thomas Wells, a wealthy Englishman. The date of his coming to America is in doubt. It is given as being in 1630 and again in 1635. It is most likely that he came in 1635 in the ship "Globe" with his brother Richard and landed at either Salem or Boston. He removed to Connecticut in 1636, was for a short time resident of Hartford, then removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1645. Another brother of Hugh Wells was Thomas, governor of Connecticut, 1655-58-59. He was the ancestor of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's secretary of the navy. The Connecticut records note that Ensign Hugh Wells was the first of the name in Wethersfield. The surname of Hugh's wife is not known; her Christian name was Frances. She remarried and died in March, 1678. The children of Hugh and Frances Wells were: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. Hugh, born about 1625, died December 22, 1678, was a carpenter, married Mary Roscoe. 3. Mary, born 1626, died July 3, 1700, married, 1650, Jonathan G. Marshal, of Hartford, Connecticut. 4. John, born 1628, married Sarah ———, settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts.

THOMAS WELLS, eldest son of Hugh and Frances Wells, was born in England about 1620, died in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1676. He removed from Wethersfield, Connecticut, to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, as one of the "engagers to settle that town". "He left a goodly estate in Connecticut and houses and lands in England" (Sheldon). He married in May, 1650, Mary, daughter of William Beardsley, of Hartford, Connecticut. She bore him fourteen children, who are the progenitors of nearly all the numerous Wells name. This large family of Thomas Wells forms an interesting element in Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith's "Young Puritan" series of juvenile books. She herself was a descendant of Noah Wells, one of the fourteen children. The children were: 1. Thomas, born January 10, 1652, died 1691. 2. Mary, October 1, 1653, died young. 3. Sarah, May 5, 1655 (Mrs. David Hoyt), died 1676. 4. John, January 4, 1657, died young. 5. Jonathan, 1659, died January 3, 1738.

6. John, April 3, 1660, drowned January 20, 1678. 7. Samuel, 1662. 8. Mary September 8, 1664 (Mrs. Stephen Belding, later Mrs. Joseph Field), died 1751. 9. Noah, July 26, 1666. 10. Hannah, July 4, 1668 (Mrs. John White). 11. Ebenezer, see forward. 12. Daniel, 1670, died young. 13. Ephraim, April 1671. 14. Joshua, February 18, 1673.

EBENEZER WELLS, seventh son of Thomas and Mary (Beardsley) Wells, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, July 20, 1669. In 1687 grants of four home acre lots and twenty acre farm lots were made to Ebenezer Wells and some fifteen others on the Green river. This was the beginning of the town of Greenfield. The present Main street of Greenfield was selected as the site for the home lots of four acres each. The lots were distributed by lot and Ebenezer Wells drew No. 1, which was at the west end of the town on the brow of the hill overlooking Green river. This property was until recently still owned in the family. The French and Indian War ("King William's War") lasting from 1689 to 1698 was nearly fatal to such weak and exposed points as the Green river settlement. For better protection the settlers abandoned their homes and lived in the shelter of the fortifications on the town street. Lands were cultivated in common, those nearest the town, without regard to ownership. Ebenezer Wells married, December 4, 1690, Mary, daughter of Sergeant Benjamin Waite, the scout and Indian fighter, famed in the annals of the period. He was killed by the Indians at Deerfield, 1703-04. Her mother Martha, with her three daughters, Mary (Mrs. Wells), aged six years, Martha, four, and Sarah, two, were among the number captured by the Indians in their raid on Hatfield, September 19, 1677. Their awful journey to Canada and their rescue by their husband and brother, Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings Waite, is told in Judd's "History of Hadley," Sheldon's "History of Deerfield," and retold with fascinating interest in the fourth volume of the "Young Puritan" series. Mary, twelve years after her rescue from captivity, became the wife of Ebenezer Wells. Their children were: 1. Ebenezer, born September 13, 1691, died June 12, 1758. 2. Thomas, September 25, 1693, died March 7, 1743, had ten children. 3. Joshua, August 31, 1695, died April 21, 1768, had fourteen children. 4. Martha, September 18, 1697 (Mrs. Edward Allen). 5. John, see forward. 6. Jonathan, September 26, 1702, died February, 1797, had eight children. The date of the death of Mary (Waite) Wells is not recorded. On August 15, 1705, Ebenezer Wells married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Smith, and widow of John Lawrence, killed by the Indians in 1694. One child was born of this marriage: Mary, October 24, 1707 (Mrs. Aaron Graves). How long Ebenezer Wells lived in Greenfield is not recorded, but he remained the necessary time to perfect his title to the lands granted him as they were not forfeited like many of others. He returned to Hadley, where he died.

JOHN WELLS, fourth son of Ebenezer and Mary (Waite) Wells, was born at the Green river settlement (Greenfield), June 9, 1700, died March 10, 1746. He was a soldier in Father Rasle's French and Indian War, 1724-25. He owned land in the settlement and is recorded as one of the early settlers. The Indian warfare delayed the permanent settlement of Greenfield and it is not known just when he took up his residence there. In 1727, peace being established, steps were taken for the permanent settlement of the town, and John

Wells, his brother Joshua, and several other members of the family established their homes in Greenfield. John Wells was made a colonel of militia. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Windsor, Connecticut, probably in 1727. Their children were: 1. Samuel, born October 28, 1729, see forward. 2. Sarah, March 16, 1731 (Mrs. Colonel Samuel Wyman). 3. John February 16, 1734, had seven children. 4. Daniel, August 17, 1735, killed in the "Bloody Morning Scout". 5. Susanna, September 2, 1737, died May 12, 1740. 6. Elijah, July 20, 1740. 7. Susanna, January 3, 1742 (Mrs. Aaron Phelps), died January 3, 1761. 8. Thomas, October 31, 1745, had eleven children.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL WELLS, eldest son of John and Sarah (Allen) Wells, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1729. He was very prominent in Greenfield town affairs. He served as selectman and assessor. For seven years he was town clerk and for five of these years also town treasurer. He was an ardent patriot. September 13, 1774, with six others, he was elected a delegate from Greenfield to the provincial or county congress. On March 29, 1775, he was appointed a member of the town's Committee of Correspondence. May 3, 1776, he was commissioned lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Arms company, Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and was in active service in 1776 and 1777. In 1780, being then fifty-one years of age, he resigned owing to infirmities which made him "no longer able to serve the public cause usefully". The student of family history must not confuse Lieutenant Samuel with his cousin Samuel, who was nearly of the same age, but who removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1762; and was such an active Tory that he received grants of land in Canada for his services to the Crown. He was also Lieutenant Samuel. Neither must he be confounded with his own son, Colonel Samuel Wells. Samuel Wells, the father, was known in later life as Colonel Wells, rather than by his own title of Lieutenant. He married, November 11, 1751, Margaret, daughter of John McCrellis, of Colerain, Massachusetts. She was born in 1729, died May 25, 1801.

He early established his home in Greenfield, and in 1752, one year before the town was incorporated, he built the "Wells house", which stood for four or five generations at the west and main street near the top of the hill. It has only recently been removed. It was the Wells' homestead for all those years. The children of Lieutenant Samuel and Margaret (McCrellis) Wells were: 1. John, born October 8, 1754, died May 21, 1813, settled in Rowe, Massachusetts; married (first) Mary Wells, October 11, 1778, married (second) July 14, 1798, Elizabeth May. 2. Daniel, see forward. 3. Margaret, October 4, 1766 (Mrs. Ruel Williard). 4. Colonel Samuel, December 3, 1769, died January 29, 1836; he was a leading citizen of Greenfield for many years; in 1807 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia; he married Electa Bascom, and had thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters.

DANIEL WELLS, second son of Lieutenant Samuel and Margaret (McCrellis) Wells, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 2, 1760, died there, July 26, 1815. He was but fourteen and a half years old when the Revolutionary war broke out, but he enlisted in the patriot army as a private in the company of his cousin, Captain Agrippa Wells, Colonel Samuel Williams' regiment, in response to the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775. He continued to serve

until after the battle of Bennington in August, 1777. After the Revolution he served for many years in the state militia and was successively commissioned ensign, captain, and in 1800, lieutenant-colonel. He removed to Guilford, Vermont, in 1788, but soon returned to Greenfield. He was town clerk and treasurer of Greenfield from 1793 to 1809. He was one of the incorporators of Greenfield's first water company, that supplied the town until 1869. The name of Colonel Daniel Wells appears in a list of Greenfield's prominent men in 1801 and his occupation is given as "Farmer". His home at the corner of Wells and Main street, subsequently the home of his son, Judge Daniel Wells, is still in a good state of preservation.

He married, October 26, 1781, Rhoda, born in 1761, died July 20, 1833, daughter of John Newton, of Greenfield, the latter the brother of Rev. Roger Newton, who for fifty-six years, beginning in 1761, was the minister at Greenfield. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Roger Newton, was ordained the first minister of Farmington, Connecticut, and his wife, Mary (Hooker) Newton, was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford, Connecticut. The children of Colonel Daniel and Rhoda (Newton) Wells, all born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, were: 1. Sarah, born July 1, 1783, died March 4, 1843. 2. Sabra, February 3, 1785, died March 21, 1867; married, November 12, 1805, Elijah Alvord. He was an influential member of the Massachusetts bar to which he was admitted in 1802. He served in the legislature in 1812, was register of probate of Franklin county, and clerk of the Judicial Courts. They were the parents of three daughters, and two sons, James Church and Daniel Wells Alvord, both eminent lawyers and prominent in Massachusetts political affairs. 3. Calvin, see forward. 4. Daniel, born June 14, 1791, died June 23, 1854. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1810; studied law and was the head of the Franklin county (Massachusetts) bar for many years; served in the State Legislature both in the House (1826) and Senate (1837). He was district attorney for the four western counties of Massachusetts, from 1837 to 1844. In 1844 he was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for life. He married, in Preble, New York, October 7, 1823, Mary Duncan, who died May 29, 1882. They had three sons and three daughters. One son, George Duncan, was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 13, 1864. 5. Franklin, born June 10, 1793, died September 28, 1845; removed to Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, where he taught the first school ever held there. He was the second justice of the peace and afterward associate judge of Lorain county. He married, September 12, 1824, Mary Sibly, also a pioneer teacher of Lorain county. Her family was from Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Six children were born to them, three of whom met accidental deaths in childhood. 6. Rhoda Adeline, born March 14, 1798, died March 23, 1858; married Justus Preston, in 1848. They removed to Byron, New York, and later to Grafton, Ohio. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters.

CALVIN WELLS, eldest son of Colonel Daniel and Rhoda (Newton) Wells, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1787. His name is recorded in a list, which has been preserved, of the older scholars attending school in Greenfield during the winter of 1801-02. He removed from Greenfield to Genesee county, New York in 1815, first to Bergen, then to Byron, which was

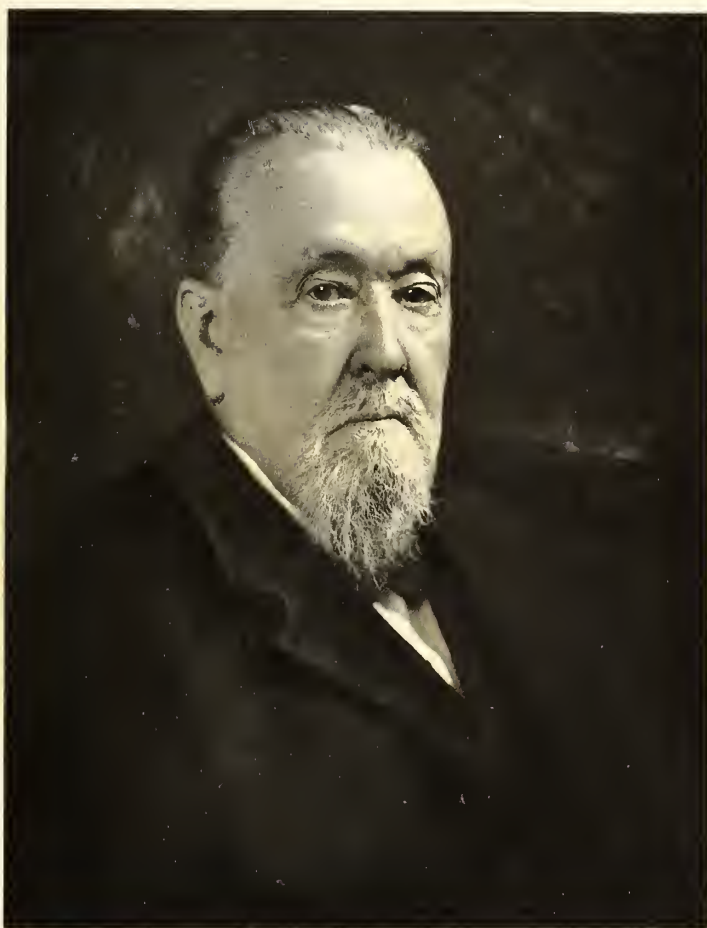
his home for many years. His early experiences in Western New York were those of the pioneer in a timbered country, logging, cutting and clearing. He was a farmer and in addition operated a custom gristmill and sawmill on Black Creek. He became a prominent man in his section, was elected justice of the peace, and transacted all the law business for his neighborhood for many years. He was a man of untiring industry, of a deeply religious nature and punctilious in the discharge of all his duties as a citizen, a neighbor and church member. He was a deacon of the Congregational church and in later life an elder of the Presbyterian church. His mill interests led him into litigation and he was the victim of misunderstandings and pecuniary loss. In his diary under date of April 2, 1844, he writes: "Two years ago my wife died. This world seems like a blank, a trifle not worth living for. My energies of both body and mind are somewhat enfeebled by age. My property had fled; my reputation and character slandered; my influence proportionately diminished. Ere another year passes, should I be laid beside my beloved wife, I should not in the least regret it, but I will wait with patience until God shall call". He was at this time about fifty-seven. He lived nearly eighteen years thereafter an active, useful life. In the later years of his life he was a member of his son Newton's family and removed with him to Pembroke, New York, in 1849, where he died.

Calvin Wells married, in Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 25, 1808, Betsey Taggart, sixth of the seventeen children of Rev. Samuel Taggart, of Cole-rain, Massachusetts. She was a true helpmate and companion and was remarkable in many respects; she inherited from her father a wonderful memory, strong mental powers and that religious bias, so strong in those raised under New England clericalism of that period. Her home was known as the "Minister's home" for miles around. She was foremost in good works and exercised a helpful and healthy influence upon her children that has found expression in their lives. She died in Byron, April 2, 1842, and her death cast a profound and lasting shadow over her husband's life. The children of Calvin and Betsey (Taggart) Wells were: 1. Samuel Taggart, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, August 6, 1809, died May 29, 1896. He chose the ministry as his profession and Presbyterianism as his creed. He graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1842, and was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of New York, April 27, 1842. In 1881 he was honorably retired from the ministry and for several years lived on his farm at Saticoy, California, but in 1887 he made his home in Ventura, California, where he died aged nearly eighty-seven years. During his forty years of ministerial work he occupied many positions of honor and many different pulpits, and engaged in many different fields of christian endeavor. His first wife was Catherine McPherson, of Schenectady, New York. She was born January 31, 1808, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1853. His second wife was Eliza Swan, of Burlington, Iowa. She was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 6, 1821, died in Ventura, California, February 11, 1899. She had no children. The children of the first wife are: Rosanna McPherson, Moses Taggart, Elizabeth Jane and Samuel Calvin. 2. Daniel Newton, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 14, 1811, died in Virginia, March 28, 1886. He was by occupation a farmer. His youth and early manhood were passed in Western New York where his parents removed in 1815. In 1862 he removed to Buffalo Grove,

Iowa, and in 1870, to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he died. He married, at Byron, New York, January 29, 1834, Elizabeth Rachel Taggart, born in Preble, New York, April 14, 1815. He lived to celebrate his golden wedding, January 29, 1884. The children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Taggart) Wells were: Frances Eliza, Franklin Hubert, Daniel Newton Jr., Charlotte Elizabeth, Gilbert Crawford, Charles Alfred and Frances Esther. 3. Elizabeth Duncan, born in Byron, New York, April 20, 1816, died on Sugar Island in the Sault Ste. Marie river, October 23, 1876. She married, in Byron, New York, Philetus Swift Church, born in Riga, Monroe county, New York, August 20, 1812, died July 2, 1883. He was for many years a merchant and lumberman among the Indians of northern Michigan. Their home was on Sugar Island. Their children are: Jesse Wells, Munson Taggart and Philetus Munson Church. 4. Calvin.

Parson Taggart, as he was generally called, father of Betsey (Taggart) Wells, was of Scotch-Irish stock, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, March 24, 1754, died April 25, 1825. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1774, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. In 1777 he became pastor of the church in Colerain, Massachusetts, and filled that position until 1818. In 1802 he was about to remove to New York when he was nominated and afterward elected to Congress. He served in that body from Massachusetts continuously and acceptably for seven terms—fourteen years. He was a Federalist, of strong character and rather eccentric disposition. He published a number of religious and political pamphlets and at least one volume which still survives entitled: "A View of the Evidences of Christianity and of the Inspirations of the Scriptures", printed in 1811. He married (first), Elizabeth Duncan, a typical Scotch woman of many rare qualities. She bore him fourteen children. Married (second) Mary Ayres, of Dover, Delaware. She bore him three children.

CALVIN WELLS, son of Calvin and Betsey (Taggart) Wells, was born in Byron, Genesee county, New York, December 26, 1827, died August 2, 1909. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and spent one and one-half years at Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he entered the store of his brother-in-law, P. S. Church, at Detroit, Michigan, where he passed two and one-half years. Feeling the need of further education, he came to Pittsburgh, where he spent the time mentioned above at the University, living with his brother, Rev. Samuel Taggart Wells, a Presbyterian divine of the city who had encouraged him to take the college course. In 1847 he left the University, and for the next two years was a clerk in the dry goods store of Benjamin Glyde in Pittsburgh. He then became associated with Dr. Curtis G. Hussey, and for twenty-six years these two men were close business associates. Dr. Hussey had established a copper manufacturing plant and Mr. Wells became virtually the manager. In 1854 the provision business was established, the firm being Hussey & Wells. In 1859 this firm was merged in the Crucible Steel Manufacturing business of Hussey, Wells & Company. This company was the first in the country wholly devoted to the making of higher grades of Crucible Steel. Mr. Wells was manager and to his constant energy, study and invention, their success was due. The firm prospered, enlarged and met the extra demands made upon their resources until 1876, when Mr. Wells sold his in-



Calvin Wells

terest and severed his twenty-six year connection with Dr. Hussey. Previous to this, in 1868, he had become convinced of the possibilities in zinc and spelter, and organized the Illinois Zinc Company, with works at Peru, La Salle county, Illinois. This is now one of the two very largest plants in the United States devoted to the manufacture of that class of metals. Mr. Wells was president and treasurer. Previous to this he had been half-owner in A. French & Company, manufacturers of Railway Elliptic and Locomotive Springs. This he retained until 1884 when he sold his interest. In 1878 Mr. Wells became president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, a connection long maintained. In 1877 he became one of the principal owners of the *Philadelphia Press* and owning a controlling interest. In 1880 he secured Charles Emory Smith as editor and with him planned and carried through a thorough reorganization of the entire plant, introduced the most perfect newspaper equipment obtainable and made the *Press* one of the great newspapers of the country, as it now is. While always loyal to the Republican party, Mr. Wells had persistently declined public office. In 1899 he received on several days fifty unsolicited votes for United States senator in opposition to Matthew S. Quay, and in 1884 was chosen elector-at-large on the State Republican ticket. His church connection was with the Third Presbyterian of Pittsburgh, where he was a most useful member for half a century. He was president of the Board of Trustees and was especially helpful when the society removed and built their handsome new church. He was director and vice-president of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, trustee of Western University of Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh University), until 1907 was one of the managers of the department of archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania in charge of the Egyptian and Mediterranean section, president of the American Exploration Society, and has rendered much valuable public service not mentioned. These later day intellectual activities were characteristic of Mr. Wells' peculiar temperament. Although so much of his life was spent in the midst of practical business problems, he at once adapted himself to these new studies and pursuits for which his wide reading, practical knowledge and careful following of archaeological discoveries unconsciously prepared him. Indeed he was considered so highly in these matters, that on the death of Dr. William Pepper, Mr. Wells was elected to succeed him as president of the American Exploration Society.

Calvin Wells married (first) July 5, 1854, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, Annie Glyde, born in Yeovil, England, January 20, 1835, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1859, daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Chaffey) Glyde, who were married in Thorncombe, Devonshire, England, October 12, 1831. He was a glove manufacturer of Yeovil, England. In 1841 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business as a merchant for many years, dying September 15, 1862. Calvin Wells married (second) Mary Chaffey Glyde, born in Yeovil, England, March 8, 1836, died in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1904. She was a sister of his first wife. The only child of Calvin and Annie Glyde Wells is Annie Glyde, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1855. She was educated in the private schools in Pittsburgh, and in Pelham Priory and at Vassar College. She married, April 26, 1881, Robert Johnson Cook, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, a

graduate of Yale, and at the time of his marriage a member of the Pittsburgh bar. They lived for a year in Leipsic, Germany. Afterward, for twelve years, in or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cook for most of this period being business manager of the *Philadelphia Press*. She was divorced from R. J. Cook and married Samuel LeNord Caldwell, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 10, 1910. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Cook: i. Elsa, born in Leipsic, Germany, February 17, 1882, married Charles Edward Greenfield, and has a son, Charles E. Greenfield, Jr. ii. Helen Chaffey, born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1885, married Daniel Stephenson, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. iii. Dorothy Glyde, born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1890, married Harry Grant in London, England, August, 1910.

The children of Calvin and Mary Chaffey (Glyde) Wells: 1. Mary Chaffey, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1863. She was educated in private schools in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. She married, October 15, 1885, Chauncey Milton Griggs, of the wholesale grocery firm of Griggs Cooper & Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, born in Minnesota, a graduate of Yale, class of 1882. Their children, all born in St. Paul, Minnesota, are: i. Calvin Wells, born November 13, 1886; ii. Milton Wright, November 15, 1888, married, June, 1910; Arline Bayliss, of New York City; iii. Katherine Glyde, June 22, 1890, died March 27, 1893; iv. Mary Glyde, April 21, 1893; v. Everett, December 17, 1894; vi. Benjamin Glyde, January 1, 1898; vii. Elizabeth Taggart, March 3, 1901; viii. Chauncey Wright, November 3, 1902. 2. George Duncan, died in infancy. 3. Benjamin Glyde, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1868, graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the class of 1894. He was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Press Company, of Philadelphia, and is now (1909) president. Since 1895 he has resided in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League Club, Merion Cricket Club, Batherlor Range Club, University Club of New York, St. Anthony of New York. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics. He married, October 30, 1895, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Louise Dewey, of Stamford, Connecticut, daughter of the late William H. and Louise (Badger) Dewey, of Stamford. Their children are: Mary Glyde, born June 21, 1897; Calvin, October 1, 1898; Louis Badger, July 18, 1903; Elizabeth Dewey.

THOMAS McKEAN

The ancestry of the McKean family, so prominently associated with the history of Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary period and its early statehood, has been traced to William McKean, of Argyleshire, Scotland, who with his three sons, John, James and William, sought an asylum from religious and political persecution in Londonderry, Ireland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

JOHN McKEAN, one of the loyal defenders of Londonderry in 1668-69, had one son and three grandsons who emigrated to America at different periods. His son James, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1666, emigrated to New England in 1718, and died in Londonderry, New Hampshire, November 9, 1756, in his ninetieth year, leaving numerous descendants, some of whom have been prominent in the affairs of the New England states and New York, among them Judge Levi McKean, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

JOHN McKEAN, son of John McKean, of Londonderry, removed to Ballymoney, Ireland, where he died. He had sons, Robert McKean, who settled in Cecil county, Maryland; John McKean, who settled in Nova Scotia; and William McKean, of whom presently.

WILLIAM McKEAN, son of John McKean, of Londonderry and Ballymoney, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1725, with his wife Susannah, her son by a former marriage, John Creighton, and their sons, Thomas and William McKean, and daughters, Barbara and Margaret, and settled on a plantation of three hundred acres in New London township, Chester county, where he died within a few years of his settlement. His widow, Susanah McKean, continued to live on the plantation until her death in 1731. Her will dated December 29, 1730, proven February, 1730-31, mentions her children, John Creighton, William and Thomas McKean, and daughters, Barbara, wife of — Murray, and Margaret, wife of John Henderson.

WILLIAM McKEAN, son of William and Susannah McKean, born in Ireland in 1705, accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, when a youth, and on his marriage, about 1731, to Letitia, daughter of Robert and Dorothea Finney, also of New London, became an innkeeper in New London, and resided there until the death of his wife in 1742. In 1745 he married Ann Logan, widow of James Logan, of Londonderry township, in the same county, and removed to the Logan plantation there, where he kept a tavern until his death, November 18, 1769, at the age of sixty-four years. His second wife died in 1751.

Robert Finney, father of Letitia (Finney) McKean, said to have been a trooper in the battle of Boyne in 1690, was born in Ireland in 1668, and with his wife Dorothea, and several children came to Pennsylvania and settled in New London township, Chester county, prior to 1720. In 1722 he purchased nine hundred acres of land in that township, and named his plantation "Thunder Hill," where he lived until his death in March, 1755, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife Dorothea died in 1752, at the age of eighty-two years.

He was a ruling elder of the Elk River Presbyterian Church, known as the "Rocks Church", organized in 1720, and was the founder of the New London Presbyterian Church organized in 1728, then known as the congregation of the upper branches of the Elk. Robert and Dorothea Finney had five sons: Dr. John Finney, Esq., of New Castle county, a Colonial justice, later justice of the Orphan's Court of New Castle county, and lieutenant of militia; Dr. Robert Finney, of Thunder Hill; William, Lazarus, and Thomas Finney; and two daughters, Letitia McKean, and Ann, wife of John McClenachan.

William and Letitia (Finney) McKean had three children: Robert McKean, born July 13, 1732, first a physician, and later an eminent minister of the gospel in New Jersey, long pastor of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy; Dorothea McKean, who married John Thompson, of Delaware, and was the mother of Thomas McKean Thompson, secretary of state of Pennsylvania, under his uncle, Thomas McKean, and grandmother of Judge William McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court; and Thomas McKean, of whom presently.

HON. THOMAS McKEAN, the distinguished lawyer, soldier, statesman, and jurist, was the second son of William and Letitia (Finney) McKean, and was born in New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734-5. Soon after the death of his mother, he, then at the age of nine years, and his brother Robert, aged eleven, were placed under the tuition of Rev. Francis Allison, the distinguished teacher and divine, in New Castle county, now the state of Delaware, where Dr. Allison long conducted a fine classical school. Here Colonel McKean received a thorough course of training in the English branches and a fair knowledge of Latin, French and German. He studied law with his relative, David Finney, of New Castle, and became a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the county, and in 1754 was admitted to the practice of law in the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on the Delaware, now, comprising the state of Delaware, then territories of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1755, still in his minority, was admitted to the bar of his native county of Chester, Pennsylvania, and soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one to the bar of Philadelphia county, and April 17, 1758, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1756 Mr. McKean was appointed deputy-attorney-general for the county of Sussex, a position he filled for two years, resigning this office to go abroad to perfect his legal studies at the Middle Temple, London, where he was admitted May 9, 1758. He had also filled the position of clerk of the assembly, of Three Lower Counties, in 1757.

On his return from England he entered with characteristic vigor and energy on the practice of his profession, and also in the prosecution of a career of public usefulness. He was appointed with Caesar Rodney, in 1762, to revise and codify the laws passed since 1752, for the Three Lower Counties, and in October of the same year was elected to the Assembly from New Castle, in which body he served with great distinction until 1780, filling the position of speaker of the House of Assembly for seven years, 1772-79, though during the greater part of these seven years he was a resident of Philadelphia.

In 1764 he was selected as one of the trustees of the Loan Office, and was re-commissioned June 16, 1769, and again in 1773, serving three full terms of four years each. On November 1, 1764, he was commissioned a justice of the

peace, and justice of the Common Pleas and other courts of New Castle county, and while sitting as such for November term, 1765, and February term, 1766, issued an order that the several clerks and officers of the courts should use none but unstamped paper, in order to emphasize the determination of the American people to oppose to the utmost the enforcement of the odious Stamp Act, this being the first order of the kind issued in the American Colonies. He was a representative in the Stamp Act Congress which met at New York, October 7, 1765, and prepared and adopted a memorial to the King and Parliament on the subject of the Stamp Act, being one of the most prominent and active figures in the convention which continued in session until October 24, vigorously expressing himself in favor of a determined opposition to the enforcement of the Act, should their memorial fail to accomplish its repeal, and when the president of the convention, becoming alarmed at the treasonable tendency of the proceedings, refused to sign the memorial, McKean so severely denounced and ridiculed him for his cowardice, that he was challenged to a duel, but the chairman proved his cowardice by leaving the city clandestinely before the time set for the duel.

Thomas McKean was licensed to practice in the Chancery and other Provincial Courts of Pennsylvania in 1766, and on October 29, 1769, was commissioned a justice of the province and re-commissioned, April 10, 1773, and October 24, 1774. In 1769 he was sent to New York by the Assembly of New Castle, Kent and Sussex to secure copies and records for these counties during the period covered by the jurisdiction of the Duke of York and these records duly certified are still on file at the respective county seats of Delaware. In 1771 he was appointed collector of the port of New Castle. On August 1, 1774, he was named, with his life-long friend, Caesar Rodney, and George Reed, a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia. And on the organization of the Continental Congress was elected to represent New Castle county therein, and served as that county's representative until 1782, though nominally a resident of Philadelphia from 1774. He was also one of the first Committee of Observation and Correspondence for New Castle County, and was one of the committee of thirteen appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the Three Lower Counties held at New Castle, June 20, 1774, to collect subscriptions for the people of Boston, after the closing of the port.

Thomas McKean was one of the active members of Continental Congress, in which he served from its inception until the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace in 1783. The historian Bancroft says of him in this connection; "Thomas McKean was the leading Delegate from Delaware and on the Fifth of September (1774) took his seat in that august assemblage of which he became an invaluable ornament, and from that day his country claimed him as her own". He was at once appointed on one of the most important committees,—“to state the rights of the Colonies—the various instances where these rights have been violated—and to report the means most proper to be taken for their restoration”. He was a member of the Secret Committee to procure ammunition and arms from abroad; was one of the most active in arranging the monetary affairs of the infant republic and active in the debate on all matters of importance before the Congress. He was one of the committee appointed

June 12, 1776, to draft Articles of Confederation, under which the United Colonies were governed until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1687.

Thomas McKean's first association with the military force forming for the defence of American liberties was as a member of Captain John Latta's Company of Associators, in the Second Battalion of Philadelphia City Militia, May 1, 1775. He had had some military experience in the French and Indian Wars, having in 1757, enrolled himself as a member of Captain Richard Williams' Company of Foot, from New Castle county, with which he received a thorough military training and saw some active service.

On the formation of the Fourth Battalion of Philadelphia Associators, he was commissioned its colonel, but when it was fully equipped and ready to march for New York, the momentous question of declaring the Colonies "free and independent State" was before Congress, and he remained in Philadelphia until the declaration was agreed to by a majority of the thirteen colonies, and then went with his command to Perth Amboy, without waiting to sign the engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence, of which he had been one of the strongest advocates, and remained with it until its disbandment when succeeded by the "Flying Camp" in August, when he returned to Philadelphia. According to his own statement he did not sign the engrossed Declaration until 1781.

Colonel McKean strongly favored the resolution of May 15, 1776, declaring all authority under the crown of England be set aside, and as chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of Observation, called the convention of June 18, 1776, to ratify this resolve on the part of Pennsylvania, when it was "Resolved that we concur in a vote of Congress Declaring the United Colonies free and Independent States" which resolve was signed by Thomas McKean as president of the convention on June 24, 1776, and by him delivered to Congress the following day. Nevertheless when the crucial test came on July 2, 1776, in a vote of Richard Henry Lee's resolution, though it carried by a large majority, Pennsylvania's representatives voted against it, and George Read, Colonel McKean's colleague from Delaware also voted against it, and Caesar Rodney, the other representative from Delaware, not being present the vote of Delaware was a tie. Colonel McKean at once despatched an express for Rodney and secured the postponement of a day, and Caesar Rodney made his memorable ride of eighty miles on horseback, reaching Philadelphia in time to, with Colonel McKean, cast the majority vote of Delaware in favor of independence. Popular opinion in Pennsylvania in favor of independence, brought to bear upon her representatives in Congress largely through the efforts of Colonel McKean, also induced Franklin, Morton and Wilson to vote affirmatively, Willing and Humphreys voting against it as did Read of Delaware, while Dickinson and Morris refrained from voting, the two votes of Pennsylvania and one from Delaware being the only ones cast against it.

Colonel McKean did not re-enter the military service after the disbanding of the Associated Battalions, but gave his whole energy to the work of Congress and the Committee of Safety. He was extremely active in the selection and equipment of ten thousand men which were to compose Pennsylvania's contribution to the "Flying Camp" which was sent to the support of Washington, until the regular Continental forces could be organized and equipped.

On the same day that Congress passed the Declaration, the delegates from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with the Council of Safety, and Committee of Observation and Inspection of Philadelphia, and the Field Officers of the Pennsylvania forces, were named as a committee to devise measures for the safety of New Jersey, then threatened with invasion by Howe's army. They met on July 5, 1776, and Colonel McKean was called to the chair, and it was determined that all the available military forces should at once march to the support of Washington, and to defensive points in New Jersey. Three battalions were ordered to New Brunswick, and the remainder of the Pennsylvania troops including Colonel McKean's battalion under command of General Roberdeau, were ordered to join Washington, near New York. Therefore Colonel McKean marched at the head of his battalion to Perth Amboy, where they were under fire in defense of the Jersey coast.

Colonel McKean returned to his seat in Congress in August, 1776, but was almost immediately summoned by an express to attend the constitutional convention of the State of Delaware, held August 27, to which he had been elected a delegate during his absence with the army. He reached Newcastle the evening preceding the convention and was waited on by a delegation and requested to prepare a draft of a constitution for presentation to the convention on the morrow. Retiring to his room at the public inn, he sat up all night writing the constitution which was adopted the next day without material amendment, his knowledge of the people among whom he had so long lived and his profound knowledge of the law enabling him to perform this important duty unaided by a book or a like instrument as a guide.

Colonel McKean continued his activity in the cause of independence, frequently addressing meetings of citizens, urging and formulating plans for the defence of the city and province as well as general measures for the prosecution of the war. On July 28, 1777, he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was still speaker of the Assembly of the State of Delaware, and on September 13, 1777, became president, or governor of the state of Delaware, succeeding John McKinley, who had been captured by the British soldiers, together with the greater part of the other state officers. Colonel McKean held this office only until a suitable successor could be selected, and the confusion resulting from the seizure of the state papers overcome, resigning September 26, 1777.

Chief Justice McKean held that office at the most trying time in the nation's existence, when a new element had come into the control of public affairs—when the constitution was crude and undefined—all laws unsettled—the civil authority to a large extent subordinate to the military, it being a time of war—when many cases coming before the court originated in personal enmity and political jealousies against old-time men of influence, not entirely in accord with the new regime, oftentimes growing out of a desire to profit by the confiscation of property of alleged enemies of the republic, not really such, and trials for treason, attainder, and confiscation were very frequent. To steer clear of the rocks of prejudice, and not founder on those of hastily formed public opinion, required a master mind. Well grounded in the law, clear headed and forceful, of inflexible honesty, during his twenty-two years occupancy of the chief justiceship he never wavered in what he deemed to be his duty to per-

form; no threat could intimidate, or influence divert him from the independent discharge of his duty. He was considered one of the greatest legal minds of our early history, and his several biographers unite in their indorsement of his ability and uprightness as a judge. One of his successors as chief justice has said of him, "He was a great man, his merit in the profession of law and as a judge has never been sufficiently appreciated. It is only since I have been on the bench that I have been able to conceive a just idea of the greatness of his merit. His legal learning was profound and accurate; the lucidity of his explication and the perspicuity of his language, which is the first excellence in the communication of ideas was perfect; but I never saw equalled his dignity of manner in delivering a charge to a jury or on a law argument at the Bar. But what is still more, his comprehension of mind in taking notes so as to embrace the *substance* and yet omit the *material* has appeared inimitable. All subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court have sanctioned his judicial fame, and European judges yielded him spontaneous praise".

He took the oath of office as chief justice, September 1, 1777, was re-appointed July 29, 1784, and July 20, 1791, and served until his resignation, in October, 1799, to take the office of governor of the state.

Judge McKean was commissioned with seven others, November 20, 1780, as a judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, established by Act of February 26, 1780, and served until its re-organization by Act of April 17, 1791, when he was re-appointed, and he served until the abolition of this court by the Act of February 24, 1806.

Judge McKean continued to hold his seat in Congress as the representative of Delaware until November, 1781, though he tendered his resignation, December 25, 1780, alleging that his health and his fortune were both becoming impaired in his unremitting attention to public affairs, and his inability to give to each position the attention his conscience dictated, stating in his letter a characteristic of his nature, "what I undertake to perform, I do with all my might". His resignation, however, was not accepted and he continued to serve as a delegate, and on July 10, 1781, was elected president of Congress, and presided as such at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, being roused from his bed at midnight on October 22, 1781, by Colonel Tilghman, Washington's messenger to Congress, with the news of the surrender. He resigned the office of president of Congress on October 23, 1781, when his resignation was accepted, but on the next day he was unanimously re-elected and requested to serve until the first Monday in November, to which he consented, and again sent in his resignation, November 7, 1781, and received an unanimous vote of thanks, on his retirement.

Judge McKean was not a delegate to the United States Constitutional Convention of 1786-87, but took a lively interest in its proceedings. He was, however, a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, and to him and James Wilson we are equally indebted for their active efforts in securing its ratification by Pennsylvania. His speech before the convention on December 11, 1787, after his ardent efforts to answer the objections to its main features, was so prophetic of the wise provisions and enduring worth of the constitution that we are impelled to insert here a brief extract thereof:

"The objections to the Constitution having been answered, and all done away with, it remains pure and unhurt, and this alone is a favorable argument of its goodness. * * * The law, Sirs, has been my study from my infancy, and my only profession. I have gone through the circle of offices in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of Government, and from all my study, observation and experience, I must declare that from a full examination and due consideration of this system, it appears to me the best the World has yet known."

Judge McKean, with his colleague, Judge William A. Atlee, and Judge Rush, represented the Constitution in the celebration of its adoption by the several States, held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1788, and delivered an eloquent address, congratulating Pennsylvania on its adoption. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of November 24, 1789, and acted as its chairman. He was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the claims between Georgia and South Carolina in 1796, and in the same year was a presidential elector.

Chief Justice McKean was elected governor of Pennsylvania, in October, 1799, and took the oath of office, December 17, 1799. He was re-elected at the expiration of his term three years later, and again in 1805, and served in all nine years as chief executive of his native state. His gubernatorial career was marked by great ability, and produced beneficial results to the Commonwealth, after which he retired to private life, at his residence in Philadelphia, where he died June 24, 1817, in his eighty-sixth year. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground on Market Street, but were later removed to the family vault of his grandson, Henry Pratt McKean, in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Chief Justice McKean received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1763; that of LL.D., from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1781; and the same degree from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1782, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. He became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania under its old charter in 1779, and under the union charter in 1791. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society prior to 1770, and was one of its twelve councilors in 1786. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, May 2, 1785. He received his diploma as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, October 31, 1785, and subsequently became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society. In 1790 he organized the Hibernian Society, and was its first president. When the news of the capture and burning of the national capital reached Philadelphia, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was called at the State House, August 26, 1814, of which ex-Governor McKean was made chairman, and a "Committee of Defense" was organized. Governor McKean in his long career acquired considerable worldly estate, consisting largely of extensive tracts of land in the western portion of his native state, much of which was undeveloped prior to his death. By his will, executed in 1814, he devised his "Mansion House" in Philadelphia to his eldest son, Joseph Borden McKean, with his family Bible, "my Steel Seal Ring with my Coat of Arms cut thereon", etc.; to the four sons and four daughters of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth Pettit, he devised two thousand and two hundred acres in Beaver county; to his daughter, Letitia Buchanan, one thousand six hundred and eighty acres on the Ohio river in the same county, and a plantation in Center county; to the four children of his daughter, Anne Buchanan, one thousand one hundred and sixteen acres northwest of the Ohio

river, and four hundred and fourteen acres in Luzerne county; to his daughter, Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, eight tracts on Sewickley creek in Allegheny county, one thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres; to his son Thomas, his plantation called "Chatham", three hundred and eighty-two acres in London Grove township, Chester county, his silver-hilted sword, his stock, knee and shoebuckles, etc.; to his daughter, Sophia Dorothea, four tracts, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four acres, in Center county and two lots on Spruce Street, Philadelphia; and to his grandson, Samuel M. McKean, a plantation of three hundred acres in McKean county. His sons, Joseph B. and Thomas, and his son-in-law, Andrew Pettit, were named as executors.

Thomas McKean married (first) July 21, 1763, Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, New Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden. She was born at Bordentown, July 21, 1744, died at Newcastle, March 13, 1773. She and her sister Ann, the wife of Francis Hopkinson, were said to be the two most beautiful women in New Jersey. Her ancestor, Richard Borden, born 1601, and his wife Joane, born 1604, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died May 25, 1671, and she July 5, 1683. Benjamin Borden, son of Richard and Joane Borden, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1649, married there, September 22, 1671, Abigail, daughter of Henry Glover, of Hartford, Connecticut, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where his father had purchased land in 1667. He died there in 1718, and his widow Abigail in 1720.

Joseph Borden, grandfather of Mary (Borden) McKean, was a son of Benjamin and Abigail Borden, and was born in New Jersey, May 17, 1687. He purchased land at and was the founder of Bordentown, on the Delaware, opposite Penn's Manor of Pennsbury, where he died September 22, 1765, and his wife, Ann (Conover) Borden, March 11, 1754-55.

Colonel Joseph Borden, father of Mary (Borden) McKean, and son of Joseph and Ann (Conover) Borden, was born August 1, 1719. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, a member of the first Convention of New Jersey, July 2, 1774, a member of the Committee of Observation from Burlington county; became colonel and quartermaster-general of New Jersey and was one of the most active patriots throughout the Revolution. He was commissioned judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and other courts of Burlington county, September 11, 1776, and several times re-commissioned.

Judge McKean married (second) September 3, 1774, Sarah, born December 19, 1746, daughter of James Armitage, of Newcastle county, by his second wife, Francis (Land) Armitage, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary Armitage, of Cheltenham, Philadelphia county, who came from Holefreth, Yorkshire, England, about 1700, and settled on the Old York Road, below Abington, where they died, and both are buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard at Abington Church, where a quaint double tablet originally erected soon after their deaths records the death of Benjamin, November 23, 1775, at the age of seventy-five years; and Mary, February 15, 1728, at the age of seventy years. This Benjamin Armitage was a son of James Armitage, baptized at Lyddgate, Yorkshire, February, 1633-34, and his wife, Martha (Hatfield) Armitage, whom he married February, 1660; and grandson of Godfrey Armitage and Anne his

wife, of Yorkshire. His first cousins, Enoch and Caleb, sons of John, emigrated to America at about the same date, Enoch settling in Jersey, and Caleb in Rhode Island.

Chief Justice McKean, by his first wife, Mary (Borden) McKean, had six children: Joseph Borden McKean, lawyer, judge and scholar, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1800-09, judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1818-26; Robert McKean, a prominent shipping merchant of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Pettit, of Philadelphia, merchant; Mary, who died young; Letitia, wife of Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore; Anne, wife of Andrew Buchanan.

By his second wife, Sarah (Armitage) McKean, he had two children, Sarah Maria Theresa, who as "Miss Sally McKean" was a belle of Philadelphia society, while that city was the national capital, and married, April 10, 1792, Senor Don Carlos Martinez de Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Spanish Court, at Philadelphia, 1796-1807, later Spanish minister at Paris, Rio Janeiro, etc., and Thomas McKean, Jr., of whom presently.

Judge McKean removed from Newcastle to Philadelphia on his second marriage and resided for a number of years on High, now Market Street, near Second. On December 20, 1780, he was granted permission by the Supreme Executive Council to reside in Rev. Jacob Duché's house on the east side of Third Street, which had been confiscated on Mr. Duché's flight to the British. Judge McKean purchased the house on August 10, 1781, and it was his residence until his death, when it passed to his eldest son, Joseph Borden McKean, by bequest.

THOMAS McKEAN, JR., only son of Chief Justice McKean by his second wife, Sarah (Armitage) McKean, was born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1770, and resided in that city all his life. He was for some years private secretary to his distinguished father, from 1803 to 1806. He married, September 14, 1809, Sarah Clementina, daughter of Henry Pratt, a successful shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Dundas) Pratt, and granddaughter of Matthew Pratt, a portrait painter. Henry Pratt and his family resided at "The Hills", a handsome country seat, now part of Fairmount Park, where they entertained extensively. Mrs. McKean was a beautiful and accomplished lady. She died December 31, 1836, at the age of fifty-five years. Her husband survived until May 5, 1852, having been in poor health for a number of years. They had four children, Henry Pratt McKean, of whom presently, and three daughters, Sarah Ann, wife of George Trott, Elizabeth Dunds, wife of Hon. Adolph E. Borie, United States Consul to Belgium, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant, etc., and Clementina Sophia, wife of Charles Louis Borie, of Philadelphia.

HENRY PRATT McKEAN, only son of Thomas and Sarah Clementina (Pratt) McKean, was born in Philadelphia, May 3, 1810. He was educated at private schools and the University of Pennsylvania, leaving the University before completing his course to take a position in the counting house of his grandfather, Henry Pratt, then one of the best known and most successful shipping merchants of Philadelphia. He remained in the employ of his grandfather for several years, acquiring valuable experience in business matters that was of

great assistance to him in his later business career. At the death of his grandfather, Henry Pratt, in 1838, he inherited an ample fortune. He had previously engaged in business for himself in the South American and Mexican trade, in which he had been quite successful. He later associated himself with his brothers-in-law, Adolph E. and Charles Louis Borie, and they carried on a large business. He gradually withdrew from the foreign trade, and devoted his energies and wealth to local enterprises, doing much for the development of business interests, and railroad facilities of his native city. In 1849 he purchased a large tract of land on what was then the northwest limits of the city, near Chestnut Hill, and established his country seat at "Fernhill" a superb country home, commanding a fine view of Philadelphia, the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and portions of New Jersey. Here he and his talented wife extended a wide hospitality.

Henry Pratt McKean married, at Troy, New York, July 8, 1841, Phebe Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Warren, of Troy, and his wife, Martha Cornell (Mabbett) Warren.

THOMAS McKEAN, only surviving child of Henry Pratt and Phebe Elizabeth (Warren) McKean, was born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1842. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and at once became interested in his father's mercantile establishment, and later became one of the prominent merchants of the city. He, like his father, became interested in a number of local enterprises and institutions, and was a director of a number of financial institutions of Philadelphia, among them the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the Insurance Company of North America, etc.

Thomas McKean married, September 24, 1863, Elizabeth Wharton, born in Philadelphia, December 16, 1844, daughter of George Mifflin Wharton, Esquire, and his wife, Maria (Markoe) Wharton, granddaughter of Fishbourne Wharton, and his wife, Susan (Shoemaker) Wharton, and great-granddaughter of President Thomas Wharton, the first chief executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS WHARTON, the maternal great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1735, and was the second son of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton, and grandson of Thomas Wharton, of Kellorth, Parish of Overton, Westmoreland, England, of the ancient and honorable family of Wharton Hall, who came to Philadelphia, and married there, January 20, 1688-89, Rachel Thomas, a native of Monmouthshire, England; he was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, a member of common council, etc., and died July 5, 1718.

Thomas Wharton was one of the largest importers of foreign goods in Philadelphia in the period just preceding the Revolutionary War; was a member of the Colony in Schuylkill, and other aristocratic social organizations, etc. He was one of the early signers of the non-importation resolutions in 1765, and was one of the first Committee of Observation for Philadelphia, appointed June 22, 1774. He represented the city in the Provincial Conference of July 15, 1774; was one of the first Committee of Safety; a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of August and September, 1776, and was one of the Council of Safety, the ruling body of the state for the five months intervening be-

tween the adoption of the constitution and the election of the Assembly and Supreme Executive Council thereunder. He was elected president of the Supreme Executive Council, and commander-in-chief and chief executive of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1777, and served until his death at Lancaster, in May, 1778. He married (first) Susannah, granddaughter of President Thomas Lloyd, several times acting lieutenant-governor of the Province of Pennsylvania; and (second) Elizabeth Fishbourne, born in Philadelphia, 1752, daughter of William and Mary (Tallman) Fishbourne, and granddaughter of William Fishbourne, Sr., Provincial Councilor, 1723-31, city treasurer, etc., and his wife Hannah (Carpenter) Fishbourne, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, Provincial Councilor, 1687-1713, mayor, member of assembly, etc.

William Fishbourne Wharton, youngest child of President Thomas Wharton and his second wife, Elizabeth (Fishbourne) Wharton, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1778, three months after the death of his father. His mother returned to Philadelphia, after its evacuation by the British in the fall of 1778, and he was reared and educated in that city, spent his whole life there, dying in December, 1846. He married (first) May 10, 1804, Susan Shoemaker, who died November 3, 1821, and they were the parents of nine children of whom George Mifflin was the second.

George Mifflin Wharton, son of William Fishbourne and Susan (Shoemaker) Wharton, born December 26, 1808, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1823, studied law and became one of the leading legal practitioners of Philadelphia. He was vice-provost of the Law Academy, 1845-55; United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1857-60; took a leading part in public affairs of his day. He was particularly active in the cause of education, serving many years as a member of the Board of Public Education, and some years as president of the Board of Control of the Public Schools of the City. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1840, and took an active part in its work. He died February 5, 1870. He married, June 4, 1835, Maria, daughter of John and Kitty (Cox) Markoe, and granddaughter of Captain Abraham Markoe, first commander of the Philadelphia City Troop, and his wife, Elizabeth (Baynton) Markoe, and great-granddaughter of Peter Markoe, whose family emigrated from France to the West Indies in 1625. Among their children was Elizabeth, who married Thomas McKean.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Wharton) McKean had five children: Henry Pratt McKean, Jr., Thomas McKean, of whom presently; Maria Wharton McKean; George Wharton McKean; and Phebe Warren McKean, wife of Norton Downs, M. D., of Philadelphia.

THOMAS McKEAN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wharton) McKean, was born in Philadelphia, April 29, 1869. He prepared for college at private schools in Philadelphia, and entering Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, graduated from that institution in 1892. He then entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1896, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the following memorial and social organizations: the General Alumni Association of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, Germantown Club, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Racquet Club, Down Town Club, Franklin Insurance Club, Kippewa Club, and the University Barge Club.

Mr. McKean married, November 25, 1896, Katharine Johnstone, daughter of George Tucker and Nancy (Brinley) Bispham, of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Nancy Brinley McKean, born at Newport, Rhode Island, July 17, 1901, and Thomas McKean, Jr., born at Paris, France, March 16, 1909.

CLARENCE P. WYNNE

DR. THOMAS WYNNE, one of the first English physicians of Penn's Colony on the Delaware, and speaker of the first two Assemblies of the Province, was a native of Caerways, in the parish of Yskeiviog, Flintshire, Wales, where his ancestors for fifteen generations had been landholders, and held semi-baronial rights and privileges. His earliest ancestor of whom we have any authentic record was Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegainl, a district in Flintshire, North Wales, and lived at Lleys-y-Coed, in the parish of Bodfari, a short distance from the plantation on which Dr. Thomas Wynne was born, which with most of the other land in the parishes of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, he and his descendants held *per Baroniam*, but which were later divided among his heirs, so that at the time of Dr. Wynne's birth nearly all of the landholders in those districts were like Dr. Wynne, descendants of Ednowain Bendew.

Madog, ap Ednowain Bendew, who inherited his father's lands and titles, intermarried with Arddyn, daughter of Bradwen, Lord of Merionethshire, a lineal descendant of Ysbws and Ysbwch, father and son who "came into this island out of Spain with Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther, A. D., 466, and first inhabited Moelysbidion Vayo, *Stranger's Mount*, and when Aurelius had recovered his crown from Vertigern, the Usurper, he rewarded these men, being of his retinue, with the whole of Talybout and part of Estimaner, in Merionethshire, where their posterity flourish to this day".

Ririd ap Iorweth, ap Madog, ap Ednowain Bendew, married Tibot, daughter of Robert de Pulford, of the family of Pulford, long seated in Cheshire, England, bringing into the family a strain of Norman blood in this the fourth generation. Iorweth ap Ririd, of the next generation married a descendant of the Lords of Powys, tracing back to the royal line of the ancient kings of Britain.

Ithel Vychan, of the eighth generation of the descendants of Ednowain Bendew, and ancestor of Dr. Wynne, married a descendant of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and his grandson, Harri ap Cynric, ap Ithel Vychan, to whom has descended the lands of Yskeiviog, the birthplace of Dr. Thomas Wynne, married Alice Thelwal, daughter of Simon Thelwal, Esquire, and his wife Janet Langdord, of the family of Langdord, long rulers of the castle of Ruthin, Denbighshire, and through his son John Wynne, the patronymic of the Pennsylvania family first appears.

JOHN WYNNE, twelfth in descent from Ednowain Bendew, in the ownership of the lands in the parish of Yskeiviog, Flintshire, died there prior to 1582. He married Katharine, daughter and heiress of Ithel ap Jenkin, ap Davd, ap Howell, and had thirteen children, the eldest of whom was vicar of Caerways, the ancestral house of worship.

Rees ap John Wynne, great-grandfather of Dr. Thomas Wynne, was born at Yskeiviog, circa 1538, and the baptisms of six of his seven children are recorded in the parish church there.

John ap Rees Wynne, the grandfather of the Pennsylvania pioneer, born at Yskeiviog, in 1570, married at Bodfari Church in the adjoining parish, October 29, 1588, Grace Morgan. He was a prominent and influential man in the public affairs of the county of Flint up to the time of his death which occurred prior to 1640.

Thomas ap John Wynne, the father of Dr. Thomas Wynne, born in the parish of Yskeiviog, Flintshire, in 1589, was baptized at the parish church there, December 20, 1589. He lived on the ancestral estate there, and suffered severely from the heavy taxes and fines imposed on landholders just preceding the civil war. His two younger sons, John Wynne, baptized April 12, 1625, and Dr. Thomas Wynne, both emigrated to Pennsylvania, the former becoming a practitioner at law in Sussex county, now Delaware.

DR. THOMAS WYNNE, fourth son of Thomas Wynne last above mentioned, baptized at the parish church of Yskeiviog, county of Flint, Wales, July 20, 1627, lost his father when he was of the age of eleven years. He early manifested a strong inclination for the study of medical science and surgery, but the ancestral estate had been so impoverished by ruinous taxation that his widowed mother was unable to furnish him with sufficient funds to prosecute his studies to fit him for a profession. Thrown virtually upon his own resources at a tender age, he sought such employment as his limited education fitted him to follow and took every opportunity to prepare himself for a scientific career. As a lad he frequently absented himself from his home, much to the annoyance and concern of his parents, to attend and assist at minor surgical operations.

He finally secured the friendship, encouragement and assistance of Richard Moore, a surgeon of Shropshire, who recognized his aptness for medical science procured his attendance at dissections in that country. Dr. Wynne's own narrative gives an account of his experiences with the chirurgeons and anatomists whose tuition and assistance he thus secured.

"These anatomists, being men of well-known worth in that practice, whose names are, Dr. Neddham and Dr. Hollins, who were of deserved repute in their professions, and I then being expert in Drills, and handy with Knife and Lancet & other instruments for that purpose, I sett att making a Skeleton of a man's bones, which I only with the assistance of Richard Moore, performed to their content, at which time they thought me fitt to be Licensed to the Practice of Chyrurgery, and this (1679) is neare 20 yeares agoe, and soon after, being taken prisoner to Denbigh, where I remained a prisoner near six yeares, for ye Testimony of Jesus, I then betook myself wholly to the practice of Chyrurgery."

This "Testimony of Jesus", was his preaching of the doctrine of the Society of Friends, with which he had early united, and of which he was one of the ablest ministers of his day. In 1677 he wrote a pamphlet, printed in that year, entitled, "The antiquity of the Quakers, Proved out of the Scriptures of Truth. Published in Love to the Papists, Protestants, Presbyterians, Independents and Anabaptists. With a Salutation of Pure Love to all the Tender-hearted Welshmen, but more especially to Flintshire, Denbighshire, Caernarvonshire and Anglesea. By their Countryman and Friend, Thomas Wynne". In 1679 he published another pamphlet, in the nature of a vindication of that of 1677, "from the base Insinuations, False Doctrines and False Charges Against Me, My Books, and against God's People Called Quakers, in General. By Me, Thomas Wynne".

Being convinced of the utility and wisdom of founding a colony of Welsh Quakers, in Penn's Colony in America, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, he organized a company of that faith in the counties of Merioneth, Denbighshire, and Caernarvonshire for the purchase of a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, and his son-in-law, Dr. Edward Jones, went out as their representative to have the land surveyed, located and apportioned to the various purchasers, arriving in Pennsylvania, August 17, 1682, and locating the vast tract on the Schuylkill, in Philadelphia and Chester counties known as the Welsh Tract.

In connection with John ap John, Dr. Thomas Wynne, by deeds of lease and release, dated September 14 and 15, 1681, purchased of William Penn, five thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, about one-half of which they sold jointly to actual settlers during the following year.

It is doubtful whether Dr. Wynne contemplated removing himself to the new colony at the time of his purchase, but he was intimately acquainted with the "Great Founder," who prevailed upon him to accompany him to his new province, that he might have the benefit of his eminent skill for the use of the colonists, and furthermore, Dr. Wynne was a man of well known ability with a wide influence among his countrymen, whose co-operation in the formation of his government of the province, Penn, himself half Welsh, especially desired.

Dr. Wynne sailed with Penn for Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" in August, 1682, and they arrived in the Delaware and landed at Chester in October. There is little doubt that William Penn, on the voyage, sought the assistance and advice of the Welsh patriarch and physician, in reference to the formation of the government of his province, as, after the preliminary Assembly held at Chester had called upon Penn to transmit his constitution to the Assembly to be held at Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas Wynne was selected as Speaker of the Assembly, and presided over it during the sessions in Philadelphia in 1682 and 1683. At a meeting of the Assembly held (the second month, April 2nd, 1683) The Charter of the Province was read by the clerk; this done, he the Governor sealed and signed the said Charter and delivered it to the Speaker of the House (Thomas Wynne).

Dr. Wynne had practiced his profession in London some years prior to his emigration to Pennsylvania, and soon after his arrival erected the first brick house in the city of Philadelphia, in his "Liberty Lot" surveyed to him in part of his right as a purchaser of two thousand and five hundred acres of land, two hundred and fifty acres of which had been laid out in the Welsh tract. His house was in Front Street above Chestnut Street, the latter being known for a time as Wynne Street, in his honor.

Dr. Thomas Wynne continued to reside in Philadelphia until the return of Penn to England, accompanying the "Great Founder" in the "Endeavor", which sailed from Philadelphia, August 12, 1684. He had affiliated with the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, and the records of that meeting show that the marriage of his step-daughter, Elizabeth Rowden, to John Brock, was hurried somewhat at his request, so that he and his wife, the mother of the bride, who were about to embark for England, might be present at the ceremony, which took place August 5, 1684. He remained in England about two years, and on his return located in Sussex county on the Delaware, now the state of Delaware, where,

at a court held at Lewes, May 3, 1687, his commission as a justice of the courts of Sussex county was read, and is as follows:

"By the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territoryes thereunto belonging, to Oure Loving and Trusty Friend Thomas Wynne, Justice of the yeare for the County of Sussex, in the room of Thomas Langhorne, reposing confidence in thy allegiance to the King's authority and in the name of the Proprietary and Governor, appoint thee to bee Justice of the County of Sussex, Authorizing Thee to act as Justice of ye yeare both in Court or any part of that County.

13th daye 2d Month, 1687.

Thos Lloyd, President."

He continued to act as justice of Sussex county until his removal to Philadelphia in 1691, and also represented that county in the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, which met in Philadelphia, for the years 1687-88, attending the Assembly in Philadelphia, May 10, 1688. He removed with his wife to Philadelphia sometime prior to March 15, 1691-92, the date of his will; was in attendance at the Monthly Meeting of Friends there, January 12, 1691-92, but died three months later, and was buried in the Friends burying ground at Fourth and Arch Streets, March 17, 1691-92. He retained his real estate in Sussex county, comprising the "Messuage and Plantation where I lately dwelt in the Town of Lewes", which he devised to his wife Elizabeth for life, then to his son Jonathan, and his two hundred acre plantation of Cedar Creek in Sussex county which he devised to Jonathan direct. His personal estate was devised—one-half to his wife, Elizabeth, and the other half to his children, "now in America"; viz; Jonathan, Mary, Rebecca, Sidney and Hannah; with a specific legacy of fifty shillings to his daughter Tabitha in Europe. His wife Elizabeth is named as executrix with his "Dear Friends Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of this Province and Griffith Owen", as overseers. This will makes no mention of any equity or remainder out of his share of the five thousand acres of land purchased in 1681 in partnership with John ap John, though by subsequent investigation by the Land office on petition of Jonathan Wynne, his son and heir, it developed that but one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres of Dr. Thomas Wynne's two thousand five hundred acres had ever been laid out to him, neither had a commensurate part of the Liberty lands in the city of Philadelphia been laid out to him in right of his two thousand five hundred acre purchase. On May 8, 1708, at the request of Jonathan Wynne, the Commissioners of Property granted him a warrant for the survey of twenty-four acres within the city limits. He, Jonathan, was also granted a warrant, in 1701, for five hundred acres to be laid out in the Welsh Tract or elsewhere, and forty acres Liberty Land, which with ten acres taken up by Dr. Edward Jones, son-in-law of Dr. Wynne, made up the one thousand and five hundred acres to which Thomas Wynne was entitled. One hundred acres of the six hundred was surveyed to Jonathan in Blockley, and the other five hundred acres in Great Valley, Chester county.

Dr. Thomas Wynne was three times married; (first) about 1655, to Martha Buttall, of the Buttalls of Wrexham, Surrey, England. She died in 1670, and he married (second) Elizabeth (Buttall) Rowden, sister to his first wife, widow, with a daughter Elizabeth, who as heretofore shown, married John Brock, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, in 1684. This wife survived the marriage but a few years and he married (third) July 20, 1676, Elizabeth (Parr) Maude or Mede, widow of Joshua Maude, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and daughter of Rev.

Thomas Parr, living at the time of her marriage to Dr. Wynne, at Rainhill, Lancashire. This third wife who survived Dr. Wynne and was named in his will as executrix, did not accompany him to Pennsylvania, but, accompanied by her first husband and daughters, Jane and Margery Maude, sailed from Liverpool, September 5, 1682, in the ship "Submission", which landed at Choptank, Maryland, November 2, 1682, from whence her passengers, all designed for Pennsylvania, made their way to Philadelphia. Margery Maude, one of the daughters of Elizabeth by Joshua Maude, married Thomas Fisher, of Lewes, Sussex county, and was the ancestress of the Fisher family long prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia. "Fisher's Island, in the Broadkill Marshes", containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, near Lewes, Delaware, was conveyed to Thomas Wynne and Elizabeth, his wife, and the survivor of them, May 3, 1688, and after the death of Dr. Wynne, his wife Elizabeth, on February 1, 1693-94, conveyed it by deed of gift to Thomas Fisher and Margery, his wife, the latter a daughter of the said Elizabeth, and to the heirs of the said Thomas and Margery (Maude) Fisher.

The six children of Dr. Thomas Wynne were all by his first wife, Martha Buttall. The eldest, Mary, born about 1659, married Dr. Edward Jones, and accompanied him to Pennsylvania in 1682, and they settled in the Welsh Tract. She has left numerous descendants. Tabitha, the second daughter, never came to America. Rebecca, the third daughter, married (first) Solomon Thomas, of Talbot county, Maryland, and (second) in 1692, John Dickinson, of Talbot county. Sidney Wynne, the fourth daughter, born 1666, married, in 1690, William Chew, of the famous Chew family of Maryland, brother to the grandfather of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. Hannah Wynne, the youngest daughter, married, in 1695, Daniel Humphrey, of the Welsh Tract in Radnor, and has left numerous descendants.

JONATHAN WYNNE, only son of Dr. Thomas Wynne, born in 1669, accompanied his sister and her husband, Dr. Edward Jones, and their two children on the ship "Lyons", August 17, 1682, and remained in Blockley township and Merion with Dr. Edward Jones, as he built a house in 1689 which is still standing. He is also mentioned in Merion and Haverford Friends Meeting records as early as 1699. He inherited the plantation at Cedar Creek, and the revision of the Mansion House and plantation at Lewes under his father's will, when, ascertaining that his father was entitled to land in right of his purchase of 1681, he applied for warrants for its survey in the Welsh Tract if possible, or elsewhere. On October 9, 1701, he was granted a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Blockley township, on which he took up his residence and lived there until his death in 1721. The remainder of the land to which he was entitled, as proven after an investigation of the land office, covering several years was eventually laid out to him at Great Valley, Chester county, and twenty-four acres were surveyed to him in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and a lot on High Street, now Market Street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, which remained in the Wynne family until 1791, when it was conveyed by Thomas Wynne, the fourth, a great-great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne, it having been devised by Jonathan Wynne to his daughters Hannah and Mary, who dying without issue, it descended to their eldest brother, Thomas Wynne, and from him to his son and grandson of the same name.

Jonathan Wynne, by will dated January 29, 1721, probated May 17, 1721, devised his home plantation in Blockley to his eldest son, Thomas Wynne, subject to certain rights to his wife Sarah. To his sons John and Jonathan each two hundred and fifty acres in the Great Valley, and to his three younger daughters, Sidney, who married Samuel Greaves; Martha, who married James Kite; and Elizabeth, who married Ralph Lewis, he devised four hundred acres in the Great Valley, for which he had received a warrant of survey, June 18, 1705.

Jonathan Wynne married Sarah Greaves, of a prominent family of this section, and they had three sons and five daughters mentioned in their father's will. All of the three sons left issue, as did the three daughters last above mentioned.

THOMAS WYNNE, eldest son of Jonathan and Sarah (Greaves) Wynne, was born at Wynnestay, Blockley township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and inherited his father's plantation of "Wynnestay" in Blockley township and spent his whole life there, dying in 1757, and leaving a will dated November 23, 1751, which was probated December 24, 1757, devising the ancestral plantation to his son Thomas, "when he shall arrive at twenty-one years of age".

Thomas Wynne married, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, December 28, 1722, Mary Warner, born August 22, 1703, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Craven) Warner, of Blockley, the granddaughter of William Warner, the pioneer settler of Blockley, and his wife, Ann (Dide) Warner. She survived him and married (second) in 1762, James Jones, of Blockley. Their ten children, five of whom died young, were as follows: Anne Wynne, who married Phineas Roberts; Lydia Wynne, who married Jonathan Edwards; Sarah Wynne, who married Michael Stattleman; Thomas Wynne, who died in infancy; Thomas Wynne (second), who married Margaret Coulton; Jonathan Wynne, who died young; Isaac Wynne, who died young; Hannah Wynne, who died young; Deborah Wynne, who died young, and Mary Wynne, who married Samuel Pearson.

THOMAS WYNNE, only surviving son of Thomas and Mary (Warner) Wynne, born in Blockley, Philadelphia, January 21, 1733-4, inherited the "Wynnestay", the family homestead in Blockley, under his father's will, and lived thereon until his death in 1782. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Flying Camp, August 27, 1776, and took part in the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington, and was taken prisoner at the fall of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, and suffered imprisonment in the loathsome warehouses in New York City, and the prison ships in the harbor for over four years, not being exchanged until January 2, 1781. To the hardships endured during his imprisonment was due his early death eighteen months after his exchange at the age of forty-eight years. While he was a prisoner of war, December 11, 1777, a foraging party of British soldiers attacked "Wynnestay", his Blockley home, but it was bravely defended by his wife and servants until the marauders were driven away by a detachment of Pennsylvania Militia, from General Potter's command.

Thomas Wynne married, January 27, 1757, Margaret Coulton, who survived him and married (second) Samuel Claphamson. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Wynne were granted, October 5, 1782, to his stepfather, James Jones, and his cousin, Isaac Warner. He left two children, Thomas and

Phoebe, the latter, the wife of John Adams, a snuff maker, to whom her father had conveyed in 1776 fifteen acres of the homestead in Blockley, and on which Adams erected a snuff factory. The mansion house of "Wynnestay" with the greater part of the land passed to Thomas Wynne, the son, through partition in the Orphans' Court, twenty-two acres additional being added to the Adams tract as Phoebe's portion.

THOMAS WYNNE, only son of Lieutenant Thomas and Margaret (Coulton) Wynne, born at "Wynnestay", Blockley township, Philadelphia, in 1762, inherited the homestead, which though thirty-seven acres had been set off to his sister, still contained one hundred and nineteen acres, having been added to since first laid out to Jonathan Wynne in 1701. Thomas conveyed the whole tract to his step-father, Samuel Claphamson, February 1, 1796, and his mother joined her second husband in a re-conveyance of the greater part thereof to her son, Thomas, June 15, 1796, and he spent the remainder of his days there, dying October 10, 1810, at the age of forty-eight years.

Thomas Wynne married, about 1786, Elizabeth Rees, like himself of ancient Welsh ancestry. She was born in 1762, and survived her husband thirty years, dying November 1, 1840, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had nine children: Margaret, who married John Dungan; Thomas, who married Hannah Sharp, and lived in the house built by his mother near the homestead all his life, and it is still owned and occupied by his daughter, Sarah Sharp Wynne; Phoebe Wynne (1793-1860) married, in 1818, Owen Jones; Ruth Wynne, who married Leonard Knight; Samuel C. Wynne, see below; Elizabeth Wynne, who married William Rose; Ann Wynne, who married William Davy; Susanna Wynne, born March 28, 1804, died July 23, 1844, and married, May 30, 1822, Jacob Duffield; and Polly Wynne, who died unmarried at the age of eighteen years.

SAMUEL C. WYNNE, second son and eighth child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rees) Wynne, was born at the old family homestead, "Wynnestay", Blockley township, Philadelphia, in 1795, remained there all his life, and died January 7, 1856. He was buried at Merion Friends Meeting graveyard. Samuel C. Wynne, married, April 8, 1816, Phoebe Sharp, born August 31, 1795, died June 13, 1871, daughter of Delaney and Sally (Gilman) Sharp.

Delaney Sharp, born in New Jersey, February 16, 1769, was an apprentice on board the privateer "Speedwell" when the vessel was captured off the Capes of Delaware in 1780 by a British vessel, and the log-book of the "Speedwell", noting the taking of this prize, is in possession of Thomas Wynne, of Philadelphia, grandson of Samuel G. and Phoebe (Sharp) Wynne, and great-grandson of Delaney Sharp, who participated in its capture. Delaney Sharp was also a soldier in the Second War for Independence, serving in Captain John Jones' company in the First United States Artillery. He was wounded at the battle of Sacketts Harbor, in 1814, and died from his wounds soon after. He married October 13, 1689, Sally Gilman, who was born February 16, 1771, died February 26, 1798. His second wife, Lydia Stretch, survived him and became the third wife of John Hires.

Samuel C. and Phoebe (Sharp) Wynne had eleven children. The eldest child, Elizabeth Wynne, born March 23, 1817, died January 8, 1852, and married William MacDonald, of Philadelphia, and their youngest daughter Emma became

the wife of Major Moses Veale, of Philadelphia. Sarah, the second daughter, died in infancy. Mary, the third daughter, born December 27, 1820, died September 8, 1896, married Daniel Hagy. Joseph S., see forward. Anna S. Wynne, born December 2, 1823, died March 21, 1896, unmarried. Keziah Wynne, born February 8, 1826, died July 26, 1905, married Evan Jones. Samuel Wynne, born January 2, 1828, died April 24, 1896, married Annie Litzenberg, and left five sons and three daughters. Phoebe Wynne, born September 20, 1829, died unmarried January 15, 1901. Susan D. Wynne, born February 27, 1833, died May 30, 1905, married (first) Charles Thomas and (second) George Smith. William G. Wynne, born November 3, 1831, died September 3, 1904, married Maria Cooper and had one son and three daughters. Margaret Wynne, born February 13, 1837, married Charles H. Carpenter.

JOSEPH S. WYNNE, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son and fourth child of Samuel C. and Phoebe (Sharp) Wynne. He was born May 20, 1822, died July 16, 1897. He married, November 29, 1848, Elizabeth Newlin Matlack, born August 31, 1825, daughter of Nathan Matlack, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, (born March 4, 1802, died June 14, 1851) and his wife, Lydia Newlin (born February 25, 1792, died February 14, 1881), whom he married November 19, 1823.

Nathan Matlack was a descendant of William Matlack, who came to New Jersey as a journeyman carpenter, in the ship "Kent" which arrived at Burlington, October, 1677, from Cropwell Bishop, Nottinghamshire, England. He was born about the year 1648, and married, in 1682, Mary Hancock, from Bayles, Warwickshire, England, aged sixteen, and they had six sons and two daughters. His son, Joseph Matlack, married, in 1722, Rebecca Haines, and they removed to Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1729, her father, John Haines, having devised her land there. Joseph Matlack died in 1771, leaving four sons, Isaiah, Nathan, Jonathan and Amos, and three daughters. Nathan Matlack, born May 16, 1727, married, February 14, 1749-50, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Taylor) Mercer, of Westtown, and granddaughter of Thomas and Mary Mercer, of Aynce-on-the-Hill, Northamptonshire, England, who settled in Thornbury, Chester county, in 1699. Nathan and Mary (Mercer) Matlack were the grandparents of Nathan Matlack above mentioned.

Lydia (Newlin) Matlack was a descendant of Nicholas Newlin, of Mount Lelick, county Tyrone, Ireland, a gentleman of considerable property, who with wife Elizabeth and sons John and Nathaniel came to Pennsylvania in the ship, "Levee of Liverpool" in 1683, and settled in Concord. He was a member of Provincial Council from 1685 to his death in 1689. His son Nathaniel, who purchased and settled Newlin township, was many years a member of Provincial Assembly, justice of the courts of Chester county, trustee of the Loan Office, etc. He married, in 1685, Mary Mendenhall, from Mildenhall, Wiltshire, and had a large family of sons and daughters.

Joseph Sharp and Elizabeth Newlin (Matlack) Wynne had eight children: Thomas, William W., Elizabeth Newlin, wife of Linnaus A. Prince, Emily Nelson, wife of Robert K. Pearce, Phoebe M., who died young, Charles C., and two Marys, both of whom died in childhood.

THOMAS WYNNE, eldest son of Joseph Sharp and Elizabeth Newlin (Matlack) Wynne, born September 1, 1849, married (first) October 16, 1873, Sarah L. Mil-



Charles F. Jones

lar, born July 4, 1855, died January 6, 1883, daughter of James and Sybilla (Jackson) Millar. Married (second) April 7, 1892, Elizabeth Maclean, born August 24, 1867. By his first wife he had two children: Lizzie P., born October, 1874, died in March, 1875, and Clarence Pryor, the subject of this sketch. By his second wife he has two children: Helen, born January 29, 1893, and Thomas Elliott, born March 29, 1896.

CLARENCE PRYOR WYNNE, son of Thomas and Sarah L. (Millar) Wynne, born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1876, graduated at the Central High School of Philadelphia, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in June, 1896. He engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and is the president of the Wynne-Prince Company, real estate operators at Seventh and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. He is also the president of the Madoc Publishing Company. He is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was for six years secretary of that Chapter and is at present its historian. He has been a delegate to the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the press committee of the National Society, Sons of American Revolution. He is also a member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, and is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as a member of Lu Lu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Clarence P. Wynne married, February 12, 1903, Mary Gray John, born April 5, 1877, daughter of Howard and Josephine M. (Whitely) John. She died without issue, June 25, 1905.

WILLIAM WOODS PINKERTON

WILLIAM WOODS PINKERTON, of Philadelphia, comes of a family that were resident, early in the seventeenth century, in the county of Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Several members of this family emigrated to America at different periods. Among these were the parents of Major John Pinkerton, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, the founder of the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1738, with several children of whom the major was one of the youngest, having been born in Ireland in 1735.

WILLIAM PINKERTON, the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1728, and tradition relates that he came to America in 1750; for some years was engaged in the purchase of flax-seed which he shipped to Ireland, returning to that country twice before locating in Fagg's Manor, Oxford township, Chester county.

Since, a member of the Scotch-Irish settlers at Londonderry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, migrated to Philadelphia, Lancaster and Chester counties, about 1750, among them the ancestors of General Andrew Porter, with which family William Pinkerton was connected by marriage, it is entirely possible and even probable that William Pinkerton was connected with trade operations on the coast of New England prior to coming to Pennsylvania, and was of the same family as Major John Pinkerton above referred to. It is further stated that on one of his trips to Ireland he was accompanied on his return by a nephew, John Pinkerton, whom we find settled in West Caln township in 1765. A sermon preached in the First Parish of Londonderry, New Hampshire, at the funeral of Major John Pinkerton, states that he survived all his brothers "except one"; the single exception may have been William Pinkerton above mentioned, who died in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1814-15.

William Pinkerton became an extensive land owner in Oxford township, Chester county, where he resided upwards of half a century. He married (first) Mary Torbet, or Torbert, daughter of John Torbet, who took two hundred and fifty acres in Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, under two warrants of survey, dated May 27, 1752, and died there in 1762, leaving a will dated August 21, and proved August 30, 1762, which mentions wife Jean, son John and son-in-law William Porter, whom he names as executors, and daughters, Sarah, wife of Samuel Curley; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Robinson, Jean, wife of James Kitchey; Margaret, wife of William Porter; and Mary, wife of William Pinkerton.

Mary (Torbet) Pinkerton died prior to 1770, leaving at least two sons, John and James, the latter born 1754, died July, 1814, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, where he settled as a farmer in 1779. He and his wife Sarah, who died in 1792, are buried in the Old Presbyterian churchyard at Fagg's Manor. A John Pinkerton, probably the eldest son of William and Mary, died in

Lancaster county, May, 1802, leaving children Mary, Elizabeth, Jean, William, James and Hannah, and named Joseph Pinkerton, (probably his half-brother) as executor.

William Pinkerton married (second) about 1770, Isabel Guy, a widow, daughter of James Cresswell, of Derry, Chester county, granddaughter of William Cresswell, and great-granddaughter of John Cresswell, one of the earliest settlers of that part of Chester county. Isabel Pinkerton survived her husband and is mentioned in his will dated May 20, 1812, and proven January 11, 1815, which also mentions his daughters, Jane, Mary and Rachel Pinkerton, daughter Isabella Fleming, and her son John McCowen; daughters Hannah Downing, and Rebecca Robinson and sons William and Joseph, who are named as executors and each devised "the profits of the place whereon he lives until he purchase same".

William Pinkerton, Jr. married Hannah, daughter of Montgomery Kennedy, a trustee of Fagg's Manor Church, and had a large family. He removed with his family after his father's death, to Ohio, from whence some of his sons removed farther west. Isabella, daughter of William Pinkerton, Sr., married (first) ——— McCowen, and had two children, John and Rebecca, and (second) John Fleming, of Chester county, by whom she had five children. Her sister Rebecca, mentioned in her father's will, married John Robinson, Hannah married John Downing, of Colerain township, Lancaster county; Mary, married James Whicraft, of Chester county.

JOSEPH PINKERTON, youngest son of William Pinkerton, Sr., by his second wife Isabel (Cresswell) (Guy) Pinkerton, married, in 1805, Jane, daughter of John and Agnes (Woods) Robinson, of Scotch ancestry, and a sister to John Robinson, who married his sister Rebecca. They resided on a farm in Oxford township, Chester county, where their nine children were born. Ann, the eldest child, married Rev. James Latta, of Sadsbury township, Chester county. Two sons, William and John, and four daughters died unmarried. Stephen Cochran Pinkerton, another son, married, in 1758, Barbara A. Houghendonbler, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, and had one son, William Joseph Pinkerton, and a daughter who died in childhood.

JOSEPH WOODS PINKERTON, son of Joseph and Jane (Robinson) Pinkerton, was born in Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in a private school and graduated from Princeton College as an honor man, following educational lines. He later associated with his father-in-law, James Crowell. He married, September 28, 1847, Sarah Crowell, born in Philadelphia, about 1820, died there July 4, 1877, daughter of James Crowell, a prominent educator of Philadelphia, who had an academy for boys in Philadelphia and at one time at West Chester, by his wife, Mary (Gardner) Crowell, of New England ancestry; granddaughter of Elisha Crowell, a pilot and sea captain of Cape May county, New Jersey, and his wife, Rachel (Foster) Crowell, daughter of Nathaniel Foster, a member of colonial assembly for Cape May county for many years. The Crowells were early settlers about Nantucket, and came to New Jersey about 1680. See Crowell Family in these volumes.

Joseph Woods and Sarah (Crowell) Pinkerton had two children, James Crowell Pinkerton, of whom presently, and Annie Jane Pinkerton, who married, December 19, 1876, Charles Henry Kemp, of Kane, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and had two children: Emma Bolton and Gertrude Pinkerton Kemp.

JAMES CROWELL PINKERTON, only son of Joseph Woods and Sarah (Crowell) Pinkerton, was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1848. Educated in private schools, passed examinations for the junior class at Princeton College in 1864, but as he was thought to be too young to enter the junior class went into the employ of the Bank of North America (chartered by Congress, 1781), in which institution he was an officer at the time of his death. He married, September 28, 1869, Jane Sutton, daughter of William Sutton Latta, M. D., of West Chester, Pennsylvania, by his wife, Margaret Eckert (Whitehill) Latta, and granddaughter of Rev. James Latta, by his wife, Jane (Sutton) Latta. Margaret Eckert Whitehill was a daughter of Samuel Atlee and Margaret Douglass (Wilson) Whitehill, of Lancaster county, granddaughter of John Sanderson Whitehill, by his wife, Mary Ann (Atlee) Whitehill, daughter of Colonel Samuel J. Atlee, of the Revolution.

Colonel Samuel John Atlee, the Revolutionary ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a son of William Atlee, who came to America in 1734, and a descendant of a family long seated at Fordhook House, in the parish of Acton, a short distance from London. Fordhook House, still standing, is a mansion of great antiquity, and though partly modernized, still bears evidence of its former grandeur, both externally and internally. The original drawing room remains as wainscoted in oak, in 1500, entirely unaltered. It passed out of the family soon after 1700, William Atlee, a cousin of Samuel Atlee, of Brentford, the father of William Atlee, the emigrant, died there in 1699, and by will, dated 1695, (which mentions his cousin Samuel, of Brentford) devised it to his wife Elizabeth, at the death of his mother, Susan Atlee, widow of John Atlee, of Fordhook. The widow, Elizabeth Atlee, married (second) Mr. Walker, and the estate passed out of the family, and was later the residence of Lord Hugh Seymour, and at a much later period the residence for a time of Lady Byron, wife of the poet, whose daughter Augusta Ada was married there to Lord King, Earl of Lovelace, July 9, 1835. The novelist, Henry Fielding, also resided at Fordhook House at one time.

William Atlee, son of Samuel Atlee, of Brentford, county Middlesex, England, sailed from London in March, 1733, with Lord Howe, as his private secretary, for the Barbadoes, of which the Earl had been appointed governor. William Atlee married, at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, June 1, 1734, Jane Alcock, daughter of an English clergyman, a cousin to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; and it is said at one time maid of honor to Queen Wilhelmina Caroline, the first spouse of George II. A few days after their marriage, William Atlee and his wife sailed for Philadelphia, where they arrived three weeks later, and for about one year occupied the house of Caleb Ranstead, on Market street, where their eldest son, William Augustus, many years justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born July 1, 1735. Soon after the latter date, however, they removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where Mr. Atlee entered into a co-partnership with Thomas Hooton, and conducted a mercantile establishment, in connection with which the firm ran a line of stages from Trenton to New Brunswick, carrying passengers and merchandize. In December, 1739, Colonel John Dagworthy, a native of Trenton, later, a prominent officer in the Provincial and Revolutionary forces, and resident of Delaware, became the partner of William Atlee. On December 1, 1739, William Atlee was recom-

mended to Governor Lewis Morris, by the Assembly for a commission as justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon county, and April 18, 1749, was named by the governor as one of a commission to recruit men from that county for the proposed expedition against the Spanish West Indies. William Atlee returned to Philadelphia and died in the house of Caleb Ranstead, where he had resided on first coming to America, and was buried from there in the churchyard at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. His widow, Jane (Alcock) Atlee, survived him, and about 1749 removed with her four children to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where she died January 18, 1777.

Colonel Samuel John Atlee, second son of William and Jane (Alcock) Atlee, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1739. He removed with his widowed mother to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the age of ten years, and received his elementary education in that town. He began the study of law at an early age, but at the age of seventeen years, April 27, 1756, when the frontiers of Pennsylvania were threatened by a serious Indian outbreak, he joined the Provincial forces and was commissioned ensign of Captain Thomas Lloyd's company, in the Augusta Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Clapham, and marched with that command against the Indians at Shamokin, participated in the erection of Fort Augusta at Sunbury, under the immediate command of Major, later Colonel James Burd. On December 7, 1757, Ensign Atlee was commissioned lieutenant of Captain Patrick Work's company in the same regiment, served under Colonel Burd in the Forbes campaign, participating in the battle of Loyal Hanna in October, 1758, and in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was commissioned a captain, March, 1759, and served until the close of the French and Indian War, when he returned to Lancaster county. On April 19, 1762, he married Sarah Richardson, daughter of a well-to-do farmer living about eighteen miles from Lancaster and located on an adjoining farm.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Captain Atlee tendered his services in support of the patriot cause, and March 21, 1776, was commissioned colonel of a Musketry Battalion to act with Colonel Samuel Miles' rifle regiment. The joint command rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, and on July 2, 1776, was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, and three days later took up its march for Trenton, New Jersey, and proceeded from there to Perth Amboy, where Colonel Atlee and his battalion arrived on July 21, and on August 11, 1776, was ordered to New York. They did loyal service in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, but, late in the day, Colonel Atlee and about forty of his men were captured by the British, and he suffered imprisonment until his exchange on October 1, 1778, a period of twenty-five months, part of the time in the loathsome prison ships in New York.

During his captivity, Colonel Atlee was elected to represent Lancaster county in the Continental Congress in which he served until October 26, 1782. He was much chagrined that he had not been given a command in the army on being exchanged, instead of a seat in Congress, as shown by his letter to Hon. John Bayard, which as well as a portion of his journal covering the battle of Long Island is published in the Pennsylvania Archives. On his retirement from Congress he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, and after one year's service in that body, was in October, 1783, elected to the Supreme Executive Council, the executive department of the state under the constitution of

1776. In 1785, and again in 1786, he was returned as a member of the Assembly, and while attending its session in Philadelphia, was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, which ruptured a blood vessel, and he died November 25, 1786.

On February 20, 1784, while a member of the Supreme Executive Council, Colonel Atlee was appointed by that body to treat with the Indians on the Pennsylvania frontier, and he held a conference with them at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, and consummated a successful and satisfactory treaty. On January 21, 1785, he again attended a conference of Delawares, Chippewas and other Indian tribes at Ottawa, and while in attendance there contracted a severe cold from which he never fully recovered, and which was the ultimate cause of his death. He was recommended by the Council of Safety for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of state troops, in recognition of his distinguished services and ability, but died before receiving his commission. He was buried in Christ Church.

Judge William Augustus Atlee, the elder brother of Colonel Atlee (1735-93) was also active in the patriot cause, serving as chairman of the Lancaster County Committee of Safety, superintendent of the Arsenal Barracks, and commissary of prisoners at Lancaster. He studied law under Judge Edward Shippen, was admitted to the Lancaster bar, August 3, 1763, became an eminent and successful lawyer, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 16, 1777, and served two terms, fourteen years, was appointed on the expiration of his second term, August 17, 1791, president judge of the First District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin, and died while holding court at York, September 9, 1793. He married, in 1763, Esther Bower Sayre, and had eleven children, eight of whom survived him, and have left numerous descendants.

Mary Ann Atlee, the great-great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was the third daughter of Colonel Samuel J. and Sarah (Richardson) Atlee, and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1775, and was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Barton, on May 8, 1775, Mary Hopkins acting as her sponsor as proxy for her aunt, Mary Bolton, of Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, England. She married, February 20, 1794, John Sanderson Whitehill, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born December 28, 1768, died July 19, 1811. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, John Barber, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1865.

John Sanderson Whitehill was a son of John Whitehill, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, a soldier in the Lancaster county militia during the Revolution and justice of the courts under the Constitution of 1776.

John Whitehill, Sr. was named as a member of the first Committee of Inspection and Observation of Lancaster county, at the election held December 15, 1774; was enrolled as a private in Captain William Bell's company, Colonel James Burd's Fourth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia; was quartermaster of the Fifth Battalion, Colonel James Crawford, 1776-77; private in Captain George McMillan's company, Tenth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Colonel Robert Elder, 1781; delegate to the Convention to select brigadier-generals of Associated Battalions held at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, one of the Justices before whom the Oath of Allegiance was taken in 1777; member of General Assembly from Lancaster county, 1778-79, was commissioned a justice,

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November 3, 1779; named as one of the committee of three to inquire into the state of the Treasury of the State of Pennsylvania, February 9, 1780; was made a member of the State Council Censors, October 20, 1783; elected to the Supreme Executive Council, December 22, 1784, succeeding Colonel Samuel J. Atlee; and was a member of the Board of Property, October 3, 1785. He died in Salisbury township, Lancaster county.

Samuel Atlee Whitehill, son of John Sanderson and Mary Ann (Atlee) Whitehill, was born June 4, 1795, being their eldest child. He died in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1848. He married, June 23, 1815, Margaret Douglass Wilson, died December 13, 1875.

Margaret Eckert Whitehill, daughter of Samuel Atlee and Margaret Douglass (Wilson) Whitehill, was born September 29, 1822, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, August 13, 1891. She married, December 23, 1845, Dr. William Sutton Latta.

Rev. James Latta, D. D., great-grandfather of Jane Sutton (Latta) Pinkerton, was born in the North of Ireland in 1732, and came to America with his parents, James and Mary (Alison) Latta, who settled near Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, about 1740. Dr. Latta entered the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, in 1754, and graduated in the class, of 1757, having for classmates Jacob Duché, the distinguished divine, pastor of Christ Church, first chaplain of Continental Congress, etc., Francis Hopkinson, Benjamin West, the artist, and others who achieved high eminence. James Latta was a tutor at the College of Philadelphia from 1756 to 1759, and during that period studied theology under Dr. Francis Allison, and in 1758 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. In 1759 he was ordained and appointed to minister to the scattered and destitute settlement in Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1761 he became pastor of Deep Run Presbyterian Church, in the Scotch-Irish district of Upper Bucks county, where he remained until 1770, when he resigned to take charge of the church at Pleasant Level, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which charge he retained until his death, January 29, 1801. Soon after locating at Pleasant Level, he established a school which was acquiring considerable celebrity as an educational institution when its progress was arrested by the Revolutionary War. With the beginning of the struggle for national independence, Dr. Latta became one of the most ardent of patriots, urgently encouraging the cause in and out of the pulpit, and himself entering the military service, first as a private, and later as chaplain of Colonel Thomas Cooch's battalion of Lancaster county militia, in 1776. He was the author of a book of "Psalmody" and various other published writings. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1799, from the University of Pennsylvania. He married, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1765, Mary, daughter of Captain William McCalla, of Plumstead, Bucks county, and reared a family of eight children. His four sons, Francis, William, John and James, were all ministers of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. James Latta, son of Rev. James Latta, D. D., and his wife, Mary (McCalla) Latta, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1787. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, at the age of twenty years, and prepared for the ministry at Princeton Theological Semi-

nary, and under the tutorship of his elder brother, Rev. John Ewing Latta, then pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Newcastle and Christiana, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Newcastle, in 1809, and ordained by the same Presbytery, April 3, 1811, as pastor of Upper Octorara congregation, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he served until 1850. He established a church at Penningtonville, now Atglen, in the same county, where he was installed November 11, 1852, and continued to serve until June 1, 1861. He died May 30, 1862. He was a man of great activity and energy, earnest in his service to the church and people, much given to hospitality; a biographer of him gives a brief sketch of his life as follows: "He was a warm hearted minister. He loved his brethren, his Presbytery, his Church, his country and above all, he loved his Saviour." He married Jane Sutton, of a well-known Newcastle family, and had five children, two sons and three daughters.

William Sutton Latta, M. D., eldest son of Rev. James and Jane (Sutton) Latta, born at Upper Octorara, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1822, was a practicing physician for many years in Sadsbury township, Chester county, and died there May 26, 1872. He married, at Philadelphia, December 25, 1845, Margaret Eckert Whitehill, above mentioned.

Margaret Douglass (Wilson) Whitehill, the mother of Margaret Eckert (Whitehill) Latta, was a daughter of John Wilson, Jr., who was a private in Captain Joseph Sher's company, Fourth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Colonel James Burd, and was in active service during the Revolution. He married Margaret Eckert, of a prominent Lancaster county family.

John Wilson, Sr., the father of John Wilson, Jr., above mentioned, was a private in the same company with his son, in the Associators, of Lancaster county, March 25, 1776. He married Margaret (Douglas) Carrigan, a widow, maiden name Douglas, of noble Scotch ancestry.

Jane Sutton (Latta) Pinkerton, wife of James Crowell Pinkerton, was born September 16, 1846. They had issue seven children, viz: William Woods, the subject of this sketch, of whom presently. Frederick Orie, born February 1, 1872, married October 28, 1903, Nellie Sherzer Evans; issue, one daughter, Eleanor, born October 12, 1905. James Crowell, Jr., born September 27, 1874, died November 30, 1874. Elizabeth Gardner Clarkson, born September 24, 1875, married, June 18, 1903, Henry Burchard Green; issue, three children, James Crowell Pinkerton Green, born May 13, 1904; David C. Green, born December 13, 1905; Jane Latta Green, born August 26, 1908. Samuel Latta, born June 18, 1877, married, April 9, 1907, Adele Louisa Petch. John, born February 14, 1879, married August 6, 1908, Anna Ellis Gillihan. James Crowell, Jr., born June 30, 1883, married, July 12, 1905, Edith Mitchell; issue, one son, Henry Burchard Green Pinkerton, born November 11, 1906.

WILLIAM WOODS PINKERTON, eldest son of James Crowell and Jane S. (Latta) Pinkerton, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 21, 1870. He was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and received practical mechanical training in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania, prior to becoming a student in the department of mechanical engineering, at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1887, class of 1891. He was for some time employed as an expert accountant, and subsequently as engineer for seven years, 1892-99, for Armstrong &

Printzenhoff, of Philadelphia, during this period making most of the plans for the vast improvements along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, including large automatic coal handling plants, extensive warehouses, factory buildings, etc. In 1899 he organized the Pinkerton Construction Company, of which he has since been president. He was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, October 19, 1895, as a descendant of Colonel Samuel J. Atlee. He is a member of the General Alumni Association and the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Merion Cricket Club, The Engineers Club of Philadelphia and New York Railroad Club. He married, April 24, 1900, Edith Sowers Weckerly, and they reside at St. Davids, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and had two children: Frank Weckerly, born August 30, 1901, died June 26, 1902. William W., Jr., born July 29, 1905.

HENRY HOWARD ELLISON

The ancestry of the Philadelphia family of Ellison traces back through several lines to almost the first settlement of Pennsylvania by the followers of Penn, "the Great Founder", and on other lines to the early settlers in New England, New York and New Jersey.

On the paternal side, the earliest American ancestor of whom we have any record was Lawrence Ellison, one of the early English settlers on Long Island, who died at Hempstead, in 1664, in which year, at least, letters of administration were granted to his sons, Richard, Thomas and John. From the fact that we find on the parish records of Braintree, Massachusetts, the birth record of seven children of Richard Ellison, (the eldest of the three sons of Lawrence Ellison) and Thomazine, his wife, the eldest in 1642, and the youngest in 1660, it is naturally inferred that Lawrence Ellison was one of the party of New Englanders who formed the first English Colony that settled on Long Island before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Richard Ellison, eldest son of Lawrence Ellison, born in England in 1620, died in New York City, leaving a will dated February 14, 1680, probated June 13, 1683, which devises land to his two sons, John and Thomas, and other estate to his son Richard, his widow Thomazine and several sons-in-law.

THOMAS ELLISON, second son of Lawrence Ellison, born 1622, died at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1697. He married Martha Champion, and had children, Thomas, John, Grace, Mary, Elizabeth and Martha.

John Ellison, third son of Lawrence Ellison, born 1624, remained at Hempstead, Long Island, where he had settled in 1645, and died there in 1688, leaving a will dated November 8, 1684, which devises estate to his brother Thomas, according to the Long Island historians, though it is possible that the testator of 1684 was John, son of Richard and Thomazine Ellison, born at Braintree, August 20, 1650. Another New York historian makes John of Hempstead the ancestor of the Orange county, New York, family, through his son John, who purchased land at Manapo in 1719, and died at Haverstraw in 1754, and whose descendants generally spell the name Allison.

The history of the next two generations of the ancestors of the Philadelphia family of Ellison is shrouded in doubt and depends upon unverified tradition, though it is believed that they are descendants of Thomas, son of Lawrence.

THOMAS ELLISON, eldest son of Thomas and Martha (Champion) Ellison, of Jamaica, Long Island, married by New Jersey license dated July 4, 1690, Cornelia Johnson. He was living near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1702, as was also a John Ellison, but whether either of these or a Richard Ellison, who died intestate in Monmouth county, in 1719, or any of these was the father of John Ellison, the known ancestor of the Philadelphia family, has not been definitely determined.

JOHN ELLISON, of near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, married there, Susanna, daughter of John and Susanna Boude, of Freehold, who had

removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey, from Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1700. In 1748 John Ellison, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, purchased land in and removed to Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he died in 1761. His widow Susanna married (second), June 4, 1764, John Atkinson, whom she also survived. Her will dated October 4, 1794, mentions the children of her deceased sons, James and John Ellison; living sons, Joseph and Ezekiel Ellison; and daughters, Elizabeth Ellison, Lydia English and Hannah Beck.

JOHN ELLISON, son of John and Susanna (Boude) Ellison, married Elizabeth Doughty, of a family long settled in New Jersey, founded on Long Island, by the Rev. Francis Doughty prior to 1650. John Ellison died prior to the death of his mother, Susanna (Boude) Ellison-Atkinson, in 1794, leaving sons, James and John.

JAMES ELLISON, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, came to Philadelphia when a young man and followed the business of a house-carpenter. He married, at Philadelphia, April 18, 1793, Margaret Barker, born January 23, 1773, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rodman) Barker, and granddaughter of Joshua and Martha (Raper) Barker.

Joshua Barker, "a young man from Rhode Island", son of William and Margaret Barker, produced a certificate at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, July 7, 1729, and on April 16, 1730, married Martha Raper, born October 22, 1704, daughter of Thomas Raper, who married, in 1690, Abigail Perkins, daughter of William and Mary Perkins, who had come from England and settled in Burlington county in 1676, William Perkins, one of the proprietors of West Jersey, dying there prior to October 22, 1677, when land purchased by him is confirmed to his widow Mary, and her children, Thomas, Mary and Abigail.

John Barker, son of Joshua and Martha (Raper) Barker, born October 2, 1743, died October 17, 1784. He married, April 3, 1772, Elizabeth Rodman, and they were the parents of Margaret Barker who married James Ellison in 1793.

Dr. John Rodman, the great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Rodman) Barker, was born in Barbadoes, in 1653, married there, in 1678, Mary Scammon, and in 1682 removed with his family to Rhode Island, becoming one of the proprietors of Block Island, where he resided until 1691, when he removed to Flushing, Long Island, where he died July 10, 1731.

Dr. John Rodman, third child of Dr. John and Mary (Scammon) Rodman, born in Barbadoes, May 14, 1679, removed to Newport, Rhode Island, with his parents in 1682, and remained a resident of Block Island until 1712, when he removed to Flushing; and from there to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1726, where he died, July 13, 1756. He married (first) Margaret Gross, and (second) Mary Willet.

Thomas Rodman, the father of Elizabeth (Rodman) Barker, and son of John and Margaret (Gross) Rodman, was born at Flushing, Long Island, in 1716, and came to Burlington, New Jersey, with his parents at the age of ten years. He, as had been his father and grandfather, was prominent in public affairs. He was many years a member of Provincial Assembly and a justice of the Common Pleas Court of Burlington county. He married, in 1739, Eliza-

beth, daughter of Isaac Pearson, of Burlington, New Jersey, and his wife, Hannah (Gardner) Pearson. He died February 7, 1796.

The Gardner family were long settled in Warminster, county Wilts, England, where Richard Gardner, the great-great-grandfather of Hannah (Gardner) Pearson, married as his second wife, January 20, 1579, Elizabeth Burdges. Thomas Gardner, the third child of a former marriage, baptized, February 2, 1572-73, died in Warminster in 1640, leaving issue two sons, John and Thomas. Of these Thomas Gardner, married (first), November 10, 1628, Dorothy Staples, who died without issue, and married (second), August 22, 1631, Jane Bages. He was buried at the parish church of Warminster, county Wilts, July 22, 1676. His son, Thomas Gardner, born in 1633, by deed dated March 11, 1678, purchased of Anthony Elton, of Yatesburg, county Wilts, a share of the lands of West Jersey, and soon after emigrated to that province with his wife Elizabeth, and son Thomas, and died there in 1694. His will dated November 29, 1694, and proved December 15, 1694, mentions his wife Elizabeth and son Thomas.

Thomas Gardner, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Gardner, born in Warminster, Wiltshire, England, about 1660, came to Burlington, New Jersey, with his parents in 1678, or 1679. He married, at Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, June 25, 1684, Hannah, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Mathews, late of Burlington county, New Jersey. On October 8, 1700, Thomas Gardner executed a deed of trust to Joshua Humphries, for certain lands in Burlington county, for the use of his eldest daughter, Hannah Gardner, when she should arrive at the age of twenty-one years or marry. He died intestate and on September 15, 1712, letters of administration were granted on the estate of "Thomas Gardner, late treasurer of Burlington county, to Isaac Pearson, he having married Hannah the eldest daughter of said intestate". Beside Hannah, however, he left a son, Mathew Gardner, who in 1710 conveyed land originally granted to Thomas Gardner, Sr., and devised by him to his son, Thomas Gardner, who died intestate, leaving issue the said Mathew, "his son and heir".

The will of Isaac Pearson, of Burlington, dated September 12, 1748, and probated February 14, 1748-49, gives legacies to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Rodman, and their children, Isaac Pearson Rodman, John Rodman, and Elizabeth Rodman. The latter born in 1750, died 1782, was the wife of John Barker and mother of Margaret (Barker) Ellison, born January 25, 1773.

JOHN BARKER ELLISON, eldest son of James and Margaret (Barker) Ellison, and the founder of the widely known firm of John B. Ellison & Sons, Philadelphia, with branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, London, and Montreal, was born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1794. He was the eldest of four children, the other three being, Elizabeth Ellison, a widely known minister of the Society of Friends; William C. Ellison and Margaret B. Ellison.

John Barker Ellison received an excellent academic education at Westtown Boarding School, under the care of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, at Westtown, Chester county. At an early age he became confidential clerk to Benjamin Warner, a prominent publisher and bookseller of Philadelphia, which continued until 1823, when he embarked in the woolen and cloth business at the southeast

corner of Second and Market streets, founding a business that eventually developed into the most extensive of the numerous large commercial enterprises of Philadelphia. As his sons, William P. and Rodman Barker Ellison, came to mature years, they became associated with their father in the business and the firm name of John B. Ellison & Sons was adopted, under which the present firm, comprising his grandsons, Henry Howard Ellison, William Rodman Ellison, a great-grandson, Henry Howard Ellison, Jr., still carry on the extensive business at 22, 24, and 26 South Sixth Street, and the branches in five most important cities of the United States, and in London, England, and Montreal, Canada, as above stated.

The success and magnitude of the commercial enterprise built up by John Barker Ellison was largely due to his inflexible industry, eminent business ability and unblemished integrity. He was also identified with many other institutions of high standing, financial and industrial, as well as with a number of educational, philanthropic and charitable projects and enterprises. He became deeply interested in the work of the Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, to which he was a large contributor. He was treasurer from 1841 to 1860, and from the latter date to his death in 1865, chairman of the board of managers of which he had been a member from January 6, 1829. While taking no part in political affairs in its abstract sense, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he ardently espoused its principles, and during the Civil War, 1861-65, was active and liberal in his support of the Union cause. He died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1865.

John B. Ellison married, February 3, 1824, Hannah Moore, born September 22, 1796, died July 14, 1880, daughter of John and Hannah (Price) Moore, and a descendant of Rev. John Moore, of Newtown, Long Island, an account of whom and his numerous Pennsylvania and New Jersey descendants has been recently published, by Professor J. W. Moore, of Lafayette College, from which we abstract the following in reference to the direct ancestry of Mrs. Ellison.

Rev. John Moore, born in England about the year 1620, was in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1641, in which year he joined with others in the purchase of land at Southampton, Long Island, having married, at about that date Margaret, daughter of Edward Howell, of Lynn, the leader of the Long Island colonization scheme. He was pastor of the church at Newtown, Long Island, and died there, September 17, 1657. His widow married the Rev. Francis Doughty, before referred to as ancestor of the Ellisons.

Captain Samuel Moore, the second child of Rev. John and Margaret (Howell) Moore, born in 1645, died suddenly at Newtown, Long Island, July 25, 1717, after a long life of public activity. He was constable of Newtown in 1675-76; overseer 1677-83; commissioner of the town courts 1684-89; captain of provincial forces on Long Island; and a justice of the courts as late as 1710. He married Mary Reed, born 1651, died May 14, 1738.

Nathaniel Moore, son of Captain Samuel and Mary (Reed) Moore, born at Newtown, Long Island, 1687, died September 6, 1759, in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whither he had removed from Newtown, in 1708. He was lieutenant of the Third Company, in a regiment of New Jersey

troops, in 1715, and was made a justice of Hunterdon county in 1725. He had mills and an extensive plantation six miles above Trenton. He married Joanna, daughter of Rev. John Prudden, who was born in Milford, Connecticut, November 9, 1645, died at Newark, New Jersey, December 11, 1725, a graduate of Harvard, in 1668, teacher of a grammar school at Roxbury, Massachusetts, until 1670, when he was called to the pastorate of the church at Jamaica, Long Island, and later to Newark, New Jersey, where he died. He was a son of Rev. Peter Prudden, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1601, who came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1637, bringing his congregation with him, and died there July 6, 1656.

Captain John Moore, son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Prudden) Moore, was born in Hopewell, New Jersey, March 8, 1715, died there September 3, 1768. He was enrolled as a private in Colonel Samuel Hunt's regiment, in the colonel's own company, March 26, 1762, and served in the French and Indian War, reaching the rank of captain. He married (first) Keziah Phillips, born in 1717, daughter of Theophilus Phillips, of Maidenhead, New Jersey, many years judge of the Common Pleas Court, and his wife, Elizabeth (Betts) Phillips, daughter of Richard Betts, Jr., and granddaughter of Captain Richard Betts, a native of Hertfordshire, who was many years one of the principal men of the English colony on Long Island; deputy to the Provincial Assembly; sheriff; judge of the Court of Assizes, etc., and who died at Newtown, November 18, 1713, aged one hundred years.

Theophilus Phillips, grandfather of Keziah (Phillips) Moore, born May 15, 1673, died at Maidenhead, New Jersey, in 1709. He was, in 1698, one of the founders of Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church. His father, also Theophilus, died at Newtown, Long Island, January 26, 1689, had been made a freeman there in 1673, and filled various municipal offices. He was a son of Zerubabel Phillips, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 6, 1632, moved to Southampton, Long Island, prior to 1657, and died there 1687. Rev. George Phillips, father of Zerubabel, and the founder of the family in America, was born in Rainham, county Norfolk, England, in 1593, received his degree of B. A. at Cambridge in 1613, that of A. M. in 1617, and sailed for New England with Governor Winthrop in the "Arabella", April 12, 1630, and arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. He became the first pastor of the Watertown Church in July, 1630, and was virtually the founder of the first Congregational Church in America. He was a member of Governor's Council, and one of the first to bring about a representative form of government. From him have descended many distinguished men, in the several walks of life, among them the founders of Phillips Academies at Exeter and Andover; the distinguished orator, Wendell Phillips, the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, etc.

Nathaniel Moore, eldest son of Captain John and Keziah (Phillips) Moore, born in New Jersey in 1735, was the grandfather of Hannah (Moore) Ellison. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as sergeant of Captain Hoppock's company in the Third New Jersey Regiment, of Hunterdon County Militia. He lived, prior to the Revolution, about six miles north of Trenton, and two miles from the village of Pennington, and received compensation from the government in February, 1777, for wheat and hay taken for the use of the American army at a somewhat earlier date. He had removed to Trenton, prior

to the capture of the Hessians by Washington and his army on the morning of December 26, 1776, and a number of the prisoners were quartered at his house on Calhoun Street, prior to their removal to Pennsylvania. A tobacco box given to him by one of the Hessian prisoners at that time was recently presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by his granddaughter, Mrs. Beasley. He owned and operated Beatty's Ferry over the Delaware at Lambertton, and ferried President Washington and his suite over the river when he was on the way to New York to be inaugurated in 1789, and took a prominent part in the reception given to him in Trenton on that occasion. He died at Trenton, New Jersey, November 4, 1798. His wife was Eleanor Van Brunt, of a prominent family of Holland descent.

John Moore, father of Hannah (Moore) Ellison, born near Pennington, New Jersey, August 4, 1767, came to Philadelphia when a young man and was many years engaged in the mercantile business there, in partnership with Timothy Caldwell. He served as a member of the City Council and was otherwise prominent in public affairs. A biographer has written of him, "He died without shadow or spot of blemish on his name, and his descendants may well be proud of having such an ancestor". He was first a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was married at Gloria Dei Church, March 6, 1791, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph Price, of Harbourn town, New Jersey. Both later became members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder, and both are buried in the burying ground of that church, on Arch Street. He died February 12, 1834, and she in 1835. Their place of residence was 279 Race Street.

John Barker and Hannah (Moore) Ellison had four children. The eldest, Elizabeth Moore Ellison, born June 6, 1825, married, November 29, 1845, Samuel Richards. She had in her possession an excellent portrait of her maternal grandfather, Joseph Moore. She died at her residence, 2115 Pine Street, Philadelphia, July 19, 1903.

William P. Ellison, and Rodman Barker Ellison, the two sons, became members of the firm of John B. Ellison & Sons, and continued their connection with the business founded by their father throughout their lives. Rodman B. Ellison was born March 16, 1832, died January 3, 1907. He married, October 13, 1853, Hannah N. Miller, and Margaret Ellison, the youngest child, born December 31, 1840, married, December 17, 1863, Dr. George W. Ellis, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM P. ELLISON, the eldest son of John B. and Hannah (Moore) Ellison, born in Philadelphia, May 8, 1828, died there March 10, 1906. He married, October 27, 1852, Ellen Frances Walker, born February 10, 1833, still living at 1526 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. She is a daughter of William W. Walker, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Sarah Margaret (Oat) Walker, and a granddaughter of John Walker, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary (Darrah) Walker, daughter of Thomas Darrah, of Bedminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Agnes (Thompson) Darrah, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Darrah, a native of the north of Ireland, who with his wife Mary settled in Horsham township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, with wife Mary about 1739, and ten years later removed to Bedminster township, Bucks county, where he died in March, 1750.

The Walker family to which Mrs. Ellison belongs formed an important part of two of the earliest settlements of Scotch-Irish emigrants in Pennsylvania, that on the Neshaminy in Warrington and Warwick, Bucks county, and "Craig's" or the "Irish Settlement" at Bath in the same county at the time of its founding, but in what became Northampton county in 1752.

The founders of these two settlements, about 1725, were all more or less connected by ties of consanguinity, who had come from the Providence of Ulster at the same time, and settled together on the banks of the Neshaminy, and founded Neshaminy Presbyterian Church of Warwick in 1725, some of them removing within a few years to the Craig settlement, in Northampton, and others still later to Bedminster, Plumstead and Tinicum, and founding Deep Run congregation, on a stream of that name, a tributary of the Tohickon. Among the latter was Thomas Darrah, before mentioned, a further account of whom will be given later.

Among the Ulster Scots who settled on the Neshaminy in Warrington township, Bucks county, between 1720 and 1725, was William Walker, and Ann, his wife, their sons, John, Robert, and Richard; and daughters, Christiana, with her husband, John McNair; and Mary Ann, with her husband, James King. Of these, John Walker, John McNair, and James King, and their respective families, accompanied by Thomas Craig the elder, (whose two brothers remained in Warrington), with a number of others, almost immediately removed to Bath, now Northampton county, and founded Craig's settlement there.

William Walker, the elder, died in Warrington, Bucks county, in 1738, aged sixty-six years, and his wife Ann died there, in 1750, aged seventy years, and both are buried at Neshaminy churchyard. Robert Walker, one of the sons, settled in Northampton township, Bucks county, a short distance southeast of Neshaminy Church, and died there in 1758, evidently unmarried, at least without issue, as after leaving a substantial legacy toward the support of Neshaminy Church he devises the residue of his estate to his brothers, John and Richard, and his sisters Christiana McNair and Mary Ann King, and their children. Richard Walker, another son, was the most prominent man of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Bucks county; was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1747, and served continuously in that body until 1759, and was a justice of the peace from 1740 until his death in 1791. He was also a captain in the Provincial service in 1758, and during the Revolutionary War was one of the active members of the Committee of Safety. He died April 11, 1791, aged eighty-nine years, having been for nearly three-quarters of a century an elder of Neshaminy Church, and the representative and chief adviser of the community in which he lived, in all public matters. His wife, Sarah (Craig) Walker, who was a sister to the founder of Craig's Settlement and of Daniel and John Craig, of the Neshaminy Settlement, died April 24, 1784, aged seventy-eight years.

John Walker, youngest son of William and Ann Walker, born in Ireland about the year 1717, came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his parents about 1724, and on arriving at mature years removed with his brothers-in-law, John McNair and James King, to the Irish Settlement, in what became Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1752. He married Mary Ann Blackburn, born in 1717, probably of the same family as Jean Blackburn, who married Robert Jamison, one of the prominent Scotch-Irish settlers on the Neshaminy (there were no

males of the name of Blackburn in the settlement). John Walker was prominent in the affairs of the Northampton county settlement during Colonial times, a soldier in the Provincial forces during the French and Indian wars, and was an associator at the outbreak of the Revolution. A John Walker was a member of the company of Captain Robert Hays, who paid his company "in the City of Philadelphia their Monthly wages, December 27, 1776", but this may have been John Walker, the son of John. John Walker Sr. was a contributor of grain for the use of the army from Allen township, in 1776. John Walker, Sr., died June 7, 1777. His wife died April 14, 1773. They had five children: William (1746-1804), who inherited the land of his uncle, Richard Walker, in Bucks county, under the intestate laws, "being eldest son of the eldest brother of the said intestate", and located in Bucks county, at the death of Richard in 1791; Jane Walker, who married, August 13, 1771, Captain John Hays, whose first wife was her cousin, Barbara King, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Walker) King; Ann Walker, (1750-1826) who married Colonel Joseph Grier, of Bucks county; Mary Ann, who married Robert Lattimore; and John Walker, Jr.

John Walker, Jr., second son of John and Mary Ann (Blackburn) Walker, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was a soldier throughout the Revolution in the militia of his native county. It was probably he and not his father, who as a member of Captain Robert Hays' company entered the Continental service, January 6, 1776, and who was paid his monthly wages at Philadelphia, December 27, 1776. He later served as a private in the Third Battalion, Northampton County Militia, in the company commanded by Captain John Ralston, who had married his cousin, Christiana King, and later commanded by Captain Adam Clendenin, under whom he was serving on June 4, 1781, when, under the Militia Act of the State of Pennsylvania, his brother-in-law, Captain John Hays, as lieutenant of Northampton county, selected six persons from each battalion of the county militia to form a Company of Light Horse, and was one of those selected from the third battalion, and entered the service in this company of Light Horse under Lieutenant John Brisban, his name appearing on the subsequent rolls of this company. John Walker, Jr., married Mary Darrah, born 1761, died June 15, 1783, daughter of Thomas Darrah Jr., before mentioned, and his wife, Agnes (Thompson) Darrah.

Thomas Darrah, Sr., as before stated, came from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1725, and settled in Horsham township, Philadelphia now Montgomery county, along the line of Warrington township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the original members of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church of Warwick. In 1740 he purchased a tract of six hundred acres on the Swamp Road in the southwestern part of Bedminster township, and removed thereon. He was one of the thirty-five petitioners to the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1741, for the organization of Deep Run Presbyterian Church, and the church building was erected on a tract of land adjoining his plantation on the northwest, donated for the purpose by Chief Justice Allen, to encourage the settlement of his seven thousand acre tract of land adjoining. From this time Thomas Darrah was one of the prominent members and an elder of the Deep Run congregation until his death, early in 1750. He and his wife Mary had five sons, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolution. Robert, Thomas, William and James were

members of Captain Robert Robinson's company of associators of Bedminster township, in 1775, of which William was first lieutenant, and all were members of the later organizations of Bucks County Militia. William, who married Rebecca Thompson, sister to the wife of his brother, Thomas, was the grandfather of Hon. William Darrah Kelly, many years a member of Congress from Philadelphia, and known as the "Father of the House" by reason of his long service. Henry Darrah, the other son of Thomas and Mary Darrah, had married and removed to New Britain township, prior to the Revolution, and was a member of the New Britain Company of Associators, in 1775. On July 10, 1776, he was appointed by the Bucks County Committee of Safety, first lieutenant of Captain William Roberts' company, in the Bucks County Battalion of the "Flying Camp", under Colonel Joseph Hart, and served in the New Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776. On his return to Bucks county, Roberts having been promoted to the rank of colonel, Lieutenant Darrah was commissioned as captain, and he was almost constantly in the service until his death in the spring of 1782.

Thomas Darrah Jr., second son of Thomas and Mary Darrah, received by deed of gift from his father a portion of the plantation in Bedminster, and lived there all his mature life, dying there, August, 1799. As before stated he was a member of Captain Robinson's Bedminster Company of Associators, August 19, 1775. He was selected December 15, 1774, as one of the original Committee of Safety for Bucks county, and re-elected December, 1775; was present at nearly all of the meetings of the committee and took an active part in the measures adopted by that body, for two years the absolute legislative and governing body for the respective counties, and through the State Committee to which it sent its representatives of the state itself.

Thomas Darrah married Agnes, daughter of Robert and Mary Thompson, of Jeffersonville, Norriton township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about one mile north of the present site of Norristown, where Robert Thompson purchased land in 1737. He was the eldest son of Archibald Thompson, who settled at the same place five years after his son Robert had located there, and died September 17, 1746, in his sixty-eighth year. Rebecca Thompson, the wife of Archibald and mother of Robert, died November 17, 1748, aged sixty-three years. Robert Thompson died August 6, 1747, in his fortieth year leaving six small children, of whom the eldest was Colonel Archibald Thompson, a member of the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia county for Norriton township from December, 1775; captain in the Flying Camp in 1776; sub-lieutenant for Philadelphia county, 1777; selected lieutenant-colonel of Fifth Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, April 22, 1777; and elected to the General Assembly, October 12, 1779, but died November 19, 1779, before taking his seat.

Beside Colonel Archibald, Robert and Mary Thompson had two other sons, James and Mark, who were soldiers in the Revolution; and three daughters, Martha, wife of James Sheppard, of Plymouth; Agnes, wife of Thomas Darrah, of Bedminster; and Rebecca, wife of Captain William Darrah, of Bedminster, brother of Thomas. Mary Thompson, the mother, married (second) in 1761, Robert Curry, whom she also survived. She died April 9, 1804, aged ninety-seven years.

Thomas and Agnes (Thompson) Darrah had two sons, Thomas and Mark,

and daughters, Nancy, Mary (wife of John Walker), Martha, Rebecca, Susanna and Elizabeth.

William W. Walker, son of John and Mary (Darrah) Walker, located in Philadelphia and married Sarah Margaret Oat, of that city, and their daughter, Ellen Frances Walker, became the wife of William P. Ellison.

HENRY HOWARD ELLISON, son of William P. and Ellen Frances (Walker) Ellison, born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1853, is one of the present members of the firm of John B. Ellison's Sons. He married (first) December 7, 1876, Elizabeth Morris Ogden, born May 19, 1856, died October 31, 1880, daughter of Edward H. and Sarah Morris (Perot) Ogden, and (second) November 28, 1883, Mary Elizabeth McCarty, born November 13, 1858, daughter of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Hause) McCarty, of Philadelphia. Mrs. H. H. Ellison is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower".

Elizabeth Morris Ogden, the first wife of Henry Howard Ellison, was a daughter of the late Edward H. Ogden and his wife, Sarah Morris (Perot) Ogden. On the paternal side Mrs. Ellison was a descendant of David Ogden, born in county Surrey, near London, in 1655, who came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome", with William Penn, in October, 1682, and married, February 12, 1686-87, Martha Hulstein, and settled in Delaware county, where he died in 1705. On the maternal side she is descended from James Perot, born at New Rochelle, New York, in 1710, whose ancestors were Huguenots from Rochelle, France, who came to New Rochelle on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. James Perot went to the Bermudas in early life and married there Frances Mallory, and both died there in 1780, leaving eight children.

Ellison Perot, son of James and Frances (Mallory) Perot, was sent to New York, at the age of seven years to be educated under the care of his uncle, Robert Ellison, and spent five years at school at New Rochelle. The death of his uncle caused his return to Bermuda, where he remained until of age, when he returned to New York and engaged in the shipping business with West India ports. In 1772 he went to the Island of Dominica and engaged in trade there with his brother, John Perot, until 1778, when they removed to St. Eustatius. The capture of the latter island by the British fleet and the confiscation of their property in 1781 broke up the firm, and after a trip to England in a vain endeavor to secure redress, the brothers located in Philadelphia and resumed their trading business.

Ellison Perot became identified with a number of internal improvements in and around Philadelphia; was president of the Lancaster turnpike; a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital for seventeen years; a director of the Philadelphia Insurance Company from 1816, and manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary until his death at Germantown, November 28, 1834. He married, in 1787, Sarah Sansom, of Philadelphia, born 1764, died August 22, 1808.

Francis Perot, third child of Ellison and Sarah (Sansom) Perot, born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1796, died there, March 24, 1885. He was one of the prominent business men of his day in Philadelphia. He married, June 17, 1823, Elizabeth Marshall Morris, daughter of Thomas Morris (1774-1841), and his wife, Sarah (Marshall) Morris, daughter of Charles Marshall and his wife, Patience (Parrish) Marshall, granddaughter of Thomas Morris (1746-1809) and his wife, Mary (Saunders) Morris, great-granddaughter of Anthony Mor-

ris the fourth, (1705-80) and his wife, Sarah (Powell) Morris, great-great-granddaughter of Anthony Morris, the third, (1681-1735) and his wife, Phebe (Guest) Morris, great-great-great-granddaughter of Anthony Morris, one of the earliest merchants of Philadelphia, who and his descendants for many generations were among the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, and during the Colonial and Revolutionary period the chief office-holding family of the city and state, several of his great-grandsons being soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary War. An elaborate and authentic history of the family, in six volumes, has been prepared by Dr. Robert C. Moon, a descendant, and no particulars need be given here. Anthony Morris, the first of the family in America, born 1654, was judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, and of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; member of Provincial Council, and of the Colonial Assembly for many years, etc., etc.; he was a son of Anthony Morris, of London, England, (1630-56) a mariner, ship owner, etc.

Francis Perot became identified with the business enterprises in which the Morris family had been engaged for several generations, and was closely associated with them during a long and useful life. His daughter, Sarah Morris Perot, born December 6, 1831, married, December 1, 1853, Edward H. Ogden and their daughter, Elizabeth Morris Ogden, married Henry Howard Ellison, as before stated.

Henry Howard and Elizabeth Morris (Ogden) Ellison had one child, Henry Howard Ellison, Jr., born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1877, a member of the firm of John B. Ellison's Sons. Henry Howard Ellison married, April 16, 1907, Elizabeth Blakistone Foard, of Baltimore, daughter of Joseph R. and Jennie Blakistone. Issue: Elizabeth Foard, and Sarah Morris.

Henry Howard and Mary Elizabeth (McCarty) Ellison had three children: Evelyn Ellison, born June 1, 1885; William P. Ellison, born November 24, 1886, died June 11, 1907; Edith Rodman Ellison, born August 14, 1895.

THOMAS LEAMING

THOMAS LEAMING, now one of the leading practitioners at the Philadelphia bar, comes of a family that has been seated on American soil for two hundred and thirty-eight years. The family had, for an indefinite period, been landed proprietors in Yorkshire, England, at the Manor of Leamyeng.

CHRISTOPHER LEAMING, or Leamyeng, founder of the family in America, left England when a youth, in or about the year 1670, accompanied by a brother Jeremiah, in search of a home in the new world west of the Atlantic. On the voyage Jeremiah sickened and died, and Christopher landed on the New England coast, at or near Boston, Massachusetts. This much and some further account of the family and its migrations in America, we gather from a quaint narrative written by one of the family in 1757. According to this narrative the name was originally spelled *Leamyeng*. The narrator, Aaron Leaming, of Cape May county, New Jersey, a grandson of Christopher Leaming, the immigrant, writes thus on this subject: referring to a period after the death of Christopher Leaming:

"On the introduction of this House of Orphans into the world they took the privilege to alter the spelling of their Sirname. Thomas wrote the name Leamyng and Aaron, who was my father, called himself Leaming and all the rest of the fraternity as far as I could be informed followed his Example and wrote their names Leaming. I have heard my father say that Thomas preferred the y in order that if any estate should descend to them in England, he being the oldest son, might claim it in the proper name of the Family. Tho' in that case there was a defection of the letter e.

"The authority I have for writing my Grandfather's name Leamyeng is a Book entitled *The Young Clerk's Guide*, which was his property in 1690 and which I have been told he brought with him to Cape May but after his death passed to his son Aaron and in the Division of My Father's Books, June 29, 1747, fell to me. In the Frontispiece of this Book and the Blank Page facing the Same his name is wrote several times by several hands according to that Orthography; but which is his hand writing I cannot undertake to Say, tho my Father once told me that one of them was".

Christopher Leamyeng married, about 1573, Esther, daughter of Thomas Burnett, a Scotch settler at Sag Harbor, near East Hampton, Long Island, and, here we quote again from the narrative of Aaron Leaming:

"Her father gave her a tract of land at Sag, near East Hampton, which to this time I am informed goes by the name of Leaming's Lot, or Leaming's Corner. There he lived till about the year 1691 and then, leaving his Family at Long Island, he came himself to Cape May which was at that time a new Country, beginning to settle very fast and Seeming to promise good advantages to the Adventurers. He went a whaling in the proper seasons, and at other times worked at the Coopers trade which was his occupation and good at that time by reason of the great Number of Whales caught in those days made the demand and pay for casks certain".

Whaling at that time in the Delaware Bay was extensively engaged in by numerous persons residing on both sides of the Delaware, and was the chief enterprise of dwellers about the Capes of the Delaware.

Those interested in the whaling business were principally from New England, and the bayside district first settled by them was known as "New England Town"

or New England township, through which flows New England Creek into Delaware Bay well down toward the Cape.

The Leamings were amongst the largest of land owners in New Jersey, their possessions extending from Delaware Bay to the Atlantic. Some of this land remained in the family for six generations, notably Leaming's Beach, otherwise known as the "Seven-mile Beach," which within the life time of the present generation passed out of the family and upon which are now located several flourishing watering places. Christopher Leamyeng took up for the purpose of building a homestead, a tract of two hundred and four acres of land which was surveyed to him in Cape May county, April 4, 1696, but he died soon after this date at the house of Shamgar Hand, one of the most prominent settlers of that locality. The date of his death is given by his son Thomas Leamyng, as May 3, 1696, while Aaron Leaming, in his narrative above quoted, says that his grandfather "died of a pleurisie at Cape May about the year 1696 or 1697, aged — years, as the reputation is. But indeed I think the time of his birth, marriage and death are uncertain. He made the coffin of my Grandfather Parsons who died January 1693-4". This narrative of Aaron Leaming, written in 1757, gives the following account of the town on the shore of Delaware Bay, in New England township, where the whalers lived, and the place of burial of his grandfather :

"Christopher Leamyeng's remains were interred at a place called Town Bank which Town was Scituate next above New England Town Creek and then contained about 13 houses but on failure of the Whale Fishery in Delaware Bay, it dwindled into common farm land and the Graveyard is on the plantation now owned by Ebenezer Newton. At the first settlement of this Country the chief whaling was in Delaware Bay and that occasioned the Town to be built there. But there has not been one house in town since my remembrance. "In 1734 I saw the Graves, Samuel Eldredge shewed them to me. They were then about 50 rods from the Bay and the Sand was blown up to them. The Town was between them and the water. There was then some signs of the ruin of the houses".

Esther (Burnett) Leamyeng, the widow of Christopher Leamyeng, survived her husband and died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Enoch Fithian, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, near East Hampton, Suffolk county, New York, November 5, 1714.

Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leamyeng had seven children, viz :

Thomas Leamyng, b. at Sag Harbor, L. I., July 9, 1674, d. at Cape May, N. J., Dec. 21, 1723; m. Hannah Whilldin, and was the ancestor of the Leaming family of Phila., of whom presently.

Jane Leaming, m. Abraham Bradley;

Hannah Leaming, m. James White;

Christopher Leaming, Jr., participated when a youth in an expedition against the French in Canada, but left the army at Albany, N. Y., and after many hardships reached Amboy; in 1702 joined a privateering expedition and was lost at sea.

Aaron Leaming, b. Oct. 12, 1687, of whom presently;

Jeremiah Leaming, m. July 4, 1716, Abigail, dau. of Edward and Sarah (Hall) Turner, and settled in Connecticut; they had nine children, among whom was,

Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, bap. May 12, 1717, d. at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1804; graduated at Yale College, 1745, and became an eminent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Conn. and R. I.; was offered the appointment as the first Bishop in America, at the creation of the bishopric in 1783, but declined it on account of his advanced age; received honorary degree of D. D. from Columbia College, in 1789. He was bur. in the old churchyard at New Haven where a monument with appropriate inscription is erected to his memory.

Another son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Turner) Leaming was Matthias Leaming, who was the ancestor of Delphine Marie Pumpelly, of Albany, N. Y., who became the wife of Gen. John Meredith Read, of Phila., who was U. S. Minister to Greece, etc., and prominent in military and diplomatic circles.

Elizabeth Leaming, married Stephen Stone.

Most of the daughters of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leamyeng, remained in New England, the present writer has no account of them or their descendants.

AARON LEAMING, third son of Christopher and Esther (Burnett) Leamyeng, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, October 12, 1687. His father died before the boy had completed his ninth year, and the widowed mother and her younger children continued to reside at Sag Harbor. In accordance with the custom of that time Aaron was bound an apprentice to a trade, though of what handicraft we are not informed. Having little liking for either the trade or his master, he ran away and followed his elder brother to South Jersey, where he eventually became one of the most prominent public officials of the province in his day. According to the narrative of his son, Aaron Leaming, Jr., before quoted, first located for a time in Salem county, apparently spending some time in the town of Salem, if the narrative of his son, Aaron Leaming, can be relied upon, though the reference to Sarah Hall, in the following quoted extract from his narrative would indicate that she was then a widow, as from Thomas Leaming's record we have: "And in 1703 I went to Cohansie and fetched brother Aaron;" she was then the wife of William Hall, a prominent merchant of Salem, who died in the winter of 1713-14, and the narrative may be colored by the narrator's own recollection of Sarah Hall, her legal lore and her library. The reference to Sarah Hall, in the narrative is as follows:

"Here he became acquainted with Sarah Hall, a Quaker Lady, Mother of Clement Hall. She herself was an eminent Lawyer for that time; had a Large Collection of Books and very rich and took delight in my father on account of his sprightly wit and his fondness for the Law which he read in her Library, tho' a boy and very small of his age (for he was a little man) and could not write for the Presbyterian Master in New England had taken no other care of his education than to send him to meeting, cramp his mind with predestination and all the horrors of Presbyterianism, and stunt him with work.

"It was there I suppose that he commenced Quaker; for the family before this time I understand had been Presbyterian. Thomas Leamyng of Cape May was a Quaker and I am told he and his wife were once Zealous professors. I have no reason to believe that either of them Would since my remembrance have suffered Martyrdom for the tenets of the—" (sect was probably the word with which the sentence closed, the manuscript here being illegible).

Aaron Leaming joined his elder brother, Thomas Leamyng, in Cape May county while yet a youth of sixteen years, and married there, October 12, 1714, Lydia (Parsons) Shaw, widow of William Shaw, and daughter of John Parsons, formerly of East Hampton, Long Island, from whence he had removed to Cape May. On October 2, 1721, Aaron Leaming was commissioned from New York to administer civil and military oaths, and two years later became clerk of Cape May county, a position for which he received a commission from Fort George, dated August 6, 1727, though he had then been the incumbent of the office for four years. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1727 and was successively re-elected to that body until 1744, retiring in July of that year, after seventeen years active and prominent service, being recognized from the first year of his service as one of the ablest members, and constantly employed on important committees and commissions of the House, as clearly shown by minutes of Provincial Council and other official records. He continued his law studies, it would seem after reaching adult age, as he was admitted to practice in the courts of Cape May county. During the last three years of his service

in the Assembly, his only colleague from Cape May county was his son of the same name, Aaron Leaming, Jr., the narrator above quoted. The father died, as before stated, in Philadelphia, June 26, 1746, and was buried in the churchyard at Christ Church, where his tombstone is still to be seen. His wife, Lydia (Parsons) (Shaw) Leaming, was born at East Hampton, Long Island, April 10, 1680, died in Cape May county, New Jersey, October 2, 1762.

Aaron and Lydia (Parsons) (Shaw) Leaming had four children: Aaron, the author of the family memoirs so frequently quoted; Jeremiah; Matthias, and Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Thomas Leaming, second, hereafter mentioned, and is the ancestress of the Philadelphia family of Leaming.

Aaron Leaming, eldest son of Aaron and Lydia Leaming, born in Cape May county, New Jersey, July 6, 1715, became his father's colleague in the Provincial Assembly in 1740, served until 1743, was re-elected in 1743, and served his county and state in that body with eminent ability until the Provincial government was assumed by the Committee of Safety, in 1775, and then became chairman of the Committee of Safety, and rendered valuable service in the struggle for independence until his death, August 28, 1780. He was buried two miles north of Cape May Court House in the old Leaming graveyard, and upon his monument, since removed with his remains to the Baptist Cemetery in the same village, is the inscription:

"In Memory of Aaron Leaming, Esq. who represented this county in Assembly 30 years. Died Aug. 28th. 1780, aged 66 years imo. 11 days.

Beneath this stone, here lies a name
That once had titles, honors, wealth and fame;
How loved, how honored, now avails thee not,
To whom related or by whom forgot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

A local historian, Dr. Maurice Beasely, says of him:

"He was one of the most prominent and influential men the county ever produced. The family lost nothing in caste through him. He was a heavy land operator, and a member of the Legislature for thirty years. From the manuscript he left behind him, which is quite voluminous, it would appear that he was a man of great industry and much natural good sense, well educated for the times, and withal a little tinged with aristocracy; a trait of character not unexceptionable under royal prerogative. No man ever received greater honors from the county, and none, perhaps, better deserved them. The Legislature selected him and Jacob Spicer of our county, to compile the laws of the State, known as, "Leaming's Collection" a trust they executed to the satisfaction of the State and the people."

He married, February 13, 1738, Mary Foreman, of Cape May county, and had several children; his son, Jonathan Leaming, was a member of New Jersey Assembly, 1779-80; another son, Parsons Leaming, was a member of Assembly, 1797-98, and 1801-03; and among other descendants who rendered service to their State were: Furman Leaming, a member of the Council of State, 1814-15; Jeremiah Leaming, a member of the Assembly, 1830-34, and of the Council, 1834-36; Jonathan F. Leaming, M. D., D. D. S., a member of the Assembly in 1861, a member of the State Senate in 1862-64, and again in 1877-79; Richard Leaming, a member of the Assembly 1871-73, and of the State Senate, 1874-76; and Walter S. Leaming, D. D. S., a member of the Assembly, 1888, and of the State Senate, 1889-91. In fact there was probably no

American family of which so many of its members were for such a length of time, or in such great numbers, identified with the legislative affairs of any of the colonies or states, and prominent in other public affairs.

Thomas Leamyng, (as his nephew gives the spelling of the name) the eldest son of the emigrant, was, however, the direct male ancestor of the branch of the family with which this sketch is principally concerned, though through the marriage of his son with the daughter of Aaron Leaming, Sr., above mentioned, the Philadelphia family is descended from both the New Jersey brothers.

Thomas Leamyng, like his nephew, Aaron Leaming, Jr., left a narrative account of himself and his family still to be seen at the county clerk's office at Cape May Court House, from which we will quote as to material points in the history of the family, omitting such portions as refer to daily domestic occurrences and have no interest to the present reader. His account of his coming to Cape May county and the death of his father is as follows:

"In July, the ninth day, 1674, I was born in Southampton on Long Island. When I was 18 years old I came to Cape May, and that winter I had a Sore fit of the Feaver and Flux. The next Summer I went to Philadelphia with my father and there my Father was Lame with a withered hand, which held him till the day of his Death. The Winter following I went a Whaling, And we got 18 whales 5 of them drovc to the Horekills and we went there to cut them and staid a month, and the first day of May we came home to Cape May and my Father was very sick and on the third day of May 1696 he departed this life at the house of Shamgar Hand".

The narrator then tells of his return to the residence of his mother and brothers and sisters at Sag Harbor, Long Island, of his experiences during the next two years and his return to Cape May in 1698, he having purchased the tract of two hundred and four acres located by his father shortly before his decease. The subsequent events, his marriage in 1701; the birth of his children, his "fetching" of "Brother Aaron from Cohansie" in 1703; his zealous devotion to the principles of Friends in 1705, and the consequent taking of "a horse worth seven pounds because I could not train;" (a rare instance of New England intolerance, transported to the much more tolerant Province of New Jersey, by the New England settlers about the Cape); the building of his house in 1706; his visit to Long Island in June, 1708, and the decease of his mother, November 5, 1714, "at East Hampton on Long Island, at Enoch Fithian's house" are all faithfully narrated.

He inherited the homestead at Long Island on the death of his mother, and his narrative further records his visit to East Hampton in 1715, when he disposed of this property for one hundred and twenty pounds, and an account of his visit, on this occasion to his brother Jeremiah and his sisters in New England. He died December 31, 1723, and his narrative concludes a year earlier, as follows: "And in August the 12, 1720, I made Bricks for my house and was taken very Sick, held up and down till the middle of May following and then taken down So bad that every one thought I should have died for about Two Weeks, then got about house again but remained sick until the last of December, 1722."

He was commissioned one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and of the several courts of Cape May county, March 17, 1713; on January 25, 1716, was specially commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas; recommissioned August 3, 1721, and doubtless held that position until his death in 1723. He was

among the most prominent citizens of South Jersey and a man of wide influence in all that section.

He married, June 18, 1701, Hannah Whilldin, "being then in her 18th year", he says in his narrative. She was a daughter of Joseph Whilldin, then of Cape May county, but formerly of New England, by his wife, Hannah Gorham, daughter of John Gorham, a noted soldier in King Philip's war, whose wife was a daughter of John Howland, and his wife, Elizabeth Tilly, both passengers on the "Mayflower", with the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620. After the death of Thomas Leamyng, Hannah (Whilldin) Leamyng, his widow became the second wife of Philip Syng, of Philadelphia, the ancestor of many prominent Philadelphians of the past, and a number of other names still residing in that city. She died in this city in 1728.

The children of Thomas and Hannah (Whilldin) Leamyng were:

Esther Leaming, b. July 3, 1702;

Mercy Leaming, b. Sept. 10, 1704;

Jane Leaming, b. Oct. 15, 1706;

Phebe Leaming, b. Nov. 4, 1708;

Priscilla Leaming, b. June 15, 1710;

Christopher Leamyeng, who continued the old spelling of the name, b. April 19, 1712,
m. Sarah Spicer;

THOMAS LEAMING, b. 1714.

THOMAS LEAMING, second, the youngest child of Thomas and Hannah Whilldin Leamyng, born at Cape May, New Jersey, in the year 1714, was like his father and uncle prominent in public affairs, being only excelled in prominence and influence in Provincial and county affairs by his cousin and brother-in-law, Aaron Leaming, Jr., the narrator above referred to. Thomas Leaming was commissioned a justice of the peace for Cape May county, together with his cousin, Jeremiah Leaming, in 1753, they both being named for that position to the Provincial Council and approved by them, June 7, 1753; and both were re-commissioned December 6, 1762; and Thomas was named as one of the judges of the Courts of the County of Cape May, August 21, 1767, and continued to fill that office until the opening of the Revolutionary struggle. He was one of the three magistrates who issued the warrant in 1770 for and before whom John Hatton, the notorious collector of His Majesty's Customs, at the ports of Salem and Cohansey was brought. The misrepresentations of this violent and corrupt collector to the Lords Commissioners of Trade led to a voluminous correspondence between the commissioners and Governor William Franklin, who upheld the judges in the strongest terms.

Thomas Leaming married, by New Jersey License dated April 25, 1740, his cousin, Elizabeth Leaming, daughter of Aaron and Lydia (Parsons) (Shaw) Leaming, before mentioned. She was born September 11, 1721, died January 26, 1769. They had two children: Thomas; Lydia, who married Jeremiah Eldredge, of Cape May, by license dated September 8, 1775.

THOMAS LEAMING, JR., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Leaming, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, August 21, 1748, old style, corresponding to September 1, 1748, new style. He studied law, and the certificate of his admission to the New Jersey bar, in 1772, is in the possession of his great-grandson, Thomas Leaming, Esq., of Philadelphia, the subject of this sketch. He removed to Philadelphia in 1778, and was admitted to the bar there, July 17, 1779.

The Leaming family of Cape May were among the wealthiest people of South Jersey, and held a high and commanding position of influence in the Province, and casting their lot on the side of the Colonies in the earliest part of the struggle against measures of the British ministry that led up to the War for Independence, displayed great energy and zeal in the preparation for active armed resistance to these oppressive measures, contributing largely towards the equipment of troops and helping to mould public opinion in favor of the patriot cause in their locality. Thomas Leaming, Jr., was one of the leaders in the equipment and organization of a battalion of troops composed of residents of Cape May, which was placed at the disposal of the state authorities, of which Colonel John Macket was placed in command, and Thomas Leaming, Jr., was named as adjutant. A large part of the fund required for their equipment was furnished by Thomas Leaming. The Journal of Continental Congress shows that he applied and agreed to pay for the powder for the use of the local militia, as on April 17, 1776, it was

"Resolved, That the Secret Committee be directed to supply Mr. Thomas Leaming with 200 pounds of powder for the militia at Cape May, he paying for the same."

Thomas Leaming, Jr., was selected as one of the five delegates from Cape May county to the Provincial Congress which convened at Burlington, June 10, 1776, and held subsequent sessions at Trenton and New Brunswick, and was one of the majority of that conference who on July 2, 1776, renounced all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and agreed upon a constitution for the state of New Jersey. Belonging as he did to the wealthy and aristocratic class, and moreover to a family long in commission under the crown, it was highly commendable that he permitted his high sense of justice and patriotism to carry him into the forefront of the fight, where, like all the early patriots, he risked his life and wealth in the precarious cause of the Colonies, when so many similarly situated pleaded their oath and long allegiance to the authority of the crown as an excuse to preserve their wealth from confiscation.

Having become a member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse (the historic First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry of to-day) in October, 1775, and probably having also decided to make Philadelphia the field of his professional work, Thomas Leaming resigned his commission as adjutant of the militia battalion of Cape May county, June 18, 1776, and went into the field with the Troop, participating with it in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and in the subsequent intermittent service of the Troop, and remained a member of the organization until his death, having been placed on the honorary roll, September 10, 1787. The sword which he carried during his service in the Troop, a Scotch claybeg, is a prized possession of his great-grandson, Thomas Leaming, the subject of this sketch, and hangs above the fireplace in the library of his residence, 115 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia.

After practicing law in Philadelphia for a time, Thomas Leaming relinquished the legal profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits as a member of the firm of Bunner, Murray & Company, a firm that was prominently identified with the prosecution of the War for Independence, having contributed large sums of money toward the fitting out of privateers, the fleet equipped by them capturing at least thirty British vessels. They also subscribed the sum of six thou-

sand pounds to finance the Pennsylvania Bank, organized in 1780 by Robert Morris, being one of the schemes of the great financier of the Revolution for rehabilitating the demoralized finances of the national government to enable it to continue the war, this being the second largest contribution to the stock of this historic banking institution. The firm became later A. Bunner & Company, the senior member being Andrew Bunner, and the junior Thomas Leaming, who was Bunner's brother-in-law, they having married sisters. Thomas Leaming Philadelphia's residence was a large mansion on the east side of Front Street with gardens running back to the Delaware, where he entertained extensively, his home being renowned for its comprehensive hospitality. He died of yellow fever, October 29, 1797, during the period when Philadelphia suffered severely from that scourge. Of him a biographer writes, "his memory is deservedly cherished in connection with the Revolution he so ardently assisted." He was buried at Christ Church burying ground.

Thomas Leaming, Jr., married, August 19, 1779, Rebecca Fisher, born October 31, 1751, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Coleman) Fisher, who survived him thirty-six years, dying September 19, 1823. The four children of Thomas and Rebecca (Fisher) Leaming, who survived childhood were:

Elizabeth Leaming, b. Aug. 12, 1780, m. Jan. 3, 1799, Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Cincinnati, and left issue;

Thomas Fisher Leaming, b. July 14, 1786, d. June 23, 1839; was prominent in the social and public life of his native city; joined the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Dec. 14, 1807, and served with it throughout the War of 1812, and until May 1, 1815, was a member of Penn. Assembly, 1822-33, and for some years previously a member of Common Council of Phila.; m. Susan P. Murgatroyd, and had one child:

Stevenson Murgatroyd Leaming, b. Feb. 16, 1822, who graduated from the Univ. of Penn. in 1840; he d. Aug. 8, 1890, without issue.

Lydia Leaming, b. Aug. 28, 1789, d. Oct. 26, 1869; m. James Somers Smith, of a prominent Phila. family, and among her present representatives are, J. Somers Smith, of 1232 Spruce St.; J. Rundle Smith, of 202 South Thirteenth St.; T. Leaming Smith, of 209 South Hicks St., and W. Horner Smith, of 2210 Pine St., Phila.

JEREMIAH FISHER LEAMING, of whom below.

JEREMIAH FISHER LEAMING, youngest child of the Revolutionary patriot, Thomas Leaming, Jr., and his wife, Rebecca (Fisher) Leaming, was born at the family mansion on Front Street, Philadelphia, October 8, 1795, and was therefore but two years of age at the death of his distinguished father. He was reared and received his early education in Philadelphia, afterward graduating from Dickinson, and throughout his long life took an active part in the business and social life of his native city, though taking little part in public affairs. A recent biographer says of him, "Throughout his long life, which terminated February 5, 1888, he being then 92 years of age, he ever maintained the traditions of the Leaming family for high integrity and conspicuous fidelity to all the obligations of citizenship. While evincing an antipathy to public applause, he nevertheless neglected no call to duty as a member of society, and his lifework, in all domestic, business and civic relations, was well performed".

Jeremiah Fisher Leaming married, December 6, 1821, Rebecca Waln, born in Philadelphia, January 5, 1802, died August 18, 1846, daughter of Hon. Robert Waln, and his wife, Phebe Lewis, and of one of the most distinguished and prominent families of Philadelphia, since its founding.

Nicholas Waln, the great-great-grandfather of Rebecca (Waln) Leaming came to Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn in 1682, from the

little rural village of Burholme, parish of Slaidburn, district of Bolland, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he was born about the year 1650. He was a son of Richard and Jane (Rudd) Waln, early converts to the teachings of George Fox, and who suffered persecutions for their faith.

Nicholas Waln, married, in England, in 1673, Jane Turner and four children were born to them in Yorkshire. They were members of Settle Monthly Meeting of Friends in Yorkshire, which meeting, on June 7, 1682, issued a certificate of removal to Pennsylvania, for Nicholas Waln and his family, jointly with a number of other families all or nearly all more or less related to them, including the Hayhursts, Walmsleys, Wiggelsworths, Cowgills, Stackhouses and Croadales, all of whom accompanied the great founder of Pennsylvania in the "Welcome", on his first visit to his Province, and settled in his county of Bucks, where they and their descendants were the most prominent residents for many generations, some even to the present day.

Nicholas Waln had purchased, before his departure from England, of William Penn, one thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. Five hundred acres of this land was laid out to him on the Neshaminy creek in Bucks county, on which he resided until 1696, when he removed to the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, where he built "Waln Grove" one of the finest colonial mansions of Philadelphia, which still stands near the Frankford station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and where he resided until his death in 1721. He was the undoubted leader of the important colony of Friends who were practically the first settlers in Bucks county, and their representative in all that pertained to their relations with the proprietor and his government. The earliest meetings of the Friends were held at his house, prior to the erection of Middletown Meeting House, and he was the most prominent figure in their councils during his residence in Bucks, and held a like prominence in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting after his removal within their bounds, where he was also a large landholder.

Nicholas Waln was a representative in the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, which met in Philadelphia, March 12, 1682-83, and represented Bucks county in the same body in 1687-88-89-92-95; was a member of its first grand jury; sheriff of Bucks county, May 4, 1685, to May 4, 1686, and prominently associated with the administration of its affairs in various other capacities. On his removal to Philadelphia in 1696, he retained his seat in the Assembly, for that year; was elected the following year; was again returned in 1700-01-12-13-14-15-17. He was also one of the directors of the public school of Philadelphia in 1711. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and travelled much in "the service of Truth" not only in Pennsylvania and New Jersey but in Maryland, Virginia and New England.

Nicholas and Jane (Turner) Waln had twelve children, nine of whom lived to mature years; they intermarried with the prominent families of Allen, Simcock, Mifflin, and others and have left numerous descendants, many of whom have been prominent in the affairs of their county and state.

Richard Waln, eldest son and third child of Nicholas and Jane Waln, was born at Burholme, parish of Slaidburn, Yorkshire, England, June 6, 1678, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents in the "Welcome" in 1682. Though not as prominent in public affairs as his father, he, however, took an active part

in the affairs of that portion of Philadelphia known as "Northern Liberties," (though not as clearly defined as later) then being rapidly cut up into smaller lots, and opened up with streets. He was appointed by the Provincial Council in 1734, one of a commission to re-lay Germantown Road, and served on other important commissions. He removed to Norriton township, now Montgomery county, some years prior to his death which occurred in the spring of 1756. He married, in 1706, Ann, daughter of Robert Heath, of a family prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia, and extensive landholders in Bucks county and elsewhere. They had six children who lived to mature years: Nicholas; Ann, married Jonathan Maris; Richard; Susanna, married Joseph Levis; Robert and Joseph.

Of the three sons of Richard Waln, Nicholas (1710-44), married Mary Shoemaker, and was the father of Nicholas Waln (1748-1813), the brilliant and distinguished lawyer, who renounced the legal profession in the zenith of a brilliant career to become an equally distinguished Quaker preacher. Among the grandchildren of the first Nicholas was Jacob Shoemaker Waln (1776-1850), an eminent and successful merchant of Philadelphia, and active in public affairs as a member of City Councils, Assemblyman, etc.; and Joseph Waln, the father of Robert Wood Waln, the eminent lawyer and philanthropist, who died in Philadelphia in January, 1908. Other descendants were the late Richard Vaux, mayor of Philadelphia, member of congress, etc., and his wife, Mary Morris Waln; one branch of the prominent Drinker family; and also a branch of the Wistar family including General Isaac Jones Wistar.

Richard Waln (1717-64), second son of Richard and Ann (Heath) Waln, married Ann Thomas, and was the father of Jesse Waln (1750-1808), the business partner of Hon. Robert Waln; and of Mary Waln, who married Charles Mifflin, and the ancestor of a number of families now prominent in the social and business life of Philadelphia.

Robert Waln, third surviving son of Richard and Ann (Heath) Waln, was the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. He was born on the Waln plantation in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, March 21, 1720-21, died in the city of Philadelphia, July 18, 1784. He established the large and successful mercantile business later conducted by his son and nephew, Robert and Jesse Waln, and was the owner of quite a fleet of merchant vessels that carried his goods from foreign ports. He was a signer of the non-importation resolutions of 1765, which had so much influence in precipitating the Revolutionary struggle. He married, about 1750, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Coffin, of Philadelphia, who died in 1736, by his wife, Rachel Rakestraw, daughter of William Rakestraw, of Philadelphia, and his wife Anne. Mrs. Waln died in 1799.

Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln had eight children, six of whom lived to mature age, viz: Susanna, married Pattison Hartshorne; Richard; Ann, married Thomas Morgan, and has left a number of descendants, among whom are William Moore Wharton, of 1616 Pine Street, Philadelphia, and Colonel Thomas Waln Morgan Draper, an officer of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteers, stationed at Honolulu, during the Spanish American war; Rebecca, married Ezra Jones; Hannah, married Gideon Hill Wells, a distinguished Philadelphia merchant, and was grandmother of the late Francis Wells, many years editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*; and Hon. Robert Waln.

Hon. Robert Waln, youngest child of Robert and Rebecca (Coffin) Waln, born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1765, attained the highest distinction of any of a family long distinguished in the annals of Philadelphia. He entered the counting house of his father at an early age, and after the latter's death was associated with his cousin, Jesse Waln, in carrying on the large importing business established by his father. Their business as importers and merchants was an extensive one, and ranked in prominence with that of Girard, Ridgway, Willing, and others, known as the most prominent merchants of Philadelphia in her days of mercantile supremacy. Robert Waln became, later in life, interested in various important business enterprises; in 1812 he erected a cotton factory at Trenton, New Jersey, one of the earliest in America, as well as one of the largest of its time; he was also actively interested in the iron industries in and about Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Robert Waln was one of the most active of the Philadelphians in the stirring period between 1790 and 1820, in formulating policies and carrying them into execution for the advancement of the interest of Philadelphia and the nation at large. We find him in attendance at many conferences at the old State House, the Coffee House and elsewhere, and serving upon various committees to carry out the resolves of these public conferences. He was for several terms a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1796 was nominated by the Federalist party for representative in the United States Congress, but was defeated, but being again nominated two years later was elected. He was later a member for several years of both branches of City Council and served as president of Select Council, 1816-19. He also filled, at various times, the positions of president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Philadelphia Insurance Company, Mercantile Library Company, and Atlantic Insurance Company, and was a director of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Bank of North America, the Philadelphia Library Company, and a number of other prominent institutions; and was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1811, to his death in 1836, and a trustee under the will of Stephen Girard. He died January 25, 1836.

Robert Waln married, at Pine Street Friends Meeting, October 10, 1797, Phebe Lewis, born May 17, 1768, died April 16, 1845, daughter of Ellis and Mary (Deshler) Lewis, and on the paternal side a granddaughter of Ellis Lewis, who came to Pennsylvania in 1698, and settled in the Welsh Tract, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, many years a member of Colonial Assembly from Chester county.

Robert and Phebe (Lewis) Waln had their city residence on Second Street above Spruce, the site of "Shippen's Great House", and their summer residence at "Waln Grove," Frankford. They had six children who lived to mature years, viz: Robert Waln, an author of considerable notoriety; Lewis, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, trustee of the Philadelphia Library and the University of Pennsylvania, etc.; Rebecca, wife of Jeremiah Fisher Leaming; William, who died unmarried in 1864; Susan, married her cousin, Joseph Waln Ryerrs; Phebe, who died unmarried late in life; Ann, who became the second wife of Joseph Waln Ryerrs.

Jeremiah Fisher and Rebecca (Waln) Leaming had five children:

ROBERT WALN LEAMING, b. Nov. 12, 1824, of whom presently;
Thomas Leaming, d. inf. in 1827;

Francis Waln Leaming, b. Nov. 1, 1828, d. unm., April 29, 1872;

Fisher Leaming, d. in 1837;

Rebecca Leaming, b. Jan. 26, 1835, d. March 13, 1888; m. Charles Pendleton Tutt, M. D., of Vir., b. Nov. 2, 1828, d. May 11, 1866; they had issue:

Charles Pendleton Tutt, Jr.;

Rebecca Tutt, m. Francis Wood, both living in the West.

ROBERT WALN LEAMING, eldest son of Jeremiah Fisher and Rebecca (Waln) Leaming, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1824. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia until his death which occurred November 8, 1884. He was buried in the churchyard of the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr.

Robert Waln Leaming married, in 1849, Julia, daughter of John Morin and Mary (Emlen) Scott, of Philadelphia, of an ancient Scottish family, founded in America by John Scott, third son of Sir John Scott, first Baronet of Ancrum, county Roxburg, Scotland, whose ancestry has been traced back sixteen generations to Richard Scot, (son of Uchtred, the Scot, who was a witness to the charter of the abbey of Holyrood, in A. D. 1128) ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Earls of Coleraine, Barons of Montague, etc., whose great-grandson, Sir Michael Scott, who in the reign of King Alexander of Scotland, (1214-49) married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Balweary, with whom he got the lands and Barony of Balweary, county Fife, which was held by his eldest male descendants, the direct ancestors of John Scott, the emigrant, for several generations, and was knighted by Alexander II. The celebrated scholar, Michael Scott, "The Wizard" was of this family, and generally accredited an uncle of the above named Sir Michael Scott. Patrick Scott, the grandfather of John Scott, the emigrant, a grandson of Andrew Scott, second son of Sir William Scott, ninth Baron of Balweary, acquired the lands and barony of Ancrum, which has ever since been the chief seat and title of this ancient family; by the failure of male issue in the direct line the ancient titles of the Balweary family reverted to the descendants of Andrew, the second son of Sir William, above mentioned, though the lands of Balweary had become alienated.

The exact date of the arrival of John Scott in America has not been ascertained; he was a merchant in New York in 1702 when he was made a "free-man and Citizen" of the city; and he and his partner, William Glencrosse, were appointed by the Provincial Council, "Prize-Masters" of New York. He was evidently interested in trading operations between Great Britain and the port of New York, as on January 29, 1709-10, he drew a draft from London, on his brother, Sir Patrick Scott, of Ancrum, the original of which is still in the possession of his descendants in Philadelphia, as is also his certificate as a free-man of New York City; the indenture of partnership between John Scott and William Glencrosse, dated September 4, 1703; the certificate of the admission of "John Scott, Merchant of New York in America, as Burgess and Guild-brother", dated July 7, 1709, of the City of Glasgow, Scotland; and another certificate dated five days later, of his admission as John Scott, "Lawful son of Sir John Scott, of Ancrum" to the honor of Burgess and Guild-brother of the burgh of Peebles, Scotland.

On March 1, 1710, John Scott was commissioned by Governor Robert Hunter, lieutenant of Captain James Wemas's company of fusileers, posted on the frontiers of New York, and he was made commandant at Fort Hunter on the

Mohawk river, where he died in June, 1725. His original commission is also in possession of his descendants in Philadelphia. He became a large landowner in Ulster and Albany counties, New York, and also owned land at Perth Amboy, purchasing one thousand and five hundred acres of the Indians in 1722. Lieutenant John Scott married Magdalena, daughter of John Vincent, and granddaughter of Adrien Vincent, who was a resident of New Amsterdam, now New York, as early as July 16, 1640, when he owned land on Broad street. They had nine children.

John Scott, Jr., the eldest son of Lieutenant John and Magdalena (Vincent) Scott, was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, August 16, 1702. He was a merchant of New York City, and was admitted a freeman of the city in 1726. In 1725 his petition as "eldest son of Lieutenant John Scott, Commandant at Fort Hunter" for a warrant for the land purchased by his father in the Mohawk Valley, was recommended to the Governor by the Provincial Council of New York, and he received a patent for one thousand and one hundred acres on the south side of the Mohawk river, a copy of which is in the possession of his Philadelphia descendant, Hannah Louisa Scott, as are also letters from his cousin, Sir John Scott, of Ancrum, Scotland, son of Patrick Scott. He married Marian, youngest daughter of Peter Morin, a Huguenot refugee from Rochelle, France, who was made a freeman of New York City, June 11, 1691. John Scott, Jr., died early in 1733; his will was proved May 8, 1733.

Brigadier General John Morin Scott, only child of John and Marian (Morin) Scott, was born in New York City, in 1730, died there September 14, 1784. He graduated at Yale in 1746, studied law with William Smith, the elder, father of William Smith the historian, who with his law partner, William Livingston, and John Scott composed the "triumvirate of Lawyers" complained of by the Provincial Governor to the British authorities, as the leaders of the opposition to the oppressive measures of the British ministry. To each of these three is ascribed the authorship of the celebrated "Review of Military Observations in North America," published in 1757. He was the author of various official and legal reports and took an active part in all the conspicuous movements of his day in New York, so that his name is found in every history of the city and state. He was a radical opponent of the taxation of the Colonies without representation, and one of the founders of the "Sons of Liberty." He served as an alderman from 1757 to 1762, and became the leader of those radically opposed to British rule, whose candidate he was for the legislature in 1767 and 1768, and was one of the Committee of Twelve appointed to memorialize the Assembly on the subject of doing business without using the obnoxious British stamps. He was a candidate for election to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, but was defeated by the conservative element. On May 1, 1775, he was one of the General Committee of One Hundred for the City and County of New York, and gave material aid in stopping the removal of arms and ammunition by the British. He was also a delegate to the Provincial Conventions of New York, 1775 and 1776. On June 9, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the New York Militia under the service of the Continental Congress, and fought with his brigade at the battle of Long Island; was wounded at White Plains, October 28, 1776; and took an active part in the campaign about New

York, until his retirement on March 1, 1777. He was suggested for commission in the Continental Line, but General Washington requested him to remain with the militia, believing that his ardent spirit would bring that branch of the service up to a higher standard of efficiency. The exposure incident to his service in the field broke down his health and he was compelled to relinquish his command. He was later a member of Congress and of the State Senate of New York, and was Secretary of State at his death in 1784. He married Helena, daughter of Petrus and Helena (Hoogland) Rutgers, and a great-great-granddaughter of Rutger Jacobse Van Schooderwoert, who sailed from Texel, for the New Netherlands, October 1, 1636.

Lewis Allaire Scott, only surviving son of Brigadier General John Morin Scott, was born in New York City, February 11, 1759. He succeeded his father as Secretary of State of New York, being commissioned by Governor Clinton, October 24, 1784, and filled that position until his death, March 17, 1798. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York. He married, at Philadelphia, January 16, 1785, Juliana Sitgreaves, born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1765, died there March 30, 1842, daughter of William and Susanna (Deshon) Sitgreaves, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia, December 14, 1729, of parents who had come from Lancashire, England, a year previously, and the latter a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

John Morin Scott, only son of Lewis Allaire and Juliana (Sitgreaves) Scott, was born in New York City, October 25, 1789; his father died when he was in his ninth year and his mother took him to her relatives in Philadelphia. He graduated from Princeton in 1805, and after a post-graduate course of one year, he studied law with William Rawle, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, September 2, 1811, and became a successful lawyer. During the War of 1812-14, he served as lieutenant of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, stationed at Camp DuPont. He was many years a member of City Council, Common and Select, was elected president of the latter, December, 1826, and served until 1832; was elected mayor of Philadelphia, October 1, 1841, and twice re-elected; was a member of Assembly, in 1815 and 1836; and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1827-28. He was prominent as an orator and delivered many noted addresses. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphian Club, which like the English clubs, grew out of a coffee house which was a place of meeting for prominent men of those days. He died in Philadelphia, April 3, 1858, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

He married, May 15, 1817, Mary Emlen, born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1795, daughter of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen, and granddaughter of George and Ann (Reckless) Emlen, and of one of the most prominent Quaker families in the City of Brotherly Love, in Colonial days. Julia Scott, their fifth child, was the wife of Robert Waln Leaming, whom she still survives; residing at 315 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and other patriotic societies.

Robert Waln and Julia (Scott) Leaming had issue, four children, viz:

Rebecca Waln Leaming, m. William W. Montgomery, of the Phila. bar; she is deceased; they had three children, viz.:

Mary Scott Montgomery;

William W. Montgomery, Jr., of the Philadelphia bar;

Robert Leaming Montgomery.

Mary Emlen Leaming, m. R. Francis Wood, of Phila., b. in Phila., May 10, 1850, son of Charles Stuart and Julia F. (Randolph) Wood. R. Francis Wood graduated at the Univ. of Penn., and was admitted to the Phila. bar, June 7, 1873; is an active member and officer of the Civil Service Reform Association, and of the Municipal League.

They had issue:

Julia Leaming Wood;
Rebecca Leaming Wood;
Charles Stuart Wood;
R. Francis Wood, Jr.;
Robert Leaming Wood;
Emlen Wood;
Edward F. R. Wood.

Julia Leaming, m. Nicholas Lennig, of Phila., who served during the Civil War, in Anderson's Fifteenth Penna. Cavalry, 160th Regiment, Penna. Vols., from Aug. 22, 1862, to June 21, 1865;

THOMAS LEAMING, the subject of this sketch.

THOMAS LEAMING, youngest child of Robert Wain and Julia (Scott) Leaming, was born in Philadelphia, May 29, 1858. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, after preparation at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, in 1875, class of 1879, but did not finish the course. He read law in the offices of Hon. Wayne McVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1884, and has since been in active practice of his profession, being considered one of the leaders among the active practitioners in his native city. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Club, the Pot and Kettle at Bar Harbor, the Country Club, Philadelphia Racquet Club, Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia; the Down Town Club, of New York; the Junior Legal Club; the Law Association; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, etc.

He married, June 18, 1888, Josephine Lea (Baker) Brown, widow of Henry Armitt Brown, Esq., and daughter of John Remigius Baker, of Philadelphia; and his wife, Anna Robeson (Lea) Baker. Mrs. Leaming is a member of the Colonial Dames of America. They reside at 115 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia.

ALFRED HUNTINGTON BURNHAM

The Burnham family, of Norman ancestry, took their surname from the ancient Saxon village of Burnham, included in a manor of the name, in the county of Bucks, England, granted by William the Conqueror, in 1068, to his liege-man, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who married Gundred, the daughter of William, and accompanied him to England and assisted in its conquest in 1066. Burnham had been the residence of the Saxon Kings of Mercia, in the ninth century, and the marriage of Roderick the Great with Aethelswith was solemnized there in 851 A. D. It was also the residence of the Norman successors of the Saxon Kings, and the remnants of the mote of the "Palace of Kings" is still visible there.

Walter Le Veutre, a cousin of William, Earl Warren, accompanied William of Normandy to England, and acquired from his relative, Earl Warren, the manor of Burnham, and from it his descendants acquired the name and title of de Burnham, which became the permanent surname of the family, the elder male line of which held the manor for several centuries, cadets of the same family acquired lands, titles and honors in other parts of England.

Two representatives of the Burnham family, both bearing the same name, came to New England at about the same time. Thomas Burnham, born in 1617, of a family long seated at Hatfield, near Leamington, Herefordshire, sailed from Gravesend, for Barbadoes, November 20, 1635, and about 1649 located at Hartford, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, June 20, 1688, at the age of seventy-one years. He left a family of five sons and four daughters, and has numerous descendants.

THOMAS BURNHAM, the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, a son of Robert Burnham, of Norwich, county Norfolk, England, came from England in the ship "Angel Gabriel" in 1636, and located at Chebacco, near Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, where he was prominent in public affairs, a lieutenant of Provincial forces, etc. He died in June, 1698.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BURNHAM, son of Thomas Burnham, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1646, died there February 21, 1728. He married, February 13, 1666, Lydia, daughter of Moses Pingree. She died at Ipswich, March 19, 1698.

BENJAMIN BURNHAM, son of Thomas and Lydia (Pingree) Burnham, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 21, 1686, married there, April 20, 1727, Mary Kinsman, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 20, 1707-08, daughter of Robert Kinsman (born May 21, 1677, died June 7, 1761), and his wife Rebecca Burleigh, (born March 29, 1683, died November 11, 1775) who were married June 28, 1705; and granddaughter of Robert Kinsman, who served in the expedition against the Narragansett Indians, in 1676, and his wife Mary Boreman; and also granddaughter of Andrew and Mary (Conant) Burleigh.

When a young man, Benjamin Burnham removed to Norwich, New London county, Connecticut. He was, in 1710, the second teacher of the first grammar

and Latin school at New London. He died in Norwich, which has since been the residence of many of his descendants, October 15, 1737.

BENJAMIN BURNHAM, son of Benjamin and Mary (Kinsman) Burnham, born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 9, 1729, died there, in May, 1799. He married (first) Jemima Perkins, born September 14, 1731, died prior to 1776, and (second) Hannah Bishop, born March 14, 1744-45, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Reynolds Bishop, of Norwich, granddaughter of Samuel Bishop and his wife Sarah Forbes, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Bishop, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who graduated at Harvard, in 1665, and his wife, Hester Coggs-well. Samuel Bishop was a resident of New London county, probably at Norwich, in 1758, when with his son of the same name and others resident in the "North Parish" he was released from attending the meeting and paying rates in said parish, by reason of the distance of their residence from the meeting house. He died November 18, 1760, at the age of seventy-two years. John Reynolds, the grandfather of Deborah (Reynolds) Bishop, came from Barbadoes and was one of the first settlers at Saybrook, Connecticut, selling his land there December 3, 1659, and removing to Norwich with a large party of early Saybrook settlers, comprising Simon and Christopher Huntington, John Gager, (whose daughter married Caleb Forbes) and many others. John Reynolds, of Norwich, was killed by the Indians, January 28, 1675-76, during King Philip's war, he and Josiah Rockwell having crossed to the east side of the Shetucket river to spread flax, were surprised, slain and scalped by the Indians.

CAPTAIN BISHOP BURNHAM, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Bishop) Burnham, born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 27, 1783, an officer of Connecticut Militia during the war of 1812, settled in Lisbon township, New London county, Connecticut, where he died July 1, 1853. He married, December 20, 1815, Elizabeth H. Clark, born October 18, 1794, died April 13, 1860, daughter of Captain Andrew Clark, of Lisbon, born June 30, 1757, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his first service being in the Lexington Alarm of April 22, 1775, when as a private in the company of Captain James Clark, he marched from Lebanon, Connecticut "to relief of ye Country". Bishop Burnham was a captain in the War of 1812.

ANDREW CLARK BURNHAM, son of Captain Bishop and Elizabeth H. (Clark) Burnham, born at Lisbon, New London county, Connecticut, September 25, 1816, lived in Jewett City, Griswold township, New London county, died January 23, 1899. He married, January 1, 1843, Cynthia Cruff Remington, who died November 20, 1887, daughter of Thomas and Patience (Matteson) Remington, of Coventry, Rhode Island.

HENRY HARRISON BURNHAM, the father of the subject of this sketch, born at Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, August 2, 1845, was the younger son of Andrew Clark and Cynthia Cruff (Remington) Burnham. He graduated at Yale University, 1869, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New London county, where he practiced for a number of years, and is now judge of the courts of that county at Jewett City. He married, November 23, 1871, Sophia Lydia Bennett, born September 3, 1846, died December 21, 1906, daughter of Elisha Huntington Bennett, born January 21, 1810, who removed to Kinsman, Ohio, and there died August 9, 1873, and his wife, Lydia Kent Burnham, born November 19, 1815, died May 9, 1897. The latter was a daughter of Captain Jede-

diah Burnham, of Kinsman, Ohio, born July 17, 1786, an officer in war of 1812, died February 25, 1874, who married, December 27, 1814, Sophia Bidwell, born February 3, 1797, died January 5, 1851; granddaughter of Jedediah Burnham, M. D., and his wife, Lydia Kent; great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Jemima (Perkins) Burnham, of Norwich, Connecticut; and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin and Mary (Kinsman) Burnham, of Norwich, before mentioned as the ancestor of Henry Harrison Burnham, whose wife, Sophia Lydia Bennett, was eighth in descent from Thomas Burnham, from Norwich, county Norfolk, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1636, in the "Angel Gabriel" while he was a descendant in the seventh generation.

The last common ancestor of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham was Benjamin Burnham (2), born February 9, 1729, died May, 1799) who was twice married; Mrs. Burnham being a descendant of his first wife, Jemima Perkins, born September 14, 1731, died prior to 1776, and Mr. Burnham, from his second wife, Hannah Bishop, as before stated.

Jemima Perkins, whom Benjamin Burnham (2), of Norwich, Connecticut, married as his first wife, November 6, 1750, was a daughter of Jacob Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, born May 23, 1709, who married, October 14, 1730, Jemima Leonard, a descendant of Thomas Leonard, who settled at New London in 1657, and a granddaughter of Jabez Perkins, who married, June 30, 1698, Hannah Lathrop, a granddaughter of Samuel Lathrop, who removed to Norwich from New London, Connecticut, in 1668, and died there in 1700. He was one of the first settlers at New London, "att Nameeug, on the West side of the Gret River" and was chosen with John Winthrop, Robert Hempstead and Thomas Miner, at a meeting of the inhabitants held February 25, 1647-48, "to act in all Towne affaires". He was an "Assistant" or justice of the Lower Court, appointed by the General Court, or Provincial Assembly, May, 1649; was one of those present at a town meeting, November 10, 1650, to arrange for the co-operation of Mr. Winthrop in establishing a corn mill at New London. His farm on the west side of Pequot river, five miles from New London, remained in the family until 1735, when it was sold by his grandson, Nathaniel Lathrop. His son, John Lathrop, born in 1646, married, December 15, 1669, Ruth Royce. Samuel Lathrop married (second) Abigail Doane, daughter of John Doane, of Plymouth, who survived him thirty-five years, dying at Norwich, Connecticut, January 23, 1735, in her one hundred and fourth year. The Perkins family were early settlers of Saybrook and Lyme, and long prominent in the affairs of New London county.

Jedediah Burnham, M. D., son of Benjamin and Jemima (Perkins) Burnham, and half-brother to Bishop Burnham, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, April 3, 1755, died there March 11, 1840. He was an assistant surgeon, or "Surgeon's Mate" of Connecticut troops during the Revolutionary war, and long prominent as a physician in Norwich. He married, April 27, 1779, Lydia Kent, born September 19, 1752, died December 11, 1846, daughter of Captain Joseph Kent, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, born 1718, died January 1, 1801, and his wife, Lydia Thomas, born 1721, died April 9, 1810, daughter of John Thomas, of Marshfield, born November 8, 1684, died April 14, 1770, who married, December 23, 1714, Lydia Waterman, born February 20, 1689, died January

17, 1750, daughter of Joseph Waterman, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, born 1649, died January 3, 1711, and his wife, Sarah Snow, born June 1651, died September 11, 1741.

John Thomas was a son of Samuel Thomas, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, born 1655, died September 2, 1720, who married, May 27, 1680, Mercy Ford, born April 29, 1662, died September, 1741.

CAPTAIN JEDEDIAH BURNHAM, son of Jedediah Burnham, M. D., and his wife, Lydia (Kent) Burnham, was born at Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, July 19, 1786. He married, December 27, 1814, Sophia Bidwell, of Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, and later removed to Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he died February 25, 1874. His wife died January 5, 1851.

Sophia (Bidwell) Burnham, born at Canton, Connecticut, February 3, 1797, was a daughter of Riverius Bidwell, of Canton, born August 20, 1762, died July 22, 1822, who married, about 1784, Phebe Roberts, born September, 1760, died August 17, 1837, daughter of William Roberts, who married, in 1756, Phebe Wilcox, (1731-1819) granddaughter of William Roberts, and great-granddaughter of Major William Roberts, a Scotchman, "who spent most of his time in the army before coming to Eastern Connecticut in 1710".

John Bidwell, the earliest American ancestor of Sophia (Bidwell) Burnham, of whom we have any definite record, died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1687. He married, in 1648, Sarah, daughter of John Wilcox, one of the original settlers of Hartford, and their son, John Bidwell, Jr., of Hartford, married, November 6 or 7, 1678, Sarah, daughter of Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford.

Thomas Bidwell, son of John Jr. and Sarah (Welles) Bidwell, born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 27, 1682, died there in 1716. He married, in March, 1707, Prudence Scott, born 1682, died February 14, 1763, and their son Thomas Bidwell, born May 16, 1711, died 1746, married Ruhannah Pinney.

Captain Thomas Bidwell, son of Thomas and Ruhannah (Pinney) Bidwell, born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1738, died at Canton, in the same county, December, 1802. He was a captain in the Connecticut troops during the Revolutionary war. He married Esther Orton, born May 12, 1737, died 1823, daughter of Thomas Orton, of Hartford, Connecticut, born 1709, who married, June 18, 1730, Elizabeth Sedgwick, and granddaughter of Thomas Orton Sr., of Hartford, born about 1675, and his wife, Anna (Buckingham) Orton. Captain Thomas and Esther (Orton) Bidwell were the parents of Riverius Bidwell, and the grandparents of Sophia (Bidwell) Burnham, wife of Captain Jedediah Burnham, and maternal great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, her daughter, Lydia Kent Burnham, becoming the wife of Elisha Huntington Bennett, and the mother of Sophia Lydia Bennett, who married, in 1871, Henry Harrison Burnham and was the mother of the subject of this sketch. The Bennett's were among the earliest settlers of New London county, Connecticut, and are all probably traceable to a common ancestor.

John Bennett was at Mystic as early as 1658, and died at New London, September 22, 1691, leaving sons, William, John and Joseph. James Bennett, a shipwright at New London and the builder of several vessels there, died May 7, 1690. Thomas Bennett, of Mystic, married Sarah, daughter of Lawrence Codner, of New London, and granddaughter of Edward and Priscilla Codner, who

came to New London from Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1651, and returned later to Saybrook or Lyme and died at the former place in 1671. Henry Bennett, of Lyme, Connecticut, died in 1726, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Benjamin Bennett, the great-great-grandfather of Sophia Lydia (Bennett) Burnham, married, April 24, 1753, Abigail Clark, and resided at Preston, New London county, Connecticut. He was a soldier of the Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary war.

Daniel Bennett, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Clark) Bennett, born at Preston, New London county, Connecticut, January 18, 1756, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married, October, 1774, Hannah Read, born June 29, 1754, daughter of Joseph Read, another veteran of the Revolution, and his wife, Thankful (Andrews) Read, granddaughter of Joseph Read, who married, August 25, 1708, Mary Guppie, and great-granddaughter of Josiah Read, of Norwich, Connecticut, who married, November 1666, Grace Holloway, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. Thankful (Andrews) Read was a daughter of John Andrews, of Norwich, and his wife, Sarah (Cook) Andrews, daughter of Richard Cook, and granddaughter of John Andrews, Sr.

Elisha Bennett, son of Daniel and Hannah (Read) Bennett, and father of Elisha Huntington Bennett, before mentioned, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, in 1784, died in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 25, 1861. He was a soldier of Connecticut militia in the war of 1812. He married, January 1, 1807, Lydia Pendleton, born February 4, 1789, died March 10, 1873, daughter of Captain Joshua Pendleton, of Westerly, Rhode Island, born May 6, 1744, died August 9, 1824. He was commissioned a lieutenant by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at the recommendation of General Washington, October 12, 1776, and rose to the rank of captain. He is mentioned in a letter to General Washington from the Rhode Island Assembly dated at Providence, November 6, 1776, as belonging to the State of Connecticut, though commissioned in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation of the 12th ultimo. He was a son of Colonel William Pendleton, of Westerly, Rhode Island, born March 23, 1704, died 1786, an officer of the Rhode Island Line, in the Revolution; grandson of Lieutenant Joseph Pendleton, of Westerly, Rhode Island, born December 29, 1661, died November 29, 1707, a Provincial officer in the Colonial wars; and great-grandson of Captain James Pendleton, born in England in 1626, who was a captain in King Philip's war, from Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he died November 29, 1706. He married, April 29, 1656, Hannah Goodenow, born November 8, 1639, daughter of Edmund Goodenow, who had come to Massachusetts from Southampton, England, in the ship, "The Confidence". Captain James Pendleton was a son of Brian Pendleton, who came from Lancashire, England, and was a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, prior to 1632, with his wife Eleanor.

Lieutenant Joseph Pendleton, (1661-1707) married, June 8, 1698, Patience Potts, born in New London, Connecticut, daughter of William Potts, from New Castle, England, who settled at New London, about 1678, and about that date married Rebecca Avery, born October 6, 1656, daughter of Captain James Avery, one of the leading men and principal officers of the early New London colony, coming there from Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he had married,

November 10, 1643, Joan Greenslade. He was a son of Christopher Avery and Mary his wife, from Salisbury, England, who was a selectman of Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1646-54, later a resident and landowner at New London, where he died about 1685.

Captain James Avery was born in England in 1620. He came to New London from Gloucester, in 1648, with his wife and three children, and seven others were born to them there, Rebecca (Avery) Potts being the sixth child. He was chosen townsman of New London in 1660, and held that office for twenty-three years. He was successively ensign, lieutenant and captain of the train band of the town, and took an active part in the almost constant warfare with the Indians, taking an especially prominent part in King Philip's war. He was a judge of the County Courts for many years and was twelve times selected as a deputy to the General Court, or Provincial Assembly, between 1658 and 1680, beside serving on practically all the important commissions for the local colony.

Colonel William Pendleton (1704-86), married, March 10, 1726, Lydia Burroughs, born April 19, 1703, died August 17, 1750, daughter of John Burroughs, of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, and grandson of John Burroughs, of the same place and his wife, Hannah (Culver) Burroughs.

ROBERT BURROUGHS was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1645, when he married there, Mary Ireland, widow of Samuel Ireland, with whom she had come to America in 1635. Robert Burroughs came to New London, Connecticut, in 1650, receiving a grant of land there on June 2, of that year, in the southern part of the town. He received a grant of land on the west side of the Mystic river at Groton, April 3, 1651, and became proprietor of a ferry there. At a session of the General Court, in May, 1660, "Goodman Burrose is chosen ferryman for Mystick river, to ferry a horse and a man for a groat". His wife died in December, 1672, and he died in August, 1682. They had two children, Samuel and John.

John Burroughs, son of Robert and Mary Burroughs, born at Wethersfield in 1646, came to New London with his parents in 1650. He was made a freeman of the Colony in 1669, and was one of the original patentees of Groton, mentioned in the Royal Charter of New London, October 14, 1704. He died at Groton, in 1699. He married, December 14, 1670, Hannah Culver, baptized at Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 11, 1651, died at Groton, Connecticut, February 12, 1716.

Edward Culver, father of Hannah (Culver) Burroughs, was a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1640-45, and the record of births of three of his children, John, Joshua and Samuel, appear there during that period. He removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where two more were baptized in 1648 and 1651, the latter being Hannah, above mentioned. He was at New London, in 1653, when he purchased the town lot of Robert Burroughs and established himself there as a baker and brewer. In 1664 he relinquished the homestead to his son John and removed to a place near Mystic within the bounds of New London known as Chepados Hill. During King Philip's war, he was a noted soldier and partisan, and was often sent out with Indian scouts to explore the wilderness. He died in 1685.

John Burroughs, Jr., son of John and Hannah (Culver) Burroughs, was born at Groton, New London county, Connecticut, in 1671, died there in 1752. He

married there, Lydia Hubbard, October 14, 1700, and they were the parents of Lydia (Burroughs) Pendleton, above referred to as the wife of Colonel William Pendleton.

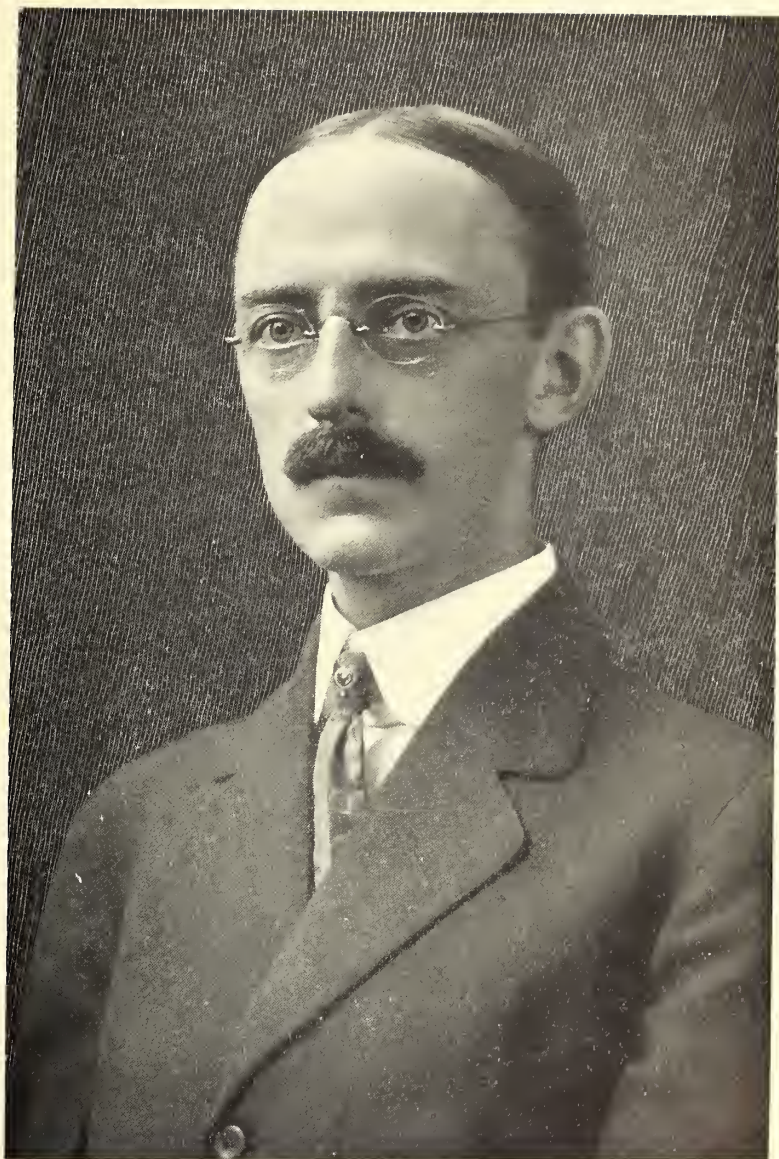
Hugh Hubbard, father of Lydia (Hubbard) Burroughs, (who was born at New London, Connecticut, February 7, 1675-76) came from Derbyshire, England, and was one of the later arrivals at New London, making his appearance there in 1670. He married, March, 1672-73, Jane, daughter of Cary Latham, of New London, who had come there from Boston, with the first settlers, and was one of the foremost men of the Colony until his death in 1685; was one of the "townsmen" or selectmen for sixteen years, six times a delegate to the General Court, 1664 to 1670, and one of the largest landowners in the settlement. The wife of Cary Latham was a daughter of John Masters, and widow of Edward Lockwood. Their eldest child, Thomas Latham, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1639. Hugh Hubbard died in New London, and his widow Jane married (second) John Williams in 1685 or 1686, and lived to an advanced age. Her second husband succeeded to the ferry kept for many years by her father, Cary Latham, from Groton to New London. Jane (Latham) Hubbard-Williams died May 3, 1739, at the age of ninety-one years.

Captain Joshua Pendleton (1744-1824), married, January 6, 1768, Nancy Clark.

ALFRED HUNTINGTON BURNHAM, son of Henry Harrison and Sophia Lydia (Bennett) Burnham, born at Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, September 12, 1872, was educated at Norwich Free Academy. He learned the cotton manufacturing business at Slater's Mills, Jewett City, Connecticut, and came to Philadelphia in 1896 with the view of engaging in that business there, and in preparation therefor, gave three years to the study of the manufacture of cotton goods in Philadelphia, working in two of the largest mills. In March, 1900, he became superintendent of the Glasgow Mills, and secretary of the corporation bearing that name, manufacturers of madras and novelty goods. Mr. Burnham is a member and secretary of the Cloth Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, and actively identified with the industrial interests of the city. He is a member of the Society of Sons of American Revolution, as a lineal descendant of Dr. Jedediah Burnham, assistant surgeon; Captain Thomas Bidwell, Captain Andrew Clark, and Privates Benjamin and Daniel Bennett, all of the Connecticut troops, during the Revolution, and of Colonel William Pendleton, and Captain Joshua Pendleton, of the Rhode Island Line, in the Continental service. He is also a descendant of Captain Bishop Burnham and Captain Jedediah Burnham, who commanded companies in the War of 1812. He is a member of the Frankford Country Club, the Frankford Checker Club, and other social organizations.

Alfred Huntington Burnham married, October 26, 1899, Minnie Church Simmons, born October 20, 1875, daughter of Francis Wells Simmons, of Boston, Massachusetts, born September 9, 1839, died March 22, 1884, who married, September 11, 1872, Harriet Milford Taylor, born May 5, 1850.

Moses Symons, the paternal ancestor of Minnie Church (Simmons) Burnham, was a resident of Leyden, Holland, of English parentage, and came to New England in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, landing at Plymouth, Massachu-



Alfred Huntington Burnham

setts, where he lived until his death in 1676-77. His wife Patience survived him.

John Simmons, of Plymouth, married, November 16, 1669, Mercy Pabodie, born January 2, 1649, daughter of William Pabodie, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, born 1620, died December 13, 1707, who married December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, born 1624, died May 31, 1717, daughter of John Alden, a passenger on the "Mayflower," secretary of the Plymouth Colony, etc., born 1599, died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1687 (N. S.), whose marriage to Priscilla Mullens, in 1623, is described in Whittier's "Courtship of Miles Standish." Priscilla was a daughter of William Mullens and Alice his wife, from Dorking, county Essex, England, whom she accompanied to New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Her daughter, Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, is said to have been the first white female child born in New England, that fact being recorded on a monument to her memory in the graveyard at Little Compton, Rhode Island, where she lies buried.

William Pabodie, was a member of Captain Miles Standish's company of brave defenders of the settlement, at Duxbury, in 1643; was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1654-63 and 1670-82. He was a son of John Pabodie, who died at Duxbury, in 1666, where he had been a resident since 1636.

William Simmons, son of John and Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 24, 1672, married, in 1696, Abigail Church of Hingham, Massachusetts, and settled at Little Compton, Rhode Island. Abigail Church, born in 1680, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 4, 1720, was a daughter of Joseph Church, of Hingham, Massachusetts, born 1638, died March 5, 1711, who married, December 30, 1660, Mary Tucker, baptized at Boston, October 8, 1640, died March 21, 1710; and granddaughter of Richard Church, who was a resident of Boston in 1630, and was sergeant of the train band of Plymouth, in 1643, and served in the Pequot war. He died December 27, 1668, at the age of sixty years. He married, about 1636, Elizabeth Warren, born about 1616, who with her mother, Elizabeth Warren, came to New England in the ship "Ann" in 1623; her father, Richard Warren, having preceded them in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Richard Warren died at Plymouth in 1628, his wife surviving until October 12, 1673, at the age of ninety-one years.

Joseph Simmons, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, son of William and Abigail (Church) Simmons, born March 4, 1702, died July, 1778, married, March 28, 1726, Rebecca Wood, born December 26, 1704, daughter of Jonathan Wood, of Little Compton, born November 20, 1681, who married, January 6, 1703, Elizabeth Thurston, born November 29, 1682, died August 27, 1717, who was a daughter of Jonathan Thurston, of Newport, Rhode Island, born January 4, 1659, died 1740, and his wife Sarah. Jonathan Wood was a son of Thomas and Rebecca Wood, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

John Simmons, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Wood) Simmons, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, January 29, 1726-27, married, January 13, 1746, Lydia Grinnell, born December 7, 1726, daughter of George Grinnell, of Little Compton, born January 25, 1705, died 1768, and his wife, Mercy Sanford, born January 19, 1704, daughter of John Sanford, of Little Compton, born June 18, 1672; granddaughter of John Sanford, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, born June 4,

1633, died 1687, and his wife Mary (Gorton) Greene; and great-granddaughter of John Sanford, one of the first seventeen settlers on Rhode Island in 1637-38, with Rev. John Clark, William Coddington, William and Edward Hutchinson, and others. George Grinnell was a son of Richard Grinnell, of Little Compton, born 1669, died July 1, 1725, who married, May 25, 1704, Patience Amory, born 1681, died March 10, 1749; and grandson of Daniel Grinnell, who died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1641.

Benoni Simmons, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, son of John and Lydia (Grinnell) Simmons, born August 4, 1755, died June 15, 1835, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; losing an arm in an engagement on Lake Champlain, October 11, 1776, while acting as "master gunner" under Captain Seth Warren of the Galley, "Trumbull". He married, December 9, 1784, Nancy Bailey, born 1767, died October 21, 1855, daughter of Cornelius Bailey, of Little Compton, born July 31, 1740, died July, 1772, and his wife Mary; granddaughter of William Bailey, of Little Compton, and his wife, Comfort Billings, and great-granddaughter of William Bailey, Sr., born 1684, died February 17, 1730, who married June 30, 1707-08, Dorothy Graves, born 1684, died November 26, 1771, daughter of John and Martha (Mitton) Graves. William Bailey, Sr., was a son of John Bailey, of Newport, Rhode Island. Comfort (Billings) Bailey, born December 2, 1716, died February 23, 1802, was a daughter of Richard Billings, of Little Compton, born 1674, died November 20, 1748, and his wife, Sarah Little, born 1685, died March 19, 1742, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Little, of Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Valentine Simmons, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, son of Benoni and Nancy (Bailey) Simmons, and father of Francis Wells Simmons, before mentioned, was born April 10, 1802, died September 22, 1885. He married, August 20, 1826, Mary Ann Lombard, born November 14, 1809, died March 23, 1843, daughter of Peter Lombard, born at Truro, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, November 24, 1765, later a resident of Provincetown in the same county, who married, May 14, 1795, Hannah Hopkins, born May 19, 1761, daughter of Constant Hopkins, of Truro, born July 28, 1720, died June 15, 1800, who married, December 1, 1743, Phebe Paine, born December 2, 1724, died May 6, 1798, daughter of Jonathan Paine, born February 1, 1685-86, died May 23, 1752, who married, June 29, 1719, as his second wife, Mary Purington, a widow; granddaughter of Thomas Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts, born 1657, died June 23, 1721, who married, August 5, 1678, Hannah Shaw, died July 24, 1713, daughter of Jonathan Shaw, who married, January 22, 1657, Phebe Watson; and great-granddaughter of Thomas Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts, who died August 16, 1706, and his wife, Mary Snow, who died April 28, 1704.

Constant Hopkins was a son of Caleb Hopkins, of Truro, Massachusetts, who married, October 8, 1719, Mercy Freeman, born August 31, 1702, died December, 1786, daughter of Constant Freeman, of Eastham, Massachusetts, born March 31, 1669, died June 8, 1745, who married, October 11, 1694, Jane Treat, born December 6, 1675, died September 1, 1727, daughter of Samuel Treat, of Eastham, baptized September 3, 1648, died March 18, 1716-17, and his wife, Elizabeth Mayo, baptized May 22, 1653, died December 4, 1696, whom he married March 16, 1674; and granddaughter of Samuel Freeman, of Eastham, born

May 11, 1638, died November 20, 1712, who married, May 12, 1658, Mercy Southworth.

Caleb Hopkins was a son of Caleb Hopkins, of Eastham, Massachusetts, born January, 1650-51, died 1728, and his wife, Mary Williams, and grandson of Giles Hopkins, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, (1605-90) who married, October 19, 1639, Katharine Whelden, who died March 15, 1688-89. Jonathan Paine, above mentioned (1686-1752), was a representative in 1723, and his father, Thomas Paine, was a deputy and representative, 1691-96, captain of Provincial Militia; and justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1713.

Constant Freeman, (1669-1745) was a representative in 1715, and his father, Samuel Freeman, (1638-1712) was a representative, in 1697, and Thomas Williams, the father of Mary Williams Hopkins, served in the Pequot war.

Peter Lombard was a son of Isaac Lombard, of Truro, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, born August 5, 1734, who married, January 22, 1756, Thankful Eldredge, born August 6, 1736, daughter of Timothy Eldredge, of Truro, and his wife, Hannah Dyer, born January 29, 1716-17, daughter of William Junisimus Dyer, of Truro, born October 30, 1690, and his wife Hannah, and granddaughter of William Dyer, of Truro (1654-1738), who married, December, 1686, Mary Taylor, born 1659, died October 17, 1738.

Isaac Lombard was a son of Thomas Lombard, of Truro, born August 3, 1698, died April 20, 1779, who married, April 5, 1721, Elizabeth Binney, born December 25, 1702, died May 21, 1787, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Vickers) Binney, and granddaughter of John and Mercy Binney, and Isaac and Elizabeth (Cromwell) Vickers, of Hull, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Cromwell being a daughter of Thomas Cromwell, a resident of Boston in 1636, who was captain of the privateer, "Separation", 1646-49.

Thomas Lombard was a son of Thomas Lombard, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, born June 22, 1671, died November 13, 1736, who married, October 4, 1694, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, of the Isle of Shoals, Edgartown, Massachusetts, born 1640, died 1708, and his wife Sarah; and grandson of Jedediah Lombard, of Barnstable, baptized September 19, 1611, who married, May 20, 1668, Hannah Wing, born July 28, 1642.

George Milford Taylor, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Alfred Huntington Burnham, was born September 15, 1815, died February 14, 1872. He was a son of Simeon Taylor, of Little Compton, born May 7, 1774, died June 17, 1835, and his wife, Mary Ann Jones, born in Wales, May 25, 1775, died 1867, whom he married, October 13, 1799.

George Milford Taylor married, October 30, 1844, Sarah Jane Dean, born March 29, 1823, daughter of Captain Joseph Dean, of Berkley, Massachusetts, born May, 1780, died June 30, 1855, and his wife, Elizabeth Tew, born September 20, 1787, died October 14, 1843; granddaughter of Benjamin Dean, of Berkley, Massachusetts, born May 26, 1736, died October 21, 1798, who married, December 22, 1757, Mary Turner, born 1739, died February 11, 1824, daughter of Dr. John Turner, of Bowenville, Massachusetts, and his wife, Patience Gardiner, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Gardiner, of Swansea, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Samuel Gardiner, of Newport, Rhode Island, who fought in King Philip's war, and his wife Elizabeth. Benjamin Dean was a son of Joseph and Sarah Dean, grandson of Joseph and Mary Dean,

of Taunton, Massachusetts, the former of whom died January 10, 1729; and great-grandson of Walter Dean, and his wife, Eleanor Strong, who came from Chard, Somersetshire, England, to Massachusetts, in 1635, or earlier.

Elizabeth Tew, wife of Captain Joseph Dean, and great-grandmother of Mrs. Burnham, was a daughter of Benjamin Tew, of Berkley, Massachusetts, who died in 1795, and who married, March 28, 1784, Abigail Hathaway, born October 10, 1767, died January 29, 1845, daughter of Lieutenant Philip Hathaway, Jr., of Freetown, Massachusetts, born July 19, 1740, died January 21, 1816, who was an officer in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, by his wife, Lucy Valentine, born February 20, 1740, died September 25, 1800, daughter of Samuel Valentine, of Freetown, Massachusetts, born December 28, 1702, died March 14, 1781, and his wife, Abigail Durfee, daughter of William and Mary Durfee, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Philip Hathaway was a son of Philip Hathaway, Sr., of Freetown, Massachusetts, who married, December 11 or 12, 1735, Martha Simmons, and a grandson of Jacob Hathaway, of Freetown, and his wife, Philipi Chace. Samuel Valentine, maternal grandfather of Abigail Hathaway, was a son of John Valentine, of Boston, Massachusetts, who married, April 6, 1702, Mary Lynde, born November 16, 1680, died 1724.

Mrs. Burnham is also a "Mayflower" descendant on another line. Edward Gray, the father of Sarah (Gray) Little, above mentioned, a soldier in King Philip's war, and a deputy to the General Court from Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1676-79, married, January 16, 1650-51, Mary Winslow, born 1630, daughter of John Winslow, of Plymouth, born April 26, 1597, who came in the "Fortune" in 1621, and was a son of Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, county Worcester, England, (born October 17, 1560), who married, November 4, 1594, Magdalena Ollyver; and a grandson of Kenelm and Katharine Winslow, of Worcester, England. John Winslow was a member of the "Council of War" 1646, and a deputy to the General Court, 1653-55. He died March, 1674. He married, October 12, 1624, Mary Chilton, who came to Plymouth with her parents, James and Mary Chilton, in the "Mayflower" in 1620. She died prior to May 11, 1679.

Alfred Huntington and Minnie Church (Simmons) Burnham have four children: Alfred Huntington Burnham, Jr., born August 7, 1900; Francis Simmons Burnham, born December 27, 1901; Josephine Burnham, born February 26, 1904, and Lydia Dean Burnham, January 30, 1906.

CHARLES EDWARD ETTING

ELIJAH ETTING was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 10, 1724; came to Pennsylvania in 1758 and settled at York; engaged in business as a merchant and continued to reside there until his death, July 3, 1778. During the Revolution he was appointed Commissary of Provisions for British prisoners of war. He married, January 5, 1759, Shinah, eldest daughter of Joseph and Bell Solomon. Mrs. Etting was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1744, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, November 30, 1822. She removed to the latter city with her children shortly after her husband's death.

The male issue of Elijah Etting and wife, with the exception of a child who died in infancy, were Reuben and Solomon Etting. Solomon Etting, a Baltimore merchant, was president of City Councils, a member of the first board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and of the first company to supply Baltimore with water. He held numerous other positions of trust and responsibility in the city of Baltimore.

REUBEN ETTING, (grandfather of Charles Edward Etting), the elder of the two brothers, was born at York, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1762, and died at Philadelphia, June 3, 1848. He continued to reside in Baltimore until 1804; thereafter in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted as a private in Captain Sterrett's Independent Company, composed of Baltimore merchants and their clerks; was called into active service under Colonel Smallwood and was engaged in suppressing uprisings of Loyalists in Somerset and other counties of Maryland. He was commissioned, June 19, 1794, by Governor Lee as lieutenant of Captain James A. Buchanan's company, Fifth Regiment, Maryland Militia. On December 5, 1795, he was commissioned as a captain in the same regiment. In 1797, when war with France seemed probable, he assisted in organizing and was elected the first captain of the Baltimore Independent Blues, which company he continued to command until his resignation, in 1803. On May 25, 1801, he was appointed by President Jefferson, Marshal of Maryland District. In 1804 he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in business as a merchant; was a director of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, 1808-9, and during the War of 1812, a member of the committee appointed to see to the fortifications of the city. His appointment as commissary-general of the army was suggested by his Maryland and Pennsylvania friends. In 1841, some seven years before his death, his old comrades, "the Blues", came to Philadelphia to pay their respects to him. Upon hearing of his death the armory of the company was ordered to be shrouded in mourning and a badge of mourning to be worn by the members of the command for thirty days. The following is an extract from the company's records:

"His name is identified with the most interesting and treasured records of our Corps, and, although, of those who then formed his command, it may be that none now stand among us, yet his name has been handed down to us by the previous generation as one eminently entitled to our veneration, and we are resolved that it shall be so kept."

On September 17, 1794, Reuben Etting married Frances Gratz, the eldest daughter of Michael and Miriam (Simon) Gratz. Hyman Gratz, a brother of Mrs. Etting, was for many years president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities; a charter member of the Philadelphia Club; a director and treasurer of the Academy of Fine Arts and prominent in many other undertakings of a social and business nature. Rebecca Gratz, a woman of great charm and culture, about whom centered much of the social and charitable life of the city, and whose name is best known to the present generation by the description of her given to Sir Walter Scott, by Washington Irving, was a sister of Mrs. Etting. Mrs. Etting survived her husband and died at Philadelphia, September 21, 1852. Her father, Michael Gratz, born in Upper Silesia, in 1740, came to Pennsylvania in 1759, and in the following year married Miriam, daughter of Joseph and Rose Simon, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Reuben and Frances Etting had eight children; their male issue was as follows:

Gratz, b. Baltimore, July 14, 1795; grad. at Univ. Penn., 1812; studied law and was admitted to Phila. Bar, 1816; d. at Phila., May 25, 1849;

Benjamin, b. March 25, 1798, d. at Phila., March 27, 1875;

Henry, b. in Baltimore, May 20, 1799; d. at Phila., Feb. 15, 1876. After seeing some service in navy as midshipman, was transferred to Pay Corps and retired as Pay Director. During Civil War was selected by Secretary of the Navy to carry orders for reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and for other duty of a confidential nature. After his retirement the Secretary of the Navy, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Navy Agent in New York, then a civil officer, ordered Director Etting to assume charge of that office;

EDWARD JOHNSON, see forward.

Horatio, b. at Phila., Nov. 2, 1805, and d. at Phila., Dec. 9, 1891.

EDWARD JOHNSON ETTING, father of Charles Edward Etting, was born in Baltimore, June 20, 1803, died at Philadelphia, December 10, 1862. At an early age he went to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, to take charge of landed interests of the family in that county, and to acquire a practical knowledge of the making of iron. He married, February 24, 1841, Philippa, daughter of Isaac Minis, of Savannah, Georgia, granddaughter of Abram Minis, who came to Georgia in 1733, a few months after the arrival of Governor Oglethorpe and his colonists, and whose descendants, with few exceptions, have since continued to reside there. Mrs. Etting survived her husband and died at Philadelphia, February 5, 1881.

The children of Edward Johnson and Philippa (Minis) Etting are:

Reuben, b. Feb. 14, 1842, who became associated with his brother, Charles Edward Etting, in the insurance business.

CHARLES EDWARD, see forward.

Theodore Minis, b. May 25, 1846; grad. at the U. S. Naval Academy, 1868; was commissioned as Ensign Master and Lieut. Resigned from the Navy in 1877; graduated at the law dept. of the Univ. of Penn.; was admitted to the Phila. Bar in 1878. From 1885 to 1894 was a member of Select Councils of Phila. In 1898 was appointed referee in bankruptcy, which office he still holds. M., March 8, 1886, Jeannette Verplanck, dau. of William S. and Anna N. Verplanck, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Pres. of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and of the United States Naval Academy Graduates' Association of Pennsylvania. By right of descent, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and in his own right a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., and a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Country clubs.

Philippa, b. Jan. 15, 1848; m., May 28, 1872, Alexander Lardner Brown, and after his death m., Oct. 14, 1884, John A. Brown, Jr.; d. April 2, 1893.
Gratz, b. Nov. 24, 1850, d. June 21, 1884.
Henry, b. Feb. 16, 1859, d. March 11, 1861.

CHARLES EDWARD ETTING was born February 5, 1844. He was educated at private schools. He was mustered into the service of the United States as second lieutenant, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 4, 1862; promoted to captain, March 15, 1863; served continuously as lieutenant, captain, aide-de-camp, acting assistant-adjutant, general and mustering officer until honorably discharged, June 2, 1865, by reason of termination of hostilities. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he resumed his residence in Philadelphia, and is engaged in the insurance business. He is by right of descent a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Revolution, and in his own right of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Society of the First Army Corps; of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of Post 1, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, a director of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, and a member of the Philadelphia, Rabbit and the Philadelphia Country clubs.

KIMBER FAMILY

About the beginning of the seventeenth century, Richard Kimber, whose family was then residing in Down Ampney, near Cirencester, England, it is said, became a member of the Society of Friends, whereupon the family becoming incensed turned his picture to the wall. A widow by the name of Kimber, living in the latter place, told the writer of this paper in 1882 that she remembered when she was a child seeing that picture still turned to the wall. The house has now fallen. The church at Down Ampney is exceedingly old, a portion of it having been built before the arrival of St. Augustine at Canterbury. The churchyard is full of Kimber graves—one lies crosswise to the others, and it is said on the tombstone that this Mr. Kimber desired to lie in that position as he always occupied it with his relatives while alive. Richard Kimber came to Philadelphia to join Penn's Colony. His only living son at the time of his father's death in 1753 was Richard Preddy, who married Gertrude Griffith, and for many years lived in a house which was standing in 1882 at the northeast corner of Ninth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia. This couple had nine children. One of these, Emmor Kimber, married Susannah Jackson, of Kimberton, Pennsylvania, near Phoenixville. Emmor Kimber carried on, in conjunction with his gifted wife and daughters, a boarding school for girls at Kimberton, which for thirty years was conducted on advanced and liberal principles and attracted pupils from far and near. He was a highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, recognized publicly as such by the Society in Philadelphia in 1803. The building in which this school was conducted has since, and probably up to this time, been occupied as a girls' boarding school by the German Lutherans. It is said of Emmor Kimber that his public spirit with enlightened foresight saw the necessity for the Reading railroad and he, in 1831, called the first meeting that opened the subject to the public. He was an earnest advocate for the rights of the slave who, when fleeing from the South, found shelter in his dwelling.

Richard Preddy Kimber's son Richard married Susannah Millhouse, June 26, 1768. The second son of this union was Joshua Kimber, who was born December 29, 1792, and the sixth son was Emmor Kimber, born March 26, 1797. He for many years was a maker of beaver hats. His establishment was in North Second Street, Philadelphia.

JOSHUA KIMBER married, August 7, 1817, at Burlington, New Jersey, Rachel James Gummere, who was born at Willow Grove, now part of Philadelphia, in 1792. They were both teachers in Philadelphia at the time. One of Rachel J. (Gummere) Kimber's brothers was a writer of high grade mathematical books, surveying and practical astronomy, which for years were standard works. Another brother conducted a boarding school at Greenbank, Burlington, New Jersey, which property he sold to the first Bishop Doane for St. Mary's Hall. Samuel J. Gummere, the son of John Gummere, was president of Haverford College, in which institution his son, Frank Barton Gummere, is now a professor. One

of the sons of Samuel Gummere was clerk of the Court of Chancery, New Jersey, succeeding his father, and a grandson is now chief justice in that State.

Joshua and Rachel Kimber shortly after their marriage went to Flushing, Long Island, where they resided until their deaths respectively in 1856 and 1865. They were, 'tis said, the proprietors in Flushing of a boarding and day school for girls, where they continued until they had the grandchildren of their first pupils. They first rented and then owned the building adjoining the Hicksite Meeting House built in 1693 and used in the Revolution as British barracks and hospital. Joshua Kimber was an approved minister of the Society of Friends, and his wife a recommended minister. Together they made many journeys in the interest of that Society. They had in all eight children, of whom four reached maturity: Anna, born in Philadelphia, 1819, unmarried, died in Brooklyn in 1894. George Dillwyn, born in 1824, was killed in a railroad accident at Bridgeport on May 7th, 1895; he was for many years in the nursery business at Flushing, Long Island. Sarah, born in 1831, married Thomas Ellwood Roberts, October 19, 1851; he died early, and Sarah was for many years a widow; her son, Ellwood Walter Roberts, has been for many years the assistant treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOSHUA KIMBER, eighth child of Joshua and Rachel, born December 31, 1835, at Flushing, Long Island; he was educated at Westtown Boarding School, Society of Friends, Pennsylvania. He married, in Flushing, in May, 1870, Mary Gove Peck. He was ordained deacon in 1869, and priest in 1873, by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. He began his ministry as assistant in St. George's Church, Flushing. He was rector of the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, Long Island, which parish he erected in 1874-76. He occupied the posts of local secretary, assistant treasurer, secretary for Foreign Missions and secretary of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1867 to 1885, since which time he has been associate secretary. He served for three years in the Civil War as hospital steward in the 165th New York Volunteers (Second Duryee's Zouaves), and is now a vice-president of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and chaplain of the Veteran Association of his Regiment, and of Alfred M. Wood Post, No. 398, G. A. R. Before the Civil War he was a chemist and druggist. His only child, Robert Bootman Kimber, is a clergyman, born in 1871, B. A., Columbia College, 1891, B. S., General Theological Seminary, 1894. He married in the same year (1894), Genevieve L. Tyler. He was ordained deacon in 1894, by Bishop Littlejohn, and ordained priest in 1895, by Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburgh, acting for Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. He was rector of Trinity Church, Seymour, Connecticut, for six years, and assistant to his father for two years (1900-02), and since that time has been superintendent of the New York City Missions Society of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Philadelphia Society and of the City and Columbia Clubs.

In passing, it is to be said that, as the Kimbers were members of the Society of Friends they seemed to have no Revolutionary history. As a matter of fact, however, on the roll of Revolutionary Soldiers, appear the names of two Kimbers of Newburgh, New York, apparently not of the same family.

It is interesting to note in this narrative that the first Joshua Kimber's cousin,

Thomas Kimber, of Philadelphia, was also his foster brother—their mothers having died, they were brought up by the same man. Thomas Kimber was for many years a member of the firm of Kimber & Sharpless, of Philadelphia, who brought out a very early American edition of the Bible. It was recorded in the public prints a short while since that a much earlier edition was brought out in America with an English imprint, but, so far as is known, the Kimber and Sharpless edition is the first bearing the city of Philadelphia as a place of publication. Thomas Kimber had eight children, all of whom became well-known, and one of them, Thomas Kimber Jr., born in Philadelphia, in 1825, died at Richmond Hill, Long Island, December 23d, 1890, leaving no issue. He was a minister of the Society of Friends.

In connection with the work of Rev. Joshua Kimber, we here present a statement of the development of the missionary work of the Church in the United States of America:

The first steps toward organized missionary work by the Church were taken when the General Convention of 1820, holding its sessions in St. James's Church in the city of Philadelphia, during the month of May, formed a constitution of a Missionary Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, which constitution was afterwards found to be inefficient from an irregularity in the choice of the trustees. This necessitated the call for a special meeting the following year, 1821, which was held in St. Peter's Church, in the city of Philadelphia, and the error of the previous meeting rectified by the adoption of a constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

There had been prior to that time, however, individual attempts at mission work, but nothing of an organized character. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Smith, of South Carolina, as far back as 1795 were instrumental in kindling missionary enthusiasm and in establishing missionary societies in their respective spheres of labor. Bishop Griswold gave still greater impetus to the cause by his earnest heartfelt appeals in its behalf. It remained, however, for the General Convention of the Church to seriously take up the matter, and to declare openly her true missionary character. This she did at that memorable meeting held in the city of Philadelphia in October of that year (1821), when the bishops and clerical and lay deputies adopted a constitution for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

At that time (1821), Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington were foreign territory. To-day these great areas covering over 1,000,000 square miles are parts of the United States, and are all embraced within recognized and clearly defined episcopal jurisdictions, the Church being represented in them by eight organized dioceses, eight missionary districts, having sixteen bishops, 432 clergy, and 52,958 communicants. Of the twenty-six States that constituted the Union in the year 1821, only nine had organized dioceses. At the present time (1910), the twenty-six States have become forty-nine, to say nothing of Alaska and our foreign possessions, with a population passing the 90,000,000 mark. Within these States the Church to-day is represented by sixty-eight fully organized dioceses, each with its own bishop, some having besides its diocesan, a coadjutor bishop or a suffragan bishop, and twenty-one missionary districts presided over by their missionary bishops.

In 1823 the Society sent out its first domestic missionaries—one to Florida, and the other to Wisconsin. But progress was exceedingly slow during this nascent period. The Church lost ground from a lack of episcopal oversight. The territory requiring the ministrations of a bishop was immense. Some idea of the vastness of the field may be obtained from the fact that in 1829, eight years after the organization of the Society, at the request of the Board of Directors, the Bishop of Connecticut (Brownell) made a visitation through the states lying south and west of the Allegheny Mountains—this included Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the then territories of Florida, Arkansas, Michigan and Missouri. The Bishop was occupied some four months in making this visitation, and found that in all this vast stretch of country only twenty congregations in communion with this church, having only eleven church buildings, and but twenty-three Episcopal clergymen. Compare this situation with the state of the Church today—covering this same area we have twenty bishops, 791 clergy, and 138,152 communicants, together with a great number of school and other parochial institutions.

The year 1835 marked another era in the missionary activity of the Church. The General Convention of that year meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and continuing its sessions for thirteen days, with its fourteen bishops in the House of Bishops and sixty-three clerical and fifty-one lay deputies in the lower house, took a great step forward when it declared that every baptized member of the Church was henceforth to be considered a member of the Missionary Society, and that the field of labor was not confined to parochial or diocesan boundaries, but was the whole world. With this broader vision of the Society's opportunity and responsibility, there came the conviction that the Church itself was the Missionary Society, and that every baptized member of the Church was by virtue of that sacrament a duly constituted member of that missionary enterprise, and as such pledged to its support and co-operation. This new vision gave impetus also to sending forth of missionary bishops who should be the leaders in these vast fields where our Church was as yet unrepresented. The first to be elected were the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, for the State of Louisiana and territories of Arkansas and Florida, and the Rev. Jackson Kemper for the States of Missouri and Indiana. The latter became the great pioneer bishop of the Northwest. From 1844 to 1859 he exercised episcopal functions over Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska—a region that today commands the ministrations of eleven bishops, in nine organized dioceses, and two missionary districts. But a bishop in those days was a prelate for a State, and one cannot but smile when he thinks how the active wide-spread work of Bishop Kemper contributed to demolish the idea that the limitations of States have to do with the operations of the Church.

From this time forth, the missionary spirit, thus awakened, grew in power year by year, broadening thought, deepening love, and quickening zeal. From 1835 to 1855 eleven organized dioceses were established, and 33 bishops were consecrated, of whom eight were missionary bishops, five domestic and three foreign. From 1856 to 1875, fourteen organized dioceses were established, and 52 bishops consecrated, of whom sixteen were missionary bishops, thirteen domestic, and three foreign. Look at the field today, with its sixty-eight dioceses, twenty-three missionary districts, in charge of its 105 bishops, 5,286 clergy, and 928,-

780 communicants; with its missions in Africa, Brazil, China, Japan, Cuba, Mexico and Haiti, representing nine missionary districts, each with its own bishop, and with combined staff of 82 foreign and 149 native clergy ministering to 12,787 native communicants.

Who would have believed that in the space of seventy-five years this Church would have planted her banners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern boundaries of the United States to the extreme southern boundaries; yes, and stretching far up into Alaska, even into the Arctic circle, and crossing the great oceans, setting up her altars in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, in Africa, China and Japan, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Republics of Brazil and Haiti.

Yet the vision which the Church saw in 1835 contemplated nothing less. State limitations melted away before the burning splendor of a world wide conquest for Christ and His Church. Narrow parochialism gave place to an ever increasing and significant conviction of the brotherhood of man. And, as horizon after horizon faded away before the onward march of the Church, and more money was required to meet the increasing demands which the ever growing work required, the money was forthcoming. In 1835 the church gave to Domestic Missions \$18,758, and to Foreign Missions, \$24,549; in the year 1910 the Church gave to Domestic Missions \$637,699, and to Foreign Missions, \$737,161. From 1835 to 1910 the Church contributed to Domestic Missions \$15,335,592, and to Foreign Missions \$12,801,494, making a total of \$28,137,087.

HON. GEORGE FRANKLIN HUFF

HON. GEORGE FRANKLIN HUFF, the present member of Congress from the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania, whose home is in Greensburg, is the son of George Huff (III), and was born July 16th, 1842, at Norristown, Pennsylvania. The history of the Huff (originally von Hoof) family, is closely identified with that of Berks county as to its settlement in America. Their ancestry is traced in the following from the European List of Heraldry and Genealogy in the Vienna Library, as translated by Gottlieb Hausser, of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

"ORIGIN OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE VON HOOF FAMILY,
its first historical notoriety, and further circulation from authentic sources."

The generation of von Hoof is originally traced to have resided in Bavaria, where it did in olden times belong to the Knighthood, free from duties to the Empire. It had its permanent estates near the City of Passau. It is noted in the Vienna tables of genealogy as a generation which was famous amongst the Bavarian Knighthood and nobility and the first ancestor was Baldwin von Hoof, who dwelled in his own castle, so called from the ancient Knights, and he lived in the castle and estate Hoof, situate near Passau. The emblem in his shield consisted of a cross-log, signifying that his ancestors were princes. At his helmet he wore an emblem resembling a flower pot, a lily reaching out from it, which denoted that he was of French extraction. This is the origin of the heraldic emblem of this generation, and the emblem yet existing can be traced to these tokens on shield and helmet. The maiden name of Baldwin's wife was Isabelle von Stolberg. Baldwin came to his death in the first crusade in the month of July, A. D., 1099, whilst taking part in the storming of Jerusalem. He only left one son, whose name was Waldemar, who also took part in the crusade, but escaped with his life and safely arrived in Germany. After fighting for several years as a brave Knight in the Orient, he united himself in the bonds of matrimony with Julia von Helmhorst, and the Duke of Bavaria appointed him governor of the City of Augsburg. Waldemar died A. D. 1154, and left their sons, Julius, Ernst and Wolfgang von Hoof. Julius took possession of the family castle, but his generation died out and ceased to exist already in the fourteenth century. Wolfgang preferred the divine profession, and died as Bishop of Ortia in Italy.

Ernst was a warrior, and served for a long time in the army of the German Emperor, Fredericus Barbarossa, who, in consideration of his services, endowed him with an estate in the Valley of the Rheims, Lower Suavia, and who also renewed the old title of nobility and emblematical heraldry, confirmed by letter and approved, as can be seen in the record of Heraldry in the City of Vienna, and this document, which has been issued in Mayence in the year 1172, is renewing the above title of privileges. Ernst flourished in Lower Suavia, and his posterity is found up to the year A. D. 1348, but in that year they fell victims of an epidemic disease which had come from Asia, and was like a pestilence,

commonly called the "black death," and only one, Rudolph von Hoof, remained alive, but the original estate was already in other hands, and Count Eberhard der Greiner, of Württemberg, employed him as woodranger. He was stationed at Aichelberg, and his wife's maiden name was Mechtilde von Stadion. He died in Schorndorf at a very old age in 1394, and left four sons, but only one of them, Elias von Hoof, married, a Christine Junginger. He purchased an estate in the vicinity of Schorndorf, and lived there with his wife a very peaceable life. He did not regard his old title of nobility, and his descendants followed the culture of grapes and husbandry.

In the Peasants' War all the sons of Hoof lost their lives in the battle at Boebelingen, except Claudius, who was subsequently magistrate at Pleidelsheim. He was married to Anna Maria Gessler of Besigheim, and died, well advanced in years, A. D. 1567. His two sons' names were Johann Anton and Jacob Friedrich von Hoof. Johann Anton's descendants removed to Graubuenden during the Thirty Years' War, and from that time no account could be had of them.

Jacob Frederick settled down in Besigheim as merchant and innkeeper, and married Elizabeth Dieterich. He died in the year 1602. His son Justus von Hoof served in the Spanish Army for a long time and also took an active part in the campaigns in the Netherlands, Italy and Germany, and finally settled down in the City of Lauffen, on the Neckar, where he married Gertrude Loeffler. He died in the year 1652, and left three sons, whose names were Conrad, Wilhelm and George von Hoof. The descendants of these sons have spread over Wurtemberg and Baden and one of them, Wilhelm, owing to a great famine which was prevailing in Wurtemberg in 1771, moved away and emigrated, no doubt to America, but no certain accounts of the further fate of the family could be obtained.

(I) JOHN FREDERICK VON HOOF, son of Paul von Hoof, was born in Berlin, Germany, July 8, 1734, and when a young man emigrated to America. On October 25, 1757, he was married to Susanna, a daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Keim. He was a farmer by occupation and a Lutheran in religion. Not regarding the family title he dropped the von and since 1840 the name in America has been spelled "Huff." John Frederick Hoof died April 26, 1816, and was buried in the old graveyard on Rauch's farm on the road leading from Seisholtzville to Huff's Church, the latter being in Herford township, Berks county. His wife, Susanna, died May 12, 1809, aged 69 years, and was buried in the same place. By their marriage the following children were born: Frederick, George, Henry, Susanna, with other sons and daughters. Susanna was married to Abraham Mensch, of Herford township.

(II) GEORGE HUFF, son of John Frederick, and the grandfather of the Honorable George F. Huff, of Greensburg, was born August 1, 1779, at Huff's Church. He was a farmer and a hotel keeper and of the Lutheran religious faith as had been his father. He was married to Anna Mull, by whom the following named children were born: Lydia, married James Bartram; Hettie, married Charles McNulty; Maria, married David Sassman; and George. George Huff (II), was liberal in his donations to the Church, and gave the premises upon which was built Huff's Church and also the land used for burial purposes. He died February 24th, 1845.

(III) George Huff (II), son of George Huff (III), was born at Huff's Church

in 1813. He was married to Caroline Boyer and they were the parents of George Franklin Huff. He was a merchant and first lived at Huff's Church, and in 1840 moved to Norristown, and from there to Middletown, in Dauphin County, and five years later removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania. He died in 1858.

The maternal genealogy of Hon. George F. Huff is as follows:

(I) Michael George Kuhns (Kunzen-Koons) left Germany and arrived in Philadelphia on September 27, 1727, and purchased a tract of land adjoining that owned by Ludwig Englehart in Montgomery county. On April 1st, 1732, he was married to Eva Englehart. The last will of Ludwig Englehart sets forth among other things, the following: "Also the seven children of my sister, Eva, wife of George M. Kuhns, namely, Frederick; Mary, wife of John Stelles; Margaret, wife of Johannes Reimer; Susanna, wife of John Ludwig Reimer; Catharine Kuntz, wife of Michael Kreps; and Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Seaber (Zeiber)." George M. Kuhns died in Montgomery county August 10th, 1759, and Eva, his wife, died at the same place June 27, 1772.

(II) Catharine Kuhns, daughter of George M. and Eva Kuhns (I) was born February 9, 1750, at "The Old Tavern," in Montgomery county. She was married to Michael Kreps and they were the parents of eight children. Michael Kreps was born January 23, 1744, and died April 20, 1791. After his death his widow married James Reichard (Richard) and died January 6, 1814, and was buried at Swamp Church in Montgomery county. The children born to them were: Catharine, Henry, Eliza, John, Jacob, Sarah, Hannah and Philip.

(III) Sarah Kreps, daughter of Michael and Catharine Kuhns-Kreps (II) was born February 28, 1784, at New Hanover Square, Montgomery county, in a house that was erected in 1754 and is still standing. On March 3, 1800, she was married to Henry Boyer, by whom she bore the following children: Michael Boyer, born July 10, 1801, and died December 21, 1886; Catharine, born January 23, 1803, married to John Rhoads and died in September, 1883; Elizabeth, born September 29, 1804, married first to John Gressmer, on whose death she was married to J. Weidner. She died November 23, 1850. Sarah, born February 3, 1807, married Jacob Allebach, and died October 13, 1859; Henry, born June 11, 1809, married Nettie Shilling, and died November 17, 1858; Jacob, born December 21, 1811, and married Lucy Ludwig, and died March 17, 1858; Hannah, born December 5, 1813, married Dr. Charles F. Sellers, and died March 20, 1882; Maria, born June 13, 1816, married Marshall B. Campbell, died October 12, 1862; Caroline, born September 5, 1817, married George Huff, III, and died February 3, 1876; Philip, born October 27, 1820; Angeline, born February 12, 1822, married Rev. Frederick W. Dechant, and died February 4, 1890.

(IV) Caroline Boyer, daughter of Henry and Sarah Kreps-Boyer, born September 5, 1817, was married to George Huff and became the mother of Hon. George F. Huff. At the date of her marriage her father was Steward of the County House of Berks county, at Shillington Post Office. Politically he was a Democrat. His father, Jacob Boyer, was born in 1754 and resided in Perkio-menville, Montgomery county. He had eleven children, including Henry. Jacob Boyer died February 11, 1796.

Henry Boyer, born October 19, 1778, was married to Sarah Kreps, March

13, 1800, and died March 18, 1857. He was buried in Boyertown cemetery. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, representing Berks county in the years 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, and again in 1831. He was the early founder of Boyertown, laid out lots there in 1835, and was instrumental in having it incorporated in 1851.

Michael K. Boyer, brother of Caroline Boyer-Huff, was born in 1801 and was also a member of the Legislature from Berks county in 1836. He was Prothonotary of the same county in 1848, and was again in the Legislature from Jefferson county in 1855. He held a position in the Land Department in Washington, D. C., and died December 21, 1886.

(IV) GEORGE FRANKLIN HUFF, son of George and Caroline Boyer-Huff, is widely known as one of the most enterprising and public spirited men in Westmoreland county, and is closely identified with nearly all of its many industrial and financial enterprises. When four years of age he accompanied his parents to Middletown, where he attended the public schools until 1851, when his parents moved to Altoona. There he attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona and learned the car finisher's trade. So faithful and true to every duty was he that three years later he was, without solicitation on his part, highly recommended by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to a banking house in Altoona, that of William M. Lloyd and Company. He accepted the position and in 1865 his employer sent him to Ebensburg to establish a bank there. He succeeded remarkably well and a year later was re-called to Altoona.

In 1867 he removed to Greensburg, where he established the banking house of Lloyd, Huff and Company, known as the Greensburg Deposit Bank, and having branches at Latrobe, Irwin, Mount Pleasant and Ligonier. The panic of 1873 caused these several institutions to go out of business, but their property paid their full indebtedness with interest.

In 1871 Mr. Huff established the Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He was its first president and remained as such until 1874, when he became the active manager of the house as its cashier under General Richard Coulter as president. By Act of Congress the bank was reorganized as the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Mr. Huff being elected its vice-president, which position he held until 1876, when he resigned. In 1874 he, with others, organized the Greensburg Banking Company, which soon became a leader in the rural banking business of Western Pennsylvania. He was cashier of this bank until 1887, during which time through his untiring efforts and business sagacity, a very large volume of business was secured.

In 1881 the First National Bank of Greensburg was chartered, and Mr. Huff became one of its most potent directors, which position he still retains. Since then the First National Bank has absorbed the Greensburg Banking Company, and has now a larger deposit and surplus than any other institution in the county.

Mr. Huff also became largely interested in the coal and coke industry of Westmoreland county. He was the prime mover in organizing the Greensburg Coal Company, the Alexandria Coal Company, Mountain Coal Company, the Argyle Coal Company, the United Coal and Coke Company, the Mutual Mining

and Manufacturing Company, the Manor Gas Coal Company, the Madison Coal Company, the Salem Coal Company, the Latrobe Coal Company, Carbon Coal Company, and several others. Most of these companies were since consolidated in the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, of which Mr. Huff is president. It and the companies with which he is connected, employ about 7,500 men and produce now in the neighborhood of six millions of tons of coal per year, or twenty thousand tons per day. He was also one of the organizers of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the main line of which passes through the Connellsville coking coal region, he being its treasurer until the offices were removed to Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Greensburg Electric Street Railway Company, the Greensburg Fuel (artificial and natural gas) Company, and the Greensburg Steel Company. He was formerly president of the Greensburg Electric Light and the Westmoreland Water Companies.

The development of the Jeannette natural gas region also felt his potency as well as the general upbuilding of that sprightly town. He donated seven acres of valuable land for manufacturing purposes at Burrell, a station near Greensburg. The thriving towns of Youngwood, Southwest Greensburg, and other outlying sections of Greensburg were laid out largely by his efforts, and he has always been financially interested in the Kelly & Jones Company and its various improvements.

He is also a director of the American Surety and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., the President of the Westmoreland Hospital Association, and is further interested in coal companies outside of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company in nearly every section of the bituminous region in Pennsylvania.

Adjoining Greensburg he has a large landed estate containing about 500 acres, upon which the family residence is built. It consists of highly cultivated farm land and original forest, all of which is beautified by a system of landscape gardening and parks; and through the entire farm there are winding driveways of over four miles in length, which are kept up by Mr. Huff and are at all times thrown open for the public to enjoy.

Mr. Huff is a progressive Republican. His political career began in 1880 when, as a member of the Chicago Republican Convention, he was one of the 306 who supported General U. S. Grant for a third term as President. In 1884 he was a candidate for the office of State Senator in the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, composed of the County of Westmoreland. He was elected by a majority of seven hundred, although the county had for long years been regarded as the Democratic stronghold of the West. Since then the county has been generally Republican.

In 1888 Mr. Huff was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Westmoreland county, but another was selected under the conferee system. In 1890 he was chosen as Congressional candidate by the Republicans in the district and elected by a large majority, representing the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Jefferson. He served in Congress until 1893, and in 1894 was elected Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania. In 1902, 1904 and 1906 he was returned to Congress, and now represents the counties of Westmoreland and Butler. During his service in the National House of Representatives, Mr. Huff has proved his ability to well represent the large and varied interests of his constituents, and no member of Congress from the Commonwealth stands higher

than he. He is now prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Governorship (1906).

On March 16, 1871, Mr. Huff was united in marriage with Henrietta Burrell, a daughter of the late Jeremiah M. Burrell, twice President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and later United States District Judge for the Territory of Kansas. Judge Burrell died at Greensburg, October 21, 1856. (See sketch of Judge Burrell in that part of the first volume of this series relative to the Westmoreland Bench).

Mr. and Mrs. Huff are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, namely, Lloyd Burrell, Julian Burrell, Carolyn Burrell and Burrell Richardson.

BURCHFIELD FAMILY

ALBERT H. BURCHFIELD is of the sixth generation from the Revolutionary soldier and patriot, Captain Joseph Sheirer, another of the sons of Ireland, who gave so willingly their services and lives to free their adopted country from the hated rule of Great Britain. Joseph Sheirer was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1730. He came to Pennsylvania at an early date and settled on a farm in what is now Paxtang township, Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, where he died December 1, 1776. He embraced the cause of the colonies with great fervor and zeal and but for his untimely death, early in the struggle, would have risen to higher position in both the army and in legislative bodies. He was captain of a company of Colonel James Burd's Battalion of Associates, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and member of the Committee of Observation of the same county (now Dauphin). He was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania which met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and while in attendance there was taken ill, and returned to his home, where he died on the date previously given. At a meeting of the patriots of Lancaster county held early in 1776, Captain Sheirer offered a resolution declaring for American independence from Great Britain. Joseph Sheirer married Mary McClure and had issue:

MARY SHEIRER, daughter of Captain Joseph and Mary (McClure) Sheirer, married Samuel Cochrane and had issue:

MARY COCHRANE, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sheirer) Cochrane, married Adam Burchfield, who came to Pennsylvania from Green Briar, Maryland, and settled on Squirrel Hill, now a residential portion of the city of Pittsburgh. They had issue:

ROBERT COCHRANE BURCHFIELD, son of Adam and Mary (Cochrane) Burchfield, was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1848. He married Susan Rebecca Hackwelder, who was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT PRESSLY BURCHFIELD, son of Robert Cochrane and Susan Rebecca (Hackwelder) Burchfield, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1844. He attended the public schools of Allegheny until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the employ of William Semple, a dry goods merchant of that city. He remained in the employ of that concern until July 1, 1858, when he entered the employ of Joseph Horne, on Market street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was identified with the Joseph Horne Company continuously from 1858 until the time of his death. He was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when the wholesale and retail departments were separated he became identified with the wholesale department, and was president of the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company from 1893 to 1897. He was the senior member and vice-president of the Joseph Horne Company from the time of its incorporation until his death. Much of the success of these two great companies was due to Mr. Burchfield's rare business qualities, active enterprise and liberal policy. He had many other business interests. He was vice-president and treasurer of the

Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, a director of the Mt. Pleasant and Bradford Railroad and of the Pittsburgh & Mansfield Railroad before it was absorbed by the Wabash, and was a member of the executive board of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. He enlisted from Pittsburgh to serve nine months, and was mustered into service, August 8, 1862, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, as a corporal of Captain John S. Bell's Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John B. Clarke commanding. He saw active service in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was promoted for meritorious service to sergeant, April 10, 1863, and was honorably discharged with his company at Harrisburg, May 12, 1863. Major Burchfield was always active and interested in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was Commander of Post No. 162, served as senior Vice-commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, 1885, senior Vice-commander-in-chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic, 1894. He was a charter member and chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall Committee, and it was largely through his efforts that the Memorial was built. He was a trustee of Grove City (Pennsylvania) College and of Winona (Indiana) Agricultural and Technical Institute. He was a member of the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Country clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Art Society. His church connection was with the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. This brief resumé of Mr. Burchfield's many spheres of activity proved the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as employee, employer, merchant, soldier, churchman, official business associate or clubman, he was found to be a man true to himself and true to his fellows. He died at his family residence, 401 South Negley Avenue, January 8, 1910.

Major Burchfield married (first) October 12, 1864, Sarah J. McWhinney, daughter of Matthew McWhinney, of Pittsburgh. She died October 4, 1896. He married (second), January 19, 1899, Ivy O. Friesell. Children of first wife: 1. Emma Marshall, born May 13, 1866, married June 16, 1892, John George McElveen, and she died February 17, 1894, without issue. 2. Henrietta, born November 26, 1867, married, October 14, 1890, George Liggett Craig; children: Albert Burchfield, born October 1, 1891; Joseph Staunton, February 21, 1895; George Liggett, January 7, 1897; Sarah McWhinney, April 15, 1900. 3. Albert Horne, mentioned below. 4. Sue Anderson, born September 1, 1874, died July 13, 1886. 5. William Hodge, born August 23, 1877, unmarried; is a member of the University Club, Princeton Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania, Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, Scottish Rite, and Stanton Heights Golf Club. 6. Mary Priscilla, born May 31, 1884, unmarried; is a member of St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut, and Stanton Heights Golf Club. 7. Wilson McWhinney, born May 31, 1884, died April 20, 1886.

ALBERT HORNE BURCHFIELD, son of Albert Pressly and Sarah J. (McWhinney) Burchfield, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1871. He is first vice-president of the Continental Trust Company and secretary and second vice-president of the Joseph Horne Company. He is a member of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, and of the Duquesne and University clubs. He married, in 1895, Clara, daughter of J. Charles and Mary (Chambers) Dickenson. One child, Albert Horne, Jr., born in 1903.

JENNIE SPURWAY SNOWDEN McKAY

JENNIE SPURWAY SNOWDEN (Mrs. Walter R. McKay) is a lineal descendant of William Snowden, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Welsh extraction who came to the neighborhood of Philadelphia before the arrival of the Penns.

JOHN SNOWDEN, born 1650, died 1736. Married (first) April 13, 1682, Ann Barrett; (second) August 11, 1718, Elizabeth Swift.

JOHN SNOWDEN, son of John and Ann (Barrett) Snowden, was born 1685, died 1751. Married (first) November 10, 1709, Mary Taylor; (second) 1720, Ruth Fitz Randolph, widow of Edward Harrison.

JAMES SNOWDEN, son of John and Mary (Taylor) Snowden, was born March 18, 1710, died 1760. Married Katharine North, daughter of Caleb North, rector of First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, sixth child of James and Katharine (North) Snowden, was born March 19, 1741, was a sea captain and entered the service of the Continental Congress at the beginning of the Revolution, was captured by the British, and died in the "Sugar House" prison at New York. His wife, Ann (Maugridge) Snowden, was a woman of marked character, great intelligence and energy. She was the trusted friend of General Washington, and through her he received from time to time important information respecting the British forces, while they held Philadelphia. Judge John Moor, whose sketch follows, was the father of Elizabeth, who became the wife of John M. Snowden, son of William Snowden, of previous mention.

John Moor was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, died in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1738, and was buried at Congruity, that county, in 1811. His father died when he was a small boy, and about 1757 his mother with her family moved west of the mountains. At the breaking out of the Revolution he lived on a farm of four hundred acres on Crab Tree Run in Westmoreland county, which he was clearing and on which he had erected a stone house for his residence. This shows indirectly that he was one of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers of his day. In fact he was a ripe scholar, a man of vigorous intellect and broad experience. He was a member of the convention that met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, to frame a constitution for the state. He took an active part in this convention and was appointed one of the Committee of Safety in the early part of the war. In 1777 he was commissioned a justice of the peace of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1779, a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1785 he was chosen president judge. Not being a lawyer he could not hold that position under the Constitution of 1790. Under the provincial system the justices of the county elected their own president. By act of August 7, January 28, 1777, the Executive Council appointed and commissioned one as president justice and among the first thus regularly appointed and commissioned was Judge Moor. In 1792 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. He married a daughter of Isaac

Parr, of New Jersey, and left four daughters and two sons. One of his sons was county surveyor of Westmoreland county, the other a civil engineer who died in Kentucky. One of his daughters was Mrs. Major John Kirkpatrick, of Greensburg; another, Mrs. James McJunkin, a farmer of Westmoreland county. His daughter, Mary Moor, became the wife of Rev. Francis Laird, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, and who also excelled as a mathematician and linguist. He is of lasting memory in Westmoreland county where Laird Church and Laird Institute at Murrysville are monuments to his memory. The name of Francis Laird is still perpetuated as a family name. Another daughter of Judge Moor, Elizabeth, became the wife of John M. Snowden, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the grandparents of Mrs. Walter McKay. Judge Moor is described as being a man full six feet tall, straight and erect. His wife, as being a woman of intelligence, vivacity and fine personal appearance.

JOHN MAUGRIDGE SNOWDEN, son of William and Ann (Maugridge) Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1776. In early life John M., was apprenticed to the celebrated Matthew Carey to learn "the art and mystery of printing." His first venture on his own account was the establishment of a newspaper in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in company with his brother-in-law, William McCorkle. In 1798 he removed to Western Pennsylvania, settling in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he established the *Farmer's Register*, the first newspaper in the West after the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. Here he united with the Presbyterian church of which Rev. William Speer, father of Dr. James R. Speer, was pastor, and here he married. In 1811 he removed to Pittsburgh and purchased the *Commonwealth*, a newspaper of that city. He changed its name to *The Mercury*. In the Pittsburgh directory of 1815 he is styled printer and bookbinder and editor of the *Pittsburgh Mercury*. The office was at first on Market street between Third and Fourth, and afterward on Liberty street near the head of Wood street. He published a number of valuable works and had in connection with his publishing business, a large book store. Through his paper, his book store, his energy and social prominence he became widely known as one of the leading citizens of the state. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church; director of the Bank of Pittsburgh; recorder of deeds and in 1825, was elected mayor of Pittsburgh. He was the third mayor of the city and served 1825-26-27. Ebenezer Denny was the first, John Darragh the second, and Mr. Snowden the third mayor after the erection of Pittsburgh as a city in 1816. In 1839 he was appointed associate judge of Allegheny county, which position he held six years. His intelligence, business habits, varied experience and broad common sense, eminently fitted him for that high and responsible office. He exhibited while on the bench remarkable knowledge of law. On more than one occasion he differed with the president judge as to the law, and so expressed himself to the jury as he had an undoubted right to do. He had the entire respect and confidence of the bar. At the trial of one of the most important cases ever tried in the county it was remarked that it was unusual to have so important a case tried before an associate judge; one of the counsel replied "that layman knows twice as much law and has three times as much sense as some President Law Judges." Mr. Snowden was in great favor with President Jackson. On one occasion he had

recommended an applicant for appointment to an important office. Another candidate for the office said to the president, that the man Snowden recommended was unfit for the office. This set "Old Hickory" blazing and he thundered "How dare you say that. Do you think John M. Snowden would recommend a man unfit for the office? No!" Snowden's man got the office. While living in Greensburg, Mr. Snowden married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge John Moor, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania (see Judge John Moor). Mr. Snowden died suddenly at his residence in Allegheny City, April 2, 1845. They had six sons and six daughters: 1. William, died in early manhood. 2. Katharine, died in infancy. 3. Elizabeth, married George Ogden. 4. Harriet, married Joseph R. Kerr, D. D. 5. Joseph, married Julia Weston. 6. John Elliott, married —. 7. Francis Laird, mentioned below. 8. Nancy Moor, married Robert Robb. 9. Samuel, married Selina Gilliland. 10. Caroline, married Dr. James Allison, editor of *Presbyterian Banner*. 11. Ellen, married T. K. Willson. 12. Edmund, married Anna Smith.

FRANCIS LAIRD SNOWDEN, son of John Maugridge and Elizabeth (Moor) Snowden, was born July 18, 1816, died suddenly, April 3, 1876. He married Eliza Sarah Olver, born September, 1824, died April 25, 1865, daughter of James and Mary (Gould) Olver. Children: 1. Mary Olver, married George Frederick Denniston, son of Charles Campbell and Elizabeth (Darlington) Denniston, and has Eliza Olver and Edith Darlington Denniston. 2. Rebecca Shields, married Morrison Foster, son of William Barclay Foster, and has Evelyn Olver and William Barclay Foster. 3. James Olver, married Mary Kirby and has Ruth Olver, Francis Kirby and Marie. 4. Caroline, unmarried. 5. Francis Laird Jr., married Emma Reese and has Reese Olver and Francis Laird (3d). 6. Jennie Spurway, married Walter R. McKay and has Donald Burns, Helen Caroline and Sidney Spurway (Spurway is an old English name of the nobility). 7. Hannah Shields, married Charles H. Harrison and has Blanche Snowden.

FRANK RODMAN SHATTUCK

FRANK RODMAN SHATTUCK, of Philadelphia, is a descendant of the "Pilgrim Fathers" of Massachusetts, in the ninth generation from Joshua Pratt, who was of the third freight of the good ship "Anne and Little James," and landed on the New England shore in 1623. On the paternal side he is eighth in descent from William Shattuck, who was a landed proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642.

WILLIAM SHATTUCK, born in England in 1621 or 1622, died at Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672, at the age of fifty-one years. He, as well as Samuel Shattuck, of Salem, Massachusetts, is supposed to have been a son of Demaris Shattuck, a widow who was admitted to the church of Salem, in 1641, but we have no record of the name of their father.

This Samuel Shattuck was of the "People called Quakers," and was tried as such at Salem, Massachusetts, May 11, 1659, and sentenced to banishment from the colony on pain of death. He immediately went to England and laid the case before Charles II, and by the assistance of Edward Burroughs, obtained, on September 19, 1661, a mandamus commanding the magistrates and ministers of New England to "forbear to proceed any farther" against the Quakers. Samuel Shattuck was appointed King's deputy to carry this mandamus to New England, which he did, and on November 27, 1661, the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, ordered that "the execution of the Laws in force against Quakers, as such, so far as they respect corporal punishment or death, be suspended until the Court take further Order". Samuel Shattuck died in Salem, Massachusetts, June 6, 1689.

William Shattuck, above mentioned, the lineal ancestor of Frank Rodman Shattuck, is mentioned on a list of the proprietors of Watertown, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1642, and he later became a considerable landholder there. He died in 1672, as before stated, and three and a half years later his widow Susanna, married Richard Norcross. William and Susanna Shattuck had nine children, five sons and four daughters, and were the ancestors of all the Shattucks of America.

WILLIAM SHATTUCK (2), sixth child and third son of William and Susanna Shattuck, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1653, and died there on the old family homestead, October 19, 1732, in his eightieth year. He married, in 1678, Susanna, daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Barton) Randall. She died May 8, 1723. They had eleven children.

ROBERT SHATTUCK, tenth child of William and Susanna (Randall) Shattuck, born January 1, 1698, married, July 9, 1719, Mary Pratt, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died in his father's house at Watertown, while there on a visit, December 13, 1723, aged twenty-five years eleven months and twelve days. His wife Mary Pratt, born April 8, 1695, was a daughter of Benajah and Mary Pratt, of Plymouth; granddaughter of Benajah and Persis (Dunham) Pratt. Her great-great-grandfather, Joshua Pratt, was one of the

third freight of Pilgrims, who arrived in the "Anne and Little James" in 1630. Robert and Mary (Pratt) Shattuck had three children: Mary, Robert and Randall Shattuck.

ROBERT SHATTUCK (2), born June 3, 1721, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, settled in East Hampton parish, Chatham, Connecticut, where he lived during the active years of his life. He died in Middletown, Connecticut, February 12, 1802, aged eighty years, eight months and nine days. He married (first) on September 9, 1744, Ruhamah Cook, a descendant of Francis Cook, one of the original Pilgrims, who arrived on the "Mayflower" in 1620, and who died in Plymouth, April 17, 1663. Robert Shattuck married (second) Hannah Blake. He had nine children by his first wife and one by the second.

DAVID SHATTUCK, sixth child of Robert and Ruhamah (Cook) Shattuck, was born in East Hampton, Connecticut, September 12, 1758, and died at Colchester, Connecticut, January 23, 1840. In 1776 he enlisted in the company of Captain Eliphalet Holmes, Colonel Ephraim Chamberlain's regiment, Connecticut Militia, and served for six months under Colonel Selden, in the Continental service; was with Washington's shattered army, when it was driven from Brooklyn Heights and crossed over to New York. He again enlisted under Captain Chambers in 1780, and the company was incorporated in the regiment of Colonel Heman Swift, of the Regular Continental Line, with which David Shattuck served until the close of the war, being with the army at its final disbandment. He was granted a pension as a Revolutionary soldier on his application, dated March 31, 1818.

David Shattuck married, November, 1789, Dorothy Alcott, born January 12, 1767, died April 26, 1838; daughter of Thomas and Mary Alcott, of East Hampton, Connecticut.

GILES SHATTUCK, fourth child of David and Dorothy (Alcott) Shattuck, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, January 24, 1798. He married, September 30, 1821, Nancy Eggleston, born June 20, 1799, daughter of Moses and Mary Eggleston, of Avon, New York. They had four children, three of whom lived to mature years, viz: Francis Elliott Shattuck, of whom presently; Mary Elizabeth Shattuck, born December 21, 1831, married December 17, 1849, James D. Edmonds, M. D., of Moodus, Connecticut, of whom later; and George Shattuck, born November 26, 1836, of whom later.

FRANCIS ELLIOTT SHATTUCK, eldest surviving child of Giles and Nancy (Eggleston) Shattuck, was born in Moodus, Connecticut, October 16, 1828. He came to Philadelphia when a young man, and engaged in business there; was for many years an insurance adjuster, one of the leading fire insurance men of that city. He married, October 1, 1861, Mary Colesberry, daughter of Isaac G. Colesberry, of Philadelphia, and had two children: Georgia, who died in infancy, and Frank Rodman Shattuck, the subject of this sketch.

Mary Elizabeth Shattuck, only daughter and second surviving child of Giles and Nancy (Eggleston) Shattuck, born in Moodus, Connecticut, December 21, 1831, married, December 17, 1849, Dr. James D. Edmonds, of Moodus, Connecticut, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, who was born April 28, 1824, and died September 28, 1866. Dr. James D. and Mary Elizabeth (Shattuck) Edmonds had issue: Frank D. Edmonds, born June 1, 1852, married Sarah Garrison in 1872; Fannie Elizabeth Edmonds, born June 11, 1856,

married, August 11, 1875, Joseph Provost, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 10, 1856, now residing at Waterbury, Connecticut, and they had seven children, viz: Joseph W. Provost, born April 6, 1877, married, January 11, 1901, Elizabeth Aubke, born June 14, 1881, and they had Gladys E. Provost, born December 12, 1902, and Fred Provost, born March 18, 1904; Fred A. Provost, born October 15, 1879, served in the Philippines, during the Spanish-American War, 1898; Fannie M. Provost, born January 1, 1881, married, October 15, 1897, Leroy A. Lockhart, born May 25, 1875, and had issue; Flora Bell Provost, born February 19, 1882, married, November 9, 1903; Lillian A. Provost, born May 25, 1883, married Charles H. Freshor, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; Frank W. Provost, born September, 18, 1885; and Eulie L. Provost, born June 23, 1888, married, December 31, 1904, George W. Moore, who was born February 14, 1883.

George Shattuck, youngest son of Giles and Nancy (Eggleston) Shattuck, born in Connecticut, November 26, 1836, also became a resident of Philadelphia. He married, April 16, 1867, Caroline Mann Rowland, born August 19, 1844, daughter of Dr. Joseph T. Rowland, of Camden, New Jersey, who was born April 9, 1807. George Shattuck is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; of the New England Society of Philadelphia; and of other patriotic, charitable and benevolent associations. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Ionic Lodge No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, of Camden, New Jersey; past high priest, of Si-loam Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master, Van Hook Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, of Camden, New Jersey; past recorder of Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, of Camden, New Jersey; and past recorder of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies, of Camden.

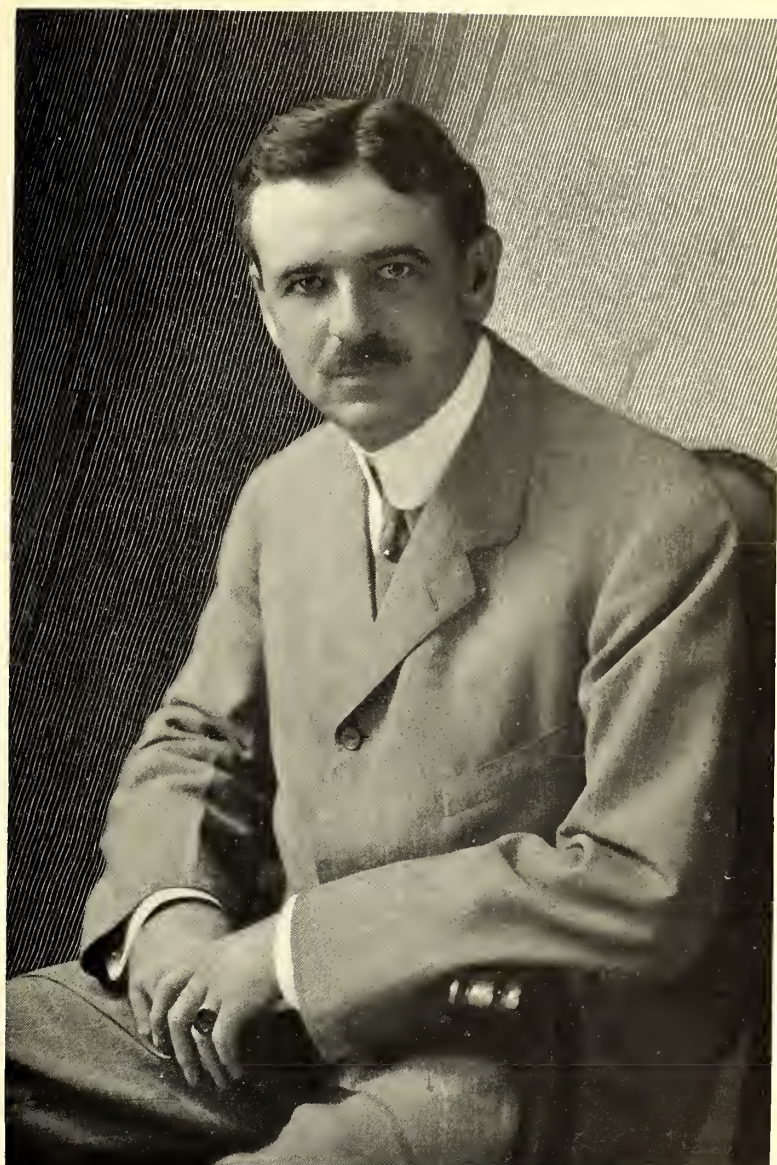
George and Caroline (Rowland) Shattuck had two children: Carrie Rowland Shattuck, born February 6, 1869, died March 16, 1869; Evelyn May Shattuck, born October 30, 1870.

FRANK RODMAN SHATTUCK, son of Francis Elliott Shattuck, was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1864. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Central High School in 1881. He began the study of law in the office of Alexander P. Colesberry, and in 1883 entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors in 1885, and in the same year was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, where he has since practiced.

Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Colonial Society, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, being admitted to the latter on October 14, 1895, as a great-grandson of Private David Shattuck, (1758-1840) whose record as a Revolutionary soldier is given above.

He is also a member of the Art Club, University Club, Racquet Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the New England Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Philadelphia Board of Law Examiners.

Frank Rodman Shattuck married, November 18, 1886, Ella Agnes Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Katharine (Martin) Woodward, of Philadelphia, and they had two children; Mildred Woodward Shattuck, born June 26, 1889, and Kathlyne Montgomery Shattuck, born May 22, 1895.



F. P. Chaswell

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL, of Philadelphia, now filling the responsible position of purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, traces his descent, on the paternal side to early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, and, on the maternal side, to actual passengers on the historic "Mayflower" in 1620.

THOMAS NEWHALL, with a brother Anthony, came from England and landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630. He soon after that date settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. His being one of the fifty families resident there in 1630. In the division of the public lands of the town of Lynn in 1638, he received as his allotment thirty acres, and he acquired other lands in Rumney Marsh and at Gaines Neck, which at his death on May 25, 1674, passed to his sons John and Thomas. His wife Mary, died September 25, 1665. Beside the two sons above mentioned, he had two daughters; Susanna, who married Richard Haven; and Mary, who married Thomas Brown. A sister Mary, the wife of Matthew Harrington, is also referred to in his will.

THOMAS NEWHALL (2), son of Thomas and Mary Newhall, in a deposition made November 10, 1683, in reference to the thirty acres laid out to his father in 1638, "now lying in the township of Redding," is referred to as "Aged about fifty years", which would indicate that he was born in Lynn. The deposition refers to the thirty acre tract as "in the woods" and having thereon "an olde dwelling House & olde Barn." Thomas Newhall is referred to in the records in 1675, as "Corporal" and later as an ensign, in which capacities he served during King Philip's War. He was buried at Lynn, April 1, 1687. The inventory of his estate shows him to have been possessed of land on the borders of Lynnfield, with a dwelling house, "Mault Mill, and Mault House." He married, December 29, 1652, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Potter, of Lynn, a builder, living in Lynn as early as 1634, and who received sixty acres of land in the division of 1638. He had an interest in the iron works at Lynn in 1660, when he removed to Salem, giving his estate in Lynn to the two children by his first wife, Robert, and Elizabeth Potter, above mentioned. He died at Salem, October 18, 1677. His first wife, the mother of Elizabeth (Potter) Newhall, died January 26, 1659.

Elizabeth (Potter) Newhall died and was buried at Lynn, February 22, 1686-87. She and her husband were the parents of ten children.

THOMAS NEWHALL (3), son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Potter) Newhall, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, November 18, 1653. Like his father he was a soldier in King Philip's War, and was a lieutenant of the military company of the town of Malden, whither he removed on his marriage in 1674, receiving by deed of gift dated November 9, 1674, from his wife's grandfather, Joseph Hills, a tract of sixty acres at Malden, of which town he was selectman, 1700 to 1712. He died at Malden, July 3, 1728. He married in 1674, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Greene Jr., and his wife Rebecca Hills, and granddaughter of Thomas Greene, who was born in Leicestershire, England, about 1606,

and was one of the early settlers of Malden, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He was a resident of Malden, October 28, 1651, when his wife and daughter presented a petition to the General Court, and was selectman of the town, 1653-58-59. He died there, December 19, 1667. His first wife, Elizabeth, the mother of Thomas, Jr., whom he had married in England, died September 5, 1659.

Thomas Greene Jr., father of Rebecca (Greene) Newhall, was born in England in 1630, and died in Malden, February 13, 1671-72. He was admitted a freeman of that town, May 31, 1670. He married Rebecca Hills, daughter of Joseph and Rose Hills, and their eldest child was Rebecca, above mentioned, the wife of Thomas Newhall (3).

Joseph Hills, the maternal grandfather of Rebecca (Greene) Newhall, was baptized at the parish church of Great Burstead, Billericay, County Essex, England, March 3, 1602, and was a son of George and Mary Hills. He married at Billericay, July 22, 1624, Rose Clarke, and in 1629 removed to Malden, County Essex. He was a woolen draper and carried on a large business in woolen goods in London. He arrived in Boston July 25, 1638, on the ship "Susan and Ellen", with his wife Rose and five children, bringing with him a large amount of woolen goods. He settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, residing in that part of the town, which became Malden in 1649, removing many years later to Newbury, where he died February 6, 1687-88. He was one of the most prominent able men of the Massachusetts Colony. He was a deputy to the General Court, or legislature of the Colony in 1646, was its Speaker in 1647, and continued one of the active members until 1669; was many years Governor's Assistant, or councillor, and one of the leading lawyers of the Province, being appointed to arrange the laws in 1650 and spent two years in codifying the various acts and arranging them into five "books of Laws". He was also at one time leader of the military company of Malden. His wife Rose, died March 24, 1649-50, and he was three times married thereafter. He was totally blind for the last five years of his life and was exempted from taxation by act of General Court. He had nine children by his first wife, three by his second, Hannah (Smith) Mellowses, and four by the third, Eleanor Atkinson; none by his fourth, Ann Lant. Rebecca who became the wife of Thomas Greene above mentioned was the fifth child and was baptized at Malden, County Essex, England, April 20, 1634. She died at Malden, Massachusetts, May 25, 1726.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL NEWHALL, seventh of the nine children of Thomas and Rebecca (Greene) Newhall, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, April 26, 1689, and died there, April 12, 1733. He married, December 3, 1713, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Sergeant, (born Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 18, 1663; died November 17, 1717) and his wife Mary Green, daughter of John Green; and granddaughter of John and Deborah (Hillier) Sergeant, of Barnstable. She was born at Malden, October 30, 1695.

COLONEL EZRA NEWHALL, the youngest of the nine children of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Newhall, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, May 1, 1733, two weeks after the death of his father. On February 20, 1760, he was commissioned ensign in Colonel Timothy Ruggles' Massachusetts Regiment, in the company commanded by his brother Captain Joseph Newhall, of Newbury, and took part in the last French and Indian War. At the outbreak

of the Revolutionary War, he was captain of a company of minutemen who marched from Lynn, Massachusetts, on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and he is said to have been the bearer of the message to Colonel Pickering giving information of the movement of the British troops toward Lexington. He became senior captain in Colonel Mansfield's regiment, stationed at "Winter Hill" during the siege of Boston, and was present at the evacuation of that city. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major, and on May 17, 1777, to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Continental Line, of which he later became colonel, and served under General Rufus Putnam. He also served in the campaign against Burgoyne; was at Valley Forge and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was later stationed at West Point, New York, under General Heath, where he was at the close of the war. On the return of peace Colonel Ezra Newhall settled in Salem, Massachusetts, having previous to that time lived in Lynn. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Washington, and held that position until his death, April 5, 1798. An obituary notice of him in the *Salem Gazette* of April 10, says of him. "He served his country in the late war with fidelity and honour, and in civil and domestic life the character of an honest man, faithful friend, tender husband and kind parent was conspicuous in him. Society suffers a real loss by his death."

Colonel Ezra Newhall married (first), April 10, 1755, Sarah Fuller, born July 27, 1737, died May 4, 1777, daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Potter) Fuller, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He married (second), May 8, 1781, Alice (Breed) Gray, a daughter of Nathan and Mary (Bassett) Breed, of Lynn, born at Lynn, September 22, 1744, died at Lowell, Massachusetts, February 9, 1833. By the first wife he had eight children, and by the second, one child.

GILBERT NEWHALL, youngest child of Colonel Ezra Newhall, by his first wife, Sarah Fuller, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, October 10, 1775.

HENDRICK ELSWORTH PAINE

The Paine family is one of the oldest and most honored in this country, and has been equally distinguished in military and professional life. It furnished one signer to the Declaration, Robert Treat Paine. The Revolutionary ancestor of Hendrick Elsworth Paine is Eleazer Paine, who enlisted as a drummer boy and saw Burgoyne surrender at Saratoga. The Paines are first mentioned in Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk County," printed in 1316. This shire was the earliest recorded seat of the family, which traces its ancestry to the ancient Britons or Angles. The name has been spelled variously Pain, Payn, Paine, and Payne.

STEPHEN PAINE, the immigrant ancestor of the family, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1635. He was succeeded in the next four generations by Stephen second, third and fourth.

STEPHEN PAINE (4) removed to Pomfret, Connecticut. He served in the Colonial Wars, fought at the battle of Louisburg, and was with Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham.

STEPHEN PAINE (5) was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, and was resident there during the Revolutionary War. He served out two enlistments in Colonel Jedediah Huntington's Eighth Connecticut Regiment, Fifth Company, serving from July 10 to December 18, 1775. He married Lydia Cook.

ELEAZER PAINE, son of Stephen (5) and Lydia (Cook) Paine, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, February 17, 1764, and died at Painesville, Ohio, February 4, 1804. When but a lad of sixteen he entered in the Continental Army as a drummer boy and was with the army of General Gates at Saratoga. He entered in the Second Connecticut Regiment, July 5, 1780, and was discharged December 9, 1780. He continued in public life in Connecticut after the close of the war and held several important positions, among them that of colonel, being appointed in 1803 by Governor Trumbull. He married, at East Windsor, Connecticut, Auriel Elsworth, daughter of Job, born in East Windsor, in the year 1767, and died in Ohio, in 1844. The Elsworth family held a conspicuous position in the early history of Connecticut as well as in the nation, one reaching the honored position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another became governor of Connecticut. The proposed admission of Ohio into the Union of States aroused in the breast of Colonel Paine a desire to possess some of the rich land that was being thrown open to settlement. In 1801 he traveled from East Windsor to northern Ohio where he purchased three thousand acres around the mouth of the Grand river. To this tract he removed with family in 1803, and founded what is now Painesville, Ohio. He was a surveyor and had high hopes of accomplishing a great deal in the new West, but death cut him down in February, 1804. He is buried on the banks of the Grand river.

COLONEL HENDRICK ELSWORTH PAINE, son of Eleazer and Auriel (Elsworth) Paine, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, died at the age of nine-

ty-three at Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois. In 1803, he was one of the family at Painesville, Ohio. He was the eldest of four sons and one daughter. He was fourteen years old when his father died, and at once succeeded him as the head of the family. The military instinct developed early in him and he joined all the military organizations of the neighborhood, and was promoted from one rank to another until he was commissioned colonel of a regiment. During the War of 1812 his regiment was called out and served for a time on the front between Sandusky and Detroit. He was the pioneer iron manufacturer of northern Ohio and built the first forge for the making of bar iron ever built in that section, now one of the great iron and steel centres of the world. In 1809 Colonel Paine married Harriet Phelps, a member of the old and distinguished Connecticut family of that name; five children were born to them: Henry, see forward, Elizabeth Elsworth, married Jamon Smith and moved to Illinois. General Eleazer A., inherited the Paine military ardor and at the age of eighteen received an appointment at the United States Military Academy at West Point where he was graduated with honors four years later. He served on different stations for some years, then tiring of military life he resigned and took up the study of law. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he went to Springfield, Illinois, and offered his services to Governor Richard Yates, who placed him in charge of the reception of recruits and their organization into companies and regiments, prior to dispatching them to the front. After eight regiments had been sent out he secured a commission as colonel of the Ninth Illinois and was in constant service until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and commanded a division in the army of the Cumberland. Barton F., emigrated to Nebraska where he died. He was a successful farmer. Hendrick E. at the outbreak of the War raised a company of volunteers in the neighborhood of Monmouth, Illinois, took it to the front saw travel and constant service all through the war and was mustered out at the close, with the rank of major. He located in Omaha, Nebraska, after the war, where he was for a time chief of police, resigning to enter the detective service of the Union Pacific Railroad, a connection only broken by Major Paine's death.

HENRY PAINE, eldest child of Col. Hendrick Elsworth and Harriet (Phelps) Paine, was born in Painesville, Ohio, February 4, 1810. He was educated in the common schools and at Eagleville Academy. He succeeded his father in the iron works and engaged in lumbering as well as farming. He possessed the entire confidence of the community, who three times elected him county commissioner, an office he was holding at the time of his death. He had previously been county coroner and justice of the peace. He was also interested in military matters and held the rank of major. While in the twenty-fourth year of his age, Henry Paine married Harriet N. Tuttle, daughter of Ira and Cherry (Mills) Tuttle, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, whom he first met while a student at Eagleville Academy. She was a descendant of two old Connecticut families—Tuttle and Mills. She was most gifted by nature, gentle and womanly in all her ways, domestic and devoted to the rearing of her ten children, who grew to maturity, three sons and seven daughters, who in their latter years all "rose up and called her blessed." At the age of fifty-eight, Major Henry Paine met an accidental death. His wife Harriet N. (Tuttle) Paine, survived him eleven

years and they rest side by side in the cemetery on the banks of the Grand river at Painesville, Ohio. Two of their twelve children died in infancy, the ten who grew to maturity are in the order of their birth: Elizabeth E., Auriel, Mary D., Charlotte I., Hendrick E., Ira T., Cherry M., Harriet N., Stella A., and Henry. These children were all living when the youngest had reached the age of forty-eight.

HENDRICK ELSWORTH PAINE, was the seventh child of Major Henry and Harriet N. Tuttle Paine, and the first born son. His early life was that of the average country boy. At the age of five he began attendance at the district school and made rapid progress. At the age of ten he availed himself of the library with which the state of Ohio then provided each school. These works, were mostly history and biography by able writers. For years young Paine stored his mind with these writings and learned of the great world beyond his own vision. His surroundings were all anti-slavery, and when this became the one great issue before the American people, it found him a pronounced Abolitionist. When sixteen years of age he entered Madison Seminary near his home, but after one term enlisted in the army and marched away to the defense of his country. He had tried to enlist in 1861, when President Lincoln made his final call after the fall of Fort Sumter, but the government then did not need boys. One year later the need was greater and he was accepted as a drummer boy in Company D, One Hundred and fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for three years on July 31, 1862, but was discharged for physical disability at Gallatin, Tennessee, February 26, 1863. At the date of Mr. Paine's enlistment Bragg was invading Kentucky and the regiment was rushed to the front to reinforce General Buell, who was opposing him. The arduous campaign culminated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. In this battle the young drummer played a man's part. He brought off a wounded comrade from between the lines at the risk of his life, but notwithstanding the fearful risk and the heavy loss of life in the battle he escaped unhurt. In the winter of 1862-63 while on the march from Kentucky to Tennessee, Mr. Paine was attacked by measles, and was very ill. In order to save his life he was discharged and was sent home, which he reached, a mere skeleton. After a year spent in regaining his health, Mr. Paine enlisted for one hundred days in Company E, One Hundred Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served his full term and after receiving an honorable discharge went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania. For the next eighteen years he was actively engaged in drilling and operating oil wells and becoming an expert in all the details of the oil business. Step by step he rose until he was manager of some of the largest companies in the district and was also operating wells for his own account. In 1882 he sold his oil interests and retired from that business. In the year 1883 he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the fire insurance business. In 1890 he admitted his son Ernest I., to the firm which is now H. E. Paine & Son. The firm do a general agency business that covers northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Paine has other lines of activity and is largely interested in several of the best known Scranton corporations. He is a Republican, but decidedly independent, often opposing in his party men whom he does not think worthy, and measures which he does not believe are for the public good. For several years he has represented his ward in the

city council and keeps a keen eye on all public business. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church, and a member of its board of deacons. He is a member of Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which has the distinction of having the largest membership of any Post of that order in Pennsylvania. He is a charter member of the New England Society and of the Sons of the Revolution, in both of which he is active and interested.

Hendrick E. Payne married, December 25, 1866, Jennie L. Powers, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Powers, of Perry, Ohio. They have one son, Ernest Ira Paine, born November 12, 1867. He is the junior member of the firm of H. E. Paine & Son, and has varied business interests. He is past master of Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Scranton, and a member of other fraternal institutions. He married, October 14, 1891, Nettie Moore, daughter of John and Fannie Moore, of Scranton. They have Harriet Eleanor and Arthur Ernest Paine.

THOMPSON RICHARD WINSHEIMER

MR. WINSHEIMER, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, is a grandson of Michael Winsheimer, the founder of the family in America. He came from Nuremberg, Germany, and landed in America, December 30, 1837, with his wife and family. They settled near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but after a few years Michael removed to Indiana county, where he bought one hundred acres of woodland from the Holland Land Company at two dollars per acre. On this tract he settled, being one of the pioneers in that section. His purchase was part of the primeval forest, and abounded in immense trees of valuable kinds, and was the home of an abundance of the wild creatures of the forest. The tract was gradually cleared and brought under cultivation. Michael Winsheimer lived to be eighty-seven years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth Karline, died at the age of ninety years. Their remains rest at the Five Point schoolhouse graveyard, north of the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Lawrence, see forward; George; Margaret, married John Smith; Mary, married Augustus Vogel; Michael, Jr.

LAWRENCE WINSHEIMER, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Karline) Winsheimer, was born near Nuremberg, Germany, June 1, 1817. He came to America with his parents in 1837, and with them settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Greensburg. When the family removed to Indiana county, Lawrence did not accompany them, but remained a resident of Westmoreland, until his death, October 28, 1905, a period of sixty-eight years four months twenty-seven days. He was a tailor by trade and for over forty years was in that business in Greensburg. He was always actively identified with the interests and progress of the town. He was a Democrat in politics, and was always very careful to have his vote recorded at each succeeding election. He was elected coroner of Westmoreland county for three successive terms, and at one election received the largest majority ever given a Democrat in the county, over five thousand. During his term of office as coroner he was at one time acting sheriff, owing to the technical disqualification of the sheriff-elect. He was elected mayor of Greensburg in 1872, and represented his ward in the common council for several terms. He was constable for several terms, and precinct registrar of the second ward for ten years preceding his death, his successive elections being almost unanimous, such was the kindly feeling of his townsmen. He was an intelligent, exemplary, upright citizen, a lifelong member of the First Lutheran Church and for many years an official member of that congregation. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him and left behind, the record of a blameless life and an untarnished name.

Lawrence Winsheimer married, February 15, 1845, Anna Margaret Zeise, born in Germany, died January 18, 1903, after a married life of fifty-seven years. She was a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Zeise, who resided near Greensburg, coming there from Germany when Anna Margaret was but an infant. The marriage was quite unique, inasmuch as there were three couples

united by the same ceremony: Augustus Vogel to Mary Winsheimer, Augustus Graff to Louisa Smith and Lawrence Winsheimer to Anna Margaret Zeise, the Rev. M. J. Steck officiating. Of the seven persons connected with the triple wedding Mr. Winsheimer was the last survivor. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Winsheimer: 1. George Stineman, born July 21, 1847, married Priscilla Blose Murray; children: Ava Gertrude (Mrs. George Wendell, of Wheeling, West Virginia); Etta Rebecca, George Huff and Archie Stewart. 2. William Jack, D. D. S., born at Parkers Landing, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1849; married Jennie C. Agnew. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born August 26, 1851, married James Filmore Steele, of Greensburg. 4. Harriet Lucetta, born June 28, 1853, married John B. McQuade; children: Catharine and Lawrence. 5. Thompson Richard, see forward. 6. Edward Lawrence, D. D. S., born November 20, 1860, of Parkers Landing, Pennsylvania.

THOMPSON RICHARD WINSHEIMER, third son and fifth child of Lawrence and Anna Margaret (Zeise) Winsheimer, was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1856. He was educated in the schools of his native city. He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Westmoreland *Democrat* where he worked for several years. November 23, 1882, in company with his cousin, Benjamin Franklin Vogel, he purchased the *Democrat* and since that date he has continuously edited and published that periodical as a weekly Democratic newspaper. Besides his newspaper work, to which he has devoted his life, Mr. Winsheimer has contributed to other publications, poems and historical papers, and has composed some music that has been well received. He has managed the business department of the *Democrat* successfully, and has always kept it a clean, forcible exponent of sound Democratic doctrine. Through its editorial columns Mr. Winsheimer has advocated and been a potent force in pushing to a successful issue, the plans for civic improvement that have placed Greensburg so far in advance of many sister towns. He has always stood for clean politics and reputable, capable office holders. He married, April 7, 1881, Lydia Melissa Widaman.

ELIZABETH WHITEWRIGHT LEEDS KIMBALL

ELIZABETH WHITEWRIGHT LEEDS (Mrs. G. C. Kimball), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of the Revolutionary soldier, Noah Smith, who was a minuteman from Gloucester, New Jersey. He died in Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in December, 1790. He married and had issue.

Catherine Smith, daughter of Noah Smith, married Vincent Leeds.

WARNER MIFFLIN LEEDS, son of Vincent and Catherine (Smith) Leeds, married Elizabeth Bateman.

WILLIAM BATEMAN LEEDS, son of Warner Mifflin and Elizabeth (Bateman) Leeds, was born December 18, 1833, in Richmond, Indiana, died July 6, 1894, at Lakewood, New Jersey. He prepared for the profession of law and became a practicing attorney of New York City. He married, March 8, 1877, in New York City, Annie Stuart. Children: Elizabeth Whitewright, see forward; Margaret Stuart; William Stuart.

ELIZABETH WHITEWRIGHT LEEDS, daughter of William Bateman and Annie (Stuart) Leeds, was born in New York City. She married, November 19, 1902, George Carle Kimball, of Lakewood, New Jersey, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1900, and an engineer by profession. Mrs. Kimball is a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and of Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have two children: Marjorie Stuart and Richard.

MARGARET S. BEAVER CASSIDY

MARGARET S. BEAVER (Mrs. William H. Cassidy) is of the distinguished Beaver family of Pennsylvania, who have been residents of the state since 1744. General and ex-Governor James A. Beaver is of the same family, the American ancestor being George Bieber Beaver, who sailed from Rotterdam, but was probably of Alsace.

GEORGE BIEBER BEAVER left Rotterdam in the ship "Friendship" and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his brothers, Johannes and Dewalt, November 2, 1744. He settled in Great Valley, Pennsylvania. He married and had children.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BEAVER, son of George Bieber Beaver, was born in Great Valley, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1755, died near Upper Strasburg, January, 1836. He enlisted as a private in Captain Caleb North's Company under Colonel Anthony Wayne. He was engaged at Three Rivers, Canada, June 8, 1776, where General Thompson was captured. Later George Beaver was captain of Berks county, Pennsylvania, Associators. He married Catherine Keiffer, daughter of Dewalt Keiffer, proprietor of Upper Strasburg, and granddaughter of Abraham Keiffer, who sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Two Brothers" in 1748.

REV. PETER BEAVER, son of Captain George and Catherine (Keiffer) Beaver, was born in Upper Strasburg, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1782, died at New Berlin, August 26, 1849. He became a useful and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained deacon in 1809, and an elder in 1810. He married, in 1801, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Saul) Gilbert and had issue.

PETER BEAVER, son of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Beaver, married Eliza G. Simonton.

MARGARET S. BEAVER, daughter of Peter and Eliza G. (Simonton) Beaver, married William H. Cassidy. Mrs. Cassidy is a member of Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is also a director.

WILLIAM GRAFTON WENTWORTH

WILLIAM GRAFTON WENTWORTH obtains membership in the Society, Sons of American Revolution, through the services in war of his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Wentworth. The lineage shows five generations of an unbroken male line.

SAMUEL WENTWORTH was a private in Captain Waldron's company. He enlisted July 3, 1775, at Dover, New Hampshire. He was afterwards enrolled in Captain Hodgdon's Company, Long's New Hampshire Regiment, subsequently under command of Captain Abraham Perkins. Samuel Wentworth married Patience Downs and had issue:

SAMUEL WENTWORTH (2), son of Samuel (1) and Patience (Downs) Wentworth, married Rosanna Hill and had issue:

WILLIAM GOWAN WENTWORTH, son of Samuel (2) and Rosanna (Hill) Wentworth, married Martha Harvey, and had issue:

SAMUEL CLINTON WENTWORTH, son of William Gowan and Martha (Harvey) Wentworth, married Caroline Putnam.

WILLIAM GRAFTON WENTWORTH, son of Samuel C. and Caroline (Putnam) Wentworth, was born in Nashua, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, August 28, 1857.

CHARLES LOVE SCOTT TINGLEY

The Tingleys were early settlers in what was known as "The Three Lower Counties," until 1776, territories of the Province of Pennsylvania, and since that date of the State of Delaware.

BENJAMIN WEST TINGLEY, grandfather of Charles L. S. Tingley, was born in the State of Delaware in the year 1799, and was a son of Samuel Johnson Tingley, a seaman, it is said, in the Pennsylvania Navy in 1776, and his wife Elizabeth West, of the family to which belonged Benjamin West, the famous painter; and grandson of Rev. Samuel Tingley. Benjamin West Tingley, while still a young man came to Philadelphia, and engaged in the mercantile business, becoming a prominent dry-goods commission merchant. He retired from active business in 1865, and died in 1872. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Wilson, a wholesale grocer of Philadelphia, and his wife Eleanor. They had four sons and three daughters.

CLEMENT TINGLEY, the second son and third child of Benjamin West and Elizabeth (Wilson) Tingley, was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1832, died at Mechanicsville, New Jersey, October 27, 1876. He married, September 11, 1856, Louise Henrietta Scott, born at "Rose Lawn," Ross county, Ohio, March 23, 1837, daughter of Charles Love and Elizabeth Ellen (Slesman) Scott, of Culpeper county, Virginia; Ross county, Ohio; and Germantown, Philadelphia, and a descendant of Rev. John Scott, (1650-1726) rector of Dipple, parish of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, whose eldest son, the Rev. Alexander Scott, (1686-1738) came to Virginia in 1710 as pastor of Overwharton parish, Stafford county, Virginia, over which he presided until his death, April 1, 1738.

The Rev. James Scott, son of the Rev. John Scott, of Dipple, parish of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, by his second wife, Helen Grant, studied for the ministry under his stepfather, the Rev. John Patterson, and was licensed to preach in Virginia by the Bishop of London about 1736. He inherited the estate of his half-brother, the Rev. Alexander Scott, at Dipple, parish of Overwharton, county Stafford, Virginia, and came to Virginia soon after the death of his brother in 1738. He resided at Dipple, Virginia, until 1745, then removed to Prince William county, Virginia, as rector of Dettingen parish in that county, which position he filled until his death in 1782. He was a justice of Prince William county, 1769-1770. The Rev. James Scott married in Charles county, Maryland, about 1738, Sarah Brown (born Aug. 29, 1715, died 1784) daughter of Dr. Gustavus and Frances (Fowke) Brown.

The Hon. Gustavus Scott, youngest child of the Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Scott, was born at Westwood, Prince William county, Virginia, in 1753. He went with his elder brother, John Scott, to Scotland in 1765, and studied at King's college, Aberdeen, and in 1767 began his legal studies at the Middle Temple, London, England, and completed them in 1771. Returning to America, he located in Somerset county, Maryland, where he practiced law with eminent success. When the struggle began between the colonies and the moth-

er country he became an ardent supporter of the patriot cause. He was elected a deputy to the Maryland convention of June 22, 1774, from Somerset county, and again to that of December 7, 1775. He was a member of the "Association of Freemen" July 26, 1775, and was made one of the committee to draught instructions to deputies representing Maryland in the Continental congress. He was elected one of the four delegates from Somerset county to the Maryland convention of August, 1776, which framed the first State Constitution. He was also a delegate to the Provincial conventions of May 8, and June 21, 1776, and a member of the Somerset county Committee of Safety in 1776-77. Soon after the adoption of the State Constituion he removed to Dorchester county, Maryland, which he represented in the State Assembly, 1780 to 1784. In the latter year he was elected to the Continental Congress, and served for two years. He was one of the conferees appointed with a like number from Virginia, in 1784, to consider the matter of the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac river. He removed to Annapolis about 1785, and from there to Montgomery county, near Georgetown, District of Columbia. In 1794 he erected in Georgetown the "Rockhill" mansion in which the remainder of his life was spent. In 1795 he was one of the commissioners to superintend the erection of the capitol and other public buildings at the national capital but resigned on account of failing health in 1796. He died in 1801. The Hon. Gustavus Scott married, in 1777, Margaret Hall Caile, a daughter of Hall Caile of Annapolis, Maryland. They had eight children.

John Caile Scott, eldest son of the Hon. Gustavus and Margaret Hall (Caile) Scott, was born in Maryland in 1782. He married, November 21, 1802, Ann Love, (born 1780) daughter of Samuel Love of "Salisbury," Fairfax county, Virginia, and soon after settled at "Western View" Culpeper county, Virginia, where and at his plantation of "Bush Hill," he resided until 1828, when he removed to Ross county, Ohio. His wife died at "Keys Farms," Ross county, Ohio, October 15, 1832, and he at "Muhlenburg Farm," Pickaway county, Ohio, March 14, 1840. They had fourteen children.

Charles Love, eighth child of John Caile and Ann (Love) Scott, was born at "Bush Hill", Culpeper county, Virginia, September 20, 1812. He removed with his parents to Ross county, Ohio, but came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business there, residing in Germantown, where he died January 24, 1861. He married, May 8, 1834, Elizabeth Ellen Slesman, (born Philadelphia, January 7, 1815, died at Germantown, December 31, 1873) daughter of George and Elizabeth (Scull) Slesman, and had nine children, the second of whom, Louise Henrietta, before mentioned, became the wife of Clement Tingley, of Philadelphia. Clement and Louise Henrietta (Scott) Tingley had two children: Benjamin W., born August 6, 1857; and Charles L. S., mentioned below.

CHARLES LOVE SCOTT TINGLEY, second son of Clement and Louise H. (Scott) Tingley, was born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1865. He graduated at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia, in 1881, and at once entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the grain elevators in Philadelphia, and later was associated with the well-known shipping firm of Peter Wright & Sons. In 1899, he was made secretary of the American Railways Company, of which he was elected vice-president in 1903, which position he still fills. Mr. Tingley is

a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from the Hon. Gustavus Scott, and is a member of various clubs and social organizations in his native city. He married, May 10, 1893, Anna Bankson Taylor, daughter of William B. Taylor of Philadelphia, by his wife Ellen J. Tingley, daughter of Benjamin West and Elizabeth Wilson Tingley before mentioned. They have three children: Dorothea, born February 12, 1894; Eleanor Louisa, born February 15, 1896, and Charles L. S. (2), born June 26, 1901. Another daughter Anna Bankson, born January 30, 1899, died May 26, 1906.

WALTER FIELD PEET AND EDWARD BUTLER PEET

The Peet family, name originally spelled *Peake*, and later for several generations, *Peat*, was founded in America by—

JOHN PEAT, son of John and Sarah Peat, was born about the year 1638, died New England, in the ship "Hopewell", Captain Bundoche, in 1635, at the age of thirty-eight years, and soon afterward settled in Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he died in 1676. His wife Sarah, who survived him, is supposed to have been a daughter of Richard Osborn, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who in 1669 is referred to as father of John Peat.

JOHN PEAT, son of John and Sarah Peat, was born about the year 1638, died at Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, September 1, 1684. His widow Sarah married (second) John Brooks, as shown by a receipt for their inheritance given her by her five children, dated November 15, 1694.

JOHN PEAT, son of John and Sarah Peat, born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 20, 1672, died there, February 1, 1709-10. He was a sergeant of the local Train Band, and is mentioned on the records as Sergeant John Peat. He married, May 12, 1695, Mary, daughter of Thomas Morehouse, who after his decease married, prior to 1719, John Corbet, and on September 5, 1723, married as her third husband, Benjamin Peat.

DAVID PEET, son of John and Mary (Morehouse) Peat, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, June 30, 1698. He acquired lands at New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, which he devised to his three sons, Samuel, David and John, but it is not known that he settled there himself. He married (first) October 1, 1719, Mary Titharton, who died about 1737; and (second) in November, 1739, Thankful Whippe. His younger son, David Peet, of North Stratford, Connecticut, born October, 1730, was commissioned May, 1775, lieutenant of Captain Zalmon Reed's company, in Colonel David Waterbury's regiment, and was discharged July 22, 1775.

SAMUEL PEET, eldest son of David and Mary (Titharton) Peet, was born in North Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, April 1, 1720. He joined his father in the purchase of lands at New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1741, and about 1748 settled in that town, it is said, in the most secluded place that could be found, where he devoted much time to devout religious piety. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, as were his parents. It is not known that he rendered active military service during the Revolutionary War, but as an able-bodied man of mature age, it is probable that he as well as his son of the same name bore their share of the struggle for national independence. The rolls of the militia companies are very incomplete, scarcely ten per cent. of them being preserved. Samuel Peet married, in 1748, Sarah Wildman. Beside his own purchase of land in 1741, he received from his father additional land in New Milford, which passed to his children.

SAMUEL WILDMAN PEET, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Wildman) Peet, was born in New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 30, 1750, died

there, February 12, 1824. He married, in 1771, Lucy Bostwick, who was born November 21, 1753, died April 21, 1832.

EBENEZER PEET, son of Samuel Wildman and Lucy (Bostwick) Peet, was born at New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 5, 1772, died in New York City, July 10, 1849. He married Deborah Beecher, who was born September 27, 1773, died March 10, 1831.

STEPHEN BEECHER PEET, son of Ebenezer and Deborah (Beecher) Peet, was born in New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September, 1799, and died in New York City, where he was many years engaged in business, July 16, 1862. He married, at Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 4, 1832, Eleanor C. Butler, who was born at Point Coupee, Louisiana, October 29, 1805, died at Jersey City, New Jersey, September 30, 1873, daughter of Minor Butler, who was born at Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 31, 1774, died there, November 6, 1836; and his wife, Augustine (Plochie) Butler, who was born in New York City, in 1787, died in Connecticut, January 1, 1864.

The Butler family was founded in America by Deacon Richard Butler, who with his brother William came from Braintree, county Essex, England, in the ship, "Hector", in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. They were part of the company including Rev. Mr. Hooker, Samuel Stone, William Hyde, Stephen Post and others who left Cambridge in 1636, and settled Hartford, Connecticut. Deacon Richard Butler died at Hartford, Connecticut, August 6, 1684. He married as his second wife, Elizabeth Bigelow, of Hartford, who was born June 15 or 18, 1657.

Thomas Butler, son of Deacon Richard Butler, was born in England, and accompanied his father to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the "Hector", in 1632, and to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. He died at the latter place, August 29, 1688. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Stone, another of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut.

Thomas Butler, son of Thomas Butler, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1661, died there, August 2, 1725. He married, August 6, 1691, Abigail Shepherd, who was born in 1665, died September 5, 1750.

Isaac Butler, son of Thomas Butler, born November 27, 1692, died in Wintonbury, Connecticut, February 19, 1777. He enlisted May 8, 1775, in the Second Company, in the Second Connecticut Regiment, raised on the first call for troops, by the Provincial Legislature in April and May, 1775; recruited mainly in Middlesex county, in the eastern part of the Colony. This regiment marched at once by companies to the camps of the Continental troops about Boston, Massachusetts, where it served under General Spencer. Isaac Butler received his discharge from the Continental service, December 18, 1775. He married, January 22, 1722-23, Sarah Mansfield, who died at Wintonbury, Connecticut, January 12, 1753.

Stephen Butler, son of Isaac and Sarah (Mansfield) Butler, and father of Minor Butler, above mentioned, was born in Guilford, Windham county, Connecticut, November 22, 1736, died August 25, 1801. He enlisted March 3, 1778, for three years service in the Third Continental Regiment, Connecticut Line, recruited mainly in Hartford county, and the eastern part of the state, and it had its principal rendezvous in and about Middletown, Connecticut, and

took part in repelling the enemy at Danbury, April 16 and 27, 1778. Stephen Butler received his discharge, December 31, 1780. He married, October 12, 1761, Sarah Rossitur, who was born at Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut, December 1, 1744, died September 8, 1827.

EDWARD BUTLER PEET, son of Stephen Beecher and Eleanor C. (Butler) Peet, was born in New York City, April 23, 1838, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1871. He married, in New York City, April 30, 1864, Julia Frances Husted, who was born in New York City, September 17, 1844. She married (second), September 11, 1877, Charles Warren Merrill, of Philadelphia, where she still resides.

Robert Husted, the pioneer ancestor of Julia Frances (Husted) Peet, now Mrs. Charles W. Merrill, at the age of forty years, on March 20, 1635-36, embarked from Weymouth, England, in a ship bound for New England, and on his arrival settled for a time at Mount Wollaston, later Braintree, Massachusetts. He was one of a company of early settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony, who in 1642, received a grant from the General Court, confirmed by authority of the Crown, of the land on Long Island Sound, in what became Fairfield county, Connecticut, and founded the first European settlement there. Robert Husted's will dated July 8, 1652, leaves special legacies to his wife Elizabeth and his daughter Ann; and devises his lands at Greenwich with their housings to his son, Angel Husted, and all his lands, cattle and housings at Stamford to his son Robert. The will of the widow, two years later, mentions her son Angel, of Greenwich, son Robert, of Stamford, and daughter Ann, wife of Richard Hardy.

Robert Husted, the son, was probably an adult when his parents came to Stamford, he inherited the lands and homestead there, and they passed to his son—

Samuel Husted, who died at Stamford in 1741, leaving a wife Elizabeth, and several children.

Joseph Husted, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Husted, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, and spent his whole life there. He was confirmed by the General Assembly of Connecticut between the years 1751 and 1757, as ensign of the Second Company for the town of Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and he probably saw considerable service in the French and Indian War. A Joseph Husted was corporal of a company in Colonel David Waterbury's fifth Connecticut regiment, May 8, 1775. He married, December 2, 1731, Deborah Ferris, who was born August 27, 1706.

Nathaniel Husted, son of Joseph and Deborah (Ferris) Husted was born at Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 29, 1748. He married, at Stanwich, Connecticut, April 14, 1768.

Joseph Husted, son of Nathaniel Husted, was born at Stamford, August 14, 1771, died there, April 27, 1813. He married Mary ———, whose maiden name has not been ascertained.

Hiram Husted, son of Joseph and Mary Husted, was born March 18, 1809, died in the City of New York, May 3, 1867. He married, at St. Paul's Church, Troy, New York, August 16, 1832, Mary Ann Truesdell, who was born at Troy, May 2, 1812, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1876, daughter of John Truesdell, of Troy, New York, who was born in Hudson, New York,

September 5, 1780, died at Troy, May 12, 1853, and his wife, Charity Waterbury, born at Darien, Connecticut, July 20, 1782, died at Troy, New York, May 10, 1867.

John Waterbury, the pioneer ancestor of Charity (Waterbury) Truesdell, was one of the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1642, and died there May 31, 1658, leaving a widow, Rose, and sons, John, Jonathan and David. He was a representative in the General Court from Darien, Connecticut, in 1657.

Lieutenant David Waterbury, son of John and Rose Waterbury, was born at Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1655, died there November 20, 1706. He was an ensign in the Fairfield Dragoons in 1690; lieutenant of Stamford Militia, 1698; and was a senator from Darien district, 1696-1700-02-05-06. He married, at Stamford, August 11, 1698, Sarah Weed, born at Stamford, November 18, 1675, daughter of Daniel Weed, and granddaughter of Jonas Weed, who was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, England, and first settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, becoming one of the first settlers at Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1642.

David Waterbury, son of Lieutenant David and Sarah (Weed) Waterbury, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, November 9, 1701. He married there, January 11, 1721, Mary Sturges, a native of Stamford.

Lieutenant David Waterbury, son of David and Mary (Sturges) Waterbury, was born at Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 14, 1728. He was a private in the company of Captain Eli Reed, in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel David Waterbury, commanding, in 1775, and later a second lieutenant in command of a detachment of Connecticut Militia, in pursuit of the British on their retreat from Danbury, Connecticut. He married, at Stamford, Connecticut, December 1, 1751, Jemima Knapp.

Ebenezer Waterbury, son of Lieutenant David and Jemima (Knapp) Waterbury, was born July 27 1760, died at Stamford, in 1795. He married Sarah, and they were the parents of Charity Waterbury, above mentioned, who married John Truesdell, at Darien, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 28, 1804. The latter couple had seven children, all born in Troy, New York, viz: Julia Frances Truesdell, born July 11, 1805, married Elias Dorlan; George Truesdell, born March 3, 1807; Mary Ann Truesdell, born May 8, 1812, married Hiram Husted; Malvina Truesdell, born September 27, 1815, married Walter Field, in 1832; Harriet Louisa Truesdell, born October 1, 1818, became second wife of Elias Dorlan, in 1840; Joanna Davis Truesdell, born 1821; and Phebe Warren Truesdell, born December 25, 1824, died 1894, married, in 1853, Caspar Groening.

Hiram and Mary Ann (Truesdell) Husted had three children, viz: George Husted, born September 17, 1834; Charles Husted, born October, 1840, died September, 1877, married Margaret Sill, in 1871, and had two children, May and Benjamin; and Julia Frances Husted, above mentioned, born September 17, 1844.

Edward Butler and Julia Frances (Husted) Peet had two sons: Walter Field Peet, born in the city of New York, September 23, 1865, and Edward Butler Peet, born in the city of New York, October 20, 1867. Both came to Philadelphia with their parents in childhood and were educated in the public schools of that city.

WALTER FIELD PEET, the elder of the brothers, engaged in the insurance business at the close of his school days, and was thus employed for seventeen years. In 1895-96, he patented an Invisible Eye for Hooks and Eyes, and in connection with his brother, Edward Butler Peet, began the manufacture of "Peet's Invisible Eyes and Spring Hooks", which has been continued to the present time, under the firm name of Peet Brothers, at 44 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Walter Field Peet is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Founders and Patriots and the New England Society of Pennsylvania. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He married, at Philadelphia, June 15, 1904, Norma Rebecca, daughter of Norman Henry and Rebecca (Kohn) Stevens, and great-great-granddaughter of General Nicholas Pariset, who came over with Lafayette, and served in the War of the Revolution, and at the suggestion of General Washington, in 1793, prepared a treatise entitled "The Discipline of the Cavalry of the United States", which he dedicated and presented to General Washington, as appears on the records of the War Department, and now found among the books in the Harvard College library.

EDWARD BUTLER PEET commenced business with Wilson & Bradbury, commission merchants, of Philadelphia, where he was employed until he joined his brother in the manufacturing business and became a member of the present firm of Peet Brothers. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and is one of the directors of the Belfield Country Club. He is unmarried.

HON. REUBEN O. MOON

The Moon family, long resident in and about Bristol, England, were among the early converts to the principles of the Society of Friends. John Moone, as the name is universally spelled on the early English and American records, was married at a Friends' meeting in Bristol, June 17, 1666, to Sarah Snead, and on the records of that meeting are entered the births of four of their children: Joseph, Sarah, John and Elizabeth, the last on April 22, 1676. The names of others of the family also appear on the records of Bristol Meeting at these and succeeding dates. John Moone came to Philadelphia with his wife and children about 1682, and was a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, a justice of the peace, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a member of the Provincial Assembly. He moved later to Dedford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he died, leaving a will dated October 8, 1715, which mentions his home farm on Mantoos creek; children: Joseph, absent out of the province; John; Elizabeth Gibson; Thomas; Edward; and Charles.

JAMES MOONE, the first American ancestor of the subject of this sketch, came to Pennsylvania from Bristol, England, at about the same date that John Moone, first above mentioned, appears in Philadelphia, and located near the falls of the Delaware, in Bucks county. He had married at Bristol, England, about 1663, Joan Burgess, and was accompanied to America by several children of nearly adult age. When he purchased a tract of land in Falls township, in 1695, his son, James Moone Jr., was named as one of the grantees, the title to vest in him when he arrived at the age of twenty-one years.

John Moone, of Philadelphia, was a brother of James Moone, of Bucks county. They were both witnesses to the will of Joseph Siddall, of Bucks county, which was probated in Philadelphia, May 5, 1704.

James Moone was actively associated with the affairs of Bucks county, his name frequently appearing on the early records of the courts of that county after 1685 as a member of grand and petit juries, and as serving in various capacities by appointment of the court up to the time of his decease, in September, 1713. Joan (Burgess) Moone, wife of James Moone, received a legacy from her parents or other relatives in England, in 1695, and obtained a certificate from the Bucks County Court on December 11, 1695, to enable her to receive it, the court entry of which is as follows: "A Certificate of Joan, the wife of James Moone being alive Signed in Court shee being then there present." She survived her husband over a quarter of a century, dying December, 1739, in her ninetieth year, at the home of her son, Roger, the old home plantation in Falls township, the title of which had been transferred from James Jr. to his father and by the latter to Roger in 1706. Children of James and Joan (Burgess) Moone: Sarah, Jasper, James, Roger, Jonas and Mary. Jasper, the eldest, located in New Jersey, and died in Burlington county, letters of administration being granted to his widow Susannah, April 29, 1726; the records of that county show that he was resident there as early as 1704. James, Roger and Jonas Moon

remained in Bucks county, and have left descendants. James was deputy sheriff of the county in 1714.

ROGER MOON, son of James and Joan (Burgess) Moone, was born in England, in or about the year 1679. He received, as above stated, a deed from his parents in 1706 for the plantation of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Falls township, about one and one-half miles from the present borough of Morrisville, where he spent his whole adult life, dying there, February 16, 1759. He was a consistent member of Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, and took little part in public affairs. His descendants take pride in the fact that he lived for seventy years in one place, and "had never discharged a gun or quarrelled with any man".

Roger Moon married (first), October 23, 1708, Ann Nutt, like himself a native of England, and had by her seven children: James, John, Elizabeth, Roger, Isaac, William and Ann. John died in 1732, at the age of fifteen, and Isaac in 1748, at the age of twenty-four. James, the eldest son, located in Middletown, and was the pioneer of the family in the nursery business still extensively carried on by his descendants in Falls, Lower Makefield and Middletown townships. Roger Moon married (second), in April, 1734, Elizabeth, daughter of Reese and Mary Price, of Welsh ancestry. They had seven children: John Mary, Sarah, Timothy, Samuel, Jasper and Hannah. Samuel was a chair maker, and resided in Fallsington until his death, July 5, 1813, at the age of seventy-seven years. Jasper was a soldier in the Bucks County Battalion, commanded by Colonel John Keller, in the company of Captain Robert Patterson, and saw considerable active service in the Revolutionary War.

JOHN MOON, eldest son of Roger Moon, by his second wife, Elizabeth Price, was born on the old homestead, in Falls township, February 28, 1735, and died in the same township, January 6, 1788. No record appearing of his purchase of real estate, it is presumed that he continued to reside on the homestead in Falls township until his death. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his widow Margaret, his brother Samuel being one of her sureties. His wife Margaret was not a member of the Society of Friends, and at a monthly meeting held at Falls Township, May 6, 1761, "John Moon having some time since went out in his marriage with a woman that was not of our society notwithstanding he was cautioned", a committee was appointed to prepare a testimony against him. This committee produced their testimony July 1, 1761, when it was read, approved and signed, and John Nutt was appointed to deliver a copy thereof to the said John Moon and acquaint him with his right to appeal. He appears to have made no effort to retain his membership and at the meeting on August 5, 1761, it appearing that he had not yet been served with a copy of the testimony, Friend Nutt is desired to deliver it to him before the next meeting. Nothing more appears on the record with reference to him, and he was probably disowned from membership without any protest on his part. The maiden name of his wife Margaret has not been ascertained. He was probably a soldier in the Revolution, as well as his brother Jasper, but the incomplete rolls make no mention thereof. Neither is there record of distribution of his estate or other means of ascertaining who his children were, other than his son William, whose date of birth appears in his own family Bi-



James H. H. H. H. H.

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ble. It is thought that Elizabeth, the wife of Joachim Richards, of Falls township, who died in 1845, at the age of seventy-seven years, was his daughter.

WILLIAM MOON, son of John and Margaret Moon, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1776. This date together with that of the births of his nine children, was entered by himself in a family Bible still in possession of his grandchildren. From the same source we learn that his wife's name was Margaret, but her maiden name is unknown to her descendants. By deed dated September 26, 1825, William Moon purchased of William Wharton and Ann his wife, Henry Richards and Jane his wife, William Richards of Philadelphia and Ann his wife, and John Richards, of Northern Liberties, a small lot in Falls township, of which Joachim Richards had died seized in 1812, leaving the above-named Ann, Henry, William and John as his only children and heirs. The property had been purchased by Joachim Richards of the estate of Robert Kirkbride in 1806. Here William Moon resided until his death, February 22, 1845, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He died intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his sons Mahlon and Joachim R. Moon. By deed dated March 31, 1846, Mahlon Moon and Eliza Ann his wife; John Jones and Catharine his wife; Aaron L. Moon and Maria B. his wife; Paul Troth and Elizabeth his wife; Joachim R. Moon and Sarah Ann his wife; Benjamin C. Tatum, and Mary his wife; James K. Moon and Elizabeth his wife; and John Moon, heirs and representatives of William Moon, deceased, conveyed the above-mentioned lot to William Bowers.

Children of William and Margaret Moon, as shown by the above-mentioned Bible record: Mahlon, born March 25, 1802; Catharine, February 27, 1804; William, June 15, 1806; Aaron L., mentioned below; Elizabeth, August 30, 1811; Joachim R., October 17, 1813; Mary, March 12, 1816; James Kimmons, July 30, 1818; and John, July 4, 1821. All of these except William lived to mature age, as shown by the above deed.

AARON LIPPINCOTT MOON, son of William and Margaret Moon, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1809. He received a good education and adopting the profession of teacher in early life, he became an eminent instructor of youth. The greater part of his life was spent in Burlington county, New Jersey. He married, in 1842, Maria Braddock, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Snyder) Osborne, of Burlington county, New Jersey, and had six children, three of whom died in infancy, those who survived being: William, died in 1879; Katherine, and Reuben O.

HON. REUBEN O. MOON, son of Aaron Lippincott and Maria B. (Osborne) Moon, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 22, 1847. He was educated under supervision of his father, one of the leading teachers in the state of New Jersey, and afterwards graduated at a well-known Philadelphia college in the year 1875. After his graduation he filled the chair of literature and expression in his *alma mater* for a few years, during which time he was widely known in the literary and educational world as a lecturer and instructor on educational topics. At the death of the president of the college, in 1880, he succeeded to the chair previously filled by him, which he held until he was admitted to the bar, in 1884, when he began the practice of the law in the city of Philadelphia. His rise in this profession was rapid. His previous scholastic training, his untiring industry and his recognized oratorical abilities contributed

materially to his speedy advancement at the bar. He was associated with many notable cases both in the civil and criminal courts. He became counsel for many large interests and soon took his place as one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar. He was admitted to the Supreme Court in 1886, and to the United States courts in 1889.

In 1903 he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, comprising an important section of Philadelphia, and was subsequently elected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congress and is at present a member of the Sixty-second Congress. Soon after Mr. Moon's entrance into Congress his legal and forensic abilities were recognized by conspicuous committee appointments. One of the acute subjects of legislation, which had been before Congress for a number of years, was the codification and revision of the laws of the United States. No revision had been made for nearly forty years and the condition of the Federal statutes was deplorable. Much legislation had been enacted to meet the rapidly increasing expansion of the Federal jurisdiction, most of which had been experimental. Many important statutes thus enacted had been declared unconstitutional, and the overlapping and confusion of multifarious laws which were contained in ponderous volumes of Congressional enactments, commingled with general and temporary laws, had resulted in such complexity and confusion as to make it almost impossible for the Federal judges and practitioners at the bar to know definitely what the exact condition of the law was.

Mr. Moon was made chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the laws, of the House of Representatives, charged with the responsibility of revising and codifying the Federal statutes and of reconciling the contradictions, supplying the omissions and amending the imperfections of the original text and with power to propose and embody in his revision changes in the existing law. This monumental work involved a high degree of legal learning, technical skill and patient effort. A conspicuous portion of this important work had already been accomplished by the enactment of the revision of the criminal laws of the United States known as the new penal code, which was passed at the Sixtieth Congress and went into operation, January 1, 1910. Mr. Moon's masterly achievement in securing the enactment of this law and his lucid and scholarly exposition of the history and development of the Federal criminal law of the country won him great renown, and he at once took his place as one of the leading legal authorities in the American Congress. This work has received the commendation of the bar of the country, and Mr. Moon was tendered a notable reception and banquet by the bench and bar of his own city in recognition of his distinguished services in this work. This committee of which Mr. Moon is house chairman, has reported and has upon the calendar in Congress another part of this great task, involving the re-organization of the Federal judiciary, in which many important reforms are recommended. His report upon this second department of the revision has attracted great attention from the jurists and lawyers of the country, and has been received with universal appreciation, and is recognized as a scholarly contribution to the legal literature of the land.

Mr. Moon is also a prominent member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and is the author of the Moon Injunction Bill,

which has been adopted by President Taft as an administration measure and made one of the dominant features of the President's new policy of reform. He has in addition to this introduced a great number of bills seeking to perfect the imperfect Federal legal machinery that is everywhere recognized as necessary to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the Federal courts. It has been said of Mr. Moon by eminent authority that he has initiated more constructive legal legislation than any man in Congress for half a century.

Mr. Moon is a prominent and popular club man, a leading member of the Lawyers' Club; a former president of the prominent up-town Columbia Club; member of the Union League and Penn Clubs; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and of a number of other patriotic, social, professional and philanthropic organizations.

He married, February 25, 1876, Mary A., daughter of Captain Wright Predmore, of Barnegat, New Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth (Bodine) Predmore. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have two children: Harold Predmore Moon and Mabel M. Moon.

HAROLD PREDMORE MOON was born June 14, 1877. He received his elementary education at the Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1898. He studied law in the office of his father, Hon. R. O. Moon, and attended the law school of the university, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, March 18, 1901. He has since been in active practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia from 1902 to 1906. He is a member of the Union League Club and of the Yacht Club and other social and athletic organizations of the city. He married, December 2, 1908, Attaresta Barclay de Silver, daughter of Robert P. and Fannie (King) de Silver, and they have one son, Harold Predmore Moon, born September 23, 1909.

MABEL M. MOON, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Reuben O. Moon, was married in 1903, to Mr. Clarence A. Musselman, of Philadelphia, a prominent and well known publisher, and a business man of eminent standing in the community. They have one daughter, Mary Moon Musselman, born December 18, 1906.

CHARLES CLINTON KINNEY

CHARLES CLINTON KINNEY, of Philadelphia, is a great-grandson, of Stephen Kinney, a Revolutionary soldier in the Connecticut troops, who died in Ohio, in 1848, and the great-great-grandfather of the latter was Henry Kene, or Kinne, who in the year 1651 was living in the village of Salem, now Danvers, Massachusetts, where his name is mentioned in the early church records in various forms of spelling, Kinne, Kene, Kenny and Kenney. He was a landowner in Salem Village, now Danvers, Essex county, and died there prior to 1712, in which year a quit-claim deed from his youngest son, Henry Kenney, to the eldest son, John Kenney, for land owned by their father shows that he was then deceased. In making a deposition in the year 1684, he states that he is sixty years of age, and was therefore born in 1624, presumably in one of the northern or middle counties of England where the surname of Kinne is found at an early date. He was one of the "Essex Troopers", a body of horsemen who served in the Narragansett War. By his wife Ann, Henry Kinne had eight children, the dates of whose births have been ascertained from the church and town records of Salem Village, viz: John, born January, 1651, Thomas, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia and Henry.

THOMAS KENNEY, second son of Henry and Ann Kinne, was born in Salem Village, now Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts, January 1, 1656, died there in June, 1687. His will is dated May 30, 1687, and the inventory of his estate was made June 14, 1687. He married, May 23, 1677, Elizabeth Knight, who died prior to February 6, 1695, when petitions for the appointment of guardians for the children of Thomas and Elizabeth Kenney state that they were both deceased. These children were Thomas, Joseph, Daniel and Jonathan Kenney. Thomas and Joseph both removed to Preston, now Griswold, New London county, Connecticut; Joseph in 1706, and Thomas in 1715.

THOMAS KINNE (as he appears to have spelled his name), eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Knight) Kenney, was born in Salem Village, Essex county, Massachusetts, July 27, 1678. He married there, November 10, 1702, Martha Cox. In December 1715, Thomas Kinne and Martha, his wife, convey their land in Salem, and in the same month purchase one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the farm of his brother, Captain Joseph Kinney, on the south side of Pachaug river, in the township of Preston, now Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, near the present postoffice of Glasgo. Thomas Kinne was one of the founders and first deacon of the "Second Church of Christ in Preston", now the First Congregational Church of Griswold, and known as the Pachaug Church. He died on his farm on the banks of the Pachaug, October 1, 1756, and he and his brother, Captain Joseph Kenney, who died July 12, 1745, and many of their descendants are buried in "The Kinney Burying Ground" located between the two farms, in the southwestern part of the present town of Griswold, where the tombstones of Thomas and his wife Martha with their quaint inscriptions may still be seen.

"In Memory of
DEACON THOMAS KINNE
Consort of
Mrs. Martha Kinne, who
died October 1, 1756
Aged 79 years."

"Here lies the body
Of Mrs. Martha Kinne, wife
of Mr. Thomas Kinne,
who died October 25 A. D.
1747 Aged 66 years."

They had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, born between the years 1702 and 1727.

GIDEON KINNE, fifteenth child of Thomas and Martha (Cox) Kinne, born at Preston, Connecticut, April 22, 1723, died there February 25, 1802. His will dated May 8, 1793, was probated March 26, 1802, and names his son, Lott Kinne, as executor, and devises to his wife Thankful, "one-third part of the improvement of all my land during her natural life" with privilege of parts of the house, and "one riding beast and saddle and bridle and one cow for her use to be found by my executor during her natural life". To his son Stephen he devises fifty pounds and one-half of his stock and wearing apparel, and one-half of his carpenter tools; to his eight daughters five shillings each, and the residue to Lott. The inventory of his estate shows that he was possessed of "Most 200 acres of Land and buildings standing thereon" and "The land in the Green Cedar Swamp, (so-called) that belonged to the said deceased", the latter valued at eighty pounds. The will further provides for the erection of tombstones at his grave and those of his two deceased sons in the Kinney Burying Ground. Gideon Kinne was appointed surveyor of highways for the town of Preston, December 2, 1755, was reappointed December 11, 1759, was a grand jurymen, December 5, 1757, and at a town meeting held September 11, 1764, was one of the freemen made that day. Gideon Kinne married, October 29, 1746, Thankful Hewitt, of Stonington, Connecticut, daughter of Elkanah and Temperance (Keeny) Hewitt. She was born February 23, 1726, died December 29, 1798.

STEPHEN KINNEY, tenth child of Gideon and Thankful (Hewitt) Kinne, was born at Preston, now Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, March 6, 1762. On February 1, 1778, when less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the company of his cousin, Asa Kinney, (son of Captain Joseph Kenney, above mentioned) with which he served four weeks, until March 1, 1778, when he was transferred to the company of Captain William Whitney, in which he served, in his native state, under Colonels George McLalin, and Nathan Gallop. In September, 1779, he joined Captain William Latham's company and is credited on the records of the War Department at Washington, with three months service in this company in 1779, and two months service in 1780. He also served for six months in Lieutenant Johnson's company, under Colonel Ichabod Ward, in Rhode Island, in 1781.

Stephen Kinney married, about 1787, Rebecca, daughter of John and Anna (Gray) Coates, of Stonington, Connecticut, and resided in Stonington until about 1793, when he returned to his native town of Preston. In 1815, with his youngest son, John Coates Kinney, and his daughter Phebe, still single, he removed to Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, where he died July 19, 1848. His wife, Rebecca Coates Kinney, born in Stonington, Connecticut, May 28, 1759, died October 25, 1822. The will of Stephen Kinney, of Springboro, in the county of Warren, state of Ohio, dated February 19, 1844, was probated April

28, 1849. In 1832 he applied for and received a pension of \$80 per annum, commencing March 4, 1831, by reason of his service in the army in the Revolution. An obituary notice of Stephen Kinney published in an Ohio paper at the time of his death is in part as follows:

"ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE."

"Stephen Kinney, formerly of Stonington, Connecticut, was born March 6, 1762, and died July 19, 1848, in the 87th year of his age, at the residence of his son John Coates Kinney, Mount Holly, Ohio.

"When but a youth he was inspired with the love of political and religious liberty, and the whole course of his long and eventful life fully proved how devotedly and patriotically he was enamored of, and attached to those high and exalted principles and rights, which his powerful honest mind embraced in his younger days.

"In the Revolutionary struggle of his country he enlisted under the American flag and Whig banner for their defence, and nobly did he sustain the character of a patriotic Christian soldier and in the subsequent history of his life left full proof of the purity of his patriotic motives in their defence.

"His whole life has been proverbial for industry, frugality and strict honesty of purpose. He was free, frank and courteous and always submissive to the Providence of God; was a firm consistent believer in the final redemption and holiness of all the children of men from death and corruption. This faith he embraced soon after the Revolutionary War, under the preaching of Rev. John Murray, and soon became a public advocate of his sentiments. He continued steadfast and immovable up to the last, and closed his eyes to his earthly career in the triumph of his faith over death and the grave. J. F."

JOHN COATES KINNEY, fourth child of Stephen and Rebecca (Coates) Kinney, born in Preston, Connecticut, January 21, 1796, removed with his father to Warren county, Ohio, in 1815, and was later associated in business with him there. He died in Mount Holly, Warren county, Ohio, July, 1849. He married (first) Betsy Palmer, and (second), December 10, 1834, Mrs. Mary (O'Neal) Kelley, who was born September, 1802, in Newberry, Maryland, and died in Dayton, Ohio, June, 1878.

JOHN PALMER KINNEY, son of John Coates and Mary (O'Neal) (Kelley) Kinney, born in Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, April 25, 1838, was a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant, October 1, 1861, and after three years arduous service was mustered out with the rank of captain, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 28, 1864.

Captain John Palmer Kinney married, at Circleville, Ohio, November 23, 1859, Emma Virginia Delaplaine, born April 4, 1841, in Hillsboro, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Miller) Delaplaine, and a descendant of Nicholas and Susanna (Cresson) Delaplaine, French Huguenots, who migrated to Long Island about 1660, from whence his son James migrated to Philadelphia. Captain Kinney removed with his family to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1865, where they resided for many years. He died in Steelton, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1899.

Captain John P. and Emma V. (Delaplaine) Kinney had six children: Charles Clinton, the subject of this sketch; Frank Delaplaine, also of Philadelphia, who married, October 17, 1900, Annie Miller, of York, Pennsylvania; Leonora, married, July 14, 1892, Charles Simpson Davis, of Steelton, where they reside; Mary, married, October 18, 1894, Abram Allen Brehm, of Steelton, Pennsylvania, and they now reside in Pittsburgh; Margaret, married, October 17, 1895, George Washington Douglass, of Steelton, Pennsylvania, they

also now live in Pittsburgh; John Elmore, married, August 20, 1903, Harriet Florence Doffler, of York, Pennsylvania, and now resides in Philadelphia.

CHARLES CLINTON KINNEY, eldest son of Captain John Palmer and Emma V. (Delaplaine) Kinney, born in Circleville, Ohio, November 8, 1860, was but five years of age when his parents removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools until the age of fourteen years. His father failing in business he started out to earn his livelihood at that age, and found employment in the insurance office of John F. Eaton, and later in the bookstore of George Bergner. He enlisted as a drummer boy in Company D, Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, of Harrisburg, called the "City Grays", and served in that organization during the strike riots of 1877, in Western Pennsylvania, his regiment being one of those called out, after the exciting encounter with the strikers at the round house in Pittsburgh.

In January, 1878, Mr. Kinney entered the office of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, as an apprentice to the printing trade, and served four years, graduating with high commendation of his employers, January 21, 1882. On the same date he was appointed assistant in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lancaster, and passing through all the grades of the department to chief clerk remained there until May 1, 1884, when he was transferred to the position of chief clerk in the Kensington district of same railroad in Philadelphia, which he filled for eight years. On July 6, 1892, he was transferred to the position of assistant superintendent at Mantua Transfer, West Philadelphia, one of the largest and most important transfer stations on the line of that great railroad system. January 6, 1902, he was appointed assistant agent in charge of the Washington Avenue Wharf District, which position he still retains, having under his jurisdiction all the company's freight interests along the Delaware river between South Street and Greenwich, and which embraces all the foreign and coastwise steamship traffic.

For many years he was assistant editor of the *Pennsylvania Railroad Men's News*; has been for sixteen years the active chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was also manager of its base ball team for several seasons. Besides being a member of the board of management of that Association, he is also a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Veteran's Association of Railroad Men. Mr. Kinney is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-great-grandfather, Stephen Kinney; is a member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the City and Traffic clubs of Philadelphia.

He married, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1893, Annie M., daughter of Blasius and Mary (Shreck) Yecker, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

TABER ASHTON

THOMAS ASHTON, the earliest ancestor of Taber Ashton of whom we have any definite record, settled in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where a tract of two hundred and thirty-three acres of land lying back of the river plantations, along the line of Newtown township, was surveyed to him, October 20, 1705, by virtue of a warrant dated May 21, 1703. He married (first) at Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1701, Deborah Baines, supposed to be the daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Hatton) Baines, of Weyersdale, Lancashire, England, born March 1, 1683, though she did not accompany her parents on their ill-fated voyage to Pennsylvania, in 1687, when both parents died on the voyage, but probably joined her brother and sister in Pennsylvania later.

Thomas Ashton married (second) Hannah ———, who survived him, and to whom a patent was issued, as his widow, August 16, 1734, for one hundred and thirty-three acres of the land surveyed to her husband thirty years earlier, he having transferred his right to one hundred acres thereof during his lifetime, though never having taken out his patent.

Thomas Ashton was possibly a son of James Ashton, an early settler in New Jersey, who died intestate at about the date of Thomas's appearance in Bucks county, but nothing definite is known of his antecedents or the place of his nativity further than that he was of English parentage, and probable nativity.

ISAAC ASHTON, son of Thomas and Deborah (Baines) Ashton, born in Bucks county about 1702, died there in 1754, intestate. He married, by New Jersey license, dated November 30, 1736, Dorothy Carr, of Bucks county, who after his death married Joseph Ballance, of Wrightstown township, Bucks county, and survived him many years. The children of Isaac and Dorothy (Carr) Ashton, according to the records of the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, where guardians were appointed for them in August, 1756, were, "Mary Ashton, 18 years old, John Ashton, nearly 17, Hannah 15, Thomas, above 14, Elizabeth 12, Ann 10, and Lydia 8."

JOHN ASHTON, eldest son and second child of Isaac and Dorothy (Carr) Ashton, was born in Bucks county, in 1739, died in 1800. He married, by New Jersey license, dated February 13, 1765, Mary Fenton, of Burlington, New Jersey, born 1742, died 1818. She was one of the daughters of Samuel Fenton, of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, whose will dated January 9, 1762, was proved September 28, 1767; and granddaughter of Eleazer Fenton, one of the early settlers of New Jersey, and one of the proprietors of West Jersey, who died in 1704, by his second wife, Elizabeth Stacy, of a prominent and titled family of Yorkshire, England. Eleazer Fenton was a large landowner in Burlington county, and was prominent in public affairs as were his descendants for several generations. His first wife was a West, by whom he had one son, Ephraim, the founder of the Fenton family in Bucks county. He married (second), by license dated February 2, 1690, Elizabeth Stacy, who sur-

vived him and married (second) Samuel Gooldey. The family were nominally Friends, but so many of them married outside of the Society that there was no continuity of membership in the Society. Samuel Fenton was also a large landowner. He left three sons, Thomas, Samuel and Stacy, and three daughters, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary (Fenton) Ashton died at Crosswicks, New Jersey, in 1808.

John and Mary (Fenton) Ashton, had three sons, John, of whom presently, Isaac, who died in 1818, leaving children, Samuel Fenton Ashton, Thomas Ashton, an eminent artist of London, England, Isaac M. Ashton, and Mary and Elizabeth, successively the wives of John D. Moore, of Burlington; and Samuel Ashton, born March 5, 1773, died in Philadelphia, in 1837, who married Catharine Louisa Reynolds, and had issue, Isaac S., John R., Samuel R., Augustus D., Albert B., Alfred R. and Adolphus H. Ashton.

JOHN ASHTON, son of John and Mary (Fenton) Ashton, married, in 1794, Rebecca Scull, who it is claimed by her descendants, was a descendant of Nicholas Scull, the surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, who was the eldest of six sons of Nicholas Scull, who emigrated to America from county Cork, Ireland, from the port of Bristol, England, in the ship "Bristol," Merchant, landing at Chester, September 10, 1685. The first progenitor of the family in England was a Norman, Sir John Scull, who was one of the Twelve Knights mentioned in Bernard Burke's landed gentry. Nicholas Scull was born near Philadelphia, 1687, and married Abigail Heap, 1708.

John and Rebecca (Scull) Ashton had twelve children: Isaac, Mary, Rebecca, John, Ann, Sarah, Samuel, of whom presently, Henrietta, Joseph S., Charles, Caroline and Phebe.

SAMUEL ASHTON, seventh child and third son of John and Rebecca (Scull) Ashton, was born August 8, 1812, died March, 1899, in Philadelphia. He married Adaline, born April 3, 1813, died October, 1882, daughter of Laban Capron, of Harford township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Asenath (Fuller) Capron, granddaughter of Dr. Comfort Capron, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and his wife, Martha (Metcalf) Capron, great-granddaughter of Jonathan Capron, and his wife, Rebecca (Morse) Capron, and great-great-granddaughter of Banfield Capron, of the same place, a native of one of the northern counties of England, born in the year 1660, at the age of fourteen years, with three other youths of about the same age, ran away from home with the avowed intention of making their way to America to seek their fortunes. Secreting themselves on board a ship bound for New England until it was far out at sea, they were able to accomplish their purpose, and were in due time landed on the shore of New England. Banfield Capron located in Bristol county, Massachusetts, and about 1681 married a Miss Callender, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and took up his residence in the little town of Barrington, near Rehoboth, where he resided for twenty years, owning and operating a farm. Attracted by the cheapness of the land in the less thickly settled portion of the county he sold his farm at Barrington and removed with his family "back in the woods" at what is now the thriving manufacturing town of Attleboro, the northeastern part of Bristol county, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death which occurred on August 20, 1752, at the age of ninety-two years. Banfield Capron's first wife died in 1733, at the age of

seventy years, after a married life of fifty-two years. He married (second) Elizabeth Blackington, of Attleboro, who survived the marriage but a short time, dying May 10, 1735. He married a third time, December 16, 1735, Sarah Daggett, the widow of Deacon John Daggett, of Attleboro, who survived him. Banfield and ——— (Callender) Capron had twelve children the eldest of whom, Banfield Jr., was born in 1682. The other sons were Joseph, Edward, Walter, John and Jonathan. The daughters intermarried into the Aldrich, Freeman, Brown, Arnold, Tyler and other prominent New England families. Jonathan Capron, one of the younger sons of Banfield Capron, was born March 11, 1705, and was a farmer at Attleboro, Bristol county, Massachusetts, remaining with his father on the homestead. He married Rebecca Morse, who died August 29, 1772, in her sixty-sixth year. They had eight children, viz: Benjamin, Jonathan, Elisha, Comfort, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hannah and Rebecca. Dr. Comfort Capron, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Morse) Capron, was born at Attleboro, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 18, 1743. He studied medicine and was a practicing physician at Attleboro. He served as a surgeon of Massachusetts troops during the Revolution. He married, March 27, 1765, Martha Metcalf, and had five children, viz: Welcome, Laban, Polly, (who became the wife of David Aldrich, her cousin, a grandson of Banfield Capron), Dordana, and Orion, who married Amy Carpenter and removed to Ohio. Laban Capron, father of Adaline (Capron) Ashton, was the second son of Dr. Comfort and Martha (Metcalf) Capron, and was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 19, 1768. He married Asenath Fuller, and settled in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he died. The Fuller family, long resident near Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, were descendants of Edward Fuller, a passenger on the "Mayflower."

TABER ASHTON, son of Samuel and Adaline (Capron) Ashton, was born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1846, and was educated at private and public schools of the city, finishing his elementary education at the Philadelphia high school. He entered Tufts College in 1867, and graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in September, 1864, and continued with them until the present time, serving as treasurer and in other official positions in several of the subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Ashton is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Academy of Fine Arts; American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Civil Service Reform Association, etc., and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from Surgeon Comfort Capron, of the Revolution.

Taber Ashton married, June 3, 1886, Margaret Shotwell, daughter of Walter and Anna (Lukens) Laing, of Bristol, Bucks county, and a descendant of prominent New Jersey families of the Colonial period. They had issue: Leonard Capron Ashton, Dorothy Ashton, Herbert Ashton, George Taber Ashton, Margaret Ashton, died in July, 1893, and Randolph Ashton. Mr. Ashton resides at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, retiring Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, to which section his family had migrated from Western Virginia about 1823. His earlier ancestors, however, had originally settled on the shores of the Chesapeake, in eastern Virginia.

EDWARD MITCHELL, the earliest paternal ancestor of Judge Mitchell of whom we have any distinct record, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1700. He had three sons, James, Edward and Francis. James, the oldest, was born in Charleston, March 27, 1727, but moved early to Hanover county, Virginia, and there married Molly, widow of Major William Berry, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Prudence (Thornton) Pryor, and granddaughter of Robert Pryor. Robert Pryor, the grandfather, a native of England, had received a grant of three hundred and nine acres of land, April 21, 1689, at the head of Craney creek, Ware parish, Gloucester county, Virginia. Numerous descendants of the name were later residents of Gloucester, Caroline, Hanover and Spottsylvania counties. Colonel Samuel Pryor, son of Robert Pryor, the emigrant, married Prudence Thornton, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, March 31, 1699, daughter of William Thornton, of an English family early settled in Gloucester county. They had eight sons and two daughters, Nancy and Molly. Nancy married George Taylor. Molly Pryor, born November 30, 1730, married (first) Major William Berry, of Gloucester county, by whom she had two daughters, Nancy and Prudence, both of whom married and removed with their husbands to Kentucky, Prudence being the wife of Major George Blackburn, and ancestress of a family since prominent in the affairs of Kentucky. Molly (Pryor) Berry married (second) James Mitchell, by whom she had three sons: Captain Edward, of whom presently; James (1762-81); and Samuel, (1764-1855). She died in March, 1804. Her husband died in 1819.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MITCHELL, son of James and Molly (Pryor-Berry) Mitchell, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, August 3, 1760. He married Nancy Haley, of Cecil county, Maryland. He was appointed captain in and quartermaster of Colonel William Campbell's Virginia Rifle Regiment, and served with that regiment in the campaign of 1780-81, from Guildford Court House to Jamestown Ford, inclusive.

Captain Edward Mitchell was one of those who shared the opinion of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, George Mason, John Randolph, Henry Lee, and other prominent Virginians in the period following the Revolution, that slavery should be abolished in the Old Dominion, and worked zealously in the cause of abolition until all hope of its accomplishment had to be abandoned. When the policy of the State became settled in favor of slavery Captain Mitchell removed with his family to Illinois, in 1818. He died in Belleville, St. Clair county, in that state, December 3, 1837.

JAMES MITCHELL, son of Captain Edward and Nancy (Haley) Mitchell, born

in Virginia, November 11, 1785, removed with his father to Belleville, Illinois, and died there February 24, 1869. He married Ann George Walton, and they were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch.

EDWARD PHILLIPS MITCHELL, father of Judge Mitchell, was born in Illinois, December 8, 1812, died in Philadelphia, February 24, 1880. His wife was Elizabeth Tyndale.

JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, son of Edward Phillips Mitchell, was born at Belleville, Illinois, November 9, 1834. At the age of seven years he was sent to Philadelphia to be educated under the care of his maternal grandmother. He entered the school of Dr. Samuel Jones, and later the Central high school, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1852. In the same year he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated with high rank in 1855. He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, November 10, 1857. In 1859 he was made assistant city solicitor, under the late Charles E. Lex, and filled that position until 1862, when he resumed the general practice of his profession. He was from 1862 to 1888 editor of the *American Law Register*. He acquired considerable eminence in his profession, acting as counsel in many important cases, notably the famous contested election cases of 1868. In 1871 he was elected judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, and after the reorganization of the courts, in 1875, under the new State Constitution, he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, and was unanimously re-elected to the same position at the expiration of his term in 1881. In 1885 Judge Mitchell was appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison as one of the three commissioners to ascertain and report what acts of Colonial and State Assembly had not been printed, and on their report in 1886, an act was framed and passed in 1887, authorizing their publication, and Judge Mitchell was named as one of the commissioners to compile them, under the title of *Statutes at Large*, and they have now reached thirteen volumes. In 1888 Judge Mitchell was nominated and elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, taking his seat in January, 1889, and retiring on the completion of his term of twenty-one years, January, 1910, seven years of which he served as chief justice. Besides being a jurist of great distinction Judge Mitchell is the author of a number of books on legal and historical subjects, among them, "Mitchell on Motions and Rules", "Fidelity to Court and Client", "Hints on Practice in Appeals", "History of the District Court", etc. He is also the author of a number of addresses and miscellaneous contributions to legal periodicals. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1872, and from Harvard University in 1901, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He has been for many years president of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and an overseer of Harvard University. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a member of the Rittenhouse, University and other clubs.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

The founder of the Flagg family in America was Thomas Flagg, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. From there the family migrated to Connecticut, and finally to Vermont.

SAMUEL FLAGG, the great-great-grandfather of Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., died at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1757, leaving a widow Sarah, a family of four sons and five daughters, and a considerable estate. His will provides for the special education of his son Samuel.

DR. SAMUEL FLAGG, son of Samuel and Sarah Flagg, of Hartford, Connecticut, married Mary Wyles, and had a son, Samuel Griswold.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD FLAGG, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Wyles) Flagg, married Harriet, daughter of Philip Maxwell, of Guilford, Vermont, by his wife Abigail Rice, daughter of Captain Phineas Rice, who was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 7, 1728, and removed to Vermont prior to the Revolutionary War, settling at Guilford, Windham county. He was active in the patriotic movements leading up to the Revolutionary War, serving as a member of the Committee of Safety and assisting in organizing the first armed force for the defense of American liberties in his section, known as minutemen. On October 17, 1775, he was commissioned ensign of the company of Captain Hugh Rea, in the First Regiment of Vermont minutemen, under Colonel John Van Ness. On January 4, 1776, he was commissioned by the Committee of Safety and officer of Captain Stephen Shepardson's company, later commanded by Asa Rea, and rendered considerable active service in the patriot cause. He died in Guilford, Windham county, Vermont, in 1819. His wife was Lament Gilbert, of an early New England family.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, son of Samuel Griswold and Harriet (Maxwell) Flagg, married Adelaide Gordon, and they were the parents of Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr.,

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR., son of Stanley Griswold and Adelaide (Gordon) Flagg, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1860. He received his early education in the public and private schools of Philadelphia, graduated from the Central high school in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he engaged in the iron manufacturing business, with the firm of Stanley G. Flagg & Company, established by his father, and is still an active member of that firm. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston, Massachusetts, and of the Union League, Rittenhouse and Art Clubs, of Philadelphia, and other prominent social, benevolent and patriotic organizations.

Mr. Flagg married, April 10, 1883, Elizabeth Fullerton, daughter of James Hamilton Windrim, and they have issue, two children, Stanley Griswold Flagg, 3d, born May 28, 1886; and Mary Windrim Flagg, born May 27, 1889. Residence, 1723 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

HON. WILLIAM WAGENER PORTER

The Porter family, to which William Wagener Porter belongs, is of Scotch-Irish origin, and has probably furnished more eminent men as soldiers, jurists, statesmen, etc., than any other American family during the same period. Possessed to a marked degree of the positive characteristics of that virile race, members of the family in the succeeding generations have so filled their allotted places, in various walks of life, as to achieve eminence therein and to reflect credit upon themselves, the community in which they lived, and the cause, profession or calling they represented.

ROBERT PORTER, the founder of the family in America, was born, in the year 1698, on the island of Burt, nine miles from the city of Londonderry, where the ruins of the ancestral home of the family may be still seen in the midst of the beetling crags and rugged grandeur of the wild Derry coast. Robert Porter, at the age of twenty years, emigrated to America with a number of other Ulster Scots from the same locality and located in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, where the town of Londonderry was named by them. Here Robert Porter married, about 1727, Lilleous, daughter of John and Jane Christy, and here at least five of their fourteen children were born. In 1740 he removed with his family to Worcester township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Norriton from 1741 to his death, in 1770. In 1754 he purchased of Anthony and Phebe (Guest) Morris, of Philadelphia, a tract of land on the Skippack road, in Whitpain township, where he resided until his death, July 14, 1770, becoming one of the prominent citizens of that township. His widow died a year later, in her sixty-third year. They had nine sons and five daughters, a number of whose descendants have achieved eminence.

GENERAL ANDREW PORTER, one of the younger sons of Robert Porter, the emigrant, was born in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, September 24, 1743. Not taking kindly to work on the farm, Andrew Porter was apprenticed to an elder brother to learn the trade of carpenter, but as he clearly demonstrated a much stronger liking for books than the tools of an artisan, his father decided to permit him to follow his own bent and sent him to the best teacher of that section, Patrick Mennan, of White Marsh township. He made rapid progress in his studies and, becoming especially interested in astronomy, sought the advice and counsel of David Rittenhouse, and the intimate friendship formed between General Porter and the eminent Pennsylvania astronomer, scientist and scholar lasted through life. In 1767 Andrew Porter, through the advice of his friend Rittenhouse, accepted the position of master of an English and mathematical school in Philadelphia. Here he continued his scientific studies and experiments and at the period of the breaking out of the Revolution had acquired a high reputation as a scholar and master, his specialty being still astronomy.

Andrew Porter caught the martial spirit early in the struggle for independence

and recruited and drilled a company of marines as an adjunct to the little Pennsylvania navy then being formed. Entering the service as captain of his company of marines he was assigned to duty on board the frigate "Effingham". His capacity and intelligence as a commander attracted the attention of the authorities engaged in organizing the land forces of the patriot army and he was transferred to the command known as Captain Thomas Proctor's company, Pennsylvania Artillery, while it was stationed at Fort Island, in the autumn of 1776, and under Captain Forrest took part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, on Christmas night, 1776, receiving on the field the commendation of General Washington for his conduct in action. He was commissioned captain in Proctor's regiment, January 1, 1777. What rank he held at the time of the Battle of Trenton does not appear; the rolls of Major Proctor's command are far from complete and it is possible that he was in this engagement as a volunteer, recently transferred from the Marines, and commission not issued until a week later. He participated with Colonel Proctor's regiment, created a regiment under resolution of Council of Safety, February 6, 1777, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the greater part of the men of Captain Porter's company being killed in the latter battle. When Colonel John Lamb's Second Regiment of Artillery was organized, under resolution of Congress of March 15, 1778, Captain Andrew Porter was assigned to that regiment, and participated with it in the Battles of Princeton and Monmouth. In the spring of 1779 he was detached with his command and ordered, with Colonel Proctor's regiment, to report to General Clinton at Albany, New York, for service under General Sullivan in the campaign against the Six Nations. After the successful battle of August 29, 1779, he reported with his command at Washington's camp at Morristown, New Jersey, and went into winter quarters. It was the desire of General Washington that the two companies of Colonel Lamb's regiment commanded by Captain's Porters and Lee be annexed to Colonel Proctor's regiment and under date of December 14, 1779, he wrote to the Pennsylvania Board of War as follows:

"If the company lately commanded by Capt. Lee & Capt. Porter can be annexed to Col. Proctor's regt. without producing discontents, it will be desirable; but as we have had so much uneasiness & distraction on the subject of rank it is necessary that it should be inquired what operation the measure would have. When this is made I will communicate the result."

This letter was transmitted to President Reed on December 23, by the Board of War, but when the transfer was really made does not appear; the two commands seem to have served together from about this date but the first record we have of Captain Porter as included in Proctor's regiment is on January 1, 1781, over a year later. In the fall of 1781 Captain Porter petitioned Congress for a commission as major of Proctor's regiment, now known as the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Artillery, alleging that Major Benjamin Eustace, then filling that position, was not properly accredited thereto. This led to a difficulty between the two officers and Captain Porter, having overheard a remark of Major Eustace to the effect that he, Porter, was a better schoolmaster than soldier, challenged Eustace to a duel, and at the meeting which occurred October 6, 1781, Eustace was killed at the first shot. A court

martial resulted some months later which entirely exonerated Captain Porter and he was commissioned major to succeed Eustace, to rank from the day of Eustace's death. At about the same time, in the fall of 1781, Captain Porter was sent to Philadelphia to superintend the chemical laboratory there, at which a large quantity of ammunition was being manufactured. He remonstrated against being deprived of active duty in the field but was consoled by receipt of a letter from the Commander-in-chief, of which the following is an abstract :

"You say that you are desirous of being placed in that position in which you can render your country the most efficient service. Our success depends much on the manner in which our cartridges, bombs, and matches are prepared. The eye of Science is required to Superintend their preparation, and if the information of General Knox, who knows you, well and intimately, is to be depended on, there is no officer in the Army better qualified than yourself for the Station I have assigned you."

It would seem that the difficulties in reference to rank dreaded by Washington in the consolidation of the two regiments resulted as shown by the contention between Eustace and Porter. There appears also to have been some contention between Captain Porter and Captain Isaac Craig, senior captain in Proctor's command, who seems to have had the command of the detachment of the regiment sent to Fort Pitt in 1780. This friction was checked on March 13, 1782, by the Supreme Executive Council directing that Captain Porter be promoted to major, to rank from the date of the death of Major Eustace, and further promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and that Captain Craig be made major to rank from the beginning of Porter's commission as lieutenant-colonel. He was made lieutenant-colonel commanding, December 24, 1782. He signs a report of the regiment as major commanding, March 22, 1782, when the main body of the regiment was stationed at Lancaster and Carlisle; two captains, one lieutenant and thirty-four men at Fort Pitt, and two captains, four captain-lieutenants, one second lieutenant, adjutant, non-commissioned officers and privates, numbering one hundred and twenty-one men, with the Southern army. After the surrender of Cornwallis this latter force was attached to the command of General Greene and in 1783 Colonel Porter retired from the service. Colonel Porter was offered the chair of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania but declined it. He was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to assist the Boundary Commission in determining the lines between Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio by making the astronomical observations necessary to determine where the line should be laid. He was employed in this service during the years 1784-85-86-87, becoming one of the Boundary Commission proper by appointment of March 25, 1785. In 1787 Colonel Porter retired to his farm in Norriton township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and resided there until 1809. He was commissioned brigadier general of militia in 1800, in command of the First Brigade. On May 10, 1809, he was appointed surveyor-general of Pennsylvania and he filled that position until his death, November, 1813. During the war of 1812 he was tendered a commission as brigadier-general of the United States army and also the position of Secretary of War, but declined both.

General Andrew Porter married (first) March 10, 1767, Elizabeth McDowell, died in 1773, leaving children: Robert, served as adjutant of his father's regiment during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, later studied law

and served as President-Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania for many years; Elizabeth, married Robert Parker, of Kentucky, and was the grandmother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln; Mary, married her cousin Robert Porter, and also settled in Kentucky; Andrew and William, twins, both eminent merchants, Andrew died in 1805, in New Orleans, and William, in 1835, in Baltimore. General Porter married (second), May 20, 1777, Elizabeth Parker.

Issue of Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter:

Charlotte, b. Feb. 1, 1778, m. Robert Brooke, Esq., of Phila.;

John Ewing, b. May 11, 1784, studied law in the office of his half-brother, Robert Porter, in Phila., was admitted to the bar in 1805, and practiced in Chester and Montgomery counties; changed his name to Parker, removed to N. C., where he became a successful physician; d. unm., Nov. 14, 1819;

Harriet, b. Oct. 19, 1786; second wife of Col. Thomas McKeen, many years pres. of Easton Bank;

Governor David R. Porter, of whom presently;

George Bryan, b. Feb. 9, 1791, studied law, and settled in Lancaster co., Pa.; representative, Penna. Leg.; Governor of Michigan Ter., 1832-34, d. July, 1834; his second son, Andrew Porter, was Lieut.-Col. in Mexican War, and rose to rank of Brig.-Gen. in Civil War;

James Madison, b. Jan. 6, 1793, d. Nov. 11, 1862; studied law, admitted to Bar, 1813; settled in Easton, Pa.; became Pres.-Judge of district comprising Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties; Sec. of War in cabinet of Pres. John Tyler; resumed practice of law at termination of term and was later elected judge of a district in the extreme northeastern part of the state, which position he resigned on account of ill health shortly before his death; one of the founders of Lafayette College.

His son Andrew was a graduate of West Point and distinguished army officer; brevetted Brig.-Gen. at close of Civil War for gallant and meritorious services;

Two children, d. in inf.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, son of General Andrew Porter by his second wife, Elizabeth Parker, was born October 31, 1788, at his father's country seat, "Selma", in Norriton township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He studied law, but was prevented from practicing by reason of poor health. He was clerk for his father during his term as surveyor-general. In early manhood he removed to Huntingdon county and engaged in the iron manufacturing business. He early manifested an active interest in public affairs; was elected county auditor in 1815; represented his county in the General Assembly for two terms, 1819-20, and 1821-22; was prothonotary, 1823-26; registrar of wills and recorder of deeds, 1827-32; was elected to the State Senate in 1833, and re-elected in 1836 by a largely increased majority, though his party was in the minority in the county. In 1838, while serving his second term as state senator, he was nominated and elected governor of the state, and re-elected in 1841. At the expiration of his term as governor, in 1845, he returned to the manufacture of iron, in which he was actively engaged up to near the time of his decease, August 6, 1867.

Governor Porter was married in 1820 to Josephine McDermott, who bore him two sons, who have distinguished themselves in public service: Horace Porter, born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1837, soldier, scholar, statesman, diplomat; graduated from West Point, 1860, served throughout the Civil War, filling every commissioned grade up to brigadier-general; private secretary to President Grant, 1869-77; prominent business man, being president of several large corporations; distinguished orator and author; received degree

of LL.D., 1894; ambassador to France, 1897-1905; and William Augustus Porter, mentioned below.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PORTER, son of David Rittenhouse Porter, was justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, corporation counsel for the City of Philadelphia and judge of the first Court of Alabama Claims, at Washington, District of Columbia. He married Emma Wagener.

WILLIAM WAGENER PORTER, son of Judge William Augustus Porter and his wife Emma (Wagener) Porter, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1856. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia, entered the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1875, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in the office of his father, Judge William A. Porter, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May, 1877, and has since practiced his profession in Philadelphia. He was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Edward N. Willard, resigned, September 14, 1897, and was elected to the same position, November, 1898. He resigned the position, January 27, 1903, and resumed the practice of his profession. He is the author of a legal text book on "The Law of Bills of Lading", and a brochure on the "Legal Responsibilities of Clergyman Solemnizing Marriages." He was the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, the ceremony being attended by Federal officials and presided over by President McKinley. He has been vice-president of the Union League of Philadelphia, and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Merion Cricket Club, Scotch-Irish Society, Lawyer's Club, Penn Club, and the Presbyterian Social Union.

Judge Porter married, April 27, 1882, Mary Augusta, daughter of Charles H. and Mary E. (Badeau) Hobart, of Brooklyn, New York. They reside at 2025 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Issue of William W. and Mary Augusta (Hobart) Porter:

William Hobart, b. Feb. 19, 1883;

Anita, b. June 22, 1886; m. William Jackson Clothier; dau., Anita Porter, b. Nov. 6, 1908;

Andrew Wagener, b. June 29, 1888.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT

The ancestors of Henry Martyn Dechert, of Philadelphia, lawyer and banker, were among the first settlers of Berks county and earlier settled portions of the Schuylkill valley, and were eminent in public affairs in both Colonial and Revolutionary days. On the paternal side he is a great-grandson of Peter Dechert and Elizabeth his wife, who came from the Palatinate, arriving in Philadelphia in the ship "Neptune", Captain Ware, September 30, 1754.

PETER DECHERT, of Reading, raised a company of which he was commissioned captain, January 5, 1776, and it was incorporated in the Fifth Battalion. Colonel Robert Magaw, and took part in the disastrous campaign on Long Island and at Fort Washington. By order of Congress of June 11, 1776, the Third and Fifth Battalions, Pennsylvania Line, Colonels Shee and Magaw, were ordered to proceed to New York. They left Philadelphia on June 15, and arrived in New York, June 25. On June 29 they were put under the command of General Mifflin, and both battalions marched towards Kingsbridge and locating on the present site of Fort Washington proceeded to erect that fortification. After the disastrous battle of Long Island in August, 1776, they recrossed to Fort Washington, where through the treachery of Adjutant Demonte they were defeated and the fort captured on November 16, 1776. Captain Peter Dechert was among the numerous prisoners taken by the British. He was later paroled and resigned from the service, February 1, 1777.

After his resignation from the regular service Captain Dechert became an officer of the Berks County Militia, being commissioned major of the Fourth Battalion, Colonel Michael Lindemuth, May 17, 1777. He died intestate in Cumru township, near Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and letters of administration were granted to his widow Elizabeth Dechert, March 29, 1784.

JOHN DECHERT, one of the seven children of Captain Peter Dechert and Elizabeth Dechert, was a farmer in Cumru township, Berks county. He married Deborah, daughter of James Davis, of Heidelberg township, Berks county.

Of the sons of John and Deborah (Davis) Dechert, Daniel, the eldest, born in 1793, was a highly respected farmer of Berks county, and died on his farm near Sinking Springs, in 1884, at the age of ninety-one years Samuel, another son, moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he was a leading manufacturer. He died there in 1884, leaving several children and grandchildren.

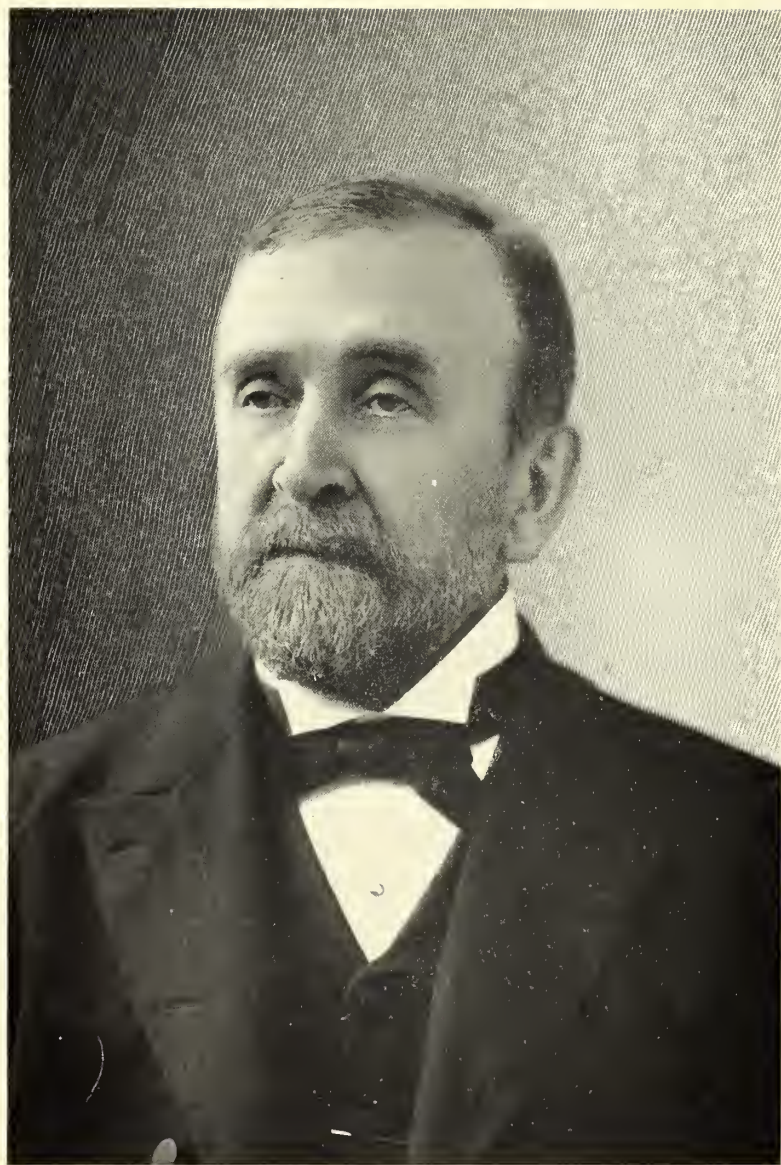
ELIJAH DECHERT, son of John and Deborah (Davis) Dechert, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 15, 1799, in Cumru township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He received a good education in local schools and in early manhood was for some years chief clerk in the prothonotary's office at Reading, under General John Adams and Marks John Biddle. While filling this position he studied law and was admitted to the Berks county bar, January 4, 1827. He acquired a large practice and held a high position in the bar of his native county at a period when it ranked among the strongest in the State. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading and

many years an elder of that church, and was also many years superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith. He was from early life a strong advocate of temperance and other moral reforms and was known and respected in the community in which he lived as an honorable, public-spirited citizen who avoided politics and political ambition, satisfied to perform the duties of private life as an exemplary Christian gentleman. He was an early advocate of the public school system and a leader in many local reform movements. He died June 14, 1854, in Philadelphia, where he had lately removed.

Elijah Dechert married, September 15, 1824, Mary Williams, daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, then President-Judge of the judicial district of which Berks county formed a part (see forward), and granddaughter of General Andrew Porter, a detailed sketch of whose career as a scholar, scientist, revolutionary soldier and state official is given in the sketch of his great-grandson, Hon. William Wagener Porter, in this work. Mary Williams (Porter) Dechert died in Philadelphia, January 15, 1872, leaving children: Sarah B., married Edmond Stafford Young, a leading lawyer of Dayton, Ohio; Henry Martyn, of whom presently; Agnes G., married Rev. Alfred Taylor, of Brooklyn, New York; William Wirt, deceased, vice-president of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, married Esther, daughter of Colonel Y. D. Dashiell, (U. S. A.), of Georgia; Rev. Howard Porter Dechert, a Presbyterian clergyman, married Caroline Sandford, of New York; Annie Porter, married Rev. Charles E. Griffith, of Philadelphia; Colonel Robert Porter Dechert, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar at his death in 1894, lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War; Controller of Philadelphia, 1886.

Hon. Robert Porter, father of Mary W. (Porter) Dechert and maternal grandfather of Henry Martyn Dechert, was the eldest child of General Andrew Porter, mentioned above, by his first wife, Elizabeth McDowell. He was born January 10, 1768, in Philadelphia, where his father was then conducting a scientific school. He joined his father in the winter quarters of the Continental army at Morristown in the autumn of 1779, and though then but eleven years of age was mustered into the service in Proctor's Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Artillery, and, 1781, was commissioned first lieutenant in that regiment, in which he served until the close of the war in 1783, being for a time adjutant of the regiment while it was under the command of his father as lieutenant-colonel.

At the close of the war Robert Porter returned to Philadelphia, where he studied law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, May 15, 1789, and carried on a successful practice in that city until 1810, when he was appointed by Governor Simon Snyder president-judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne, and took up his residence in Reading, Berks county. He filled the position of president-judge of this district with marked ability for twenty-two years, retiring from professional and judicial life in 1832. Visiting Brookville, Pennsylvania, he died there, June 13, 1842. Judge Porter was a man of profound learning and superior legal attainments. He married Mary Williams, and had children: Elizabeth, married Rev. David Lewis, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Mary



Henry M. Dechant

Williams, mentioned above; Andrew Williams; Robert Williams, a soldier in the Civil War in an Indiana regiment.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1832. He received a liberal training in the schools of his native city, and entered Yale University, from which he graduated in 1850. He taught school for two years and began the study of law in his father's office at Reading, but, the family removing to Philadelphia, he entered the law office of Charles B. Penrose, in that city, as a student in 1852, and in 1854 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and began active practice there. He early manifested a strong interest in the public affairs of his adopted city and exercised a potent influence in shaping local affairs. He was chosen a member of the School Board from his ward, and filled the position of assistant city solicitor, 1856-60, and was the Democratic nominee for city solicitor in 1860 and for a Common Pleas judgeship in 1870. At the outbreak of the Civil War he devoted all his energies to the maintenance of the Union, enlisting in the Fortieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served during the most trying period of the war, in 1862-63.

On the expiration of his term of enlistment he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia and became one of the prominent legal practitioners of that city in civil cases, especially in corporation and real estate law. At the organization of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company in 1886 he was chosen its first president, which position he filled until May, 1906, when, declining a re-election, he was made chairman of the board of directions and of the executive committee. At the organization of the company and for several years thereafter only lawyers and conveyancers were allowed to become stockholders, and it became known as the Lawyers' Company and exercised a wide influence in convincing the legal fraternity at large of the importance and value of its title insurance and trust facilities; in its growth and development into one of the strongest financial institutions of its day Henry M. Dechert has been the central figure. Under his skillful guidance the Commonwealth made rapid strides forward in assets, deposits and surplus, the latter reaching the impressive sum of one million and one hundred thousand dollars in 1907. Mr. Dechert's policy combines in a rare measure conservatism and progressiveness, and in the significant period of financial and civic development during the past twenty years he has exercised his influence quietly and effectively in building up the interests vital to the city's progress. He was from 1891 to 1894 a member of the state commission to select a site and to erect the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, located at South Mountain, near Wernersville, Berks county, and in 1894 he was elected president of the board of trustees, which office he still holds.

Mr. Dechert married, September 15, 1857, Esther Servoss, daughter of Thomas S. Taylor, of Philadelphia, by his wife Mary (McKenzie) Taylor, and they have the following children: 1. Henry Taylor, born February 21, 1859; married January 30, 1895, Virginia Louise, daughter of Edward W. and Mary Ellis Howard, and has issue: Robert Dechert, born November 29, 1895; Philip Dechert, June 16, 1906. 2. Bertha Mary, born April 5, 1862; married, July 5, 1902, Charles H. Gale, of the Cleveland, Ohio, bar. 3. Ellen Goddard, born

November 1, 1863; died May 28, 1886. 4. Edward Porter, born June 6, 1872; married, February 6, 1896, Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Foy, and has issue: Esther Dechert, born February 17, 1897; Marjorie Dechert, January 7, 1903.

HON. RICHARD LEWIS ASHHURST

RICHARD LEWIS ASHHURST, appointed March 1, 1906, postmaster of the city of Philadelphia, was the eldest son of John and Harriet Kingston (Eyre) Ashhurst, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Croto-Hughes) Ashhurst; also grandson of Manuel and Anne Louisa (Connelly) Eyre and great-grandson of Captain Manuel Eyre.

Captain Manuel Eyre, born in Burlington, New Jersey, November 10, 1736, came of a family that furnished three distinguished officers in the patriot cause in the American Revolution, Captain Jehu Eyre, Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, both of the Pennsylvania troops, and himself. Captain Eyre became a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence in 1775, and in the same year constructed for the Provincial government the war vessels "Bull Dog", "Franklin", and "Congress" for use in the Pennsylvania navy. He became a member of the first Pennsylvania navy board, and took an active part in its proceedings for the establishment of a navy of war vessels, and in providing other means for the defence of the Delaware bay and river. He was also a member of the artillery company commanded by his brother Captain Jehu Eyre, of the Philadelphia Associators in the battalion commanded by Colonel John Cadwalader, who, June 5, 1777, signed the following declaration:

"We whose names are hereto subscribed do pledge our faith to each other that we will continue to associate for the defence of American Liberty and to stand forth for the same when called, as Witness our hands this 5 day of June, 1777, in a Company of Artillery."

Captain Eyre continued active in the patriot cause until independence was achieved. He died in Philadelphia, November 1, 1805. He married, Mary Wright, of a prominent New Jersey family, where his own ancestors had also resided from its first settlement by the English.

RICHARD LEWIS ASHHURST was born at Naples, Italy, where his parents were temporarily sojourning, February 5, 1838. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with the highest honors, in the class of 1856, delivering the Greek salutatory oration. He studied law under William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, June, 1859, and at once engaged upon the active practice of his profession in that city. With every prospect of early distinction in his profession, he abandoned it and his home ties to take up arms in defence of the Union. When Major Roy Stone of the First Pennsylvania Rifles, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, known as the "Bucktails", came north to recruit a "Bucktail Brigade" after the reverses of the spring of 1862, it was decided to recruit four companies in Philadelphia, and Mr. Ashhurst became one of the most active in organizing and recruiting the Philadelphia contingent of what became the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was one of the earliest to enlist, August 20, 1862, and was commissioned adjutant of the regiment. The regiment went to Harrisburg, September 1, 1862, and to Washington, September 4th. Here it remained on

guard duty until February, 1863, when it was ordered to Belle Plain as a part of the Army of the Potomac. His regiment, with the One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiments were joined together in the formation of a brigade which was placed under the command of Colonel Stone, and it thus participated in a number of skirmishes, in the movements of the army along the Rappahannock, but its first real battle was Gettysburg, where it met the enemy, July 1, 1863, and won a reputation for valor that is imperishable. Holding its position near the seminary in the first day's fight, under the heaviest fire of the enemy, and losing fifty per cent. of its fighting force. Colonel Stone was killed and the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Langhorne Wister of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment. He and Lieutenant-colonel Huidekoper were also successively wounded, and the command devolved upon Adjutant Ashhurst, who though he had been shot through the shoulder and received a painful wound in the shin, rallied the shattered and somewhat demoralized remnant of the brigade, and succeeded in holding them together while they fell back through the open ground towards the seminary, fighting as they went, taking advantage of every favorable spot to make a defensive stand and finally, receiving orders to retreat, halted at the seminary long enough to defend and secure the removal of a battery hardly pressed by the enemy and then retreated through the town, after which Mr. Ashhurst went to an improvised field hospital where his wound was dressed. Adjutant Ashhurst received a brevet as major, and was discharged by surgeon's certificate, September 10, 1863. He had been breveted captain for meritorious services at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed the practice of law which has continued to the present time. March 1, 1906, Major Ashhurst assumed the duties of postmaster of Philadelphia, to which position he was appointed by President Roosevelt. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the American Philosophic Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and other professional associations, serving as vice-president of the Philadelphia Law Association. He is also vice-dean of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and of the Union League, Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Country clubs. Major Ashhurst is the author of a "Biography of William Moore Meredith;" "Contemporary Evidences of Shakespeare's Identity"; and other pamphlets on Shakespeare, and also a number on military subjects. Colonel Thomas Chamberlain, in his "History of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers", published in 1905, acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered him by Major Ashhurst, and quotes him extensively in its pages. Major Ashhurst married, May 30, 1861, Sarah, daughter of Professor John Fries Frazer, of the University of Pennsylvania, and they reside at 321 South Eleventh Street.

CHARLOTTE DALLAS MORRELL PATTERSON

CHARLOTTE D. MORRELL (Mrs. John C. Patterson), of Philadelphia, is of the Morrell and Dallas families. On the paternal side she is the granddaughter of Dr. Robert Morrell, whose father was born in France, while the mother was of the tropics. Dr. Robert Morrell was a physician of much skill and eminently successful. He married ——— Tousard, daughter of General Tousard, who came with Lafayette to this country. She was born in San Domingo. Their son, Charles H. Morrell, was born in 1828 in Cuba, and married, December 20, 1854, Charlotte Byron Dallas, daughter and only surviving child of Vice-President George M. Dallas. The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Morrell, was as follows:

1. Robert, born 1855.
2. George Dallas, born 1857.
3. Louisa, born 1859, deceased.
4. Charles H., born 1861.
5. Charlotte Dallas, born May 8, 1863, now the wife of John Curtis Patterson, who is the son of Joseph and Lovinia (Horstman) Patterson. He is by profession a civil engineer and spent several years at the opening of the present century in constructing railroads in South America and Mexico, but at present is a civil engineer in Philadelphia.
6. Philip, born 1865, deceased.
7. William, born 1871, deceased.

The father of this family, Charles H. Morrell, was a sugar planter in Cuba, and died in June, 1877, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His brother is Hon. Edward Morrell, congressman from Philadelphia. His only sister, Louisa, married and lives in Havana, Cuba. Her husband is Lambert Fernandez and their children are: Andrew, Robert, Matilda, Caroline, Joseph Michael and Peter.

Of Mrs. John Curtis Patterson's maternal side, it may be stated in this connection, that she is the granddaughter of Hon. George M. Dallas, who was vice-president of the United States, with James K. Polk, president. Her maternal great-grandfather was Hon. Alexander J. Dallas, of which family, mention is made elsewhere in this work.

FRANK WILLIAM SHRIVER

FRANK WILLIAM SHRIVER, of Philadelphia, is a descendant from early German emigrants from the Pfalz, who settled in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. The name Shriver is a corruption of the old German name of Schreiber.

ANDREAS SCHREIBER, son of Jost and Anna Schreiber, was baptized in the church at Alsenborn, Oberant Lautern, Germany, in the Electorate Palatine, September 7, 1673. At the age of thirty-three years he was married in the same church at Alsenborn, the following being a literal translation of the record of his marriage:

"Anno Domini 1706, August—Andreas Schreiber, legitimate son of Jost Schreiber of this place, was, after being regularly proclaimed, joined in wedlock with Anna Margareta, lawful widow of the late John Young, who was a citizen of this place"

She was a daughter of Theobald and Margareta Hess, "citizens and wedded persons of this place" says the quaint German record of Alsenborn Church, and was baptized there, October 22, 1674. Her marriage to John Young, of Frankelbach, on August 14, 1698, the baptism of her two children by Young, and three by Andreas Schreiber, are also of record.

Andreas Schreiber, having decided to emigrate to America, applied for and received from the pastor of the church a certificate of character, of which the following is a translation:

"That the bearer of this, Andreas Schreiber, citizen and inhabitant of this place and his wife Anna Margareta, whom he has with him, confess themselves to be conformable to the Word of God of the Reformed Church, and have until now assiduously observed the outward duties of Christianity in attending our public worship, receiving the Holy Sacrament, and otherwise, so far as is known, have been irreproachable in their conduct, I attest.

WHEREAS the said man and wife and their children, after having borne adversity, are about to turn their backs upon their country and to go (God knows where), into a strange country, I would therefore recommend them to a willing reception by the preachers and elders of the said Reformed Church, wherever they may show this.

Alsenborn, Oberant Lautern, in the Electorate Palatine, May 13, 1721.

JOHN MUELLER, Pastor

From these German church records we learn further that the grandparents of Andreas Schreiber, of Alsenborn, were Lorentz and Margareta Schreiber, both of whom died in the year 1684; that his mother Anna, the wife of Jost Schreiber, died in 1690; that Lorentz had brothers, Peter Schreiber, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, and Johannes Schreiber, (died 1685) whose wife Appolina died 1686. The descendants of neither of the two brothers of Lorentz have been traced, but it has been ascertained that Lorentz and Margareta had, beside Jost, the father of Andreas the emigrant, two other sons, Johannes, who married Anna Otille, and had four children baptized at Alsenborn Church, 1681 to 1686; and James, with wife Anna Elizabeth, who also had several children baptized, 1675 to 1688, some of whom doubtless came to Pennsylvania. The children of Jost and Anna, beside Andreas, the emigrant, were: Matthias, born

1667, who married Sybylla Von Heimbach and had children; Anna Margaret born 1669; Anna Josephine; Cassines; and Francis Theobald.

On the lists of persons naturalized, or qualified, as subjects of the British crown on their arrival in Philadelphia, under the Act of General Assembly of 1727, we find a great number of the name of Schreiber, between the year 1732 and the date of the Revolutionary War. Among these are: Hans Jacob Schreiber, aged thirty-four, and wife Anna, aged thirty, in the "Hope", August 28, 1733; Heinrich Schreiber, aged twenty, in the "Mercury", May 29, 1735; Lorrents Schreiber, aged twenty-six, in the "Samuel", August 30, 1737; Nicolaus, Elias, Maria Elizabeth, Johan Georg, and Philip, in the "Charming Nancy," October 8, 1737; Johannes Schreiber, aged thirty-two, in the "Friendship," September 20, 1738; Johannes Schreiber, aged twenty-four, in the "Samuel", December 3, 1740; Adam Schreiber, in the "St. Marks", September 26, 1741; Johan Peter Schreiber, in the "Europa", November 20, 1741, "Aged 27".

As we find a number of the name settled near Andrew Schreiber in York and Lancaster counties, it is presumed that some of his cousins or nephews or both, followed him and his family to Pennsylvania, in search of religious freedom. In a number of cases the names of the above mentioned emigrants were spelled on either the original or duplicate lists as "Shriver" or "Schrivier"; nearly always, however, appearing on one of the lists as either "Schreiber" or "Shreiver".

Whether the Schreiber family had decided upon their destination before leaving Alsenborn, to escape the "adversities" they had borne in the way of religious persecutions, alluded to in the certificate above quoted, or whether they were going "God knows where" as stated therein, does not appear, but they had probably decided to follow earlier co-religionists to Penn's Colony in the search for religious freedom and a betterment of their material interests. At any rate they landed in Philadelphia some months after the date of the certificate, and soon after settled near The Trappe, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where was gathered one of the earliest congregations of the German Reformed Church. Here Andrew Schreiber died, and his widow took a third husband by the name of John Steiger. The records of Alsenborn church show the baptism of three children, born to Andreas and Anna Margareta (Hess) Schreiber, who with their half-brother, David Young, son of the mother by her first marriage, accompanied their parents to America. The names of these three children and the dates of their baptism were as follows:

Ludwig Schreiber, bapt. Oct. 14, 1709;
Andrew Schreiber, bapt. Sept. 6, 1712;
Anna Margareta Schreiber, bapt. July 25, 1715.

ANDREW SCHREIBER JR., the second son, baptized September 6, 1712, was apprenticed to a tanner, at proper age, and also to the shoemaker trade. He obtained his freedom in 1732, and worked at his trade one year thereafter prior to marriage. At about this date there had settled near the Schreibers another German family by the name of Keiser, consisting of the father, Ulrich Keiser, who had been a tanner in the little village of Renche, five miles from Heidelberg, Germany; his wife Veronica, and two daughters, Magdalena and Anna Maria Keiser. This family had come to Pennsylvania in the ship,

"Brittanica", of London, Michael Franklin, master, from Rotterdam, arriving in Philadelphia, September 21, 1731. The roll of passengers gave the age of Ulrich Keiser, the father as seventy years; that of his wife "Feronica" as sixty-six; Magdalena, as aged twenty-nine, and Anna Maria, aged nineteen years.

In the spring of 1733 Andrew Schreiber Jr., married Anna Maria Keiser, the youngest daughter of Ulrich and Veronica Keiser, the former of whom had died at about this date. After his marriage Andrew Schreiber, accompanied by his wife and his step, or half-brother, removed to Conewago, York county, Pennsylvania, then a part of Lancaster county, six miles south of Hanover, in what became Heidelberg township, York county, where he purchased for one hundred pairs of negro shoes, one hundred acres of wild land of a Mr. Diggs, who had a patent under Lord Baltimore, that section being then claimed as lying within the limits of Maryland. David Young helped to clear the land and then returned to Montgomery county, but both he and Andrew's full brother, Ludwig Schreiber, later settled near Andrew. The Schreiber plantation lay on the road from the south, leading westward through "Standing Stone", now Huntingdon. Here Andrew Schreiber crected and operated a tannery, and later purchased larger tracts of land. On his first settlement in this section it was a wilderness, Indians living near him in every direction, but there was almost a continual war between the two tribes of the Catawbias and Delawares, but both were always friendly with the Schreibers. Their nearest neighbors were the Forney family, living where the town of Hanover now stands, of which the late John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, was a descendant. Andrew Schreiber died August 12, 1797, near the end of his eighty-fifth year. His widow, Anna Maria (Keiser) Schreiber, died May 8, 1801, in her ninetieth year. They had three sons: David, Andrew and Jacob; and three daughters who married respectively, Henry Koontz, George Koontz and Jacob Mill.

DAVID SCHREIBER, or Shriver, as his family spelled the name, eldest son of Andrew and Anna Maria (Keiser) Schreiber, was born at Conewago, York county, six miles south of Hanover, March 30, 1735. The exigencies and privations of life on the frontier of civilization prevented him from acquiring much in the way of an education in his boyhood. He assisted his father in the tilling of the soil and the conduct of other branches of business. Possessed of more than ordinary mechanical ingenuity, he acquired, without the formality of an apprenticeship, a knowledge of a number of mechanical trades, and was beside a farmer, a carpenter, "joiner" (cabinet-maker) miller, cooper, blacksmith, silversmith, comb-maker, and millwright, and later a surveyor. On coming of age he attracted the attention of one, Andrew Steiger, a prominent business man of Baltimore, Maryland, and was engaged by him to conduct a branch country store not far from his father's residence. Realizing the disadvantages of his want of an education, he diligently applied himself to the study of such books as he could obtain, during his leisure hours, and during the five years he was employed in the store acquired much useful knowledge, including the art of surveying.

While attending a fair at Lancaster he met Rebecca Ferree, who was attending school there, and later accompanied her to the home of her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Elting) Ferree, in the Pequea Valley, and subsequently, May 8, 1761, married her. On his marriage, David Shriver settled

on a tract of land purchased for him by his father at Little Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, where he cleared the land for cultivation, and erected a mill. He became active and prominent in the affairs of the new settlement, filling many honorable positions, and was frequently called upon to arbitrate disputes among his neighbors. He was active in promoting the establishment of schools, and in all matters tending to advance the interests of the community. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was a staunch supporter of the cause of independence and liberty, and was a member of the Committee of Safety; a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Maryland in 1776, and a member of one or the other branches of the State Legislature for thirty years. What was especially rare with one of his nationality, David Shriver was, in a sense, a slave-holder; he inherited through his wife a negro girl, whose progeny at the time of his death, in 1826, numbered about thirty, all of whom had remained with him and his family, and all of whom were given their freedom by the terms of his will.

David Shriver died January 29, 1826, in his ninety-first year, and was buried in the family burying ground at Little Pipe Creek. The eldest of his father's family, he survived them all. His wife died November 24, 1812, in the seventy-first year of her age and the forty-third of her marriage. She was a remarkable woman of affairs, managing her husband's affairs during his frequent absences from home on public service. A notice of David Shriver, published at the time of his death, says of him in part as follows:

"David Shriver departed this life at his residence, Little Pipe Creek, Maryland, (January 29, 1826) in the 91st year of his age. He closed his useful and honorable life in peace with all men and in the cheery hope of blissful immortality. His latter end was the calmness of repose, tranquil and serene.

"Born at a period when the blessings of education were restricted, almost exclusively, to the sons of the affluent, it was the lot of Mr. Shriver, whose parents were humble, to be left to his own unaided power in the acquisition of knowledge. His youth was spent in a sparsely settled country, where the voice of civilized man rarely gladdened the ear. Taught by his parents the bare elements of language; debarred by his situation the bland influences of society, cut off almost entirely from every avenue of knowledge, the attainments of Mr. Shriver in the mechanical arts, in the pure science of mathematics, and in general information, must be considered remarkable.

"About 60 years since he came to this state and procured a patent for the land which he occupied thereafter till his death, and where his grave is now seen. When the troublous period of the Revolution arrived, he was of freedom's active partisans, and was of sufficient consequence in the country to be elected a member of the Convention which adopted and established the Declaration of Rights, and the constitution of the State. More than once he was admonished by imposing warnings that 'King George's Men' had set a price upon his head, and that his property was marked for confiscation, and his family doomed to suffer in consequence. But amid all the vicissitudes of events his course was unwavering and he continued his exertions as one of the Committee of Safety, until all danger was past.

"For more than thirty successive years, (with but one interruption which his private duties rendered indispensable) he served his fellow citizens in the General Assembly as a delegate from the County, and afterwards in the Senate; until a stroke of palsy, some years since, rendered it necessary that he should vacate his seat.

"As a public character, Mr. Shriver was respected for his faithfulness to his duty, and his discriminating judgment. * * * In private life he was plain and unostentatious. He was highly esteemed by the people of the neighborhood in which he dwelt for his practical friendship, manifested in his intercourse with them. * * *

"He has arranged by his will for the liberation of all his slaves, about thirty in number, the more advanced in age being provided for".

Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, wife of David Shriver, was of French Huguenot descent. The name originally La Fierere has been spelled by the American descendants as Veree, Ferree. Hugh LaFierere, was of the company of

French Huguenots known as "Walloons" who emigrated to New York about 1660, and settled near Kingston, Ulster county, New York. He was likewise one of the "Twelve Patentees" under the leadership of Louis DuBois, who organized the settlement at New Palz, on the Hudson opposite Poughkeepsie, 1663. Louis DuBois, the great-great-grandfather of Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, was born near Lyons, France, in 1630, married there Catharine Blancon. Having become a convert to Protestantism, he was forced to flee with his family from France, and in 1658, with his wife and eldest son Abraham, he located at Mannheim, then the capital of the Electorate Palatinate, where he resided for two years, and where another son, Isaac, was born. In 1660 he joined with a number of Huguenots and they emigrated to New York and settled at Kingston as before stated. Louis DuBois was the first elder of New Palz Church, and also its clerk, the earlier records of the church being entirely in his handwriting. He, however, returned to Kingston in 1686, and died there in 1696.

Abraham DuBois, eldest son of Louis and Catharine (Blancon) DuBois, born near Lyons, France, in 1656, died at New Palz, New York, October 7, 1731. He married Margaret DeYou (Deyou) and had seven children, the youngest of whom, married Philip Ferree, who, according to data collected and published by the Shriver family, was a son of John LaFierere, generally known as Ferree, a silk weaver in France, who on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, fled with his family to Strasburg, Germany, where they resided for two years and then removed to Landau, a walled town on Lake Constance, on the borders of Switzerland, where John Ferree died, about 1704. He had married Mary Warrenbuer, who after his death set out for London with her six children, Daniel, Philip, John, Catharine, Mary and Jane, with a view of emigrating to America, where some of hers and husband's compatriots, and doubtless relatives, had long since located. Having heard of William Penn and his Colony in Pennsylvania, she sought out Penn, then residing in Kensington, and received from him encouragement and assistance to transport herself and her family to Pennsylvania. After remaining in London for six months she sailed with her family to New York. The family settled among the other Huguenots at a place called Esopus, near Kingston, and remained there two years. Before leaving London Queen Anne presented them with many implements for tilling the soil.

Philip Ferree, the second son, married Leah DuBois, daughter of Abraham DuBois, before mentioned, and received, as her portion of her father's estate, two thousand acres in the Pequea Valley, on the Conestoga in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on which Philip and his family settled. Philip and Leah (DuBois) Ferree had eight children: Abraham, of whom presently; Isaac; Jacob; Philip; Joel; Lena, married William Buffington, or Bavington; Leah, married Peter Baker; Elizabeth, married her cousin, Isaac Ferree.

Abraham Ferree, eldest son of Philip and Leah (DuBois) Ferree, born at New Palz, on the Hudson, in New York, married Elizabeth Eltinge, of New York, a descendant of early Holland settlers at Esopus, and they had issue: Rebecca Ferree, born January 21, 1742, died November 24, 1812, married, May 8, 1761, David Shriver; Cornelius Ferree, who went to West Virginia, married and had children; Israel Ferree, who died at the age of twenty-eight years.

Issue of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver:

Andrew Shriver, b. Nov. 7, 1762, m., in 1786, Elizabeth Schultz, and soon after his marriage removed to Littlestown, Pa., but in 1800 purchased land on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll co., Md., and erected mills, a wool-carding factory, tannery, &c., named his place Union Mills; was a man of importance in the community, a justice of the peace, etc.; d. in 1847, aged 85.

His son, Thomas Shriver, engaged in business in York co., Pa., and m. Ann E. Sharp of that town; was capt. during War of 1812-14, and was at the battle of North Point; in 1818 removed to Sandy Mount, 18 miles from Baltimore; in 1826 to Frederick, Md., thence to Franklin, a little village near Baltimore; he and his brother, Joseph Shriver, prospected the route for the P. W. & B. railroad; he removed to Cumberland, Md., in 1834, and was several times mayor of that city, and prominent in financial and social affairs;

Rachel Shriver, b. Jan. 7, 1767, m., 1786, Adam Forney;

David Shriver, b. April 24, 1769, m., 1803, Eve Sherman; he was associated with his brother Andrew in the erection and operation of the mills, etc., at Union Mills, Carroll co., Md., and a prominent business man of that section;

Abraham Shriver, b. May 5, 1771, was associate judge of the Fifth Judicial District, of Md., 1805-43; wrote a memorial of his father, David Shriver, and an account of his ancestry; he m., 1803, Ann Margaret Leatherman, b. 1777;

Mary Shriver, b. Nov. 29, 1773, d. May 1, 1855; m., April 1, 1792, John Schley, b. 1767, a descendant of John Thomas Schley, who emigrated from the Palatinate and settled in Md. in 1745, was the founder of the town of Frederick, having built the first house there, was a soldier in the Rev., etc., and d. in 1790; John Schley, Clerk of Court at the time of his death, was widely known and respected;

John Thomas Schley, a son of John and Mary (Shriver) Schley, b. Nov. 4, 1806, d. Oct., 1876, m. a Miss McClure, and was the father of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, the "hero of Santiago" in 1898;

Isaac Shriver, b. March 6, 1777, of whom presently;

Jacob Shriver, b. Dec. 13, 1779, m., 1806, Anna Eva Hupert;

Susanna Shriver, m. Samuel Frey, and left numerous descendants.

ISAAC SHRIVER, fourth son of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, born in the old family homestead at Little Pipe Creek, near Westminster, Maryland, received a good academic education and practical home training in business. Soon after his marriage, he settled in Westminster, Maryland, and actively engaged in business. He became the owner of considerable real estate there and was very prominent in public affairs. He was several times elected to the House of Delegates, the legislative body of the state of Maryland; was a member of that body at the time of the formation of the new county of Carroll, formed and organized largely through his influence in the Legislature. He was chosen president of the Westminster bank, in 1826, and served in that capacity until his death in 1856. He also held many minor offices. He joined the Methodist Protestant Church of Westminster in 1834, and was one of its most zealous and devoted members. He died December 22, 1856.

Isaac Shriver married, April 22, 1802, Polly Leatherman, born April 4, 1781, died March 6, 1859, daughter of Henry and ——— (Baltzell) Leatherman, and a descendant of early emigrants from the Palatinate.

Issue of Isaac and Polly (Leatherman) Shriver:

Rebecca Shriver, b. June 13, 1803, d. Jan. 9, 1837; m., Nov. 28, 1826, Levi Davis, of Tiffin, O., who m. (second) her younger sister, Julian;

Henry Shriver, b. March 5, 1805, d. unm., Jan. 13, 1825;

Betsy Shriver, b. March 5, 1805, d. October 26, 1807;

Dr. George W. Shriver, b. Nov. 16, 1808, d. Dec. 11, 1839; practiced medicine in Westminster, Md.;

Francis Shriver, b. Feb. 27, 1811, of whom presently;

- Margaret Shriver, b. July 2, 1813, d. June 9, 1880; m., Nov. 10, 1836, Joshua Yingling, who d. Oct. 28, 1881;
 Julian Shriver, b. Feb. 11, 1816, d. May 12, 1905; m., March 14, 1839, Levi Davis, of Tiffin, O., whose first wife was her eldest sister, Rebecca Shriver;
 Jesse Shriver, b. Feb. 6, 1818, d. July 7, 1870; m., March 15, 1854, Ann Spayth; settled in Tiffin, O.; was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War;
 Anna Marie Shriver, b. May 24, 1820, d. Dec. 4, 1829;
 Louisa Susan Shriver, b. Dec. 20, 1822, d. Feb. 23, 1852; m., Sept. 29, 1842, Alfred Troxel.

FRANCIS SHRIVER, third son and fifth child of Isaac and Polly (Leatherman) Shriver, was born near Frederick, Maryland, February 27, 1811. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the tanning and currying business with his cousin, Jacob Forney, of Hanover, Pennsylvania. He later associated himself with his cousin, A. K. Shriver, of Union Mills, Maryland, in the same business. In 1833 he commenced business for himself in Westminster, Maryland, which he continued with success until 1858. He received the highest award for leather at the National Exposition at Washington, D. C., in 1846, and also at the fair of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in the fall and winter of 1846-47; the highest award at Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in 1848-49.

Though he never sought political preferment, he was nevertheless elected mayor of the city of Westminster six consecutive terms, 1850-56, and was school commissioner for Carroll county for two years. In 1851 he was made a director of the Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore county, and served as such and general agent until February, 1861, when he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, which positions he filled until his death in 1895.

During the Civil War, 1861-65, Francis Shriver was zealous in defense of the Union, serving with the Delaware Cavalry, on the afternoon of June 29, 1863, when sixty men under command of Major Knight, met the advance of J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, eight thousand strong at Westminster; he was in the midst of the fight throughout but escaped injury, save a blast of gunpowder in the eye from a pistol in the hands of a Confederate officer.

Francis Shriver married, July 14, 1830, Matilda Frysinger, who died January 27, 1884, in her seventieth year. They had issue:

- Emmeline Eliza Shriver, b. Nov. 11, 1831;
 Henry Leatherman Shriver, b. Jan. 1, 1834;
 George Washington Shriver, b. Aug. 7, 1835;
 Mary Elizabeth Shriver, b. July 19, 1837;
 Isaac Shriver, b. Jan. 25, 1840;
 Horatio Price Shriver, b. Apr. 18, 1842;
 Rebecca Davis Shriver, b. March 22, 1844;
 Sarah Matilda Shriver, b. Nov. 17, 1846;
 Annie Louisa Shriver, b. Feb. 17, 1849;
 Edwin Wilmer Shriver, b. June 4, 1851;
 Frank William Shriver, b. March 17, 1853.

Matilda (Frysinger) Shriver, the mother of the above named children, was a daughter of Captain George Frysinger, of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel Fevre, in the War of 1812-14. Captain Frysinger was promoted for bravery in action at the battle of North Point, Maryland, September 12, 1814, after which his regiment rendezvoused at Hanover, un-



Frank R. U. Shriver.

der general order of the governor dated October 15, 1814, and was mustered out of service, December 1, 1814.

FRANK WILLIAM SHRIVER, youngest son of Francis and Matilda (Frysing-er) Shriver, born March 17, 1853, at Westminster, Maryland, was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and Western Maryland College, Westminster, graduating from the latter institution in June, 1873. He followed the profession of a teacher for several years, and in 1885 engaged in the manufacture of high grade carriages in which he has continued to the present, building up a large business in that line at Twelfth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. He was a representative of the Carriage Builders' National Association (the oldest trade organization in the United States) also the Carriage and Wagon Builders' Association of Philadelphia at the Deeper Waterway Conference held in Philadelphia, October, 1907, and again represented these bodies at the first annual convention of Deeper Waterways held in Baltimore, October 16th to 19, 1908.

Mr. Shriver is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, and has taken an active interest in measures and projects for the betterment of trade and shipping facilities for the city of Philadelphia, and other public measures and enterprises. He is a member of the National Commission, for Philadelphia, for advocating and securing deeper waterways, for the country. He was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, April 11, 1899, as a great-grandson of David Shriver, member of Committee of Safety of Maryland. He married (first), December 12, 1883, Lulu M. Gregg, who died August 27, 1900; (second), September 2, 1903, Mary Elizabeth Tunstall, daughter of William and Mary Z. (Sanford) Tunstall.

By his first wife he had issue:

Eltinge Ferree Shriver, b. Sept. 4, 1891, d. July 11, 1892;

Lucy Van Artsdalen Shriver, b. Sept. 10, 1894.

WILLIAM MINTZER VAN LEER

The Van Leer family, originally spelled Von Lohr, is an ancient heraldic family of Germany, residing in the seventeenth century in or near the town of Isenberg in the Electorate of Hesse, and, as shown by a certificate granted to John George Von Lohr, the first of the family to emigrate to America, (the original of which is in possession of George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant) were entitled to bear the following coat-of-arms, viz: "Argent, a chevron azure between three rose bushes blooming, ppr." with Crest, "A man holding a Lance all ppr."

JOHN GEORGE VON LOHR, with wife Mary, and son Bernhard, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1698, and settled in Marple township, Chester county, where he lived until his death in 1748, taking up two tracts of land there which descended to his son. His wife Mary died, and he married (second), January 25, 1738, Rebecca Fauls, who survived him many years.

BERNHARD VON LOHR, son of John George and Mary Von Lohr, was born near Isenberg, Electorate of Hesse, in 1686, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania at the age of eleven years. When nearing manhood he returned to Germany to take up the study of medicine and spent seven years in his native country. Returning to Pennsylvania he took up the practice of his profession in Chester county, locating on one of the plantations taken up by his father, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying January 26, 1790, at the age of one hundred and four years. He retained his mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree in his extreme old age. His daughter related that he rode with her on horseback, in his one hundredth year, thirty miles to his Chester Valley farm in one day and returned the next day apparently unfatigued by the journey. This daughter was Mary, who married, December 4, 1783, Moses Moore, and to whom her father devised the Blue Bell Tavern and one hundred and eighty acres of land in Tredyffrin. The homestead he devised to his son Bernhard, both these being children of his second marriage. He married (first) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, February 25, 1734, Mary, daughter of William Branson, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and one of the earliest ironmasters of Pennsylvania, the owner of Reading Furnace, Chester county, and a sister to the wife of Lynford Lardner. He married (second) at the German Reformed Church of Philadelphia, in 1750, Christiana Flus, who died May 29, 1815, aged eighty-eight years and seven months. By his first wife, Mary (Branson) Von Lohr, he had six sons, George, Thomas, Branson, William, Benjamin and Samuel; and by the second wife, Christiana (Flus) Von Lohr, he had one son, Bernhard (1770-1814), and two daughters.

His surviving sons, by the first wife, George, Branson, William and Samuel, were all officers of the American army during the Revolution, Branson, who had adopted his father's profession, enlisted as a private in the Associated Company of East Nantmeal township, where he was living at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was one of the original members of the first Committee of Ob-

servation for Chester county, chosen at a public meeting held at Chester, December 20, 1774. He was commissioned November 3, 1779, surgeon of the Fourth Battalion, Colonel John Ralston, Chester county militia. He died without issue in 1798, devising his two plantations in East Nantmeal to his brother, Captain Samuel Van Leer. William Van Leer enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Colonel Richard Butler, Continental Line, had served throughout the war. He was commissioned second lieutenant, March 3, 1777, promoted first lieutenant, July 22, 1777, captain lieutenant, October 16, 1777, and had command as such of three different companies at different periods during the years 1778-79. He was commissioned captain, August 19, 1779; was brigade major of the First Pennsylvania Brigade; and was transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment with his old commander, January 19, 1781. He retired from the service, January 1, 1783.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL VAN LEER, youngest of the six sons of Dr. Bernhard Von Lohr, by his first wife, Mary Branson, was born in Marple township, Chester county, in 1748. He became the owner of the site of Reading Furnace in the iron ore district of Warwick township, Chester county, formerly owned by his maternal grandfather, William Branson, ironmaster, referred to above. During the Revolutionary War he was captain of the Seventh Company, Fifth Battalion, Chester county militia, commissioned May 17, 1777, and saw considerable active service. In 1781 he was lieutenant of a company of Light Horse Volunteers, commanded by Captain Alexander Johnson. He inherited from his brother, Dr. Branson Van Leer, two plantations in East Nantmeal township, and died there in October, 1825.

Captain Samuel Van Leer married Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Iddings) Wayne, granddaughter of Captain Anthony Wayne, and a sister to General Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution.

Captain Samuel and Hannah (Wayne) Van Leer had four daughters who survived their father and several sons. His son Isaac, the owner of Reading Furnace, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel and Margaret Culbertson, and had two sons and two daughters. Another son, Anthony Wayne Van Leer, removed to Nashville, Tennessee.

Captain Anthony Wayne, grandfather of the distinguished patriot general of the same name as well as of Hannah (Wayne) Van Leer, was born in 1666, in one of the northern counties of England, and in early manhood emigrated to county Wicklow, Ireland, where he resided until his emigration to Pennsylvania in 1722. He was an officer under William, Prince of Orange, and commanded a company of dragoons at the battle of Boyne in 1690. He married, in Ireland, Hannah Faulkner, who with his children, Francis, Gabriel, William, Humphrey, Jacob, William, John, Sarah and Mary, accompanied him to Pennsylvania. The family settled in Easttown township, Chester county, where they were joined by Isaac Wayne in 1724, he having followed his parents to Pennsylvania. Anthony Wayne purchased by deed dated May 11, 1724, three hundred and eighty acres in Easttown, on which he lived until his death on December 2, 1739, at the age of seventy-three years. He was buried at St. David's Church, Radnor.

Isaac Wayne, son of Captain Anthony and Hannah (Faulkner) Wayne, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1699, and came to Pennsylvania, in 1724.

In connection with his elder brother, Francis Wayne, he purchased, in 1727, one hundred acres of land in Easttown, Francis transferring his interest to him in 1739. In addition to this, his father and mother, Anthony and Hannah Wayne, conveyed to him by deed dated May 8, 1739, six months before the father's death, three hundred and sixty acres of the homestead. He was one of the prominent men of his section; was one of the principal subscribers to the fund for the erection of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in East Wheatland township, and identified with other local enterprises. He was one of the active members of St. David's Church, Radnor, from 1723 to 1776. After the defeat of Braddock, in the fall of 1755, Isaac Wayne raised a company in Chester county, of which he was commissioned captain. He marched with the company to the defence of the frontiers of Northampton county, and when Dr. Franklin took charge of affairs there, in the autumn of 1755, he was stationed at Nazareth. He was stationed at DuPuy's near Smithfield, now Monroe county, January 3, 1756; was ordered to Gnaden Hutten, a Moravian town, near the present site of Allentown by Franklin, and assisted in erecting a stockade there which was called Fort Allen, also assisting in erecting other forts and stockades on the frontiers of Northampton county, during the fall and winter of 1755-56. In February, 1756, his company was relieved and disbanded. He, however, raised another company and participated with it in the Forbes campaign of 1757-58. He was a member of Provincial Assembly from Chester county, 1757-63. He died at Easttown, Chester county, November, 1774. Captain Isaac Wayne married Elizabeth Iddings, born 1709, died May, 1793, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Phillips) Iddings, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they had one son, Anthony Wayne, the distinguished general, born 1745, and two daughters, Hannah, wife of Captain Samuel Van Leer, and Ann, wife of William Hayman. Hannah Van Leer was deceased at the date of the will of her mother, Elizabeth Wayne, December 7, 1792, which gives legacies to her children, though naming only two daughters specifically, viz: Hannah Ann and Mary Van Leer.

WILLIAM R. VAN LEER, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Wayne) Van Leer, born 1775, resided until his death, May 25, 1808, on one of his father's plantations in East Nantmeal township, Chester county. He married, April 19, 1801, Sarah Hunter, a descendant of John Hunter, and his wife, Margaret (Albans) Hunter, who accompanied Captain Anthony Wayne from county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1722, and settled in Newtown, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where John Hunter died in 1734 at the age of seventy years. He was a native of county Durham, England, a descendant of the Hunter family of Meadowsley Hall, Gateshead, Durham, where the records of his ancestors trace back to 1605. He was a trooper with Captain Wayne at the battle of Boyne, and his lifelong friend and associate. John Hunter was a member of the first vestry of St. David's Church, Radnor, chosen April, 1725, and was succeeded by his son John, the ancestor of Mrs. Van Leer.

ISAAC WAYNE VAN LEER, eldest son of William R. and Sarah (Hunter) Van Leer, was born in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1802, and spent the greater part of his life there, removing later to Downingtown, where he died August 17, 1895. He married (first), January 27, 1827, Phoebe Ann Speakman, born in Chester county, October 18, 1806,

died October 22, 1846, of a family long members of the Society of Friends in that county. He married (second) Lydia Thomas. By his first wife, Phoebe Ann (Speakman) Van Leer, he had five children: Ellen Frances Van Leer, married George H. Earle, of Philadelphia; Hunter Evans Van Leer, of Philadelphia, married Clara Wills; William Archer Van Leer, of whom presently; Anne Van Leer, married William Huddleston; and Isaac W. Van Leer, born January 15, 1846, who at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died June 19, 1862, from wounds received in the battle of Seven Pines, when he lay two days helplessly wounded on the battle field, without care or sustenance. Child by second wife, Lydia (Thomas) Van Leer: Mary Thomas Van Leer, who never married.

WILLIAM ARCHER VAN LEER, second son and fourth child of Isaac Wayne and Phoebe Ann (Speakman) Van Leer, was born in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, April 21, 1834. He and his brother, Hunter Evans Van Leer, removed when young men to Maroa, Macon county, Illinois, and engaged in business of stock raising and farming there. William Archer Van Leer married, at Chicago, Illinois, March 14, 1864, Josephine Levina Colladay, born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1842, and they still reside at Bloomington, Illinois. They had issue as follows:

WILLIAM MINTZER VAN LEER, of whom presently;

Bird Colladay Van Leer, b. May 22, 1867, m., July 21, 1894, Margaret Langstaff, b. Jan. 20, 1870; no children;

Archer Wayne Van Leer, b. Feb. 26, 1869, unm.;

Lillian Virginia Van Leer, b. Jan. 6, 1872, d. Aug. 21, 1872;

Josephine Louella Van Leer, b. Nov. 25, 1875, m., June 1, 1899, Frank Edgar Jones, b. Aug. 4, 1872; children: Edgar Van Leer Jones, b. July 25, 1900, d. July 26, 1900; Wayne Van Leer Jones, b. June 18, 1902; Lenoir Jones, b. May 24, 1905, d. June 30, 1908;

Lenoir Van Leer, b. Nov. 16, 1877, m., Nov. 2, 1899, Leonidas Harpole Kerrick, b. April 28, 1877; children: Elizabeth Melura Kerrick, b. May 11, 1902; Josephine Kerrick, b. Jan. 13, 1906.

WILLIAM MINTZER VAN LEER, eldest child of William Archer and Josephine Levina (Colladay) Van Leer, was born at Maroa, Macon county, Illinois, February 20, 1865. He was educated at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, an educational institution under the care of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends. At the close of school days, Mr. Van Leer engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in cotton, and is now the head of the firm of Van Leer & Company, of 241 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and one of the well-known business men of the Quaker City. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from Captain Samuel Van Leer, his great-great-grandfather, and is a member of the Down Town, and Philadelphia Country clubs and other social organizations. He married, May 2, 1893, Mae Earle Somers, born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1862, daughter of William Edward and Sarah Fliza (Jackson) Somers, and they reside at 603 North Thirty-fourth Street, Philadelphia. They have one son, William Leicester Van Leer, born April 6, 1894.

EDWARD HINE JOHNSON

ROBERT JOHNSON, the earliest ancestor of Edward Hine Johnson, of whom we have any record, was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of Robert Johnson, born in England about the year 1635, was one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Connecticut, signing the original agreement or covenant of the first planters there in 1669. He had married at New Haven, in 1664, Sarah Hall, baptized there August 9, 1646, daughter of John Hall, of New Haven, later also one of the proprietors of Wallingford, and his wife, Jane (Wallen) Hall. William Johnson's original assignment of land at Wallingford being twelve acres and John Hall's eight acres. The latter died at Wallingford, in 1676, at the age of seventy-one years.

JACOB JOHNSON, son of William and Sarah (Hall) Johnson, was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, September 25, 1674. He married, December 14, 1693, Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Merriman) Hitchcock, and built a house on the north side of the road in the old town. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and filled various municipal positions. On December 19, 1715, he with John Hotchkiss, Joseph Parker, and John Doolittle, petitioned for the establishment of a school on the west side of the river from Wallingford. His wife Abigail died January 9, 1726, and he married near the close of the same year, Parkes Lindley. He died July 26, 1749.

DANIEL JOHNSON, son of Jacob and Abigail (Hitchcock) Johnson, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1709, died there October 14, 1780. In 1750 he purchased of — Yale, one of the first planters of Wallingford, a large tract of land lying south of the "Hanging Hills" and within the "Notch" on the Southampton Road, which has ever since been owned by the Johnson family. He married, December 24, 1734, Joanna Preston, who survived him, dying January 18, 1781.

CAPTAIN SOLOMON JOHNSON, son of Daniel and Joanna (Preston) Johnson, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, May 4, 1740, was a sea-captain, and commanded a trading vessel prior to the Revolutionary War. On May 9, 1775, he enlisted in the Eighth Company, Third Regiment, Connecticut troops, and served under General Israel Putnam until his discharge, December 14, 1775. Under what command he served during 1776 does not appear, but in 1777 and until his discharge on December 9, 1780, he served in the Connecticut Line, in the Continental Army, his last term of service beginning August 18, 1780. A letter written by him to his wife while in the service, dated at Fishkill, New York, October 12, 1777, is in possession of his great-great-grandson, Edward Hine Johnson, the subject of this sketch. He died at Wallingford, April 4, 1799. Captain Solomon Johnson married, at Wallingford, Connecticut, December 6, 1764, Mary, daughter of John Barker. She was born there, March 10, 1742, died September 7, 1825.

CHARLES JOHNSON, son of Captain Solomon and Mary (Barker) Johnson, born at Wallingford, Connecticut, May 3, 1767, married, in New Haven, Con-

necticut, Elizabeth Rice, born in New Haven, October 22, 1769. Soon after their marriage they removed to Durham, on Catskill creek in Greene county, New York, where he was captain of a troop of cavalry in 1811. His wife Elizabeth died at Durham, December 25, 1840, and he on September 22, 1848.

SOLOMON RICE JOHNSON, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Rice) Johnson, born at Durham, Greene county, New York, August 15, 1797, died there, November 5, 1833. He married, October 12, 1828, Mary Whittlesey, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, December 12, 1799, died in Durham, New York, December 3, 1829.

SOLOMON WHITTLESEY JOHNSON, only child of Solomon Rice and Mary (Whittlesey) Johnson, born at Durham, New York, November 5, 1829, was left doubly an orphan by the death of his father, on his fourth birthday, his mother having died when he was thirteen months old. He received a common school education, and in early life located in the city of New York, where he was many years connected with the American News Company, serving as its president until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and in religion, like his paternal ancestors for several generations, was a Presbyterian. He married, September 15, 1853, Adelaide, daughter of Harvey Hine, of Cairo, New York, and of New England ancestry. She was born at Cairo, Greene county, New York, February 12, 1830, died in Brooklyn, New York, December 16, 1898.

EDWARD HINE JOHNSON, son of Solomon Whittlesey and Adelaide (Hine) Johnson, was born in the city of New York, June 29, 1854. He graduated at Yale in the class of 1876, and has since been manager of the American News Company's business in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He married at Philadelphia, December 12, 1883, Frances Van Leer, daughter of George H. and Frances (Van Leer) Earle, of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Edward Earle Johnson, born October 31, 1884, a graduate of St. Paul's School, and the University of Pennsylvania; and Florence Earle Johnson, born December 8, 1892. The family are members of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE

The American family of Bodine is of French extraction, and its present representatives claim descent from Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, governor of the Castle de Selles, Cambray, France, in 1340; the name being later corrupted to Bodin, in France, and on the migration of a Huguenot descendant to England, in the middle of the seventeenth century, to Bodine. Of this family was Jean Bodin, the great French jurist and political economist of the sixteenth century. The line of descent as stated by the New Jersey family down to the emigration to America is as follows:

Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, governor of the Castle of Cambray, 1340.

Jean le Baudain, son of the above, 1376.

Jean le Baudain, Bishop's chamberlain, at Cambray, 1419.

Jean le Baudain, his son and successor, 1459.

Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, 1480.

Gulliam, Le Baudain, of Cambray, whose son,

Daniel Bodin, went to Medis, in the ancient French Province of Saintonge, whose son,

Daniel Bodin, born at Medis, went to London, England, and married there, July 30, 1637, and returned with his wife to Medis and died there.

JEAN BODINE, born at Medis, France, May 9, 1645, became a Huguenot, and fled to London, where he took the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, October 14, 1681, and in the year following emigrated to Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, where he died in March, 1695.

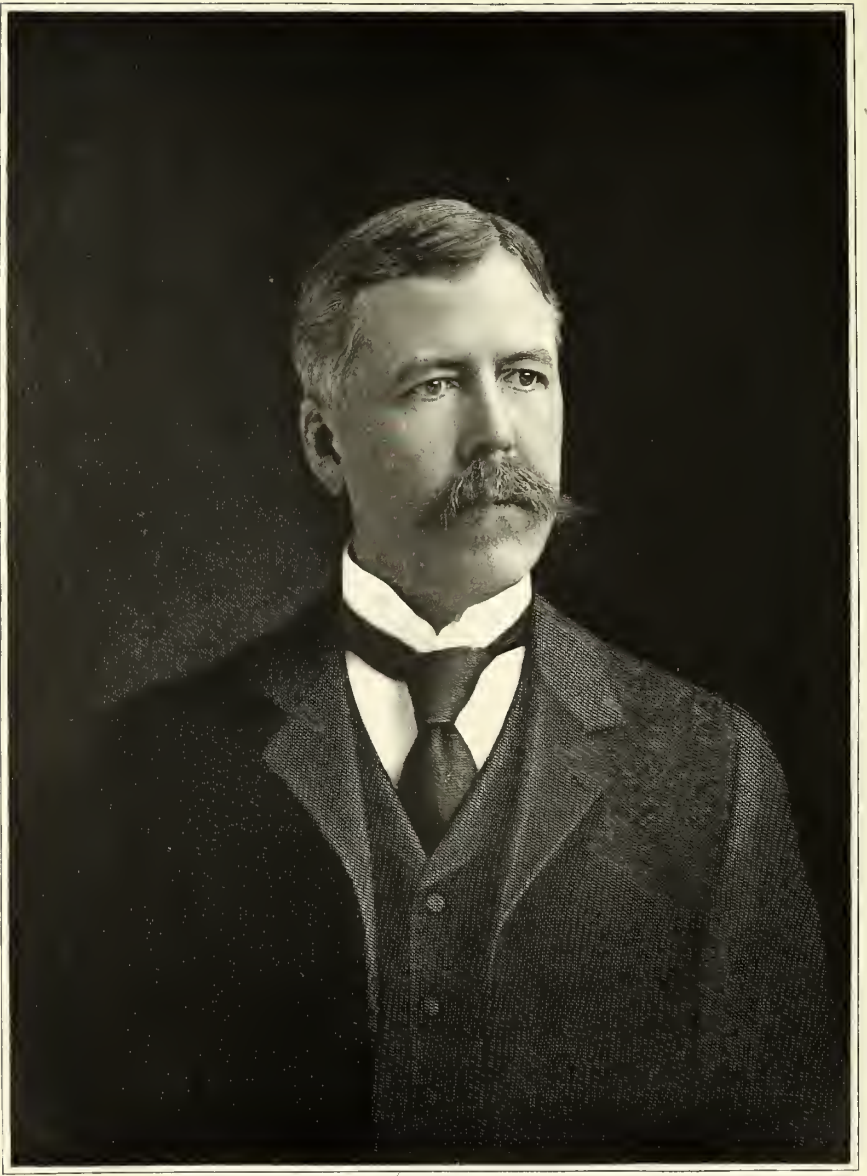
FRANCIS BODINE, son of Jean Bodine, the Huguenot refugee, accompanied his father to Staten Island, married and reared a family, among whom was a son, also,

FRANCIS BODINE, who took up land in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on which several of his sons settled, among them,

FRANCIS BODINE, who married, January 29, 1755, Rachel Wilson, and was the father of,

CAPTAIN JOHN BODINE, born near Cranberry, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1755, removed to Burlington county when a young man. He enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of Burlington County Militia, and rose to the rank of captain, serving throughout the war. He married, at Burlington, September 16, 1790, Ann Taylor, born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, in 1765, died in Nottingham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 26, 1831. Captain John Bodine died in the same township, March 26, 1827.

SAMUEL TUCKER BODINE, son of Captain John and Ann (Taylor) Bodine, born at Wading River, Burlington county, New Jersey, July 29, 1810, came to Philadelphia when a young man and was prominently identified with her business and municipal interests and some of her most important industrial enterprises and institutions. He resided for many years in that part of the present



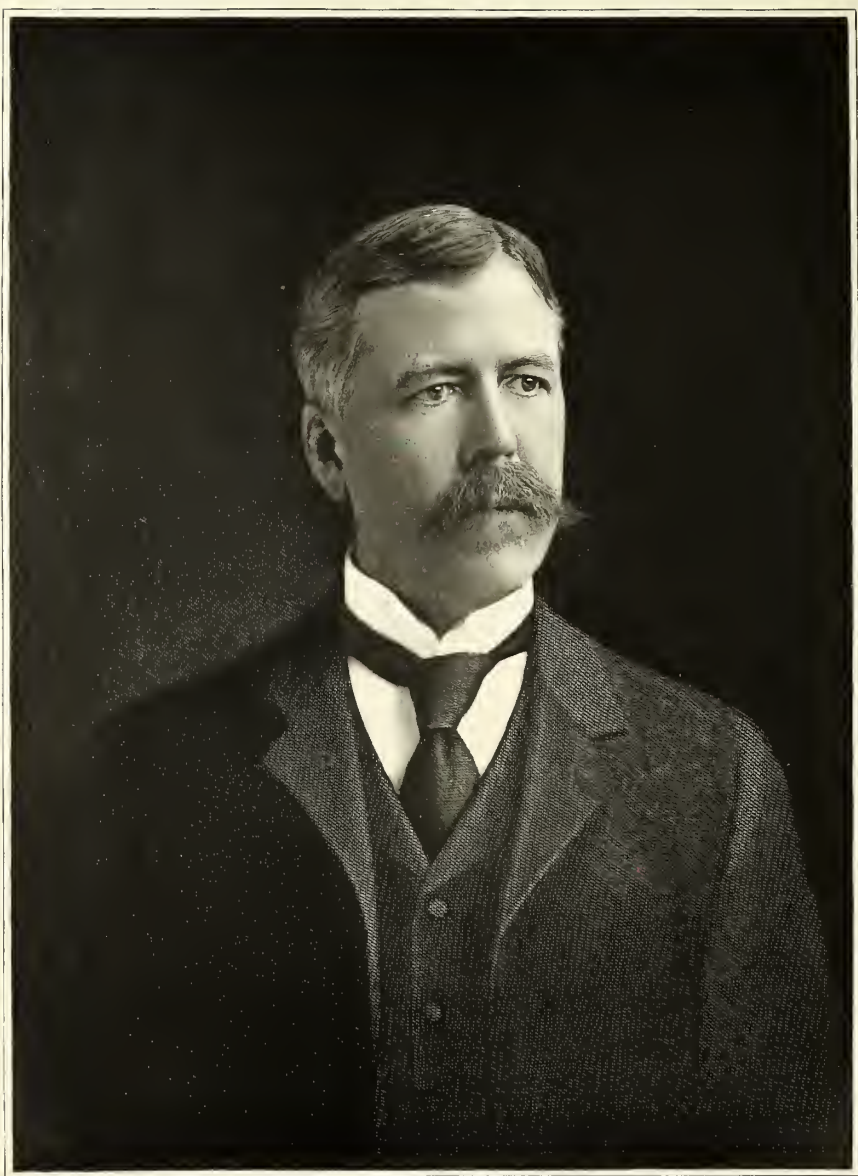
Goodhue & Tilden, N.Y.

Samuel Z. Bodine

city, then known as the city of Kensington, of which he became a member at the consolidation with the city of Philadelphia. He was one of the original directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad; a manager of the Pennsylvania Board of Education, and a director of various financial and other corporations and institutions. He died in Philadelphia, November 25, 1851. Louis Wylie, daughter of William (Orr) Millikin; she was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1822, died in Bridgeton, New Jersey, May 4, 1887.

SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE, son of Samuel Taylor and Louisa Wylie (Millikin) Bodine, was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1832. He received his education at the Germantown Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science from the same institution three years later. He was employed as a shipping clerk, first for an Iron Foundry Company, and later for the Cohansey Glass Company, and took charge of the commercial work of the American Steamship Company, and repair shops of the American Steamship Company. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the Improvement Company, and in 1888 became its second vice-president. He was named as its second vice-president, and later as its first vice-president, and as its general manager of the company he has since held. He is a director of the Franklin National Bank, of the Commercial Trust Company, of the Guarantee Company of North America, the Washington Company, and is a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Germantown Academy, May 12, 1890, to September 12, 1891, and secretary from June 3, 1890, to May 11, 1896; was a manager of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, February 1, 1895, to March 1, 1905, and one of the vice-presidents from January 16, 1895, to March 1, 1896; a director of the American Society for Extension of University Teaching, January 17, 1900, to January 24, 1905; and is a member of the vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia, and a trustee of the William G. Warden estate. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of his grandfather, Captain John Bodine, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Franklin Institute, of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and of the following social organizations; the Rittenhouse Club; University Club; Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia; the Germantown Cricket Club; the University Club of New York, and the Essex County Club, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bodine married, November 15, 1881, Eleanor Gray, daughter of the late William G. and Sarah (Bushnell) Warden, and they reside at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Louisa Warden Bodine, born December 15, 1884; Eleanor Gray Bodine, born August 21, 1886, married, August 6, 1908, William Graves Perry, son of Charles French and Georgiana West (Graves) Perry, of Boston and Newburyport, Massachusetts; and William Warden Bodine, born October 18, 1887.



Emory C. Howard

Samuel Z. Bodine

city, then known as the city of Kensington, of which he was mayor prior to its consolidation with the city of Philadelphia. He was one of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad; a manager of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and a director of various financial and other corporations and institutions. He died in Philadelphia, November 26, 1879. He married, at Philadelphia, November 25, 1851, Louisa Wylie, daughter of William and Martha (Orr) Millikin; she was born in Philadelphia, November 16, 1820, died at Bridgeton, New Jersey, May 4, 1887.

SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE, son of Samuel Tucker and Louisa Wylie (Millikin) Bodine, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1854. He was educated at the Germantown Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1873, in his nineteenth year, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving the higher degree of Master of Arts from the same institution three years later. After three years spent as shipping clerk, first for an Iron Foundry Company at Royer's Ford, Pennsylvania, and later for the Cohansey Glass Company, at Bridgeton, New Jersey; he then took charge of the commercial work of the engineering department and repair shops of the American Steamship Company's and the Red Star Line of steamboats, with the prominent shipping and ship-building firm of Peter Wright & Sons. In 1882 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the United Gas Improvement Company, and in 1888 became general manager of that corporation. He was named as its second vice-president in 1892, and in 1904 was promoted to the position of first vice-president, which position with that of general manager of the company he has since held. Mr. Bodine is also a director of the Franklin National Bank, of the Commercial Trust Company, of the Guarantee Company of North America, the Welsbach Company, and was a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia from December 6, 1899, to April 10, 1901. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Germantown Academy, May 12, 1890, to September 12, 1896, and secretary from June 3, 1890, to May 11, 1896; was a manager of the department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, February 5, 1901, to March 1, 1905, and one of the vice-presidents from January 16, 1903, to March 1, 1905; a director of the American Society for Extension of University Teaching, January 17, 1900, to January 24, 1906; and is a trustee of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia; and a trustee of the William G. Warden estate. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of his grandfather, Captain John Bodine; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Franklin Institute; of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and of the following social organizations; the Rittenhouse Club; University Club; Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia; the Germantown Cricket Club; the University Club of New York, and the Essex County Club, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bodine married, November 15, 1883, Eleanor Gray, daughter of the late William G. and Sarah (Bushnell) Warden, and they reside at Villanova, Pennsylvania. They have three children; Louisa Warden Bodine, born December 15, 1884; Eleanor Gray Bodine, born August 21, 1886, married, August 6, 1908, William Graves Perry, son of Charles French and Georgiana West (Graves) Perry, of Boston and Newburyport, Massachusetts; and William Warden Bodine, born October 18, 1887.

GUILLERMO COLESBERRY PURVES

GUILLERMO COLESBERRY PURVES, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, and since 1903 president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, comes of Scotch, Swedish and Huguenot ancestry.

JOHN PURVES, a son of Alexander Purves, was born December 17, 1738, in Berwickshire, Scotland, came to America when a young man. He married, June 30, 1765, Ann Marot, of New Jersey, of Huguenot ancestry, and settled at Bridgeton, New Jersey, removing later to Philadelphia, where he died in 1802, leaving five children. He and his son, Alexander, are buried in the old burying ground at Fourth and Pine streets.

ALEXANDER PURVES, eldest son of John and Ann (Marot) Purves, born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, September 20, 1766, died July 28, 1827; married, November 6, 1800, Margaret Colesberry, born April 18, 1776, died August 25, 1816, daughter of Jacob Colesberry, born 1734, died August 28, 1797, and his wife, Catharine (Geavenreat) Colesberry, whom he married January 20, 1761; granddaughter of Henrik Colesberry and great-granddaughter of Swen Kalsberg, or Colesberry, a native of Sweden, who died in Delaware, January, 1710. Henrik Colesberry, son of Swen and Elizabeth Colesberry, born in Delaware, in 1702, was lieutenant of Captain William Danford's company, in Colonel John Gooding's associated regiment of New Castle county, in the Provincial Service of Pennsylvania, 1747-48. Lieutenant Colesberry died August 12, 1760, and his wife Elizabeth, born 1709, died in 1771.

WILLIAM PURVES, of Philadelphia, son of Alexander and Margaret (Colesberry) Purves, was born December 28, 1809, died in Philadelphia, October 28, 1886. He married, May 7, 1839, Anna Kennedy, born April 11, 1811, died October 14, 1889, daughter of William and Ellen (Darrach) Kennedy, and granddaughter of David Kennedy.

David Kennedy was a grandson of David Kennedy, of Scotland, who with his son, William settled in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1715, died there in 1749. The son William married Elinor Armstrong, of another prominent Scotch family of Antrim, representatives of which later migrated to Pennsylvania, and had four children, the second of whom was David Kennedy, first above mentioned, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, March 17, 1741. He landed at New Castle, with a number of compatriots, May 18, 1760. Like nearly all the Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania and the other American Colonies, David Kennedy became an ardent patriot at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted January 15, 1776, in Captain Samuel Smith's company, of Colonel John Haslet's Delaware Regiment of the Continental troops, and served throughout the war, holding the office of corporal of his company. On his tombstone in the old Presbyterian graveyard at Smyrna, Delaware, is the following inscription:

"DAVID KENNEDY

Born March 17, 1741, in Antrim,
Ireland; landed at New Castle,
May 18, 1760; took an active and
decisive though humble part with
the Patriots of the Revolution.
Died Decr. 22, 1802."

The Delaware Regiment, under the gallant Colonel Haslet, who lost his life while heroically leading a desperate charge, after the fall of Commander General Hugh Mercer, at Princeton, January 3, 1777, did indeed take "an active and decisive part" in the Revolutionary struggle. Haslet's was the first regiment raised in Delaware; organized before the adoption of the State Constitution, and its officers commissioned by Congress upon recommendation of the Council of Safety of "The Three Lower Counties on the Delaware", still considered as territories of Pennsylvania. The officers elected January 19, 1776, were John Haslet, colonel, Genning Bedford, lieutenant-colonel, and John Macpherson, major. The latter was, however, dead before his election, having been killed at the storming of Quebec, December 31, 1775, with the gallant Montgomery, whose aide he was. On March 22, 1776, Thomas Macdonough was named as major in the stead of Macpherson. The company to which Corporal David Kennedy belonged consisted of ninety-seven privates, with Samuel Smith as captain; John Dixon as first lieutenant and James Macdonough as second lieutenant. They marched from Dover in July, and joined the army under Washington at New York early in August, and were included with four Pennsylvania regiments and Smallwood's Maryland regiment under Lord Stirling as brigadier-general. During the desperate battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, Haslet's regiment was under the command of Major Macdonough, both Colonel Haslet and Lieutenant-Colonel Bedford being members of a court-martial sitting in New York on the day of the fight.

The part taken by Haslet's regiment in the battle of Long Island has always been a matter of great pride to the Delawareans. An eminent historian has said of them, "they behaved with the courage and firmness of veteran soldiers. * * * being well-trained, kept and fought in a compact body the whole time, and when obliged to retreat, kept their ranks, and entered the lines in that order, and were obliged, frequently while retreating, to fight their way through bodies of the enemy". Caesar Rodney, writing to his brother Thomas, under date of October 2, 1776, is full of the great honor obtained by the Delaware Battalion "in the affair at Long Island, from the unparalled bravery they showed in view of all the generals and troops within the lines, who alternately praised and pitied them." In a subsequent letter the same correspondent gives a more detailed account of their part in the action, as follows: "The Delaware and Maryland Regiments stood firm to the last; they stood for four hours drawn up on a hill, in close array, their colors flying, the enemy's artillery playing upon them; nor did they think of quitting their station until an express order from the General commanded them to retreat. * * * Their standard was torn with shot in Ensign Stephen's hands".

After the retreat to New York, the regiment was placed in General Mifflin's brigade, and sent to King's Bridge. It took part in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776, and again bore the heavy brunt of the battle with the

utmost bravery. Then followed the distressing retreat across New Jersey, in December, 1776, to the western shore of the Delaware in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where, again under the command of Lord Stirling, the remnant of the regiment fought in the woods near the river, above Brownsburg, where a number of rude stones still mark the last resting place, on the river bank, of some of Stirling's corps. They participated with Washington in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton on Christmas night; in the second battle of Trenton, and at Princeton, where Colonel Haslet was killed. The term of service of the men having expired in January, 1777, the company was disbanded and most of the officers and men joined the Second Delaware Regiment, and later served in the Southern Expedition.

Corporal David Kennedy married (first) Agnes White, who died November 29, 1777; married (second) Susannah Pugh, who died April 19, 1785.

William Kennedy, of Smyrna, later Port Penn, Delaware, son of Corporal David Kennedy, by his second wife, Susannah (Pugh) Kennedy, was born April 8, 1785, died in 1861. He married, July 7, 1805, Ellen Darrach, born October 2, 1783, died February 21, 1818, daughter of John Darrach, a prominent merchant of Smyrna, Delaware, who came from county Antrim, Ireland, about 1767, and settled at Smyrna, where he died December 25, 1804. He married, January 7, 1775, Jane, daughter of William White, by whom he had six children; Ellen (Darrach) Kennedy, being the fourth.

GUILLERMO COLESBERRY PURVES, son of William and Anna (Kennedy) Purves, was born at the residence of his parents on the east side of Seventh Street, below Spruce, Philadelphia, December 18, 1843. He received his early education in James' Union Academy, and prepared for college at the Classical Academy of William Few-Smith, in Philadelphia. He entered the academic department of Yale University in 1860, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1864; was a member of the Delta Kappa, Alpha Epsilon Phi, Psi Upsilon, and Scroll and Key fraternities, and one of the Cochleareati at that institution. Making a choice of the legal profession he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1867. In the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, April 13, 1867, and practiced his profession in that city until his connection with the Saving Fund Society. His father was treasurer of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and during his lifetime Mr. Purves acted as assistant treasurer, succeeding to the treasurership in 1887, and also filled the position of vice-president, and in 1903 was chosen its president, a position he has since filled. He is also a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania, Insurance Company of North America, trustee of Jefferson Medical Hospital, president of the Union Benevolent Association, and of the Philadelphia Lying-in and Charity Hospital. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the University and Rittenhouse clubs. He married, November 17, 1900, Elizabeth Cowan, daughter of Anthony and Fanny (Edwards) Gilkison, of Brooklyn, New York, and they reside at 1812 Pine Street, Philadelphia.



Ball



Mary Blackall
from her will of 1692



Blackall



Des Mignieres

BALL COAT-OF-ARMS

THOMAS HAND BALL

THOMAS HAND BALL, the prominent woolen manufacturer of Philadelphia, is a great-great-grandson of Thomond Ball, a merchant of Dublin, Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania in 1769, and soon after settled in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

The Ball family, from which Thomas Hand Ball descends, long resident in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, was founded there about 1608, by William Ball, third son of Thomas Ball, Esquire, of Boughton, Cheshire, England. This Thomas Ball "of Great Boughton, County of Chester, Gentleman" died in 1605, and his widow Jane died in 1615.

WILLIAM BALL, son of Thomas and Jane Ball, was baptized at St. Oswald's Parish, Chester, December 11, 1582, and the Cheshire Visitation of 1648 refers to him as then "living in Ireland and has issue". He probably went to Ireland as part of the settlement of William Cole, ancestor of the Earls of Enniskillen in 1608. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son, Thomas Ball, June 11, 1658, in connection with the widow, Parnell Ball, and a younger son, William Ball. In this administration Thomas Ball is described as "of Ballyclomelagh, County Monaghan", doubtless Clonelagh, or Clenlogh, parish of Drumsnett, county Monaghan, where William Ball, the grandfather of Thomond Ball above mentioned, owned lands which he conveyed in 1726 and 1727, while a resident of Cookstown, county Meath. The name of the wife and children of Thomas Ball are unknown to the American family of Ball, but it is supposed that he married a daughter of William Smyth, to whom the identical lands conveyed by William Ball were granted about 1641.

WILLIAM BALL, of Enniskillen, younger son of William and Parnell Ball, had several children, but little is known of his descendants. A William Ball, of Enniskillen, born about 1670, probably a grandson of William Ball Jr., married (first) at Enniskillen Church, in 1693, Alice Cottington, by whom he had two daughters. He married (second) Elizabeth Battersby, of county Monaghan, to whom administration on his estate was granted May 9, 1717. By his second wife, he had sons, William, baptized 1701, Henry, baptized May 1, 1703, who settled in Drumcullin, where his descendants still reside; Thomas, baptized, 1709; and a daughter Ursula, baptized in 1702. William Ball, of Cookstown, was doubtless a son of Thomas Ball, of Clenlogh.

WILLIAM BALL, grandfather of Thomond Ball, was resident at Cookstown, Barony of Kells, county Meath, Ireland, May 3, 1726, when he conveyed estates in county Monaghan. He removed soon after that date to West Forrest, county Dublin, where he was living, August 28, 1727, when, with his eldest son, Daniel Ball, of Kilmainham, he made a deed to which his second son, Henry Ball, father of Thomond Ball, above mentioned, was a witness. He married Elizabeth, daughter of "John Nicholas of the Forrest, County Dublin, Kingdom of Ireland, Gent.", whose will dated December 3, 1719, and proved December 8, 1720, mentions his wife Mary and his daughter Elizabeth Ball. they had sons: Daniel, Henry and Nicholas; and a daughter Thomazine.

HENRY BALL, second son of William and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Ball, was born in the first decade of the eighteenth century. The first record we have of him was his witnessing the deed of his father and brother in 1727. He was married prior to May 31, 1734, when he is a party to a suit with his wife, in the Court of Exchequer at Dublin, to recover some estate due her from the estates of her father and grandfather. At the latter date he was residing on Charles street, Dublin. He married Eleanor, daughter of Thomond Blackall, Esq., born in Dublin, September 21, 1674, died there December 30, 1715; his widow Sarah, and daughter, Eleanor Ball, surviving. He was the eldest son of George Blackall, Esq., a very prominent citizen of Dublin, many years an alderman of the city, and possessed of a large estate, who died in 1701 and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard at Dublin. He married, September 9, 1672, Judith Desminieres, who was baptized at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, September 16, 1652, and was a daughter of Lewis Desminieres, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1669. Sir Thomas Blackall, a brother of Eleanor (Blackall) Ball, was also later Lord Mayor of Dublin.

THOMOND BALL, son of Henry and Eleanor (Blackall) Ball, was born in Dublin, Ireland, circa 1736, was a merchant in that city, when he was granted the freedom of the city, June 24, 1760. He married Margaret Denham, of the city of Dublin, by license dated June 14, 1759, and on the day following the date of the license, settled upon his intended spouse the sum of three hundred pounds.

In 1769 Thomond Ball emigrated to Pennsylvania with his wife and children and settled in the borough of Lancaster, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1774, when he removed to Sunbury, formerly Fort Augusta, the county seat of the newly organized county of Northumberland. He had purchased three hundred acres in the new county, for which he received a warrant of survey dated December 1, 1772, and he was one of the first purchasers of lots in the town of Sunbury, laid out in 1773, receiving a warrant for Lot No. 33, September 13, 1773. On March 1, 1775, he received a warrant for Lot No. 192, and another for thirty-five acres of land. Thomond Ball was named as one of the first Committee of Safety for Northumberland county, being with Alexander Hunter, and John Weizel, Esq., one of the representatives from Augusta township, which included Sunbury, in the first meeting of the committee, February 8, 1776. On the organization of the Committee, Captain John Hambright was selected as chairman, and Thomond Ball, as "Clerk", or secretary. The first minutes of the committee are therefore in his handwriting, and during the year 1776 he was one of the most active and prominent members of the committee, formulating and presenting to the second meeting of the committee on February 26, 1776, a petition to the Assembly in reference to outrages committed on officers of the county by the Connecticut settlers at Wyoming. The meeting of the committee of March 25, 1776, was held at his house in Sunbury. With the reorganization of the Committee of Safety in the Fall of 1776, Thomond Ball retired from the committee. He was appointed January 1, 1777, paymaster of Colonel Thomas Hartley's regiment, Continental Line, and filled that position during the years 1777-78. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Northumberland county, July 8, 1778, and at about the same time appointed deputy prothonotary, by virtue of these offices offi-

ciating as justice of the courts of the county, as shown by a letter written by him to the Supreme Executive Council, dated Sunbury, April 27, 1779, in which he recommends the appointment of special justices for the trial of cases and suggests proper persons for commissions.

Thomond Ball died at Sunbury, June 3, 1779. His widow, Margaret (Denham) Ball, survived him many years. She received in 1784 two warrants of survey, each for four hundred acres of land in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, probably in recognition of the services of her husband. Thomond and Margaret (Denham) Ball had five children, two sons, Blackall William and Henry Ball, and three daughters, Eleanor, Jane and Margaret Ball.

Captain Blackall William Ball, eldest son of Thomond and Margaret (Denham) Ball, born at Dublin, Ireland, May 16, 1761, was commissioned ensign of Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, October 16, 1776, in his sixteenth year, and was successively promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, serving in the Third Pennsylvania, and the First Pennsylvania regiments with distinction. He died in Philadelphia, February 12, 1812. By his wife, Margaret (Lesley) Ball, he had six daughters, five of whom lived to mature years. One of them, Mary Sluyter Ball, born 1799, married her cousin, George H. Ball, son of her uncle, Henry Ball. Captain Blackall W. Ball left no male issue.

HENRY BALL, second son of Thomond and Margaret (Denham) Ball, born in Dublin, Ireland, November 9, 1762, came with his parents to Pennsylvania when a child, and was reared in Lancaster and Northumberland counties, Pennsylvania. He enlisted, May 9, 1779, at the age of eighteen, in Captain Thomas Kemplin's company of rangers for Northumberland county. He is described on the muster roll of the company, which gives the date of enlistment, age, size, complexion, trade, and where born, as follows: "Henry Ball, May 9, 1779; eighteen; five feet eight inches; fair; gentleman; Ireland". These "Ranger" companies were enlisted for service on the frontiers against the Indians and their British and Tory allies. Northumberland county suffered considerably from Indian raids during the Revolution, particularly after the fall of the forts at Wyoming, many of the settlers fleeing with their families down the Susquehanna to more thickly-settled and better-fortified localities. Henry Ball received a legacy of fifty pounds, under the will of his mother's brother, Sir Thomas Blackall, Knight, of Dublin, Ireland, above referred to in the account of the early ancestors of the family in Ireland. Mr. Ball removed to Philadelphia in 1800, and resided there until his death, which occurred April 17, 1816. He married, October 17, 1789, Elizabeth Fulton, born August 15, 1762, of a family that had settled on the banks of the Susquehanna in 1722. Mrs. Ball died in Philadelphia, November 2, 1823. Henry and Elizabeth (Fulton) Ball had nine children, viz: Blackall William, who died in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1840; John Fulton, who died in 1826; Elizabeth Maria, married John H. Gordon; Thomond, died in 1824; Henry, of whom presently; Samuel, who died in Natchez, Mississippi, in 1823; George H., a merchant in New York City, who married his cousin, Mary Sluyter Ball, and died in 1873, leaving a large family; Robert Harris, married Eliza Virginia Leathers; Margaret, died at the age of two years in 1806.

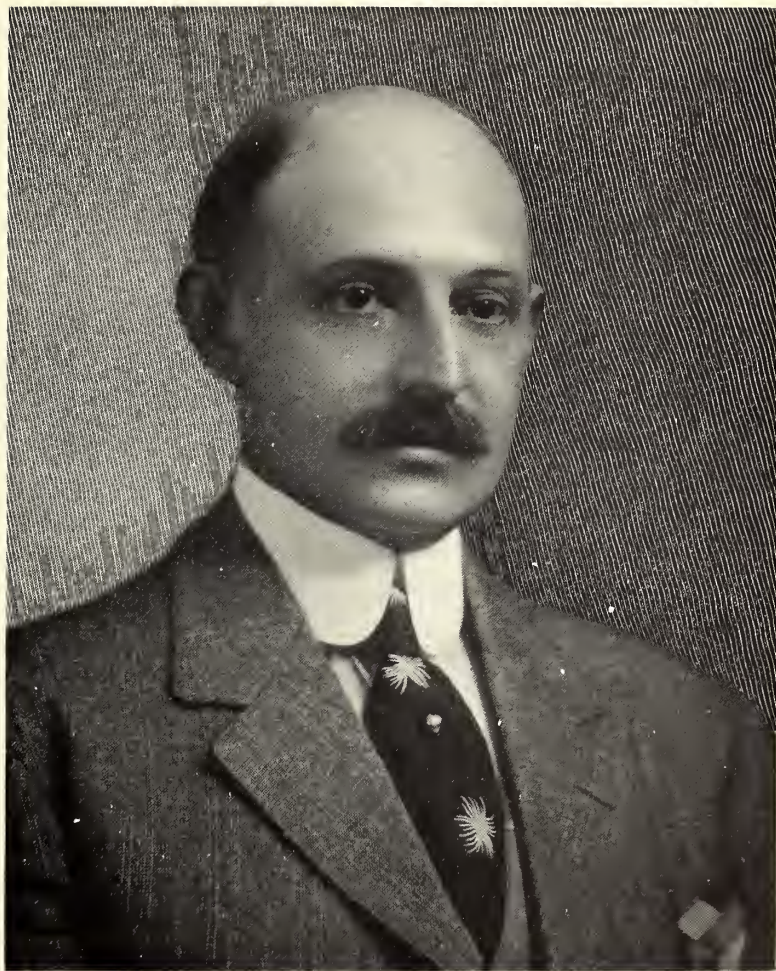
HENRY BALL, fifth child and fourth son of Henry and Elizabeth (Fulton)

Ball, born at Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1797, was but a child when his parents removed to Philadelphia and he was reared and educated in that city, and lived there the remainder of life, dying March 18, 1866. He married, March 15, 1826, Caroline Frowert, of German ancestry, born in Philadelphia, 1808, died November 29, 1860, and they had four children; Mary Jane, married Benjamin F. Crawford; Henry, of whom presently; Caroline, married William S. Andrews; Charles Ball.

HENRY BALL, second child and eldest son of Henry and Caroline (Frowert) Ball, born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1830, died there March 25, 1884. He married, December 31, 1852, Katharine Weinert, born September 23, 1832, died August 23, 1878, and they had six children, two of whom died in infancy, and those who survive being: Henry C.; Caroline, wife of Charles M. Frehafer; Thomas B.; Thomas H., of whom presently; and Katharine Ball.

THOMAS HAND BALL, fifth child and youngest son of Henry and Katharine (Weinert) Ball, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1863. He was educated at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and at an early age engaged with the firm of Thomas Dolan & Company, manufacturers of woolen yarns, etc., and later in connection with his elder brother, H. C. Ball, under the firm name of H. C. Ball & Company, engaged in the worsted yarn spinning business in Philadelphia. He later engaged in a general commission business in yarns and is agent for Jules Decurmout & Sons, manufacturers of yarns under the French system; the Wissahickon Worsted Mills, at Wissahickon, and Man-yunk; the Lymansville Company, of Providence, Rhode Island; the Landenburg Worsted Mills, Landenberg, Pennsylvania; James Lee's Sons Company; and the Emmott Worsted Spinning Company of Chester, Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Ball is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-great-grandfather, Thomond Ball, paymaster, of Hartley's regiment, Continental Line, of Pennsylvania troops, 1776-78; and of his great-grandfather, Henry Ball, of the Northumberland County Rangers. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; the Site and Relic Society of Germantown; of the Trade's League of Philadelphia; and Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; and of the Germantown Cricket Club, White Marsh Country Club, and other social, industrial, patriotic, and benevolent institutions.

Mr. Ball married, December 8, 1908, at Providence, Rhode Island, Nina Louise, daughter of Charles D. and Ella (Bacon) Woodward, of Providence, Rhode Island. Issue: Nina Louise Ball, born September 22, 1909, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



Thos. H. Ball

PAUL ROSS WEITZEL

PAUL ROSS WEITZEL, of the Philadelphia bar, is a great-great-grandson of Johan Paul Weitzel, a native of the Palatinate, who came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Loyal Judith" from Rotterdam, arriving at Philadelphia, September 3, 1742. His age as registered on the roll of passengers of the "Loyal Judith" was "26 years". He married, about 1745, Charlotte Elizabeth ———, maiden name unknown, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he followed the business of a baker during the Revolutionary War. He died in September, 1797.

Johan Paul and Charlotte E. Weitzel had eleven children, all born in Lancaster, between the years 1746 and 1765. His second son Caspar, born in 1748, was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 1769; removed to Sunbury, on the organization of Northumberland county, in 1772; was a delegate to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775; recruited a company of which he was commissioned captain, and joined the Continental Army under Washington, and was in the battle of Long Island. A letter written by him to his brother John, describing the battle, is published in the Pennsylvania Archives. Another son, Jacob Weitzel, was an ensign and lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Line, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

JOHN WEITZEL, fourth child of Johan Paul and Charlotte Elizabeth Weitzel, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1752, removed when a youth to Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, and was one of the first county commissioners of Northumberland county on its organization in 1772. He was granted Lot No. 82, of the town lots of Sunbury, and a warrant of survey for three hundred acres of land, on January 8, 1773. He was commissioned one of the justices for Northumberland county, July 29, 1775; was a member of the County Committee of Safety, 1775-78; delegate to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, June 18, 1775; represented his county in the Constitutional Convention of 1776, which framed the first constitution for the state of Pennsylvania; was commissioned a justice of the peace, June 10, 1777, and again on February 26, 1788, and on June 19, 1788, was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county. A letter from him to the Council of Safety, dated Sunbury, December 2, 1776, shows that he was acting as commissary for the Council, and had advanced money for the purchase of supplies, and had rode over the county in the interest of the patriot cause, and "done everything in my power, since I came from Philadelphia to execute your orders". (The letter is printed in full in the Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 5, first series, page 85). The position of justice of Northumberland county was a very trying and responsible one. Prior to the Revolution there was a constant conflict of authority between the Pennsylvania authorities and the Connecticut settlers at Wyoming, upon which subject memorials were presented to the Provincial Council and Assembly by the justices, and force was resorted to on both sides. During the Revolution, with the fall

of the forts at Wyoming, Sunbury and vicinity became the frontier of hostilities and was constantly threatened with invasion by the Indians, and their hardly less savage and brutal allies in the pay of the British government. Many of the inhabitants fled from the county, leaving those who remained, in a defenceless and impoverished condition, so that those in authority were called upon to use their most strenuous endeavors in defence of the county.

Judge John Weitzel married (first) Tabitha Morris, of Philadelphia, and (second) Elizabeth Lebe. By his first wife he had two sons, John and Paul, and two daughters; and by the second wife, one son George and two daughters.

JOHN WEITZEL, eldest son of John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1772, died there October 9, 1835. He married Elizabeth Lehr, and had five children, Joseph; Paul; Elizabeth, married William Bowen; William; Margaret, married Peter K. Fisher.

JOSEPH WEITZEL, eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Lehr) Weitzel, was born near Sunbury, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1808, died March 3, 1899. He married, October 10, 1831, Sarah Ann Woodrow, and had nine children, of whom Paul Ross was the eldest.

PAUL ROSS WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Woodrow) Weitzel, was born near Sunbury, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1832. He received his primary education in the select school of Sunbury, and later attended Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport. On May 9, 1854, he entered the Union Law School, Easton, Pennsylvania, and on April 26, 1856, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was at once admitted to the Northampton county bar, and commenced practice in May of the same year at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until 1867, and then removed to Scranton, and followed his profession there until 1893. He was admitted to practice in the United States Court in 1872, and was a member of the Law Associations of the counties of Lycoming, Luzerne and Lackawanna. He served as attorney for the County Commissioners of Lackawanna county from 1878 to 1879. He visited Europe and spent some time in Florence and Rome, Italy. In 1893 he came to Philadelphia and practiced law in the several courts of the city and county until 1906, when he retired from the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Weitzel is a member of Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, being admitted as the representative of Lieutenant Jacob Weitzel, before referred to. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution as a descendant of Judge John Weitzel. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Tioga, Philadelphia, and has been on its board of trustees since 1896.

Paul Ross Weitzel married, January 18, 1859, Fannie Edwards Boyd, daughter of Dr. Eben Little and Ruth Ann (Ellsworth) Boyd of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they had issue, as follows:

William Ellsworth, b. Feb. 15, 1860, d. Oct. 4, 1860;

Paul Elmer, b. March 23, 1861, m., July 1, 1884, Minnie H. Knorr, and had issue;

Paul Revere Weitzel, b. May 23, 1885;

Leonard Reniselaer Weitzel, b. May 2, 1887, m., Feb. 2, 1909, Mae Kathryn Jorst, of Phila.;

Cornelia Shepherd, b. June 3, 1864, m., April 29, 1890, Rev. Austin D. Wolfe, of Montclair, N. J., and had issue:

William Merril Wolfe, b. Aug. 13, 1891;
Frances Cornelia Wolfe, b. Feb. 1, 1894;
Mary Gertrude Wolfe, b. March 17, 1896;
Paul Austin Wolfe, b. June 24, 1898;
Alice Margaret Wolfe, b. Jan. 30, 1901;
Laura Kathryne Wolfe, b. Sept. 22, 1904.

Eben Boyd, b. Feb. 23, 1867, m., April 21, 1897, M. Fannie, daughter of D. G. Evans, of Phila.;

Herbert Edwards, b. Dec. 28, 1869, m., Nov. 2, 1898, Grace Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Bissel, of Phila.;

Frances Eleanor, b. Oct. 23, 1872, m., April 6, 1894, Eugene Hale McBride, of Phila.;

Carrie Leonard, b. Sept. 21, 1875, m., Nov. 15, 1905, Guy Constant Holbrook, of Boston, Mass., and had issue:

Guy Constant Holbrook Jr., b. Jan. 21, 1907.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PATTON

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PATTON was born at Union Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1849. Mr. Patton received his education in schools of Altoona, finishing with a course in the high school. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the general superintendent's office, Altoona, on January 11, 1865, was transferred to Philadelphia in December, 1871, and was appointed chief clerk in the office of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, general manager, on August 1, 1872, and remained with him in that capacity while Mr. Cassatt filled the positions of general manager, third vice-president and first vice-president. Upon Mr. Cassatt's retirement from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Patton was transferred to the president's department and on April 1, 1884, appointed by the board of directors general assistant. On February 10, 1897, he was appointed assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, acting in the same capacity with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad and Northern Central Railway Companies. On May 24, 1884, he was elected vice-president of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company, and upon the refusal of Mr. A. J. Cassatt to accept the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Patton was on June 14, 1899, elected president, which position he fills in addition to his official connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On August 30, 1899, he was elected general chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad department, Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. He is also a director of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia and a member of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, as well as a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution (having been elected March 22, 1892), the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, and the Union League, Racquet and Merion Cricket clubs. Mr. Patton married, in Philadelphia, on December 13, 1876, Katharine Jane Linn, who was born in Landisburg, Perry county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Acheson Linn. They had one child, John Linn Patton, born October 13, 1883; died October 7, 1900; at the time of his death a member of the sophomore class (1903), Princeton University.

Mr. Patton is descended from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary families. His father George Washington Patton, born 1817, died 1882, was prominently identified with the iron furnaces in the Juniata Valley; subsequently moved to Altoona, becoming one of the early settlers and prominent business men of that now prosperous railroad city and serving as its postmaster and as associate judge of Blair county. His mother Mary Burket was born in 1825, in Sinking Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1856.

His grandfather John Patton, born 1757, died 1836, resided in Woodcock

Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He was an early associator in the War of the Revolution and was in active service on the frontiers, assisting in their defense. He was a private in Captain William Donaldson's company of the Third Battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel William Chambers, "called out by an order from Council dated July ye 28, 1777", (Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, vol. xv, p. 575). He subsequently served as lieutenant of the Cumberland County Militia on several tours of duty between the years 1778 and 1782 (Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, vol. xxiii, p. 270). He was elected sheriff of Huntingdon county six terms, and was engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal. His wife Rebecca Simpson born 1777, died 1845, of Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Lieutenant John Simpson and his wife Margaret Murray, who was a daughter of Captain James Murray, of Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Lieutenant John Simpson, born 1744, died 1807, was second lieutenant of Captain James Murray's company, Fourth Battalion, Colonel James Burd, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, August 15, 1775; detailed to Continental service at Bristol, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1777. Captain James Murray, born 1729, died 1804, was a member of the Committee of Observation of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1775; captain, Colonel James Burd's Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Associators, forming part of the "Flying Camp", 1776; captain, First Company, Tenth Battalion, Colonel Robert Elder, August 26, 1780; captain, Colonel Robert Elder's Battalion, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Militia, April 17, 1781: delegate to the Military Convention held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776, to choose brigadier-generals for the Associated Battalions of Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather William Patton, born 1730, died 1777, emigrated from the north of Ireland to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, as a young boy, with his parents, John Patton, died 1767, and his wife Susanna Tussey. He married Elizabeth Moore, born 1732, died 1819.

Mr. Patton resides at Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He has two brothers, T. Blair Patton, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and J. Howard Patton, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and one sister, Mrs. Harold A. Freeman, of St. David's, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM MARTIN BONSTALL

WILLIAM MARTIN BONSTALL, of Philadelphia, who traces his descent from nearly a score of families that were the first settlers in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, some of them within its present corporate limits and others in neighboring parts of Chester, now Delaware county, comes of an ancient Derbyshire family. The name has its origin in the town of Bonsall, fifteen miles from Derby, England, originally called "Bunteshalle", (Bund-Hall, i. e. Hall of the Covenant).

RICHARD BONSTALL, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, with his wife Mary, daughter of George and Hannah Wood, of Bonsall, Derbyshire, who preceded the Bonsalls to Pennsylvania, came from Mouldridge, in parish of Bradburne, county Derby, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting at Asheford, dated 12mo. (February) 22, 1682-83, "to Remove himselfe into America with his whole familie, withe ye Consent of ffriends". The Certificate, signed by sixteen members of Asheford Meeting, none of whom bore the surname of Bonsall, was deposited at Darby Monthly Meeting, near Philadelphia, in Chester county.

Richard Bonsall settled with his family on two hundred acres of land on the east side of Darby creek, including the present site of Kellyville, Upper Darby, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 13, 1699. Other lands were, however, surveyed to him, including a tract of about one hundred and fifty acres in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, now city, the greater part of which was inherited by his son Benjamin, as hereafter shown. He left a nuncupative will made on his deathbed in the presence of his brother-in-law, John Wood, Michael Blunston and John Hood, who were chosen by his children then of age to administer to the estate.

His wife, Mary (Wood) Bonsall, had died August 24, 1698. Her parents, George and Hannah Wood, with a number of children, were among the first settlers of Darby, having come from Bonsall, Derbyshire, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meetings of Asheford, Monyash, and Matlack, dated 5mo. (July) 27, 1682, and probably accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania, in the "Welcome", as did Richard Crosby, and other ancestors of the subject of this sketch.

BENJAMIN BONSTALL, sixth child of Richard and Mary (Wood) Bonsall, was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1687. On arriving at age, his brothers conveyed to him, in the allotment of the real estate taken by his father, one hundred and four acres in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, about two miles from Gray's Ferry, now intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whereon he erected a house, and resided there until his death on January 6, 1752. He was a well-to-do farmer and left an ample estate in houses, lands, money at interest and horses and cattle.

Benjamin Bonsall was married in his own house in Kingsessing, November 27, 1712, before William Carter, Esq., a justice of the peace, to Martha, daugh-

ter of John and Sarah Fisher, of the city of Philadelphia. He was a member of Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends, and his marriage without the consent of the Meeting and before a magistrate was a breach of "the good order maintained among Friends" and he was dealt with therefore. Making a satisfactory acknowledgment therefore, he was retained in membership. His wife Martha dying after bearing him seven children, he married (second) under the auspices of Darby Monthly Meeting, Elizabeth (Serase) Horne, widow of Edward Horne, who with her husband and children, had come from Horsham, county Sussex, England, early in 1724, bringing a certificate from the Quarterly Meeting at Horsham, dated December 10, 1723, and settled in Philadelphia where Edward Horne was a merchant. Her daughter, Sarah Horne, three months later became the wife of Richard Bonsall, son of Benjamin by his first wife, Martha Fisher. By his second marriage he had one son, Nathan Bonsall, who died unmarried on the old homestead in 1807. The Bonsall homestead in Kingsessing, with the major part of the land descended to his daughter Hannah, who married Philip Price, of Welsh ancestry, the lineal ancestor of the late Eli K. Price.

RICHARD BONSALL, eldest son of Benjamin and Martha (Fisher) Bonsall, born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, July 12, 1714, survived his father scarcely two years, dying in January, 1754. He married, September 14, 1737, Sarah, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Serase) Horne, the latter his stepmother. Sarah Horne was born in Sussex, England, and accompanied her parents to Pennsylvania in 1724.

EDWARD BONSALL, son of Richard and Sarah (Horne) Bonsall, born March 14, 1738-39, is mentioned as a legatee in the will of his grandfather, Benjamin Bonsall, of forty acres of the homestead in Kingsessing, and a small sum of money, which was to come into his possession when he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. His father dying when Edward was but little over thirteen years of age, left no estate, and it became necessary for the son to be bound out to a trade, the usual custom with orphans at that day, even among families of considerable estate. He learned the trade of a carpenter and removed to Philadelphia, where he acquired some means and eminence as a builder, but later engaged in the real estate and conveyancing business, maintaining in 1774, in partnership with Matthew Clarkson, "Offices for the Sale of Real Estate". On June 25, 1774, he was appointed one of the surveyors for the City and County of Philadelphia, David Rittenhouse being one of his colleagues in that office. In 1785 he erected three dwellings on the east side of Eighth street above Locust, two of which are still standing, in one of which he resided until 1804, when he erected a fine house on the southwest corner of Sixth and Spruce streets (Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was born in this house in 1829) in which he resided to the time of his decease. He had also a country seat on the south side of the road leading from Frankford to the Pint-no-Point Road, in the District of Northern Liberties. He died at his residence at Sixth and Spruce streets, January 22, 1826. The late Eli K. Price, a descendant of his aunt, Hannah (Bonsall) Price, writing of him in 1863, says, "I remember him in his old age as an active compactly built man, long well known as a conveyancer in Philadelphia, where he has a son yet living and grandsons energetically pursuing the same business".

Edward Bonsall married (first), February 17, 1763, Hannah Gleave, by whom he had fourteen children. She died January 23, 1796, and he married (second), March 29, 1797, Hannah Gibbons, by whom he had eight children.

Hannah (Gleave) Bonsall was a great-granddaughter of George Gleave, who came from England and settled in Springfield township, Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married Esther Powell in 1687, and died November 25, 1688. His son, John Gleave, who died April 25, 1720, married, September 11, 1712, Elizabeth Miller, born 1681, died October 11, 1727. Their son, Isaac Gleave, the father of Hannah (Gleave) Bonsall, born October 8, 1719, married, January 14, 1746, Mary, daughter of James Hunt (2), born April 14, 1691, died September 10, 1743, who married, July 9, 1712, Rebecca Faucit, (born March 24, 1696, died December 26, 1770) and granddaughter of James Hunt, from Kent, England, who settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia, in 1684, by his second wife, Elizabeth Bonsall, eldest child of Richard and Mary Bonsall, above mentioned. Walter Faucit, the father of Rebecca (Faucit) Hunt, came to Pennsylvania from Haverah Park, West Riding of Yorkshire, about 1682, and settled Ridley creek, now Delaware county, where he died March 29, 1704-05; and his wife was Rebecca (Ferne) Faucit, who came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682, in the "Welcome", with her widowed mother, Elizabeth Ferne, brother Joshua, and sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah.

ISAAC BONSALL, son of Edward and Hannah (Gleave) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1765, died in Richmond, Indiana, October 3, 1831. He married, September 14, 1786, Mercy Milhous, born August 28, 1768, died October 1, 1805, daughter of William Milhous, born August 12, 1738, died January 24, 1826, granddaughter of Thomas Milhous, son of John and Sarah Milhous, of Ireland. Thomas Milhous, born in Ireland in 1699, married there, about 1721, Sarah, daughter of James and Catharine (Lightfoot) Miller, and in 1729 came to Pennsylvania and settled within the limits of New Garden Monthly Meeting, Chester county, of which they became members. James Miller with his wife, Catharine (Lightfoot) Miller, who he had married in 1700, and their children, including Sarah, and her husband, Thomas Milhous, came to Pennsylvania from Timahoe, county Kildare, Ireland, in the ship "Sizargh," arriving at Philadelphia, November 10, 1729, bringing certificates from the Friends Meeting at Timahoe. His wife who was a minister of the Society, died in Philadelphia, December 17, 1729, and he settled in New Garden township, Chester county, with his children. He married a second time in 1734, Ruth Seaton, and removed to Leacock township, Lancaster county, where he died in 1749. Thomas Lightfoot, the father of Catharine (Lightfoot) Miller, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in or about the year 1645. He was a highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, who in 1692 was living near Lisburn Meeting in county Antrim, Ireland. In 1694 he removed to Moate, county West Meath, from whence in 1716 he emigrated to Pennsylvania and located at Darby, where he died November 4, 1725, "greatly beloved" as chronicled by his intimate friend, Thomas Calkley, the noted traveling Friend and Minister. The certificate of Thomas Milhous and his wife is dated at Dublin, Ireland, 5mo. (July) 29, 1729, and was received at New Garden Meeting, Chester county, 12mo. (February), 1729-30. They doubtless accompanied his wife's family in the "Sizargh", of Whitehaven, which arrived in Philadelphia

in November, and removed at once to New Garden where he purchased two hundred acres of land near the line of New Castle county. He removed to Pikeland township in 1744. He was probably a native of Ireland, as a John Milhous and Sarah Miller declared intentions of marriage at Ulster Province Meeting, 12mo. 1, 1695-96. His oldest child, John Milhous, was born at Timahoe, county Kildare, March 8, 1722-23, and the youngest, William, father of Mercy (Milhous) Bonsall, was born at New Garden, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1738. He married, October 22, 1767, Hannah Baldwin, born January 4, 1748-49, died October 30, 1825, daughter of Joshua and Mercy (Brown) Baldwin, and great-granddaughter of John Baldwin, one of the earliest settlers in Ashton township, now Delaware county, who married Katharine, widow of Edward Turner, in 1689. He was a carpenter, and later a merchant in Chester, where he died in 1731, leaving a considerable estate.

John Baldwin, son of John and Katharine Baldwin, born June 10, 1697, married, June 11, 1719, Hannah, daughter of Joshua Johnson, and lived for a time in Middletown township, later in Chester. He was a saddler and merchant. He died in Chester in 1728, leaving sons, John and Joshua.

Joshua Baldwin, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1721-22, died in East Caln township, Chester county, May 13, 1800. He married (first) in 1744, Sarah Downing, of East Caln, who died September 16, 1745; and (second) at Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks county, September 17, 1747, Mercy Brown, born in Falls, January 12, 1752, died January 22, 1784, daughter of Samuel Brown, born November 11, 1694, died October 3, 1767, (great-grandfather of General Jacob Brown) and his wife Ann Clark; and great-granddaughter of George Brown, born in Leicestershire, England, 1644, died in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1726. George Brown and Mercy his wife landed at New Castle in 1679, and at once settled in Falls township, Bucks county, on the upper line of what became Penn's Manor of Pennsbury, where land was surveyed to him under authority of the Duke of York. He was commissioned a justice for "Upland and its Dependencies", May 24, 1680, being the first Englishman commissioned in Pennsylvania. Joshua Baldwin married (third) Ann Milhous, widow of Robert, and daughter of John and Grace Meredith. Hannah (Baldwin) Milhous, the mother of Mercy (Milhous) Bonsall, was the eldest child of the second marriage with Mercy Brown.

Isaac Bonsall located after his marriage in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was residing in 1793, when he is named as one of the trustees in a lease of a tract of land, on which he in conjunction with his neighbors had erected a school house, for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood, the original lease being in possession of the subject of this sketch. He was later a resident of Robeson township, in the same county, where also resided his brother Edward in 1803. He joined with others in 1803 in the purchase of a slave, the son of a free negro, residing in Berks county, for the purpose of giving him his freedom, and the indenture of the purchased negro, by which he was bound during his minority to Edward Bonsall Jr., is also in possession of William Martin Bonsall.

By his first wife, Mercy Milhous, who died October 1, 1805, he had eight children. He married (second), November 5, 1807, Mary (Hoskins) Newbold, widow of Samuel Newbold, and daughter of John and Mary Hoskins, by whom

he had one child, Samuel Newbold Bonsall. He married (third), June 15, 1816, Ann, daughter of Jacob and Mary Paul.

In the year 1855 Mr. Bonsall went abroad and made an extensive tour of England, Scotland and Ireland, and also on the continent of Europe.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, of which Mr. Bonsall was one of the oldest and most active and influential members, held April 24, 1879, a memorial and resolutions commemorative of his worth, presented by Joseph R. Chandler, the vice-president, were adopted, which so well illustrate the strong points in the character of Edward H. Bonsall, and their appreciation by persons with whom he was closely associated, that we cannot refrain from quoting here some brief extracts therefrom. Referring to Mr. Bonsall's services in the founding of the Philadelphia, Germantown, Manayunk and Norristown Railroad, and other civic betterments, the memorialist says,

"It is not necessary in Philadelphia to inform men of enlarged general intercourse of the character and usefulness, of the good works and pure intentions of Edward H. Bonsall. Remarkably quiet and unobtrusive in his habits, he was yet found aiding to project one of the most important means of intercourse between our city and its suburbs. And when the plan was accepted he took upon himself the main direction of a work now deemed of the highest civic necessity.

"To the power of designing and producing physical good Mr. Bonsall added the literary accomplishments that make his description or defense worthy the object to which they were devoted.

"Mr. Bonsall's active mind led him to much travel in our country and in foreign nations. His was the faculty to profit by such means of knowledge, and to make his intercourse more gratifying by conversation enriched by careful observation".

After referring to Mr. Bonsall's conscientious, conservative and practical philanthropic work in the Society, and his influence in moulding its policies, and securing for it the respect and commendation of the public at large, the memorialist continues,

"Mr. Bonsall was not regarded, or rather did not wish to be considered eloquent of speech. And yet how all his colleagues saw and confessed the marked influence of his efforts to persuade or dissuade. He 'spoke right on' when the subject was one that regarded the interest or objects of our Society; and with a quiet earnestness he spake unfalteringly, correctly and feelingly, and the simplicity of his language enforced the truth which it conveyed.
* * * Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway.

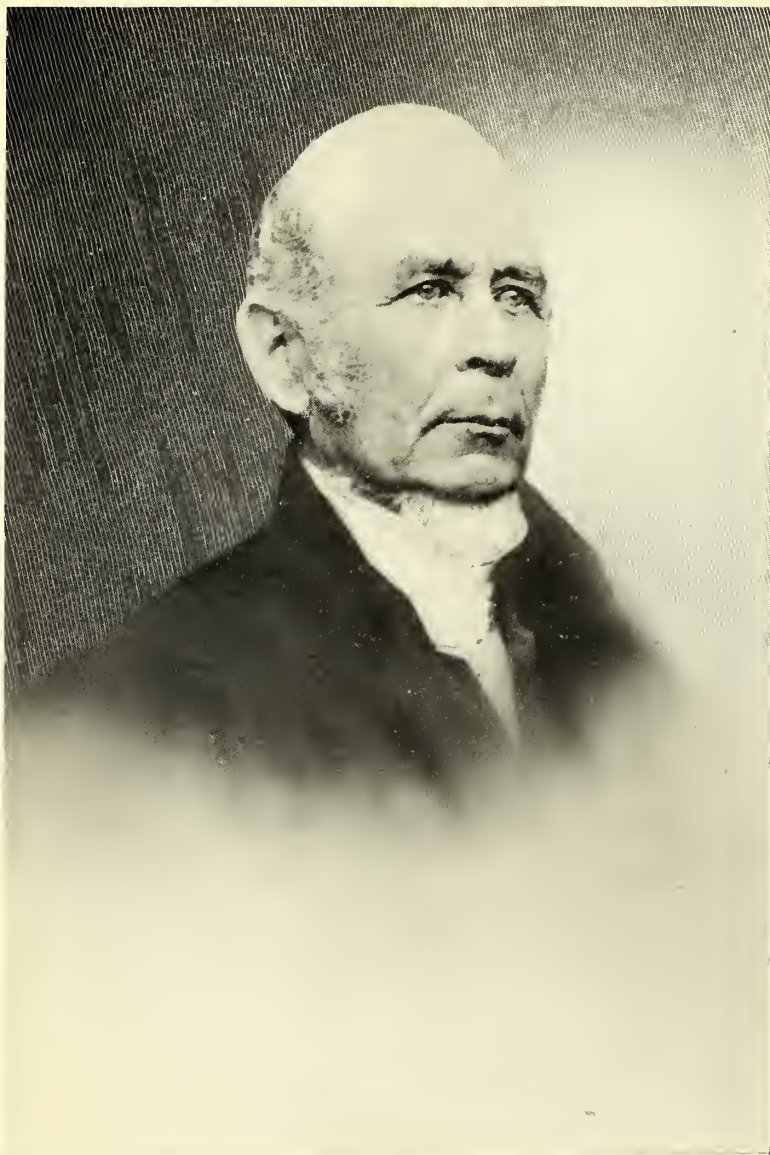
"Mr. Bonsall was constant in his works of usefulness, and, without ostentation, he made his knowledge of business subservient to interests that might have lost their value but for his interference. His example was most beneficially operative, he invited and encouraged others to be good in their own way, by doing good to them in his own way.
* * * * *

"Whoever it may be that shall come to occupy the seat and undertake the office of our departed member, the chastened zeal, the candid language, and the welcome presence of Edward H. Bonsall will not be forgotten. His memory will be embalmed with our grateful recollections of his services and in our constant recognition of the honor reflected upon our Society by his social worth abroad and by the advantage resulting to us his associates by his constant efforts for good in our midst".

The two leading resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved that the Society cherishes the memory of its late active member, not alone for the value of his services in the prescribed functions of his place, but especially for the beautiful example of his life, and his prudent, affectionate council and the good spirit in which his works were undertaken and accomplished".

"Resolved that in paying this tribute to the services of one of its oldest and most efficient members, bearing in mind the beautiful simplicity of his language, the disinterestedness of his services, and his retiring delicacy when his own work enforced attention, the



E. H. Pomall

Society limits the expression of its estimate of Edward H. Bonsall's work to language which suggests but does not fully express the affection of its members for the man living, nor their regret for the death of so useful a colleague".

EDWARD HORNE BONSALL, son of Isaac and Mercy (Milhous) Bonsall, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1794, located in Philadelphia at an early age, and like his grandfather was an eminent conveyancer, and was interested in many business enterprises in the city and vicinity. He was one of the founders and for many years president of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad. He was for many years identified with various philanthropic enterprises and associations; a member of the Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and filled the position of prison agent, under the auspices of this society for many years. He was a man of scholarly attainments and literary tastes, was the author of a number of poems of considerable merit, written principally for social occasions, and of a History of the Germantown Railroad, published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of Biography and Genealogy*, which he read before the Historical Society in 1874, as well as other ms. writings, a number of which are preserved in a volume in the Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, April 14, 1879, near the close of his eighty-fifth year. An obituary notice of him in the *Evening Bulletin*, of May 18, 1879, written by the late Dr. James J. Levick, gives us a pleasant picture of his serene old age; it is in part as follows:

"The late Edward H. Bonsall, who died on the 14th ultimo, aged nearly eighty-five years, was a remarkable illustration of the fact that the Winter of life, which is often regarded as necessarily a dreary season, may, notwithstanding physical infirmities, be yet a bright and happy one. For nearly twenty years a sufferer from attacks of angina pectoris, a very painful malady, he permitted it to interfere neither with his public duties, nor his social engagements. With a mind of much native force, improved by careful observation at home, and by travel abroad; with great powers of conversation, and with a kind heart, he was in his old age, a most delightful, genial companion; one whom the few left of his own years gladly welcomed to their homes, and whom the younger sought as an intelligent, loving friend and associate".

Edward H. Bonsall married (first), December 6, 1815, Lydia McIlvain, born October 4, 1795, died December 8, 1854, and (second), March 25, 1857, Mary (Underhill) Hutchin, a widow.

James McIlvain, the great-grandfather of Lydia (McIlvain) Bonsall, came from the north of Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1740. He was a descendant of the McIlvaines who were for many generations Lairds of Grimmet, in county Ayr, Scotland, the first of whom, Alan Mac Ilvaine, received a charter for the lands and manors of Grimmet and Attyquyne from James V of Scotland, October 16, 1529. Several generations later a cadet of the family located in county Antrim, Ireland, where Richard McIlvain, thought to have been the father of James above mentioned, was born in 1688. James McIlvain married, in county Antrim, in 1720, Jane, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Heaney, who accompanied their daughter and son-in-law, James McIlvain and wife, to Pennsylvania and settled in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, where Hugh Heaney died early in 1764.

John McIlvain, second son of James and Jane (Heaney) McIlvain, born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1726, came with his parents and grandparents to

Pennsylvania, when a boy. Soon after his arrival he apprenticed himself to Jacob Roman, proprietor of a mill on Crum creek, in Ridley township, to learn the milling trade. He later married (first) Mary Roman, daughter of his preceptor, and at the death of the latter in 1748, became the proprietor of the mill, and lived there until his death, April 19, 1779. It was at this house of John McIlvain that Washington rested after midnight of the day of the battle of Brandywine, in 1777. John McIlvain became a member of the Society of Friends on or prior to his first marriage. He married (second), September 9, 1760, Lydia Barnard, born 1729, died 1811, a cousin of his first wife, and was dealt with for marriage "out of unity" but making suitable acknowledgment retained membership in the Society, to which most of his descendants belong. The marriage was, however, solemnized by Friends ceremony, before "Thomas Worth, Justice", and the certificate is in possession of their descendants. Both the wives of John McIlvain were granddaughters of Richard Barnard, who, with wife Frances, came from Sheffield, England, at about the time of the first landing of William Penn. He owned land near Chester as early as 1683; was a grand juror in 1686, and died intestate about 1698. His daughter, Mary Barnard, married Jacob Roman, in 1712, and was the mother of Mary (Roman) McIlvain. His son, Richard Barnard, born 1684, died 1767, married, December 7, 1715, Ann Taylor, daughter of Abiah Taylor, of Dedcott, Berkshire, England, who married, at Farrington Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Berkshire, April 18, 1694, Deborah, daughter of John Gearing, and in 1702 came to Pennsylvania and settled in East Bradford township, Chester county, where he erected a mill, and a house still standing. Abiah Taylor was a son of another Abiah Taylor, of Dedcott, Berkshire.

Jeremiah McIlvain, born June 29, 1767, fourth child of John McIlvain by his second marriage with Lydia Barnard, was the father of Lydia (McIlvain) Bonsall, above mentioned. He inherited a part of the homestead on Crum creek in Ridley township, and operated for many years a saw-mill and tannery, as well as a farm on the east bank of Crum creek. He afterwards engaged extensively in the lumber business, laying the foundation for the extensive lumber business later established by his younger brother, Hugh, in West Philadelphia, which has been continued by the latter's descendants to the present day. Jeremiah McIlvain died at Ridley, February 19, 1827. He married, November 1, 1792, Elizabeth Spencer, born September 30, 1770, died March 12, 1842, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kirk) Spencer.

John Spencer, of London, tailor, purchased land of William Penn, by lease and release, dated October 10 and 11, 1681, and it was laid out to him in the neighborhood of Horsham, then Philadelphia county, but over the line in Bucks county. He and his wife lost their lives "in an inundation of the River Neshaminy, December 22, 1683". They left two children, James, born January 27, 1670-71, and Samuel, born January 1, 1672-73. It is thought that John Spencer came to Pennsylvania by the way of Barbadoes, "John Spencer, wife and two children, and three hired servants" appearing on the Parish registry of St. Michael's, Barbadoes, in 1680.

John Spencer assigned his Bucks county land to Henry Jones, of Barbadoes, October 16, 1683.

Samuel Spencer, son of John Spencer, born January 1, 1672-73, in his will

dated November 26, 1705, styles himself as "late of Barbadoes, but now of the County of Philadelphia, Merchant". Family tradition makes him a sea captain, but he was probably a trader in West Indian products, between Barbadoes and Philadelphia, and prior to the date of his will had established himself in the mercantile business, as the nature of the goods inventoried as his personal estate would indicate. He died shortly after the date of his will, which was proved December 26, 1705. It directed that his son Samuel should be sent to "relatives in Barbadoes", and named another son William. Thomas Maddox, of Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, was named as residuary legatee and executor. Samuel Spencer married, about 1698, Elizabeth Whitton, born in Yorkshire, England, September 27, 1676, died in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1702, daughter of Robert Whitton, of Srape, county of York, England, who purchased five hundred acres of land in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia, and located thereon.

Samuel Spencer, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Whitton) Spencer, was born in October, 1699, supposedly in Philadelphia county. As before stated his father's will directed that he be sent to relatives in Barbadoes, but this was not done, and he was probably reared in the family of his maternal grandfather, Robert Whitton, in Upper Dublin. He married, at Plymouth Meeting, June 18, 1723, Mary, born November 22, 1701, died April 16, 1776, daughter Abraham Dawes, then of White Marsh, but one of the early settlers in Plymouth township, and one of the original trustees of Plymouth Meeting in 1704, and his wife, Edith. Abraham Dawes died in White Marsh about 1729.

Samuel Spencer's residence is given in his marriage certificate as Horsham township. He, however, purchased in that year two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining the Whittons in Upper Dublin, where he resided until his death, August 30, 1777. He was a prominent minister of the Society of Friends and traveled extensively "in the service of Truth" in Maryland, Virginia, New England, Long Island and elsewhere. His son William settled in Bucks county, where the family is quite numerous.

John Spencer, third son of Samuel and Mary (Dawes) Spencer, born in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, November 1, 1731, inherited one-half of his father's estate there and lived there all his life, purchasing other land and becoming a prominent man of the community. He died February 6, 1812. He married, November 21, 1752, Elizabeth Kirk, born September 25, 1730, died January 10, 1820, daughter of John and Sarah (Tyson) Kirk, and granddaughter of John Kirk and Reynier Tyson.

John Kirk, last named, came from Alfreton, Derbyshire, England, to Nottingham, Pennsylvania, in 1687, and married there Joan, daughter of Peter Elliott. His son John, born January 29, 1692, purchased, in 1720, two hundred acres of land in Abington township on the Upper Dublin line, where the old Kirk Mansion erected by him in 1735 still stands. He was a mason by trade and built many of the old houses in that vicinity, including Graeme Hall, the historic residence of Governor Sir William Keith, in Horsham, near the Bucks county line. He married, September 13, 1722, Sarah Tyson, born February 19, 1698-99, daughter of Reynier Tyson, one of the thirty-three Germans who came to Philadelphia in the "Concord", (which arrived there October 3, 1683) and founded Germantown, the first German settlement in Pennsylvania. He

was related to most of the other Colonists and purchasers in the Frankfort Company. He was named in the first charter from William Penn, August 12, 1689, as one of the burgesses of Germantown, and filled that office until 1701, when he purchased a large tract of land in Abington township and removed there. He was born in Germany about 1659, and became a member of the Society of Friends before his emigration. He was for twenty years an elder of Abington Meeting prior to his death in 1745, and prominent in public affairs, religious and secular.

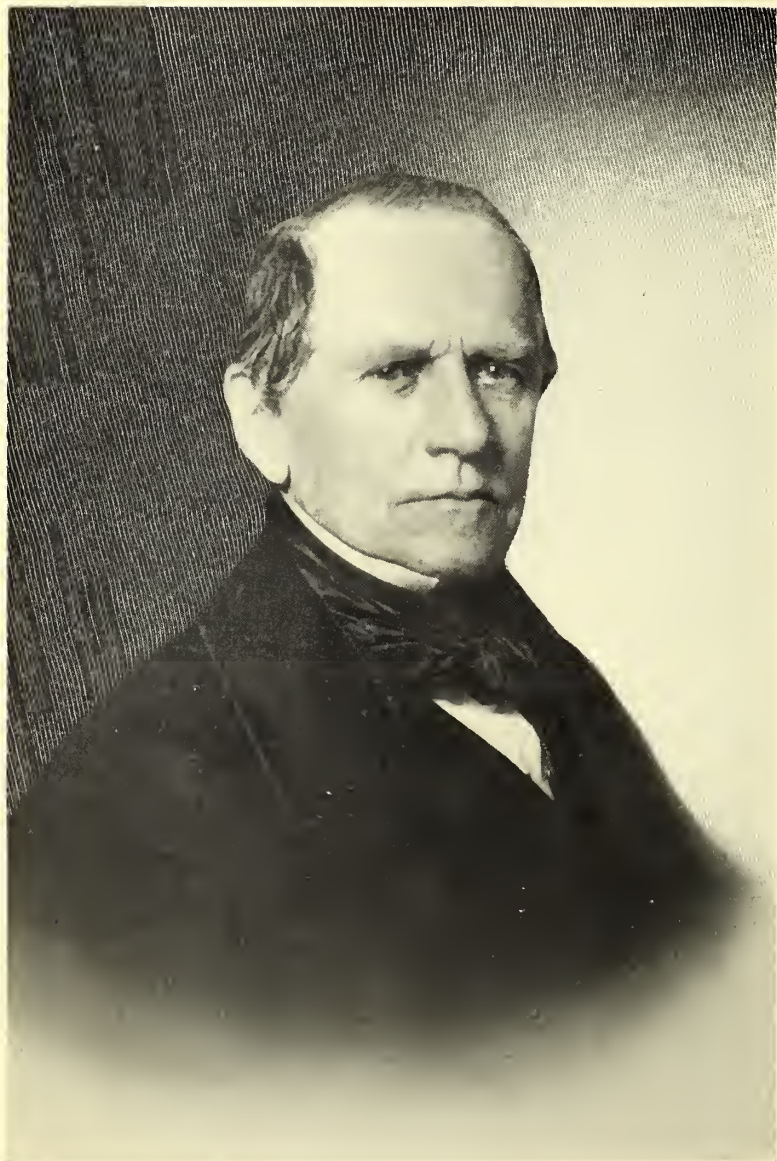
SPENCER BONSALL, son of Edward H. and Lydia (McIlvain) Bonsall, was born in the city of Philadelphia, November 30, 1816, and resided there practically all his life. Early in life he learned the drug business with Samuel C. Sheppard, on Ninth street below Walnut, with whom he was associated until 1840. At about that time, with a number of companions, one of whom was the late admiralty lawyer, William G. Smith, Mr. Bonsall started on a voyage around the world. On reaching India, however, Mr. Bonsall left his companions, and accepted a position as superintendent of a tea plantation at Assam, and remained there eight years. Returning to Philadelphia he was appointed in 1850, assistant, and in 1853 principal surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, filling these respective positions until May 29, 1855, when, as a result of the consolidation of the city, the department was re-organized, and he was elected in the same year city surveyor for the Sixth District, which position he filled for five years.

Spencer Bonsall entered the military service during the Civil War, as first lieutenant in the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was later chief hospital steward of Hancock's Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He was disabled at the battle of Gettysburg, by his horse being shot and falling upon him. In 1868 Mr. Bonsall was appointed genealogist and assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and many of the ms. records at their library are in his handwriting, he having filled that position until failing health compelled him to abandon it shortly before his death. He died April 4, 1888, at his residence, 1430 Pine street. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was prominent in Masonic circles having taken most of the higher degrees of the Order.

Spencer Bonsall married, May 10, 1854, Eleanor Crosby Martin, born at Lenni Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1826, died in Philadelphia, December 17, 1879, daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Smith) Martin, granddaughter of Dr. William and Eleanor (Crosby) Martin, great-granddaughter of John and Mary Martin, and great-great-granddaughter of William Martin, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of whom little is known.

John Martin, born in 1735, resided the greater part of his life in Philadelphia, died at the residence of his sister, Ann (Martin) Bartram, at Newtown, Bucks county, in 1805. He was twice married, his first wife Mary, who died December 11, 1785, at the age of fifty-three years, being the mother of Dr. William Martin.

Dr. William Martin, son of John Martin, was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1765. He studied medicine and received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1786. He located in Georgetown, Virginia, and practiced medicine there for a few years and then settled



Wm. Martin

in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine until 1794, when, having studied law with William Graham, Esq., he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, March 24, 1794. He died at Chester, September 28, 1798. Dr. Martin was a prominent Mason; was worshipful master of a lodge in Georgetown, Virginia, while residing there, and became worshipful master of Lodge No. 69, Ancient York Masons, of Chester, after location there. He was captain of a military company in Chester and was commissioned a justice of the peace, August 9, 1797. He was married, December 8, 1796, by Rev. Levi Heath, rector of Pequea and Bangor churches, to Eleanor Crosby, born March 24, 1777, died January 16, 1837, daughter of Captain John and Ann (Pierce) Crosby, whose ancestry is given below.

William Martin, son of Dr. William and Eleanor (Crosby) Martin, and father of Eleanor Crosby Martin, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born September 17, 1797, at Chester, Pennsylvania. He studied law with William Graham, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1821. He, however, engaged in business pursuits, first as a commission merchant in Philadelphia, and later as a manufacturer of cotton goods at Lenni Mills, Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He represented Delaware county in the State Legislature in 1826-27, and soon after the latter date retired from the manufacturing business and moved to Chester, where he filled the office of justice of the peace for several years and was clerk to the board of county commissioners in 1834. In 1835 he was elected secretary of the Delaware County Mutual Safety Insurance Company, and when the offices of the company were removed to Philadelphia, he took up his residence in that city. He was also president of the same company for seventeen years; a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; of the West Philadelphia Railway Company; president of the Pennsylvania Steamship Company; president of the board of fire underwriters; president of the Philadelphia Steamboat Company; a director and one of the organizers of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; a manager of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; a manager of the House of Refuge and of the Seaman's Friends' Society; a director and controller of public schools and president of the board of directors of public schools of Philadelphia. On his removal to Philadelphia he resided for a time at 48 South Front street, first door below Chestnut. He died in Philadelphia, October 16, 1862.

William Martin married, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, January 4, 1821, Sarah Ann Smith, born February 4, 1801, died March 20, 1876, daughter of William Smith Jr., born December 3, 1758, died April 2, 1818, by his wife, Margaret (Welch) Smith, born August 28, 1763, died November 16, 1843, and granddaughter of John Welch, by his wife, Ann (Bond) Welch, born May 19, 1711, daughter of Joseph Bond, of Wrose, near Bradford, Yorkshire, and Ann, his wife, who brought a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting dated August 8, 1709; they located in Bristol, Bucks county, Joseph Bond being one of the charter burgesses of that borough in 1720.

John Hill Martin, eldest son of William and Sarah Ann (Smith) Martin, born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1823, the well-known lawyer, historian, and author, was educated at private schools of Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1838 was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he resigned in 1841 to prepare for the legal profession.

He studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar there in 1844, and took up the active practice of his profession which continued until 1881. For twenty years prior to the latter date, however, he had devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He became editor of the legal department of the *Legal Intelligencer*, of Philadelphia, in 1857, and filled that position for many years. Through spending his summers at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, he became interested in that historic locality, and in 1872 published his "Bethlehem and the Moravians", and in the following year, "Sketches in the Lehigh Valley", and "Historical Notes on Music in Bethlehem". In 1877 he published his "History of Chester", and in 1883, "History of the Bench and Bar of Philadelphia", both ranking among the most carefully prepared and reliable local historical works of their time. Besides the works above enumerated Mr. Martin compiled and edited many papers in history, genealogy, marine insurance, etc. He was for a time treasurer of the Philadelphia Law Academy, and was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Delaware County Historical Society, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. During the Civil War, Mr. Martin was captain of an Independent Artillery Company. He died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1906.

Richard Crosby, the maternal ancestor of Eleanor Crosby (Martin) Bonsall, with Eleanor his wife, came from Cheshire, England, in 1682, is said to have been a passenger on the "Welcome" with William Penn. He settled in Middletown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where three hundred and eighty acres of his purchase of one thousand acres of land of William Penn, was laid out to him in 1683, extending from Ridley creek to Crum creek. In 1684 he removed to what was known for a century as the "Crosby Place" near Chester, erecting a mill on Ridley creek, long known as "Crosby's Mill". He was appointed collector of the assessment levied for erection of the first Court House and Prison for Chester county in 1684. He died intestate and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his eldest son John, May 2, 1718. The name of Richard Crosby appears on a list of the persons said to have been passengers on the "Welcome" with William Penn, in 1682, as do those of the Widow Fearne and her children, but there being no authentic list of passengers in existence, it is largely a matter of conjecture and corroborating circumstances as to who came on this vessel. Richard and Eleanor Crosby had several children. Their eldest daughter, Catharine, became the wife of Nicholas Fairlamb, in 1703, to whom they conveyed part of the Middletown plantation.

John Crosby, son of Richard and Eleanor Crosby, accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, when a child. He joined his father in the purchase of sixty-three acres of land in Middletown, from James Jarvis and Jasper Yeates, by deed dated February 27, 1704-05. He was known as "Squire John Crosby", having been commissioned a justice of the peace, and of the courts of Chester county, February 18, 1723, and re-commissioned August 25, 1726, 1730-34-37-38, January 7, 1745, and May 19, 1749, and continued to fill that position until his death in 1750. He was also a member of Provincial Assembly, 1723-24. John Crosby was the owner of a one-half interest in a forge on Crum creek two miles above Chester, with Peter Dicks, which was operated by his two sons, Richard and John, and by the will of Squire John, dated September 24, and

probated October 15, 1740, was devised to John Crosby Jr. John Crosby married Susanna ——— (surname unknown). Susan Crosby, a daughter of Richard, and granddaughter of Squire John, became the wife of Isaac McIlvain of the family before mentioned.

John Crosby, son of John and Susanna Crosby, was born in the present limits of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1721, died there, September 9, 1788. He resided about one-half mile from the point where the old "Queen's Road" from the South crossed Ridley creek. He was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1768-69-70-71, and was coroner of Chester county, 1771-72. He married, May 6, 1740, at Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Eleanor Culin, who died at "Crosby Place", July 7, 1793, "aged about 70 years". He was a member of Chester Monthly Meeting, and made an acknowledgment of this breach of discipline, in his marriage "by a Priest" on September 29, 1740, which was accepted by the meeting.

John Crosby, father of Eleanor (Crosby) Martin, above mentioned, was a son of John and Eleanor (Culin) Crosby. He was known in later years as "Judge Crosby" by reason of his having held the office of associate justice of the Chester County Courts for a number of years after the Revolution. He was born at "Crosby Place", the old family mansion on Ridley creek, March 12, 1747-48. He was named as one of the first Committee of Observation at the meeting of the citizens of Chester county, held December 4, 1774. On the formation of the Chester county contingent of the "Flying Camp" in 1776, John Crosby was commissioned first lieutenant of Captain Culin's company. When the company was mustered into service at the White Horse Tavern, Captain Culin, who was a brother to Lieutenant Crosby's mother, was shot dead by a private in the company, and John Crosby succeeded him as captain of the company, which was incorporated into the battalion under the command of Colonel Jacob Morgan and marched to Perth Amboy. Later, while visiting his family in Ridley, during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, Captain John Crosby was captured by a boat's crew from a British vessel lying off Chester, and was taken on board. He was afterwards transferred to New York and confined on board the prison ship "Falmouth" in New York Harbor, for six months. His wife visited him there and was able to secure his release. He was named June 2, 1780, as one of the Commissioners of Purchase, of supplies for the army, for Chester county. He died February 9, 1822. Captain John Crosby married Ann Pierce, born June 11, 1747, died August 7, 1825, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pierce, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, now Delaware. Their eldest daughter, Eleanor Crosby married William Martin, above mentioned, and was the great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM MARTIN BONSALL, only child of Spencer and Eleanor Crosby (Martin) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1855, and resides at 4410 Locust street. He was educated at Friends Central School, and the Protestant Episcopal Academy. He was a member of the Society of the Alumni of the Academy, and until 1878 was employed at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which his father was many years assistant librarian. He was later employed as a topographical draughtsman, but has lived retired since 1891. He was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from 1878 to 1890, taking a very active interest in the organization, passing through all

the grades, from a private in Company A, First Regiment, to the rank of second lieutenant of his company; and is a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, and of the "Old Guard" of Company A. He has been a member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, since its organization in 1888; is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Mercantile Library Association.

Mr. Bonsall was married April 3, 1893, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of The Transfiguration, West Philadelphia, to Helen, daughter of Charles Ferdinand and Helen M. Klauder. They have one daughter, Eleanor Crosby Martin Bonsall, who is a member of the Junior Auxiliary, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, being eligible as a great-great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Crosby.

FRANK EVANS TOWNSEND

The Quaker family of Townsend to which Frank E. Townsend belongs was founded in America by Richard Townsend, who was born near Cirencester, county of Gloucester, England, November 30, 1645. He and his brother William, the lineal ancestors of the subject of this sketch, are thought to have been sons of another Richard Townsend, who, as a Friend, suffered imprisonment for his faith at Cirencester in 1660-62-75. Richard Townsend, the younger, also became a member of the Society of Friends, May 1, 1672, and in May, 1676, removed to London. He married there, May 25, 1677, Ann Hutchins, and two children, Joseph, who died young, and Hannah, were born to them in London. With his wife and infant daughter, Richard Townsend, embarked for Pennsylvania in the "Welcome" with William Penn, and arrived at Chester in October, 1682. He erected the first mill near Chester, the working gear of which he brought from England with him. In 1683 he removed to Bristol township, near Germantown, and erected another mill there. He became a prominent minister among Friends, and in 1706 paid a religious visit to England. After his removal to Bristol township he became a member of Abington Monthly Meeting, of which he was an elder, but in 1713 removed to Philadelphia. In his old age he went to live with his nephew, Joseph Townsend, in East Bradford, Chester county, and died there, in 1732. Three other children were born to him: James on the "Welcome" during the passage to Pennsylvania, and who died young; Mary, in 1685; and Joseph, in 1687. The latter married Elizabeth Harmer in 1711 but had a daughter only, so that Richard Townsend left no descendants of the name.

RICHARD TOWNSEND SR., the father of the emigrant above mentioned, removed to the residence of his son, William, at Buclebury, Berkshire, England, and died there July 19, 1697, at the age of ninety-five years.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, of Buclebury, county of Berks, England, brother of Richard, the emigrant, and son of Richard above named, was married (first) by Friends ceremony on January 23, 1679, to Jane Smith, who survived her marriage but a short time, and is not known to have left issue. He married (second), April 1, 1663, at Faringdon Magna, Berkshire, Mary Lawrence, of Little Coxwell, Berkshire. He was buried at Buclebury, July 19, 1692. By his second wife he had children: Joseph, Mary and Joan.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, eldest child and only son of William and Mary (Lawrence) Townsend, was born at Buclebury, county of Berks, England, January 18, 1684-85. Being but a child at the death of his father he spent several years as a member of the household of Oliver Sansom, a highly valued Friend, and according to the custom of the time, was on September 29, 1699, bound an apprentice to the trade of a weaver with Jonathan Sargood, for the term of seven years. He married, November 27, 1710, Martha Wooderson, born November 18, 1683, daughter of Julian and Esther Wooderson, and with his wife, their infant child and his sister Joan, sailed for Pennsylvania some fif-

teen months later, taking with them a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Friends at New Bury, Berkshire, dated 11mo. (January) 15, 1711-12, which they deposited at Abington Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, on their arrival, his uncle, Richard Townsend, being then a member of that Meeting. On April 11, 1715, Joseph Townsend and his wife Martha and their family took a certificate from Abington to Concord Meeting in Chester county, where they resided until five years later when they took a certificate dated August 1, 1720, to Chester Monthly Meeting, of which he and his wife were both overseers for several years, but on September 26, 1725, took a certificate to Abington Monthly Meeting. They were living in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on October 21, 1725, when a deed was executed from John Wanton, of Newport, Rhode Island, conveying to Joseph Townsend, of Bristol township, weaver, eight hundred acres of land in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the price of forty pounds per hundred acres, to be paid in three instalments, one hundred pounds down, one hundred on October 21, 1726, and the remainder on October 21, 1727, and deeds of lease and release were executed to him, September 6 and 7, 1727. They removed at once to their new purchase taking a certificate to Concord Monthly Meeting, dated January 3, 1725-26, and becoming active members of Birmingham Particular Meeting. He died on his East Bradford plantation, April 9, 1766, and his widow on March 2, 1767, and both are buried at Birmingham Friends burying ground. Joseph and Martha (Wooderson) Townsend had eight children: William, Mary, Joseph Jr., John Hannah, Martha, Richard, Esther.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, JR., third child and second son of Joseph and Martha (Wooderson) Townsend, was born June 8, 1715, probably in Chester county (his parents having taken a certificate to Concord Meeting two months before his birth). He inherited a portion of his fathers eight hundred acre plantation in East Bradford township, Chester county, and resided there until his death, December 3, 1749. He married, May 17, 1739, Lydia Reynolds, born April 24, 1716, daughter of Francis Reynolds, of Chichester township, Chester county, and his wife, Elizabeth (Acton) Reynolds, granddaughter of Henry Reynolds, and great-granddaughter of William and Margaret (Exton) Reynolds.

Henry Reynolds, son of William and Margaret Reynolds, born in England in 1655, came to New Jersey in 1676, landing at Burlington, after a passage of twenty-two weeks. He married, January 10, 1678-79, Prudence, daughter of William and Prudence Clayton, of Chichester, Chester county, and settled in that township, where he resided until his death, October 7, 1724. His widow, Prudence, survived him about four years.

Francis Reynolds, third child of Henry and Prudence Reynolds, born October 15, 1684, inherited his father's homestead of two hundred and ninety acres in Chichester and lived thereon to his death in 1760. He married, in December, 1712, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Christian Acton, of Salem, New Jersey, who was born February 26, 1690, and they had eight children of whom Lydia, who married Joseph Townsend, was the second.

FRANCIS TOWNSEND, son of Joseph and Lydia (Reynolds) Townsend, was born in East Bradford township, Chester county, June 15, 1740. He married, July 8, 1762, Rachel Talbot, and had several children, all of whom except

Samuel (of whom some account follows), removed to the western part of Pennsylvania.

John Talbot, the grandfather of Rachel (Talbot) Townsend, came from England prior to 1710 and settled in Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the Friends Meeting House, where a tract of land was conveyed to him by his father-in-law, John Turner. He died there in 1721.

Joseph Talbot, son of John and Mary (Turner) Talbot, married (first) in 1732, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Baker, of Thornbury, by his wife, Mary Worrilow, daughter of John and Ann (Maris) Worrilow, of Edgmont. He married (second), May 8, 1761, Lydia (Reynolds) Townsend, widow of Joseph Jr., above mentioned. He married (third), August 21, 1776, Ann Sharpless, widow of Jacob Sharpless, and daughter of Charles and Susanna Blakey. He resided from 1773 to his death in 1783 in Aston township, Chester, now Delaware county. His ten children were all by his first wife, Hannah Baker, and the sixth, Rachel, born November 27, 1745, died September 22, 1784, married, July 8, 1762, Francis Townsend, above mentioned.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, second son of Francis and Rachel (Talbot) Townsend, born November 17, 1764, settled in Coventry township, Chester county. He married, March 22, 1787, Priscilla Yarnall, born June 6, 1766, daughter of David Yarnall, granddaughter of Moses Yarnall, (born December, 1692) and his wife Dowse Davis, and great-granddaughter of Francis Yarnall, who came from Cloynes, county of Worcester, England, and settled on a plantation in Springfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, surveyed to him October 17, 1683. He later purchased a plantation of five hundred and ten acres in Willistown township, extending from Crum creek westward nearly two miles. He was a member of Provincial Assembly in 1711, and died in 1721. By his wife, Hannah Baker, whom he married in 1686, he had nine children, of whom Moses was the fourth. Hannah Baker, the wife of Francis Yarnall, was a daughter of John Baker, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, in Edgmont, Shropshire, England, born 1598, died April 25, 1672, son of Sir Richard Baker, born 1568, died February 18, 1645-46. John and Joseph Baker and their three sisters, Mary, Hannah and Sarah, were among the first settlers in Edgmont township, Chester county, which was named for their ancestral home in Shropshire. Samuel Townsend died February 16, 1816. His widow Priscilla survived him over a quarter of a century, dying October 6, 1842.

DAVID TOWNSEND, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Yarnall) Townsend, born December 12, 1787, went to West Chester in 1810 as a clerk in the offices of the Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Chester county. He later engaged in the mercantile business there, and also engaged in conveyancing, and was very prominent in public affairs. He was elected county commissioner in 1813, and at the termination of his term, three years later, was elected county treasurer. In 1814 he was chosen a director of the Bank of Chester County, and three years later became its cashier, and served in that capacity until 1849. He also served as treasurer of the West Chester Academy from 1826 to 1854. David Townsend was a botanist of high rank, devoting much time and attention to that branch of science, the genus *Townsendia* was named in his honor. He was secretary and treasurer of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science for about twenty-five years prior to his death, which occurred December 6,

1858. David Townsend married, at Birmingham Friends Meeting, April 16, 1812, his distant cousin, Rebecca Sharpless, born June 9, 1789, died July 22, 1836, daughter of William and Ann (Hunt) Sharpless, granddaughter of Nathan and Hannah (Townsend) Sharpless, great-granddaughter of Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless, and great-great-granddaughter of John Sharpless.

The Sharpless family derived their name from the ancient manor of Sharpless, in the county of Lancaster, and has been traced by Gilbert Cope, the eminent genealogist and historian of West Chester, Pennsylvania, back to the beginning of the fourteenth century, Adam de Sharples, being witness to an inquisition in 1297. From these researches it appears that John Sharpless, the emigrant ancestor of the Chester county family, was a descendant through many generations of the hereditary owners of the manor of Sharples, down to near the close of the sixteenth century, when Richard Sharples, of that ilk, removed to Wybunbury, county of Chester, England, and Jeffry Sharples, of Wybunbury, who died December 15, 1661, the father of John, the emigrant, was doubtless the son of Richard, (1555-1641), by his first wife Cicely. This Jeffry or Geoffrey Sharples was married, April 27, 1611, and John, the emigrant, was their fifth child.

John Sharpless, son of Jeffry and Margaret (Ashley) Sharpless, of Hather-ton, parish of Wybunbury, Cheshire, was baptized there, August 15, 1624. He became an early convert to the teachings of George Fox, and suffered severe persecutions for his faith, his name appearing in this connection as a fellow sufferer with two other prominent Friends who emigrated to Pennsylvania at about the same period, his neighbor, John Simcock, of Ridley, and Thomas Janney, of Bucks county, all three prominent in the councils of Penn's new colony in the wilderness.

John Sharpless married, April 27, 1662, Jane Moor, and eight children were born to them in Cheshire. By deeds of lease and release dated the fifth and sixth of April, 1682, he purchased of William Penn, one thousand and nine acres of land, "to bee allotted and sett out to him in Pennsylvania", and with his wife and children sailed in the ship "Lion" which arrived at Chester, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1682, two months before the arrival of Penn. This land as well as purchases made after his arrival was laid out in several different tracts in Ridley, Nether Providence and Middletown townships. John Sharpless died near Chester, June 11, 1685, having during his four years residence in Pennsylvania taken an active part in the establishment of the new government. His name appears in the first list of persons selected to serve in the Provincial Council and Assembly in 1682. His widow died November 1, 1722.

Joseph Sharpless, the youngest of the eight children of John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, was born at Hather-ton, Cheshire, England, November 28, 1678, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania in his fourth year. He married, May 31, 1704, at Haverford Friends Meeting, Lydia Lewis, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, May 8, 1683, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, of Teverig, Glamorganshire, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, and settled in Haverford township, Chester county, later removing to Upper Darby, where Ralph Lewis died September, 1712, and Mary, August, 1704.

Joseph Sharpless lived in Nether Providence township until 1711, then removed to Middletown township, removing thence to West Caln township in

1737, but returning to Middletown in 1744, lived there until his death, in the spring of 1757. He was an extensive land owner in these several townships, an elder and overseer of Friends Meeting and more or less prominent in local affairs. Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless had ten children, of which Nathan, the sixth, was the ancestor of Frank Evans Townsend.

Nathan Sharpless, sixth son of Joseph and Lydia Lewis) Sharpless, was born in Middletown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1715. He removed with his parents to West Caln township in 1737, and on June 4, 1740, they conveyed to him one hundred and ninety-three acres of land there, on which he settled on his marriage, December 10, 1741, to Hannah Townsend, born August 9, 1718, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Wooderson) Townsend, the emigrant paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch, as heretofore shown. In 1744 Nathan and Hannah removed to a part of her father's land in East Bradford township, but in 1747 he purchased a two hundred acre plantation in Goshen township, now included in the borough of West Chester, where he died in 1755. His widow married (second), April 13, 1758, Charles Ryant, of Goshen, and died there, December 31, 1790. Nathan and Hannah (Townsend) Sharpless had six children, of whom William was the fifth.

William Sharpless, son of Nathan and Hannah (Townsend) Sharpless, was born in Goshen township, now West Chester borough, January 9, 1752, in a log house erected by his father, which stood on the site of the present brick dwelling on the south side of Dean street between High and Church streets. He was but three years of age at the death of his father. He received a good education under the tutelage of Ralph Forrester, an old time pedagogue of West Chester, and at proper age was apprenticed to John Marshall to learn cabinet making. Being the only surviving son of his father he inherited the West Chester homestead, and erected a shop on the Wilmington road near the present intersection of Dean and High streets, where he followed his vocation until 1792, when he built the house in which he died on High street, next door to the Bank of Chester County, in which he carried on the mercantile business, until near the time of his death, which occurred October 11, 1817; his son-in-law, David Townsend, having charge of the store from 1815, until appointed cashier of the Bank of Chester County in 1817. In a part of this house was published, in 1794, the *West Chester Gazette*, the first paper printed in Chester county, and in 1797 the *Literary Museum* was published for six months in the same rooms over the store by William Sharpless in partnership with Philip Derrick, one of the proprietors of the first short-lived newspaper, as Dr. Darlington says, "both enterprises being decidedly premature, and consequently abortive".

In 1795 William Sharpless was elected a member of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery" of which he was for many years one of the most active and consistent members. He was also active in the cause of temperance, discontinuing the sale of spirituous liquors at his store, in 1806, much against the wishes of his partner who withdrew from the partnership for that reason. On the erection of West Chester into a borough, March 28, 1799, William Sharpless became its first chief burgess and was reelected in 1807 and 1811. He was also at the head of the West Chester Fire Company, at its organization in 1799. He was prominent in all affairs of West Chester in his

day, frequently acting as attorney-in-fact, trustee, executor and guardian, and many trusts were placed in his hands from time to time.

William Sharpless married, October 7, 1773, at Birmingham Friends Meeting, Ann Hunt, born January 16, 1755, died November 5, 1820, daughter of William and Sarah (Fred) Hunt, of Westtown, and granddaughter of Joseph Hunt, a native of England, who landed in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1714. He married, May 21, 1724, at Concord Friends Meeting, Mary Hickman, born May 9, 1702, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Buffington) Hickman, and settled in Westtown township, Chester county. He died February 18, 1771, aged eighty-two years, and left seven children. William Hunt, son of Joseph and Mary (Hickman) Hunt, succeeded to his father's homestead in Westtown and died there, in 1790. He married (first) at Birmingham Friends Meeting, October 25, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Ann (Need) Fred, of Birmingham, who was the mother of his six children, of which Ann, the wife of William Sharpless, was the eldest. Sarah Hunt died January 25, 1773, and William married (second), Susanna Yearsley, a widow, who survived him. William and Ann (Hunt) Sharpless had seven children, the eldest of whom, Sarah, was the wife of Philip Derrick, William Sharpless's one time partner in the newspaper venture. Rebecca, the wife of David Townsend, was the fifth child.

David and Rebecca (Sharpless) Townsend had seven children: Washington; B. Franklin; Priscilla, who died in childhood; Gulielma Maria, married Edward Hoopes; Albert; Anna E., married William E. Barber; S. Sharpless, married Anne Peckworth.

WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, eldest son of David and Rebecca (Sharpless) Townsend, was born at West Chester, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813. He was educated at West Chester Academy, and in 1827 was appointed second teller of the Bank of Chester County, and was advanced to first teller in 1835. He studied law under William Darlington, at West Chester, and was admitted to the Chester County Bar in 1844. He was district attorney of the county, 1848-49, and in the latter year was appointed cashier of the Bank of Chester County, to succeed his father, and filled that position until 1857, when he resigned. He early took an active interest in politics and became prominent in the councils of his party in Chester county. He was a delegate to the Whig convention at Baltimore in 1852, and to the Republican National Convention at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and was three times reelected, serving the whole eight years of Grant's term as president, during which time he served on the committees of Education and Labor, Public Lands, and Banking and Currency, serving as chairman of the committee on Public Lands for one term. He was an earnest advocate of a sound national currency, a protective tariff, and homesteads for settlers on public lands. He served as president of the Bank of Chester County from 1879 until his death, March 18, 1894, and continued to practice law at West Chester.

Washington Townsend married (first) at Philadelphia, September 27, 1837, Elizabeth Barnard Price, born April 18, 1818, died February 1, 1849, and (second), December 11, 1850, Elizabeth A., daughter of Dr. William Gibbons, of Wilmington, Delaware.

Elizabeth Barnard Price, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of John Richards Price, of Chichester, Delaware county, and his wife, Elizabeth (Barnard) Price, a descendant of Richard Barnard, who with his wife Frances, came from Sheffield, England, in 1682, and settled in Middletown township, Chester county, on a plantation surveyed to him in 1683. Mrs. Townsend's parents died when she was a child and she was reared in the family of her maternal uncle, General Isaac D. Barnard, of West Chester, captain in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, in 1812, promoted to major United States Army, June 26, 1813, and served with distinction during the War of 1812, later brigadier-general of Pennsylvania Militia, and state senator from Chester county.

Samuel Price, father of John Richards Price, and maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of John and Mary (Alricks) Price, and was born in Lower Chichester township, Chester, now Delaware, county, August 30, 1750. He was one of the active patriots of Chester county during the Revolution, being named as the representative of his section of the county as a member of the Committee of Observation, named at a meeting of the inhabitants of the county held December 20, 1774, to carry out the resolve of the Continental Congress held at Carpenters' Hall. He also rendered active military service in the field as a private in the company of Captain William Price, in the First Battalion of Chester County Militia, entering the service of the United States, June 12, 1777, his company being stationed at Chester until July 11, 1777. He married Ann Richards, and they had a son, John Richards Price.

Washington and Elizabeth Barnard (Price) Townsend had three children: Rebecca, born August 3, 1840, married, in 1868, Lieutenant Colonel W. Harvey Brown, United States Army, son of William and Lydia (Townsend) Brown, the latter a sister to David Townsend, before mentioned; Frank Evans Townsend, the subject of this sketch; and Harriet E., who, with her two surviving half-sisters, resides in the old family mansion at West Chester.

FRANK EVANS TOWNSEND, only son of Hon. Washington and Elizabeth Barnard (Price) Townsend, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1843. He was a student at the West Chester Academy until 1859, then entered the Preparatory School of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, and in 1861 entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at West Chester. While a student at the Academy he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, was sworn in September 10, 1862, and discharged September 26, 1862. On his discharge he returned to the Academy, but in response to the call of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the war governor of Pennsylvania, in June, 1863, for the enrollment of sixty thousand additional militia, on account of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, Mr. Townsend again left the Academy with six other cadets, and in two days recruited a company of one hundred and twenty-four men, composed of some of the most prominent citizens of West Chester, to man the Academy battery of six pieces, and enter the service in defense of the state. The company was accepted by the governor and was mustered into service, July 1, 1863, as the "Independent Artillery of Pennsylvania", officered by Cadet George R. Guss, as captain, Cadet Frank E. Townsend, as senior first lieutenant; William E. Barber, as

junior first lieutenant, and Rev. William E. Moore, as senior second lieutenant. The company served under the command of Major General Couch, in the Cumberland Valley, until mustered out, August 24, 1863. On completing his education, Mr. Townsend engaged in business in Philadelphia where he has since resided, and is a general insurance broker with offices in the Real Estate Trust Building at Broad and Chestnut streets. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-grandfather, Samuel Price. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of various social and semi-political organizations.

Mr. Townsend married, October 14, 1869, Mary Tindall, daughter of Charles and Louise (Tindall) Heller, and a great-granddaughter of Jacob Heller, (born March 6, 1750, died October 8, 1822) who served as lieutenant of the Seventh Company, Fifth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards as a captain in the Second Battalion of the same county, in whose right Mrs. Townsend is a Daughter of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have one daughter, Marie Louise Townsend.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, of the Philadelphia Bar, is of German, Welsh and Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestors on different lines were early settlers within the limits of what was originally Philadelphia county and adjoining parts of Chester county.

He is a great-grandson of Francis Fisher, who served in the Pennsylvania Navy during the Revolutionary War; grandson of William Cornog and Elizabeth (Righter) Fisher, and son of William A. and Sarah Pennypacker (Anderson) Fisher, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His mother, Sarah Pennypacker (Anderson) Fisher, was a daughter of Dr. James Anderson, of Lower Merion, and Sarah Thomas, his wife; granddaughter of Hon. Isaac Anderson, and Mary Lane, his wife; great-granddaughter of Major Patrick Anderson, of the Revolution, and great-great-granddaughter of James Anderson, a native of Scotland, who settled in Chester Valley, near Valley Forge, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and married Elizabeth Jarman, daughter of John Jarman, a well-known preacher of the Society of Friends in Chester county, who had come from Wales in 1685.

Major Patrick Anderson, son of James and Elizabeth (Jarman) Anderson, was born in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1719, and was reared on his father's farm, about two miles from Valley Forge. He was a captain in the Provincial forces of Pennsylvania during the French and Indian wars, and at the beginning of the protest against the oppressive measures of the British Ministry, was one of the foremost of the public-spirited patriots of his section, and was selected at the public meeting of the citizens of Chester county, held at Chester, December 20, 1774, as one of the first Committee of Observation for the county. When, however, it was decided to resort to arms to enforce the rights of the Colonies, Captain Anderson's military training and experience called him at once to the military branch of the service and he became major of Chester County Militia, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, and was commissioned, March 15, 1776, captain in the Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel J. Atlee, which after the disastrous campaign on Long Island, when Colonel Atlee and a large part of his battalion were taken prisoners, was consolidated with other troops into the State Regiment of Foot, and on November 12, 1777, into the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Major Anderson was in the battle of Long Island, and the subsequent engagements about New York, participated in the retreat across New Jersey, and was with Washington's army when it marched to intercept Howe's invasion of Philadelphia which resulted in the battle of Brandywine and the subsequent battle of Germantown. His term of enlistment having expired, he retired from the military service, January 1, 1778, while Washington and his army were encamped near his home at Valley Forge, and took his seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to which he had been elected in October preceding, and was regularly reelected to that

body until 1780, taking an active part in legislation and the work of the Committee of Safety, and in providing means for carrying on the war. In 1781 he was one of the commissioners appointed to improve the navigation of the river Schuylkill and filled many other important positions.

Honorable Isaac Anderson, son of Major Patrick Anderson, was a lieutenant of Chester County Militia during the Revolution, and represented that county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for several years after the close of the Revolution. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1806, and reelected in 1808, serving in the Eighth and Ninth Congresses and was a presidential elector in 1816. He died October 27, 1838. Hon. Isaac Anderson married Mary Lane, born in Providence township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, May 22, 1762, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Richardson) Lane, granddaughter of Samuel Lane, great-granddaughter of Edward and Anne (Richardson) Lane, and great-great-granddaughter of William and Cecilia (Love) Lane, of Bristol, England.

Edward Lane was the first settler in Providence township, taking up a large tract of land lying between the Manor of Gilberts and Van Bebber's township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, where he died in 1710. He was the founder of St. James Episcopal Church, of Providence. Edward Lane married Anne Richardson, daughter of Samuel Richardson, who with his wife Eleanor came from Barbadoes in 1684, and located in Philadelphia, where he died June 10, 1719. He was a member of Provincial Council and one of the most prominent men of his day.

Samuel Lane, eldest son of Edward and Anne (Richardson) Lane, born April 17, 1690, inherited a portion of his father's land in Providence township and lived there all his life, dying December 17, 1771. He was a warden of St. James Episcopal Church, and prominent in local affairs.

Edward Lane, son of Samuel Lane, was born in Providence township, Philadelphia county, removed shortly prior to the Revolution to Charlestown township, Chester county, where he died July 8, 1818, and is buried in the Anderson burial lot in Schuylkill township. He married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 14, 1754, his second cousin, Sarah Richardson, born at Olethgo, Providence township, January 14, 1732, daughter of Edward Richardson of Olethgo, and his wife, Ann Jones; granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bevan) Richardson, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, the Provincial Councilor, before mentioned, and his wife Eleanor.

Joseph Richardson, the son of Samuel and Eleanor Richardson, and paternal grandfather of Sarah (Richardson) Lane, settled, in 1710, on a tract of one thousand acres of land called "Olethgo" in Providence township, adjoining the Lane homestead, purchased in that year of his brother-in-law, Abraham Bickley. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bevan, and Barbara Aubrey, his wife, who had come from Treverigg, Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1683, the ancestry of both of whom has been traced by ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, back to Edward III, king of England, and that of John Bevan twelve generations farther, through several royal lines to the Duke of Aquitaine. Joseph Richardson died at "Olethgo", December, 1751, and his wife, Elizabeth Bevan, died February 27, 1740. They had six sons and three daughters and have left numerous descendants. Colonel Josiah Harmer of the Revolution, and

first commander-in-chief of the United States Army, after Washington, was a great-grandson, through their daughter Eleanor who married William Harmer.

Hon. Isaac Anderson and his wife Mary Lane had several children, among them Sarah, born February 9, 1784, died September 13, 1833, who married Matthias Pennypacker, and for her, Sarah Pennypacker Anderson, the mother of William Righter Fisher, was named.

Dr. James Anderson, son of Honorable Isaac Anderson and his wife, Mary Lane, and father of Sarah Pennypacker (Anderson) Fisher, was born in the Chester Valley, and was for many years a practicing physician in Lower Merion, Montgomery county. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas, of Merion township, Philadelphia county, and a descendant of Rees Thomas, a cousin of Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, whose mother, the wife of William Aubrey, of Pencoed, Wales, was a sister to his father, Rees Thomas. He was also a nephew of John Bevan, of Treverigg, his mother being a sister of Bevan.

Rees Thomas came to Pennsylvania from Wales prior to June 18, 1692, on which date he married, at Haverford Meeting, in the Welsh tract, just over the Philadelphia line in Chester county, Martha Aubrey, born in Llanellyw, Wales, who came to Pennsylvania with her relatives, John and Barbara (Aubrey) Bevan, of Treverigg, Glamorganshire, in 1683. She was a sister to William Aubrey, who married Letitia, the daughter of William Penn, and a daughter of William Aubrey, who died December 14, 1716, at the age of ninety years and is buried at Llanellyw Church, by his wife, Elizabeth Aubrey, his first cousin, and a descendant of Lord Aubrey, Earle of Bullen and Marechal of France, who came to England with William of Normandy in 1066, and whose descendant in the eleventh generation, William Aubrey, of Aberknfrig, Montgomeryshire, Wales, who died June 27, 1547, married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert, of Montgomery Castle, gentleman usher of Henry VIII, etc. William Aubrey, he nonogenarian above mentioned, being a great-great-grandson of William and Jane (Herbert) Aubrey. Rees Thomas purchased by deed dated August 15, 1692, three hundred acres in Merion township, and subsequently purchased other land adjoining, making a fine plantation, about ten miles west of Philadelphia, the greater part of which remained in the family four generations, the original homestead passing to his great-great-granddaughter, Jane Cleaver, on the death of her father, William Penn Thomas, in 1840, other branches of his descendants also retaining parts of the original tract for a like period.

Rees Thomas was a prominent man in the community, serving several terms in the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, the first in 1702 and the last in 1720. He was also commissioned a justice of Philadelphia county, June 14, 1722, and subsequently recommissioned. His will dated September 10, 1742, was proven February 12, 1742-43. His wife, Martha Aubrey, whose ancestry has been already referred to, was a woman much loved and respected in the community for her benevolent and charitable works—many years an elder of Haverford Monthly Meeting of Friends, and a real “mother in Israel” in that community. She died March 7, 1726-27. She was possessed of considerable poetic and literary ability, and a quaint little volume of her poems, with a poetical memorial of her, published in 1727, is still in existence. A reprint of this volume was

issued in 1837, under the supervision of her great-great-granddaughter, Mary (Thomas) Jones, wife of Jonathan Jones, of Wynnewood.

Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas had five sons, and one daughter. The eldest son Rees married a daughter of Dr. Edward Jones, the pioneer of the Welsh Tract in Merion and Haverford townships. Aubrey Thomas, the second son, married Guliehna, daughter of William Penn Jr., and granddaughter of the great Founder of Pennsylvania.

William Thomas, the fourth son of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas, inherited a portion of the homestead in Merion, and erected thereon a substantial stone house near the present Rosemont Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he lived until his death, June 13, 1776. He married, May 12, 1724, Elizabeth, daughter of David Harry, a Colonial justice of Chester county, and member of Provincial Assembly from that county, 1716-17. They had eight children, several of whom have left descendants. William Thomas is described as "a mild tempered man, very constant in his attendance of religious meeting".

Reese Thomas, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Harry) Thomas, inherited his father's homestead, and erected the old "Mansion House," which was occupied by his son, William Penn Thomas, until his death in 1840, and then passed to the latter's daughter, Jane Cleaver. Reese Thomas married, November 3, 1758, Priscilla Jarman, or Jermon, as the name is sometimes spelled, only daughter and heiress of John and Mary Jarman, of Radnor township, and granddaughter of John Jarman, of Llangrigger, Montgomeryshire, Wales, who with his wife Margaret brought a certificate dated July 20, 1685, from the Friends Meeting in Radnorshire, which they deposited at Haverford Meeting. His son John, the father of Priscilla, was born in Wales, November 12, 1684. His daughter Elizabeth, born in 1687, became the wife of James Anderson and the mother of Major Patrick Anderson before mentioned, and his youngest daughter Sarah, born February 14, 1695-96, married Thomas Thomas. Edward Jarman, of Philadelphia, the father of Sarah, wife of Isaac Walker, hereafter mentioned, was probably also a son of John and Margaret. Sarah (Jarman) Thomas died July 6, 1769, and her husband, Reese Thomas, did not long survive her, dying in his forty-fifth year.

They had seven children: Mary, married Anthony Tunis, a descendant of one of the German pioneers of Germantown; William, of whom presently; John, who died without issue; Hannah, who lived to old age with her brother William on the homestead; Priscilla, who died unmarried; Reese and Jonathan, who removed to Kentucky while it was yet a wilderness and reared families there.

William Thomas, the father of Sarah (Thomas) Anderson, and the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the second child and eldest son of Reese and Priscilla (Jarman) Thomas, and was born in the old Thomas "Mansion House" erected by his father, July 8, 1762, and lived there all his life. He married, April 5, 1786, Naomi Walker, born February 17, 1765, died May 4, 1817, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Walker, granddaughter of Isaac and Sarah (Jarman) Walker, and great-granddaughter of Lewis Walker, who had come from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1687, and settled first in Radnor township, but removed to Tredyffrin township, Chester

county, where he purchased a plantation which he named "Rehoboth," and erected the first house thereon, in which the earliest Friends Meetings of that section were held, by a dispensation from Haverford Meeting of which Lewis Walker was long an elder. Here Lewis Walker died in the winter of 1728-29, his will dated December 14, 1728, being proven January 24, 1728-29. He had married at Haverford Meeting, April 27, 1693, Mary Morris, a native of Wales, who is said to have crossed the ocean in the same ship with him. She survived him and died at "Rehoboth" in 1747.

Isaac Walker, the seventh of the eight children of Lewis and Mary (Morris) Walker, was born in Radmor, Chester county, March 7, 1705, and was reared at "Rehoboth," Tredyffrin township, which he inherited at the death of his mother in 1747, having previously lived, from the date of his marriage, on an adjoining tract inherited from his father. He died at "Rehoboth," February 23, 1755. He married, November 11, 1730, at the house of Hannah Jones, in Tredyffrin, Sarah Jarman, born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1713, a daughter of Edward Jarman, who was a resident of Philadelphia, as early as 1703, and who died there September 10, 1714, possibly a son of John and Elizabeth Jarman before referred to. She married (second), January 25, 1759, Jacob Thomas, of Willistown, and lived to almost reach her ninetieth year, dying April 26, 1802.

Joseph Walker, the eldest of the eleven children of Isaac and Sarah (Jarman) Walker, was born at "Rehoboth," July 25, 1731. He acquired the homestead on the remarriage of his mother and resided there the remainder of his life, dying there November 1, 1818, having been totally blind for several years prior to that date. He married (first) in 1752, Sarah Thomas, born May 25, 1734, died March 12, 1792, daughter of Thomas Thomas, born May 12, 1690, died July 13, 1744, and his wife, Sarah Jarman, born February 14, 1695-96, daughter of John and Margaret Jarman, the Welsh emigrants of 1685, before mentioned, and granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Thomas, also of Welsh ancestry, who were early settlers at Newton, Chester, (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania.

"Rehoboth," the home of Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Walker, was for six months the headquarters of General Anthony Wayne, while Washington's army was encamped at the historic Valley Forge, located only a few miles distant, and General Lafayette and Washington himself were frequent visitors there. Joseph Walker and his wife were conscientious and consistent members of the Society of Friends, and, while he was a man of affairs in the community in which he lived, he refrained from taking any part in the sanguinary struggle, though contributing to the best of his ability to the relief of those suffering privations by reason thereof, without reference to party, sect or nationality. He suffered considerably from the depredations of the soldiers until given a guard to protect his property.

Mary (Thomas) Jones, of Wynnewood, writing in 1829 of the life of her grandparents, Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Walker, at "Rehoboth" during the Revolutionary period says,

"I have heard many testify in an uncommon manner of the affectionate and grateful remembrance they had of the noble and generous acts of kindness and hospitality extended by my dear grandfather to themselves and others during the Revolutionary War, and since.

They, being members of the Society of Friends, whose principles would not permit my grandfather to take an active part, either offensive or defensive in the struggle of that time, therefore united their efforts to do all in their power to relieve those that were in trouble or distress, without respect to person or party, and many were the opportunities for the exercise of the law of kindness and acts of charity to the poor half clad and shivering soldiers as well as private individuals, General Wayne having chosen their house for his headquarters for six months during the winter that Washington had his army at Valley Forge which was but a few miles from my grandfather's dwelling. They were of course surrounded by the American Army and consequently witnessed a great portion of the distress and suffering of that eventful period".

Joseph Walker married (second) in his old age, Jane, widow of William Rankin.

William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas had nine children, of whom Sarah, the wife of Dr. James Anderson, was the third. Mary, the eldest child, became the second wife of Jonathan Jones, of Wynnewood, a greatgrandson of Dr. Edward Jones, before mentioned, and was the Mary Jones who wrote the above quoted account of her maternal grandparents, Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Walker, during the Revolution, and who also published, in 1829, a second edition of the little volume of poems and a memorial of Martha (Aubrey) Thomas. She also prepared a narrative history of her family from their arrival in Pennsylvania down to 1829, from which much of the information given in this sketch is obtained.

Reese Thomas, the eldest son of William and Naomi (Walker) Thomas, was the father of William Brooke Thomas, (1811-87) the prominent miller, merchant and business man of Philadelphia, one of the chief founders and first president of the Corn Exchange.

Dr. James and Sarah (Thomas) Anderson resided near the present site of Ardmore, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, where their nine children were born. Their eldest daughter Mary became the wife of John Buckman, of Burlington, New Jersey, and beside their daughter, Sarah Pennypacker Anderson, they had sons, Isaac, Patrick and Rev. James Rush Anderson, and four children who died unmarried.

Sarah Pennypacker Anderson, daughter of Dr. James and Sarah (Thomas) Anderson, married, in 1845, William Anderson Fisher, of Lower Merion, born March 24, 1824, died March 27, 1903, son of William Cornog and Elizabeth (Righter) Fisher, and grandson of Francis Fisher.

FRANCIS FISHER was a farmer and cooper in West Marlborough township, Chester county, from 1765 to the outbreak of the Revolution, when he enlisted in Captain Henry Christ's company, April, 1776, in the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, Colonel Samuel Miles, and served in the New Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776, being stationed at Perth Amboy from July 1, to August 1, 1776. He next enlisted in the company of Captain Patrick Anderson, or was transferred to that company, in the formation of the State Regiment of Foot from the remnants of Colonel Miles' and Colonel Atlee's battalions, at Red Bank, New Jersey, March 1, 1777, and his name appears on the roll of that company at Red Bank, March 1, to May 1, 1777.

WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER was born in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1849. He received his preliminary education and prepared for college at private schools, and in 1867 entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1870. He was for one year a member of the faculty of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penn-

sylvania, and later went abroad where for two years he pursued his studies at the Universities of Heidelberg and Munich, in Germany. Shortly after his return to America he became a member of the faculty of Dickinson College, where he remained for two years. He studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1877, and has since practiced his profession in that city. He is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association; the American Bar Association; the International Law Association; and also of the State Board of Law Examiners. Mr. Fisher has taken an active interest in some of the financial and other institutions of Philadelphia, having served as treasurer and trust officer of the West End Trust Company, and filled other important positions. He is a member of the Union League, and other clubs, and is a member of the National Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the American Forestry Association and of the Franklin Institute.

He married, in 1876, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Wager, of New York, and they reside at Bryn Mawr. They had one son, Wager Fisher, born May 14, 1877, who graduated at Cornell University in 1899, as a civil and electrical engineer, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON

The Houston family derived its name from the parish of Houston in Renfrewshire, Scotland, and is of great antiquity, deriving its descent from Hugo de Padvinan, who obtained the grant of the barony of Kilpeter, later Houston, from Baldwin of Bigger, Sheriff of Lanark, in the reign of Malcolm IV, (1153-1165). He was a witness to the foundation charter from Walter, High Steward of Scotland, to the Abbey of Paisley, in 1160. His son Reginald, obtained a charter for the lands of Kilpeter and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who was living in 1228. From these ancient barons of Houston descended Sir Patrick Houston, of that ilk, who died in 1450 and was buried in the chapel at Houston, Renfrewshire, where there is a monument to his memory and that of his wife Mary Colquhown, who died in 1456. Sir Patrick Houston, grandson of this couple, was killed at the battle of Flodden. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Schaw, of Sauchy, and had numerous issue. Sir Lodovick Houston of this family, who died in 1662, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Maxwell, of Newark, and had sons, Patrick and George, and several daughters. Patrick, the eldest son, died in 1696; he had married Anne, daughter of Lord Bregany, and had issue: Sir John, Patrick, William, James, Archibald and three daughters. He is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Houstons who settled in the Carolinas in the early part of the eighteenth century.

ARCHIBALD HOUSTON, was for a time resident in the Sumter District, South Carolina, and was a kinsman of Dr. William Houston, of Bull Creek, in that district, a man of considerable prominence and influence, and interested in large land and colonization schemes. Archibald Houston was, however, one of the earliest settlers of Anson now Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where originated the famous "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence", which was carried to the Continental Congress then sitting at Philadelphia, by Captain James Jack, a son-in-law of Archibald Houston.

Archibald Houston received his first patent for land at Anson, North Carolina in 1753. He was a planter of standing and influence in the colony of sturdy Scotch covenanters on the extreme margin of the frontier, who unlike most frontier settlers were extremely pious God-fearing people, founding Presbyterian churches, on their first settlement, in which was taught, not only the iron creed of John Knox, but the rudiments of an English education, followed closely by classical schools, that fitted their sons for entrance in the colleges and universities further north and east. Joseph Alexander, reared in this primitive settlement, graduated at Princeton in 1760, returned to his home in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and established an academy at Sugar Creek, carrying letters of recommendation to the Presbyterian elders and ministers from President Samuel Finley, of Princeton. This and the academy at Poplar Tent, and other classical schools on the frontier of North Carolina owed their establishment and support to the Presbyterian Church, and its pious Scotch supporters in these primitive colonies, many of whose sons became distinguished

scholars and professional men, as well as eminent Presbyterian divines. Ephraim Brevard, M. D., the author of the "Mecklenburg Declaration", was a classmate of William Churchill Houston at Princeton. This declaration was the natural product of the sturdy independence of these hardy Scotch settlers, who like practically all their race in all parts of the American Colonies were the first to espouse the patriot cause.

Archibald Houston died in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, (formed out of Mecklenburg, as the latter had been formed out of Anson) in 1805, at a very advanced age. He married first Margaret —, and second, Agnes —. The records of these marriages are supposed to have perished during the Civil War, but from various researches strong probability exists that his first wife, Margaret, (mother of William Churchill) was a descendant of Colonel William Churchill, of Virginia, whose name her son bore with pride and was most particular to use in signing public documents.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, the distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, was a son of Archibald and Margaret Houston, and was born in Sumter District, South Carolina, in the year 1746. His parents removed to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, as above shown when he was a small child, and his youth was spent under the austere tutelage of the early Scotch masters in the rude school houses on the extreme frontier of civilization, where the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw Indians were still near and dangerous neighbors, being almost constantly at war with each other or with the white settlers. His early education was acquired in the log-cabin academy at Polar Tent, near his home, and at Sugar Creek, under Joseph Alexander, before mentioned, himself a native of Mecklenburg county. To the latter he doubtless owed the superior knowledge, for one of his age, that fitted him to become a teacher in the Grammar School at Princeton, New Jersey, when he matriculated at the College of New Jersey, there in 1764. There is a tradition among his descendants of an estrangement between William Churchill Houston, and his father, owing to the former's determination to seek a college education at the North, and that he was given a horse and sufficient funds to carry him to his destination as his sole inheritance. Color is given to this theory from the fact that he never returned to his native home, though he had started to make the journey when taken with his fatal sickness at Frankford, Philadelphia, in 1788. The exigencies of the times however, in the Revolutionary War, which soon succeeded his graduation, and his prompt appointment as an instructor in his alma mater, furnish sufficient reason for the delay of what was an arduous journey at that date.

William Churchill Houston graduated with the highest honors at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in the class of 1768, and was at once appointed senior tutor. He received on his graduation, a silver medal, which is still a prized possession by his descendants.

Dr. Witherspoon came to Princeton as president of that College in the year of Mr. Houston's graduation, and the latter was for many years his most active assistant, counsellor and friend. He assisted Witherspoon in the introduction and arrangement of new courses, and raising the college to a higher plane, and when Dr. Witherspoon was called to active political duties in connection with the framing of the first constitution of New Jersey, and as a member of the

Continental Congress it was to Mr. Houston he delegated the important affairs of the college. Mr. Houston was appointed professor of the department of mathematics and natural philosophy, on its creation as a separate department, September 25, 1771, and filled that position until 1779.

With the outbreak of the Revolutionary struggle, he became at once prominently identified with the patriot cause, seconding and assisting Dr. Witherspoon, in the measures and correspondence leading up to the establishment of State and National self-government, and the preparation for prosecuting the war. Mr. Houston was commissioned captain of a company in the Second New Jersey Regiment of Foot, from Somerset county, under Colonel Abraham Quick, and served for some months with this organization prior to his resignation on August 17, 1776, when he alleged that duties in connection with the college, in the absence of Dr. Witherspoon, prevented his active attendance on military affairs. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Safety, its treasurer, and one of the most regular in attendance at its meetings.

He, however, resumed his commission as captain in the New Jersey Militia, in November, 1776, and saw considerable active and arduous service. His company, in which were a number of Princeton students, as shown by the journal of one of them, was largely employed on scouting expeditions, and frequently in armed conflict with marauding parties of the enemy, as well as participating in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. It also served as part of the guard of Washington's headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey. Captain Houston's term of enlistment expired March 6, 1777, and he did not again enter the military service, his service being required in other positions which his eminent abilities, ardent patriotism and untiring industry, fitted him to fill.

On March 25, 1777, William Churchill Houston, was unanimously chosen Deputy Secretary of Continental Congress, and he immediately took charge of a large part of the correspondence, the transmission of resolutions of Congress to the different departments and states, the printing of the journals, and ably assisted the Secretary, Charles Thompson, in the administration of that most important office.

In the winter of 1778, William Churchill Houston returned to his duties as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Princeton, but still retained his position as Deputy Secretary of State. He was however elected to the New Jersey assembly in the fall of 1778, and reëlected the following year. In this position he exhibited the same energy, patriotism, and industrious application to his duties that characterized his whole career. On July 9, 1779, he took his seat in the Continental Congress, alternating with Dr. John Witherspoon, with whom he had so long been closely associated. From that date he was most regular in his attendance and took a leading part in the proceedings of Congress; serving on the important committees of War, Foreign Affairs, Postal Service, and Finance. In the latter department,—a most trying one,—he was especially interested, and his correspondence, with Governor Livingston of his own state of New Jersey, among others, shows his activity in devising means of raising funds for the support and equipment of the army. In one of these letters he says, "A treasury without money, and an army without bread, is really alarming." The expression of his views as to means of raising funds, shows that he had given the subject of national finances much thought and con-

cern. In December, 1779, with Governor Livingston and Robert Morris, he made himself responsible to the treasurer of the State of New Jersey, for seven thousand pounds, to be used for clothing Continental troops, should the legislature, when convened, fail to appropriate the amount. He was active in the public discussion of financial questions, and wrote in January, 1781, a paper entitled, "Detached Thoughts on the Subject of Money and Finance." He also prepared the 1781 budgets of appropriations for Army and Navy Affairs. On September 24, 1781, he was elected by Congress, Comptroller of the Treasury, but declined the position in a letter dated October 13th. He retired from Congress in 1781, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law; and on September 28, 1781, was appointed clerk to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a position he held until his death. He then returned to the duties of the professorship at the College of New Jersey, resigning in 1783, to devote his whole attention to political duties and the practice of law; was also receiver of continental taxes, from 1782 to 1785. He always kept up his interest in the College of New Jersey, serving as its treasurer until his death, and was one of the founders and first stockholders of the Trenton Academy.

He was selected as one of the commissioners appointed by Congress to settle the dispute between the states of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, in reference to the lands and jurisdiction at Wyoming, and one of those who signed the final decree of adjudication, called the "Trenton Decree", after a session of the commission lasting from November 12, to December 30, 1782. He was again elected to Congress in October, 1784, and reëlected in October, 1785. He was one of the delegates named from the State of New Jersey to the convention that framed the first United States Constitution in 1787, and took an active part in its deliberations. He was the author of the motion to strike out the clause making the president ineligible to reëlection. When the question of adopting a national constitution was first agitated, and a call for a convention to be held at Annapolis, Maryland, was issued, New Jersey was the first to name delegates, one of whom was William Churchill Houston, but only a few states sending delegates, nothing was accomplished, and he was again named as a delegate to the later successful convention held at Philadelphia.

As a lawyer Mr. Houston was learned and able, and would never become engaged in a cause he believed unjust. He delivered a number of lectures on law at Princeton, which showed exhaustive research. Mr. Houston, was one of those who seured for John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat, the office of Deputy Surveyor, and was one of a company interested in vast tracts of land in Kentucky. To secure the assistance of Congress in perfecting and launching the invention in a practical way, Fitch and his friends applied to Mr. Houston, who (not then a member of Congress) transmitted the application to Lambert Cadwallader, then in Congress, on August 23, 1785, with this statement of his impressions of the merits of the invention:

"Sir:—I have examined the principles and construction of Mr. Fitch's Steamboat, and though not troubled with a penchant for projects, cannot help approving the simplicity of the plan."

Too close application to professional and political duties impairing his health, Mr. Houston, decided to seek rest in a long deferred visit to his old home and

kindred in North Carolina, and started on the journey, but was taken seriously ill at an inn on Frankford Road, in Philadelphia, kept by a Mr. Geisse, and died there, August 12, 1788, and was buried in the church-yard of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the northwest corner of Arch and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

William Churchill Houston married Jane, daughter of Rev. Caleb Smith, of St. George's Manor, Long Island, by his wife Martha, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, the first president of the College of New Jersey. Mrs. Houston, died in 1796, at the age of forty-one years and was buried at Lawrenceville Cemetery.

William Smith, the grandfather of Rev. Caleb Smith, and the founder of St. George's Manor, near Brookhaven, Long Island, was in his youth a page of Charles II, who appointed him Governor of Tangier, the English sea-port of Morocco, in the Straits of Gibraltar, and came to New York about 1688. He was one of the prominent Landgraves of New York Colony; is said to have owned fifty miles of sea coast, his land extending the whole breadth of Long Island at one point. He was appointed to Council of State by Governor Sloughter on his arrival in 1691, and was one of the judges before whom Leisler was tried and condemned. He was also Chief Justice of New York. He retained his seat in Council during the administration of Lord Bellmont, who said of him that he "had more sense and was more gentlemanlike than any man he had seen in the Province." At the death of Lord Bellmont he was senior member of Council and acting Governor.

Jonathan Dickinson, the maternal grandfather of Jane (Smith) Houston was of early New England ancestry. He was born at Hatfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1688; graduated at Yale in 1706, and in 1709, was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he served as pastor, physician, and "father of his flock" in temporal as well as religious affairs. He was elected president of the College of New Jersey, (which had its birth in Elizabethtown), October 22, 1746, but died less than a year later, October 7, 1747. He was the author of a number of works of a religious and controversial character.

William Churchill and Jane (Smith) Houston had five children, viz: two sons, George Smith Houston, of whom presently, and William Churchill Houston, Jr., who settled in Philadelphia, and was prominently identified with the business interests of that city until his death; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Louisa Ann, and Mary.

GEORGE SMITH HOUSTON, eldest son of William Churchill and Jane (Smith) Houston, was born in Trenton, New Jersey. He moved to Dayton, Ohio, in or about the year 1810, and became associated in business there with his brother-in-law, Horatio Gates Phillips, one of the leading merchants of the West. In 1814, he was elected cashier of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, the first banking institution of that section, afterwards known as the Dayton Bank, holding that position until his death. He was appointed a postmaster of the town on the death of his relative, Benjamin Van Cleve, the first postmaster of Dayton, and held that position for the remainder of his life. In 1820, Mr. Houston was elected recorder of deeds at Dayton, and in December of that year became editor and proprietor of the Dayton *Watchman*, which continued

until November, 1826, when he sold his interest in the newspaper on account of ill health. There are few records of public meetings held at Dayton, after George Smith Houston made his home there, of which he was not secretary. He was president of the "Bachelor's Society," one of the first societies of a social nature in Dayton, until his marriage, and was also president of the Moral Society. He died in 1831, after a long illness.

George Smith Houston, married, in 1815, Mary Foreman, of a prominent New Jersey family, and they had three children: George Smith Houston, Jr., who died young; William Churchill Houston, (3), of whom presently; and one daughter, Eliza Houston.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON (3), son of George Smith and Mary (Foreman) Houston, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 2, 1816. He came to Philadelphia at an early age, to live with his uncle, William Churchill Houston (2), a prominent and wealthy merchant of that city. He entered the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, preparatory to entering Princeton College, but his impatience to engage in business outweighed his desire for a college education, and he entered the counting house of his uncle, where he obtained that knowledge of business which enabled him to establish himself later as a prosperous merchant. Early in the 60's, Mr. Houston retired from active business and for the remainder of his life devoted himself to those public and private institutions of which he had become a member.

He was president of the Union League Club; director of the Girard National Bank; director of the Delaware Mutual Fire Insurance Company; trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; trustee of the Divinity School; manager of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital; manager of the Howard Hospital; manager of the Beneficial Building Association; manager of Bedford Street Mission; an inspector of the Philadelphia County Prison; treasurer of the Evangelical Education Society; manager of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company; manager of the Western Savings Fund; director of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company; and manager of the Mercantile Beneficial Association. He was prominently connected with the Protestant Episcopal church, filling the position of vestryman of the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, and St. James Church, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he made his summer home, and where he died, April 19, 1896.

William Churchill Houston (3) married Mary Bartholomew Solms, daughter of Joseph Solms, who settled in Philadelphia, in 1808, and a descendant of an ancient German family, one branch of which emigrated to France, where Count Frederick Solms, a nephew of Joseph Solms, above mentioned, married the Princess Marie Bonaparte Wyse, granddaughter of Lucian Bonaparte, Prince of Canimo, and grandniece of the Emperor Napoleon. Another nephew, Count Edward Solms, returned to Germany and was for several years Private Secretary to the King of Württemberg, but afterwards returning to France, and married a daughter of General Count Von Bentzon. Count Frederick Solms visited his relatives in Philadelphia, shortly after his marriage. He died soon after his return to France.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON (4), son of William Churchill and Mary Bartholomew (Solms) Houston, was born in Philadelphia, November 26, 1850. He received his early education and prepared for college at private schools and

entered the University of Pennsylvania, college department, in 1868, graduating in the class of '72. He early affiliated with important financial and business enterprises and received a thorough training in the management of large business interests, and has been called upon to fill high official positions in a number of important corporations. He was president of the Produce National Bank of Philadelphia; director of Norfolk & Western Railroad; president and director of the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company; and a director of the Citizen's Railway Company of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Houston has been for many years president of the Hope Mill Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, which owns and operates a number of cotton mills in the Southern States. On May 1, 1905, he became a member of the prominent banking firm of Charles D. Barney & Company, 122 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, a firm prominently identified with the financial activities of Philadelphia from its organization in 1873, and was connected with that firm until his retirement, July 1, 1907. He is a director of the American Writing Paper Company and of the International and Mortgage Bank, of Mexico, and identified with a number of other financial and industrial enterprises. His wide experience in business and financial activities has been of an eminently valuable and practical character, and through his close and intimate connection with various important interests, he enjoys a wide and extended acquaintance in financial and business circles, while his social qualities have secured for him a warm and sincere friendship in the different walks of life.

Mr. Houston is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Union League, Germantown, Philadelphia Cricket, Country, and St. Elmo Clubs; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Delta Phi Fraternity; the Society of Colonial Wars; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Military Order of the Foreign Wars; and the Netherland Society of Pennsylvania.

William Churchill Houston (4) married, June 28, 1875, Helena, daughter of William Hunter Jr., of Philadelphia, and his wife, Rosalie C. Allan, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have two children: William Churchill Houston (5), born July 14, 1876; and Ethel Houston, born June 29, 1879. The latter married, February 27, 1904, John Barclay DeCoursey, and has one child, John Barclay DeCoursey Jr., from December 17, 1904.

CHARLES MALCOLM McCLOUD

CHARLES MALCOLM McCLOUD, of Philadelphia, is a descendant of one of the most active patriots of Philadelphia in Revolutionary days, and in the maternal line from ancestors, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity of the City of Brotherly Love and active in Colonial affairs. His mother Elizabeth Knight Conard, born in 1830, was a daughter of Charles Conard, by his wife Margaret, born May 31, 1809, died March 23, 1877, and a descendant of Thones Kunders, otherwise Dennis or Tunis Conard, who with his wife and family constituted one of thirteen families from Crefeld on the Rhine who crossed the Atlantic in the ship "Concord," in the autumn of 1683, and founded the first German colony in Pennsylvania, at Germantown, of which town Tunis Cunard was one of the first burgesses as well as one of the most prominent in all matters pertaining to the settlement. From his four sons, Cunard, Matthias, John and Henry, have descended a vast progeny now widely scattered over Pennsylvania and other states, who spell the name variously as Conard, Connard and Conrad. Many of the family have been prominent in the affairs of Philadelphia and adjoining counties.

Giles Knight, the paternal ancestor of Margaret (Knight) Conard, above mentioned, and his wife Mary (English) Knight, came from Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England, and were fellow passengers with William Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, in the "Welcome", which arrived in the Delaware river in October, 1682. They were accompanied by Mary's father, Joseph English, who had purchased of William Penn prior to embarkation from England five hundred acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. This land was laid out in a long, rectangular tract extending northward from Poquessing creek, in what became Byberry township, Philadelphia county, by virtue of warrant of survey dated December 18, 1683. Joseph English, who was a widower on coming to America, married, in 1684, Joan, widow of Henry Comly, of Bucks county, and settled in that county, where he died "ye 10th of ye 8mo. 1686." One-half of the Byberry tract became the property of his son Henry English and the other half was patented to Giles Knight, for whom it was no doubt originally intended, and his name is marked thereon on Holme's map, "Begun in 1681."

The early meetings of Friends in Byberry were held alternately at the houses of Giles Knight and John Hart, and after the defection of John Hart and many of his neighbors through the Kethian trouble of 1692, the meeting was located permanently on land of Henry English, adjoining that of Giles Knight, and the latter was one of the most prominent members thereof. He later purchased the Tibby tract, lying next to his original plantation on the west, and also the Thomas Cross plantation, lying next to Tibby's (both marked on Holme's map), making him the largest landholder in Byberry. He was prominent in public affairs but did not so far as we can learn "serve many years in the Assembly", as asserted by many of his biographers. He was granted a certificate by Abington Month-

ly Meeting in 1719 to pay a visit to his old home at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, "outward business requiring his personal appearance there." He died October 20, 1726, aged seventy-three years, and his widow Mary (English) Knight died September 24, 1732, aged seventy-seven years.

Joseph Knight, eldest son of Giles and Mary (English) Knight, was born in Gloucestershire, England, some two years previous to the emigration of his parents to Pennsylvania, about the year 1680. He married, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, in 1715, Abigail Antill, who had recently arrived from Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England, the native place of her husband, bringing a certificate to Philadelphia Meeting from the Monthly Meeting at Nailsworth, dated March 11, 1713-14.

Joseph and Abigail Knight removed on their marriage to Gloucester county New Jersey, but on the death of his father returned to Byberry and settled on a part of the old homestead there which he had inherited. He died April 26, 1762, and his widow Abigail (Antill) Knight died November 19, 1764. They left two children, Giles and Mary.

Giles Knight, born in New Jersey, January 17, 1719, married (first), in 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Abel James. She died in 1766, leaving him ten children, and he married (second) Phebe Thomas, by whom he had six children. On his marriage, in 1737, Giles Knight settled in Bensalem township, Bucks county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of high standing in the community and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected one of the commissioners for Bucks county in 1754, and served for three years and in 1760 was elected to represent the county in the Provincial Assembly and regularly reelected until 1766, when he retired, but was again elected in 1769. A man of fine appearance and abundant means for his day, he belonged to the aristocratic, office-holding class of Colonial days, and was of well-known integrity and sound judgment. He died in 1799, leaving a will dated June 24, and proved August 5, 1799.

Israel Knight, fourth son and youngest child of Giles Knight (2) by his first wife, Elizabeth James, was born in Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1760, and resided there all his life, dying January 31, 1810. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and took an active interest in public affairs. He inherited the homestead in Bensalem and was a man of large means for his day. In 1804, when the new country on Black river, in Oneida and Lewis counties, New York, was attracting the attention of settlers, he visited that section and purchased four hundred and forty acres of land there, on which some of his children settled.

Israel Knight married, November 26, 1782, Sarah Tyson, born September 26, 1758, died April 8, 1824, daughter of Isaac Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland, born in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1718, and removed to Gunpowder, Maryland, 1783, and his wife Esther Shoemaker, born at Shoemakertown, Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, April 2, 1732, died at Baltimore, Maryland, September 8, 1796.

Reynier Tyson, grandfather of Isaac Tyson, was one of the original settlers of Germantown, and was connected through the marriage of his sister to Jan Streypers, one of the original purchasers of the land for the settlement of the German colony in Pennsylvania, with a number of the actual settlers; the wife

of Tunis Kunders, before mentioned, was a sister to Jan Streypers. Reynier Tyson was born in Germany about the year 1659, and became a Friend prior to his emigration to Pennsylvania. He was named as one of the original incorporators of Germantown in the charter granted by William Penn, August 12, 1689, and served as burgess, 1692-96. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Abington township in 1701 and settled thereon and spent the remainder of his life there, serving as an elder of Abington Monthly Meeting from 1725 until his death, on September 27, 1745, and its representative in the Quarterly Meeting for many years. He and his wife Mary had nine children.

Matthias Tyson, eldest son of Reynier and Mary Tyson, was born in Germantown, August 31, 1686, died in Abington, in 1727. He married, in 1708, Mary, daughter of John Potts, of Llaniloss, Wales, who after his death married (second) Thomas Fitzwater, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Isaac Tyson, above mentioned, the ancestor of the Baltimore branch of the Tyson family was the seventh of the ten children of Matthias and Mary (Potts) Tyson. He married Esther Shoemaker, on March 26, 1748-9, and until their removal to Maryland in 1783 resided in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, where their children were born.

George Shoemaker, the great-grandfather of Esther (Shoemaker) Tyson, left Kreigsheim, on the Upper Rhine, with his wife Sarah and seven children, and embarked in the ship "Jeffries" for Pennsylvania, but died on the voyage, the family landing at Philadelphia, March 20, 1685-6. His widow, Sarah Shoemaker, purchased two hundred acres of land in Cheltenham, at the site of the present borough of Ogontz, long known as Shoemakertown, where many generations of the family were reared.

George Shoemaker, eldest son of George and Sarah Shoemaker, was born at Kreigsheim, Germany, in 1663, and accompanied his mother to Pennsylvania in 1686. He married, February 14, 1694-5, Sarah, daughter of Richard Wall Jr. and Rachel his wife, and granddaughter and legatee of Richard Wall Sr. and his wife Joanna (Whell) Wall, who had come from Gloucestershire, England, in 1682, and settled in Cheltenham, where he took up six hundred acres of land. Richard Wall is supposed to have been the elder brother of Nicholas Wall, the prominent Friend, many years a member of Pennsylvania Assembly, first from Bucks county and later from Philadelphia, some account of whom and his descendants is given in these volumes. Richard Wall was likewise a prominent man; the earliest meetings of the Friends, later constituting Abington Monthly Meeting, were held for many years at the house of Richard Wall in what is now Ogontz. His whole estate was devised to his granddaughter Sarah Shoemaker at his death in 1699.

George Shoemaker operated a tannery in Shoemakertown and was one of the largest landowners in Cheltenham township, where he died in 1740. His (first) wife Sarah Wall had died in 1711, and he married (second) Christiana Brown, who survived him. He had by his two wives thirteen children and his descendants have been prominently identified with the affairs of Philadelphia and vicinity to the present time.

Isaac Shoemaker, the father of Esther (Shoemaker) Tyson, was the second son of George and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, and was born at Shoemakertown, October 27, 1700. He inherited that part of the homestead on which stood the

old house erected by his great-grandfather Richard Wall, in which the early Friends Meetings were held, part of which is still standing near the old York road, at the upper end of the borough of Ogontz, constituting part of the residence of Joseph Bosler Esq. Isaac Shoemaker married Dorothy, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, the first ship-builder of Philadelphia, by his wife Esther Leech, daughter of Toby and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, of Cheltenham; a woman of uncommon business ability, who after the death of her husband Isaac Shoemaker, October 23, 1741, erected on the property at Shoemakertown the grist and flour mills long known as Shoemaker's Mills. She died August 11, 1764, leaving her estate to her six surviving children, of whom Esther Tyson was the fifth. Her youngest son George, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, had died a few months before her without issue.

Abel James Knight, eldest son of Israel and Sarah (Tyson) Knight, was the father of Margaret (Knight) Conard, before mentioned, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bensalem township, Bucks county, August 25, 1783, and died in Philadelphia. He married, January 17, 1806, at the Northern District Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Jane Donaldson, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Arthur Donaldson and Elizabeth Kaighn.

Arthur Donaldson, the great-great-grandfather of Charles Malcolm McCloud, was born in Philadelphia, November 24, 1734, and died there, 1797. He was a ship carpenter and naval engineer, and when the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania were considering plans to prevent an attack on Philadelphia by water presented under date of July 11, 1775, an elaborate plan for the obstruction of the channel with chevaux-de-frise, etc., with draughts of his proposed work. This plan was accepted by the committee and they by resolve dated March 12, 1776, employed him to superintend the making and launching of the chevaux-de-frise and authorized him to procure such assistance, funds, provisions, materials, etc., as should be needed and drew an order on their treasury in his favor for six hundred pounds. The Navy Board on March 22, 1776, issued full instructions to him with reference to sinking the chevaux-de-frise in the river, printed in full in Volume I of the Second Series of the Pennsylvania Archives page 103, which conclude as follows:

"As we consider this service of very great importance to the State, we recommend it to you to pay particular attention to the duties of it, and to lose no time in providing those things that are necessary for the undertaking. Proper Vessels will be provided for you and the Commanding Officer of the Fleet directed to assist you with any reasonable number of men you may want. * * * and whenever any difficulty occurs in the execution of your duty, the Navy Board will always be ready to give you their assistance."

Again in 1784, when the merchants of Philadelphia presented a memorial to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania requesting that the obstructions be removed, the council under date of May 1, 1784, entered into articles of agreement with Levi Hollingsworth, merchant, and Arthur Donaldson, both of Philadelphia, to remove the chevaux-de-frise placed by Donaldson in the river in 1776, agreeing to pay them the sum of six thousand pounds in four equal instalments, as the work progressed and was completed, respectively. Their report to the council on October 28, 1784, shows that they had removed the forty-seven chevaux-de-frise contracted for and fourteen others in the eastern channel, for which they received one hundred pounds for each one removed.

under a resolve of council dated September 24, 1784. The report of the pilot employed to sweep the river and report obstructions discovered shows that the work was entirely under the superintendence of Arthur Donaldson. Hollingsworth was doubtless included in the contract to strengthen the financial responsibility under the contract. Documents in possession of his family show that Arthur Donaldson was marked for arrest and punishment for his part in the works of defence when the British secured possession of Philadelphia "an officer and detachment of soldiers are detached to bring him to headquarters, dead or alive" were the instructions of the British officer. He, however, escaped across the river to New Jersey in a boat that was fired on by the troops sent to arrest him.

Arthur Donaldson married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 15, 1763, Elizabeth Kaighn, granddaughter of John Kaighn, the first settler on Kaighn's Point, now Camden, New Jersey, by his second wife, Elizabeth.

John Kaighn came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, from "The Isle of Man", when a lad, and in 1687, when he purchased land in Monmouth county, New Jersey, was an apprentice to the trade of carpenter with Thomas Warne. He remained in Monmouth county but a few years after that date, and in 1692 married Ann, widow of Walter Forrest, one of the earliest settlers of Byberry, and for a time resided at Byberry, Philadelphia county, purchasing the four hundred and sixty acres at Kaighn's Point in 1696. He died in 1724, leaving two sons, John and Joseph.

Isaac Donaldson, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Kaighn) Donaldson, married, at Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, November 8, 1784, his cousin Jane Donaldson, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Donaldson, who married Abel James Knight, above mentioned.

MALCOLM MCCLOUD, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, 1830, and was the son of John and Rachel (Stacy) McCloud and grandson of John McCloud Sr., who came to Philadelphia in 1793, from Inverness, Scotland. Malcolm McCloud married, in 1850, Elizabeth Knight Conard.

CHARLES MALCOLM MCCLOUD, son of Malcolm and Elizabeth Knight (Conard) McCloud, was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1859. He was educated at the public schools of the city, graduating from the Central High School in 1875. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is senior member of the firm of Charles M. McCloud & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in textile fabrics, yarns, etc., at 229 Chestnut street. Mr. McCloud is also interested in a number of other manufacturing enterprises; is president of the Huston Manufacturing Company at Chester, Pennsylvania, and of the Malcolm Mills Company, Frankford, Philadelphia, the Eden Manufacturing Company, at Langhorne, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the Providence Mills Manufacturing Company, at 55th street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia. He is a director of the Northern National Bank, and a member of the following patriotic and social organizations: the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Union League; Philadelphia Country Club; Corinthian Yacht Club; and St. Andrew's Society.

He married, November 20, 1884, Linda C. Johnston, daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Gautier) Johnston, and they reside at 1705 Spruce street.

Mr. and Mrs. McCloud had issue, two children, Malcolm Johnston McCloud, born July 1, 1888, died March 24, 1908; and Robert Alastair McCloud, born June 20, 1889.

B. FRANK HART

The late B. Frank Hart, of Philadelphia, was a representative of a family prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary times in Philadelphia and vicinity, many members of which filled positions of public trust from the founding of the colony to the present day.

JOHN HART, the founder of the family in America, was a son of Christopher and Mary Hart, of Witney, county Oxford, England, where he was born November 16, 1651. By deed dated July 16, 1681, he purchased of William Penn one thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania, and bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Friends at Witney, Oxfordshire, dated April 10, 1682, he and his sister Mary migrated to Pennsylvania.

By virtue of warrant of survey dated September 1, 1681, one-half of his purchase of land was laid out in what became Byberry township, Philadelphia county, lying along the Poquessing creek, the line between Philadelphia and Bucks counties. Here John Hart located and erected his residence on the banks of the Poquessing. He was a minister among Friends, and meetings of that society for worship were long held at his house, alternately with that of Giles Knight, before the erection of Byberry Meeting House; though the real successor to the meetings at John Hart's was the Oxford Meeting, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, where he preached for many years, first as a Friend, and later, after following George Keith out of the society, as did many other members of Oxford Meeting, as a Baptist. He was also an assistant preacher at Pennypack Baptist Church, though apparently never regularly ordained as a minister of the gospel by the Baptists.

John Hart was early called into public life, being a member of the first Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia in 1682, and one of those, who signed the first charter of government, dated at Philadelphia, February 2, 1682-83. His estrangement from the Society of Friends and association with George Keith in 1691-2 in his famous schism, which engendered extreme bitterness not only in religious circles but among the Provincial officials, whom Keith also bitterly attacked, probably estranged John Hart somewhat from the prominent public men of his day for a time and account for his lack of activity in Provincial affairs during the remainder of the time he resided in Philadelphia county.

The balance of John Hart's purchase, of one thousand acres of land from William Penn in 1681, was laid out by the surveyor-general, September 25, 1684, in Warminster township, Bucks county, and in 1697 he left Byberry and took up his residence thereon, and it was the property and residence of his descendants for nearly two centuries, the subject of this sketch being born thereon. John Hart sold his Byberry farm in 1697 to his wife's cousin, James Rush, and with the paternal estate of that family adjoining it remained in possession of the Rushes for several generations. John Hart died on his Warminster plantation in Bucks county, September, 1714, in his sixty-third year.

In 1683 John Hart married Susanna, daughter of Captain John Rush, commander of a troop of horse in Cromwell's army, who in 1660 united with the Society of Friends and in 1682 settled with his family in Byberry on a tract adjoining that of John Hart. Captain John Rush, who was a son of William and Aurelia Rush, of Oxfordshire, married at Horton, Oxfordshire, June 8, 1648, Susan Lucas, by whom he had several sons and daughters; three of their grandsons, Thomas Rush, John Hart Jr., and John Collett, married daughters of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin, and granddaughters of Captain William Crispin and Captain Thomas Holme. The most distinguished and best known descendant of Captain John Rush was the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. Susanna (Rush) Hart returned to her kindred in Byberry after the death of her husband and died there, February 27, 1725.

JOHN HART JR., eldest son of John and Susanna (Rush) Hart, was born in Byberry, Philadelphia county, July 16, 1684, inherited a large portion of the homestead in Warminster, Bucks county, and spent the remainder of his life there, dying March 22, 1763. Being but a child of eight years when his father's advocacy of the cause of George Keith and his doctrine of faith carried him out of the Society of Friends, he was reared a Baptist and was baptized at Pennypack Church, November 15, 1706, and was thereafter one of the most active supporters of the Baptist church in Bucks county, being one of the petitioners in 1746 for a separation from Pennypack Church of the little congregation long worshipping in private houses in Warminster and Southampton, who had erected a church at Southampton in 1730. This was the inception of Southampton Baptist Church as a separate organization, of which John Hart was clerk until 1762, when, bodily infirmities preventing his attendance, he resigned and was succeeded by his son Joseph. He was also the first deacon of the church and one of its trustees.

John Hart was one of the two persons recommended to the governor, in accordance with the custom of the time, to be commissioned sheriff of Bucks county, in 1726-31-32-33-35-37, and in the last year was commissioned and served three consecutive years. He was again commissioned sheriff in 1743 and again served three years. He was also commissioned coroner in 1742 and again in 1748. He was for several years just prior to his death one of the justices of the county court, was commissioned, June 9, 1752, and recommissioned in 1757, at which date the record of his taking the oath of office states that he "was old and impaired by apoplexy." He was succeeded by his son Joseph in 1761.

John Hart married, November 25, 1708, Eleanor Crispin, born September 11, 1687, daughter of Silas and Esther (Holme) Crispin, and granddaughter of Captain William Crispin and his wife Anne Jasper, sister to the mother of William Penn, the "Founder."

Captain William Crispin, the companion in arms and brother-in-law of Admiral Sir William Penn, was born in England about the year 1610. He, at an early age, "went down to the sea in ships", being master of the ship "Adventure", a merchant vessel, trading with the Netherland ports, as early as 1634. In 1652 he was commander of the ship "Hope" in the service of the commonwealth, and in May, 1653, Sir William Penn was vice-admiral in command of thirty-three ships, the "White Squadron", in the expedition against the Dutch,

when twenty or thirty Dutch ships of war were destroyed and the balance of their ships pursued to their own harbors. The particular ship in this squadron commanded by Captain William Crispin was the "Assistance", which during the remainder of the year preyed upon the Dutch commerce, assisted at times, under orders of the Admiralty commissioners, by several other ships, subordinate to his command. In 1654 Admiral Penn was sent with a squadron of thirty-eight ships against the Spanish West Indies, and Captain William Crispin was in command of the "Laurel", one of the principal ships of the fleet, and took an active part in the capture of Jamaica, May 17, 1655, remaining at Jamaica after Admiral Penn had returned to England, under the title of vice-admiral. The arrest and confinement in the Tower of Admiral Penn on his return to England and a realization of the injustice of the expedition to the Spanish possessions in a time of peace between the two countries induced Captain Crispin to resign his position under Cromwell and join the "fifth monarchy men." He soon after retired to Kinsale, Ireland, where he continued to reside until his distinguished nephew, William Penn, received the grant of Pennsylvania, when he was named as one of the Founder's "Commissioners for the Settling of the Present Collony this year Transported into ye said Province" as stated in the letter of instructions to them dated September 30, 1681. These commissioners, William Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen, to whom was added a fourth later, William Haigue, sailed for Pennsylvania in different ships. Crispin sailed in the "Amity" in her first voyage, in 1681. This ship encountered severe storms and put into Barbadoes after being blown off the capes of Delaware, and William Crispin died there. He was succeeded as commissioner by Thomas Holme, the maternal grandfather of Eleanor (Crispin) Hart. A letter from William Penn to "cozen" William Markham, whom he had sent out as deputy-governor immediately on receiving his grant, dated "London, 18th of 6th Mo. 1681", states that he has "sent my Cosen William Crispin, to be thy Assistant, as by Commission will appear. His Skill, Experience, Industry and Integrity are well known to me, & particularly in court-keeping, &c.; so that it is my will & pleasure that he be 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. * * * Pray be very respectful to my Cosen Crispin. He is a man my Father had great confidence in and value for".

Captain William Crispin married Anne, daughter of John Jasper, of Bellycase, county Clare, Ireland, by his wife Marie. Her elder sister Margaret Jasper, married, in 1643, Admiral William Penn, and at the date of the marriage of Captain Crispin was the mother of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

Silas Crispin, born about 1660, was the eldest son of Captain William Crispin and Anne (Jasper) Crispin. He probably accompanied his father in the "Amity" and returned with that ship to England, and recrossed with Captain Holme in the same ship, in 1682. He married in the following year Hester or Esther Holme, daughter of Captain Holme, and they settled in that part of Dublin township later known as Upper Dublin, on the line of Abington township. He was a member of the Free Society of Traders, and filled various positions of public trust under appointment of the Provincial Council, but never held commissioned office so far as known. A part of the five thousand acres

of land granted to his father was laid out to him and as acting executor of the will of his father-in-law he was much employed in caring for the interests of the large landed estate of Captain Holme, securing warrants for survey of lands, selling them, etc. He died May 5, 1711, leaving a widow, his second wife Mary (Stockton) Shinn, widow of Thomas Shinn, and daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, all of New Jersey; and eleven children, six by the first wife and five by the second. Esther (Holme) Crispin died April 17, 1696. Eleanor (Crispin) Hart was the fourth child of the first marriage.

Captain Thomas Holme, the father of Esther (Holme) Crispin, was born, presumably in England, in the year 1624, though the great part of his life was spent in Ireland. The arms used on his official papers, described by Burke as the arms of the Holme family, were "Argent, a chevron azure, between three chaplets gules." On his seal was a shield surrounded by a bordure of ten roundels, the bordure indicating his branch of the family. He is said to have been an officer in the expedition against the Spanish possessions under Admiral Penn in 1654. He was, however, a member of the Society of Friends, residing in Ireland, when with fifty-two others he signed an address to the British Parliament, reciting the "unjust Sufferings of the People of God called Quakers, in the Nation of Ireland." As "Thomas Holme, late a Captain in the Army," he was one of those attending a meeting at Wexford when the meeting was broken up the participants "haled out of the Town" by order of the Mayor, as recited in the above-mentioned address, with other outrages committed on him and his copetitioners.

On April 18, 1682, William Penn appointed "Captain Thomas Holme, of the City of Waterford, Kingdom of Ireland", surveyor-general of the Province of Pennsylvania, and on April 23, 1682, he sailed with his family and Silas Crispin in the "Amity" for Philadelphia. He was one of the first purchasers of land of William Penn, and was a member of the Society of Free Traders, chartered by Penn with manorial rights. On his arrival in Pennsylvania he took up his residence in Shackamaxon. He brought a letter with him from William Penn, which he later endorsed as having read it to the Indians by an interpreter, in August, 1682. He was present at the first court held by Penn, at New Castle, November 2, 1682, and at the famous treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon. He took the place of William Crispin, deceased, as one of Penn's Commissioners and helped to select the site for Penn's "great city" which he later laid out; his plan, being called "A Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia", was printed in London, in 1683. When this was finished he turned his attention to a survey of the province and his map, entitled "A Map of the Improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, Begun by William Penn, Proprietor and Governor Thereof, Anno, 1681", was also published in London and is familiar to all students of early Pennsylvania history. The map as now reproduced, however, shows the lines of tracts laid out long after the death of Captain Holme, proving that later editions must have been printed with later surveys filled in, since letters of Holme in 1686 and minutes of the Provincial Council in 1689 show that the map was then in existence.

Captain Thomas Holme was a member of the first Assembly of the Province, which began its session at Upland, December 4, 1682; was a member of the Provincial Council, 1683-84-85; a member of the joint committee in March,

1683, to draw a new charter, or "Frame of Government"; was a member of the commissions appointed by Penn to treat with the governor and council of West Jersey, in 1683, and to "look into the actions of Lord Baltimore," etc., in 1684; and acted as president of council during the greater part of his membership therein. He was always the representative named by the council to treat with the Indians and was recommended for commission as Provincial Judge in 1686. He died in March or April, 1695.

Eleanor (Crispin) Hart died October 29, 1754, aged sixty-seven years, and is buried by the side of her husband John Hart Jr., in Southampton Baptist Churchyard. They were survived by three sons, Joseph, Oliver and Silas, and one daughter, Edith, wife of Isaac Hough; six other children pre-deceased them, three in childhood, and three at adult age, two of the latter, daughters, having married and left issue.

COLONEL JOSEPH HART, the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child of John and Eleanor (Crispin) Hart and was born in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1715, and died there, February 25, 1788. He was a deacon of Southampton Baptist Church from its organization in 1746 and succeeded his father as clerk and trustee in 1763. He entered public life at an early age; was sheriff of Bucks county, 1749-1751; justice of the County Courts from 1764 to his death; was ensign of Captain Henry Kroesen's company of Bucks County Associators in 1747; and captain of a Bucks county company in 1756. He was named as a delegate by the meeting held at Newtown, July 9, 1774, to the first Continental Conference, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and from that time was in the forefront of the movement for national liberty or independence, almost always acting as the representative of his county in the conferences, conventions and special meetings of the Provincial Committee of Safety. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety of Bucks County from its organization, and the minutes of that body in his handwriting are now in the library of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown. He was commissioned colonel of the Bucks County Battalion of the "Flying Camp", in 1776; vice-president of the Provincial Convention held at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, and twice chairman of the committee of the whole in that convention. In 1777 he was elected to the Supreme Executive Council, in which he served until October, 1779, when he became county lieutenant. He was commissioned by the Council Registrar of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for Bucks county, in 1777, and served until his death; was made a member of the Board of Censors, in 1782; and on June 7, 1784, was commissioned judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans Court. On his tomb in Southampton Baptist Church is truthfully inscribed: "His long and useful life was almost wholly devoted to the public service of his country".

Colonel Joseph Hart was married, October 8, 1740, to his cousin Elizabeth Collett, daughter of John Collett by his wife Marie Crispin, a sister of Eleanor (Crispin) Hart, the mother of the colonel. Mrs. Hart was also a distant cousin of her husband on the paternal side, her father John Collett being a son of Richard Collett by his wife Elizabeth Rush, a daughter of Captain John Rush, before mentioned. She was born in Byberry, Philadelphia county, May 14, 1714, and died in Warminster, Bucks county, six days before her husband,

February 19, 1788. They were survived by four sons; John, Silas, Josiah and Joseph.

John Hart, second child and oldest surviving son of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Collett) Hart, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1743, and died at Newtown, Bucks county, June 5, 1786. He was treasurer of Bucks county during the Revolution and was robbed by the Doans and their gang of Tory outlaws, October 22, 1784.

JOSEPH HART, youngest son of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Collett) Hart, was born on the old Hart homestead in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1758, and died there, April 15, 1811. During the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1796, he was paymaster of Colonel Hanna's brigade, which he accompanied in its march against the insurgents in Western Pennsylvania. He was a member of the State Senate, 1804 to 1809, and as such in 1808 introduced the bill for the removal of the county-seat of Bucks from Newtown to Doylestown, its present location. He was a man of liberal education and extensive information on public affairs, as evidenced by his correspondence with the leading men of affairs in his day.

He married, December 25, 1783, Ann Folwell, of Warminster, of a prominent Colonial family, who long survived him, dying March 11, 1843. They had seven children, five of whom were: John; Thomas; Lewis Folwell; Eliza Ann, who married David Marple; and Clarissa Maria, who married Joseph Carver.

JOHN HART, eldest surviving son of Joseph and Ann (Folwell) Hart, born on the old homestead in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1787, was active in local affairs in his native township and to some extent in county and state affairs. He was a member of Captain William Purdy's company in the War of 1812-14, and served with it at Camp Dupont, Marcus Hook, under Colonel Thomas Humphrey, until December, 1814. He later took an active interest in the militia organization, of which he was an officer for many years. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832.

John Hart married, March 10, 1810, Mary Horner, born May 3, 1791, died August 30, 1858, daughter of John and Mary Horner, of Warminster. They had six sons: Joseph, William H., James, George, B. Frank, and Col. Thompson Darrah, and two daughters.

B. FRANK HART, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth son of John and Mary (Horner) Hart, and was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1825, and died at his residence, 2010 Wallace street, Philadelphia, July 18, 1907. He received a liberal education and taught school in his native county and in Philadelphia for a few years and then located permanently in Philadelphia, where he was for many years associated with the John O. Verree Rolling Mills. He later became president and general manager of one of the large city passenger railways. He retired from active business several years prior to his death, though taking an active interest in the historical, patriotic, charitable and philanthropic societies and enterprises with which he was long associated. He married, April 9, 1867, Anna H. Barnett, daughter of Thomas Barnett, of Philadelphia, and they had five children, two of whom died in childhood. Those who survive are: 1. Sara Hart, born May 23, 1869; married Reverend Madison C. Peters, the distinguished preacher, author and

lecturer, of Philadelphia, and has three children: Dorothy Hart Peters, born November 25, 1891; Anna Hart Peters, born June 1, 1893; Frank Hart Peters, born October 26, 1896. 2. Walter Horner Hart, born October 5, 1874, is an active business man of Philadelphia. 3. Lida Hart, born September 11, 1876.

CHARLES WARREN MERRILL

The Merrill family was founded in America by Nathaniel Merrill, and his brother John, who came from Salisbury, county Wilts, England, in 1634, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts. The name is said to have originated in the French-speaking Cantons of Switzerland, several centuries ago. In its original form "Merle", still prevalent in Switzerland, it is said to have signified a blackbird. As a confirmation of this we find that on the arms of one Merrill family, which attained distinction in the early years of their sojourn in England, appears a picture of this bird.

NATHANIEL MERRILL, born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, about 1610, came to New England when a young man, and we find him and his brother John settled at Newburyport, the port of entry of Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1634. Nathaniel married there Susanna Willerton, and had a number of children. He died in Newburyport, March 16, 1654, having sons: John, Nathaniel, Abraham, Daniel and Abel. Several of his sons were prominent in the Colonial history of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont; some of their descendants later migrating to the state of New York.

DANIEL MERRILL, one of the younger sons of Nathaniel and Susanna (Willerton) Merrill, was born at Newburyport, August 20, 1642. He married Sarah Clough, born 1646, died 1706, daughter of John and Jane Clough, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who had come from England in 1635. John Clough was born in England in 1613, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1691. Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill continued to live for some years in Newburyport, and there their seven children were born between the years 1674 and 1688. They later removed with their eldest son, John Merrill, to Salisbury, on the Merrimac river, near the line of New Hampshire, where Daniel Merrill died in 1718.

DANIEL MERRILL JR., second son of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill, born about the year 1676, married Esther Chase, and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, named for the place of nativity of his grandfather, Nathaniel Merrill, in Wiltshire. He probably removed later to New Hampshire, late in life, where we find his sons and grandsons residing before the middle of the eighteenth century, but little is known of his history.

JOSEPH MERRILL, son of Daniel and Esther (Chase) Merrill, born about the year 1700, in Salisbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, married Mary Palmer, and settled in Stratham, on the right bank of the Swanscott river, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about six miles southwest of Portsmouth, on the coast, the town or township in Pennsylvania nomenclature, extending from Exeter down the Swanscott river to the Great Bay.

JAMES MERRILL, son of Joseph and Mary (Palmer) Merrill, was born September 18, 1729. At the dawn of the American Revolution he was living in the town of Stratham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and with other members of the Merrill family participated in the first action taken by the inhabitants of the town toward resisting the efforts of the British Ministry to tax the

American Colonies. At a meeting held February 7, 1774, to consider what should be done in reference to the levying of the obnoxious taxes on tea, strenuous resolutions were adopted. When England had sent her armies and fleets to enforce the submission of the Colonists to her unjust system of taxation, one hundred and thirty-one citizens of Stratham signed the following "Association Test"; "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies, against the 'United American Colonies' ". This test was signed by James Merrill, above mentioned; by his son, Ford Merrill, (1753-1826); and by Benjamin and Joseph Merrill. James Merrill died in Stratham, New Hampshire, March 2, 1784. He married Sarah Ford, and had several children.

REV. ELIPHALET MERRILL, son of James and Sarah (Ford) Merrill, was born in Stratham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 7, 1765. He received a fair education, and was bred to the trade of a carpenter which he followed for several years. Of a deeply religious nature he early attracted the attention of the Rev. Samuel Shephard, a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, who was ordained in Stratham, New Hampshire, about 1771, and was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church in Brentwood, Rockingham county, and its several branches, including one at Northwood, in the northeastern part of Rockingham county near the Vermont line. He induced Eliphalet Merrill to take up the study of divinity under him, and the latter was for several years an elder and exhorter of the Baptist Church, prior to his ordination as a regular Baptist minister at Northwood, as a colleague or assistant to Mr. Shephard, in 1804. With characteristic energy, piety and earnestness, Mr. Merrill entered zealously upon his work as a minister of the gospel, and continued to minister to the wants of that community for thirty years. During this period his journal shows that he preached about five thousand sermons including over one hundred and fifty funeral sermons, and baptized in his own church at Northwood one hundred and sixty persons. During the years 1806-07-08-09, a great religious revival swept over that section and Elder Merrill, during these years, traveled over one thousand miles to preach the gospel, an exceedingly arduous and trying ordeal in that mountainous district without the aid of railroads, then unknown. He was an earnest and sympathetic speaker and won many converts; he was much beloved among the people to whom he ministered. He is described as a tall man of athletic build and commanding presence, and even in his old age was a man whose appearance commanded reverence and veneration. After thirty years arduous labors in his home town of Northwood and in the neighboring parishes of Deerfield, Nottingham, Brentwood and Stafford, he retired from the active ministry and lived the remainder of his life near the Free-will Baptist Church at Northwood, where he regularly attended services on the Sabbath and used his good gift of exhortation with entire freedom. He died February 7, 1853, aged eighty-seven years and ten months, and was buried from the church where he had long ministered with so much fervour and piety.

Rev. Eliphalet Merrill married Miriam Green, whom he survived about a year and ten months. They were survived by six children.

EDWIN BARTLETT MERRILL, son of Rev. Eliphalet and Miriam (Green) Mer-

rill, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Northwood, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 13, 1813. He located in the thriving manufacturing town of Manchester, county-seat of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, in early life, and died there November 14, 1884. He married, at Manchester, October 6, 1842, Laura Ann Spaulding, who was born at Montpelier, Vermont, May 12, 1814, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 27, 1900.

Edward Spaulding, the founder in America of the well-known Spaulding family of New England, to which Mrs. Merrill belonged, came to Virginia with Sir George Yeardley, governor and captain general of the Colony of Virginia, (1619-27), in the ship "Gift", which arrived at Jamestown, April 19, 1619. He was a resident of Jamestown at the time of the Indian massacre of March 22, 1622, his name appearing on the list of the inhabitants, "living and dead" taken by executive order, February 16, 1623, to ascertain who had perished in, and who survived the massacre. The names of his wife Margaret and a son and daughter also appeared on this list.

Edward Spaulding was among those of the Virginia Colony on the James river who assisted in founding the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Alexander Brown, in his *Genesis of the United States*, says, "After the Colony of South Virginia was established, many of the members of that company turned attention northward", and "of the first forty-three members of His Majesty's Council of New England, at least thirty-nine had been instrumental in founding the Colony on James River, in Virginia."

The date of the migration of Edward Spaulding and his family from Virginia to Massachusetts is not definitely known, but he was made a freeman of Braintree, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640, and the records of that town record the death of his wife Margaret in 1640, and the birth of his eldest son by his second wife Rachel, September 2, 1643. He was a petitioner for the division of the lands there, October 1, 1645, to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was one of the founders and first proprietors of the town of Chelmsford, Middlesex county, in 1653, and was chosen as one of the selectmen for that town at the first town meeting, held November 22, 1654; was re-elected 1656-60-61, and was prominent in the affairs of the town until near the time of his death, which occurred February 26, 1670. The land upon which he settled is now in the most populous part of the thriving city of Lowell. His will dated February 13, 1666, mentions his wife Rachel, and children, Benjamin, Joseph, Dinah and Andrew.

Andrew Spaulding, the youngest son of Edward and Rachel Spaulding, born at Braintree, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, November 18, 1652, was taken by his parents to the new settlement at Chelmsford, Middlesex county, when he was little more than a year old. He succeeded to the paternal estate in North Chelmsford, now the city of Lowell, and spent his whole life there. He was chosen deacon of the church and held that office until his death on May 5, 1713. The same office was subsequently held by his son, Andrew, and grandson, Ephraim Spaulding. His will dated June 6, 1712, describes him as "Andrew Spaulding, Senior of the Town of Chelmsford, County of Middlesex, Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Yeoman". He married, April 30, 1674,

Hannah, daughter of Henry Jefes, of Billerica, in the same county. She survived him many years, dying January 21, 1730.

Andrew Spalding Jr., second son of Andrew and Hannah (Jefes) Spalding, was born in the town of Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 25, 1678, died there, November 7, 1753. He succeeded to a portion of the paternal estate and was prominent in town affairs, filling the office of deacon of the church, and serving in various municipal capacities. He was also interested in lands in Londonderry, New Hampshire, he and his wife Abigail conveying a tract of land there to John Goffe by deed dated at Dunstable, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, September 2, 1726. His will dated at Chelmsford, February 19, 1741-42, was probated in 1753. He married, February 5, 1701, Abigail Warren, who survived him and died May 12, 1768. They had twelve children.

James Spalding, ninth child of Andrew and Abigail (Warren) Spalding, was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 7, 1714. He located at Westford in the same county, where he resided the greater part of his adult life, removing for a time to New Ipswich, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, but returning to Westford, where he died about 1790. He married (first) Anna —, who was admitted a member of the church at Westford, September 21, 1737, and died in that town, May 24, 1770. He married (second), January 15, 1771, Mrs. Eunice Bennett, a widow, who survived him many years and died at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, March 12, 1812, at the age of ninety-five or ninety-six years.

James Spaulding, son of James and Anna Spalding, was born at Westford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, August 31, 1748. In early manhood he located for a time in Lyme, on the Connecticut river in Grafton county, New Hampshire, but a little later removed to the town of Ashburnham, in the northern part of Worcester county, Massachusetts, settling in the wilderness near the line of New Hampshire, about 1773. He was outside the town limits of Ashburnham, and was connected socially with New Ipswich, New Hampshire, where he paid his minister's and school rates, and participated with the church and school there. He was for sixty-five years a constant attendant of New Ipswich Church. When the Alarm of the Lexington fight spread on April 19, 1775, he marched with his company, under the command of Captain Samuel Stone in Colonel William Prescott's regiment, and was in the service under that alarm ten days. He served in the several engagements under Prescott during the campaign about Boston, and later, from February 21, to March 25, 1777, saw actual service in the company of Captain Philip Thomas, in Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment. His wife and eldest son spent the afternoon of the Lexington and Concord fight on the summit of Watatic, from where they could see the smoke of the burning buildings and hear the boom of the British cannon. James Spaulding died at his home near New Ipswich, New Hampshire, June 8, 1832. He married (first) at Westford, Massachusetts, September 26, 1769, Hannah Barron, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 17, 1747, died at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, September 4, 1814. He married (second) Abigail Wilkins, who survived him and died March 3, 1841.

Dr. Nathan Barron Spaulding, son of James and Hannah (Barron) Spaulding, was born at Ashburnham, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 30,

1780. He studied medicine with Dr. Asa Merritt, at Lempster, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and began the practice of his profession at Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, where he was settled for a time, later practicing successively, in Montpelier and in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, but finally settling in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he died May 17, 1861. He married (first) at Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont, December 8, 1807, Sophia Fisk, born at Westminster, Windham county, Vermont, July 3, 1786, died at Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, February 4, 1844, daughter of Lieutenant Experience Fisk, of Westminster, Windham county, Vermont, a valiant soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary (Earll) Fisk, and a descendant of Nathan Fiske, an early settler of Watertown, Massachusetts, whose ancestry in England is given below: Dr. Spaulding married (second) Sophia Hazeltine.

Lord Symond Fiske was Lord of the manor of Stadbaugh, Parish of Laxfield, county Suffolk, England, during the reigns of Henry IV and Henry VI, (1399-1422). His will is dated December 22, 1463, and was probated at Norwich, February 26, 1463-4. The old manor house of Stadbaugh, occupied by the Fiske family until the beginning of the eighteenth century, as rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII, still stands and is in a good state of preservation. A John Smith who acquired it and the surrounding estate of about one hundred and twelve acres devised it to the town of Laxfield in 1715, for the use of a school for orphan boys, to which the rents of the estate are still applied. The old stone manor house standing about one mile from the village of Laxfield, where according to an old ballad "Prince Charlie came riding down to hunt the deer with his men", was evidently a grand one in its day. Cotton Mather refers to the estate as being the scene of many deeds of loyalty and highmindedness. Lord Symond Fiske married (first) Susanna Smythe and (second) Katharine ———, who survived him and is mentioned in his will.

William Fiske, eldest son of Lord Symond and Susanna (Smythe) Fiske, was born at Stadbaugh, and died there about 1504. He married Joan Lynne, of Norfolk, who with five children survived him.

Simon Fiske, one of the sons of William and Joan (Lynne) Fiske, was born at Stadbaugh, and died there in 1538. His will dated July 10, 1536, and probated June 13, 1538, requests that he be buried at the chancel end of the Church of All Saints, in Laxfield, next his father, his wife Elizabeth, and his seven children. He was survived by three children.

Simon Fiske, son of Simon and Elizabeth Fiske, was born at Laxfield, county Suffolk, and died there, leaving a will in which he leaves legacies to eleven minor children, and to his brother "Master John Fiske".

Robert Fiske, son of Simon Fiske, was born at Stadbaugh, about 1525, and lived for a time in the parish of St. James, South Elham. He and his family were Protestants, and at one time his wife and her sister were in great danger of martyrdom during the religious troubles in 1553-58, and were only saved by the intercession of some powerful nobles among their relatives. The family fled to Geneva, and returned to England after the death of Queen Mary. Robert Fiske's will is dated April 10, 1590, and was probated July 28, 1600.

William Fiske, son of Robert Fiske, resided in Ditchingham, county Norfolk. His will dated November 25, 1616, was probated May 17, 1623. He married (first) Anna, daughter of Robert Anstye; and (second) Alice ———.

Nathaniel Fiske, son of William Fiske, of Ditchingham, lived at Weybred, county Suffolk, and was the father of a son Nathaniel.

Nathaniel Fiske, son of Nathaniel Fiske, was born at Weybred, county Suffolk. He married Dorothy Symonds, of Wendham, daughter of John Symonds. Tradition relates that Nathaniel Fiske started to accompany his son Nathan to New England, but died on board the ship during the voyage.

Nathan Fiske, the New England immigrant, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Symonds) Fiske, of county Suffolk, England, was born in Suffolk about 1615. He was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, was admitted a freeman there May 10, 1643, made selectman of the town, in 1673, and died there June 21, 1676. His wife's name was Susanna.

Lieutenant Nathan Fiske, son of Nathan and Susanna Fiske, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 17, 1642, died there October 11, 1694. The title of lieutenant, by which he appears on record, was doubtless acquired during King Philip's or other early Indian wars. He married Elizabeth Fry, about 1664, and their eldest child was born February 9, 1665. Elizabeth, the widow, died May 15, 1696.

William Fiske, son of Lieutenant Nathan and Elizabeth (Fry) Fiske, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, November 10, 1678. He married, at Framingham, Massachusetts, November 3, 1708, Eunice Jennings, born 1686, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Stanhope) Jennings, and in 1715 removed with his family to Willington, Connecticut, where William Fiske died, November 8, 1750. His widow, Eunice, married (second) January 3, 1754, William Johnson.

Nathan Fisk, son of William and Eunice (Jennings) Fiske, was born in Willington, Connecticut, February 13, 1722. He married there, February 14, 1743, Eleanor Whitney, and in 1748 removed to Greenwich, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, settling in that part of Greenwich which was later incorporated as Enfield. He was town clerk of Greenwich, 1748-58.

Experience Fisk, first above mentioned, was a son of Nathan and Eleanor (Whitney) Fisk, and was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, November 19, 1755. He married, at Westminster, Windham county, Vermont, October 12, 1785, Mary Earll, born at Leicester, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 27, 1761, and settled at Westminster, Vermont. He was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, probably from the inception of the Revolutionary struggle, but no record of his services in the earlier years of the war has been obtained. His name appears as a corporal on the muster roll of the company of Captain Michael Gillson, in the battalion of Vermont Militia commanded by Major Elkanah Day, dated at Westminster, Hampshire county, September 3, 1781. The detachment to which his company belonged marched in the alarm of October, 1780, one hundred and ten miles, and he is credited with eight days service on that alarm. Another record shows his service as a non-commissioned officer of Captain James Burk's company, or of Captain Michael Gillson's company, dated at Westminster, September 3, 1781, when those two companies marched in the alarm at Newberry in 1781. He was later lieutenant of Captain Benjamin Whitney's company, in Colonel Bradley's first regiment, Vermont Militia, his name appearing on the pay-rolls of the company dated at Westminster, September 15 and 20, 1782, and June 18, 1784.

The record further shows that Lieutenant Fisk and this company was "in the service of the State of Vermont, at Guilford and other adjacent parts in the county of Windham", from October 30, 1783, to March 1, 1784. During the later years of his life he resided at Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and died there, June 2, 1825.

Laura Ann Spaulding, who married Edwin Bartlett Merrill, at Manchester, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, October 6, 1842, was the eldest child of Dr. Nathan Barron Spaulding, by his first wife, Sophia Fisk, and was born at Montpelier, Vermont, May 12, 1814. She survived her husband and died, as before stated, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 27, 1900.

CHARLES WARREN MERRILL, son of Edwin Bartlett and Laura Ann (Spaulding) Merrill, was born in Manchester, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, July 7, 1849. He was educated at the high school of the city of Manchester, and at the close of his school days entered a book-store in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for a few months and then entered the office of the Boston Agency of the Security Fire Insurance Company, 88 State street. He came to Philadelphia and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in 1873, as a surveyor. He was promoted to the position of assistant secretary of the company in 1890, and filled that position until his retirement from active business pursuits in July, 1908. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; of the New England Society; the Society of Founders and Patriots; the Colonial Society of America, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Society of the War of 1812.

Charles Warren Merrill married, September 11, 1877, Julia Frances (Husted) Peet, widow of Edward Butler Peet, of Philadelphia, and daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann (Truesdell) Husted, of New York. For the ancestry of Mrs. Charles W. Merrill see Peet Family, pages 1282 and 1283 in this work. They have no children.

Mrs. Merrill was born in the city of New York, September 17, 1844, and was married in that city, April 30, 1864, to her first husband, Edward Butler Peet, and had by him two sons, Walter Field Peet, and Edward Butler Peet, of the firm of Peet Brothers, manufacturers of hooks and eyes, 44 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, an account of whom and their paternal ancestry appears elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Merrill is a member of Philadelphia Chapter of Colonial Dames; Pennsylvania Society New England Women; The New Century Club; registrar of Independence Hall Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, and member of Emma Willard Alumni, Troy, New York; a member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and hereditary life member of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, Washington, D. C.

CLEMENT WEAVER

The Weaver family was among the earliest settlers in Rhode Island, where the subject of this sketch was born. His ancestor in the eighth generation, Clement Weaver, was a resident of that Province at least as early as 1655. He married Mary Freeborn, of a family long prominent in Rhode Island, and had among other children a son Thomas.

THOMAS WEAVER, son of Clement Weaver, married Mary ——— and had a son Benjamin.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, son of Thomas and Mary Weaver, married Hannah Coggeshall, of the well-known and prominent family of that name.

THOMAS WEAVER, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Coggeshall) Weaver, married Ann Mott and had a son Perry.

PERRY WEAVER, son of Thomas and Ann (Mott) Weaver, married Catharine Goddard and had a son Benjamin.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, son of Perry and Catharine (Goddard) Weaver, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 4, 1781, was one of the prominent and highly respected men of Newport in his day and generation. He became a member of the Newport Artillery Company in 1814, and in 1819 was first elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island from that city, and served several terms with honor to himself and the district he represented. Removing to Middletown, he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1834, and in 1837 was elected to represent Middletown in the General Assembly, in which he served until 1843. In 1844 he was a presidential elector for Rhode Island, and cast his vote for Henry Clay. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate from the Middletown District, and served one term. He held many other important official positions, filled numerous semi-public trusts, and was a prominent figure in the politics of his native state for many years. He died May 11, 1863, universally honored and respected. A Newport, Rhode Island, newspaper closes an obituary notice of him in the words, "In all the relations of life he discharged his duties faithfully and well, and now, at a ripe old age, he has passed away from earth honored and respected and much lamented by all who knew him".

Benjamin Weaver married, October 29, 1809, Hannah Spooner Briggs, born January 4, 1783, died October 9, 1847, daughter of Joseph Briggs, of Newport, Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary (Spooners) Briggs, granddaughter of Joseph Briggs, (born at Newport, January 4, 1720, died there in 1758), and his wife, Ruth (Coe) Briggs, whom he had married in 1745; great-granddaughter of Job and Mary Briggs; great-great-granddaughter of John Briggs; and great-great-great-granddaughter of another John Briggs, who was admitted as a free-man of Newport, Rhode Island, October 1, 1648.

Joseph Briggs, father of Hannah Spooner (Briggs) Weaver, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, June 7, 1749. In May, 1775, he enlisted in Captain Jeremiah Olney's fourth

company, in Colonel Daniel Hitchcock's regiment, one of the three regiments raised under the resolution of the Rhode Island Assembly of April 25, 1775, "to constitute an Army of Observation". These three regiments under Colonels Hitchcock, Mann and Church, were placed under General Nathaniel Greene, and marched to the relief of Boston, arriving at Jamaica Plains before June 1, 1775. This command took a prominent part in the siege of Boston, as evidenced by the correspondence of General Greene, the famous "Quaker Soldier of Rhode Island" as well as in the subsequent actions thereabouts. Joseph Briggs was subsequently engaged in the privateer service during a considerable period of the Revolutionary War. At the close of the war he returned to Newport and resumed his business there, that of a cooper, and was interested in a number of marine ventures from that port, residing there until his death, October 5, 1830. He was a man of high character and sterling integrity, and served his townsmen in various positions of trust.

Joseph Briggs married, July 14, 1774, Mary Spooner, born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 28, 1747, died there, April 2, 1830, six months before her husband. Their son, George Briggs, born 1784, was a mariner and served in the privateer service during the second war with Great Britain. He was on board the brig "Rambler" when it was captured by the English, and was carried as a prisoner of war to Sierra Leone, where he suffered imprisonment for some months, and he died on the passage home, late in 1813.

William Spooner, great-grandfather of Mary (Spooner) Briggs, was a native of England, and came to "Colchester, county Essex", Massachusetts, when a child. On March 27, 1637, he was indentured to John Holmes, of New Plymouth. He subsequently acquired considerable land in Plymouth and resided there until 1660, becoming a prominent figure in the colony. He was one of the purchasers of the lands at Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, in 1652, and removed there with his family in 1660. He married (first) at Plymouth, Elizabeth Partridge, who died there, April 28, 1648. He married (second) about 1650, Hannah Pratt, by whom he had eight children.

Samuel Spooner, second child of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 14, 1655, removed with his parents to Dartmouth, at the age of five years. He was one of the proprietors of Dartmouth, was constable of the town, 1680-84, and filled a number of important trusts there, prior to his death in 1739. He married Experience Wing, born August 4, 1668, daughter of Daniel Wing, a member of the Society of Friends, at Sandwich, Massachusetts, who had come from England with his parents, and his second wife, Anna Ewer, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Learned) Ewer, whom he married in 1666.

Captain Wing Spooner, son of Samuel and Experience (Wing) Spooner, born at Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, December 30, 1706, was a house carpenter for some years in New Bedford and vicinity, until about 1739, when he removed with his family to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman, September 27, 1739. He became a prominent architect and builder, and carried on a large contracting business in connection with his brother Daniel. Many of the buildings erected by them are still standing, notable among them being the famous Redwood Library building. Wing Spooner was captain of Rhode Island Militia, and held many offices of trust and honor

in that province and his adopted city of Newport. He died prior to 1774. He married, March 9, 1729, Deborah Church, great-granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, of Plymouth, and Mary Spooner, who became the wife of Joseph Briggs, was one of their younger children, and Hannah Briggs, who became the wife of Benjamin Weaver, was the fourth child of the last-named couple.

Benjamin and Hannah Spooner (Briggs) Weaver, of Newport, Rhode Island, had three sons: Joseph Briggs Weaver, of whom presently. John G. Weaver, born November 25, 1813, a prominent business man of Newport, an alderman of the city, and its representative in the General Assembly for several years, etc. George Briggs Weaver, also a prominent merchant of Newport, born 1830, died 1879; and four daughters, only one of whom married.

JOSEPH BRIGGS WEAVER, eldest son of Benjamin and Hannah Spooner (Briggs) Weaver, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 7, 1810, died there, January 20, 1873. He was for many years engaged in the manufacture of hats at Newport, and was prominent in the public affairs of that city and of his native state, first as a Whig, but uniting with the Republican party at its organization. He long represented his ward in the council of the city of Newport, and that city in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and was one of the most distinguished citizens of the city. In 1844 he abandoned the manufacturing business, and was for a time the owner and proprietor of the Atlantic House. He was later appointed inspector of customs of the port of Newport, and held that position until his death in 1873.

Joseph Briggs Weaver married, June 9, 1833, Abby Dyer Marsh, born July 27, 1811, died May 16, 1878, daughter of Benjamin and Fanny (Peterson) Marsh, of Newport, Rhode Island. They had seven children, the eldest of whom died in infancy. Those who survived were: Catharine Goddard Weaver, born March 21, 1835, who married, September 1, 1857, Joseph T. Bailey, Jr., of the firm of Bailey & Company, later Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the prominent firm of jewelers of Philadelphia, a son of Joseph T. and Mary (Potter) Bailey. Benjamin M. Weaver, born August 10, 1837, an architect of Newark, New Jersey. Charles Spooner Weaver, born March 24, 1840, died 1865, an officer of the Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, 1861-65. Mary Briggs Weaver, born December 19, 1842, died August 26, 1847. Ann Lawton Weaver, born April 4, 1845, married Lieutenant Philip S. Chase, an officer of Burnside's Division, in the Army of the James, during the Civil War. Clement Weaver, the subject of this sketch.

CLEMENT WEAVER, youngest son of Joseph Briggs and Abby Dyer (Marsh) Weaver, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, March 26, 1848, and was educated in his native city. Choosing a mercantile career he entered the employ of H. B. Claflin & Company at an early age, and remained with them until 1868, when he came to Philadelphia and entered the store of Bailey & Company, of which his brother-in-law, Joseph T. Bailey was one of the proprietors. He later acquired an interest in the firm, now the well-known firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle company of which he is now second vice-president. He was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Darby; a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; of the Founders and Patriots Society.

The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Union League, Corinthian Yacht, and Bachelors Barge clubs.

He married, November 5, 1874, Caroline Sloan, born January 21, 1851, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Worrell) Sloan, and of an old Philadelphia family. They have two children: Elizabeth Sloan Weaver, born December 30, 1876, married December 28, 1907, John Dickey Jr., son of John Dickey; Joseph Briggs Weaver, born June 19, 1880, graduated at Cornell University in 1902, where he made a specialty of marine architecture and is practicing his profession.

HOWARD WINTERS PERRIN

The Perrin family, to which Howard Winters Perrin belongs, was founded in America by an early Puritan emigrant to Massachusetts.

JOHN PERRYIN and Ann, his wife, were passengers on the ship "Safety", John Grant, master, which arrived at Braintree, Massachusetts, in August, 1635, though they are said to have been simply fellow passengers, and were married some years after their arrival at Braintree, about 1639, and removed, about 1643, to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, of which John Perryn was one of the founders, with Rev. Samuel Newman, and other members of the church of which Newman was pastor. This John Perryn (as the name seems to have been generally spelled at that date, though it appears in various forms on the town records of Rehoboth), came from London, England, and was born in the year 1614, as shown by the record of his death at Rehoboth, September 13, 1674, "aged sixty years". He was buried at Rehoboth church, where his widow, Ann, was also buried, March 11, 1688. He seems to have been a man of some prominence in the affairs of Rehoboth, and his name appears frequently on the early records of the town.

John and Ann Perryn had five children, viz: Mary Perryn, born at Braintree, December 22, 1640; John, of whom presently; Hannah, born at Rehoboth, July, 1645, died March 23, 1710, married, June 16, 1675, Thomas Read; Abraham, born at Rehoboth, March 1, 1647, died May 15, 1694; Mary, born February, 1649, married, December 12, 1676, Jacob Ormsby, of Rehoboth.

JOHN PERRYIN, eldest son and second child of John and Ann Perryn, was born about the year 1642, supposedly at Braintree, Massachusetts, though probably by reason of the removal of his parents from Braintree to Rehoboth, the exact date and place of birth does not appear of record, while the record of the time and place of birth of his elder sister and younger brothers and sisters is fully given. His parents were certainly resident in Rehoboth in 1645, when their third child was born, and they probably brought their two eldest children there when infants. John Perryn (2) spent practically his whole life in the town of Rehoboth, but died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 28, 1694, while temporarily residing there. By his wife, Mary, maiden name unknown, he had ten children, viz: John, of whom presently; Samuel, born March 10, 1671; Mary, born April 16, 1673; Nathaniel, born April 17, 1675, died September, 1678; Mehitable, born April 19, 1677; Noah, born December 24, 1679, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; Daniel, born March 18, 1682; Nathaniel, born February 9, 1683; David, born February 7, 1684, removed to Putnam, Connecticut, and purchased land there that was the Perrin homestead for several generations; Susanna, born August 20, 1687, married Captain Joseph Chandler, of Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, and was the ancestress of the numerous and prominent Chandler family of that section.

JOHN PERRIN (as he spelled the name), eldest son of John and Mary Perryn, was born October 12, 1668, in Rehoboth township, Bristol county, Massachu-

setts, where the town of Perrins, near the Rhode Island line, perpetuates the name and fame of his family, and died there, May 6, 1694, and was buried in the ancient churchyard at East Providence, Rhode Island, a few miles from the Perrin homestead. He married Sarah ———, by whom he had one child only, he having survived his marriage but a few years.

JOHN PERRIN, only child of John and Sarah Perrin, was born at Perrins, Rehoboth township, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 8, 1692, died there, February 28, 1731, and was buried at East Providence, Rhode Island. He married, in 1716, Rachel Ide, who was born December 4, 1695, and who after his death married Deacon Edward Glover. She is, however, buried beside her first husband, John Perrin, at East Providence, though she had survived him nearly half a century, dying December 4, 1780.

John and Rachel (Ide) Perrin, had seven children, viz: John, born March 19, 1717, was three times married, and left several children; Ezra, born August 6, 1720; Rachel, born October 12, 1722, married, March 15, 1743, Joseph Whittaker; Timothy, of whom presently; Jesse, born January 24, 1726, married, May 11, 1749, and had twelve children; Elizabeth, born November 17, 1728, married, June 10, 1750, Caleb Walker, and two sons, Judge William Walker and Caleb Walker Jr.; Huldah Perrin, born February 2, 1730, died January 1, 1738.

TIMOTHY PERRIN, fourth child and third son of John and Rachel (Ide) Perrin, born at Perrins, Bristol county, Massachusetts, October 1, 1724, removed in early life to Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, where he died in 1816, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He married and had a number of children, among whom were Dr. Daniel Perrin; Rachel, the wife of Rufus Bugbee; another daughter who married Ebenezer Summers; and Timothy Perrin Jr., of whom presently. The name of his wife and the dates of his marriage and the birth of their children are unknown to the writer of this sketch.

TIMOTHY PERRIN, son of Timothy Perrin, was born in Connecticut, about the year 1765, and died there, in 1814. He married (first), January 5, 1791, Lydia Raymond, by whom he had seven children, and (second) Dorcas Engells, by whom he had five children, all of whom, it is said, died in infancy. He resided at different periods in Canterbury, Thompson and Ashford, all in Windham county, Connecticut, dying in the latter place in 1814.

The seven children of Timothy and Lydia (Raymond) Perrin were: Lydia, married Willis Covill, and lived and died in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut; Calvin, of whom presently; John, born 1795, died September, 1853, married Abbie Kimball in 1816, and had three children; Lucy, born 1797, married in Ashford, Connecticut, David Chaffee, and in 1821, removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Raymond, born February 28, 1799, married in 1820, Mariana Fish, and had two sons and two daughters; Gurdin, born August 13, 1801, married, 1825, Polly Church, and had twelve children.

CALVIN PERRIN, second child and eldest son of Timothy and Lydia (Raymond) Perrin, born in Windham county, Connecticut, September 17, 1793, was educated in the common schools of that county. He had barely reached his majority at the breaking out of the War of 1812-14, and he took an active part in that struggle. He married, May 22, 1816, Polly Lawton, and lived for three years in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut. In 1819 he removed to

Kingston township, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, then in the heart of the wilderness, later one of the richest coal fields of the Wyoming Valley. He remained there but one year, removing to North Moreland township, now Wyoming county, where he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his death. Polly (Lawton) Perrin died in the homestead in North Moreland township, Wyoming county, October 5, 1842, and Calvin Perrin married (second) Lucretia Shippy, who survived until July 24, 1896, at the age of one hundred and two years. Calvin and Polly (Lawton) Perrin had five children, viz: George, of whom presently; Pamela, born February 9, 1821, died April 12, 1860, married William White; Daniel, born December 23, 1822; Betsy, born July 29, 1826, married, July, 1847, John Long; Gurdin Perrin, born August 18, 1828, died at Pittston, Luzerne county, where he was many years a prominent merchant, December 24, 1866, married Fannie Jane Lewis, and had four children.

GEORGE PERRIN, eldest son of Calvin and Polly (Lawton) Perrin, born in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, September 23, 1817, was removed with his parents to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, at the age of two years, and was reared in the wilderness of what is now Wyoming county, organized out of Luzerne county in 1842. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and inheriting a farm in North Moreland township, lived thereon during the active years of his life; continued ill-health, however, which covered the last nineteen years of his life, compelled him to abandon that vocation. He died at West Pittston, Luzerne county, April 15, 1875. He married, November 5, 1840, Charlotte Ferguson, or Forgerson, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Terry) Ferguson, and granddaughter of Captain John Ferguson, of North Moreland, and Amy Manning, his wife.

Captain John Ferguson, of Orange county, New York, was born in New York, in 1755. He was a private in Captain Abraham Westfield's company, in the Orange County Regiment of Militia, under the command of Colonel A. H. Hay, and saw considerable active service during the Revolutionary War. He was later a private in a company in the regiment of "New Levies" from Orange county, under command of Colonel Albert Pawling. After the close of the Revolution he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Orange County Regiment of Militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Reuben Hopkins, and in 1804 was promoted to the rank of captain of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He removed with his family to North Moreland, now Wyoming county, in 1818, and died there, January 24, 1843.

Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin, wife of George Perrin and grandmother of the subject of this sketch, born March 23, 1823, in North Moreland township, Luzerne, now Wyoming county, died at West Pittston, Luzerne county, April 1, 1898. They had seven children, viz: Mary Elizabeth, born April 25, 1842, married, December 6, 1862, J. W. Holcomb, of West Pittston; Calvin, of whom presently; Harriet, born February 22, 1846, married, March 15, 1877, W. H. Kerr, of West Pittston; Charles J., born March 6, 1848, for many years one of the prominent business men of West Pittston, where he still resides, married, May 10, 1877, Effie Symington, and has two children; Catharine, born November 14, 1849, married, September 3, 1867, C. D. Simpson; Cynthia, born July 15, 1851, married, May 15,

1871, F. C. Rommell, of Pittston; G. Coray, born March 28, 1861, married, Julia Rommell, and has four children.

CALVIN PERRIN, the father of the subject of this sketch, second child and eldest son of George and Charlotte (Ferguson) Perrin, was born at North Moreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1843. He was reared on his father's farm in North Moreland township and educated at the common schools of the district, which he attended during the winter sessions, assisting his father in the farm work during the summer months. At the age of eighteen he began teaching the public school at Keelersburg, Wyoming county, which he continued for one and a half years. For about the same period he was a clerk in the general store of Benjamin Saylor at Orange, Luzerne county.

Calvin Perrin enlisted September 6, 1864, as a private in Company G, Captain Wilson P. Palmer, in the Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel William Sargent, being one of nineteen men who enlisted in that regiment from the same neighborhood, five of whom were killed in battle, two died in the military hospitals, and all the remainder, except Calvin Perrin were excused from duty on account of illness at different periods. Mr. Perrin, however, continued to serve the whole period of his enlistment, to the close of the war, except for a furlough of fifteen days, when he came home and was married in December, 1864. He was promoted to corporal of his company, October 1, 1864, and participated in the battles of Thatcher's Run, October 28, 1864; Belleville Raid, North Carolina, December 7 to 11, 1864; Dabney's Mills, February 5-7, 1865; Gravelly Run, March 27, 1865; White Oak Roads, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and at Appomatox Court House, when Lee surrendered to General Grant, April 9, 1865. In one engagement he had the stock of his musket shattered by a ball, another time had the lock shot off his musket, and had several bullet holes shot through his clothing, but escaped without receiving the slightest wound. He was mustered out with his regiment, May 30, 1865, at Abington Heights, Virginia, was sent to Harrisburg to receive his pay, and returned to his home in Wyoming county, and again took up his vocation of teaching school, having charge of a school in Durland township for about one year.

In 1866 Mr. Perrin accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Levi Winters, in the village of Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, where he was employed for five years. In 1871 he went to West Pittston, Luzerne county, and for two years had charge of a store there for S. L. Brown. In 1873 he formed a copartnership with Edward F. Payne, of Wilkes-Barre, under the firm name of Payne & Perrin, and established a general store at Luzerne, Luzerne county, which they have conducted with success to the present time. He is president of the Luzerne National Bank. Mr. Perrin has taken an active interest in the local affairs of his town and neighborhood. He served for over twenty years as a member of the school board, as a member of town council for three years and has been for twelve years one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Luzerne. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Calvin Perrin married, December 30, 1864, Caroline, daughter of Levi and Melinda J. (Halleck) Winters, of Centre Moreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylv-

vania. They have three children: Howard W., the subject of this sketch; George Herbert, an invalid; and Fred, born September 22, 1868, manager of the Payne & Perrin mercantile establishment, and a well-known business man of Luzerne. He married (first) Barbara Wallace, in 1891, by whom he had three children. She died in 1899, and he married (second), July 4, 1902, Gertrude Mathers, of Luzerne.

HOWARD WINTERS PERRIN, eldest son of Calvin and Caroline (Winters) Perrin, was born in North Moreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1866. He received his early education at the local schools, prepared for college at the Wyoming Seminary, and entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in the class of 1890. He then matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but left after two years to enter the wholesale coal business with W. H. Ingham, sales agent of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, succeeded him in 1903, and in the following year accepted the position of sales agent at Philadelphia for the Susquehanna Coal Company, a position he still fills, with offices in the Arcade Building. Mr. Perrin is a director of the Federal Trust Company; one of the board of managers of the William M. Lloyd Lumber Company; treasurer and one of the board of governors of the Maternity Hospitals, and fills other important positions of trust. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of his great-great-grandfather, Captain John Ferguson, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He is also a member of the Rittenhouse and University clubs, and the Merion Cricket Club, St. David's Golf Club, University Cottage Club, Princeton.

Howard W. Perrin married, June 7, 1894, Agnes May, daughter of Emmett L. and Susanna Ellithorp, of West Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, of New England ancestry, a member of the New England Society, of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, in right of descent from Lieutenant Eliphaz Day, who was a private in the Lexington Alarm call, in Captain Jabez Ellis's company, which marched from Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775. He was subsequently commissioned second lieutenant of Captain Robinson's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment from Bristol county, and on January 1, 1778, was promoted to first lieutenant and served under General Spencer in the Rhode Island campaign. He was among those who served in Captain Robinson's company on the alarm of July 27, 1780.

Lieutenant Eliphaz Day was born in Attleboro, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 2, 1744, and was the seventh child of David Day, born in Attleboro, January 29, 1703, and his wife, Ruth (Whiffle) Day, whom he married November 9, 1727. David Day was the sixth child of Nathaniel Day, who was born in Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts, September 9, 1665, and married there Ruth Row, February 13, 1690, and Nathaniel was the sixth son of Anthony Day, of Gloucester, born 1616, died 1707, and his wife, Susanna (Ring) Day, who died in 1717. Lieutenant Eliphaz Day married (first) Anna Peck, who died October 24, 1802, leaving him three children: Benjamin, Charles and Eliphaz, Jr. He married (second) Eunice ———, who died June 21, 1828.

Eliphaz Day Jr., youngest son of Lieutenant Eliphaz and Anna (Peck) Day, was born in 1776. He married Sophia Rockwell and resided at Day, Saratoga

county, New York. Ann Day, daughter of Eliphaz and Sophia (Rockwell) Day, born September 24, 1806, married Azariah Ellithorp, died December 11, 1872, and had four children: Emmett L., Archibald, Helen and Minnie Ellithorp.

Emmett L. Ellithorp, the father of Mrs. Perrin, eldest son of Azariah and Ann (Day) Ellithorp, was born December 6, 1841. He married, in 1865, Susanna Gilmore, of Cohoes, Albany county, New York, and had three children, of whom the eldest, Agnes May Ellithorp, born May 27, 1867, married, June 7, 1894, Howard Winters Perrin, the subject of this sketch.

JOHN LLOYD

JOHN LLOYD,* fifth child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Lloyd, born October 5, 1805, died September 23, 1888. He married, August 9, 1837, Esther Barton Malcolm, born October 1, 1818, died October, 1901, daughter of Joseph Malcolm, of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Angelica Malcolm, who was a daughter of Dr. Henry Malcolm, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Rebecca Olney, of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, a daughter of Captain Joseph Olney, of Hudson, and his wife, Nancy Paget.

Captain Joseph Olney, born at Providence, Rhode Island, July 14, 1737, died at Hudson, New York, in 1814. He belonged to a family long identified with Providence, Rhode Island, several representatives of which held important commissions during the Revolutionary War. Captain Olney had been a seafaring man prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, and in 1775 was commissioned by Continental Congress, second lieutenant in the infant navy, and was promoted to captain, October 10, 1776, and commanded the armed boats, "Cabot", and "Queen of France", at different periods. He was one of the committee appointed by Congress to select uniforms for the officers and men of the American navy in March, 1777.

Dr. Henry Malcolm (1756-1831), above mentioned, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was surgeon on the armed boat "Columbia" and the "Andrea Doria", of the Continental navy, in the early part of the Revolution. He sailed on the "Andrea Doria", Captain Nicholas Biddle, from Delaware Bay, February 17, 1776, on an expedition against the British merchantmen, plying to and from the West Indies. The "Andrea Doria" captured two armed transports filled with soldiers and supplies, and so many prizes that she returned to Philadelphia with a crew of only five men, the remainder being in charge of British merchant ships captured. Dr. Henry Malcolm was later an assistant in the Medical Department of the Continental army.

John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd had nine children, viz: Malcolm, married Anna Howell, a lineal descendant of Thomas Lloyd, president of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Deputy Governor, etc., in the time of William Penn; Isaac; Elizabeth; Estelle, wife of Henry T. Coates; Anne Morris, wife of William Morrison Coates; Laura, wife of George Morrison Coates, all of the well-known and prominent Coates family of Philadelphia; John, the subject of this sketch; Emma, wife of S. A. Souder; Mary, wife of Norman Jones.

JOHN LLOYD, third son of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, was born in Philadelphia, March 10, 1848, and spent his whole life there. He was for many years engaged in the real estate business, and associated with various local enterprises of his native city. He was a member of the Union League, and the Navy League of Philadelphia; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Colonial Society, and of other social, patriotic and business organizations. He died in Philadelphia, October 21, 1908.

*The Lloyd family ancestry prior to John Lloyd (named above), appears on P. 494 of this work.

John Lloyd married, April 19, 1899, Harriet Cooper Palmer, daughter of Joseph Rawson Palmer, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and his wife, Emily Godfrey, and a descendant on several lines from early Puritan settlers of New England, who were prominent in the founding of the several colonies in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Walter Palmer, the founder of the American family of Palmer to which Mrs. Lloyd belongs, was made a freeman of Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 14, 1634, at the same time as his brother, Abraham Palmer. He resided in Charlestown until 1643, when he became one of the original purchasers of the land comprising the town of Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and removed thither. He was the representative of Rehoboth in the General Court, or legislative body of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1645, and held various municipal offices there. In 1652 he purchased land at New London and removed there with his family, excepting his son Jonas, who remained at Rehoboth. Walter Palmer's purchase and residence was in that part of the New London settlement lying west of the Mystic river now in the city of Stonington, and he was active in the measures looking to a separation from the mother colony at New London proper, the initial meeting for that purpose being held at his house, March 22, 1657. Trouble arose between Massachusetts and Connecticut, over the jurisdiction of the town, and in 1758 it was adjudged to belong to Massachusetts, and so remained until April 23, 1662, when it was incorporated into Connecticut by royal charter. Walter Palmer died November 19, 1661, while Stonington was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and his will is on file at Boston. His first wife, Ann, died in England or on the passage to America, and he married (second) soon after his arrival at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Rebecca Short, by whom he had several children, who accompanied him to Connecticut, as well as three children by his first wife. His daughter Grace became the wife of Thomas Minor, one of the chief men of the New London Colony. An account of some of her descendants is given elsewhere in these volumes. The descendants of Walter Palmer are now widely scattered over the United States. Many of them have filled high and honorable positions, official and professional.

Jonas Palmer, fourth child of Walter Palmer, by his first wife, Ann, was born in England, and accompanied his father to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and from there to Rehoboth, in the Plymouth Colony, now Bristol county, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death, June 22, 1709. He inherited under his father's will one-half of the Rehoboth farm taken up by Walter Palmer in 1643. He married, May 3, 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Griswold, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, an early settler at Cambridge, Massachusetts. She died at Rehoboth, February 11, 1691-92, and Jonas Palmer married (second), November 9, 1692, Abigail (Carpenter) Titus, widow of John Titus. She died at Rehoboth, March 5, 1709.

Samuel Palmer, second child of Jonas and Elizabeth (Griswold) Palmer, was born at Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, November 29, 1659. He was a soldier under Major William Bradford in the expedition against the Narragansett Indians in 1675-76, and held a number of municipal positions. In 1701 he purchased of Isaac Magoun, a Scotchman, part of a large tract of land called Scotland, in the unsettled portion of Windham, Connecticut, later known as Scotland Parish, and in March, 1702, sold his lands and house at Rehoboth, and

removed to his new purchase in Windham county, where he resided until his death, November 18, 1743. His will dated July 11, 1728, describes him as of "Windham in the County of Windham, Colony of Connecticut".

Samuel Palmer married (first) at Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, February 29, 1681, Elizabeth Kinsley, who was born at Rehoboth, January 29, 1662-3, daughter of Eldad and Mehitabel Kinsley. She died at Scotland Parish, Windham county, Connecticut, May 17, 1717, and Samuel Palmer married (second), December 6, 1727, Ann Durgy, who survived him and died February 17, 1761, at the age of eighty years.

Samuel Palmer, second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kinsley) Palmer, was born at Rehoboth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 4, 1683-84, and removed with his parents to Scotland Parish, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1702. He married, in Windham, April 8, 1707, Hepzebeth Abbe, who was born in Salem village, now Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts, February 14, 1688-89, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Solsby) Abbe.

Rev. John Palmer, seventh of the eleven children of Samuel and Hepzebeth (Abbe) Palmer, was born in Scotland Parish, Windham county, Connecticut, March 6, 1720-21. Soon after the date of John Palmer's birth, the Scotch-Irish people residing in that section began to agitate the question of being allowed a separate church, more in accordance with the forms of worship of the Presbyterian church of Scotland of which they were strong adherents. In this measure they were joined by a number of others, dissatisfied with the Established Church, among them members of the Palmer family. The controversy continued several years, and a separate church was finally allowed in 1735, called the "Third Church of Windham" in which regular ministers of the gospel preached for several years. An entirely separate organization was effected in 1746, and members of the congregation conducted services for a time. John Palmer, having a gift as a teacher, began to officiate at about this time with the result that he was arrested by the civil authorities at the instance of the adherents of the Established Church, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment in Hartford jail for preaching without a license. This only increased the opposition to the Established Church, and John Palmer continuing to exhort for the dissenters was called to the ministry, and on May 17, 1749, was regularly ordained as the pastor of the Windham Church, which he continued to serve until his death, August 13, 1807, in his eighty-seventh year.

Rev. John Palmer married (first), May 18, 1749, Esther Cleaveland, born November 5, 1727, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Church) Cleaveland. She died October 28, 1754, and he married (second), October 28, 1755, Lydia Eames.

Captain Levi Palmer, eldest son of Rev. John and Esther (Cleaveland) Palmer, was born in Scotland Parish, Windham county, Connecticut, July 7, 1750. On July 4, 1767, when only seventeen years of age, he married, at East Haddam, Connecticut, Elizabeth Cone, born July 1, 1751, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gates) Cone, and settled in Bashan Parish, East Haddam, where he operated a tannery. He was a captain of Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary War, a fact proven by the inscription on his tombstone in Bashan Parish Churchyard. He died at Bashan, February 14, 1835, and his widow died June 2, 1840.

George Palmer, seventh of the thirteen children of Captain Levi and Elizabeth (Cone) Palmer, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, May 22, 1781, and lived there all his life. He married (first) Roxanna Brainerd, by whom he had three children. He married (second), in 1813, Catharine Chauncy Rawson, born at East Haddam, Connecticut, February 4, 1788, daughter of Edmund Grindal Rawson, of East Haddam, and his wife, Sarah Holmes, by whom he had two sons, Joseph Rawson Palmer and Henry Holmes Palmer. Catharine C. (Rawson) Palmer died in 1826, and he married (third) Louisa Brooks, by whom he had two daughters, Jane and Ellen.

Edward Rawson, the pioneer ancestor of Catharine C. (Rawson) Palmer, was born at Gillingham, county Dorset, England, April 16, 1615, and was a son of David Rawson, and his wife, Margaret Wilson, the latter a sister of Rev. John Wilson, long pastor of the First Church of Boston; and a grandson of Edward Rawson, of the town of Colebrooke, parish of Langley, county of Bucks, and his wife, Bridget. David Rawson, the father, whose will states that he was born in Colebrook, county of Bucks, was a "Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London".

Edward Rawson, who became one of the most prominent men in the founding and development of the New England Colonies, "whose acts pervade the whole early history of Massachusetts," married, in England, about 1636, Rachel, daughter of Richard and Rachel (Green) Perne, of Gillingham, county Dorset, and at about that date came with her to Massachusetts and settled at Newberry, of which town he was the second town clerk, chosen April 19, 1638. He continued to serve as town clerk and selectman of Newbury, and frequently as commissioner, attorney, etc., until his removal to Boston to accept the position of secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts in 1650. He was elected deputy to the General Court, or legislative body of Massachusetts Bay Colony in May, 1638, and regularly reëlected thereafter to 1645, when he was chosen clerk of the House of Deputies, which position he filled at every session thereafter, until May 22, 1650, when he was chosen by that body secretary of the colony, to which position he was annually reëlected until the government was usurped by Governor Edmond Andross in 1686. He was a leading spirit in all important matters of legislation by the House of Deputies, and exercised a wide influence in shaping the policy of government. In 1645 he was granted five hundred acres of land at Pequot "so as to go with business of powder making, if the Salt Peter comes".

He and his family became members of the First Church of Boston, of which his uncle, Rev. John Wilson, was pastor, on their removal to that city in 1650, and he was very prominent in church matters, acting for several years as the agent of the Society for the Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts, in the receipt and distribution of supplies sent by that Society from England for the support of the church in New England. He was also for many years recorder of the county of Suffolk. He died in Boston, August 27, 1693. Rachel Perne, wife of Edward Rawson, was a descendant of a sister of Edward Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and one of the prominent leaders of the Reformation during the reign of Edward VI, seeking refuge in France during the reign of "Bloody Mary".

Rev. Grindal Rawson, son of Edward and Rachel (Perne) Rawson, was born at Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard in 1678, and studied for

the ministry. He preached his first sermon at Medfield, and after two months preaching at various places, was called to the church at Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 4, 1680, and continued to serve that church during the remainder of his life. He was sent on a mission to the Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1698, and was one of the prominent divines of his day. He was a classmate and intimate friend of Cotton Mather, and was the author of a number of religious works, which with a number of his sermons were later published.

Rev. Grindal Rawson married his distant cousin, Susanna Wilson, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First Church of Boston, and his wife, Sarah Hooker, daughter of John Hooker, whose wife was also a Grindal.

Grindal Rawson, son of Rev. Grindal and Susanna (Wilson) Rawson, born at Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 5, 1707, graduated at Yale in 1728, and on June 17, 1729, was selected to teach a school for his native town, and was thus employed until 1732, when he became the settled minister of the church at South Hadley, Massachusetts, where he remained until his resignation in 1741, to accept the pastorate of the church at East Haddam, Connecticut, where he was settled for the remainder of his life and died March 27, 1777. He married, May 19, 1738, Dorothy Chauncy, daughter of Rev. Isaac Chauncy, D. D., the second president of Harvard College. She died at East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1780, at the age of seventy years.

Edmund Grindal Rawson, eldest of the six children of Rev. Grindal and Dorothy (Chauncy) Rawson, born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, February 7, 1739, graduated at Yale, studied for the ministry, and subsequently preached at different churches occasionally. He married, in 1768, Sarah, daughter of Christopher Holmes, a deacon of his father's church at East Haddam, and resided in that town, where he died July 21, 1823, in his eighty-fifth year. Catharine Chauncy Rawson, the tenth of the eleven children of Edmund Grindal and Sarah (Holmes) Rawson, became the second wife of George Palmer, of East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1813.

Joseph Rawson Palmer, son of George and Catharine Chauncy (Rawson) Palmer, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, January 11, 1814. In 1833 he began the publication of a newspaper called the *Middlesex Gazette*, and in 1834 established a type and stereotype foundry in Boston, Massachusetts. He later went south and in 1841 published a daily evening paper in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1846 he established a newspaper at Matamoras, Mexico, called *The American Flag*, which he conducted for several years. In 1854 he located at Brownsville, Texas, where he resided for ten years, filling during this period many important offices there. He was politically an "old Line Whig", and during the Civil War a pronounced Union man. In 1864 he came north with his family and after residing for two years at Brooklyn, New York, located at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he spent his remaining days.

Joseph Rawson Palmer married, at Brownsville, Texas, December 2, 1854, Emily, daughter of Captain Benjamin Godfrey. They had nine children, of whom Harriet Cooper Palmer, born at Brooklyn, New York, February 28, 1865, wife of John Lloyd, of Philadelphia, was the sixth.

John and Harriet Cooper (Palmer) Lloyd had three children: Catharine Godfrey Lloyd, born April 5, 1900; John Palmer Lloyd, born July 23, 1901; Edmund Grindal Lloyd, born December 10, 1903.

NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS.

REV. NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, and his wife Edith Ellsworth Prince, both trace their ancestry to early Puritan stock.

On the paternal side Dr. Thomas is a descendant of John Thomas and Abigail, his wife, who were among the earliest settlers of Rhode Island; the former born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1646, and died in 1728.

COLONEL GEORGE THOMAS, an officer of the Provincial troops of Rhode Island, born August 20, 1680, died, June 22, 1740, was a son of John and Abigail Thomas, above mentioned. He married, January 20, 1704, Alice Gorton, (1684-1738), daughter of Benjamin Gorton, and his wife, Sarah Carder, a daughter of Richard and Mary Carder.

SAMUEL THOMAS, son of Colonel George and Alice (Gorton) Thomas, was born December 2, 1720, and died in 1780. He married, in 1739, Ruth Gould, a daughter of Jeremiah Gould (1683-1745) and his wife, Elizabeth Ward; and granddaughter of Daniel Gould, born 1656, and his wife, Mary Clark (1662-1711).

CAPTAIN SAMUEL THOMAS, of North Kingston, Rhode Island, the great-great-grandfather of Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, was a son of Samuel and Ruth (Gould) Thomas, and was born April 2, 1743, and died in 1839. He was commissioned a captain in the Second Regiment, Rhode Island Militia, March, 1776, and served in the field with that regiment until May, 1777. He also served as private in Captain Richard Updycke's Artillery Company, and assisted in the capture of the British vessel "Cyons". Captain Samuel Thomas married Hope King.

RICHARD THOMAS, son of Captain Samuel and Hope (King) Thomas, born January 22, 1777, married, February 17, 1799, Mary Nichols, born July 24, 1774, died February 29, 1868, daughter of George Nichols, who married, August 16, 1772, Rachel, daughter of Robert Allen, of Warwick, Rhode Island.

ALLEN MASON THOMAS, of Wickford, Rhode Island, son of Richard and Mary (Nichols) Thomas, was born July 25, 1806, and died April 3, 1887. He married, March 7, 1833, Charlotte Proctor Smith, born December 23, 1811, died April 6, 1872; daughter of Elisha Peck Smith, of Warren, Rhode Island, born December 21, 1776, died September 12, 1832; by his wife, Hannah Proctor Phillips, daughter of Nathaniel Phillips, of Warren, Rhode Island, and his wife, Roby Waterman, born 1761, died 1835. The latter being a daughter of William Waterman, of Patuxet, Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Resolve Waterman.

Elisha Peck Smith, above mentioned, was a great-great-great-grandson of Christopher Smith and Alice, his wife, who about 1643 settled at Providence, Rhode Island, and removed thence to Newport, in the time of King Philip's War, for refuge from the Indians, and died there. From the fact that this incident of his life is mentioned in Friends' records it is presumed that he was a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, Alice, was a daughter of Thomas

Arnold by his wife, Alice Golley, daughter of John Golley, residing near Cheshelbourne, England, where Alice was baptized, September 24, 1533.

Benjamin Smith, son of Christopher and Alice, born in England in 1631 did not accompany his parents to America, but followed them in 1658, having previous to his emigration been a soldier in Cromwell's army. He was a sergeant of a military company at Patuxet, Rhode Island, in 1659; eight years a deputy there, and nineteen years an assistant at Warwick, Rhode Island. His wife, Lydia Carpenter, who was baptized in Rhode Island by Roger Williams, was a daughter of William Carpenter and his wife, Elizabeth Arnold, who was a daughter of William Arnold, of Dartmouth, England, who with his wife, Christian Peck, settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and removed, with the Peck family, to Patuxet, Rhode Island, in 1638. Benjamin Smith, (1661-1730), son of Benjamin and Lydia (Carpenter) Smith, married Phebe Arnold (1670-1730), daughter of Stephen Arnold, son of William and Christian (Peck) Arnold, above mentioned.

Stephen Smith, son of Benjamin and Phebe (Arnold) Smith, born at Warwick, Rhode Island, February 20, 1713, married Mary Sabine, and their son, Captain Simeon Smith, born March 5, 1746, died March 3, 1843, was a member of the Patuxet Rangers, in 1774, and served in the Revolutionary War, his name appearing in the list of Revolutionary pensioners. He married, December 12, 1773, Martha Peck, born August 24, 1756, died January 6, 1833; daughter of Elisha and Mary (Arnold) Peck, of Providence, Rhode Island, great-granddaughter of Elisha and Martha (Lake) Peck; and great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Peck, born in Norfolk, England, in 1630, who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, with his parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Clark) Peck. The said Joseph Peck being a son of Robert Peck, of Beeches, Suffolk, England, born about 1546, by his wife, Helen Babbs, daughter of Nicholas.

THE RT. REV. ELISHA SMITH THOMAS, D.D., father of Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, was a son of Allen Mason and Charlotte Proctor (Smith) Thomas, and was born March 2, 1834, in Rhode Island, and died in Topeka, Kansas, where he was the Bishop of the Diocese, March 9, 1895. He married, October 2, 1861, Georgine Mary Brown, daughter of George Spencer Brown, of North Kingston, Rhode Island, born November 1, 1796, died May 13, 1833, who married in 1828, Mary Sophia Backus, born February 19, 1809, died May 2, 1884; daughter of Simon Backus, of New York City, born January 6, 1777, died December, 1836; by his wife, Eunice Linus, daughter of Robert and Mary (Dunlap) Linus, the former a native of Marseilles, France, and the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Simon Backus, above mentioned, was a son of Rev. Simon Backus, of Stratford, Connecticut, born February 19, 1739, died August 7, 1823, by his wife, Rachel Moseley, born October 24, 1745, died July 25, 1825; grandson of Rev. Simon Backus, born February 11, 1700, died at Cape Breton, February, 1746, graduated at Yale, in 1725; by his wife, Eunice Edwards, (1705-1788), daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Windsor, Connecticut, and his wife, Esther Stoddard, daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard; and granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Edwards, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Rev. Simon Backus, the elder, was a son of Joseph Backus, of Norwich, Connecticut, born September 6, 1667, and his wife, Elizabeth Huntingdon, born 1669; grandson of William Backus, of Norwich, Connecticut, and his wife,

Elizabeth Pratt, born 1641; and great-grandson of William and Sarah (Charles) Backus, of Norwich Connecticut.

George Spencer Brown, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Beriah Brown, of North Kingston, Rhode Island, who was born July 23, 1768, and died January 8, 1854; married, September 29, 1794, Penelope Spencer, daughter of George and Mary Spencer, of East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island.

Beriah Brown, father of the above named Beriah, was born at North Kingston, Rhode Island, April 19, 1744, and died July 13, 1819, by his wife, Amy Sherman, born June 2, 1766, died February 14, 1855, daughter of Abial Sherman, of South Kingston.

Beriah Brown, father of Beriah, last mentioned, born 1714, died 1792, was sheriff of Washington county, Rhode Island, in which North Kingston is located. He married (second) Elizabeth Babcock, daughter of George Waite Babcock, of South Kingston, Washington county, Rhode Island.

Beriah Brown, last above mentioned, was a son of Alexander Brown, of North Kingston, by his second wife, Honor Huling, daughter of Alexander Huling, of North Kingston; and grandson of Beriah Brown, of the same place (1640-1685), by his wife, Abigail Serril Phenix, daughter of Alexander and Abigail (Serril) Phenix. Alexander Phenix and his father-in-law, Thomas Serril, were the first two settlers of Kingston, Rhode Island.

NATHANIEL SEYMOUR THOMAS was born June 20, 1867. He received his education in the local schools of Minneapolis and St. Paul and the University of Minnesota, graduating from the latter institution in 1890; after which he went to England, and spent eighteen months in the University of Cambridge. Returning to America in the autumn of 1891, he entered the Kansas Theological School, at the same time ministering to the congregation of Grace church, Ottawa, Kansas. In 1894 he became rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until 1897, and then became rector of St. Matthew's Church, at Wheeling, West Virginia, resigning that charge in 1899, to become rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, which rectorship he still fills. Dr. Thomas was admitted a member of the West Virginia State Society, Sons of the Revolution, April 22, 1898, as a great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Thomas, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, above mentioned; and on April 9, 1901, transferred his membership to the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia; of the Delaware County Field Club; the Twilight Club, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and the Philobiblion Club, of Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas was elected Bishop of the Missionary District of Western Kansas, in 1902, but declined to accept the position.

Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas married, November 4, 1895, Edith Ellsworth Prince, daughter of Colonel Edward Prince, of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, in the Civil War, and his wife, Virginia Arthur.

Colonel Prince is a lineal descendant of Robert Prince, of Danvers, Massachusetts, and his wife, Sarah, who after having married his Redemptioner Alexander Osburn, was burned as a witch in Salem, Massachusetts, during the prevalence of the horrible delusion of witchcraft there in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

SELLERS FAMILY.

The Sellers family earliest identified with Pennsylvania and with the Revolutionary period was founded in the Province by Samuel Sellers, who came from Belper, in Derbyshire, England, and settled near Darby in 1682. His ancestry is traced to a remote period in Derbyshire and the adjoining county of Nottingham, where the name first appears in the records as *de Salor* or *de Sallowe*, by which name was designated also the manor held by the family in the twelfth century, near the present village of Sawley, in Derbyshire.

The direct line of descent of Samuel Sellers in Belper is through Robert de Salor (or de Sallowe) of Sandiacre, and his wife Mary, daughter of Richard de Grey of Codner, county Derby, temp. Edward III, and whose son, Robert de Sallowe, by marriage with Elena, daughter of Thomas Bella Aqua (or Bel-lais) of Holm, Nottinghamshire, acquired the Manor of Aldsworth, which was held by their descendants for several generations. Their grandson, William Sallowe (whose name appears as Seler) was also Lord of this Manor and High Sheriff of Nottingham at the time of Henry IV, and through him the line of descent continues to Robert Sellers of Belper (circa 1580-1618), who died in 1618, and who married Mary, daughter of Ralph Francis, of All Saints, Derby, a descendant of William le Franceys, of Tyckenhall, temp. Edward I, who held half of the Manor of Nether Haddon. It was his kinsman, Gilbert le Franceys, who acquired the Manor of Haddon through his marriage with Hawyse de Vernon, whose son, Richard le Franceys, assumed the surname of Vernon and is the ancestor of the present owners of Haddon Hall.

Thomas Sellers, eldest son of Robert and Mary (Francis) Sellers, of Belper, and his wife, Elizabeth, had issue:—

John, born 20 August, 1648;
Elizabeth, born 13 January, 1649;
Mary, born 7 September, 1651;
George, born 13 February, 1652;
SAMUEL, born 3 February, 1655;
Sarah, born 20 June, 1663.

George and Samuel Sellers, the only surviving sons, removed to the Province of Pennsylvania, and upon the death of the former in 1686 his estate passed to his brother, the land forming part of the one hundred acres which Samuel Sellers secured by patent in 1690, the original "Sellers Hall" plantation in Darby township, now Upper Darby, Delaware county.

In the year 1684 Samuel Sellers married, at Darby, Anna, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, who came from Parwich, Derbyshire, England, in 1682, their intention of marriage being the first entry in the records of Darby Monthly Meeting of Friends. Her family was of Welsh origin, Henry Gibbons, her father, being descended from Gibbon ap Ithel Fychan, who married Elen, daughter of Gruffydd ap Gwilym ap Ieuan Lloyd, of Wales.

SAMUEL SELLERS was an active member of the Society of Friends, and his wife

Anna, an overseer of the Women's Meeting at Darby. He served as constable, juryman and fence viewer in the township. His death occurred at "Sellers Hall", November 22, 1732, in his seventy-eighth year. Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, his widow, died January 19, 1742-3. Both were buried at Darby.

Of the six children of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, four lived to maturity, namely: Sarah Sellers, born July 13, 1685, married, 1703, John Ashmead; Mary Sellers, born December 13, 1687, married (first) William Marshall, and (second) Isaac Vernon, both of Chester county; Samuel Sellers Jr., born May 12, 1690, of whom presently; and Anna Sellers, born April, 1693, married Thomas Pritchett.

SAMUEL SELLERS JR., only surviving son of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, was born in Darby township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1690. He received during the lifetime of his father, in 1714, a conveyance of the "Sellers Hall" homestead of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, his parents retaining a life interest in one half. He was supervisor of highways in Darby township, in 1725 and 1730, and subsequently filled the same position in Upper Darby in 1752, besides serving as constable in 1748, after the division of the township. He died at "Sellers Hall", June 3, 1773, and was buried near his parents at Darby.

Samuel Sellers Jr., married, at Darby Meeting, October 28, 1712, Sarah Smith, born in Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John Smith, born 1645, a native of Croxton, Leicestershire, England, who married, May 4, 1679, Eleanor Dolby, born about 1653, at Harborough, Leicestershire, and who with their younger children settled in Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1684. John Smith died February 12, 1714-15, and his wife, Eleanor, died September 10, 1708. Both were ministers of the Society of Friends.

Samuel Sellers Jr., died in 1773, and his wife Sarah (Smith) Sellers survived him nearly five years, dying at "Sellers Hall," in Upper Darby, May 24, 1778. Of their seven children, the following married and left issue, namely:

Samuel Sellers (3), b. July 20, 1715, m. Sept. 28, 1737, Jane, dau. of George and Hannah Wood of Darby, and settled near the forks of the Brandywine, West Bradford township, Chester county, where he d. in 1785, leaving two sons, Samuel and Jonathan, and four daughters who intermarried with prominent families of Chester county.

Hannah Sellers, b. Feb. 10, 1716-17, d. April 12, 1810, m. (first), 1736, Richard Lloyd, son of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, (second), 1757, Lewis Davis, of Haverford, Chester county.

Elizabeth Sellers, b. Sept. 15, 1719, d. Oct. 30, 1794, m. in 1738, John Hunt, son of James Hunt, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, by his wife Rebecca Faucett, and left two sons, James and John, and four daughters—Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah and Ann.

Mary Sellers, b. Dec. 6, 1723, d. May 16, 1777, m. in 1744, David Gibson, of Kingsessing, son of Nathan Gibson, by his wife Ann, a daughter of James Hunt Sr., by his second wife, Elizabeth Bonsall, and half-sister to James Hunt, above mentioned. They had four sons and two daughters and have numerous descendants.

Joseph Sellers, b. June 15, 1726, d. Dec. 1, 1790, m. in 1750, Hannah Paschall, and left a son Joseph, and a daughter Sarah.

JOHN SELLERS, b. Nov. 19, 1728, of whom as follows:

JOHN SELLERS, youngest son of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, was born at "Sellers Hall", in Upper Darby, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1728. He received from his father in 1752 a conveyance of the Darby homestead, "Sellers Hall," and one hundred thirty-four acres of the original tract, taken up by his grandfather, and subsequently enlarged the plantation by the purchase of adjoining land. He improved the property by developing the avail-

able water power to operate mills which he erected. He is credited with being the first in America to establish the industry of weaving and working wire. He was prominent as a surveyor, especially in connection with public highway and canal improvements. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and was appointed in 1769 on a committee of that body with David Rittenhouse, Dr. William Smith and John Lukens, to observe the transit of Venus. He took an active part in public affairs, representing Chester county in the Provincial Assembly in every session from 1767, to and including that of 1771-2, and was one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the road from the "Middle Ferry on Schuylkill to the Sign of the Ship, on the Connestogoe Road, and from thence to the village of Strasburg", by order of Council, February 20, 1770. During the Revolutionary struggle he espoused the cause of the Colonies, and was one of the committee appointed to draught resolutions of sympathy and support for the people of Boston, on the closing of that port by act of Parliament, and was a deputy to the "Boston Port Bill" convention that met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774. His participation in these affairs led to his disownment by the Society of Friends; the testimony against him at Darby Monthly Meeting stated also that he had signed paper currency issued for carrying on war, and that he had sawed stuff for military service.

After the close of the Revolutionary War he was elected to the first Assembly of the State, but declined to serve as he was opposed to government by one legislative body. In 1780 he was one of the commissioners appointed to build a new courthouse and prison for Chester county, and in 1783 a commissioner to consider the building of a canal to connect the waters of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers. He was of the committee appointed in 1786 to consider the erection of the first Market Street bridge over the Schuylkill; and also one of the commissioners to mark the line between Chester county and the newly organized county of Delaware. In the same year he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council a commissioner to consider the improvement of navigation on the Schuylkill. He was a delegate from Delaware county to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was the first senator elected to represent the new county under the Constitution then adopted, serving one term. Previous to this he was appointed an associate justice of the county court, but declined to serve. He died at "Sellers Hall", Upper Darby township, Delaware county, February 2, 1804, in his seventy-seventh year.

John Sellers married, at Darby Monthly Meeting, April 26, 1749, Anna Gibson, born January 22, 1729-30, died April 6, 1805, daughter of Nathan Gibson, born in the county of Westmoreland, England, who brought a certificate from Kendall Monthly Meeting of Friends in that county, dated March 6, 1712-13, and settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, where he died February 15, 1757. He became the owner of considerable real estate there, and filled a prominent place in the community, being identified with the local institutions of his section. He was one of the founders of the Darby library in 1743, and its first treasurer. He married, December 7, 1709-10, Ann (Hunt) Blunston, widow of John Blunston, and daughter of James Hunt, of Kingsessing, who came to Pennsylvania in 1684, from county of Kent, England, with two daughters, by a deceased wife, and settled in Kingsessing. He married (second) in 1686, Eliazbeth Bonsall, daughter of Richard Bonsall, of Darby, and had by her two children, Ann, above mentioned and James, who married Rebecca Faucett, before mentioned.

John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers had ten children, four of whom died in childhood. Those who survived were:—

Elizabeth Sellers, b. Jan. 4, 1749-50, d. March 3, 1774; m. June 9, 1768, Nathan Garrett, of Darby, and had issue: Ann, Sarah and Samuel Garrett.

NATHAN SELLERS, b. Nov. 15, 1751, died July 14, 1830, of whom presently.

Samuel Sellers, b. Dec. 30, 1753, d. Dec. 10, 1776. At the time of his death he was associated with his brother Nathan in the manufacture of paper moulds for the Treasury Board, and he was among those appointed by Congress to sign bills of credit.

David Sellers, b. April, 1757, d. at his home, Sixth St., above Market, Phila., Dec. 2, 1813. He m., Dec. 23, 1779, Rachel, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, b. in Phila., Dec. 17, 1757, and d. there June 15, 1826. They had ten children, six of whom lived to mature years, but none married, except James, the second son, who has left numerous descendants.

John Sellers, b. Dec. 1, 1762. His name appears in the muster roll of 1780, Capt. William Kirk's Co., Upper Darby Militia. He m. April 27, 1780, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and sister to the wives of his two elder brothers, Nathan and David. She was born in Phila., Sept. 9, 1761, and d. at "Woodlawn", his residence in Upper Darby. They had five children, two of whom d. inf., and another Ann, d. at age of 22, unmarried. John Sellers, the only surviving son, was b. Sept. 29, 1789, and a dau. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1791, m. Abraham L. Pennock, in 1810.

George Sellers, b. Feb. 12, 1768. In 1786 his name appears in muster roll of 3rd Chester County Battalion, 3rd Co., Capt. George Vernon. He d. at "Sellers Hall", April 3, 1853. He m. Sept. 8, 1808, Ann Evans Ash, dau. of Joshua and Abigail (Evans) Ash. They had six daughters and one son.

NATHAN SELLERS, eldest son of John and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, was born at "Sellers Hall," Darby township, November 15, 1751. In 1772 he entered the law office of Henry Hale Graham Esq., Prothonotary of Chester county, and after completing the term of his indenture was employed by Mr. Graham and also in various law offices in Philadelphia, serving for a time as clerk or recorder for the Supreme Executive Council under Joseph Shippen Esq., at Philadelphia.

His diaries at this period show that he had a marked taste for mechanics and engineering matters, and that he busied himself in spare hours with such pursuits, particularly in connection with the wire work at the time his father was turning his attention from the weaving of textiles as carried on by his predecessors to the weaving of wire, in which art he was a pioneer. The experience which Nathan Sellers acquired in this way was turned to good advantage a few years later, as was also the knowledge of surveying which he also acquired in his youth.

In 1775 his journals record frequent employment by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety in making priming wires, and he was also called upon to assist actively in his father's business affairs. He was prompt in offering himself for military duty, in consequence of which he was disciplined and disowned by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member. On February 24, 1776, he was enrolled in the Pennsylvania Associaters, and served as ensign in Col. Jonathan Paschall's Seventh Battalion under Gen. Daniel Roberdeau. On August 11, 1776, his diary contains this significant entry: "Wrote Col. Paschall's will. Our Company marched to Philadelphia."

While his battalion was encamped at Newark, New Jersey, he was ordered by a special resolution of the Continental Congress to return to Philadelphia and prepare moulds for the manufacture of paper by the Treasury Board. This action was taken on the petition of sundry paper makers. As Nathan Sellers had previously given little or no attention to the making of moulds, which prior to this time had been imported, this action of Congress and the paper makers evidently

recognized the fact that he was the only man available in the Colonies to undertake the task. His skill and ingenuity in this connection led to his ultimate business success and fortune and to the development of the art in this country. He devised new and original processes and is credited with being the first to anneal wire in closed vessels, besides perfecting appliances for drawing and straightening wire which were subsequently adopted by the manufacturers in Europe.

His first employment by the Treasury Board was at York when that place was the seat of the government, but he afterwards established the mould making in Upper Darby until he finally transferred the business to Philadelphia, where ten years later he took his younger brother, David Sellers, into partnership, under the firm name of Nathan & David Sellers.

In 1777, Nathan Sellers was commissioned by the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania to make a survey of the Delaware river and its military defenses prior to the advance of the British army under Gen. Howe. About this time it appears he was proposed for the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Chester County, and in one of the letters recommending him to the Council of State he is referred to as "having wrote a considerable time in Graham's office at Chester, and is a very sensible young man and ready clerk, and himself a warm Whig as is also his father." He was among those who were appointed by Congress to sign the paper currency issued during the war.

After the close of the war, while actively engaged in the extension of his business, he was still drawn into public life to a considerable extent as member of common councils of the city of Philadelphia, to which he was nominated and elected jointly by both political parties and served several terms.

On September 15, 1783, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the three commissioners, with David Rittenhouse and Thomas Hutchins, "to view the different roads leading from the Susquehanna to Reading and Philadelphia, and to point out the most practical mode of improving the same; also to consider the most probable way of opening a communication between the rivers Susquehanna and Schuylkill—to form an estimate to the expense of carrying the above designs into execution and to report their proceedings with all possible execution to the next House of Assembly." Also "to receive the proposals of such person or persons as may offer lands to the public for the purpose of building a town or towns on the east bank of the Susquehanna." He also served on other public commissions in relation to internal state improvements.

In 1817 he retired from Philadelphia to his country place, "Mill Bank," on the Marshall road in Upper Darby, and his interest in the firm of Nathan & David Sellers was entrusted to his eldest son, Coleman Sellers.

Nathan Sellers married, in Philadelphia, May 4, 1779, Elizabeth Coleman, born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1756, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and granddaughter of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Thomas) Coleman, of Prince George's county, Maryland, and great-granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Muskett) Coleman, of Scituate, Massachusetts, where the Coleman family had settled in 1638.

Nathan and Elizabeth (Coleman) Sellers had issue, four children, viz:—

COLEMAN SELLERS, b. Nov. 7, 1781, of whom presently.

Ann Sellers, b. in Phila., April 20, 1783, d. at "Mill Bank," Upper Darby, April 4, 1870, unm.

Hannah Sellers, b. in Phila., Dec. 12, 1785, d. at Bryn Mawr, Chester Co., Pa., June 4, 1877; m. July 7, 1824, Peter Hill, b. April 5, 1783, d. Oct. 5, 1857; they had issue:—

Nathan Sellers Hill, b. Aug. 4, 1820;

Elizabeth Sellers Hill, b. Oct. 12, 1829.

Nathan Sellers Jr., b. in Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1788, d. in Burlington Co., N. J., Dec. 23, 1867; m. Euphrosia Sontag, b. 1790, d. in Upper Darby, June 7, 1856. Soon after his marriage, Nathan Sellers Jr., built the "Wild Orchard" place, on the Marshall road, adjoining his father's residence, "Mill Bank", and resided there until after his wife's death, when he removed to Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1857, where he resided until his death at his home, "Earl Hall".

COLEMAN SELLERS, eldest son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Coleman) Sellers, was born in Darby, and much of his youth was spent at "Sellers Hall," the home of his grandparents. He was educated at private schools, and received his early business training in the employ of Nathan & David Sellers, to which firm he was eventually admitted, and his ingenuity resulted in a number of useful patents in connection with the business as well as in other fields. On his father's retirement and the subsequent dissolution of the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, Coleman Sellers continued the manufacture of paper and carding machinery under the firm name of Coleman Sellers & Sons. In 1829 he removed his establishment to Upper Darby, on Cobb's Creek, near the Marshall road, where he erected extensive shop buildings and dwellings for his employees and gave to his village the name of Cardington. The improved equipment of these shops caused the State Railroad Commissioners to call upon Coleman Sellers to undertake a contract for building locomotives for the Columbia railroad, and, at the suggestion of the firm, radical changes and improvements were made in the design, and accepted by the commissioners, which marked an important advance towards modern locomotive construction. These improvements included the substitution of iron for the wooden frames of the running gear; the placing of the connecting rods and cylinders outside of the frame and the introduction of the pivoted forward truck, features which have been retained to this day. Owing to the Cardington works being so far removed from railroad transportation, Coleman Sellers did not wholly favor this departure from his regular business, nor did he live to see the contract finally completed, his death occurring May 7, 1834, at his residence No. 10 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Coleman Sellers' business interests allowed him very little opportunity for activity in public life, although he was at one time solicited by both political parties to allow his name to be proposed for Congress, at a time, too, when conditions tended to narrow party lines. The only public office he was induced to accept was that of a commissioner to build the Eastern Penitentiary under appointment by the Legislature in 1821.

On September 23, 1805, he married, at the residence of his kinsman, Henry Moore Esq., in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Sophonisba Peale, daughter of Charles Willson and Rachel (Brewer) Peale, who was born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1786, and died at "Mill Bank," Upper Darby, October 26, 1859. Their children were:—

Charles Sellers, b. Oct. 25, 1806, in Phila., d. at Woodstock, Ill., June 12, 1898; was a mechanical engineer, and from 1829 to 1841 a member of the firm of Coleman Sellers & Sons. He subsequently was manager of rolling mills and iron works in the middle West, and for a time superintendent of motive power for the Indianapolis Railway. He m. at Phila., Dec. 10, 1829, Elizabeth Morris, dau. of John and Olivia (Symes) Morris, b. in Phila., April 31, 1810, d. at Woodstock, Ills., April 21, 1895. They had six children.

George Escol Sellers, b. in Phila., Nov. 26, 1808, d. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1899; was a mechanical engineer, and from 1829 to 1841 a member of firm of Coleman Sellers & Sons; patented a number of useful devices in mechanics, including improvements in locomotives, particularly the hill climbing type which he built for the Panama Railway; also a process for manufacturing lead pipe, and for making paper from vegetable fibre, being a pioneer in both arts. He had considerable talent as an artist, and with Sully, Darley, and others, organized one of the earliest social organizations of artists in Philadelphia; he was actively interested in archaeological research pertaining to the American Indians, and formed a valuable collection of pottery and implements of the prehistoric tribes of the Ohio valley. After the dissolution of the firm of Coleman Sellers & Sons, he removed to Cincinnati, and subsequently to southern Illinois, finally after retirement from active business he resided at his place "Crestview" on Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, where he died. He m., at Phila., March 6, 1833, Rachel Brooks Parrish, b. July 18, 1812, died at Sellers Landing, Hardin Co., Ills., Sept. 14, 1860, dau. of Robert A. and Eleanor Parrish, of Phila.; they had six children.

Elizabeth Coleman Sellers, b. in Phila., Oct. 24, 1810, d. Feb. 20, 1841; m. at Phila., Nov. 27, 1832, Alfred Harrold, of Birmingham, Eng., who d. Jan. 1, 1844. They had four children, two of whom survived infancy, viz.:

Charlotte Sellers Harrold, b. July 30, 1835, d. Dec. 15, 1875; m. at Birmingham, Eng., Rev. Robert William Simpson.

Frances Elizabeth Harrold, b. Oct. 26, 1837, m. at Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 7, 1860, Joseph Colvin Randall.

Harvey Lewis Sellers, b. in Phila., Feb. 25, 1813, d. at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 12, 1892; was a dentist by profession, and in active practice until his death; he spent much of his life abroad, finally establishing himself in the South; he m. (first) Sarah Ann Shoemaker, dau. of Dr. Nathan and Frances Shoemaker, of Phila., who d. May 1, 1845; he m. (second), Annie Littler, of Baltimore; and (third) Nov. 14, 1866, Ellen Corrine Miller, of Natchez, Miss., by whom he had two daughters, both deceased.

Anna Sellers, b. Sept. 30, 1824; d. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

COLEMAN SELLERS, b. Jan. 28, 1827, of whom as follows:

COLEMAN SELLERS, youngest son of Coleman and Sophonisba (Peale) Sellers, was born in Philadelphia, January 28, 1827, and after receiving his preliminary education in private schools in Philadelphia he entered the Academy of Anthony Bolmar, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen he joined his elder brothers who had recently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there began his professional career at draughtsman in the Globe Rolling Mill, being advanced shortly to the position of superintendent. He already had experience in surveying for a railroad in Kentucky, on which his elder brother, Escol, was engaged, and was associated also with his brother in the building of locomotives for the Panama Railroad. Subsequently he was engaged as general foreman or superintendent of Niles & Co.'s locomotive works at Cincinnati, which position he held for five years. In 1856 he was induced to return to Philadelphia to take the position of chief engineer of the Machine Tool Works of William Sellers & Co. In this capacity his ingenuity resulted in the notable improvements in machine tools which contributed so largely to the reputation of the establishment. In 1873 he was admitted to partnership, and continued his connection with the firm until 1885 when obliged by ill health to retire temporarily from active duty.

From boyhood, Coleman Sellers devoted his vacations and hours of leisure to the study of electricity, conchology, microscopy and photography, each with scientific thoroughness and on lines of original research and practical application. In 1860, when experimenting with photography, he devised and patented an apparatus which he termed a "Kinetoscope," by which figures in stereoscopic pictures could be represented in motion, the forerunner of the various devices since perfected through the development of instantaneous photography. At about the same time, in the course of his experiments with gun cotton, he discovered

properties which led him to suggest for the first time the use of absorbent cotton for surgical uses.

After his retirement from the firm of William Sellers & Company his reputation very shortly drew him into independent practice as a consulting engineer. In this field his most notable work perhaps was that in connection with the development of the power of Niagara Falls. Having been retained to investigate and report upon this project, in 1888 he was appointed consulting engineer of the construction company, and in 1890 was a member of the International Niagara Commission which met in London with Lord Kelvin as chairman to determine the best method of generating the power. Upon the adoption of the general plan of development at Niagara Falls, Mr. Sellers was made chairman of the board of engineers in charge of the work preparatory to the installation of the machinery, and when that point was reached the board was dissolved and he was appointed president and chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company, while still retaining the office of chief consulting engineer of the construction company.

As stated in the "Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers" in this connection, "Mr. Sellers assumed responsibility as great perhaps as any that have ever been laid upon the shoulders of one of the world's great engineers; and by his ability, untiring energy and singleness of purpose contributed more than any other man to the ultimate success of this great engineering development."

Dr. Sellers was decorated by King Oscar of Sweden with the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania and the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Stevens Institute of Technology. For several years he held the non-resident professorship of Engineering Practice in the Stevens Institute, and besides contributing to engineering literature he frequently lectured on scientific and kindred subjects.

He was a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and corresponding member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, Switzerland; also a member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Naval Architects, member and vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and his varied interests aside from his profession are suggested by his membership in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia Skating Club, University Club, Academy of Natural Sciences, Photographic Society of Philadelphia. He was an early member of the Union League, Social Art Club, Penn Club, and one of the founders and first President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Throughout his active life in Philadelphia he was a member and director of the Franklin Institute and one of its past presidents, and in the early days of photography he was the American correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography*.

Dr. Coleman Sellers married, October 8, 1851, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Cornelia Wells, daughter of Horace and Sarah Hewes (Whipple) Wells, of Cincinnati, and a granddaughter of Oliver and Tirzah (Talcott) Wells, through whom she was descended from the Abbot, Grant, Talcott, Hollister, Pynchon, Holyoke, Lyman and other allied families of New England. She was a great-granddaugh-

ter of George Robert Twelves Hewes (1742-1840), one of the "Boston Tea Party" and who served through the Revolutionary War on American privateers at sea and in the Massachusetts militia.

Dr. Coleman Sellers died at Philadelphia, December 28, 1907, and Cornelia (Wells) Sellers his widow died April 21, 1908. Their children were as follows:—

Coleman Sellers Jr., b. in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5, 1852; grad. from Univ. of Penn., class of 1873; received degree of M. S. at same institution in 1876. After leaving college he entered the employ of William Sellers & Co., where he was advanced to the position of asst. manager in 1886, and in 1905, on the death of William Sellers, he succeeded him to the office of president and engineer of the incorporated company. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Philosophical Society, Society of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects, Franklin Institute, and other scientific bodies. He is also president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and one of the Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River. On June 3, 1880, Coleman Sellers Jr., m. at Brooklyn, N. Y., Helen Graham Jackson, b. at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1852, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Beach) Jackson, and great-granddaughter of Captain Stephen Jackson, and great-great-granddaughter of Private Enoch Beach, both of the New Jersey Militia, War of the Revolution. Their children are as follows:

Marjorie Sellers, b. April 18, 1882;

Alice Jackson Sellers, b. Dec. 22, 1883, d. April 12, 1884;

Cornelia Beach Sellers, b. Dec. 31, 1885;

Helen Jackson Sellers, b. Sept. 10, 1887;

Coleman Sellers (3), b. Feb. 13, 1893.

Jessie Sellers, b. in Cincinnati, May 25, 1855; m. in Phila., May 13, 1880, Sabin Woolworth Colton Jr., b. March 18, 1847, son of Sabin Woolworth and Susanna (Beaumont) Colton, and great-grandson of Private Luther Colton (1756-1803) of Col. Daniel Simon's regiment, Springfield, Mass., "minute-men". They have issue:

Harold S. Colton, b. Aug. 29, 1881;

Mildred Colton, b. July 20, 1883;

Sabin W. J. Colton, b. May 26, 1888, d. Aug. 1, 1890;

Ralph Lester Colton, b. Sept. 19, 1891;

Susanna Beaumont Colton, b. May 10, 1895.

Horace Wells Sellers, b. in Phila., July 21, 1857; grad. from Univ. of Penn., class of 1877, with degree of B. S.; entered employ of Joseph M. Wilson, engineer of bridges and buildings, Penna. R. R., 1878, and of Wilson Bros. & Co., engineers and architects. Was subsequently employed by various engineering concerns, and in 1892 became associated with his father, Dr. Coleman Sellers, in his engineering work, at the same time established an independent architectural practice in which he is now engaged, retaining his interest in the firm of Sellers & Rippey, consulting engineers. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Academy of Fine Arts, Phila. Sketch Club, University Club, Univ. of Penn. Chapter of Society of Sigma Xi; Penn. Society, Sons of the Revolution, Companion of Pennsylvania Commandery Order of Foreign Wars, Society Sons of American Revolution, etc. He m. at Rosemont, Delaware co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1899, Cora Wells, b. Jan. 10, 1869, dau. of Charles and Emily Seymour (Johnson) Wells, of Cincinnati, O. Her paternal ancestry is the same as that of Cornelia Wells, wife of Coleman Sellers, including descent from George Robert Twelves Hewes, of the Massachusetts Militia in the Revolutionary War, and one of the "Boston Tea Party" 1773. She is descended also from Governor William Bradford, John Howland, John and Elizabeth Tilly and Ruth Howland, all passengers on the "Mayflower," 1620. The children of Horace Wells and Cora (Wells) Sellers are as follows:—

Horace Wells Sellers Jr., b. Aug. 21, 1900, d. April 28, 1902;

Lester Hoadley Sellers, b. Sept. 11, 1901;

Charles Coleman Sellers, b. March 16, 1903;

Jessie Sellers, b. June 25, 1906.

Charles Willson Peale, father of Sophonisba Peale, wife of the first Coleman Sellers, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, April 15, 1741, the eldest son of Charles and Margaret (Triggs) Peale. Charles Peale, the father, came to Maryland from Rutlandshire, England, where his father and grandfather had

been clergymen of the Established Church, and in turn rectors of St. Mary's at Edith Weston.

Charles Peale matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as his father and grandfather had done, with view, it appears, to succeeding them in the church. Instead of remaining to take his degree, however, he came to Maryland, and at the time of his death was head master of the Kent County Free School at Chestertown.

Charles Willson Peale, the son, was eight years old at the time of his father's death, and in his thirteenth year was apprenticed to a saddler at Annapolis. Upon completing the term of his indenture at the age of twenty, he undertook the business on his own account with the financial assistance of one of his father's friends, James Tilghman Esq., of the Eastern Shore, Maryland. His youth and inexperience, however, was taken advantage of by those with whom he had business dealings, and he was thus soon involved in financial difficulties, notwithstanding his industry and willingness to turn his hand to any craft that would enable him to meet his obligations. Writing of these early trials, he takes consolation in the fact that had he not been thus perplexed with debts he would not perhaps "have made those exertions to acquire knowledge in more advantageous professions but might have been contented to have drudged on in an unnoticed manner through life."

It was at this period that his natural taste for drawing which had developed during his school days aroused in him the desire to be a painter. After attempting several portraits, he found an opportunity to receive some instructions from John Hesselius, a portrait painter, then living near Annapolis, and shortly afterwards visited Boston, where he had the benefit of further advice and instruction from Copley, and undertook several commissions for portraits in New England, and afterwards in Virginia, before finally returning to Annapolis. One of his paintings having attracted the attention of John Beale Bordley, Esq., an old friend of his family, Mr. Bordley was so impressed with Peale's talent that he determined to send him to England to study, and to provide the necessary means a purse was made up by the following gentlemen:— Governor Sharpe, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Daniel Delaney, Robert Lloyd, Benjamin Tasker, Thomas Ringgold, Benjamin Calvert, Thomas Sprigg, Daniel of St. Thomas Genefer, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Beale Bordley—all members of the Governor's Council.

Among the letters of introduction that Peale took to England was one from the Hon. William Allen, of Philadelphia, to Benjamin West, which resulted in his remaining under that artist's influence and instruction for two years, during which time he worked with great industry, studying also the paintings of other artists and acquired the art of miniature painting and of engraving in mezzotint. On his return to Annapolis his first object was the practice of his art, to discharge the debts remaining from his early business venture and his obligation to those gentlemen whose assistance had made his studies in England possible. He very shortly gained for himself a wide reputation as a portrait painter, and for the next twenty years devoted himself industriously to his art, becoming without question the most famous portrait painter in America during that period.

From the beginning of the troubles with England, Peale was an enthusiastic advocate of the cause of the Colonies, and at the time of his visit to New England in 1757, when the agitation over the passage of the Stamp Act was at its

height, he assisted in making emblematic designs which were displayed at Newberryport on July 7th of that year to express the people's abhorrence of Parliament's course. Afterwards, while residing in England, he records in his biographical notes that he would never remove his hat as the King passed by.

Having moved to Philadelphia at the outbreak of hostilities, he promptly joined the militia and was appointed lieutenant of a company in 1776. He was in the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, and was shortly advanced to the rank of captain of Fourth Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, under Col. John Bayard, in the early part of 1777, and was in action with his company at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. He was later captain of a company of foot in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Will, commissioned June 17, 1777, and was at the battle of Germantown, October 3-4, 1777, and at Whitemarsh and Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78.

In 1778 he served as one of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates after the British had evacuated Philadelphia, and was moderator and chairman of various town meetings during this disturbed period in the city. In 1779 he represented the city of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Assembly.

During the Revolutionary War he took advantage of such opportunities as offered to practice his art, and was commissioned by Congress to paint Washington's portrait, besides being employed personally by Washington, Lafayette and others during this period. Aside from these commissions he labored industriously on his own account to secure portraits of his fellow officers and others prominently identified with the founding of the Republic, having in view a collection that would form the nucleus of a National Portrait Gallery.

In later years he became interested in Natural History, and acting on the advice of others, he was induced to augment the public interest in his painting room by exhibiting the objects of Natural History that he had collected. This ultimately resulted in the formation of the Museum of Natural History, so long associated with his name and which in value and importance ranked with many of the older museums in Europe at the same period. He was actuated by the hope that this Museum would become a national institution rather than a private enterprise, and for twenty years he labored to this end with tireless energy and characteristic enthusiasm and at great personal and financial sacrifice. On the final incorporation of the Museum, Thomas Jefferson became its president or chairman, and other leading citizens constituted the governing board, the management being entrusted largely to Mr. Peale's sons.

While his latter years were largely devoted to the improvement of his country place, "Belfield," Germantown, Mr. Peale found opportunity to resume his portrait painting, which he had neglected during his labors for the Museum, and his renewed interest in this was stimulated by the improvement in color and technique noticeable in the work of painters of the later school, including Stuart and Peale's son Rembrandt, who were then in vogue.

Although past his seventieth year, he took up his pencil with all the enthusiasm of youth, and in the many portraits executed at this time there is a charm of color and freedom of touch in pleasing contrast to some of his earlier work.

Charles Willson Peale was thrice married: (first) to Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel (Mackubin) Brewer, of Annapolis, Maryland, by whom he had among other children, Rembrandt, Rubins, Angelica (wife of Alexander Rob-

inson, of Baltimore), and Sophonisba, wife of Coleman Sellers. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Depuyster, of New York City, by whom he had several children, and after her decease he married Hannah Moore, of Philadelphia, who died without issue. Charles Willson Peale's death occurred in Philadelphia, in February, 1827.

DIEHL FAMILY.

The German family of Diehl, of which the Diehl family of Philadelphia and vicinity is a branch, is of record on the heraldic tables at Vienna among the nobility of Augsburg, in which locality they had their residence for many generations. The rank of the family as nobility is very ancient; the first known ancestor being one Julius (probably *not* Julius Diel, as sometimes stated—family names not being then in use), who about A. D., 500, offered his services to Hlodwig or Clovis, King of the Franks, and attained much distinction in that monarch's wars against the remnant of the Roman power, as well as against the other Teutonic nations which at that time divided Gaul; receiving for his valor and success several badges of honor, one being a blue wing on the helmet. King Clovis made him Governor of Augsburg and granted him large domains near that city, the principal one being that called Diel. His descendants two hundred years later were known as the Nobles von Diehl, from this domain over which they were feudal lords. They continued to bear the badges of their ancestor Julius, the blue wing on the helmet and three roses on the shield. At a later period some of them served under Charlemagne, afterwards Emperor, when he subdued Bavaria, and he granted them further honors and emoluments. As the science of heraldry now gradually evolved out of the personal and family badges and marks of honor, used by the former semi-barbaric chieftains, those of Julius of Diel and his descendants the Nobles von Diehl, became the family coat-of-arms and crest. In A. D. 934, Henry the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, being then Holy Roman Emperor, secured these by patent to the Noble Wolfgang von Diehl, who distinguished himself at many warlike tournaments as well as in many of the wars of his time with the wild Hungarians. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the family had a number of branches in that part of the Holy Roman Empire, now known as Germany. Some who came to Prussia with the Teutonic Knights are said to have fought at the battle of Tanneberg. Döring, district of Oesterode, and Zandersdorf, district of Labian, were holdings of the Diehls in 1500. The Döring branch, who were one of the most illustrious and most mighty families in the district of Oesterode and reckoned as one belonging to the oldest native nobility, abode at the present manor of Döhringen. George Albrecht von Diehl was Seigneur of Popelkin, Driessig-huben, etc., about 1625; he was of the Zandersdorf branch. At the death of George Gotthards von der Diehl, of Zandersdorf, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century this branch terminated in the male line, though he had a sister Maria von der Diehl, who lived until 1719.

Although the continuity of this family is established, it is rather curious that a total change of the armorial has taken place. Günther von der Diehl, a principal member of Prussian League, 1440, as well as his near relations, bore three cut down stems of trees with two branches diagonal lying toward the left, helmet crowned, upon a peacock's tail two of the tree-stems crossed; pavilion red and white.

A seal of this time also shows three swords instead of the stems of trees. The

Zandersdorf branch bore: In a blue field a white deer with a gold necklace, issuing from a gold crown; helmet crowned with deer issuant; pavilion blue and white.

At the time of the Thirty Years War, descendants of Noble Wolfgang von Diehl were among the nobility of Bavaria, the Rhine States and Northern Germany. The Philadelphia branch sprang from one of these, a family settled in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main. In the first half of the nineteenth century (the American branch being then well established) this family was still represented in Frankfort by Philip Karl Diehl, Doctor of German Law, and member of the Senate about 1817, and Carl Diehl, a Senator in 1837 and after. Illustrating the above remarks on a change of the armorial bearings of the family, it may be mentioned that the Government Almanac of 1817 gives the arms of Philip Karl Diehl as: On a blue escutcheon a silver cross-beam, with one gold star above and two below; helmet crowned, with two wings and a star between. The Philadelphia family have always used the arms and crest nearly as granted to the Noble Wolfgang von Diehl, which it is claimed Capt. Nicholas Diehl, the founder, brought with him, with proper authority, as his authentic arms: Azure, on a bend argent three artificial (conventional) roses; crest, a blue wing, surcharged with the silver bend and roses.

NICHOLAS DIEHL was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in or about 1741, and came to Pennsylvania when about twenty years of age. He arrived in Philadelphia, 1761, in the "Snow Squirrel," from Rotterdam, via Portsmouth, England. He took the oath of allegiance to King George III, October 21, 1761, which was probably the day of the arrival of the vessel, because foreigners were required to take the oath as soon as possible, being generally marched direct from the wharf to the Courthouse for that purpose. His full name was Johan Nicolaus Diehl, but he dropped the first name, "Johan," after coming to Pennsylvania, and anglicized "Nicolaus" to "Nicholas." It was a German custom to prefix "Johan" to the names of male children as an extra baptismal name, seldom used in after life, unless it was intended as the principal name; this was done with several of Nicholas Diehl's sons.

It has been mentioned above that he probably brought with him some proof of his noble descent and right to bear coat-armor; a silver plate with the Diehl arms engraved upon it, still in the family, was his or his children's, who had knowledge of their authenticity. That his family had considerable wealth, and had well supplied him, is evident, for after about seven years' residence in the city of Philadelphia he was able to purchase a good-sized tract of land on Tinicum Island, then in Ridley township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he then took up his residence. On the tax list of 1768 for that township, his name appears as "Nicolas Deal" for 105 acres and 20 cattle. On the tax lists of succeeding years his name appears with various spellings as follows: In Ridley township:

1769	Nicolas	Dale	.....	126	acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 1 servant
1771	Nicolas	Deel	.....	126	" 2 " 2 " 2 "
1774	Nicolas	Deel	.....	435	" 8 " 80 " 1 "
1779	Nicolas	Dheale	.....	159	" 6 " 18 " 2 "
1780	Nicolas	Dheale	.....	159	" 6 " 18 " 2 "
1781	Nicholas	Diehl	.....	160	" 12 " 20 " 3 "
	Nich's	Diehl	.....	198	"
	Diehl &	Grssff	.....	27	"
	Graff &	Diehl	.....	200	" 2 " 45 "

At that time Nicholas Diehl was the largest landowner in the township, owned

by far the largest number of horses and was the only person in the township having more than one servant.

The Graff who appears as joint owner with him was Christopher Graff (rated individually in addition to the above as owner of 66 acres, 2 horses, and three cattle), with whom he was concerned in some ventures of horse and cattle breeding. After this date the assessments rated by money values; in 1785 Nicholas Diehl was taxed £16 9s 5d, the largest amount levied in the township. When Delaware county was erected September 26, 1789, from part of Chester county, Tinicum (as well as Ridley) township, became part of the new county.

In Nicholas Diehl's time, what is now Tinicum Island was a number of islands (a good portion of all of them partially submerged) separated by small channels have since been filled in and the flats reclaimed by banks being built. The island on which Nicholas Diehl's land was situated, or Tinicum Island, proper, was the lower or most southwesterly one, and was surrounded by Long Hook Creek, Darby Creek and the Delaware river. It was originally patented to the Swedish Governor, John Printz, November 6, 1643; and on it stood the celebrated Printz Hall, and the seat of the Swedish government on the Delaware, the site of which is now covered by the encroaching river.

After having several owners under the Swedish, Dutch and English governments, Tinicum Island became, 1683-84, the property of Christopher Taylor, one of the principal statesmen under Penn's government, and from him went down in the Taylor and Elliott families, his descendants. In 1748 Christopher Elliott, whose son, Israel, married Nicholas Diehl's daughter, Sarah, had 256 acres of the island. It appears from the will of Christopher Elliott, dated February 2, 1784, that his plantation on Tinicum Island was then occupied by Nicholas Diehl. John Hill Martin, in his "History of Chester," says, "Nicholas Diehl lived in the fine old country mansion, adjacent to the Lazaretto Station, on the west side of the old line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad," now the Chester branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Nicholas Diehl was an early and active participant in the War of the Revolution. At the meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Chester county, held at the Courthouse in Chester, December 20, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Committee of Observation for that county, "to carry into execution the resolves of the late Continental Congress," and to take into consideration measures for the defense of their liberties, etc. This Committee of Observation had charge, later on, of the military affairs of the county. Nicholas Diehl was also a member of the sub-committee to drive off cattle to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, in 1777, in case the seat of war approached the vicinity.

When the Associators of Chester county were organized, 1775, he joined the company formed in Ridley township, and in 1776 was captain of Third Company, in Col. Hugh Lloyd's Third Battalion of Chester County Militia, with which he participated in the New Jersey and Long Island campaigns, and took part in the (to the Americans) disastrous battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, having thirty-eight men under his command. When the militia was organized into battalions, without reference to township limits, 1777, he was commissioned captain of the Fifth Company, Third Battalion, Chester County Militia, commanded by Col. Caleb Davis. His commission, which as well as his sword, is now in possession of his great-great-grandson, Joseph Lybrand Stichter, of Reading, Pennsylvania, reads as follows:

"In the name and by the authority of the Freeman of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

"The Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth, to Nicholas Diehl, Esquire, We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, Do by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a Company of Foot, in the 3rd Battalion of Militia in the County of Chester. You are therefor, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by doing and so performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as Captain. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of the 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 per term, by the Laws of the State, shall, of course expire.

"Given under the Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth at Philadelphia, the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Attest, T. Matlack,
Sec'y."

Tho. Wharton, Junr.
Prest.

The battalion of Col. Caleb Davis was eventually reorganized into one of light horse. Nicholas Diehl was captain of the First Company or Troop in this, then called the Sixth Battalion (Volunteers), in 1780-81, and probably remained in the service until the end of the war. His sword was exhibited among the Revolutionary relics at the Atlanta (Georgia) Exposition, in 1895.

Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia Nicholas Diehl joined in membership with St. Michael's and Zion Church, the earliest Lutheran congregation in the city. Most of the German arrivals at that time were Lutherans, and nearly all of the upper class of them, some of whom founded families of high position in Philadelphia, belonged to this church. After removing to Tinicum Island he continued his membership at St. Michael's and Zion until 1806, when he joined with those members who wished to have the services in English, and they formed St. John's Evangelical Church, located on the north side of Race street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Nicholas Diehl married, February 21, 1763, in St. Michael's and Zion Church, Philadelphia, Anna Maria Meyerlin, born 1743, died June, 1827. In the record his name is spelled "Nicolaus Thiel." In all the early records of the German churches here the feminine termination "in" is usually added to the surnames of females, but in this case the name was undoubtedly Meyerlin, as the names of two male witnesses to this marriage are spelled in the same way, viz., Conrad Meyerlin, and G. C. Meyerlin; although the name is sometimes found spelled "Meyerle," and "Meyerly."

The parentage of Anna Maria (Meyerlin) Diehl is unknown to the present generation. She may *possibly* have been the daughter of Thomas and Margaretta Meyerle, whose twin sons, Johan Heinrich, "born first" and Peter Gotloeb, are recorded in the records of St. Michael's and Zion Church as being born and baptized August 19, 1753. Conrad Meyerlin, the witness to the marriage, was probably a brother. One Conrad Meyerly took the oath of allegiance to the new government in Pennsylvania, June 26, 1777.

Nicholas Diehl died at his home in Tinicum township, Delaware county, December, 1818; his burial on December 5, his age seventy-seven, and the cause of his death, palsey, are recorded on the register of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. His wife called "Mary" on the same register, died of apoplexy, aged eighty-four years and was buried June 12, 1827, in the vault of her son, Thomas Diehl, at St. John's.

Nicholas Diehl's will was dated October 9, 1811, probated May 26, 1819, and

registered in Delaware county Will Book, B, page 422, at Media. He left all his estate real and personal to his wife, Mary, for life, except his wearing apparel, which he left to his son, William. After his wife's death his sons, Adam, Nicholas, Thomas, and William, and the heirs of his son, John, were to have all his real estate, including two tracts in Centre county, Pennsylvania, which had been taken up in the names of his sons, Adam and Nicholas, but to which the real right was in their father. To sons, Adam and Nicholas, \$1,000 each; to daughter, Mary, after the decease of his wife, \$360 per annum, and after her death \$6,000 to her children; to his granddaughter, Mary Ewing, \$2,000, after the decease of the wife; the executors named were his sons, Adam, Nicholas, Thomas, John and William. He left \$10,000 in cash, which would have made him considered quite wealthy in Pennsylvania, 1819, when we add to this the value of his real estate holdings.

Capt. Nicholas and Anna Maria (Meyerlin) Diehl had issue:

Nicholas Diehl, b. Feb., 1764; d. Sept., 1765, aged eighteen months six days; bur. Sept. 20; name spelled on church record, "Nicolaus";

Johann Adam Diehl, b. June 19, 1767; d. 1842; known as Adam Diehl; lived with his father in Tinicum twp., Delaware co., until about 1800, when he removed to New Castle co., Del., where he had previously purchased large tracts of land, on and near the Delaware river. After his removal he bought more land in Red Lion and St. George's Hundreds, and became one of the largest landowners in the county. His first residence in New Castle co. was in St. George's Hundred, above Port Penn; afterwards he removed to one of his tracts in Red Lion Hundred. A few years before his death he sold most of his land in these localities and went to the city of Wilmington, where he lived, at Eighth and Orange sts., until his death. His will, dated Jan. 9, 1836, while he still lived in Red Lion Hundred, proved July 29, 1842, devised his household furniture to his wife, Elizabeth, and divided the rest of his estate into nine parts, one to go to his wife, and one to each of his children, Adam, Rebecca, John, Jane, Martha, Sarah and Daniel, and one to the children of his son, William (William to be guardian of his own children), and named as executors, his wife, Elizabeth; son, Adam, and friend, Joseph Cleaver, of Port Penn. Adam Diehl m. (first) Jane, dau. of Adam Guyer, a wealthy merchant of Phila., and owner of large tracts of land in many counties of Pa., as well as in New Castle co., Del.; m. (second) Sarah (Reed or Biddle); m. (third) Elizabeth Daniel, of a Quaker family, early settled in Salem co., N. J. His son, William, by the first marriage, removed to Phila., of which he became a well-known citizen, and had one son, Edwin Atlee Diehl, and three daus., Mary Jane, who m. Edward Duff, a Common Councilman and secretary of the Board of Health; Emma Earnest, who m. Francis Thibault; and Sarah, who m. William Newbold Lacey, grandson of Gen. John Lacey, of Bucks co., a Revolutionary commander. Among the children and grandchildren of these daus., now in Phila., are, Lewis R. Ashhurst, Jr. (son of Francis Ashhurst, M. D., and Sarah Diehl Lacey), member of Markham and Rittenhouse clubs; Frank Carpenter, member of Sons of Revolution, and formerly a member of Naval Battalion, N. G. P.; Oliver Hough, Second Lieutenant, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, 1898, and a member of Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, etc.; and the wives of Alexander Crow, Jr., Sheriff of Phila., 1897-99, and later Select Councilman; of Edwin Penrose Hannum, member of Philadelphia Bar; and of Prof. Albert E. Hancock, of Haverford College;

Nicholas Diehl, b. June 28, 1769; d. July, 1824; lived in early life on his father's plantation, in Tinicum twp., Delaware co., then removed to Phila., where he studied law; was admitted to the Bar, May 7, 1791; continued to reside in that city until his death; m. Mary McDonald, of English parentage, and they had issue:

Mary Ann Diehl, m. Stephen A. Des Granges, of Phila., son of Gov. Des Granges, of San Domingo, who was murdered at the uprising of the blacks of that island;

Eleanor Diehl, unm.;

Eliza Ann Diehl, m. Dr. William Vaughan, of Va.;

Martha Diehl, m. Dr. Mandos Verdery, of Savannah, Ga.;

Margaretta V. Diehl, d., unm., Germantown, July 23, 1894; she had the original portrait of Capt. Nicholas Diehl, a copy of which appears in this volume;

Rev. William N. Diehl, of Germantown, Phila., m. Anna M., dau. of John Henry Knott, an Englishman, by his wife, Sarah Christine, of Phila.;

Nicholas Diehl, of Savannah, Ga.

Mary Diehl, m., April 15, 1790, Richard Lloyd, of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., son of Isaac and Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd, and descendant of Robert Lloyd, by his wife, Lowry Jones, dau. of Rees John William, who, as well as Robert Lloyd, was an early settler in the Welsh tract, along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad;

Eliza Diehl, b. 1774; d. 1834; unm.; lived in Phila.; the register of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church gives date of burial as Aug. 2, 1834, and age as sixty years;

THOMAS DIEHL, b. April 20, 1776; m. Helena Jacoby; of whom presently;

John Diehl, b. 1777; d. Sept. 14, 1860; bur. in Ronaldson Cemetery, Phila.; lived at 722 Pine st., Phila., and was thirty years Commissioner of City Property; m. Jane, dau. of Robert Elliott, of Radnor twp., Delaware co., Pa. One of their sons, John H. Diehl, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and president of Philadelphia Common Council. Two of the latter's sons, S. Grant and John E. Diehl, were, in 1861, among the organizers of the noted Company D, Gray Reserves, now First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.; John E., being some time Mayor of Beverly, N. J.;

Sarah Diehl, m. Israel Elliott, son of Christopher Elliott, before mentioned, as owning the plantation on Tinicum Island, later purchased by Nicholas Diehl; he was a descendant of Christopher Taylor, Provincial Councillor and Register General of Pa., who once owned all Tinicum Island. Israel and Sarah (Diehl) Elliott had an only dau., Mary, mentioned in will of grandfather, Capt. Nicholas Diehl, as Mary Ewing, having m. (first) William, son of Rev. Dr. John Ewing, provost of the Univ. of Pa., (second) William Fitzhugh, son of Carter Braxton, of Va., signer of Declaration of Independence;

Martha Diehl, m., June 18, 1801, on Tinicum Island, by Bishop White, to Dr. William Conover; d. s. p. shortly afterward;

William Diehl, removed to Norristown, Montgomery co., Pa.; m. Hannah, dau. of Robert and Amelia Sophia (Harrison) McClenachan, and a relative of Blair McClenachan, member of First Troop, City Cavalry, and other well-known organizations of Phila., one of the most noted of Phila.'s citizens in latter part of eighteenth century. Robert McClenachan was b. in Ireland, but came to Phila. when young, under the care of his famous relative. His wife, Amelia Sophia Harrison, was a descendant of Thomas Lloyd, president of Provincial Council, Deputy Governor, Master of Rolls, etc., and of Isaac Norris, Provincial Councillor, etc. Mrs. Diehl's ancestry is very fully set out in Keith's "Provincial Councillors," and an excellent pedigree of her remote ancestors, the Lloyds of Dolobran, is given in Glenn's "Merion in the Welsh Tract." The list of her children given in Keith's "Provincial Councillors," is, however, somewhat faulty; correctly, they were as follows:

Amelia Harrison Diehl, of Phila., unm.;

Nicholas Diehl, of Norristown, unm.;

Charles McClenachan Diehl, b., Montgomery co., Jan. 16, 1813; m., Sept., 1846, Susan Weaver, and removed to Newark, O.;

Mary Mifflin Diehl, unm.;

Susan Diehl, m. James Hoffman, of Norristown;

Ellen Agnes Diehl, of Norristown, unm.

THOMAS DIEHL, son of Capt. Nicholas and Anna Maria (Meyerlin) Diehl, born April 20, 1776, moved when a young man from Tinicum Island to Philadelphia, where he lived many years at southeast corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. He was a well-known and successful merchant, owner of considerable real estate in the city, and one of the prominent citizens of his day. He died November, 1863, and his remains are interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Thomas Diehl married, about 1800, Helena, daughter of Leonard and Margaretta (Epplee) Jacoby, of Philadelphia. She died September 7, 1852, and was buried in her husband's vault at St. John's. Her father, Leonard Jacoby, was a subscriber to the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly.

Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl had issue:

Jacoby Diehl, b. 1802; d. 1820; unm.; "buried June 13, 1820, aged 18 years" (records of St. John's Church);

WILLIAM JACOBY DIEHL, b. May 14, 1805; m. Marianne Fouchée;

ANNA MARGARETTA DIEHL, b. Nov. 1, 1807; d. June 25, 1883; m., Nov. 25, 1833, George Henderson; of whom later;

Mary Ann Diehl, b. Jan. 7, 1811; d. April 12, 1895; m., June 1, 1841, Elijah Freeman Prentiss, of Mass.;

Thomas Diehl, b. Oct. 12, 1812; m. Miss Hampton;

John Nicholas Diehl, b. Jan. 11, 1815; d. 1816; "Buried Feb. 25, 1816, aged 1 year" (records of St. John's Church);

Julianne Helena Diehl, b. Aug. 18, 1816; "Buried June 18, 1820, aged 4 years" (records of St. John's Church);

Elizabeth Hester Diehl, b. Sept. 3, 1819; m., Oct. 22, 1846, Joseph Lybrand Stichter, of Reading, Pa. Mrs. Stichter inherited her grandfather, Nicholas Diehl's sword, and his commission as Captain, heretofore quoted. Her son, Thomas Diehl Stichter, now deceased, was a member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution, through his great-grandfather Capt. Nicholas Diehl;

An infant son and dau., twins, bur. Sept. 1, 1821, at St. John's Church, no age being given on the record.

WILLIAM JACOBY DIEHL, son of Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl, born, Philadelphia, May 14, 1805, died there, January 9, 1833. He married Marianne Fouchée, of Philadelphia, formerly of New York City, who died March 4, 1841. They had issue:

THOMAS JACOBY DIEHL, b. Jan. 27, 1830; of whom presently;

Edward Clark Diehl, of Phila., b. July 22, 1833; admitted to Philadelphia Bar, April 14, 1860; to Delaware County Bar, May 29, 1871, and to practice in Supreme Court of Pa., and in United States Court, for Eastern District of Pa., March 4, 1871; was appointed Commissioner of District Court of Phila., March 7, 1870, and reappointed Commissioner of Courts of Common Pleas of Phila., under new state constitution—of Common Pleas Court, No. 1, Jan. 9, 1875; of Common Pleas Court, No. 2, Jan. 16, 1875; of Common Pleas Court, No. 3, Jan. 4, 1875, and of Common Pleas Court, No. 4, on same date. He is a member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution. Edward C. Diehl m. Annie E., dau. of Spencer and Sarah (Crosby) McIlvaine, of Chester, Pa., a descendant of Capt. John Crosby, of Pennsylvania Militia, in the Revolution. See Martin's "History of Chester," pp. 210-212.

CAPT. THOMAS JACOBY DIEHL, son of William Jacoby and Marianne (Fouchée) Diehl, born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1830, was orphaned while a boy, lived thereafter with a wealthy aunt and uncle, and was educated at Samuel Crawford's School. Being fond of study he had his name entered at University of Pennsylvania, then in Ninth street, as a law student, in a class under the instruction of Prof. (afterwards Chief Justice) George Sharswood. He began the practice of law in the office of Francis Hopkinson. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army and was commissioned Captain. When Col. David B. Birney, of Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, was promoted to rank of brigadier-general, February 3, 1862, he made Capt. Thomas J. Diehl, an aide-de-camp on his staff. While stationed near Washington during a time of military inactivity, he was detailed as Advocate of Courts Martial in that city. He resigned his commission February 18, 1863. The letter of Gen. Birney, acknowledging receipt of Capt. Diehl's resignation, now in possession of the family, is as follows:

Dear Diehl:

Hd. Qrs. 1st. Division 3d. Army Corps,
Camp Belle Air, Feb. 18, 1863.

I have yours of to-day tendering your resignation as Aide de Camp on my Staff. It is with great reluctance that I part with you, and I will always remember with pleasure the gallant service that you rendered at Fredericksburg and throughout the campaign.

Your refusal of a regular appointment in one of the regiments of the command has thrown upon you the entire expense of the campaign and you have in your willingness to meet this shown your Self-sacrificing patriotism.

However, Diehl, I am sorry to part with, and thank you heartily for your services and should you ever wish service on my staff either by regular appointment or as a volunteer, there will always be a vacancy and welcome.

Thos. J. Diehl, Esq.

Your Friend,
D. B. Birney,
Brig. Gen. Comd.

Another letter from Gen. Birney, written after Capt. Diehl had returned to his home in Philadelphia, under date of March 6, 1863, contains the following: "I accept your friendship with pleasure. Should you weary of the paths of peace let me know and I will have you assigned to one of my regiments and detailed. You can always resign. I would have influence sufficient to have it accepted. It always has been the case of a line officer."

A letter from Gen. Joseph Hooker has this to say of Capt. Thomas J. Diehl: "Your letter concerning Captain Diehl of the 8th inst. reached me yesterday. Whenever it is in my power to do anything for your friend I assure you it will afford me pleasure. All that you say in his behalf is richly merited as I know from personal observation. No one of his rank can display a better record."

Capt. Diehl's first military service had been as a member of the famous First City Troop of Philadelphia, with which he served until commissioned captain in Gen. Birney's staff. His final retirement from the service was in consequence of an attack of typhoid fever contracted in camp, and letters of honorable dismissal from the army are among the prized possessions of his family.

Prior to entering the army Capt. Diehl had practiced law at 530 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and had built up fine practice, which he resumed on his return from the service, and continued until his death, 1887. At a meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar held on Saturday, October 22, 1887, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. Diehl, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Esq., expressed the regret of the legal profession of their sudden loss in his death, in the following words: "For many years, with others, I enjoyed his courteous and courtly friendship. There were many men of high rank and distinction in the profession, men like George Sharswood, who were happy in his acquaintance. Mr. Diehl had a strong and ardent nature which gave earnestness to his manner and a prompt way of applying himself to the necessities of a case. He was kind to those about him, always quick, sometimes sharp, in his manner, but never harsh, always courteous. I esteemed and loved him while living and honor him when dead." Judge Thayer also paid a high tribute to Capt. Diehl, saying in part, "I knew Mr. Diehl well through his long professional career and always rejoiced to call him my friend. There are one or two points in his character which strike me forcibly. During my long observation of him (and he has tried many many cases before me) he always displayed those qualities which should characterize a member of our profession. His assault on his adversary as we all know, was invariably vigorous, yet it was a knightly one. Mr. Diehl's death was sudden. It was as if one had so quietly withdrawn from the banquet that we did not observe his absence until our attention was rudely aroused by the announcement of his death." Many others spoke of the worth of Mr. Diehl; his law students openly paid their tribute of love and admiration for him, but his numberless gratuitous acts of kindness remain chronicled only in humble hearts that were gladdened by association with him.

Capt. Thomas J. Diehl was married, June 28, 1854, at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, to Margaretta Mayer, daughter of Charles and Margaretta Sibylla (Mayer) Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Wetherill, the Quaker patriot, who when cast out of Meeting for espousing the cause of the Revolution, founded the sect of the Free Quakers whose place of worship still stands at the south-

west corner of Fifth and Arch street; and a descendant of Christopher Wetherill, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to West Jersey, 1682, being one of the Council of Proprietors of that Province.

Capt. Thomas J. and Margaretta M. (Wetherill) Diehl had issue:

Margaretta M. Diehl, m., Feb. 8, 1882, Henry E. Wallace;

MARY ELEANOR DIEHL, of whom presently;

Charles W. Diehl, m. Ida E. Pfeiffer, and has a dau., Margaretta Diehl;

William Diehl;

Thomas J. Diehl;

Susan D. Diehl.

MARY ELEANOR DIEHL, second daughter of Capt. Thomas J. and Margaretta M. (Wetherill) Diehl, is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for four years its regent; organized Philadelphia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution in 1892. She is also a member of the Acorn Club. She married at her father's house, 2007 Walnut street, Philadelphia, December 1, 1880, Edward Iüngerich Smith, of Philadelphia, born in that city October 3, 1855, son of Charles and Catharine (Iüngerich) Smith, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

Sydney Wetherill Smith, b. Aug. 26, 1883; d. inf.;

Edward Iüngerich Smith, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1887.

ANNA MARGARETTA DIEHL, born November 1, 1807, died June 25, 1883, daughter of Thomas and Helena (Jacoby) Diehl, married, November 23, 1833, George Henderson, of Philadelphia. His parents, Robert and Rebecca Jane (Bailey) Henderson, of New York City, were the first of this family in America, coming from England. They were members of the Church of England, and while in London, attended the Church of St. George, the Martyr, on Lamb's Conduit street. Both died comparatively young (though each of their children lived to about eighty) and are buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York. Robert Henderson's family Bible is in possession of his great-grandson, William Henry Henderson, Jr.

George and Margaretta (Diehl) Henderson lived a few years after their marriage with her father, Thomas Diehl, at his home on the southeast corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. In 1844 Mr. Henderson purchased the residence 1221 Arch street, where he continued to reside to the time of his death, December 17, 1887.

Issue of George and Anna Margaretta (Diehl) Henderson:

Edwin Henderson, b. Sept. 14, 1834; d. April 19, 1895; m. Eliza Yarrow Bodine. She survives her husband and is now living (1907) at The Newport, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Spruce sts. They had but one child: John Warner Henderson, b., Phila., 1860. Entered Univ. of Pa., college department, class of '80, as a freshman, 1876. Awarded freshman mathematical prize of second rank, equally with Joseph Stokes; also awarded junior English prize. Received degree of B. S., 1880. Member of Franklin Institute of state of Pa. Married Martha Ethel, dau. of Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., pastor of Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch sts., Phila. No issue. He d. in March, 1906;

Thomas Diehl Henderson, b. May 19, 1836; d. 1862; m. Emily, sister of Gilbert Riter, who lived at 1223 Arch st. She survives him and now lives (1907) at Continental Hotel, Phila. They had but one child, George Riter Henderson, at one time general superintendent of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, now an expert consulting engineer, residing at 20 W. Thirty-fourth st., New York City;

George Henderson, Jr., b. Dec. 19, 1837; d. 1904; lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. A few years before his death he became a lay reader in Protestant Episcopal Church. He m. Josephine Sill, of St. Louis, Mo. She survives him and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. They had two children:

Southmayd Henderson, m. Kate Shaffner, of 1212 Arch st.; had one child; they now live 406 Putnam ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Margaretta Diehl Henderson, m. Clifford S. Thomas, and now lives at 148 W. Thomas st., Bellefont, Pa.

William Henry Henderson; of whom presently.

William Henry Henderson, born September 13, 1839, died April 13, 1905, at his residence, 1331 North Broad street, Philadelphia. He married, May 15, 1861, Adelaide Catherine, daughter of Daniel Philler and Mary (Harris) Bussier, of Philadelphia. She was a niece of Mrs. Anna Harris Wilstach, who died some years ago, leaving the fine picture gallery of her late husband, William P. Wilstach, to Fairmount Park, with \$1,000,000 to care for and add to it. This is now housed in Memorial Hall in the West Park, and the part of the hall it occupies is known as the Wilstach Gallery.

Adelaide Catherine (Bussier) Henderson was a great-granddaughter of Dr. Bartholomew Bussier, of Rev. Rees Harris, and of Rev. Samuel Jones. Dr. Bartholomew Bussier had been physician to the French Court, but being a Huguenot, left France and came to America. He married Ann Judith Raybold (died November 20, 1817) of a family since quite prominent in the state of Delaware. Her father, Jacob Raybold, was also a native of France, and had married there at Longdedier. Daniel, son of Dr. Bartholomew and Ann Judith (Raybold) Bussier, born March 2, 1771, died June 29, 1823, married Catherine, born January 30, 1773, died June 26, 1861, daughter of Andrew Philler (born May 18, 1743, died November 21, 1829), by his wife (married April 3, 1770) Margaret Way (born July 27, 1743, died February 1, 1800). Daniel and Catherine had a son, Daniel Philler Bussier (born April 29, 1804, died September 24, 1880), who married (first), September 10, 1832, Mary Harris, born July 23, 1804, died August 30, 1859; the latter were parents of Adelaide Catherine Bussier, wife of William Henry Henderson.

Rev. Rees Harris, born 1738, died 1788, who lived and died in Wales, and whose father died in Wales, 1750, married Mary (born 1743, died February 1, 1822), daughter of Rev. Daniel Williams (died 1746), by his wife, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ann Phillips. Daniel Phillips is believed to have been a younger son of the family of Phillips of Picton Castle, county Pembroke, Wales, perhaps a nephew of Sir John Phillips, first baronet of that line. Rev. Rees and Mary (Williams) Harris had a son, Rev. Theophilus Harris (born August 19, 1769, in Wales; died November 18, 1841, in Philadelphia; buried at Lower Dublin Baptist Church), who came from Wales to Philadelphia, where he married Sarah (Jones) Henderson, born July 23, 1774, died January 6, 1856, widow of Robert Henderson (no relation to the principal subjects of this sketch), and daughter of Rev. Samuel Jones, D. D. Rev. Theophilus and Sarah were parents of Mary Harris, wife of Daniel Philler Bussier and mother of Adelaide Catherine Bussier.

Rev. Samuel Jones, D. D., born at Cefyn-y-gelli, Bettws Parish, Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 14, 1735, died in Philadelphia, February 7, 1814, was son of Rev. Thomas Jones (born 1701, at Newton-nottage, Glamorganshire, died March 22, 1788), by his wife, Martha Morris (born 1706, died June 9, 1799), both of whom are buried at the Great Valley Baptist Church, Chester county.

Pennsylvania. The father, Rev. Thomas Jones, came to Pennsylvania, 1737, was reordained in 1740 (having been already ordained in Wales), and was first pastor of and founder of Baptist Church at Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania, which was constituted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, August 19, 1738. In the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held at Philadelphia, October, 1788, appears the following record: "By a letter from the Church at the Great Valley, we were informed that the Divine Providence has removed, in the year past, that ancient and beloved servant of Christ, Thomas Jones, as we trust, to the Church Triumphant."

Samuel Jones, son of Rev. Thomas, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents when he was two years old. His father was a man of wealth, and able to give him the best advantages for education which the country could furnish. Accordingly, Samuel entered the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania), where he received degree of A. B., May 18, 1762. He took his A. M. degree three years later, and in 1788 the University conferred on him degree of D. D. Immediately after graduation he devoted himself to the work of the ministry, and January 2, 1765, was ordained at College Hall, at the instance of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, and became pastor of the churches of Southampton and Pennepack. In 1770 he resigned the care of the Southampton Church, and devoted himself entirely to that of Pennepack, also called Lower Dublin Baptist Church, from the township in which it was situated. Of this latter church he was pastor upwards of fifty-one years. During a great part of this period he conducted a private theological seminary. As a teacher, as well as a pastor, he was much distinguished, and was remarkably considerate and judicious in his treatment of young men preparing for the ministry of the Gospel; and not a few who have been useful, and some who have been eminent, in the ministry were educated under his care.

In the autumn of 1763, Mr. Jones repaired, by request, to Newport, Rhode Island, and new-modelled a rough draft of a charter of incorporation for a proposed college there, which, soon after, was granted by the legislature, and the college founded as the College of Rhode Island, with Rev. Samuel Jones as one of the incorporators. Its first location was at Warren, Rhode Island, 1764, but in 1780 it was moved to Providence; in 1804 the name was changed to Brown University. Rev. Samuel Jones declined the presidency of this institution when offered to him on the death of its first president, James Manning, 1791. In 1769 the College of Rhode Island conferred on him the degree of A. M. *gratiae causa*, and in 1786, the degree of S. T. D.

During the Revolution, Rev. Samuel Jones was Chaplain of Second Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Col. Isaac Hughes commanding, Philadelphia County Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776.

During the whole period of his connection with the Philadelphia Baptist Association, Dr. Jones was one of its most useful members. He was ten times its moderator between 1797 and 1814, and eleven times selected to deliver the annual sermon at the Association's opening session. One of these was the centennial anniversary sermon in 1807, which was published under the title of "A Century Sermon," the same year. He was at one time appointed to frame a system of discipline, which was published as "A Treatise on Church Discipline," 1797; at another, to compile a book of hymns; and again to draw up a map representing

the various associations. He sometimes wrote the circular letter to the churches, and in the deliberations of the association he would often bring light out of the thickest darkness, and order out of the wildest confusion. His services were almost always put in requisition at the constitution of churches and the ordination of ministers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Besides the two publications mentioned above, Dr. Jones published a sermon entitled, "The Doctrine of the Covenant," preached at Pennepack, 1783, and also some minor discourses.

Rev. Samuel Jones married, November 10, 1764, Sylvia Spicer (died July 23, 1802, aged sixty-six years), of Cape May county, New Jersey. They had five children, four of whom died young, three dying in August, 1778, two of these Thomas, aged thirteen, and Samuel, aged ten, being buried together; the only one reaching maturity was Sarah, who married (first) Robert Henderson, (second) Rev. Theophilus Harris, above. A sermon on the life and character of Rev. Dr. Jones was preached in Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. Staughton, May, 1814, three months after his death.

Sylvia Spicer came of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Cape May county. Thomas Spicer, a New England Puritan, had a son, Samuel Spicer (born before 1640, died 1692), of Gravesend, Long Island, who married Esther Tilton (died 1703), and had a son, Jacob Spicer (born on Long Island, January 20, 1668), who removed to Cape May county, New Jersey, about 1691, among the earliest settlers there. He was one of the most prominent men in the county and a large landowner in it. He appears to have been connected with the militia, as he was called Col. Jacob Spicer. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1709-23, inclusive. He died in Cape May county, April 17, 1741, and was buried on what was afterwards the Vincent Miller homestead, in Cold Spring; the following inscription was on his tombstone:

"In memory of
Colonel Jacob Spicer
Died April 17, 1741,
aged 73 years.
Death, thou hast conquered me,
I, by thy darts am slain;
But Christ shall conquer thee,
And I shall rise again."

He married, March 6, 1715, Sarah ———, (supposed widow of Ezekiel Eldredge, Sheriff of Cape May county, 1697, and member of Assembly, 1708-09), born 1677, and died July 25, 1742; her tombstone is the oldest in the Cold Spring Church Cemetery. They had a son:

Jacob Spicer (2), born May, 1716, died September 17, 1765. He was the wealthiest man in Cape May county, and an extensive landowner there. A member of Assembly from 1744 until his death, except one year, and was on many important committees of the same during his incumbency. On Saturday, February 2, 1750, Robert Laurence, of Monmouth county, William Cooks, of Burlington county, William Hancock, of Salem county, Jacob Spicer, of Cape May county, Hendrick Fisher, of Somerset county, John Wetherill, of Middlesex county, and Aaron Leaming, of Cape May county, gentlemen, were appointed a committee of the Legislature to inspect the laws, records and other fundamental constitutions relating to the first settlement of New Jersey. The eventual result of this action was the publication by Jacob Spicer (2), and his col-

league from Cape May county, Aaron Leaming (2), of their now well-known grants, concessions and original constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, which was printed in Philadelphia by William Bradford, 1758. It has been re-printed in Philadelphia, 1881.

About 1755, Jacob Spicer was made sole commissioner for West Jersey to supply the forces under Col. Peter Schuyler. In 1758 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle Indian claims and attended the conference at Easton, Pa., beginning October 8, of that year.

Jacob Spicer (2), married (first) Judith, (born 1714, died September 7, 1747), daughter of Humphrey Hughes, Sheriff of Cape May county, 1711, and member of Assembly, 1723-33; of a family quite prominent in the social life of the county and whose members held many local offices. He married (second), 1751, Deborah Hand, widow of Christopher Leaming. Jacob Leaming (2), left four children: Sarah, Sylvia, Judith and Jacob (3); Sylvia Spicer, born January 23, 1736, by his first wife (as probably all Jacob Spicer's (2) children were), was wife of Rev. Samuel Jones.

William Henry and Adelaide Catherine (Bussier) Henderson had issue:

Mary Henderson, b. 1862; d. inf.;

William Henry Henderson, Jr., b. Oct. 3, 1866; member of Pennsylvania Society, Sons of Revolution, to which he was admitted May 11, 1891, as descendant of Capt. Nicholas Diehl and of Chaplain Samuel Jones. He is president of Mutual Law and Claim Co., and lives with his mother at 1331 N. Broad st., Phila.;

George Henderson, b. June 20, 1868; of whom presently;

Louise Henderson, b. Feb. 1, 1870; m. Rev. Walter B. Shumway, now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Swampscott, Mass., where they live. He was son of Lowell Shumway, by his first wife. Lowell Shumway's second wife was Anna Harris Bussier, sister of Louise Henderson's mother. Rev. W. B. and Louise Henderson Shumway have two daus., Catherine and Margaret;

Gertrude Wilstach Henderson, b. Aug. 3, 1878; m. William Montgomery Horner, who d. 1901. He was for a time a student in college department and then in law department, Univ. of Pa., from the latter of which he was graduated about 1900, with degree of LL. B. He was son of Samuel Horner, Jr., proprietor of large carpet and lace mills in northeastern section of Phila., which he sold out nearly twenty years ago to the Bromleys, a family extensively engaged in these industries in the same section. He introduced Nottingham lace into America. He lives at 1324 N. Broad st., Phila. Since becoming a widow, Mrs. Gertrude W. Henderson Horner, with her two children, Roland Henderson and Albert Wilstach, has gone to live with her mother, 1331 N. Broad st., Phila., where she now resides (1907).

George Henderson, born June 20, 1868, son of William Henry and Adelaide Catherine (Bussier) Henderson, entered the class of '89, college department, University of Pennsylvania, as a freshman, 1885. He was founder and editor-in-chief of the college magazine, "The Red and Blue." He received degree of Ph. B., June, 1889, and afterwards entered the class of '96, law department, University of Pennsylvania; was graduated with degree of LL. B., June, 1896, and admitted to Philadelphia Bar the same month. He was an organizer of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and was sent to England by the society in the summer of 1890, to study the movement there; he was the society's first general secretary, 1890-92. He was also secretary of the Lecture Association, University of Pennsylvania, 1890-92, and director of the University Extensive Division of the University of Chicago, 1892-94. He was an organizer of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and its secretary, 1890-92. From 1899 to date (1907), he has been a member of the executive committee of the Public Education Association, and took an active part in preparing and

getting through the act for the reorganization of the public school system of Philadelphia which was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1905. He is also a member of the American Economic Association. From 1899 to date (1907) he has been a director of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. George Henderson is a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and February 18, 1907, was admitted a member of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League and Penn Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs.

George Henderson married, October 14, 1891, Mary Bertha, daughter of James Latta and Mary Irwin (Hodgson) Stewart. In 1894 they were living at 1910 South Rittenhouse square, 1906, at 6622 Green street, Germantown, Philadelphia, and since May, 1907, have had a country residence at Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father, James Latta Stewart (he sometimes spelled it Stuart), was son of Thomas Stewart, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from Ireland, and was captain in Pennsylvania troops, War of 1812. The latter's wife, Tabitha Wallace, was great-granddaughter of John Wallace and Elizabeth, his wife, John Parke and Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Hope and Mary (Heslip), his wife, all early settlers of Chester county, where they founded well-known families, the Wallaces and Parkes coming from Ireland. James Latta Stewart married Mary Irwin Hodgson (born April 23, 1845), May 8, 1866; she married (second) Dr. Erwin Agnew, a relative of the eminent surgeon, D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., of Philadelphia, whose wife, Margaret Irwin, was her mother's sister, Mary Irwin being daughter of Alexander Hodgson (born 1814, died September 21, 1898), and Mary Irwin (born April 28, 1817, died March 17, 1882), his wife. Her father, Alexander Hodgson, was descendant from Robert Hodgson (1), born 1626, died May 10, 1696, who came to America, 1657, and first lived in New York, where he was persecuted for his Quakerism, and soon moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a Freeman, 1673. On April 4, 1676, the General Assembly appointed him one of the commissioners to procure and order the managing of boats for the defense of the colony, and on the same day was named as one of sixteen "of the most judicious inhabitants," whose company and council were decided by the Assembly at its next sitting. On April 11, same year, he was appointed a commissioner to take charge of "the several watches and wards of this Island." He was a deputy from Portsmouth to General Assembly that met at Newport, May 4, 1686. His will was dated April 22, 1696, and proved May 19, 1696; an abstract of it is given in Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island." Robert Hodgson (1) married, August 3, 1665, Rachel Shotten (died after 1696), only child of Samson and Alice Shotten, of Portsmouth and Warwick, Rhode Island. On October 1, 1638, "Sampson Shotton" was one of those admitted to be inhabitants of the island called Aquidneck, and who afterwards organized the town of Portsmouth. In 1642 he became a founder of the new town of Warwick, and thereafter resided there. At Portsmouth, August 1, 1667, "Upon motion of Robert Hodgson, husband of Rachel, only child of Samson Shotten, of Portsmouth, some years since deceased, in regard to lands of Shotten, the Town Council examined and made diligent search and found Shotten had not made any will, but died intestate, and find Rachel sole heir to deceased, and administration was given Robert Hodgson and his wife, Rachel therefor."

Robert and Rachel (Shotten) Hodgson had issue:

Mary Hodgson, b. Aug. 6, 1666; m. ——— Cook;

Alice Hodgson, b. April, 1668; d. Aug. 28, 1711; m. (first), May 18, 1699, Phineas Pemberton, "the Father of Bucks County," Pa., being his second wife, and having no issue by him. She was then of Burlington, West Jersey. She m. (second), 1704, Thomas Bradford (also his second wife), by whom she had issue;

Robert Hodgson (2), m., 1697, Sarah, b. Dec. 29, 1680, dau. of Matthew and Sarah (Clayton) Borden, of Portsmouth, R. I., and granddaughter of Richard Borden, of Portsmouth, assistant, 1653-54, and general treasurer, 1654-55, of colony of R. I.; founder of Borden family of New England and N. J. Richard Borden bought land in latter province from the Indians, about 1667, and some of his descendants founded Bordentown there, and intermarried with Hopkinson and Kirkbride families, whose history appears in these volumes. Robert Hodgson (1) probably went to Burlington co., N. J., with his sisters, about the same time as his wife's nephew, Joseph Borden, progenitor of the Bordentown family. Robert Hodgson moved to Chester co., Pa. Abel Hodgson, son of Phineas, and grandson of Robert, m. Margaret, dau. of James and Jean Friar, of Chester co., and had a son, another Robert (d. Jan. 3, 1846), who m., Jan., 1793, Sarah, dau. of Amos and Sarah (Sharpe) Alexander, of a family quite prominent in Cecil co., Md., and Mecklenburg co., N. C. This Robert and Sarah (Alexander) Hodgson were parents of Alexander Hodgson, above.

Mary Irwin, wife of Alexander Hodgson, and grandmother of Mary Bertha Stewart (Mrs. George Henderson), was daughter of Samuel Irwin (born October 3, 1799, died May 17, 1842), by his wife, Mary Moore (born October 1, 1781, died August 20, 1851); Samuel Irwin being son of Isaac Irwin, of Chester county, by his wife, Margaret Creighton. Mary, wife of Samuel Irwin, was daughter of Andrew Moore, of Chester county, by his wife, Ruth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Whitson) Birdsall, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The Moore family was one of high standing in Chester county, and its genealogy has been published. James Moore, father of Andrew, married Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jackson) Starr, descended from Capt. Starr, of the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England (1642-1660), and from Isaac Jackson from Ballytore, Ireland, both early settlers in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

George and Mary B. (Stewart) Henderson had issue:

Dorothy E. Henderson, b. Sept. 16, 1892;

George Henderson, Jr., b. Jan. 28, 1894; now a student at Protestant Episcopal Academy in Phila., and an active investigator of family history, from whose notes much of the above information on families, allied with the Hendersons, has been taken;

Mary Henderson, b. Aug. 6, 1896.

PRICE

COLONEL WILLIAM GRAY PRICE JR., of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Armory Board of Pennsylvania, since its organization in 1905, was born in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1869, and comes of English, Welsh and Dutch ancestry. His paternal ancestors were among the early English settlers in what is now the State of Delaware. ,

Colonel Price is a lineal descendant of Peter Alricks, a nephew of Jacob Alricks, who was selected as director and commissary general of a colony sent out by the burgomasters of Amsterdam to form a settlement on the Delaware, in the territory transferred to them by the Dutch West India Company, in payment of a debt, of which territory Fort Cassimer, on the site of New Castle, Delaware, was the virtual centre, and accompanied his uncle to the Delaware as an official of the colony. This colony of about one hundred and sixty persons, principally inhabitants of Gulick, Holland, under Jacob Alricks as director and commissary general, and Captain Martin Kryger with a company of about fifty soldiers, embarked from Amsterdam, December 21, 1656, in the ships "Prince Maurice," "Bear," "Gilded Beaver" and "Flower of Gelder." Director General Alricks, with his wife and the one hundred and sixty-eight colonists, embarked on the "Prince Maurice," which was to lead the fleet, as admiral, but the vessel became separated from the balance of the fleet in a storm on December 28, 1756, and continued the journey alone, sighting land south of Capé Romaine, on the coast of South Carolina, February 17, 1657. They proceeded northward with the intention of reporting to Director General Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam, but were wrecked through the ignorance and perversity of the skipper off Long Island, sixty miles from Manhattan, March 9, 1657. Communicating with some Indians whom they sent as a messenger to Stuyvesant at Manhattan, the latter sent a sloop which conveyed them to Manhattan on March 19, about which time the other vessels of the fleet also arrived at Manhattan.

On April 12, 1657, at Fort Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, on behalf of the States General of the United Netherlands and the directors of the Dutch West India Company, transferred to Jacob Alricks as "Director and Commissary-General of the Colony of Burgomasters and Governors of the City of Amsterdam, on the South River of New Netherland," Fort Casimer and the territory from Christiana to Bombay Hook, and so far landward as the boundaries of Minqua-kill, agreeable to the first bill of sale and title deed from the Indians dated July 19, 1651.

On April 16, 1657, Alricks set sail for New Amstel (now New Castle) in the "Gilded Beaver," with one hundred and twenty-five of the colonists and such goods as had been saved from the wreck of the "Prince Maurice," and arrived there April 25, and received from Director Jaquet, the representative of the States General, the keys of the fort and possession of the territory. On May 1, Captain Kryder and his company of soldiers, who had traveled overland, arrived and

garrisoned Fort Casimer. The inhabitants of the colony, as Alricks found it, consisted of a few soldiers and some twenty families, of whom but six were Hollanders, the balance being Swedes. Director Alricks proceeded with the determination toward the development of the colony and territory, and by August 6, 1659, 110 houses had been built and lots set apart to each colonist. Other colonists arrived later, increasing the colony to some five hundred souls, but being poorly supplied with provisions, the colony suffered from sickness and privations, and a number deserted to the English colonies of Maryland and Virginia. Under these trying difficulties augmented by jealousies and contentions among the minor officials, Director Alricks succumbed to the great mental and physical strain, and died December 30, 1659, and was buried in the yard of the old Dreyers Church, near Odessa, Delaware. His wife had died about a year earlier. They left no children.

Alricks was a Hollander, from the province of Groningen, a man of education and fine business abilities, keenly alive to the interest of his employers, as evidenced by his letters to the Burgomasters and Governors of Amsterdam. Had he been properly supported the history of the Dutch Colony on the South River might have been differently written. All efforts of his successor, D'Hiniyossa, to induce the schepens to attest that Alricks had governed badly, failed, though they lost their official positions for refusing to so assert. Nothing definite is known of the ancestry of Director Alricks. Associated with him in the government of the colony were his brother's son, Peter Alricks, and Cornelius Van Gezel, a nephew of his wife, to whom he devised a portion of his estate.

Peter Alricks, nephew of Director Jacob Alricks, and lineal ancestor of the subject of this sketch, is supposed to have accompanied his uncle to the Delaware, but the date of his arrival is uncertain. His marriage record shows that he came from Nyerck, in the province of Groningen, but the date of his arrival is uncertain. He was in the public service of the Colony on the Delaware under his uncle, and lost his position by the enmity of D'Hiniyossa, though he was soon induced by the latter to "re-enter" the service and "go again to the Horekill as Commandant in the Spring," as shown by a letter dated January 25, 1660. In this service, though referred to as "commandant," he held the rank of ensign. O'Callaghan, who was employed by the State of New York to translate such Holland documents as referred to the early settlement of the Dutch in this country, states in his "Registry of New Netherland" that Peter Alricks was commissary at New Amstel in 1656-57, which would place the date of his arrival earlier than that of his uncle by a year or more.

From 1660 he was a much trusted official under D'Hiniyossa, who entrusted him with important missions to the Indians and the colonies in Maryland, and granted him the exclusive privilege of trading on both sides of the Delaware from "Bompier Hook to Cape Hinlopen," protecting him in this privilege by posting on the church deed at New Amstel a notice that all others were prohibited from such trading on penalty of having their goods confiscated. Peter Alricks built a small ketch or trading vessel in which he transported goods to New Amstel from the Horekill, where he had an important trading post with the Indians. He returned to Holland with D'Hiniyossa in 1663, and returning, arrived at New Amstel, December 2, 1663, accompanied by a large number of colonists, and bringing as supercargo a large quantity of blankets and other goods for his trade

with the Indians, in which he had interested the burgomasters, who had appointed him superintendent of the trade. At the same time, December, 1663, he was appointed with Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, and Peter Cocks, as magistrate and commissioner of the Amsterdam Colony, which office he held until the termination of Dutch rule on the Delaware. His trading operations proved profitable, and by 1664 he had acquired considerable land between Christiana Creek and the Delaware, and on Pagan's Creek at Horekill, and was on the highway to prosperity when the English under Captain Robert Carr swooped down upon the Dutch settlement and, capturing it, appropriated to themselves the lands and other property of the Dutch and Swede settlers.

Peter Alricks proceeded to New York and there made his submission to the British Crown in October, 1664, and there remained until November, 1665, when Governor Nicolls granted him "free leave and liberty to trade and trafficke, either by himselfe or his deputies, with the Indians or any others, in and about Hoarekills, in Delaware Bay, for Skins, Peltry, and what other commodities those parts shall afford," and requiring all persons "to forbear giving him or his deputies and unlawful hindrance or molestation," and he returned to his old trading post. He eventually reclaimed from the English usurper, Ensign Stock, his confiscated lands on Christiana Creek. By patent dated February 15, 1667, Governor Nichols granted him two islands in the Delaware, southwest of Mattineconck Island, with liberty of erecting a mill on a small creek running a mile inland, in what is now Bucks county, one of the islands being part of the mainland forming part of the meadows below Bristol, and the other, though still an island, has become almost a part of the mainland. It is marked on Denker's map of 1679 as Peter Alrick's Island. He held these islands until November 11, 1682, when he conveyed them to Samuel Borden.

On April 11, 1668, Governor Lovelace, who had succeeded Nicolls, directed Captain John Carr, who had been acting chief officer of the conquered colony on the Delaware, to call Hans Block, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cocks and Peter Alricks, or any two of them, as an advisory board in cases of dispute, and to advise and direct what is best to be done in cases of difficulty with the Indians, and give their counsel and orders for arming the several plantations and planters, who must obey and attend their summons upon such occasions.

From this time Peter Alricks was active in the councils of the colony, and was frequently called to New York for consultation with Governor Lovelace, whose esteem and confidence he held, and practically all his instructions in reference to important measures for the governing and protection of the colony on the Delaware were transmitted through Peter Alricks, who was named one of the commissioners of the colony October 5, 1671, and on May 17, 1672, as bailiff of New Castle, with six assistants. When the Delaware colony was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673, Alricks was made schout, or sheriff, and a vice-director, and commander of the same territory he had held under the old Dutch dominion. With the restoration of English rule, November 4, 1674, Peter Alricks was excepted from the general order restoring the old Dutch officers to office, "he having preferred himself to ye Dutch at their first coming of his own motion and acted very violently ever since."

The administrative ability of Peter Alricks, however, soon caused his recall to the service of the colony, and we find him acting in various important ca-

pacities for the court at New Castle in 1675-76, and September 23, 1677, he was named by Governor Andross as one of the seven justices of the peace for the jurisdiction of New Castle; was reappointed October 26, 1678, and May 28, 1680, and was continued in offices by order of the Duke of York, August 27, 1681, and continued to act as one of the justices of the court until the landing of William Penn at New Castle, October 28, 1682. He seems to have been a leader of the justices in important matters of state and judicature, as July 17, 1678, when the justices of the court had asked and secured the recall of Captain Christopher Billop, who had since August 1677 been acting commander in Delaware Bay and River, Alricks was made commander in chief and collector of customs, and held those positions until after the arrival of Penn. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated a treaty with the Indians at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1679, and his name appears to practically all the important documents relating to the colony.

On the day of the landing of William Penn at New Castle, October 28, 1682, he named Peter Alricks as one of the seven "Justices of the Peace and a Court of Judicature for the town of New Castle upon Delaware and twelve miles north and west of same, to the north side of Duck Creek, whereof, and four of you shall make a quorum to act in the said employment for the preservation of the peace and justice of the province according to law," and the court held its first session November 2, 1682, with William Penn present. Peter Alricks and Arnold de Lagrange, two of the justices of the court, were naturalized and made citizens by their own court, February 21, 1682. When Penn directed the issuance of writs for the election of members of Provincial Council and General Assembly, early in 1683, Peter Alricks was elected to the Assembly and was present at its first session held in Philadelphia, March 12, 1682-3. When Penn took possession of the fort at New Castle, October 28, 1683, he appointed Peter Alricks lieutenant and commander-in-chief of the town and fort. He was re-commissioned one of the three justices for New Castle by Provincial Council, October 22, 1684, and on the same day was returned as a member of Provincial Council for a term of three years; was reelected in 1687, and continued a member of that body until his death in 1697, being present as a member at the meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, May 13, 1697. During the greater part of this time he had been active in affairs of state, particularly in matters relating to the Indians, when his advice was invariably sought as to the proper measures to be taken. He was regularly recommissioned a justice of New Castle court up to the time of his death. He was named as one of the five judges of the Provincial Court of Equity, the predecessor of the Supreme Court, July 7, 1690, and was regularly commissioned, but the pressure of his other official duties so interfered with his business, he being still actively engaged in trade that he was unable to give proper attention to the duties of the new position, and council revoked the appointment, September 21, 1690. He was one of the signers of the deed between William Penn and the Indians, October 2, 1685, by which all the lands from Duck Creek "unto Upland called Chester Creek all along by the West side of the Delaware River, and So between the said Creeks Backwards as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse," was purchased, and his signature thereto was proven by his grandson, Hermanus Alricks, of Philadelphia, Gent, at Philadelphia, April 21, 1735.

Peter Alricks married, at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, February 9, 1664, Maria Wessells, who had come from Utrecht, Holland, supposed to have been the daughter of Warner Wessells, who was an excise officer in New Amsterdam, Breucklen, Midout and Amesfort, in 1654-55, and a small burgher in New Amsterdam, 1657, and the holder of other offices there until 1662. Peter and Maria (Wessells) Alricks had four children; Peter Sigfridus, baptized October 3, 1666; Harmanus; Jacobus, baptized September 10, 1671; and Wessells. Peter and Jacobus were baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, of which their parents were members. However, when Rev. John Yeo came out of Maryland and on March 7, 1678, was granted by the court at New Castle "Letters or Orders and License to Read Divine service, administer the Holy Sacraments & preach ye word of God according to ye Laws & Constitution of the Church of England," Peter Alricks and his family seem to have affiliated with the Church of England, and on June 4, 1678, the court at New Castle referred the "Settling and Regulating of the Church Affaires of this place unto Mr. John Moll & Mr. Peter Alricks, they to make up ye acct wth ye Reader & wardens and make such further orders & Regulations as shall be found most necessary".

Peter Alricks left a large estate, mostly in land, including a tract of 3,000 acres in St. George's Hundred, a portion of which, on St. Augustine Creek, patented to him by Governor Andross, July 24, 1676, he named Groningen, after his place of nativity in Holland. His estate was devised to his four sons. The eldest son, Peter Sigfridus, left one son Peter, who married Susanna Stidman, May 25, 1740, at Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, and died in 1764, leaving numerous children whose descendants are widely scattered over the country. Hermanus left three children, Peter, Abigail and Mary. Wessells left five children—Peter, Harmanus, Ann, Mary and Martha, of whom Harmanus removed first to Philadelphia and later to Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Two of his grandsons, Herman and Hamilton, became prominent lawyers in Harrisburg.

Jacobus Alricks, third son of Peter and Maria (Wessells) Alricks, baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, September 10, 1671, married and had four children: Peter, Sigfridus, Jacobus and Hannah.

Peter Alricks, son of Jacobus, married Dorcas, daughter of Francis and Christian Land, of New Castle county, and had five children: Samuel; Ann, married Alexander Porter; Elizabeth, married (first) John Stalcop, and (second) John Price; Sarah, married James Dunning; and Esther, married John Stewart.

Elizabeth Alricks, daughter of Peter and Dorcas (Land) Alricks, married (first) John Stalcop, and (second) John Price, of Lower Chichester township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a miller and farmer and large landowner, who died in 1773, leaving six children: Ann, wife of Robert Eyre; Samuel, of whom presently; Hannah, Sarah, John, and Elizabeth. His wife Elizabeth survived him.

SAMUEL PRICE, son of John and Elizabeth (Alricks) Price, was born in Lower Chichester township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1750. He was one of the active patriots of his section at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, being a member of the first Committee of Safety and Observation chosen at Chester, December 20, 1774, and active in the cause throughout the war, also

serving as a private in Captain William Price's company, Chester County Militia, which was mustered into the service of the United States, June 22, 1777, at Chester. He inherited from his father the homestead of the latter in Lower Chichester, containing 180 acres and having thereon grist and saw mills. He died in Lower Chichester township, probably in 1807. Samuel Price married Ann Richards, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Wills) Richards, of Aston township, Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who married (second), March 24, 1814, Joseph Marshall Esq.

Joseph Richards, first American ancestor of Ann (Richards) Price, came from Newgate, parish of Witney, Oxfordshire, and settled in Pennsylvania, at about the time of the arrival of William Penn in his province. He had purchased of the great founder, before coming to Pennsylvania, 500 acres of land which was surveyed to him in Aston township, August 26, 1682, and he was a juror at the first court held for Chester county, February 14, 1682-3.

Joseph Richards was a physician, one of the earliest practitioners in that science in the province of Pennsylvania. He was active in public affairs, his name appearing on the public records as a grand juror and in other capacities. He died in Chichester township, where he was also a landowner, leaving a will dated 7mo. 6, 1705, which was proven February 16, 1709-11. His wife Jane is mentioned in court proceedings in 1689, but did not survive him. They had issue: Susanna, who married James Lownes in 1692; Joseph, of whom presently; Nathaniel, who died before his father, leaving three children—William, Nathaniel and Elizabeth; and Ann, who married (first) Anthony Weaver, and (second) Humphrey Scarlet.

Joseph Richards Jr., son of Joseph and Jane, was still a resident of Newgate, parish of Witney, Oxfordshire, England, February 25, 1685-6, when he purchased or leased for 999 years a tract of 125 acres of land which was subsequently laid out in Aston township, Chester county. He sold this land in 1691, having received a deed from his father for 300 acres in 1688. He purchased certain lots in the town of Chester, and lived there from 1712 until 1721, when he returned to his plantation in Aston, where he died in 1735. He was probably married in England, and left issue, six children: Susanna, who married James Barber; Joseph, who inherited his father's lands in Aston; Edward, of whom presently; Dinah, who married Thomas Linville; Elizabeth, who married (first) a Johnson, and (second) Francis Simonson; and Ruth, who married John Worrell.

Edward Richards, second son of Joseph Richards Jr., bought from his elder brother 150 acres of his father's plantation in Aston, and lived thereon until his death in 1765. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who lies buried beside him in the graveyard of St. Paul's Church, in Chester; and (second), September 26, 1751, at Swedes Church, Wilmington, Margaret Hogan, who survived him. His son Jacob and seven daughters were, however, all by his first wife.

Jacob Richards, father of Ann (Richards) Price, was the only son of Edward and Elizabeth Richards of Aston township, Chester, now Delaware county, where his whole life was spent, though he was also a considerable landowner in Chichester township. Both he and his eldest son Edward were enrolled in the militia company of Aston township during the Revolution, but we have no proof of their active service; the latter was born in 1760, and was therefore too

young to take an active part in the struggle. Jacob Richards married (first), May 9, 1754, Rachel Ruth, and (second), January 6, 1757, Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Ann Wills, of Middletown township, Chester, now Delaware county, who died August 10, 1794. His six children are all thought to have been by his first wife. They were: Ann, above mentioned as the wife of Samuel Price; Elizabeth, who married Charles Grantham, in 1784; Edward, born 1760, died unmarried, 1794; Susanna, who married (first) Caleb Smith Sayres, and (second) John Calvin, U. S. N.; Christiana, who married Pierce Crosby; and Colonel Jacob Richards, 1776-1816. Jacob Richards, the father, died in February, 1789.

MAJOR SAMUEL A. PRICE, son of Samuel and Ann (Richards) Price, was born in Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, in the year 1804. His father dying when he was a child, he was apprenticed to a hatter in Chester, and followed the business for some years in that town after attaining his majority. He was later proprietor of the well-known hostelry, the "National." He became prominent in military circles and in politics, and was elected sheriff of Delaware county in 1834, and served for three years, and was many years an officer of Delaware county militia. He died at his residence in Chester, March 22, 1868, in his sixty-fourth year. He married Sarah Bickham, of Philadelphia, who with his seven children survived him. His sons were: Samuel A., Jr.; Thomas Bickham; Henry Clay; Edward A., a prominent member of Delaware county bar; William Gray, the father of the subject of this sketch; John C.; and Joseph Wade Price, of the Fifth Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Civil War, who died in Media, in 1872.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE, son of Major Samuel A. and Sarah (Bickham) Price, was born at Chester, March 4, 1828. He was reared in Chester, and he attended the public schools of that city and Philadelphia. His first occupation was that of clerk in a general store at Rockdale, and later he occupied a similar position in a large mercantile establishment in Chester. In 1849, during the gold excitement, he sailed on the brig "Meteor" via Cape Horn, for Valparaiso, Chili, where he was employed for two years as cashier in the English house of Ravenscroft Hermanos, and from thence went to San Francisco, California, where he joined a prospecting party and was one of the original discoverers of Salmon River and Gold Bluff. He was also one of a party to prospect on Queen Charlotte's Island, British America, and other points along the British Coast. He returned to the United States in 1854, via Cape Horn, and in the autumn of that year began the manufacture of brick in Chester. In 1863, prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he served three months as second lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-seventh Emergency Regiment, and again, in the emergency call before the battle of Antietam, as second lieutenant of Company K, Tenth Emergency Regiment. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Chester by President Grant, and filled that position until 1872. He served continuously for nine years as a member of the city council, and during his first term was one of the South Ward commissioners, who superintended the construction of the present water works of Chester. He was a Republican in politics, and prominently connected with the Royal Arcanum.

He married, January 18, 1860, Jennie E., daughter of the late James Camp-

bell, of Chester. Children: Edward A., born in Chester, September 2, 1864; William Gray, mentioned below; Howard Campbell.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE JR., son of William Gray and Jennie E. (Campbell) Price, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1869. He is now engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia. He served as second lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as first lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Regiment Infantry, National Guard, and is now a member of the Third Regiment, National Guard, and a member of the Armory Board of Pennsylvania since its organization in 1905. He married Sallie P. Eyre, daughter of the late Joshua P. Eyre, of Chester.

PHILIP HOWARD BRICE

The ancestors of Philip Howard Brice, of Philadelphia, were among the earliest English settlers of the Province of Maryland, and his progenitors in both paternal and maternal lines were prominently identified with the affairs of that province and state through several generations. The family for the first four generations served as judges. He is eighth in descent from Richard Tilghman, the founder of the American branch of the family later prominently identified with the affairs of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, who settled on the Choptank in 1661; and also eighth in descent from Colonel Philemon Lloyd, and ninth in descent from Governor Edward Lloyd, of "Eoye House," member of the Privy Council, General Assembly; Surveyor General of the Province; father of Colonel Philemon Lloyd, of the prominent Lloyd family of Maryland.

On the paternal side, Mr. Brice is seventh in descent from Captain John Brice, "of Severn, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Gentleman, Merchant, Planter, Judge of the County Court, Justice of the Peace and Captain of the Severn Hundred," who was born in the county of Bucks, England, about the year 1660, and died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 13, 1713. He was in Anne Arundel county prior to 1700 and married there, December 16, 1701, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Matthew Howard, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward Dorsey, the emigrant ancestor of that family; then the widow of Captain John Worthington, of Anne Arundel. She was a niece of Captain Philip Howard. Mrs. Brice survived her husband and died at Annapolis in 1735.

Captain John Brice was the owner of considerable landed estate, his will disposing of a number of large plantations in Anne Arundel, among them, "Baronneck," "Hopkins Plantation," "Howards Addition," "Doderidge Forest," "Randall Delight," "Memken's Purchase," "Point Look & Lying," and "Brice's Shore."

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN BRICE, son of Captain John and Sarah (Howard) Brice, born at Annapolis, Maryland, November 4, 1705, was chief-justice of the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland, and a member of the Provincial Council, and died while holding court in Charles county, September 26, 1766. He became chief-justice in 1745, and was also commissioner of the Loan Office in 1764, and Deputy Notary Public for the Province in 1734. He was a vestryman of St. Ann's Parish, 1741-1766. He married, September 9, 1730, Sarah, eldest daughter of James Frisby, of Cecil county, Maryland, by his wife, Ariana, daughter of Matthias Vanderheyden, by his wife Anna Margarett, daughter of Colonel Augustine Herman, the Lord of Bohemia Manor. Mrs. Brice died April 8, 1782.

JUDGE JOHN BRICE, second son of Chief Justice John Brice, by his wife Sarah Frisby, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, September 22, 1738. From the very inception of the struggle for independence he took a prominent part in the patriot cause. On November 9, 1774, he became one of the committee to carry into effect the resolutions of the Continental Congress held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. On January 16, 1775, he was a member

of the Committee of Observation, for the city of Annapolis and county of Anne Arundel, and was named as a member of the sub-committee to look after the fortifications of Horn Point, Beamer's Hill, and Windmill Point; and on August 14, 1775, was commissioned to sign the bills of credit issued to raise funds for prosecuting the cause of independence. He was named as one of the committee to wait upon the Council of Safety, July 11, 1776, and five days later was named by council as one of the committee to direct the work of fortifying the city of Annapolis by the erection of breastworks. He also became a member of the military force of his native city, and on March 20, 1779, was commissioned captain of an independent company of militia. On November 19, 1778, he was commissioned Judge of the Pleas and Peace of Anne Arundel county, and of the Orphan's Court, and in the same year was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State. He was mayor of Annapolis in 1780, and for some years filled the position of county clerk of Anne Arundel county. About 1800 he removed to Baltimore and died in that city, July 20, 1820. He married in 1766, Mary Clare, eldest daughter of Nicholas MacCubbin, by his wife Mary Clare Carroll, daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll, and a sister of Charles Carroll, Barrister, of Baltimore. Mary Clare (MacCubbin) Brice died in Baltimore, January 30, 1806.

JUDGE NICHOLAS BRICE, second son of Judge John Brice, by his wife Mary Clare MacCubbin, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, April 23, 1771. He received a liberal education and preparing himself for the legal profession was admitted to the Baltimore Bar, August 30, 1794, and removing to that city began the practice of law, in which he was eminently successful. During the second war with Great Britain he was Special Judge Advocate on the staff of Major General Samuel Smith, commanding the Third Division of the Maryland Militia, at the battles of North Point and Fort McHenry, September 12 and 13, 1814.

In 1817, he became chief judge of the Baltimore City Court and filled that position until his death on May 9, 1851. He was president of the Farmers' and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, 1819 to 1841; was president of the Maryland State Colonization Society; and was one of the founders of the Library Company of Baltimore, afterwards the Historical Society of Maryland.

Judge Brice married, December 5, 1797, Anna Maria Margaret Tilghman, daughter of Richard Tilghman, 4th, by his wife Margaret Tilghman, daughter of William Tilghman, of Groces, Talbot county, Maryland; granddaughter of Honorable Matthew Tilghman, Speaker of the Assembly of Maryland, by his wife Anna Lloyd; great-granddaughter of Richard Tilghman of the "Hermitage", born February 23, 1672, died January 23, 1738, a member of Governor's Council and Provincial Assembly, by his wife Anna Maria Lloyd, daughter of Colonel Philemon Lloyd; and great-great-granddaughter of Richard Tilghman, of Holloway Court, County Kent, England, born September 3, 1626, was a surgeon in the English Navy, and, in 1659, purchased the Manor of Canterbury on the Choptank River, in Maryland, and settled there in 1661; naming his seat "The Hermitage", which was the chief seat of the family for many generations. Hon. James Tilghman, who came to Philadelphia in 1760, and was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1767-1775, was a brother of Hon. Matthew Tilghman above mentioned, and Chief Justice Tilghman of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was of the same family.

JOHN HENRY BRICE, of "Hazlewood", Baltimore county, Maryland, second son of Judge Nicholas Brice, by his wife Anna Maria Margaret Tilghman, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 13, 1803, and died January 18, 1850. He married, May 15, 1832, Sophia Gough Howard, born February 28, 1809, died in Philadelphia, August 7, 1888, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Govane) Howard of "Drwmqwhasel", Baltimore county, Maryland, and a descendant of John Howard, a brother of Captain Matthew Howard, whose daughter became the wife of Captain John Brice (1).

PHILIP HOWARD BRICE, of Philadelphia, second surviving son of John Henry and Sophia Gough (Howard) Brice, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business, founding the firm of P. H. Brice & Co., Bankers and Stock Brokers, of which he was the senior member until his death on December 11, 1880. He was president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; a member of the Union League, and identified with other institutions of Philadelphia. He married, December 4, 1862, Jane Mercer, eldest daughter of Singleton Alexander Mercer, president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; treasurer of the Bounty Fund Commission, and one of the original members of the Union League; by his wife Maria Palmer, a collateral descendant of Governor Anthony Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant through his mother of Alexander Allaire, a French Huguenot, who settled in New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York.

PHILIP HOWARD BRICE, LL.B., of the Philadelphia Bar, second son of Philip Howard and Jane (Mercer) Brice, was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1872. He prepared for college at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and matriculated in 1889, in the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1893. At the close of his Sophomore year he left college and travelled abroad.

On returning to Philadelphia he engaged in business for a short period. In 1894 he matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1897, graduating June 9, 1897; receiving the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 12, 1897.

Mr. Brice is a member of the Rittenhouse and St. Anthony clubs of Philadelphia; the St. Anthony Club of New York; is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, of the General and Law Alumni Societies of the University of Pennsylvania; of the Alumni Association of the Episcopal Academy. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, through descent from Captain John Brice, and Chief Justice John Brice; a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, through descent from Captain John Brice (III); and a member of the General Society, War of 1812, through descent from Judge Nicholas Brice; being one of the few to possess eligibility to membership in these three leading patriotic societies through his direct paternal line; beside being eligible to membership in the Colonial Society on several maternal lines.

Mr. Brice is a member of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia City Institute, and is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Philip Howard Brice married, April 24, 1901, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Sarah Pepper Leonard, born October 29, 1876, eldest daughter of James Biddle and Katharine (Pepper) Leonard, granddaughter of Dr. William Pepper, the elder, and great-granddaughter of Captain Charles Biddle.

SAMUEL McCLINTOCK HAMILL

The well-known Irish clan of O'Hamill, a sub-clan of the O'Neills, was located some six centuries ago in the counties of Tyrone and Antrim, and bore arms, described by Bursle, as follows: Azure, two bars ermine; with crest, On a ducal coronet a leopard serjeant proper, with the motto: *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. In course of time the prefix O' was dropped, and the ancestors of Robert Hamill who came to this country from county Antrim in 1798, have resided for several generations at Bush Mills, in the Barony of Dundee, county Antrim.

ROBERT HAMILL, of Bush Mills, county Antrim, Ireland, the earliest ancestor of the Pennsylvania family, of whom we have any record, had a son, John Hamill, who married Annis Dinsmore, and they were the parents of Hugh Hamill, who married a distant cousin of Letitia Hamill, and the latter couple were the parents of the Pennsylvania emigrant. The heads of the family had been for three generations above-mentioned, elders of the Presbyterian church. John Hamill, a brother of Robert, the emigrant, writing to the latter on receipt of the news of his brother's marriage, says: "I hope it may be said of your descendants as it can be of your ancestors, that for more than a century they have not been without a ruling or teaching elder of the church in the family," which wish, as hereafter shown, was more than realized.

ROBERT HAMILL, born near Bush Mills, in the Barony of Dundee, county Antrim, Ireland, in 1759, was reared on a farm and received an excellent education, it being a well-known fact that with the early Presbyterians the church and school went hand in hand, and the sons of the family almost invariably received a sound, practical business education with a fair knowledge of the classics. Robert Hamill came to Pennsylvania with Robert Patterson, later prominently associated with Philadelphia, in 1798, and both soon after their arrival located in Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Hamill & Patterson. On the marriage of Robert Hamill, in 1802, he purchased his partner's interest in the business, and Patterson removed to Philadelphia. Hamill continued to conduct a successful business for a number of years, when he closed out, and thereafter lived retired in a house adjoining his place of business on Main street, Norristown, midway between Swede and Charry streets, where he died in 1838, in his eightieth year. He was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, of Norristown, but his remains and those of his wife were later removed to the burying-ground of the Presbyterian church at Prospect Hill, two miles north of Norristown. True to the instincts and traditions of his family and race, Robert Hamill was an active supporter of the church and school, and an especially ardent patron of education. He was one of the most active in the organization of the old Norristown Academy in 1804, of which he was one of the first trustees, and later president of the board of trustees. He was also several years a member of the town council, and some time its president. He was a man of high standing in the community, universally respected

by all who knew him for his sterling qualities of integrity, piety and public spirit. Robert Hamill married, in 1802, Isabella, born in 1784, died 1850, daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, of The Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, (1754-1838) a soldier of the Revolution, and a justice of the peace from May 22, 1800, to near the time of his decease, and a well-known officer of Pennsylvania militia, and his wife Hannah Bowyer, of German ancestry, a granddaughter of one of the first German settlers near the site of the old Norriton Presbyterian church, five miles north of Norristown. Andrew Todd was a son of David Todd, who came from Ireland in 1737, and settled near The Trappe, in New Providence, now Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, and a brother to the grandfather of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest child, Lydia Hamill, married, in 1826, Rev. James C. How, D. D., for many years principal of the Norristown Academy, and subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church at Springfield, at the head of Lake Otsego, Otsego county, New York, and later pastor of St. George's Presbyterian Church, at New Castle, Delaware, where he died. Hannah Hamill, the second daughter, married, in 1828, Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D. D., for some years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norristown, of which Robert Hamill was one of the founders and one of the elders from its organization until his death; and subsequently professor in Marion College, Missouri; afterwards professor in and president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and still later for twenty-five years principal of the Female Seminary at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he and his wife both died in 1879. Rev. Hugh Hamill, eldest son of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, graduated with first honors at Rutgers College, New Jersey, and prepared for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Black Rock, New York, later of a church at Elkton, Maryland, and subsequently for several years associated with his brother, Samuel McClintock Hamill, D. D., as principal and professor of Latin and Greek in Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Elizabeth Hamill, the third daughter, married, in 1831, Benjamin Davis, an elder of the Presbyterian church, son of General John Davis, of Chester county, and his wife, a daughter of John Morton, the signer. Rev. Samuel McClintock Hamill, D. D., the second son of Robert and Isabella Hamill, prepared for college with Dr. George Jenkins, at Germantown, and at Easton, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1834. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Jersey, and from Hanover College, Indiana. He studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, of which he was long a member of the board of trustees. He was for sixty years president of Lawrenceville high school, and several years prior to his death, in 1889, president of New Jersey State Historical Society. He married Matilda M. Green, of the eminent New Jersey family of that name.

REV. ROBERT HAMILL, D. D., youngest son of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, was born at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and prepared for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church by the Presbytery of New York, and was ordained at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where, and in Center county, Pennsyl-

vania, most of his life as a Presbyterian minister was spent. He was widely known in central Pennsylvania as an able and popular preacher, "where his labors were greatly blest, and his influence for good excessively felt". He was several times offered more remunerative charges in wealthier communities, but chose to labor among the mountains of his native state, where he was greatly beloved. He retired from the ministry late in life and located in Philadelphia where he died in 1900.

Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., married (first) Margaret Elizabeth Lyon, born March 24, 1829, daughter of John Lyon, a prominent ironmaster of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Furnace, Center county, Pennsylvania, by his third wife, Margaret Elizabeth Stewart; granddaughter of Captain Benjamin Lyon, of the Revolution; and great-granddaughter of both John and James Lyon, of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland. Dr. Hamill married (second) Anna K. Bellville, daughter of Rev. Jacob Bellville, of St. George's, New Castle county, Delaware.

John Lyon, son of William Lyon, of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, accompanied by his wife and family, and by his brother James Lyon's three sons, William, Robert and Benjamin, and by his sister Margaret, and her husband, the late distinguished Colonel John Armstrong, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1763, and settled in what is now Milford township, Juniata county, two miles west of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, where two hundred and seventy-five acres of land was surveyed to John Lyon, September 18, 1766. In 1773 he was granted twenty acres of land for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Tuscarora, of which he was one of the founders and where he lies buried. His daughter, Mary Lyon, married her cousin, Benjamin Lyon. Of the three sons of James Lyon, who accompanied their uncle, John Lyon, to Pennsylvania in 1763, William Lyon, the eldest, was an officer in the Provincial service prior to the Revolution, but espoused the cause of the mother country and settled in Canada. Robert Lyon, the second son, was taken prisoner in Canada in February, 1777, and held captive to the close of the war, when he returned to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he died August 19, 1823, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Captain Benjamin Lyon, youngest of the three brothers who accompanied their uncle, John Lyon, to Pennsylvania, was born in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1752. The ten years preceding the breaking out of the Revolutionary War was spent with his uncle's family in the Tuscarora Valley. His name appears in the tax lists of Milford township, now Juniata county, for 1775, as a single freeman. He enlisted in Captain William Hendricks company, Colonel William Thompson's rifle regiment, which left Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, for Washington's camp before Boston, July, 1775, being the first armed force from Pennsylvania to march to the defence of the common cause of the liberty of the American Colonies. After a short period spent at the camp at Cambridge, Captain Hendrick's company was ordered to join General Arnold's command in the Expedition against Quebec, and endured the hardships, trials and dangers of that unsuccessful attempt against the British in Canada. After the defeat at Quebec and Three Rivers, and a brief period spent at Ticonderoga, Colonel Thompson's battalion joined the main army at Long Island, and participated in the battle of August 27, 1776. For his gallant and

meritorious service in this action, he was granted a commission as second lieutenant. He participated in the subsequent actions about New York and the Highlands of the Hudson, and on June 18, 1777, Colonel James Chambers in whose regiment he was serving, in a letter dated at Mt. Prospect, writes to General Hand, "We have a partisan Regiment, Coll. Morgan commanding, chosen marksmen from the whole army composes it,—Captain Parr, Lieuts. Lyon and Brady & 50 men from my regiment are among the number," as a result of this letter Lieutenant Lyon was promoted on July 16, 1777, to first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain on December 8, 1778, and spent the winter with Washington's army in the desolate camp at Valley Forge, where he contracted the illness which necessitated his resignation from the army in May, 1779. A Bible lost by Captain Lyon while with Arnold in Canada was found a century later in the DuPlante family, in the parish of St. Francis, on Chaudine river, Canada, down which the army passed. The legislature of Pennsylvania by act of March 14, 1818, granted Captain Benjamin Lyon an annuity for his services in the Revolutionary War. On his resignation from the army in 1779, Captain Lyon returned to the Tuscarora Valley, and in 1780, married his cousin, Mary Lyon, daughter of his uncle, John Lyon. She was born in Ireland in 1748, died in 1811. About 1784 they removed to Northumberland county, where they resided until 1800, and then returned to the Tuscarora Valley, and resided there until the death of his wife in 1811, when Captain Lyon went to live with his daughter Elizabeth, who had married her cousin, James Lyon, and was living at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Here Captain Lyon died in 1826. His son John, and another son James survived him. A daughter Margaret died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years.

John Lyon, son of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Lyon) Lyon, was born in the Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland, now Juniata county, August 11, 1782. Taken by his parents to Northumberland county when a small child, he was educated there under the tuition of Dr. Matthew Brown, then a famous instructor of youth. In 1800 he entered the office of his uncle, William Lyon, and his mother's brother, then prothonotary of Cumberland county, and in 1805 left that office to accept a similar position in the prothonotary's office at Harrisburg, taking charge of that office for Joshua Elder, the prothonotary of Dauphin county. He held this position for several years during which he studied law under Samuel Laird, Esq., an eminent lawyer, but never sought admission to the bar. He was for many years a prominent figure in political affairs at Harrisburg. About 1813 he became associated with William Patton and Jacob M. Haldeman in the purchase of large iron interests and lands in Center and Huntingdon counties, and established Pennsylvania Furnace in Center county, which, with the ore beds there and in Huntingdon county, he personally superintended and finally became sole owner, making his residence at Pennsylvania Furnace. The iron interest increased greatly in extent and value. Iron works were in Huntingdon, Blair, Clarion and Allegheny counties, and Mr. Lyon moved to Pittsburgh in 1834, and established the most extensive charcoal iron manufacturing concern of his day. He returned to Pennsylvania Furnace in 1841, retaining his position at the head of the Allegheny and other iron industries until his death, at Allegheny City, January 25, 1868, at the age of eighty-six years. He continued to exercise a wide influence in public affairs throughout his long career and was

esteemed as an earnest, public-spirited and far-seeing business man. Governor Porter once said of him: "John Lyon never said a foolish thing".

John Lyon married (first), April 28, 1808, Jane, daughter of Hon. William McClay, one of the most prominent men of his day, born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1737, died at Harrisburg, April 16, 1804, having been reared in Franklin county, where his parents, natives of the north of Ireland, settled in 1742. He was ensign of a company in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion under Hugh Mercer against the French and Indians in 1758, and an officer in Boquet's expedition of 1763. He studied law and was admitted to the York county bar, and was a surveyor of state lands and assistant commissary of purchases. He was one of the most active and prominent patriots of the Revolution, and the first United States senator from Pennsylvania. Jane McClay Lyon died April 30, 1809, leaving one son. John Lyon married (second), in 1814, Ann, daughter of General John Patton, of Center county, and a veteran of the Revolution. She died in 1817, leaving one son. He married (third), in 1820, Margaret Elizabeth Stewart, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1796, died in Pittsburgh, May 26, 1835, daughter of Samuel Stewart, a prominent citizen of Hanover township, Dauphin county. He married (fourth), in 1838, Ann P., daughter of Joseph Hubley, of Lancaster, who survived him.

Margaret Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John Lyon and his third wife, Margaret Elizabeth (Stewart) Lyon, was born at Center Hall, Penn Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1829, died at Oak Hall, in the same county, October 12, 1867. She married at Pennsylvania Furnace, October 15, 1851, Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., before mentioned, who was for forty-five years active pastor of one church in Center county, and was then retired as *pastor emeritus*.

Robert Hamill, D. D., and his first wife, Margaret Elizabeth (Lyon) Hamill, had children. Their eldest son, John Lyon Hamill, married Mary J. C. Faires, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and resides in West Philadelphia. The second son, Robert H. Lyon, M. D., married Fannie N. Lincoln, of Boston, and is a practicing physician at Summit, Pennsylvania. Lydia Hamill, the eldest daughter, married Henry Wilson Armstrong. The third son, James Lyon Hamill, Esquire, is a practicing attorney of the Columbia county, Pennsylvania, Bar. Samuel McClintock, mentioned below.

SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK HAMILL, M. D., fourth and youngest son of Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth (Lyon) Hamill, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1864. He was educated at the Lawrenceville high school, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1886. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical diploma in 1888, and has since been in active practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Association of American Physicians, the American Pediatric Society, the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Association, State Medical Association, and is Professor of Diseases of Children in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and School for Post Graduates, and visiting physician to the children's department of Philadelphia Polyclinic, Presbyterian, and St.

Vincent's hospitals. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the University and Philadelphia clubs.

He married, April 17, 1895, Lela Clarke, daughter of Elias Davidson and Agnes Shields (Clarke) Kennedy, and they have three children: Elias Davidson Hamill, born June 7, 1897; Samuel McClintock Hamill, Jr., born August 8, 1899; Hugh Maxwell Hamill, born April 16, 1901.

ALBERT BISSELL

ALBERT BISSELL traces Revolutionary descent from both paternal and maternal lines, and on the Bissell side, four generations of Colonial ancestry, beyond John Partridge Bissell, the patriot soldier ancestor, a native-born son of Connecticut. On the maternal side he traces to Major Daniel Leet, of New Jersey birth, who was his great-great-grandfather. It is probable that the Bissell family were of Huguenot descent, many of whom fled to England to escape the persecutions that followed the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. The family is not a well known one in England, and has but one coat-of-arms, which is of a religious rather than a warlike character. Burke describes it as "Gu. on a bend, or; three escallops, sa. Crest. A demi eagle with wings displayed, sa.; charged on neck with an escallop shell, or." The family of John Bissell, who came to Windsor, Connecticut, is the only one of the name known to have come to this country. There is a tradition that a brother Thomas came from Somersetshire, England, to Plymouth in 1628. This is not established.

JOHN BISSELL came to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1640. He received the monopoly of the Scantic Ferry and was the first settler on the east side of the Connecticut. He was the founder of a numerous, energetic and honorable family, down to the present day. He died October 3, 1677, aged eighty-six. His wife died May 21, 1641. His children were John (2), Thomas, see forward; Mary, married Jacob Drake, April 12, 1649. "Now it is 25 years and never had a child" (Old church record); Samuel; Nathaniel; Joice. Tradition preserves the following ditty with which John Bissell used to call his children:

"John, Tom, Sam and Nat,
Rise, Joice, put on the pot".

THOMAS BISSELL, son of John Bissell, was born in England. He probably came to America and Connecticut at the same time as his father John. He married Abigail Moore, settled on the east side of the Connecticut river, and died July 31, 1689. His children were: Thomas, born 1656; Abigail, 1658; John, January 26, 1660, see forward; Joseph, 1663; Elizabeth, 1666; Benjamin, 1669; Sarah, 1671-72; Isaac; Ephraim, baptized 1676, born same year; Esther, born 1677, Ephraim (2), 1680; Luke, 1682.

JOHN (2) BISSELL, son of Thomas and Abigail (Moore) Bissell, was born January 26, 1660. He removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1707-08. He married, November 12, 1689, Mrs. Sarah (White) Loomis, widow of Thomas Loomis, of Hartford. She was a daughter of Lieutenant Daniel White, of Hatfield. The children, recorded at Windsor, were: Sarah, born November 12, 1690; John, September 10, 1693; Daniel, January 4, 1698; Benjamin, March 22, 1701, see forward; Sarah, October 15, 1714.

BENJAMIN BISSELL, son of John (2) and Sarah (White-Loomis) Bissell, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, March 22, 1701, died August 9, 1758. He lived in Lebanon. He married, July 17, 1728, Mary Wattles. In 1725 he agreed to take care of John Bissell and his wife. In his will made August 9, 1758, he

names his wife Ann (probably a second wife), sons Joseph and Benjamin, daughters Sarah (Hyde), Betsey (Finch), Jerusha Bissell.

JOSEPH BISSELL, son of Benjamin and Mary (Wattles) Bissell, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut. He married Hannah Partridge.

JOHN PARTRIDGE BISSELL, son of Joseph and Hannah (Partridge) Bissell, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, 1756, died at Youngstown, Ohio, March 16, 1811. He answered the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775, and marched with Captain James Clarke's company. He is credited with eighteen days service at this time (see report of adjutant-general of Connecticut). He again enlisted and served as a private in one of the two Connecticut militia regiments of Arnold's division. He was in service from August 25 to October 8, 1777. These two regiments of Poor's brigade lost very heavily at the battle of Stillwater, fought September 19, 1777. At the time of the Alarm young Bissell was but nineteen years old. It is likely that he saw other military service, but it is difficult to separate his service from that of others of his family of the same name who served, for they were a patriotic family and gave freely to their country's defense. He was by occupation a civil engineer and after the War for Independence was fought and won, he was sent out by the Connecticut Land Company to survey their lands in the Western Reserve. He left Lebanon, Connecticut, April 25, 1800, and removed to Coitsville, Ohio. In 1805 he settled at Youngstown, Ohio, where he died. He represented Trumbull county in the Ohio legislature in 1806. His wife was Temperance Stark, born in Lebanon, Connecticut.

JOHN (3) BISSELL, son of John Partridge and Temperance (Stark) Bissell, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 8, 1797, died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1865. He married, July 13, 1820, Nancy Semple, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1802, died April 2, 1885.

WILLIAM SEMPLE BISSELL, son of John (3) and Nancy (Semple) Bissell, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1822, died at Alliquippa, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1886. He married at Leetsdale, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1857, Eliza Shields Wilson, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1830.

ALBERT BISSELL, son of William Semple and Eliza Shields (Wilson) Bissell, was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1868.

The maternal great-great-grandfather of Albert Bissell, Major Daniel Leet, was born at Bordentown, New Jersey, March 6, 1748, died at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1830. He was a friend of General Washington, and joined the Revolutionary forces at his request. He was appointed quartermaster of a Virginia regiment, January 1, 1777, and paymaster in October, 1777. September 21, 1778, he was commissioned brigade-major. He was at the battle of Trenton and at Valley Forge, the winter of 1777-78. He served under General McIntosh at Fort Laurens, and in 1782 was brigade-major with Crawford at the latter's defeat. He remained in Western Pennsylvania after the war was ended. He married Wilhelmina Ballah.

Eliza Leet, daughter of Major Daniel and Wilhelmina (Ballah) Leet, married David Shields, of Irish ancestry.

Maria Shields, daughter of Major David and Eliza (Leet) Shields, married John K. Wilson.

Eliza Shields Wilson, daughter of John K. and Maria (Shields) Wilson, married William S. Bissell.

JOHN K. BRYDEN

JOHN K. BRYDEN, deceased, was a descendant of the fourth generation from his maternal great-grandfather, John Purviance, a soldier of the Revolution.

JOHN PURVIANCE was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1742, died in Washington, Pennsylvania. He enlisted and served as a private in Captain William Findlay's company of the Eighth Battalion, Cumberland County Pennsylvania Militia. He was in the service in March, 1778. He removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, after his military service. He married Elizabeth Thompson.

JOHN W. PURVIANCE, son of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Purviance, married Annalanah Anderson.

ELEANOR PURVIANCE, daughter of John W. and Annalanah (Anderson) Purviance, married James Bryden.

JOHN K. BRYDEN, son of James and Eleanor (Purviance) Bryden, was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858.

HELEN (WHITE) BEESON

HELEN (WHITE) BEESON (Mrs. Charles E. Beeson) is a descendant in the fifth generation of William Loughrey, a Revolutionary officer in service from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1777. Captain William Loughrey was born in Ireland, May 22, 1756, died in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1825. His wife was Esther Allison. The line continues with his daughter.

REBEKAH LOUGHREY, daughter of Captain William and Esther (Allison) Loughrey, married Malachi Sutton, and had issue:

GARVIN SUTTON, son of Malachi and Rebekah (Loughrey) Sutton, married Jane Gilchrist. It is with their daughter that the line continues.

ANNA LENA SUTTON, daughter of Garvin and Jane (Gilchrist) Sutton, married Henry White.

HELEN WHITE, daughter of Henry and Anna Lena (Sutton) White, was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. She married Charles E. Beeson.

ANNA (SAY) LIGGETT

ANNA (SAY) LIGGETT (Mrs. Thomas Liggett), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a descendant in the sixth generation of the Revolutionary soldier, James Sheridan, who died March 17, 1803. He was with the army that invaded Canada and was at the battle of Three Rivers. While scouting near Buttermilk Falls he was wounded and compelled to leave the service. His wife Mary was a nurse with the army.

JAMES SHERIDAN married Mary Armstrong and had issue.

ANN SHERIDAN, daughter of James and Mary (Armstrong) Sheridan, married John Campbell.

JOHN (2) CAMPBELL, son of John (1) and Ann (Sheridan) Campbell, married Elizabeth Hinch.

ANN CAMPBELL, daughter of John (2) and Elizabeth (Hinch) Campbell, married James E. Steele. She died in 1887, aged sixty-eight years.

ELIZABETH STEELE, daughter of James E. and Ann (Campbell) Steele, married Asa Winfield Say, who died in 1901, aged sixty-eight years. His widow, Elizabeth Steele Say, survives him.

ANNA SAY, daughter of Asa Winfield and Elizabeth (Steele) Say, was born in Franklin, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. She married Thomas Liggett, oldest son of John and Frances Liggett, and grandson of Thomas Liggett, who came to Pittsburgh from Ireland in 1801 and died at "Springwood", the family home in East End, Pittsburgh, in 1865. The children of Thomas and Anna (Say) Liggett are: Thomas (2), a graduate of Princeton, class of 1906; Lawrence Say; Dorothy Frances; Elizabeth. Mrs. Liggett and her daughters are members of Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.

GEORGE HOLLENBACH BUTLER

The Butler family so prominently associated with the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania since the first Connecticut settlement there, was founded in America by Lieutenant William Butler, born about 1650, who was a yeoman at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1688, and was made a freeman there October 11, 1682. He died at Ipswich, August 2, 1730, being at the time of his death a considerable landowner there. He married (first) in 1673, Sarah Cross, born in 1654, by whom he had nine children. He married (second), July 21, 1703, Mary Ingalls, by whom he had three children, two of whom died young and unmarried. He married (third), November, 1713, Abigail Metcalf, born 1656, who survived him and married as second husband, June 16, 1731, Lieutenant Simon Wood. Lieutenant William Butler acquired his military title through service in the early Indian wars, and is referred to in the records of Ipswich by that title.

JOHN BUTLER, only surviving son of Lieutenant William Butler, by his second wife, Mary Ingalls, was born about the year 1707, in Ipswich, Massachusetts. His marriage with Hannah Perkins was published December 27, 1729. She was a daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Dodge) Perkins, granddaughter of Isaac and Hannah (Knight) Perkins, great-granddaughter of John Perkins, quartermaster of Ipswich in 1675; and great-great-granddaughter of John Perkins Sr., who came to Massachusetts from Bristol, England.

John Butler became the owner of considerable land in Ipswich, Massachusetts, but in 1736 sold his holdings there and removed with his family to that part of Lyme, Connecticut, known as the North Society of Lyme, where he purchased land in the same year. Here he engaged in farming and trading until his death in the year 1755. He and his wife Hannah Perkins had nine children, of whom Colonel Zebulon Butler, prominently associated with the Wyoming Valley, was the eldest. Two other sons, John and Samuel, were in the Valley prior to the Revolutionary War, Samuel a school teacher in Wilkes-Barre in 1774-5, returning to Saybrooke, Connecticut, later.

COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER, eldest son of John and Abigail (Perkins) Butler, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1731, and was taken by his parents to Lyme, Connecticut, at the age of five years, where he continued to reside until his removal with other Connecticut settlers to Wyoming in 1769.

When the Susquehanna Company, organized in Connecticut, sent its body of settlers to take possession of the lands it had purchased on the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania, Zebulon Butler went with these settlers and located in Wilkes-Barre, and a short time thereafter became prominent in the affairs of the Wyoming settlement of the Susquehanna Company, one of the most staunch defenders of the rights of the Connecticut settlers against the contention of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and later of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and thenceforward until near the time of his death, says Charles Miner in his "History of Wyoming," "the life of Zebulon Butler is the history of Wyoming. Almost every letter of its annals bears the

impress of his name and is the record of his deeds." He was not only the military commander of the men of Wyoming in their various conflicts and frays with the Pennamites and in the warfare with the Indians, but was constantly the holder of various civil offices to which he was either appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut or elected by the people of Wyoming, whose adviser and leader he was in all their affairs.

His early life in Connecticut had been devoted to active trading operations, with the West Indies, carrying stock and other products of Connecticut in his own sloops from Lyme to these islands, and bringing in return such commodities as were in demand in the New England colonies. He was also the owner of considerable land in North Lyme, and developed a great capacity for business, which with his natural executive ability, and his military training and experience, made him the natural leader of the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming in peace and in war.

Colonel Butler's military career began with the expedition against the French at Crown Point, in 1756, at the age of twenty-four, when he was ensign of the company commanded by Captain Andrew Ward, in Col. David Wooster's Connecticut Battalion. The company was mustered in April that year, and from about the middle of May until October or November following, was with Lieut-Col. Whiting's Battalion in camp at Fort William Henry for the campaign of Crown Point. In the campaign of 1757 Zebulon Butler served 37 weeks and 5 days as ensign of the company. Again in 1757 he was ensign of the "Rangers", Capt. Reuben Ferris, and served until May 15, 1758. In March, 1758, he was appointed ensign of the Eleventh Company, commanded by Capt. Timothy Mather, in the Third Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Col. Eleazer Fitch, and detailed to serve as quartermaster of the regiment, in which capacity he served at Fort Edward on Lake George. May 27, 1758, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In March, 1760, of the Tenth Company, Fourth Regiment of Connecticut troops, and participated with the Continental forces in the expeditions against the French in Canada. In March, 1762, he was appointed captain of the Eighth Company, First Connecticut Regiment, and took part in the expedition against Havana, in which his men suffered great hardships, of sickness and shipwreck. With the surrender of French domination in Canada, Captain Butler's active participation in military affairs ceased until his removal to the Wyoming Valley.

In September, 1770, Fort Durkee, occupied by the New England settlers at Wilkes-Barre, was captured by the Pennamites, and Captain Zebulon Butler was among those taken prisoners and conveyed to Philadelphia, where he was confined in the city jail several months. At a meeting of the Susquehannah Company, held at Windham, Connecticut, January 9, 1771, Captain Zebulon Butler, Captain Lazarus Stewart, Major John Durkee and John Smith, Esq., were appointed as a committee to "repair to our settlement at Wyoming with our settlers, to order and direct in all affairs relating to the well ordering and governing said settlers and settlements." Captain Butler was at that time still in Philadelphia jail, but in July, 1771, he was at the head of an armed band of Wyoming settlers, who invested and attacked the Pennamites in their wooden fort on the River Common in Wilkes-Barre, and after a siege of twenty-six days compelled them to evacuate the fort and retire from the valley.

Captain Butler was again named at a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, April 1, 1772, one of a committee of four to "order and regulate the settlement of the lands in the Susquehanna Purchase;" and again on June 2, 1773, one of the directors, with like powers. At a general meeting of the proprietors and settlers held at Wilkes-Barre, July 22, 1773, Captain Butler was "chosen to be ye Judge of the Probates" for the settlement, and when the General Assembly of Connecticut in January, 1774, erected the whole Wyoming region into the town of Westmoreland and annexed it to the county of Litchfield, in Connecticut, Captain Zebulon Butler was appointed by the Assembly and commissioned by Governor Trumbull, a justice of the peace for the new county, and was directed to call the people of Westmoreland together and conduct an election of officers for the new town. At the election so called he was elected town treasurer, and a few weeks later was chosen one of the four representatives from the town to the General Assembly of Connecticut at its session of May, 1774. He also represented the town in the same body in October, 1774, May and October, 1775, and October, 1776.

In August, 1775, Zebulon Butler was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut, just established by resolution of the General Assembly, and organized in the new town of Westmoreland, and generally known as the Westmoreland Regiment. January 1, 1777, he was appointed and commissioned by the Continental Congress, lieutenant-colonel in the Army of the United States, and was detailed to duty in Wyoming Valley. In the following January he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment, Connecticut Line, commanded by Col. Wyllys, in the Continental service, and soon afterwards joined Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey. This regiment formed part of the brigade commanded by Major General Israel Putnam. Later he was in command of Connecticut troops in defense of Danbury, Connecticut. At the time of the battle of Wyoming he was home for brief furlough, and was urged by the officers of his old regiment, the Twenty-fourth, to take command of the almost undisciplined force about to march to oppose the invading British and Indians under Colonel Brant. He commanded the right wing of the American line of battle on Abraham's Plains, July 3, 1778, which resulted so disastrously to the brave defenders of the Valley.

In November, 1778, he was promoted colonel of the Second Connecticut Regiment, to date from March 13, 1778, and from August, 1778, to February, 1781, was in command at the "Wyoming Post." On the latter date he was ordered to the command of the new Fourth Connecticut Regiment, encamped at or near West Point, New York, and remained in command of this regiment, chiefly on the Hudson, until January, 1783, when he was placed in command of the new First Regiment, formed by the consolidation of the Connecticut troops, and with which he remained in camp at and near West Point until its disbandment in June, 1784, when he returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre. On March 17, 1779, he had been commissioned by Congress colonel of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Line, his commission being signed by John Jay, President of the Congress.

When the county of Luzerne was erected by act of Pennsylvania legislature in September, 1786, Colonel Butler was appointed one of the three commissioners, authorized and empowered to locate a site for the court house and jail for the

new county, and at his house at the corner of River and Northampton streets, Wilkes-Barre, the courts of Luzerne county were duly organized, in May, 1787. On August 30, 1787, he was commissioned lieutenant for the county by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, which office he held until January, 1792.

Colonel Butler died at his residence, Coal Brook, Wilkes-Barre township, July 28, 1795. A tablet erected to his memory in Wilkes-Barre by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER
Born, Ipswich, Mass., 1731,
Died Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1795.
Commanded
The American Forces at Wyoming, Pa.,
July 3, 1778.
Ensign, 3d Regiment Conn. Troops, 1757-1758.
Lieutenant, 4th Rgt., 1759.
Captain, 1760-1762.
Served in the Havana Campaign.
Col. 24th Conn. Regt. Wyoming, 1775.
Lieut. Col. Continental Line, 1776-1778.
Colonel, Continental Line, 1778-1783.
Retired June 3, 1783.
Member Connecticut State Society
of the Cincinnati, 1783.
Member Conn. Assembly, 1774-1776.
Justice 1774-1779.
Judge 1778-1779.
County Lieutenant, Luzerne Co., 1787-1790.
Erected by Some of His Descendants
July 25, 1904.

Colonel Butler married (first) at Lyme, Connecticut, December 23, 1760, Anne Lord, born April 4, 1736, at Lyme, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1773. She was a daughter of John Lord, born at Lyme, Connecticut, about 1704, the second son of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord, married, November 12, 1734, Hannah Rogers, born 1712, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Sarah Rogers, of Milford, Connecticut, and lived on Eight-Mile river, in North Lyme, where he died January 7, 1776, his wife Hannah having died there, December 25, 1762. Colonel Butler married (second) at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August, 1775, Lydia Johnson, born 1756, died there, June 26, 1781, eldest daughter of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Giddings) Johnson. He married (third), June, 1783, Phebe Haight, born 1756, died at Wilkes-Barre, January 19, 1817, daughter of Daniel Haight, of Dutchess county, New York.

By his first wife, Anne Lord, Colonel Zebulon Butler had three children: General Lord Butler, of whom presently; Zebulon, who died in childhood; and Hannah, who married Rosewell Welles, and died in Wilkes-Barre in 1807. By his second wife, Lydia Johnson, he had one son, Zebulon Johnson Butler, who died at Wilkes-Barre, March 23, 1817, survived by his wife, Jemima, née Fish, and nine children. By the third wife, Phebe Haight, Colonel Butler had three children: Lydia, who married George Griffin, in 1801, and died in New York City in 1804; Anne, who married, in 1804, John W. Robinson, and died in Wilkes-Barre in 1856; and Steuben Butler, born in 1789, died in Wilkes-Barre, August 12, 1881.

GENERAL LORD BUTLER, eldest child of Colonel Zebulon and Anne (Lord)

Butler, born in the North Society of Lyme, Connecticut, December 11, 1761, removed with his mother and other members of his father's family to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in December, 1772, and was a resident of that town for the remainder of his long and eventful life. He was however sent back to Connecticut to attend school, and spent two or three years there, returning to Wilkes-Barre prior to October, 1778, when he was appointed by his father, quartermaster of Wyoming Post, of which the father was then in command. He performed the duties of this appointment until January, 1779, when he became acting deputy quartermaster in the Continental establishment at the same post, and in June of the same year was promoted to acting quartermaster, and the following October acting deputy quartermaster-general, with an assignment to the Wyoming Post, which office he held until February, 1783, when the Continental garrison was withdrawn from Wyoming, filling this important position under appointment of the national government for nearly four years before he had arrived at twenty-one years of age.

Lord Butler was one of the foremost of the young men of the Wyoming settlement to come to the front to oppose the schemes to oust the Connecticut settlers, resumed by the Pennsylvania authorities in the autumn of 1783, when the "Second Pennamite-Yankee War" began. In August, 1784, he was one of the thirty-seven men under command of Captain John Swift, who marched over the Wyoming mountains to Locust Hill, near the present village of Stodardsville, to attack a band of invading Pennamites, in which attack one of the Pennamites was killed and several wounded. He was also one of the thirty participants in this expedition who were taken prisoners by the Pennsylvania authorities a few weeks later, bound and marched under guard to Easton, Pennsylvania, where with ten others of the party he was confined in the Northampton county jail until November 1, 1784, when he was released and returned to Wilkes-Barre.

Lord Butler was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in April, 1787, the first sheriff of the new county of Luzerne, to serve until the election of his successor, and in the following October he was elected for the full term and served until October, 1789. He continued for many years one of the most prominent and active men in public affairs in Luzerne county, filling many offices of public trust. In May, 1788, he was elected first lieutenant of the Troop of Light Dragoons, Luzerne county militia, became captain of the Troop prior to 1798, and in April, 1799, was commissioned brigadier-general of Pennsylvania Militia. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council (the executive department of the state prior to 1790) from October 30, 1789, to the disbandment of the Council under the new State Constitution, December 20, 1790. On August 17, 1791, he was appointed and commissioned Prothonotary, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, in and for Luzerne county, which several offices he held until January, 1800, when he was removed by Governor Thomas McKean to make room for the governor's political adherents.

He was the first postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, being appointed in 1794, and serving until 1802, when he resigned to take his seat in the State Legislature as one of the two representatives from Luzerne county. He was one of the first town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre on its erection, and was elected

president of that body May 1, 1806, filling that office until May, 1808. He was burgess of the borough, May, 1811, to May, 1814. He was treasurer of the county of Luzerne from 1801, and from 1815 to 1818 one of the Board of County Commissioners. He was one of the incorporators of Wilkes-Barre Academy, a member of its board of trustees from 1807 until his death in 1824, and for seven years president of the board.

Charles Miner, in his "History of Wyoming," says of Lord Butler, "In all his various offices General Butler maintained the highest character for faithfulness and ability. No public servant ever deserved better of the public. If he would not condescend to flatter their prejudices, he yet delighted all with his intelligence and zeal to promote their best interests. Decided in his political opinions, free in expressing them, his opponents said he was proud. If an unworthy pride was meant, the charge was unjust. He was a man of stern integrity, and lived and died highly respected and esteemed, while in his family and social circle he was justly and tenderly loved. He was always and everywhere the gentleman." He died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, March 3, 1824.

Lord Butler married, May 30, 1786, Mary Peirce, born October, 1763, died October 28, 1834, third child of Abel and Ruth (Sheppard) Peirce, who came from Plainfield, Connecticut, to the Wyoming Valley with the first Connecticut settlers.

Thomas Peirce, the great-great-great-grandfather of Abel Peirce, came from England to Massachusetts in 1634. From him the line of descent of Abel Peirce is through two other Thomas Peirces, to Judge and Major Timothy Peirce, of Plainfield, Connecticut, who by his second wife, Hannah Bradhurst, was the father of Major Ezekiel Peirce, one of the original members of the Susquehanna Company, and one of the original settlers in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania under its auspices in 1763-4. Upon the organization of the town of Westmoreland, before referred to, to include the whole Wyoming region claimed by the Connecticut settlers on March 1, 1774, Colonel Ezekiel Peirce was named as town clerk and recorder of deeds for the new town, which offices he held until 1777 or 1778. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut, or Westmoreland Regiment, and survived the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, dying at his home in Kingston, now Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1779 or 1780.

Abel Peirce, father of Mary (Peirce) Butler, was the eldest child of Major Ezekiel Peirce, above mentioned, and his wife, Lois Stevens, and was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, December 15, 1736. He came with his father and other original settlers in 1762, but returned to Connecticut, and again came to the Valley with his family in May, 1769, with the Connecticut settlers led by Major John Durkee. He located in Kingston township, of which he was constable in 1772. While on a visit to his native town of Plainfield, Connecticut, he served in the "Lexington Alarm Party," April 20, 1775. Returning to the Wyoming Valley he served with the Twenty-fourth or Westmoreland Regiment in the trying scenes enacted in the Valley during the Revolution. He was justice of the peace in Kingston township, 1781-82, and otherwise prominent in local affairs until his death at his home in that township, May 23, 1814. He married, in Connecticut, about 1757, Ruth Sheppard, born 1733, died 1820, daughter of Lieutenant Isaac and Dorothy (Prentis) Sheppard, of Plainfield, whose ances-

tors, like her husband's, were among the earliest settlers of New London, Connecticut. Chester Peirce, their only son, was killed in a skirmish between the Pennamites and the Connecticut settlers in Plymouth township, July 20, 1784. Two daughters survived him: the second wife of Captain Daniel Holt, and Mary (Peirce) Butler.

General Lord and Mary (Peirce) Butler had ten children: Louisa, and Houghton, who died young; Peirce Butler, of whom presently; Sylvina, first wife of Garrick Mallery; John Lord Butler, who died in Wilkes-Barre, leaving two sons and two daughters; Chester Peirce Butler, born March 21, 1798, died October 5, 1850, who represented Luzerne and Columbia counties in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses; Ruth Ann Butler, who married, in 1823, John Nesbit Conyngham; Zebulon Butler, a clergyman at Port Gibson, Mississippi, for several years, died there, December 23, 1860; Lord Nelson Butler, who died at Wilkes-Barre, November 27, 1861; and Phebe Haight Butler, who married Dr. Alexander C. Donaldson, of California.

PEIRCE BUTLER, second child and eldest son of General Lord and Mary (Peirce) Butler, born in Wilkes-Barre, January 27, 1789, was a farmer in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and died there March 30, 1848. A biographer has said of him, "He was possessed of an uncommon share of native good sense and sound discriminating judgment, a happy, benevolent disposition. Few men ever had fewer enemies, and none ever had warmer and more sincere friends." He married, February 2, 1818, Temperence Colt, born December 27, 1790, died May 10, 1863, eldest child of Arnold Colt, of Lyme, Connecticut, later of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Lucinda Yarrington.

Peirce and Temperence (Colt) Butler had four children: Houghton Seymour Butler, born December 15, 1818, died August 22, 1870, married, 1847, Amanda Meyer; Mary Lucinda Butler, married Elijah W. Reynolds, 1842; James Montgomery Butler, of whom presently; and Peirce Butler Jr., born October 13, 1832, married, 1855, Catharine A. Kelley.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BUTLER, third child and second son of Peirce and Temperence (Colt) Butler, born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, died there December 9, 1861. He married, March 18, 1852, Martha Lazarus, born September 28, 1832, daughter of John and Polly (Drake) Lazarus. Her father, John Lazarus, born in Northampton county in 1796, died December 14, 1879. He was of German descent, a son of George Lazarus, born in Northampton county in 1761, who married Mary Hartzell, and early in 1800 removed to Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he became a large landowner and where he died in 1844. James Montgomery and Martha (Lazarus) Butler had five children, two of whom died young and unmarried. The survivors are: Peirce Butler, of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, born March 31, 1855; George Hollenbach Butler, of whom presently; and James Montgomery Butler, Jr., born May 23, 1862.

GEORGE HOLLENBACH BUTLER, third child and second son of James Montgomery and Martha (Lazarus) Butler, born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1857, was educated at private schools in Wilkes-Barre and at Wyoming Seminary in Kingston. He read law in the offices of Edwin P. and J. Vaughan Darling, at Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted

to the Luzerne County Bar June 6, 1881, and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre, residing however at Dorrance-ton. He is a director and the secretary of the Central Poor District of Luzerne county, and corresponding secretary of the Wyoming Commemorative Association. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from Colonel Zebulon Butler, Deputy Quartermaster General Lord Butler, and Major Ezekiel and Private Abel Peirce of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, all of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Butler married, May 8, 1890, Gertrude Taylor Stoddard, daughter of Joseph Marshall Stoddard and his wife Eliza Fahnestock. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by right of descent from Lieutenant Isaac Ashton, of the Philadelphia Artillery, 1777. She is also a member of the Colonial Dames of America by right of descent from George Mifflin, of the Common Council of Philadelphia, 1730.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Butler had three children: John Lord Butler, born December 28, 1892; Georgine Gilbert Butler, born September 26, 1894; and Gertrude Stoddard Butler, born September 26, 1894, died October 6, 1895.

JAMES THORINGTON, M. D.

DR. JAMES THORINGTON, oculist and physician of Philadelphia, was born at Davenport, Iowa, June 6, 1858, and is a son of James and Mary (Parker) Thorington.

Mr. Thorington received his elementary education in Davenport, Iowa, and in 1875, entered Princeton University, Class of '81. He was injured in the gymnasium, and was unable to finish his course. However he recovered in about six months, and continuing his studies, eventually, the degree of A. M. was conferred by Ursinus College. Taking up the study of medicine, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was surgeon for the Panama Railroad Company at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, 1882 to 1889, and then returned to Philadelphia where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; and Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Graduates in Medicine. Dr. Thorington is the author of a number of works on medical science, among them, "Retinoscopy," 1897; (now in the fifth edition); "Refraction and How to Refract," 1899; in the (fifth edition in 1910); "The Ophthalmoscope and How to Use it" (1906), and has written much for medical journals.

Dr. Thorington married, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1885, Florence May Jennings, daughter of John E. and Mary (Houseworth) Jennings, and they have issue: James Monroe, born October 7, 1894; and Richard Wainwright, born July 30, 1898.

MACLAY

The name of Maclay is one of the most prominent in the history of Pennsylvania, the family numbering among its representatives in the successive generations, patriots who have served their country both on the battlefield and in the council chamber. The original home of the race was among the mountains and crags of Scotland. In the county of Ross the Maclays were an independent clan, dating back to 1200 and having a distinctive tartan of their own in which the chief colors were purple and yellow. When the English government endeavored to colonize Ireland with foreigners, the Maclays, among others, were attracted by the offer of free lands, and Charles Maclay joined those of his countrymen who settled in the Green Isle. His son John was the father of a son who bore the name of his grandfather, Charles, and who determined as a young man to seek a home in the New World across the sea.

CHARLES MACLAY, son of John Maclay, and founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, settling in New Garden township, Chester county, whence he removed to Lurgan township, Lancaster (now Franklin) county. He was the father of two sons: William; and Samuel, mentioned below. William Maclay was born in New Garden township, Chester county, laid out the town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and in 1789 was elected senator from that state. He was a surveyor and used the knowledge gained while surveying the Buffalo Valley to acquire large tracts of good land. A monument erected by the state marks his burial place in Cumberland county.

SAMUEL MACLAY, younger son of Charles Maclay, was born June 17, 1741, in what is now Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the classical academy presided over by the Rev. Dr. Allison. He had acquired a knowledge of surveying, and when the Buffalo Valley was opened for settlement by the heirs of William Penn he and his brother William were the surveyors chosen for the work of laying out that territory. When they surveyed the "Officers' Tract" in the Buffalo Valley they secured good land there and in the Cumberland and Kishacoquillas valleys, and on his tract in the Buffalo Valley, Samuel settled in 1769, that farm remaining his home until his death in 1811. When the trouble with England began he warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, joining his neighbors in organizing and arming for defense. He became lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland County (Pennsylvania) Associators, and used his means freely for the cause. He entered actively into the politics of the state, and in 1789 had the great satisfaction of seeing his brother William, elected United States senator, Pennsylvania's first United States Senator, also first Republican senator. He was in the Senate during Washington's first term of office. In 1792 Samuel Maclay was appointed one of the associate judges of Northumberland county, which post of responsibility he held until December 17, 1795, when he resigned to accept the office of congressman, serving for the session of 1795-96. In 1797 he was elected a member of the senate of Pennsyl-

vania, an office which he retained until 1803. December 2, 1801, he was chosen speaker of the state senate and was reëlected December 7, 1802. December 14, of that year, he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania and, being speaker of the state senate at the time, signed his own certificate. He was a member of the Buffalo Cross Roads Presbyterian Church, and in 1787 was one of those who signed a call to the Rev. Mr. Morrison. Political feeling ran very high, and in 1796, Samuel Maclay, not being in accord with his pastor, stopped paying his pew rent. In 1799 these differences resulted in a suit for slander, Morrison versus Maclay, which, Linn says, was regularly continued until 1817, long after both clients and most of the lawyers interested had died. He was residing on his farm in the Buffalo Valley in 1803 when he was chosen by the Pennsylvania legislature for United States senator. On account of ill health he did not serve the full term of six years, but resigned on January 4, 1809, dying October 5, 1811. Linn says of him that he was a very popular man, a good scholar and a clear and forceful writer, having an extensive library containing many valuable works. The following anecdote well illustrates his democratic spirit. While a member of congress he once, on his way home, purchased a fine carriage and the next Sunday the family rode in it to church. The neighbors cast at it and them, looks of disapproval, and on their return home the carriage was placed in the carriage-house and never again taken out during the senator's lifetime. He was of the people and for the people. He had a black servant, Titus, who was a character in his way, always wearing a ruffled shirt, and on holidays sporting a "coat of many colors". Titus had hair as white as snow and was of very striking appearance, resembling a typical African king. He was devoted to his master who was extremely fond of him, and local tradition says that this slave, the senator's war horse and his dog were all buried with him in the family burial plot on the farm. Senator Maclay was a large man, in personal appearance resembling Henry Clay, although stouter in the latter years of his life.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Plunket (see Plunket line) and had several sons who served in congress and in the state legislature. On October 16, 1908, the remains of Senator Samuel Maclay were removed from the burial ground on his farm in Buffalo county, where they had reposed for ninety-seven years, and carefully deposited in the Dreisbach Cemetery, near Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where an imposing monument had been erected by the state. The monument stands within sight of the house he built in 1795 and bears the inscription: "Samuel Maclay, United States Senator, born June 17, 1741, died October 5, 1811. Surveyor, Farmer, Soldier, Legislator, Statesman, erected by the State of Pennsylvania. Maclay." The monument was unveiled by Helen Argyll Maclay, a great-great-granddaughter of Senator Maclay, and an address was made by Captain Samuel R. Maclay, of Mineral Point, Missouri, a grandson.

WILLIAM PLUNKET MACLAY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Plunket) Maclay, removed to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and from 1816 to 1820 represented that district in congress. He died September 2, 1842, in Milroy, Pennsylvania. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and served as elder in the West Kishacoquillas church, of which he was a life-long member. He married (first), December 1, 1802, Sallie, daughter of Judge William Brown, of Mifflin county. He

married (second) Jane Holmes, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Children by his first marriage: 1. Samuel, born October 5, 1803, in Union township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, attended public schools of Washington, and in 1825 received from Dickinson College the degree of Bachelor of Arts, that of Master of Arts being conferred upon him in 1827. In 1829 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a Presbyterian and an ardent Republican from the time of the organization of that party. His first vote was cast in 1824 for John Quincy Adams, and in 1840 he voted for General Harrison, as did his father and all his brothers. He married, April 26, 1824, Margaret Baxter, whose father was an officer in the English army. His second wife was Harriet Gwin, by whom he had two daughters, Helen and Sarah. In 1856 he was one of those who voted for Fremont, and in 1860 and 1864 his vote was cast for Lincoln. He died in Washington. 2. William Brown, born April 5, 1805, educated in the schools of Lewistown. He was a Republican and a respected citizen, and died on his farm near Milroy, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1853. In October, 1830, he married Eleanor Lashell. Children: Sarah, Ralph Lashell, Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen, Isabella, who married A. A. MacDonald and died, leaving three children, Margaret, Annie and Ralph. 3. Charles John, died at the age of twenty-one. Children by second marriage: 4. Holmes, was born June 5, 1815, at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was educated at the academy of his native place and at Washington College. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature of his native state, serving one term. He married, April 15, 1852, Isabella Plunket Richardson, of Macedon, New York, and they had three children, Mary, William and Ella. He died November 29, 1869, in Milroy, Pennsylvania. 5. David, mentioned below. 6. Robert Plunket, born May 16, 1821, in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He married, November 25, 1857, Martha Barr, of Belleville, Pennsylvania, where he died April 20, 1881. Children: William Barr and Jane Henderson. 7. Joseph Henderson, born November 21, 1825, received a good education and in 1879 and 1881 represented Mifflin county in the legislature. The most important measure before that body during his term was the Pittsburgh Riot Bill, which he opposed. He was a witness in the bribery suits which followed. In 1881, in the long contest for the United States senatorship, he was one of the fifty-six Republicans who refused to support General Oliver. He married, November 15, 1854, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Robert Maclay, and they had one daughter, Margaret Lashell, now living at Belleville, Pennsylvania. Joseph Henderson Maclay died a few years ago.

DAVID MACLAY, son of William Plunket and Jane (Holmes) Maclay, was born June 9, 1818, in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 represented Clarion county of the state senate. He moved to Clarion county in 1845 from Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He married, February 17, 1846, in Wayne county, New York, Elizabeth Plunket, daughter of Dr. William Plunket and Mary (Porter) Richardson (see Plunket line). David Maclay was a genial, hospitable man, a Presbyterian and a staunch Republican. During the Civil War, at the time the Southern army came into Pennsylvania, he went out with the militia, his sympathies being always with the Union soldiers. He died in 1894, in Missoula, Montana, having moved there from Clarion, Pennsylvania, in 1892, in order to be near his sons who made their homes there. Children of David and Elizabeth Plunket (Richardson) Maclay: 1. William Plunket, born in Clarion county,

Pennsylvania, in 1880, moved to Bitter Root Valley, Missoula, Montana, where he now resides. In March, 1884, he married Mrs. Fleta Gardner, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons, William Chide and Harvey D. 2. Samuel, of Missoula, Montana, married, in 1895, Julia St. Clair; children, St. Clair, Elizabeth Plunket, Anna May, Alma, John David and Sarah. 3. David Richardson, born November 26, 1863, in Sligo, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, educated in Reed's Academy, as were his brothers, and in 1881 moved to Missoula, Montana; married, May 20, 1888, Carrie V. McClain; children: David Lamar, Holmes, Helen, Carrie and Emily; they reside in Florence, Montana. The three sons, like their father, are Presbyterians and Republicans. 4. Jane Holmes, married, March 5, 1872, Levi S. Clover; children, Elizabeth Richardson, Mary Porter, Sarah Brown, Sophia Bell and David Maclay. 5. Mary, mentioned below. 6. Margaret Richardson, married John N. Redmond and lives at Vancouver, British Columbia. 7. Elizabeth Plunket, married, December 17, 1884, George Westcott; children, Nannie, David Maclay and George. 8. Sallie Brown, married Edward Rainford and lives at Spokane, Washington. 9. Anna Means, married Charles Gwin, of Garfield, Washington; children, Helen, David Maclay, Margaret and Harriet. 10. Harriet Patton, married Guy Manford Goheen, of Seattle, Washington, and has two children, John David and Elizabeth Jane.

MARY MACLAY was born near Sligo, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and married, September 3, 1873, Henry Van Leer Curll, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent. He is a son of Daniel B. and Nancy Ann (Reynolds) Curll, the latter a descendant on the maternal side of Peter Brown, who came over in the "Mayflower". The Reynolds ancestors were all of Revolutionary stock and saw active service. Mr. Curll has been a merchant, as were his forefathers for several generations, and throughout his active career was engaged in the lumber business. Mrs. Curll has in her possession several relics of the Pilgrim ancestor, Peter Brown, among them the glasses he used when reading his Bible. She also has a very interesting journal kept by her great-grandfather, Samuel Maclay, while surveying the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Sinnamahoning and the Allegheny rivers. Children of Henry Van Leer and Mary (Maclay) Curll: 1. Daniel Benard, married, June 24, 1899, Lillian Anthony, of Brookville, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Daniel Benard Jr., Mr. Curll lives at Wayne, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in the lumber business. 2. Harry Maclay, married, April 17, 1906, Jessie Corbet, and lives at Glenray, West Virginia, where he is engaged in the manufacture of lumber; they have one son, Henry Van Leer, 2nd. 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson (Curll) Moore, who with her daughter, Elizabeth Curll, resides with her parents in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 4. Anna Maclay, married, September 16, 1903, L. Ralph Richard, engaged in the lumber business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; they have two children, Mary Maclay and William John. 5. Carolyn, married, October 18, 1910, David Noble Carlin, engaged in the machinery and steel business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(The Plunket Line)

Patrick Plunket, the first ancestor of whom we have any knowledge, was a Presbyterian clergyman in the North of Ireland. He married Margaret Baxter, who bore him two sons, graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, and named respectively William and James. The former is mentioned below. James mar-

ried Miss Conyngham, and their son, William Conyngham Plunkett, was a lawyer in Dublin. In recognition of his professional and scholastic attainments he was created by Queen Victoria Lord William Conyngham Plunket.

William Plunket, son of Patrick and Margaret (Baxter) Plunket, and founder of the American branch of the family, after graduating at Trinity College, studied medicine and then emigrated to Pennsylvania, landing in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War he served as colonel of the Third Battalion of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania Associators, under a commission dated March 13, 1776. He saw active service and his command was an unusually large one. He married, in Harrisburg, Esther, daughter of John Harris, founder of that city, and their children were: 1. Elizabeth, married Samuel Maclay (see Maclay). 2. Isabella, married William Bell. 3. Esther, married Richard Baxter. 4. Margaret Baxter, mentioned below.

Margaret Baxter Plunket, youngest daughter of William and Esther (Harris) Plunket, married Isaac Richardson, and they were the parents of eight children.

William Plunkett Richardson, eldest son of Isaac and Margaret Baxter (Plunket) Richardson, was a resident of Palmyra, New York. He married Mary Porter, and nine children were born to them, six of whom survived the father who died in 1833, namely: 1. Margaret, married Ashly Colvin, and died in Battle Creek, Michigan. 2. Mary, married Henry Roberts, and died in St. Louis. 3. Elizabeth Plunket, married David Maclay (see Maclay). 4. Lydia, married John Crims and died in Chicago. 5. Isabella, married Dr. Hiram Vosburgh, of Lyom, New York, living at the present time (1911). 6. David, graduate of Yale University, class of 1856, lawyer of Angelica, New York, and member of congress in 1878-80. He married Julia Lloyd, and died, leaving three sons.

CHARLES NAYLOR MANN

REV. WILLIAM MANN, grandfather of Charles N. Mann, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, April 5, 1785. He received an excellent classical education, and for several years conducted the Mount Holly Academy at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey. He removed to Philadelphia in 1821, and established a classical school in that city which he conducted for nearly a half century, and also officiating as minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Philadelphia, July 4, 1867. Rev. William Mann married, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1809, Alice Benson, who was born at Schaick's Point, New York, June 4, 1787, died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1848.

Joel Benson, father of Alice (Benson) Mann, was born at Fredericksburg, New York, October, 1749, died at Ripley, Chataqua county, New York, March 17, 1837. He enlisted as artificer and private in the company of Captain Jacob Van Doozen, regiment of Colonel Abraham Van Schaick, New York Line, and was employed as artificer at Saratoga until July, 1776, when he was ordered to Ticonderoga, where he was employed as a carpenter in building and repairing fortifications, until the retreat of the Continental forces after the failure of the expedition against Canada, July 5, 1777, to "Half Moon Point", below Saratoga, where it met General Gates. Here Joel Benson was assigned to Captain Van Armand's company in the same regiment, with which he engaged in the various engagements that led up to, and in the memorable battle of Stillwater, September 19 to October 17, 1777, which terminated with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on the latter date. Mr. Benson was three times wounded, twice in the head and once in the leg. In the spring of 1778 he acted as guide to a scouting party sent out to break up marauding parties of Tories and Indians, and later guided a detachment to Lake Champlain, after which he returned to Albany, where he was employed as an artificer until the close of the war. He was discharged as of the company of Captain Abner French in the battalion commanded by Colonels Hay and Lewis. Joel Benson married Mary Shaw.

COLONEL WILLIAM BENSON MANN, son of Rev. William and Alice (Benson) Mann, and father of Charles N. Mann, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, November 26, 1816, and came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1821. He was educated at his father's school, in which he served as an assistant teacher for three years while preparing himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1838, and soon rose to considerable prominence in his profession. He early entered the political arena, and was the Whig candidate for mayor of the Northern Liberties in 1844, but the district was strongly Democratic, and he was defeated at the polls, though he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1850, when William B. Reed was a candidate for district attorney of Philadelphia, he was defeated as shown by the returns, but contested the election, Mr. Mann acting as his leading counsel in the case, which he won, and Mr. Reed installed into office. He named Mr. Mann as his assistant, and on his reelection in 1853, again named him as assistant. After six years experience as assistant

district attorney, Mr. Mann established a reputation as an able prosecuting officer, and was himself nominated for the office in 1856 by both the Republican and American parties, and elected by a handsome majority. He was reelected in 1859-62-65, in the latter year securing a majority of over ten thousand votes, a remarkable one for that day. He thus served in the office of prosecuting attorney for the county and city of Philadelphia for eighteen years, six as deputy and twelve as principal.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Mann recruited the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he was commissioned colonel, and in May, 1861, encamped with it on the banks of the Lehigh River at Easton, Pennsylvania. After the first reverses of the war the Second Reserve Regiment was called into the state service as the Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1861. Impetuous for action in the defence of their country they proceeded to Baltimore, Maryland, before being sworn into the service of the state and receiving orders or assignment. This led to difficulties and disappointments on their arrival, and a number of the men declined to be sworn in and joined other commands. However the regiment was finally mustered into the service and participated in the campaign of 1861 under the command of Colonel Mann, who, however, resigned when the regiment went into winter quarters, November 1, 1861, and returned to Philadelphia to look after his civic office of district attorney. When the state was threatened with invasion he recruited an independent company of militia, of which he was commissioned captain, and which was mustered into service, June 17, 1863, and discharged, July 24, 1863.

Colonel Mann's able administration of the office of prosecuting attorney for eighteen years brought him high honor. He resumed the general practice of his profession in 1868, and was equally successful as a counsellor and had charge of many important cases, notably that of the contested election cases of 1868, when the Republican contestants won their seats largely through able, logical argument and careful preparation of their case by Colonel Mann. The *Evening Telegraph*, of February 16, 1870, in commenting on the decision of Justice Agnew in favor of the contestants, rendered the day previous, gives great credit to Colonel Mann for the successful termination of the case, and concludes, "We doubt very much if there is any lawyer in this country who in cases of this character, possess the genius for concentration and presentation of facts which is the characteristic of Hon. William B. Mann". Colonel Mann continued the practice of law until 1876 when he was elected prothonotary of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, a position he continued to fill until his death, October 17, 1896.

Colonel William B. Mann married, April 17, 1839, Margaret Knox Ketler, who was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1821.

WILLIAM CANER WIEDERSEIM

WILLIAM CANER WIEDERSEIM ESQ., is the son of Major William Augustus Wiederseim, who rendered distinguished services in defense of the Union during the Civil War, and participated in many of the more important engagements. He enlisted in Philadelphia, August 4, 1862, in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant, being promoted to first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, and to captain of Company D on April 3, 1864, serving in that capacity until mustered out with the regiment, June 19, 1865.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment was mustered into service and ordered to Washington, September 19, 1862, and a month later joined the Army of the Potomac, and from that time was in the forefront in hard-fought battles of the war. In the "Light Division" under General Russell it led the attack on the enemy at Salem Church, in May, 1863, and lost many men in a heroic struggle against a greatly superior force. During June, 1863, it was engaged on the Rappahannock, and on July 1 marched in haste to the relief of Gettysburg. Arriving on the field in the afternoon of July 2, it took part in the defence of Little Round Top during the 3rd and 4th, and on the 5th took the advance in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The regiment received the congratulations of General Meade, and high praise "for gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, which resulted in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and one thousand prisoners", November 7, 1863. It next served with distinction in the Mine Run campaign, in the Wilderness, at Chancellorsville, and with special distinction at Spottsylvania Court House, losing two successive commanders in the "Bloody Angle" and "Slaughter Pen", and more than half of its fighting force in the series of engagements from May 5 to May 12, 1864. It passed through the fiery ordeal of Cold Harbor, served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, General Russell being killed at the battle of Winchester; unaided dislodged the enemy at Petersburg; and joined in the pursuit that ended with Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Major Wiederseim married Katharine Louise Blanchard, who was of early New England ancestry.

Thomas Blanchard came from Andover, England, in the ship "Jonathan", which sailed from London, April 12, 1639. He was accompanied by his second wife, Agnes (Bent) (Barnes) Blanchard, her mother, Agnes (Gosling) Bent, and four sons by a former marriage. His wife died when fifteen days out from London, and her aged mother died on board the vessel just outside of Boston harbor, her body being brought ashore and buried. Depositions made several years later evidence the loving care and attention bestowed by Thomas Blanchard on his venerable mother-in-law, "Goodie" Bent.

Thomas Blanchard settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1646, removing thence to Braintree, and subsequently to Malden, where he

died May 21, 1654. He married a third wife, Mary, who survived him many years. By his first wife he had four sons who accompanied him to America: George, born 1622, died 1700; Thomas, born 1625, died 1650; Samuel, born 1629, died 1707; and Nathaniel, born 1636, died 1677.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to which of these four sons was the father of Joshua Blanchard, through whom the subject of this sketch traces his ancestry to Thomas Blanchard, of Andover, the founder of the family in America. The Charlestown Genealogies make him a son of George, the eldest son of Thomas, by his wife, Hannah Hills, but recites a contest over the estate of his father in which the name of Joshua does not appear as one of the contestants. The Essex Antiquary makes him second son of Samuel Blanchard, who was born in England, August 6, 1629, lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, until about 1683, serving as constable of that town in 1657, removed later to Andover, of which town he was a selectman; married (first) 1655, Mary Sweetzer, and (second) June 23, 1673, Hannah Dogget, who died July 20, 1725, aged seventy-nine years. Mary Sweetzer, the first wife, was born in 1637, and was living in 1665, and was therefore the mother of Joshua, baptized January 29, 1661-62. Samuel Blanchard died at Andover, Massachusetts, April 22, 1707, aged seventy-seven years.

Joshua Blanchard, second son of Samuel and Mary Blanchard, baptized at Charlestown, January 29, 1661-62, is mentioned as eldest son of Samuel in 1704, his elder brother Samuel having died of small-pox in 1677-78. He was a "housewright", and lived for many years in Charlestown, removed later to Malden, Massachusetts, where his tombstone records his death as having occurred on July 15, 1716, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died July 15, 1688, at the age of twenty-one; and (second) Mehetable ———, who died January 10, 1742, aged seventy-six.

Joshua (2) Blanchard, son of Joshua (1) and Mehetable Blanchard, was baptized at Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 16, 1693. He bought forty-eight acres of land east of the river in 1715, and was later a bricklayer and builder of Boston, where he died in 1748. He married, March 14, 1716-17, in Boston, Sarah Loring. She died March 1, 1773, aged eighty years.

Joshua (3) Blanchard, son of Joshua (2) and Sarah (Loring) Blanchard, married Elizabeth Hewitt, and was the father of,

John Dixwell Blanchard, who married Hannah Williams McCullough; their son,

Isaac Williams Blanchard, who married Catharine Louisa Freed, and their son,

William I. Blanchard, who married Margaret Koons, was the father of

Katharine Louise Blanchard, who married Major William Augustus Wiederseim, and was the mother of William C. Wiederseim.

WILLIAM CANER WIEDERSEIM, son of Major William A. and Katharine L. (Blanchard) Wiederseim, was born in Philadelphia, March 8, 1869. He was educated at Rugby Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1888. He became a patent solicitor, and is still in active practice. He is a member of the Colonial Society, of the Union League, University, Racquet, and Philadelphia Country clubs; of the

Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and of the Zeta Psi fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wiederseim married, April 28, 1900, Elizabeth (Elkins) Bruner, daughter of the late Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, who was United States senator from West Virginia, and was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841, but who went to Missouri in his childhood and was educated at the University of Missouri, graduating in 1860. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1863, and went to New Mexico the same year, where he was a member of the territorial legislature, 1864-65; later district attorney, attorney-general, and United States district attorney for the territory and delegate in United States Congress, 1873-77. He removed to West Virginia and became largely interested in coal mining and railroads there, becoming an official of a number of large corporations. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Harrison, 1891-93 was elected to the United States Senate, 1895, and reëlected 1901-07. He died in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Wiederseim have no children, but by her first marriage, Mrs. Wiederseim had one daughter, Edwina Elkins Bruner.

SAMUEL S. EVELAND

SAMUEL S. EVELAND, of Philadelphia, traces his ancestry to families long prominent in the public affairs of the State and Province of New Jersey. He was born in Philadelphia, April 20, 1869, and is a son of Joseph Eveland, of that city, a native of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and his wife, Ellen Matilda (Loosby) Eveland, a native of England, and a grandson of Michael Eveland, of Bloomfield, or East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Eveland became identified with manufacturing interests in his native city early in life, and has achieved considerable prominence as the head of several large manufacturing concerns. He is president of the Standard Roller Bearing Company, of the Standard Gas and Electrical Power Company, of the Ball Bearing Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and of the Standard R. E. Company, and a director of the American Automobile Company. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Art Club, the Racquet Club, the Merion Cricket Club, and the Radnor Hunt Club, of Philadelphia, and of the Union League Club, the New York Railroad Club, the Machinery Club, of New York City. He is a life member of the Academy of Fine Arts, of Philadelphia, and prominent in Masonic circles, being affiliated with Lodge No. 368, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Eveland married Ellen, daughter of James C. Miller, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have two children, Ellen Louise, born in 1893, and Lorimer Loosby, born in 1896.

CHARLES E. PLUMLY

The Plumly family was founded in Pennsylvania by Charles Plumly, of the parish of Priddy, County Somerset, England, who married February 11, 1665-6, Margery Page, of Butcomb, in the same county, under the care of the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends for the Northern District of Somersetshire. October 31, 1682, Charles Plumly purchased of Samuel Allen, also a resident of Somersetshire, one hundred acres of land which had been surveyed to said Allen, on Neshaminy Creek in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and one hundred acres which had not yet been surveyed or located. Soon after this date, Charles and Margery (Page) Plumly came to Pennsylvania, and presumably located on their Bucks county plantation, where Charles Plumly died in 1683. August 13, 1684, the widow Margery Plumly married Henry Paxson, from Bycot House, County Oxford, who had come to Pennsylvania, in the ship "Samuel" in 1682, and settled in Bucks county, where he became a very large landholder and prominent in county and provincial affairs. Two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Neshaminy were patented to the widow Plumly after her husband's death, in right of a purchase by him of which we have no record. Part of this land was later owned by her eldest son William Plumly. She had no children by Henry Paxson, and the latter having no surviving children left some of his large estate to his second wife's children.

James, George, and John Plumly, evidently brothers of Charles, are mentioned in contemporary English records, as having suffered persecution as members of the Society of Friends, and a son of George, Thomas Plumly born in the parish of Priddy, Yorkshire, August 22, 1668, also came to Pennsylvania. William Plumly, the eldest son of Charles and Margery, born in Somersetshire, December 7, 1666, died in Bucks county prior to 1699, leaving a daughter Ann, who married Henry Paxson, nephew of his stepfather, and perhaps other children. James Plumly, the second son of Charles and Margery, born 1669, died in Bucks county in 1702. He married Mary Budd, daughter of Thomas Budd, of New Jersey. Charles Plumly, third son of Charles and Margery, born in the parish of Wells, County Somerset, England, April 29, 1673-4, was a joiner in Philadelphia, and died there in 1708. He married Rose Budd, of New Jersey, born March 13, 1680-1, who married (second) — Williams, and (third), March 4, 1721, Joseph Shippen of Philadelphia. By Charles Plumly she had a son Charles, and a daughter Sarah, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1706, who on September 20, 1725, became the wife of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, and their daughter, Sarah Shippen, was the wife of Captain and Colonel James Burd, the distinguished officer of the French and Indian war, and of the Revolution. George Plumly, the fifth and youngest son of Charles and Margery, was a cutler in Philadelphia, where he died in 1754.

JOHN PLUMLY, fourth son of Charles and Margery (Page) Plumly, born in the parish of Priddy, County Somerset, England, September 8, 1677, came to

Pennsylvania with his parents in 1682, and was reared in Bucks county. He purchased 500 acres of land in Middletown in 1698, and later acquired an interest in the Milford Mills, now Hulmeville, Bucks county, and an additional 100 acre tract adjoining on the Neshaminy. His plantation was part of the land taken up by his step-father Henry Paxson, and in 1730 he erected a large stone addition to the old Paxson house, which is still standing, having been for many years the home of the Hibbs family.

John Plumly married, in 1707, Mary Bainbridge, daughter of John and Sarah Bainbridge, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who survived him and married (second) by New Jersey license, dated July 4, 1732, John Gale. John and Mary (Bainbridge) Plumly, had six children of whom three died in their minority. Those who survived were: Charles, of whom presently; Sarah, married (first) William Carter and (second) Jonas Preston; John married Alice Heaton, and lived and died in Northampton township, Bucks county, leaving six sons and five daughters, three of the sons, William, Edmund and Charles married, reared large families and have left numerous descendants, widely scattered over the United States.

CHARLES PLUMLY, eldest son of John and Mary (Bainbridge) Plumly, born in Middletown township, Bucks county, April 26, 1711, succeeded to the homestead in Middletown on the death of his father in 1732, and lived there all his life. His will, dated March 22, 1747-8, was proved February 27, 1748-9. He married, April 27, 1736, Ann Stackhouse, of a prominent Bucks county family who survived him. They had two sons, John and George, and two daughters, Sarah and Margery, the former of whom married Joseph Allen in 1764. John Plumly the eldest son inherited the homestead in Middletown, but sold it in 1763 and removed to Bensalem township.

GEORGE PLUMLY, the second son of Charles and Ann (Stackhouse) Plumly, inherited from his father considerable land in Middletown township, most of which he sold about 1771, and followed his brother John to Bensalem township, Bucks county, where both were living during the Revolutionary war, and later. Both George and John Plumly were members of the Second Associated Company, of Bensalem township, Captain Kohn Jarvis, enrolled August 19, 1775. Nathaniel Vansant, who was first lieutenant of this company was, in January, 1776, commissioned captain in the "Flying Camp", and his company incorporated into the battalion commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw, was largely made up of members of the Associated Company of which Captain Vansant was lieutenant. The company was almost annihilated at the battle of Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1776, when Captain Vansant and most of his company were taken prisoners. John Plumly was a member of this company and passed through the hardships of the Long Island campaign, and it is asserted that his brother George was in the same service in another company, though by reason of the loss of the rolls of most of the companies in the "Flying Camp", no proof of his service other than in the Associated Company has been found. The original roll of Captain Vansant's Company in his own writing, as well as a number of letters written by him to his wife and others while in captivity on Long Island, are in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society.

George Plumly, married, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, Susanna Nickells, and they had four children, viz: John Plumly, born Decem-

ber 23, 1786, died unmarried; Ann, born May 10, 1789, married Andrew Enyard; Absalom Plumly, born April 13, 1793, married and had issue; and—

CHARLES PLUMLY, youngest son of George and Susanna (Nickells) Plumly, born in Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1796, removed to Philadelphia when a young man and was engaged in business there until his death on March 12, 1853. He married Eliza Miller, and they had two sons: John Miller Plumly, and George Washington Plumly.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PLUMLY, second son of Charles and Eliza (Miller) Plumly, born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1824, was a prominent business man of that city, founder of the firm of George W. Plumly Company, manufacturers of paper boxes for the use of druggists, and associated with a number of industrial and financial institutions. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, in right of descent from Private George Plumly, of the Bensalem Associated Company. George W. Plumly married (first) Eliza Catlin, who was born June 25, 1830, and died November 26, 1862. He married (second) Emily Catlin, who still survives. By his first wife, George W. Plumley had four children: William H. S. Plumly, born March 29, 1848; George W. Plumly, Jr., born April 7, 1849; Harriet Miller Plumly, born June 28, 1850; and Eugene K. Plumly, born July 25, 1852. By the second wife he had three children: Charles E. Plumly, the subject of this sketch, born February 4, 1874; Emily Catlin Plumly, born March 21, 1878; and Helen V. Plumly, born October 10, 1880.

PHILIPS FAMILY

GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS, Ph.D., LL.D., Principal of the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, comes of Welsh ancestors who were among the early settlers of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a descendant of an officer, in the patriot army during the Revolution, who suffered imprisonment and cruelty at the hands of our British oppressors in the loathsome prison ship "Jersey" in New York Harbor.

JOSEPH PHILIPS and Mary his wife, both natives of Pembrokeshire, Wales, came to Pennsylvania in 1755 and settled near Lionville, Uwchlan township, Chester county. He was a weaver by trade and followed that vocation in connection with farming. Like many of his nationality who settled in Philadelphia and Chester counties, Joseph Philips was a Baptist in religion, and he was instrumental in founding the Vincent Baptist Church, at Chester Springs, in Pikeland township, Chester county, near his new home, of which he and his family were among the prominent members and supporters. He was born in 1716 and died, May 18, 1792, and his consort, who was born in 1710, died on December 26, 1792. Both are buried in the Vincent burying ground.

LIEUTENANT JOHN PHILIPS, the great-grandfather of George Morris Philips, was the second son of Joseph and Mary Philips, and was born in Pembrokeshire Wales, in 1745, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of ten years. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the Philips family were among the most ardent of the patriots of Chester county. The father, Joseph Philips, then seventy years old, had passed the age for active military service, but three of his sons entered the service, becoming the chief commissioned officers of a company, first incorporated into the Seventh Battalion of the Chester County Militia, under Colonel William Gibbons, David Philips, being captain, John Philips, first lieutenant, and Josiah Philips, second lieutenant. John Philips was however selected for special service, and was commissioned second lieutenant, June 21, 1777, of Captain William Scott's company in the First Battalion of Chester County Troops in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel John Hannum. He was captured by the British, probably in the New Jersey campaign and confined in the prison ship Jersey, where he almost died from disease. Tradition says that his wife was permitted to come and nurse him and thus saved his life. Lieutenant John Philips married Margaret Davis, and after the close of the Revolutionary War lived at and kept the "Black Bear Tavern", near Paoli, Chester county, where he died May 22, 1790, and was buried beside his parents. His widow died January 31, 1818.

GEORGE PHILIPS, eldest son of Lieutenant John and Margaret (Davis) Philips, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1774, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He removed in early manhood to West Fallowfield township, Chester county, where he was a farmer and the owner and proprietor of a tavern on the Gap and Newport pike, about half a mile

south of Atglen, Pennsylvania. Here he spent the remainder of his life, dying April 20, 1859. He was a deacon of Glen Run Baptist Church, and a man of wealth and influence in the community in which he lived. He married, in 1811, Elizabeth Morris, who was born July 30, 1782, and died November 25, 1853. Both are buried in the grave-yard of the old Glen Run Baptist Church, near Atglen. Elizabeth Morris was the descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Morris, immigrant, who settled at Hilltown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1721.

JOHN MORRIS PHILIPS, son of George and Elizabeth (Morris) Philips, and father of George Morris Philips, was born on his father's farm in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1812. He was a farmer throughout his life, and died on his farm adjoining the village of Atglen, Chester county, July 21, 1879. He was a man of intelligence and strong individuality, influential in the community in which he lived, and held various local offices. He was a trustee and deacon of the Baptist Church and well known for his pious and upright life. He married Sarah (b. East Whiteland township, Chester county, July 28, 1819, d. Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa., July 19, 1902), daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Todd) Jones, of Chester county. Her father was a farmer and merchant, and was for two terms associate judge of the courts of Chester county. He commanded the troop of militia cavalry which escorted Lafayette from the Brandywine battlefield to West Chester in 1825, and later became inspector-general of the state militia. He was a great-great-grandson of Griffith John of Chester county, the emigrant from Wales in 1712, who settled, lived and died near the Great Valley Baptist church, about a mile north of Devon, in whose burial ground he is buried, as are also six successive generations of his descendants. His son Samuel married Martha, daughter of Thomas Jones, who emigrated from Wales in 1737, and was for many years pastor of Tulpehocken Baptist Church, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He died in 1788, and is buried at the Great Valley Baptist Church. Eliza Todd, the mother of Sarah (Jones) Philips, was born, December 20, 1793, and died, January 14, 1862. She was a great-granddaughter of Robert Todd, an early Scotch-Irish settler on the Perkiomen, in what is now Montgomery county, about 1737, a niece of Colonel Andrew Porter, of the American Revolution, being a member of the same Todd family to which belonged the wife of President Lincoln.

GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS, PH.D., LL.D., is a son of John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips and was born at Atglen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1851. He prepared for college at the Atglen High School, an academy conducted by Professor William E. Buck, and entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1867, and graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B. In 1884 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, from the same institution, and in 1906 that of Doctor of Laws from Temple University of Philadelphia. On his graduation in 1871, Dr. Philips was called to the professorship of mathematics in Monongahela College, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, a position he filled for two years. In 1873 he was appointed professor of higher mathematics in the West Chester State Normal School, where he remained until 1878, when he became professor of mathematics and astronomy in his alma mater, Bucknell University, where he remained until 1881, when he was called to the principalship of the West Chester Normal School to succeed Professor George L. Maris. He

has since filled that position, with eminent ability. He is and has been devoted, heart and soul, to the success of this educational institution of his native county, and has refused many tempting offers of higher emolument and honor, to retain the position as its head. In 1881 he declined an offer of the principalship of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1888, the presidency of Bucknell University, in 1899, the offer of appointment by Governor Beaver to the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in 1910 the presidency of Girard College. Dr. Philips has always taken a deep interest in the cause of general education and is widely known as an instructor at county institutes in Pennsylvania and other states, and as a platform lecturer on educational topics of the widest range. He was president of the Teachers Association of Pennsylvania in 1891, vice-president of the National Educational Association in 1894 and 1910, and is a member of its council, is a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania, a trustee of Bucknell University; has been for many years president of the Chester County Historical Society, and he was a member and secretary of the commission which framed the Pennsylvania School codes of 1909 and 1911. He has always taken an active interest in the local institutions of his town and county, though consistently refusing to accept public office, with the exception of that of school director. He is a director of the National Bank of Chester County, a manager and vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank of Chester County, and a manager of the Chester County Hospital. October 14, 1895, he was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, as a great-grandson of Lieutenant John Philips, whose record of service to his country in the trying days of the Revolution is given above. Dr. Philips is also widely known as the author of educational text books, his works on astronomy, natural philosophy, civil government of the United States and Pennsylvania, and the geography of Pennsylvania, having had a wide circulation.

George Morris Philips married, December 27, 1877, Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of William H. and Anna (Taylor) Pyle. The former a lineal descendant of Robert Pyle, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683, from Horton, parish of Bishop Cannings, Wiltshire, England, with his wife Mary Stovey and settled in Bethel township, Chester county, where his house was the meeting place for early Friends, to which Society he and his descendants belonged. Robert Pyle was almost continuously a member of the Provincial Assembly from Chester county from 1688 to 1705, and died about 1730. Anna Taylor, the mother of Mrs. Philips, is also a descendant of one of the early Quaker settlers of Chester county, and of the same family to which belonged Bayard Taylor. Mrs. Philips is a member of the Colonial Dames of America. Dr. and Mrs. Philips have two children: William Pyle Philips, born at West Chester, June 29, 1882; a graduate of Haverford College and Harvard University and a lawyer in New York city; and Sara Elizabeth Philips, born at West Chester, February 16, 1887, a graduate of Vassar College.

COLONEL JOSEPH RIPLEY CHANDLER WARD

The ancestor of Colonel Ward, in England, the first of whom we have any record, that can be relied on as authentic, was Henry Ward, Lord of the Manor of Kirby-Beden, in Hertfordshire, who also held an advowson of the manors of Postwick and Great Plumstead, and other estates adjacent, as well as of the manor and rectory on the site of the monastery of Flitcham, and of the manor of Parkway rectory, all in Hertfordshire. He was a member of Parliament for Norwich in 1553, and 1562. He married Margaret, daughter of William Uggs, of Pokethorpe, near Norwich, by whom he had children, Edward, Henry, Miles, Thomas, Margaret, Alice, and Tobias.

MILES WARD, the first American ancestor of Colonel Ward, a son of Henry Ward, Lord of the Manor of Kirby-Beden, appears of record in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. He, with his wife Margaret, and his two sisters, Margaret and Alice, came from Erith, County Kent, England, a few miles below London. Miles Ward died in Virginia in 1650. The inventory of his estate was exhibited to the court at Salem, Massachusetts, at September term, 1650, showing, "whatte debtes are to paye, and whatt to recover, as related by himselfe in Virginia, the 9th day of 3 Mo. 1650." The main item of the estate is in England "A Legacie of fortie pounds given by his father, to bee payed to ye said Miles by his brother, which hee both gieth and bequeathes to his foure children." His wife Margaret survived him. The "foure children" were Joshua, John, Lydia, and Martha. The name of the brother who was to pay over the "legacie of fortie pounds" is unfortunately not given, but it was possibly, John Ward, sometime of "Ipswich in New England", whose will, dated December 28, 1652, devises to his cousin Nathaniel Ward, "son of my uncle Nathaniel Ward, "a house and land in East Mersey, County of Essex, in Old England given mee by my father in his will". It also mentions his cousins Ward of Wethersfield, cousin Philip Sherman of Rhode Island, and the two younger sons of John Baker or Barker of Boxted, Essex. The will and inventory of Alice Ward, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was exhibited "11mo. 23, 1654". The will consigns her "daughter-in-law", probably step-daughter, Sarah Ward, and her estate, to the care of John Baker and Elizabeth his wife; the estate to be preserved "to bring up the childe in the feare of God", etc.

JOSHUA WARD, son of Miles and Margaret, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 25, 1641, married at Salem, January 18, 1668-9, Hannah Flint, daughter of William Flint, and they had four children, viz: Joshua, born January 16, 1669-70; Hannah, born January 2, 1671-2; Miles, born March 11, 1673-4; and Mary.

MILES WARD, second son and third child of Joshua and Hannah (Flint) Ward, born at Salem, Massachusetts, March 11, 1673-4, was one of the prominent residents of the ancient New England town where he spent his long life, dying August 20, 1764, in his ninety-first year. A quaint and curious narrative written by his grandson Benjamin Ward, in 1760, when the writer was

twenty-one years of age, tells how at the request of his ancient grandsire, Miles Ward, he got out the family chaise and drove with him "down to the Neck" and all about the town, the old patriarch pointing out to him the changes that had taken place since his youth, the location of the first houses, the changes in the shore line at the neck owing to the cutting of timber, etc. Miles lived on Essex street near the old Meeting House. Miles Ward married (first), in 1694, Sarah Massey (born July 25, 1669, died November 20, 1728), daughter of John and Sarah (Wells) Massey; and (second) Sarah Ropes (born January 9, 1683, died February 7, 1768), daughter of William and Sarah (Ingersoll) Ropes. He had five sons: Joshua; John, died in infancy; Miles; another John; and Ebenezer.

MILES WARD (2), son of Miles (1) and Sarah (Massey) Ward, born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 18, 1704, died there, in June, 1792, in his eighty-ninth year. He married (first) in 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Phippen) Webb, who was born in 1709, and died April 17, 1737. By her he had seven daughters, at least four of whom died in infancy; and two sons, Miles and Ebenezer, the latter but five days old at the death of his mother. Miles Ward married (second), October 10, 1737, Hannah (Derby) Hathorne, widow of Benjamin Hathorne, who bore him five daughters and three sons, Samuel, Nathaniel and Joshua. The latter (born October 29, 1752, died September 14, 1825) was a prominent merchant and tanner, and lived in a brick house on Washington street, Salem, Massachusetts, where he entertained General George Washington when he visited Salem in 1789.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL WARD, eldest son of Miles Ward, last above mentioned, by his second wife Hannah (Derby) Hathorne, was born in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, April 30, 1740. He was one of the officers selected by Colonel Timothy Pickering Jr., who had been selected to command the First Essex County Regiment, and his name appears on the list recommended to council for appointment by the Council of Safety, dated at Salem, March 15, 1776, and he was duly commissioned captain of the Fifth Company in that regiment, June 6, 1776. When we consider the fact of his early selection as a commissioned officer in the patriot forces of his native county, and his residence in the section which witnesses the first armed opposition to the obnoxious measures of the British ministry, for the enslavement of the Colonists, it is safe to assume that he had previously served on the "Alarm Roll" of some one of the companies of "Minute Men" of his county, but we have no record thereof. Neither do we have a record of his service in the remaining years of the Revolutionary struggle. He was appointed February 28, 1803, United States Naval Officer, for the Port of Salem, and filled that position until his death on July 31, 1812. Captain Samuel Ward married Priscilla, daughter of Gamaliel and Priscilla (Webb) Hodges. She was born February 14, 1750, and died June 2, 1822. They had fifteen children, several of whom died in childhood.

COL. GEORGE WARD, son of Captain Samuel and Priscilla (Hodges) Ward, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 14, 1773, and spent his whole life there. He was prominent in public affairs, filling a number of public trusts, and was a colonel of Massachusetts Militia. He married, October 25, 1797, Alicia, daughter of Ezra Burrill. She was born in the same year as her husband, and died September 26, 1825. They had nine children, viz: Laura Alicia,

Charles Burrill, Amelia Henrietta, Samuel Lindsey, George Washington, mentioned below, William Wallace, Mary Ann, Ellen Sophia, and Amanda Malvina Ward.

COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON WARD, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the fifth child and third son of Colonel George and Alicia (Burrill) Ward, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 13, 1807, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1859. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Militia and served as an aide on the staff of Governor James Pollock with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel George Washington Ward, married (first) Mary Freed (born in 1813, died December 8, 1835), daughter of David and Susan (Markley) Freed, by whom he had one son David Freed Ward, born July 23, 1834; died October, 1894, married Antoinette E. Binder and had one son George Freed Ward, who represents the ninth generation of the descendants of Miles Ward. Colonel George W. Ward married (second) Matilda Washington Dawson (born July 8, 1821, died January 20, 1907), daughter of Moses and Jane (Langewell) Dawson, by whom he had six children, viz:—George Francis, Olivia, William Henry Foster, Joseph Ripley Chandler, Marie Matilda and Jane Kiehl Ward.

COLONEL JOSEPH RIPLEY CHANDLER WARD, son of Colonel George W. and Matilda W. (Dawson) Ward, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1845, inherited the martial spirit of his ancestors and began his own military career at the age of fourteen years. In July, 1859, he accompanied his uncle, by marriage, Lieutenant R. V. Bonneau, of the United States army to the frontier of the United States; crossing the plains from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Union, New Mexico, the trip occupying two months. He remained with his uncle in the military camps at Albuquerque and Santa Fé, New Mexico, until the summer of 1860, when he accompanied a detachment composed of five companies of the Third United States Infantry. His uncle, Lieutenant Bonneau, commanding Company H, to Texas by the way of the Rio Pecos. This was an entirely new route, never before travelled by white men, except the surveyors who preceded them. Reaching Fort Clark, Texas, they were stationed there until Texas seceded from the Union in March, 1861, when the United States troops were ordered out of the state. He accompanied the five companies of the Third Infantry to Indianola, where with four companies of the First United States Cavalry, they embarked on the United States transport "Empire City," one day before the Confederate troops under General Van Dorn landed and captured the remaining United States troops. Under the escort of the United States war vessel "Mohawk" the "Empire City" with its cargo of United States troops sailed for New York, where they arrived and disembarked in April, 1861. Colonel Ward separated from his friends and associates of two years at New York City and returned to his family in Philadelphia. Here he found the three-months regiments departing for the front, and the war excitement very high. The spirit of loyalty imbibed in his two years residence in military camps on the frontier, was encouraged by the excitement prevailing at the time and when the recruiting began for the three-year regiments, he visited every recruiting office in the city and made application to join the army. He was however greeted with the same reply from all, "too small, we don't want boys." He persisted in his efforts however and finally, through the intervention of relatives, was accepted by Colonel

Turner Gustavus Morehead, and mustered into the regiment then known as the Fifth California Regiment, afterwards the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as musician of Company I, August 24, 1861, and went with it to the front. In the spring of 1864, when General Grant assumed command as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, he ordered all cavalymen serving as orderlies at the different Brigade and Division headquarters to rejoin their regiments, in order to increase the strength and efficiency of the cavalry force; their places to be filled by volunteers from the infantry men. Musician Ward, tired of being a drummer boy, and anxious to serve his country in a more active capacity, at once made application for a position as orderly. He was ordered to report to Brigade Headquarters, to Captain Seabury, assistant adjutant-general, but when that official saw that he was so small and learned that he was a musician he ordered him back to his regiment. The young musician was, however, so persistent in his desire to do something else than beat a drum, that the adjutant of the regiment after questioning him closely told him he would intercede for him. A few days later he received notice to report to Division Headquarters, where the assistant adjutant-general, Major Norval, also objected to him on account of his size, but finally accepted him, and on April 15, 1864, he reported for duty. During the terrible campaigns beginning with the Wilderness and ending before Petersburg, Orderly Ward made every effort to discharge the dangerous and onerous duties of his position to the satisfaction of his superior officers, and was successful in winning the confidence and commendation of General John Gibbon, who commanded the Division, and his staff of officers. June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, General Gibbon called him to him and complimented him on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and soon afterwards made him his special orderly, releasing him from all other duties. He had been slightly wounded during the fight at Spottsylvania Court House, on March 12, 1864, in the right shoulder, but remained on duty. Upon arriving at Petersburg, General Gibbon discharged the corporal in charge of the orderlies at headquarters, for some carelessness, and appointed Orderly Ward as corporal in his place. July 20, 1864, Corporal Ward requested General Gibbon to relieve him that he might return home with his regiment, whose term of enlistment had expired. The General urged him to remain and promised him further promotion but he decided to return home with his regiment and was mustered out with it at Philadelphia, September 10, 1864. He still retains written testimonials as to the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties, signed by General Gibbon, and members of his staff, and General Joshua T. Owen, the commander of the Brigade.

While awaiting his discharge in Philadelphia, in August, 1864, Corporal Ward was offered and accepted the appointment of paymaster's steward, on board the receiving ship, "Wyoming", at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and filled the duties of that position for two weeks, when the vessel was ordered elsewhere, and he was unable to accompany it because he had not yet received his discharge from the army, and was therefore compelled to resign the naval position. Corporal Ward again enlisted early in the spring of 1865 in the Gray Reserves, of the Philadelphia Militia, later the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with which he served for four years as a member of Company C. September 27, 1869, he was elected second-lieutenant of Company K, in the Seventh Regi-

ment, May 25, 1870, was appointed adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, and July 19, 1871, was elected colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. As commander of this regiment he by diligent work brought it up to a state of proficiency and discipline that received special comment from his superior officers. On the reduction of the National Guard and the consolidation of the commands, Colonel Ward was offered command of a battalion but declined, and was mustered out of the service. September 13, 1873, he was appointed major and assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, but resigned to take up the study of dentistry.

He entered the Philadelphia Dental College, and graduated, as president of his class, in February 1877, and for nearly thirty years practiced his profession in Philadelphia, retiring in 1905. He was for many years active in the dental Societies of the city, serving for years as president and secretary of the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia County Dental Society; still holding the office of secretary of the latter. He served for three different terms as Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Philadelphia Dental College. On the breaking out of the Pittsburgh labor riots in 1877, Colonel Ward recruited and organized a company which was mustered into the service as Company C, Twentieth Veteran Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and of which he was commissioned captain. For over two months he did active and arduous service at Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton, and was mustered out of service with his company, at Philadelphia, after peace and order was restored. From that time until the Spanish-American War he had no connection with military affairs except as first lieutenant of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and as military instructor at Girard college, to which position he was elected in 1887, and filled for seven years. He had charge of a battalion of 250 boy students, divided into four companies, which maintained the reputation of being the best drilled battalion of cadets outside of West Point Military Academy. Colonel Ward has always taken a lively interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. He joined George G. Meade Post, No. 1, January 3, 1868, and for eleven years served as its quartermaster, adjutant and post commander, and has for several years kept the post together by his personal efforts. He has also held a number of positions in the department and national encampments, and on the staff of the Commander-in-chief.

At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Colonel Ward promptly tendered his services to the Secretary of War, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and was selected by Honorable John Wanamaker, to recruit and organize a regiment for service in the war, which Mr. Wanamaker had offered to equip. Colonel Ward, as commander of this regiment, recruited 1300 men and organized twelve full companies, giving his undivided attention to drilling them for five months, but the war ended before their services were required, and neither Colonel Ward or the regiment were mustered into the service of the United States. Colonel Ward is now on the list of the Retired Officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, affiliated with Encampment No. 73, of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Navy League of the United States; of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Pennsylvania

Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia. He wrote and published a history of his regiment, the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the War of the Rebellion, and it has been well received as one of the good histories of the war. He also wrote the History of George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic. He has also met with considerable success as a lecturer on the Civil War. His illustrated lectures of the "Battle of Antietam" and the "Battle of Gettysburg," have been well received, as has his lecture on the "Life of George G. Meade, The Stonewall of Gettysburg".

Colonel Ward is a cousin of the late General Frederick Townsend Ward, of Chinese fame, who organized and for three years commanded the Chinese army, and successfully put down the Tai Ping Rebellion. He was the only foreigner, who was ever made a Chinese God or "Joss" and a shrine was erected in his honor in Peking, where the people went to worship him. He finally fell mortally wounded, at the head of his troops and died on September 23, 1862. He was buried in the Confucian Temple with full military honors, but his body was later brought to this country and buried at Salem, Massachusetts.

Colonel Ward married (first), April 30, 1872, Mayde H., daughter of John and Sarah (Lewis) Williams, of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. She died March 20, 1908, without issue. He married (second), April 3, 1909, Nellie Tabram Pope, daughter of John C. and Emma (Wheatland) Tabram, of New Jersey.

FREDERICK CHARLES JOHNSON, M. D.

The Revolutionary ancestor of Dr. Frederick Charles Johnson was Private Robert Frazer, father of Hannah Frazer, who was the wife of Jehoiada Johnson, the doctor's grandfather. Robert Frazer was of Scottish birth and ancestry, said to have been related to Sir Simon Frazer, the Scottish chieftain, known in history as Lord Lovat. Robert Frazer, served in the British army against the French in the wars preceding the Revolution and fought as sergeant under Wolfe at Quebec, where he was wounded. Later he came with other Connecticut settlers to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and was a teacher of the youth of that settlement. In 1777 he enlisted in the Third Connecticut militia, Colonel Obadiah Gore, for service during the Revolution. He died in 1790 and his widow, August 23, 1855. The Colonial ancestry carries back to very early days in New England. The New Haven, Wallingford, Johnsons, emigrated from England to America about 1638, the year in which there came from England twenty ships and at least three thousand persons. Among them were three brothers: John, Robert and Thomas Johnson, who came from Kingston-on-Hull and landed at Boston. They were Puritans under the leadership of Ezekiel Rogers, a graduate of Cambridge, and a clergyman of Rowley, in Yorkshire, England. He and many of his followers settled on the coast of Massachusetts Bay and called their new town Rowley, after their old home in England. The three Johnsons left Rogers at Boston and repaired to the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, where Thomas and Robert permanently settled, John, however, after a year or two in New Haven returned to Rowley. Blodgett's "Early Settlers of Rowley" mentions him as "Captain John" and names his children and grandchildren: Robert Johnson died in New Haven in 1694. He was the ancestor of the Stratford Johnsons, the father of Deacon William, of Guilford, Connecticut (1629-1702), the grandfather of Deacon Samuel, of Stratford (1670-1727), great-grandfather of William Samuel Johnson, LL.D., the able lawyer and statesman who as attorney for Connecticut figured so prominently in the controversy with Pennsylvania over Wyoming. He represented Connecticut in the Colonial Congress of 1775 and signed the remonstrance to the King against the "Stamp Act".

THOMAS JOHNSON, son of Thomas Johnson, the third of the immigrant brothers, is the American ancestor on the paternal side of the Johnson's of the Wyoming Valley. He was drowned with Thomas Ashley in New Haven harbor in 1640. His children were Thomas, Daniel, Jeremiah and William.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of Thomas Johnson, was of New Haven, Connecticut, where in the town records he is sometimes mentioned as "Wingle" Johnson and is named as "husbandman" and again as "planter". He was one of the founders or original proprietors of Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1670, and one of the signers of the "compact". In December, 1664, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Wollen or Woolin) Hall. He died in 1716, and

his will is recorded in New Haven. William and Sarah Johnson had thirteen children, of whom Jacob was sixth in order of birth.

JACOB JOHNSON, son of William and Sarah (Hall) Johnson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 25, 1674, and died July 17, 1749. He was of Wallingford, Connecticut, where he was sergeant of the Wallingford train band and is mentioned in the records as "Sergeant Jacob". He served as deputy in the General Court, 1732, 1733 and 1736. He was a man of substance and influence and the possessor at the time of his death of about four hundred acres of land and several slaves. He married (first), December 14, 1693, Abigail Merriman, daughter of John Hitchcock and Abigail Merriman. Abigail was a granddaughter of Captain Nathaniel Merriman, one of the original proprietors of Wallingford. Abigail (Merriman) Johnson, died, January 9, 1726, and Jacob married (second) Dörkas Linsley, of Branford, Connecticut. There was no issue of the second marriage. Jacob and Abigail Johnson were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and had families. The youngest of these was Rev. Jacob.

REV. JACOB JOHNSON, youngest son of Jacob and Abigail (Merriman) Johnson, was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 7, 1713, and died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1797. He graduated at Yale College in 1740, prepared for the ministry and was pastor of the Congregational Church at Groton, Connecticut, 1749 to 1772. He first appears in the Wyoming Valley in 1772, when he was invited by the town of Wilkes-Barre to minister to their spiritual wants to "Come and labor with the people as their pastor." Under the custom of the church he preached one year as minister of the Wilkes-Barre Congregational Church (afterward First Presbyterian) and then, August 23, 1773, was permanently settled as pastor. This "was the first actual settlement of any minister of the Gospel, west of the Blue Mountains in the territory comprising the state of Pennsylvania". He continued his work as minister of the Gospel, for more than half a century, dying as he had lived, an earnest, untiring, God-following and God-serving man. During the period of the Revolution his zeal in behalf of the patriot cause was intense and by his splendid example and Christian sympathy, he softened the hardships of war, to which his people were so frequently and so long subjected. "He was early and outspoken in his advocacy of American liberty and a commanding figure in the early history of the Wyoming Valley. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of the infant settlement by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a firm defender of the Connecticut title, throughout the prolonged contest with Pennsylvania." In 1768, while pastor at Groton, Connecticut, he labored as a missionary among the Indians of the province of New York. He learned somewhat of the language of the Six Nations and preached to them in their own tongue. He was present at the treaty of Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York) in 1768. The council at which this treaty was enacted was attended by the governors, the commissioners, and agents of the colonies of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York, and by about three thousand Indians. Rev. Jacob Johnson was there as the special representative of Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who hoped to secure from the Six Nations a concession of lands, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for civilizing, educating and Christianizing the Indians. The council was dominated by the Penns. John Penn, a son of Wil-

liam, being present. He sought to acquire title to the lands of north eastern Pennsylvania, which were claimed by Connecticut, and which had been purchased from the Indians by Connecticut. This latter colony was not invited to the council that sought to wrest from her a part of her possessions and this missionary, Rev. Jacob Johnson, entirely without authority, undertook to defend the Connecticut title by dissuading the Indians from selling to the Penns the lands claimed by Connecticut. The New York representative was the great Sir William Johnson, the King's own agent and superintendent of Indian affairs in that royal province. While the treaty was in progress, Sir William gave a banquet to which Rev. Jacob Johnson was invited. The banquet was made the occasion of bursts of eloquence as to the greatness of England, and toasts were drunk to the health of King George III. When the adulations to the King were over and the preacher from Connecticut was called upon, he addressed the assembled revelers in these thrilling words: "I drink to the health of King George III of Great Britain, Comprehending New England and all the British Colonies in North America, and I mean to drink such a health so long as his royal majesty, shall govern the British and American subjects according to the great charter of English liberty, and so long as he hears the prayers of his American subjects. But in case his British Majesty (which God in great mercy prevent) should proceed contrary to charter rights and privileges, and govern us with a rod of iron and the mouth of cannons, and utterly refuse to consider our humble prayers, then I should consider it my indispensable duty to join my countrymen in forming a new Empire in America". These were prophetic words and show the quality and noble character of this Connecticut missionary who was the pioneer of the Johnson family in the Wyoming Valley. In later years when pastor of the church at Westmoreland, he denounced the Pennamite outrages with such vehemence that he was (1784) dragged to court and compelled to give bonds for his peaceable behavior. While pastor at Groton, Connecticut, Rev. Jacob Johnson married Mary Giddings, of Preston, born November 28, 1730, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1805. She was a daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Williams) Giddings. The children of this marriage, all born in Connecticut were: Jehoiada Pitt, see forward; Jacob, born in 1765, died, May, 1807, married and had two daughters, Mary B. and Lydia; Lydia, married Colonel Zebulon Butler; Christina Olive, married, March 25, 1801, William Russell. There were two daughters of Rev. Jacob who died in infancy. Rev. Jacob Johnson is buried in the cemetery at Wilkes-Barre, where a monument marks the spot, inscribed with an epitaph by Dr. Johnson that reflects something of his life and services in behalf of his fellow man, of his country, and his Maker whom he served so long and so faithfully. There was that in the life of Rev. Jacob Johnson that has survived him. His noble character, as shown in his daily walk, his unswerving loyalty to kindred and to country during the dark days of the Revolution and the equally hazardous period of contention between the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley and the claimants under Pennsylvania.

JEHOIADA PITT JOHNSON, son of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Giddings) Johnson, was born in Connecticut in 1767, and died, January 8, 1830. He was born at the time "the animated discussions preceding the Revolution were going on, and the elder Pitt was thundering his anathemas in parliament." His father named

him Jehoiada—Knowledge of God—and Pitt in honor of the great orator. He was five years old when the Rev. Jacob assumed the Wilkes-Barre pastorate. He took a deep interest in the controversy going on between Connecticut and Pennsylvania over Wyoming, and in 1784, when but seventeen, he took sides with the Connecticut settlers in the Pennamite war. Miner says he was arrested at Wilkes-Barre on the charge of treason, with about one hundred others, some of whom were sent to jail in Northumberland and Sunbury. Jehoiada P. was an active business man. He removed to Laurel Run (now Parsons), from Wilkes-Barre, about 1810, and erected there in that year a grist mill which he owned and operated successfully for many years. He was interested in the business and educational life of the township and one of the best of citizens. He was poormaster in 1799, the only public office he ever held. He married Hannah Frazer, daughter of the Colonial and Revolutionary soldier, Robert Frazer, of previous mention. It is through this marriage that Dr. Frederick C. Johnson derives membership in the patriotic order of the Sons of the Revolution. The children of Jehoiada P. and Hannah (Frazer) Johnson were: Ovid Frazer, born March 25, 1807, and died February 12, 1853; Mary Giddings, born November 3, 1809, died November 12, 1880; Jehoiada, born January 20, 1812, died December 31, 1871; William P., born March 14, 1814, died January 26, 1893; Miles, born March 16, 1816, died October 6, 1889; Priestley R., born December 20, 1819, died July 5, 1878; Wesley, see forward; Sarah Ann, born March 18, 1824, died April 20, 1903; Diantha, born September 22, 1826, died November 4, 1874. Two children, Zipporah and Christiana, died in infancy.

Ovid Frazer, eldest son of Jehoiada and Hannah (Frazer) Johnson, prepared for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1831. He associated himself with Hendrick B. Wright in practice, but this partnership was dissolved two years later by the removal of Mr. Johnson to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. There he soon took a leading position both as a lawyer and political writer. His series of newspaper articles called "Governor's Papers" disrupted the old Whig party and brought about the election of Governor Porter. In recognition of his services he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania, when but thirty-two years of age. He served six years and became a conspicuous figure in state and nation. He married Jane Alricks, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania.

Mary Giddings, married Charles Reel. Their two sons, Miles and Benjamin F., served in the War of the Rebellion.

Jehoiada, died at the old Johnson homestead near Wilkes-Barre. In 1834 he entered the United States army, Company I, First Regular Dragoons, and served five years in the Seminole and Texas wars. He married Priscilla Scovel.

William P., was a farmer, school director and Justice of the Peace. He married Eliza Roderick.

Miles, was a cabinet maker, later a sailor on a whaling vessel and finally settled in the far west, dying in California. His wife was Philomela Burlingame of Wisconsin.

Priestly R., was a farmer, a manufacturer and a merchant. In a copartnership he built the first factory in the Wyoming Valley for the manufacture of powder kegs, and for several years he was engaged in mercantile life in Wilkes-Barre. He was at one time street commissioner. It was written of him that he was "a

man of large heart, of sound and mature judgment". "Being thoroughly imbued with correct principles of right and wrong, he was never known to swerve from the path of duty as a citizen in private or public capacity". He married Sarah, a daughter of Simon Monega, a soldier under the great Napoleon.

Sarah Ann married Henry Colt Wilson, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They had four children, the eldest of whom was Edwin Frazer Wilson, A. B., A. M., M. D., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of therapeutics, electro therapeutics and clinical medicine in the Ohio Medical University; physician to the Protestant and Hawkes Hospitals, Fellow of American Academy of Medicine, member of the American Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society and Columbus Academy of Medicine. He died in 1902.

WESLEY JOHNSON, twin brother of Priestly R., and son of Jehoiada and Hannah (Frazer) Johnson, was born on the ancestral farm, December 20, 1819, and died October 27, 1892. He was educated in Wilkes-Barre academy and studied law under his eldest brother Ovid. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1846, and soon afterward to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Texas and began legal practice, and during the war with Mexico crossed over the border and witnessed many stirring events. About 1850 he was caught in the tide of western emigration and soon found himself in Wisconsin. He was elected clerk of the court of Marquette county, in that state. In 1853 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile life, the practice of law and the turmoil of legal contention being distasteful to him. He was thoroughly versed in the law and had a well-equipped legal mind, but he was essentially a man of peace. After his retirement from active commercial life in 1874, he was for several years alderman of the Fourth ward, Wilkes-Barre, and held other offices of trust—city auditor, judge of elections, etc. He was one of the projectors and guiding spirits in the Wyoming Centennial in 1878 and was secretary of the commemorative association from its inception until his death, and his compilation, the memorial volume, is one of the standard works of local history in Wyoming annals. Wesley Johnson married, (first) Cynthia Henrietta Green, who was born in Vermont, May 13, 1827, and died in Wilkes-Barre, August 30, 1855. She was the daughter of David Sands and Mary (Tuttle) Green. Two sons were born of this marriage: Dr. Frederick Charles Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania (see forward), and Zebulon Butler, who died in infancy. Wesley Johnson married (second) Frances Wilson, who died April 21, 1888. By this marriage a daughter, Margaret Colt, was born July 7, 1857, dying in childhood.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES JOHNSON, first born of the children of Wesley and Cynthia Henrietta (Green) Johnson, was born in Marquette, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, March 2, 1853. He is the only living child of Wesley Johnson. Dr. Johnson received his primary and academic education in the Wilkes-Barre schools, after which he went to Wisconsin and took a partial course in Ripon College with the class of 1873. Beginning in 1871 he had a business training of ten years in Wilkes-Barre, meanwhile contributing to local newspapers and doing special correspondence from the coal regions for the *Chicago Tribune*. He also spent a year in Chicago as a reporter on the *Tribune* staff and is still on the list of *Tribune* correspondents. In 1880, he began a three years' course in

the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1883. Instead of engaging in the practice of medicine he took up journalism and purchased a half interest in the Wilkes-Barre *Record* with which he is still connected. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade; the New England Society; The Westmoreland Club; The Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society; the Young Men's Christian Association; the Luzerne county Medical Society; the Pennsylvania State Medical Association; The Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis; the Wyoming Commemorative Association; the State and National Editorial Association; the Masonic Fraternity and the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Johnson married, June 25, 1885, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Georgia P., daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Green) Post. They have: Ruth, Frederick, and Margaret Johnson.

EMMA BARLOW (CHAMBERS) HUMBIRD

EMMA BARLOW (CHAMBERS) HUMBIRD (Mrs. James S. Humbird), is a great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Aaron Barlow, who served from Connecticut. He was a son of Samuel Barlow, who married Esther Hull. Another of their sons was the lawyer, diplomat, poet, Joel Barlow, who served from 1779 to 1783 as brigade chaplain with General Poor's brigade of the Massachusetts line. Joel Barlow was one of the earliest American poets and was the author of the epic "Columbiad" that attracted much attention. Mrs. Humbird also obtains descent from General Jedediah Preble, of Falmouth (Portland), Maine, through the marriage of her grandfather, Thomas P. Barlow, to Frances Anica Preble.

(The Barlow Line)

The Barlow family of Redding, Connecticut, descends from John Barlow, who appeared in Fairfield, Connecticut, as early as 1668, and died in 1674. He was one of the earliest settlers of that town. He was of English parentage and probably birth. He was possessed of a large estate in Fairfield, part of which is yet called Barlow's Plain. His will, dated March 28, 1674, mentions his wife Ann, and children John, see forward; Isabella, wife of Peter Chapman; Ruth, wife of Francis Bradley; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Frost; Martha, wife of James Beers; Deborah, wife of John Sturgis.

John (2) Barlow, son of John (1) and Ann Barlow, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut. He inherited land from his father, which he cultivated and increased. He married Abigail, daughter of Robert Lockwood. Children: John, see forward; Joseph, Samuel, Abigail, Deborah, Elizabeth and Ruth. His estate was inventoried March 6, 1690.

John (3) Barlow, son of John (2) and Abigail (Lockwood) Barlow, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut. According to the parish records of Christ's Church of that town he "renewed the Covenant", February 24, 1694, at which time his son John (4) was baptized. He married ———. Children: John (4), Samuel, see forward, Abigail, Ann, Joseph, Francis, Sarah and Deborah, all baptized in Christ's Church, Fairfield. The record of the last baptism is March, 1705, and she is named daughter of Lieutenant John Barlow. This title was due to his service in the war against the Indians.

Samuel Barlow, son of John (3) Barlow, was baptized in Fairfield, April 26, 1696, died in Redding, Connecticut, December 20, 1773. He removed to Redding about 1740 and settled in what is known as the Boston district. He was a man of wealth. When he removed to Redding he purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy acres with "dwelling and buildings thereon" from James Bradley for which he paid 2500 pounds. It was here his last four children were born and where he died. He married (first) Eunice, daughter of Daniel Wadley, of Fairfield, August 2, 1731; married (second), August 7, 1744, Esther, born 1721, died August 22, 1775, daughter of Nathaniel Hull, of Read-

ing. Children of first marriage: Daniel, Ruhamah, James and Jabez. Children by second marriage: Nathaniel, Aaron, see forward, Samuel, Joe and Huldah. Of these children Samuel, Daniel and Ruhamah died early. James settled in Ridgefield; Jabez settled in Ohio; Nathaniel settled in Connecticut.

Joel, born March 24, 1754, first entered Dartmouth College, but was graduated with honors from Yale, class of 1778, a classmate of Noah Webster. He early showed talent of a superior quality. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Paine, who probably at that time had not become imbued with infidelity. He studied law and divinity, and after being licensed as minister of the Congregational church became a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, serving until the close of the war. In 1773 he opened a law office in Hartford and became partner with Elisha Babcock in editing *The American Mercury*. In 1785 he was chosen by the general association of the Congregational church to revise the Psalms of Dr. Watts. In 1787 he published his "Vision of Columbus". His most popular poem was "Hasty Pudding", a work in three cantos showing decided poetic genius, written in France in 1793, where he was representing the "Scota Land Company". In 1795 he was appointed by President Washington consul to Algiers, where he effected a very important treaty, also one with Tripoli. In 1805 he returned to the United States and settled near Washington, D. C., where he purchased beautiful "Kalorama" afterwards the home of his favorite nephew, Thomas Barlow, and his wife, Frances Anica (Preble) Barlow (see Preble). In 1808 he published his greatest poem "The Columbiad" which was republished in London in 1811. He was engaged in writing a History of the United States in 1812, when he was appointed United States minister to France. While on his way to confer with Emperor Napoleon at Wilna, he was seized with a fatal illness and died at Zarwanica, Poland, October 2, 1812. He married Ruth Baldwin, of New Haven, Connecticut, a sister of Hon. Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Aaron Barlow, second son of Samuel Barlow and his second wife, Esther (Hull) Barlow, was born in Redding, Connecticut, February 11, 1750, died in Norfolk, Virginia. He lived on a farm purchased by his father on Umpawaug Hill, Redding, which he owned and cultivated. He served in the Revolution, as did three of his brothers. He was ensign of Colonel Samuel Whiting's regiment of Connecticut militia, and a member of the Committee of Safety to raise the provision troops of the Connecticut line. He was a man of ability, tall and of imposing bearing. He removed after the war to Norfolk, Virginia, where he succumbed to an attack of yellow fever. He married Rebecca Sanford, of Redding, Connecticut, a member of the early and prominent Connecticut family of that name. Children: Elnathan, a soldier and victim of the war of 1812; Samuel, removed to Ohio; Stephen, a lawyer of Ohio; Daniel, lived and died in Redding; Aaron, died at sea; Esther, died of yellow fever at Norfolk; Joel, died in Redding; Rebecca, lived and died in Redding; Thomas Paine, see forward, named by his uncle Joel, after his friend, Thomas Paine.

Thomas Paine Barlow, youngest child of Aaron and Rebecca (Sanford) Barlow, was born in Redding, Connecticut, 1794, died September, 1859. He was educated and adopted by his uncle, Joel Barlow, the poet, and accompanied him to France as his private secretary. He was with him on the fatal journey to Wilna. After the death of his uncle, he returned to the United States and

established himself in the practice of law at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. While in France he met and married, July 28, 1817, at "Draviel", near Versailles, Frances Anica Preble, daughter of Henry and Frances (Wright) Preble, and granddaughter of Brigadier General Jedeiah Preble, of Falmouth (Portland), Maine. "Draviel" was the beautiful country seat of Daniel Parker, an American gentleman and Henry Preble's intimate friend. Children of Thomas Paine and Frances Anica (Preble) Barlow: 1. Frances Emma, born at "Kalorama" near Washington, D. C., June 29, 1818, died at Washington, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1845; she married, April, 1837, Hugh Wilson and had children. 2. Anica, see forward. 3. Harriet, born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1824, died at Versailles, France, in March, 1827. 4. Dr. Francis Joel, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1828, died unmarried at Ballarat, Australia, June 17, 1854; he was a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania; he studied medicine with Dr. Le Moynes and received his degree from the Philadelphia Medical School; he practiced for a time at West Manchester, Pennsylvania; he intended practicing in Australia but his early death prevented. 5. Frederick Stephen, born at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1830, died unmarried, August 5, 1864; he was a graduate of Washington College; he entered the United States navy as third assistant engineer, June 22, 1860; he served first in the "Anacesta" in the Chesapeake and next on board the United States steamer "Sumpter" on the west coast of Africa until her return to the United States; then on the steamer "Kanawha" under Farragut; he was promoted second assistant engineer, July 30, 1862, and ordered to the steam gunboat "Owasco" the following year as senior engineer; when it was decided to attempt the capture of Mobile and its defences, an officer of experience being required as senior engineer, he volunteered to go on board the monitor "Tecumseh", the leading vessel of the fleet in the "Bay Fight", August 5, 1864. His services, after being twice declined, were accepted on account of the illness of the senior engineer of the "Tecumseh", and he went down with that vessel, at his post, when she was sunk by a torpedo during the fight and all on board were lost, excepting the pilots and eight or ten men.

Anica Barlow, second daughter of Thomas Paine and Frances Anica (Preble) Barlow, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1821, living in April, 1911. Of her it was written: "You can hardly meet with a more perfect character". She married, in April, 1855, John D. Chambers, of Washington, Pennsylvania. They lived in Washington in a home given Anica by her mother which Mr. Chambers enlarged and beautified. It was said to have been the "prettiest residence in Washington". John D. Chambers was a son of James Chambers, major of Militia, Washington county, and Mary Dodds. Children of John D. and Anica (Barlow) Chambers: Emma Barlow, see forward; Anica, born June 2, 1857; Mary, July 29, 1858; Henry Preble, September 11, 1860; Harriet Barlow, November 29, 1863, died January, 1868.

EMMA BARLOW CHAMBERS, daughter of John D. and Anica (Barlow) Chambers, was born February 11, 1856. She married James S. Humbird, born in Cumberland, Maryland, September 1, 1853. Mrs. Humbird is a member of Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Children of James S. and Emma Barlow (Chambers) Humbird: 1. Grace, born December 19, 1875, married Ralph Longenecker, October 30, 1902; chil-

dren: Catherine, born January, 1904; Eleanor, September 15, 1908; Ralph, January 15, 1911. 2. Eleanor, born February 4, 1877, married Southard Hay, child, Malcolm, born May 19, 1907. 3. John C., born February 27, 1879, unmarried. 4. Emma C., born April 21, 1881, married William A. Robinson; children: Anica Barlow, born December 25, 1907; William Andrew, March 12, 1908. 5. James S. Jr., born November 14, 1882, unmarried. 6. Anica Barlow, born April 11, 1885, married James H. Reed Jr. All living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(The Preble Line)

Frances Anica (Preble) Barlow, wife of Thomas P. Barlow, was a daughter of Henry Preble, granddaughter of General Jedediah Preble, of Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, and great-great-granddaughter of Abraham and Judith (Tilden) Preble, the common ancestors of the American family. Abraham Preble came over from England with the "Men of Kent" and settled somewhere about the year 1636 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. He was one of the earliest settlers and soon after his arrival married Judith, third daughter of Elder Nathaniel Tilden, of an ancient family in county of Kent, England. After his marriage he removed to York, Maine, (then Gorgianna) where in 1642 he purchased a tract of land. When York was incorporated as a city he was appointed the first mayor, and for the remainder of his life continued to hold responsible offices of the Province. He was of the councilors or assistants, member of the general court, magistrate, treasurer of the county. He held the military rank of major, and his life was devoted to the public service. He died about March 30, 1663. Children of Abraham and Judith (Tilden) Preble: Abraham, who took an active and very prominent part in the public affairs of the province, and at the date of his death he held thirteen public offices; Rachel, married Joseph Carline; Joseph; Stephen; Nathaniel; John; Benjamin, see forward; Sarah, married Henry Coombs.

Benjamin Preble, youngest son of Abraham and Judith (Tilden) Preble, was born about 1657, died at York, Maine, March 25, 1732. Little is known of him beyond his marriage and his will which is recorded in York county, Maine. He married, when about the age of forty, Mary, daughter of Thomas Baston. Children: Judah, John, Hannah, Judith, Abigail, Jedediah, see forward.

Brigadier-General Jedediah Preble, youngest son of Benjamin and Mary (Baston) Preble, was born at York, Maine, 1707, died at Falmouth (Portland), March 11, 1784. He was the first of his name that settled on the peninsula of ancient Falmouth now the site of the city of Portland. He is styled in various deeds "yeoman", "coaster", "Gentleman", "squire". His commission as captain of infantry, signed by Governor Shirley, is dated June 5, 1746. April 23, 1754, the same authority commissioned him lieutenant-colonel. March 13, 1758, he was commissioned colonel by Governor Pownal. March 12, 1759, he received from Governor Pownal a commission of brigadier-general of the forces raised by him to be employed in His Majesty's service in the ensuing campaign. He earned these various promotions by service in the field. Soon after the fall of Quebec he was appointed by the governor to the command of Fort Pownal, a new fortress just completed on the Penobscot at what is now Fort Point. October 29, 1762, he purchased all the land surrounding Fort Pownal, twenty-seven

hundred acres. The same year he purchased, at the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Androsse's Island, Mansion House, and garden, wharf, warehouses, breastwork and flats. This is now valuable Portland real estate. March 3, 1763, he was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1766 representative. In 1763 he was a member of the House from Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth, and one of the "glorious ninety-two" who voted "nay" to the King's command to rescind the celebrated circular letter. In 1773 he was chosen councillor. January 25, 1774, he was chosen one of the committee of seven to make answer to letters received from the Boston Committee of Safety. On October 27, 1774, the Salem, Massachusetts, Provincial Congress appointed General Jedediah Preble, General Artemas Ward and Colonel Pomeroy, general officers of the Provincial forces with General Preble in chief command. On account of his years he declined and the appointment was given General Ward. In 1775 General Preble was added to the Committee of Inspection when the wretch Mowatt burned Falmouth, and General Preble was a heavy loser in property, greater than any other in the town. In 1791 he was in a measure reimbursed by land grants. In 1776-77-80 he was representative to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. June 20, 1780, he was elected councillor for the Province of Maine. In 1788 he was appointed justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland. September 4, 1780, under the new State Constitution, he was elected the first senator from Cumberland county. In 1782-83 he held appointment as judge of Inferior Court under the new State Constitution, and these were the closing ones of his long career of activity, honor and usefulness. Four days after the signing of a definite Treaty of Peace with Great Britain he breathed his last at his residence in Falmouth. General Preble is represented by contemporaries to have been a commanding and dignified presence, standing full six feet. His common dress was the scarlet coat and laced hat, which previous to the Revolution were only permitted to be worn by the privileged classes. He was of very quick temper, resolute and even stubborn in his purposes. His opinion once formed there was no moving from it, hence the expression, among his descendants, when one shows a set purpose, "he has a touch of the Brigadier in him".

General Preble married (first) March 21, 1733, Martha Junkins. Four sons and a daughter were born to him: Jedediah (2), Samuel, John, William and Lucy. Mrs. Martha Preble died at Falmouth, March 10, 1753. He married (second), May 9, 1754, Mrs. Mehitable (Bangs) Roberts, the childless widow of John Roberts Jr., daughter of Captain Joshua and Mehitable (Clarke) Bangs, originally from Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Five sons and two daughters were born of this marriage: Martha; Ebenezer; Joshua; Edward, born August 15, 1761, commodore of the United States navy, a brave and most distinguished hero and patriot, who had the honor to be the first to carry the flag around Cape Horn; Enoch, president of the Portland Marine Society for thirty-one years; Statira; Henry, see forward.

Henry Preble, youngest son of General Jedediah and Mehitable (Bangs-Roberts) Preble, was born on Falmouth Neck, Portland, Maine, January 24, 1770, died at Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, N. S., Pennsylvania, October 25, 1825. Very little is preserved of his early life. He is first heard of definitely in England, where he was entrusted with letters for Miss Frances Wright and another

English girl, who were prisoners in Paris during the mad career of Robespierre. He fell in love with Miss Wright at sight and they were soon married. The ceremony in Paris was a civil one as during the French Revolution no religious authority was acknowledged. They soon went to England, where they were again married in church. Returning to Paris Henry Preble made several voyages to the United States, and in 1801 went to Italy to open a mercantile house in Tuscany, but did not find a desirable location. He returned to France and opened a commercial house in Havre, then at Nantes; not succeeding well, he went to Paris where as a commission merchant he was very fortunate, but lost his money in speculating in Colonial produce and sending ships to sea. He regained his fortune in a similar business. He fitted out privateers in France during the war of 1812 and made a great deal of money, but his fortune failed and he met with severe losses, after which he returned to the United States and passed the summer at "Kalorama" with his daughter Anica (Mrs. Thomas Barlow). In 1819 he was appointed United States consul at Palermo in Sicily. He collected much valuable information for his fort, while holding the mission, which he resigned in 1820. After his return to the United States until his death, October 25, 1825, his home was with his daughter Anica, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He was a man of culture and refinement, and while in prosperity remembered and aided those of his friends less fortunate. In adversity he did not lose his dignity of character nor the respect and esteem of others. He inherited the family taste for drawing and painting; many of his drawings and water colors are still preserved with an exquisitely drawn portrait of him by his daughter, Harriet. Children of Henry and Frances (Wright) Preble were two daughters and a son. 1. Harriet, the eldest daughter, was born at Lewes, Sussex county, England, September 26, 1795, died unmarried at West Manchester, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1854. Soon after her decease her memoirs with extracts from her correspondence, journals, etc., edited by Professor R. H. Lee, was published. Reared in Paris during the days of Napoleon, she was acquainted intimately with the persons whose names so frequently occur during that period. She was the friend of Lafayette and in after life often entertained her friends with incidents and anecdotes of Napoleon's first wife Josephine and her daughter Hortense by her first husband, the field marshal. For many years of her life she consecrated all her natural gifts, her native virtues and many excellencies to the cause of religion. She is buried at Pittsburgh. 2. Frances Anica, born in Paris, France, November 25, 1797, died December 24, 1876; she married, July 28, 1817, at "Draviel", now Versailles, Thomas Barlow, of Redding, Connecticut. She was reared and educated in France, but on her marriage left that country and came with her husband to the United States, which was ever after her home. The young couple took up their residence at "Kalorama", a beautiful house erected by Mr. Barlow's brother, Joel Barlow, the lawyer and poet, at Washington, D. C., and from thence they removed to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Here her children were born with the exception of the eldest who was born in Washington, D. C. The Barlows afterward lived at Washington, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Barlow died and where she died many years later. 3. Edward Henry, born in Paris, France, October 3, 1805, died unmarried at Versailles, France, July 14, 1826; he was a young man of great promise.

ANDREW HAMILTON McCLINTOCK

The Revolutionary ancestor from whom Andrew Hamilton McClintock derives his membership in the Sons of the Revolution is Matthias Hollenback, his great-grandfather, who was not only a patriotic soldier but most important and influential in the public life of the Wyoming Valley (see Hollenback). The first of the McClintock family, from whom Andrew H. descends, was James and his wife Jean (Payne) McClintock, who were natives of Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland. The ancestors of James McClintock were originally from Argyshire, Scotland, from whence three sons of Gilbert McClintock came, settling near Londonderry, Ireland. From one of these sons, James, descended Samuel McClintock, who emigrated to America in 1795 and settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1812, aged thirty-six years. His father, James McClintock, followed his son to America and settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Samuel McClintock married, July 15, 1806, Hannah, daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, a noted man of Trappe, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county. Hannah Todd was of Irish descent. Her grandfather, Robert Todd, (son of John and grandson of John), was born in Ireland in 1697, died in Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He married, in county Down, Ireland, Isabella Bodley, born about the year 1700. They had nine children of whom Colonel Andrew Todd was the youngest. Six of these were born in Ireland and came to America with Robert Todd and his wife Isabella, to New York and thence to Trappe, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737. Three children were born in Pennsylvania, Andrew, the youngest, being born when his mother was fifty-two years old. He became an extensive land owner in Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was a man of superior mechanical skill, a member of the old Province Presbyterian Church, a soldier of the Revolution and a Justice of the Peace from May 22, 1800, until May 5, 1833, the date of his death. Colonel Andrew Todd married Hannah Bowyer, born in the year 1752, died May 28, 1836, daughter of Stephen Bowyer, a farmer near Providence church. Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock were the parents of Andrew Todd.

ANDREW TODD McCLINTOCK, LL.D., was born February 2, 1810, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1891. He was but two years of age when his father died. He attended the common schools, where he acquired his early education. He then entered Kenyon College, Ohio, where among his fellow-students were Hon. Edwin L. Stanton, secretary of war under President Lincoln; Judge Frank Hurd, the conspicuous Democratic politician of Ohio, and Rufus King, who was Dean of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School. He remained three years at Kenyon College and then returned to Northumberland, where he began the study of law in the office of James Hepburn. At the end of a year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and completed his studies with the elder Judge Woodward, whose partner he became immediately upon his admission to the bar, August 8, 1836. They practiced under the firm name of Wood-

ward & McClintock. The partnership existed until 1829, when Mr. Clintock was appointed district attorney for Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He did not enjoy the duties of a public prosecutor, and after one year in that office resigned and resumed his regular legal practice. This was the only political office Mr. McClintock ever held, although other and higher offices were offered him that were easily within his reach but they were all declined, even the judgeship of the Luzerne Court of Common Pleas. He did, however, accept Governor Hartman's appointment to the membership of a commission, charged with the revision of the Constitution of 1873, and in the deliberations of that body of eminent jurists he was associated with Chief Justice Agnew, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General Samuel E. Dimmick, United States Senator Wallace, Senator Playford, Henry W. Williams and the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In the proceedings and councils of the commission, the opinions of Mr. McClintock had great weight with his colleagues. He enjoyed a large general law practice, but he chose corporation law as his specialty, as the one branch of the law most congenial to his tastes. He was thoroughly versed in the intricacies of corporation law and enjoyed a most lucrative practice among those whose business was done under the various forms of law governing corporations.

From the beginning of his professional career until his death, Mr. McClintock manifested an earnest interest in the welfare of his adopted city, its people and its institutions, and he identified himself with many important measures and enterprises which would advance her prosperity. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, of the City Hospital, of the Home for Friendless Children, president of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and was several times a delegate from the Luzerne Presbytery to the General Assembly of that church. He was an interested member of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1860-64-65-69-75 and president 1876-89-91. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred in 1870 by Princeton (New Jersey) College. He was a man of tall, massive figure, endowed with great strength and endurance. He was dignified in manner, yet gentle, genial and sincere in temperament, the grace of his presence and the charm of his manner impressed every one who came within the range of their influence. His life work and the commanding position he attained at the bar and in the community where he lived signify more plainly than words the measure of his abilities and the nobleness of his character.

Andrew Todd McClintock married, May 11, 1841, Augusta Cist, born in the year 1817, died September 24, 1895, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hollenback) Cist (see Cist-Hollenback). The children of this marriage are: 1. Helen Grinnan, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1846, died January 14, 1894. 2. Alice Mary, born January 31, 1848, died October 12, 1900; she married, October 9, 1872, John Vaughn Darling, born July 24, 1844, a man of letters and one of the leading corporation lawyers of Pennsylvania. He died November 10, 1892, in New York City. 3. Andrew Hamilton, see forward. 4. Jean Hamilton, born February 22, 1855, died April 15, 1891.

ANDREW HAMILTON McCLINTOCK, only son of Andrew Todd and Augusta (Cist) McClintock, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1852. He entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1872

with the degree of A. B. and in 1875 with A. M. He chose the legal profession and read law with his father, also with Edward P. and J. Vaughn Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, the latter his brother-in-law. He was admitted to practice at the Luzerne county bar, January 20, 1876, and began his professional cares in Wilkes-Barre in association with his father. As the latter gradually withdrew from the more arduous work of the office, the son succeeded him, and when Andrew Todd McClintock died, Andrew Hamilton McClintock continued the business alone, retaining the old clients, representing and protecting the same interests which in former years had been intrusted to his distinguished father in his capacity of attorney and counsellor-at-law. In addition he has added to the list of clients names and corporations that represent a great deal of Wilkes-Barre's wealth and enterprise. Mr. McClintock, like his father, is a Democrat, but without desire or liking for public office. He has other business interests than his profession that demand a share of his time. He is president of the Wyoming National Bank, a vice-president of the Miner's Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution and of the Wyomnig Historical and Genealogical Society, of which he was librarian, 1883-85, and treasurer, 1886-95.

Andrew H. McClintock married, December 1, 1880, Eleanor, daughter of Charles F., Jr., and Elizabeth (La Porte) Welles. Mrs. McClintock, now deceased, was a descendant on her paternal side from Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, first treasurer of that colony, and on her maternal side from Bartholomew La Porte, who was a member of the French Refugee Colony Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. McClintock: Andrew Todd, born January 21, 1885. Gilbert Stuart, December 27, 1886.

(The Cist and Hollenback Lines)

Jacob Cist, who married Sarah Hollenback, was the father of Augusta Cist, wife of Andrew Todd McClintock. He was the son of Charles Cist, who was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, August 15, 1738, died at Fort Allen, December 1, 1805. Charles Cist was the second son of Charles and Anna Maria (Thiel) Cist, of St. Petersburg, Russia, but of German descent. Charles Cist was a student of medicine in the University of Halle. He entered practice and had an apothecary shop in St. Petersburg. He was a Liberalist and joined with others in a plot against the government. His connection was discovered, his goods confiscated, and he was exiled to Siberia in the year, 1767. He escaped and fled to America, where he landed in Philadelphia, October 25, 1773, there he found employment as a translator. In 1775 he was a partner with Melchoir Styner in a printing office in Philadelphia but this was soon discontinued. In 1776 he enlisted as a member of the Third Battalion Philadelphia Militia, Captain George Esterley's company, Colonel William Estabrook, and took the oath of allegiance. He resumed business in Philadelphia after the evacuation of that city by the British, and in 1779 established a German newspaper. In 1784, with others, he established *The American Herald and General Advertiser*. This did not long exist. In 1789 he and others established the *Columbia Magazine*.

Charles Cist published between 1781 and 1805 seven religious and political works in at least four languages and continued in the capacity of printer, publisher and bookseller until his death in 1805. He was a member of the German Society of Pennsylvania, member of the School Committee in 1782; secretary of the Association in 1795 and secretary of a Fire Insurance Company in Philadelphia. Charles Cist, the Russian refugee, tested the "black stone" (coal) discovered in the Lehigh by Philip Genter and pronounced as anthracite coal. He was one of the founders and stockholders of the Lehigh Coal Mining Company. He is buried in the Moravian burying ground in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

He married, in Philadelphia, June 7, 1787, Mary Weiss, born June 22, 1762, tenth of the eleven children born of John Jacob Weiss, of Württemberg, Germany, and his wife, Rebecca (Cox) Weiss, born in Passayunk, Philadelphia, March 23, 1725. The Weiss family were conspicuous as being ardent supporters of the cause of the colonies. Colonel Jacob Weiss, brother of Mary (Mrs. Cist) was commissioned deputy quartermaster-general under General Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, and afterwards served in the same capacity under General Greene. John Jacob Weiss, father of Mary, was confirmed in the Lutheran church in 1736. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia, where he took the oath of allegiance to George III. in 1750 and to the United States in 1778. He died September 22, 1788, in Philadelphia, and is buried in the old Moravian cemetery. Rebecca Cox, his wife (mother of the Colonel and of Mary Cist), descended from an ancestry including three of the Provincial councilors of Pennsylvania. She was a great-granddaughter of Peter Larrison Cock (or Cox), born in Sweden, in 1611, came with the third Swedish expedition to New Sweden in 1641, cultivated tobacco on the Schuylkill in 1644, became free-man in 1648, magistrate for South River in 1657, collector of tolls, Philadelphia, 1663; justice for Upland, 1664 and 1666, and Provincial councillor, 1667. He died March, 1688 or 1689. Margaret Dalbo, the mother of Rebecca Cox, was a daughter of Peter Dalbo, who was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1685. His wife, Catherine, was a daughter of Peter Gunnarson Rambo, or Peter Rambo, senior, who came to New Sweden, Pennsylvania, in 1638, or 1639. He was deputy from John Rising, Governor of New Sweden to answer Stuyvesant's summons for the surrender of Fort Christiana, September 7, 1655; magistrate for South River (Delaware) in 1657, and one of those who met Governor Stuyvesant at Tinicum, May 8, 1658, and presented a petition for certain privileges; commissary of the colony of Delaware, 1660-64, when he resigned; member of the Provincial Council, 1674-80, and one of the first who sat in Upland Court. Helen Helm, grandmother of Rebecca Cox, was a daughter of Israel Helm, captain and trader at Passayunk, 1661; superintendent of the fur trade, 1664; interpreter to the Indians; justice of the Upland Court, 1674-76-80; Provincial councillor, May, 1667. Andrew H. McClintock has a most valuable relic of his ancestor, Peter Larrison Cock (Cox), in the form of a table used by him.

Sarah Hollenback, who married Jacob Cist, was a granddaughter of George Hollenback, and daughter of Johannes Hollenback, born September 9, 1720, died in Martinsburg, Virginia, August 8, 1783, and his wife, Eleanor (Jones) Hollenback. The children of Johannes and Eleanor were baptized by the Rev. John Caspar Steever, and were: Maria; John Matthias, see forward; Anna Maria.

John Matthias (commonly known as Matthias Hollenback), born February 17, 1752, died February 18, 1829. He came to Wyoming in 1769 and became a wealthy merchant. He was commissioned ensign of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Line, October 17, 1775, and commissioned ensign by the Continental Congress, August 26, 1776. He served in New Jersey and at Wyoming, 1776-77-78; was justice of the peace, 1790-1829; lieutenant-colonel, Pennsylvania Militia, 1787-92-93; associate judge of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 1790-1829. He was the first treasurer of Luzerne county. Judge Matthias Hollenback married, April 20, 1788, Sarah Burrett, born in Stratford, Connecticut, November 19, 1750, and they were the parents of Sarah, who married Jacob Cist, and the grandparents of Augusta Cist, who married Andrew Todd McClintock.

RACHEL H. (LARIMER) MELLON

The Colonial and Revolutionary descent of Mrs. Mellon extends along both maternal and paternal lines, and includes officers and privates of the War of the Revolution from the families of Larimer, Sheakley, McCurdy, Hughey, King, McMasters, all early Pennsylvania names, and resident mostly of York and Lancaster counties, as they were then formed. A point of historical interest to the family is the old William Sheakley farm in Adams county, on which was shed the first blood of the world famous battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Mellon is a daughter of William Jr. and Rachel (McMasters) Larimer. The original family name was French, Lorimier, derived from the Latin *Lorum*, a thong. The English form, *Lorimer*, indicates the name of an ancient trade. The "Larimer" was a maker of bits, spurs, stirrup irons, and all kinds of metal mountings of brass and iron, including armor. The first family record of the name is found in 1080, when a certain Durand Lorimer went from Caen, France, to Scotland, doubtless with the armies of William the Conqueror. In Scotland Lorimer is quite a common name.

The first of the Larimer family of record in this country was Robert, born about 1690, who came to America from Scotland, where his ancestors had fled when driven from Alsace, Lorraine, by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He settled in Berwick township, York county, Pennsylvania, early in 1700, and died there in 1772. He was a successful farmer, the tax records showing him possessed of two farms, one in Berwick township of two hundred acres, and one in Mt. Joy township. The children of Robert Larimer and his wife Sarah were: Thomas, John, William, Mary, Margaret, Jean and Robert.

THOMAS LARIMER, eldest son of Robert and Sarah Larimer, was born about 1745. To him was deeded the farm in Mt. Joy township, Adams county, and there he established his home, passed his life, dying in September, 1816. The homestead still stands and is near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Thomas Larimer enlisted May 9, 1778, as private in the Third Vacant Company, of a German regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Weltner. He is described as paid till January 1, 1782; enlisted to serve three years. His wife was Catherine ———, of Herwick township, same county. Children: William, Thomas, Margaret, Mary, Sidney, Nancy and Elizabeth.

WILLIAM LARIMER, son of Thomas and Catherine Larimer, was born in 1771 in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where the first twenty years of his life were passed. In 1790 he removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm on the "Kings Highway" (the old turnpike), known as the "Mansion Farm". It was located in North Huntingdon township (now the site of the town of Circleville), on the great highway from the far east to the Ohio river. The homestead has been remodelled, but the large oak logs of the original house are still there and are more like iron than wood, their dark brown coloring, similar to the antique oak of today. There William and Anne Larimer lived for about fifty years, and there entertained many of the prominent

men of the time, who journeyed west or south, among them William Henry Harrison and Aaron Burr, the latter, Anne (Mrs. Larimer) did not like. She said "He could not meet my eye in conversation". Mrs. Anne Larimer had seen General Washington several times as he passed her York county home in his carriage. This was while he was president (1794). William Larimer was twice married. His first wife, Martha (McNease) Larimer, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, died young and left two children, John and Catherine. His second wife, Anne (Sheakley) Larimer, was daughter of George and Margaret (McCurdy) Sheakley, of Adams county. She was a woman well fitted both by character and inheritance to be a helpmeet to her husband in their pioneer life. "She was a tall, fine looking woman of commanding presence", "and a devoted Presbyterian". William Larimer was a man of energy and good business qualifications. At his death he left his affairs in good condition and his family well provided for. He died on the "Mansion Farm", September 18, 1838. His wife Anne died August 23, 1853. Their children were: Margaret, George, William, Martha, Washington, Hamilton, James, Anne, Thomas and Mary.

William (2) Larimer, son of William (1) and Anne (Sheakley) Larimer, was born at the homestead farm, now Circleville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1809, died on his farm near Leavenworth, Kansas, May 16, 1875. He lived a wonderfully useful and adventuresome life of sixty-seven years in the states of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and there are today in these states undying monuments to his memory. Larimer Station on the Pennsylvania railroad, Larimer township in Somerset county, Larimer avenue in Pittsburgh, Larimer county in Colorado, Larimer street in Denver, and Fort Larimer in Arkansas, all bear mute testimony that he lived. He began his business career with his friend and neighbor, John Irwin, in the "Conestoga Wagon System", carrying goods from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia over the turnpike as early as 1830. His next was with his brother-in-law, John McMasters, in merchandising. He organized with the Hon. John Covode the Westmoreland Coal Company still in existence, one of the largest in the soft coal region. For over twenty-four years he was in active successful business, and held many important positions of trust. He was the first president of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, treasurer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad (now the Pennsylvania lines west), chief organizer and builder of the Remington Coal railroad at McKees Rocks, a large shareholder in numerous California gold mining enterprises and overland transportation companies. He was uniformly successful and became wealthy. He was public-spirited and generous. He removed to Pittsburgh where he dispensed rich hospitality. He took an unusual interest in military affairs, and was prominently identified with the National Guard or Militia of his state from 1828 until his removal to the West in 1854. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, August 3, 1828, by Governor Shultze. Major of First Battalion, Sixth Regiment Allegheny County Volunteers, April 15, 1845, by Governor Shunk. Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania troops, June 4, 1848, by Governor William F. Johnston. Major-General, December 22, 1852, by Governor Bigelow. He was not an ornamental soldier, but an active devoted one.

After financial difficulties culminating in 1854, General Larimer decided to

"go west" and begin anew, which he did the following year, going to Nebraska. Here he at once took an active part in the turbulent affairs of that territory; he was elected a member of the Legislature, taking sides as he had in Pennsylvania with the anti-slavery forces. The first meeting at which the Republican party of Nebraska was organized was held at his home in Omaha. In 1858 he removed to Kansas. The Pike's Peak gold hunting excitement of that year carried him to Colorado. He was one of the founders of the city of Denver, and built the first house there, on land which he and his son, William H. H. Larimer, had pre-empted. While a resident of Colorado, General Larimer served for a time as United States Commissioner and Judge of Probate for the First Judicial District of the Territory. He became well known throughout the West and extended the numerous acquaintance he had before made in Pittsburgh among statesmen, journalists and influential men of all classes, many of whom he had entertained in his Pittsburgh home. Horace Greeley was a warm friend and frequent guest of General Larimer. He supported the great journalist in his campaign for the presidency and carried on a correspondence with him. Mr. Greeley's daughter, after her honored father's death, sent his favorite pen to his lifelong friend, General Larimer. Another friend of General Larimer was General Sam Houston, the Texan liberator and first governor. He expressed his appreciation of General Larimer in rich gifts, at one time a beautiful brocade gown for Mrs. Larimer, at another time two miniatures of himself in frames of solid gold. General Larimer was loved by his friends and also had a personal magnetism that drew men to him and made strangers his friends. He was six feet tall, brown hair, hazel eyes, with a voice and manner to attract men. He was an eloquent platform speaker. He had a great fund of general knowledge and personal experience to draw from, and was never at a loss for words to express himself.

We quote from an impromptu speech reported in the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver under date of September 11, 1862. At this time the General was recruiting officer for the Third Regiment, Colorado Volunteers.

"The Mass meeting held here Saturday night last was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the territory. The meeting was scarcely organized when General Larimer was called for by the immense crowd in attendance. He came forward and was received with hearty cheers and most kindly feelings. Lights were called for that they might see his face. When these were brought the applause was renewed. The General spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens: I am an old pioneer. I came to this country in the fall of 1858. I am one of the first settlers of our Rocky Mountain Territory. I wrote one of the first letters ever written from this country, certainly the first from Denver City. I had dated my letter the night before "Golden City", but after writing it we met and changed the name to Denver, after our Governor, an honor to his country and his name. Well, Denver is here still and I believe will be for ages to come. * * * Abraham Lincoln, has been trying to preserve the Constitution and the Union, sustaining every state in its rights, whether real or fancied and to leave slavery untouched, wherever it existed, believing that the National Government was not responsible for it. He has been moving slowly and has done everything that could be done, to conciliate and assure the South that their institution should be untouched. In this course I have been disposed to stand by the President. Now I begin to think I can see the hand of God in this matter. Had this war been ended a year ago, slavery would have remained untouched: The millions who have so long been bowed down by tyranny and oppression, would never have scented the air of freedom and universal liberty, as it passed on every breeze, over the plantations of the South, from every far off blood stained battle field; but now they have breathed its breath, heard its words, drunken

in its spirit and as 'the lightning cometh out of the East and shineth unto the West' so has the light of universal freedom flashed, tongue to tongue, and mind to mind all over the land".

At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the Third Regiment, Colorado Volunteers, and was its first colonel, commissioned by Governor Lane, of Colorado. After a short service he resigned and went to Kansas, where he entered the service again as captain of General Blount's body guard. After the massacre of Baxter Springs he was commissioned captain of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry by Governor Thomas Carney. While in Nebraska he was commissioned captain of the La Platte Guards by Governor Izard of that territory. After the war ended General Larimer was elected to the Kansas State Senate, 1867-70. The last years of his life were spent in Kansas and he was frequently spoken of by the press in connection with the gubernatorial chair and the United States senatorship. His Kansas farm was near Leavenworth, and here on Sunday morning he breathed his last. He was a man of ability and gave the best he had, always true to the principles of his Huguenot ancestry.

His wife, whom he married, October 16, 1834, at her home on Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel (Hughey) McMasters, wealthy pioneers of the county (see McMasters and Hughey). The children of General William Jr. and Rachel (McMasters) Larimer were: John, William, Edwin, Thomas, Cassius, Joseph, George, Annie and Rachel H. The two daughters married well-known business men of Pittsburgh, where they reside. Annie is the wife of T. M. Jones, of the great steel firm of Jones & McLaughlin, whom she married in 1858. Rachel H. married James Ross Mellon, of the Mellon National Bank, son of Judge Thomas and Sarah Jane (Negley) Mellon.

JUDGE THOMAS MELLON, a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon, was born February 3, 1813, at Lower Castleton, county Tyrone, Ireland, and after an eventful life of ninety-five years, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1908. His parents came to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and settled near Murrys ville. His education began at his mother's knee at an early age, was continued through the country schools, the Greensburg Academy, a preparatory school conducted by the Rev. Jonathan Gill, to the Western University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated with honors in 1837. He had already registered at the bar in September, 1835, and after studying in the office of Hon. Charles Shaler, (while also acting as clerk in the Prothonotary's office) was admitted to the bar, December 15, 1838, and opened a law office the following June. Without paying particular attention to one branch of the law at the expense of another, he continued practicing until the first Monday of December, 1858, when he was elected a law judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court and Criminal Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He continued on the bench a period of ten years and then retired to private life, not desiring reelection, as various personal enterprises, in which he had embarked, took up all his time and attention. January 1, 1870, he opened a banking house that was known as T. Mellon & Sons Bank until the formation of the Mellon National Bank, July 1, 1902. He early saw the possibilities of the coal business, and did a great deal for the development of his section. In connection with his sons he built the Ligonier Valley railroad, a most potent factor

in the growth of that valley and the town of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Judge Mellon had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Pittsburgh and neighboring towns, to whom his wonderful memory for persons and events on many occasions proved a mine of information, and he was never so busy that he could not find time to enlighten some anxious inquirer on matters that happened years ago. Until 1893 he was more or less actively engaged in business, keeping separate and distinct in his mind in a truly marvelous way the many enterprises in which he was interested, and his clear perception and remarkable judgment have been used on many occasions to his great advantage and that of his business associates. About this time his eighty years of active and useful life began to tell upon his never robust constitution, so that he was content to remain quietly at home, feeling sure that his very capable sons would properly carry on the various and manifold interests he had been instrumental in starting.

He married, August 24, 1843, Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob and Anna Barbara (Winebiddle) Negley, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1817, died January 19, 1909. Judge Thomas and Sarah J. (Negley) Mellon had eight children, five of whom were sons that grew to manhood, and three of whom survive: James Ross Mellon, married Rachel H. Larimer (see Larimer). He is president of the City Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh; Andrew W., president of the Mellon National Bank; Richard B., vice-president of the Mellon National Bank. Mrs. Thomas Mellon was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church and deeply interested in many charitable institutions to whom her benefactions were exceedingly liberal. She was vice-president of the board of managers of Home for Aged Women of Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania, and president of the board managing the Home for Aged Couples. The birthdays of Judge and Mrs. Mellon fell on the same day, February 3. In 1908, on their last joint birthday, Judge Mellon died. Mrs. Mellon survived him a little less than one year, dying in her ninety-second year, being in seemingly good health until a few minutes before passing away.

(The Sheakley Line)

William Sheakley, of Scotch-Irish parentage, came from Ulster county, Ireland, to the American colonies in the year 1740, settling on a tract of five hundred acres on the "Little Conawago" in what is now Mt. Pleasant township, Adams county, Pennsylvania. He was accounted a wealthy man for his day. In 1780 he was taxed for five hundred acres of land, six negroes, four horses and six cattle. For all, he paid in taxes, eighty pounds. During the Civil War Rhodes Confederate Division swept down on Carlisle and occupied the Sheakley farm for the night. A shot from a union cannon killed several men and wounded others who were carried into the Sheakley barn. This was the first blood of the fierce three days fight at Gettysburg. William Sheakley was a member of the York county (Pennsylvania) Committee of Observation, appointed November 3, 1775.

William Sheakley married Mrs. Janet Moor, widow of James Moor, and she bore him: 1. John, born January 29, 1755, died September 25, 1816. He settled in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He was an ensign in the Revolu-

tion. He married Margaret Jenkins and had twelve children. 2. George, born 1760, died 1812.

George Sheakley, son of William Sheakley, was an ensign of the Eighth Company, Fourth Battalion, John McIlvaine, captain. He was commissioned June 17, 1779. He married Margaret McCurdy (see McCurdy), and had sons William and Robert. His daughters were Anne, Margaret and Nancy. Anne became the wife of William Larimer Sr.

(The McCurdy Line)

Margret McCurdy, great-grandmother of Mrs. Rachel H. Mellon, was the granddaughter of James McCurdy, who emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Maryland.

Robert McCurdy, son of James McCurdy, married Ann Creighton, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They later removed to York county. Their daughter Margret married George Sheakley (see Sheakley). Robert McCurdy was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Colonel James Crawford, Captain James Mercer. "Momleers Authentic History of Lancaster County" says "James Mercer Major", "Robert McCurdy Captain".

(The McMasters Line)

Rachel McMasters Larimer, mother of Mrs. Rachel H. Mellon, was a granddaughter of Thomas McMasters, a descendant of Patrick McMasters, who fled to Ireland from Scotland in the days of persecution. Thomas McMasters was born in Breseigh, Ireland. He married Rachel McWhinney and had issue.

John McMasters, son of Thomas and Rachel (McWhinney) McMasters, married Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (King) Hughey. The Kings were a noted Revolutionary family. Rev. John King, chaplain in Washington's army, and Lieutenant Robert King were of that family. Captain John McMasters, who resided in York county where he was taxed on one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, was an uncle of the above John McMasters. He moved to Allegheny county, after the Revolution.

Rachel McMasters, daughter of John and Rachel (Hughey) McMasters, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and died September 16, 1879. She married William Larimer, Jr., at her home on Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1834, and bore him nine children (see Larimer).

John Hughey, great-grandfather of Mrs. Rachel H. Mellon, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1752, died in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He and his brother Ephraim served in the Revolution. John Hughey served on frontier duty on tours of two months each during the years 1775-76-77. He was of Captain James Morrison's company, Colonel Porter, commander. In 1776-77 he was of Captain John Paxton's company with Colonel James Morrison's regiment in the Jersey campaign. In 1831 he was placed on the pension roll of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for services as a soldier of the Revolution.

J. HOWARD PATTON

J. HOWARD PATTON, a resident of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, descends in the fifth generation from John Patton, an early settler in the Cumberland Valley and the grandfather of Lieutenant John Patton, the Revolutionary ancestor. A second line of Revolutionary descent that Mr. Patton traces leads to Lieutenant John Simpson, father of Rebecca Simpson, who was J. Howard Patton's grandmother. This line also leads to Captain James Murray of Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who was Rebecca (Simpson) Patton's grandfather.

The American progenitors were Matthew and John Patton of Covenanter stock, brothers, natives of Northern Ireland. They came to Pennsylvania at an early date in the eighteenth century and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, taking up a tract of land in (now) Peters township as early as 1735. They are assessed on the tax lists of that township and county in 1751. Matthew Patton, probably the elder brother, died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1778, his will was probated. His wife was Elizabeth, who survived him as did eight children. Many of this branch served in the Revolution and were influential men. Some of them left Pennsylvania and settled in the Carolinas. It is with the descendants of the younger brother John, that this record deals.

JOHN PATTON, born in Ireland, died in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1767. He married Susanna Tussey and their children were: William, see forward; Mary and Benjamin. The latter settled in North Carolina and became noted in the War for Independence. He was a member of the Carolina convention that passed the oft quoted "Mecklenberg Declaration" and a man of firm character and undaunted courage who lived to a good old age.

WILLIAM PATTON, son of John and Susanna (Tussey) Patton, was born in the north of Ireland in 1730 and died March 23, 1777, in Peters township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was but a lad when his parents came to Pennsylvania, and his life was one of pioneer hardship and privation. At this early period, the danger from Indian attack was always present and every man's home was a block house for defense. On one occasion, he was obliged to flee with his family to Carlisle as the Indians were raiding the vicinity of his home. William Patton married, August 5, 1754, Elizabeth Moore, born in 1732, and died June 11, 1819. Their children were: Mary, born October 2, 1755, died September 27, 1756. John, of later mention. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1759, died September 25, 1759. James, born February 20, 1763, married in 1785, Sarah Dinwiddie, who bore him eleven children; he was a soldier of the Revolution. Letty, born June 14, 1766. Benjamin, born July 14, 1770, died July 24, 1770. Benjamin, born April 23, 1772, married Phoebe Wheeler, and had five children: Benjamin, their son, was Judge Patton of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Joseph (twin) born April 23, 1772, married Miss Richie of Franklin county. Joseph was county commissioner of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1801 and 1805.

JOHN PATTON, son of William and Elizabeth (Moore) Patton, was born in Peters township, Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1757, and died at his home-farm in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, May 23, 1836. Early in life he took up a tract of land in the Woodcock Valley, near McConnellstown and on it lived most of his life. He was one of the Cumberland county Associators during the Revolution and was in active service on the frontier, which they were defending from invasion by the British and Indians from New York. He was a private in Captain William Donaldson's company of the Third Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel William Chambers "called out by an order from Council, July 28, 1777". (See Pennsylvania Archives 2nd series vol. xv, p. 575). He subsequently served as lieutenant of the county militia when called on duty between the years 1778 and 1782. (See Pennsylvania Archives, third series, vol. xxiii, p. 270). Between the years 1788 and 1821 he served Huntingdon county as sheriff, through nine different terms. He first served through four successive yearly appointments, then through five elective terms. Never more than one term intervened between his retirement from the office and his re-election as will be seen by the following list of sheriffs from Huntingdon Records.

1787.....	Benjamin Elliott.
1788.....	John Patton.
1789.....	John Patton.
1790.....	John Patton.
1791.....	John Patton.
1792-3-4.....	John Galbraith.
1795-6-7.....	John Patton.
1798-9-1800.....	James McMurtrie.
1801-2-3.....	John Patton.
1804-5-6.....	Joseph Miller.
1807-8-9.....	John Patton.
1810-11-12.....	Patrick Gwin.
1813-14-15.....	John Patton.
1816-17-18.....	Patrick Gwin.
1819-20-21.....	John Patton.
1822-23-24.....	Patrick Gwin.
1825-26-27.....	Wm. Spear.

He was a most efficient and popular official. He was a man of great powers of endurance and was said never to have worn an overcoat or to have warmed himself by the fire. He was a fine looking man and in the continental dress which he always wore (top boots and silver knee buckles) he was a striking figure.

He was engaged on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal in 1831. He was connected with the Presbyterian church and is buried in Riverview cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Lieutenant John Patton married, April 16, 1801, Rebecca Simpson, born April 8, 1777, in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died October 13, 1845, and is buried in Riverview cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Lieutenant John and Margaret Murray Simpson of the same locality.

The Revolutionary record of John Simpson, born 1744, died 1807, is as follows: "He was second lieutenant Captain James Murray's company, Fourth

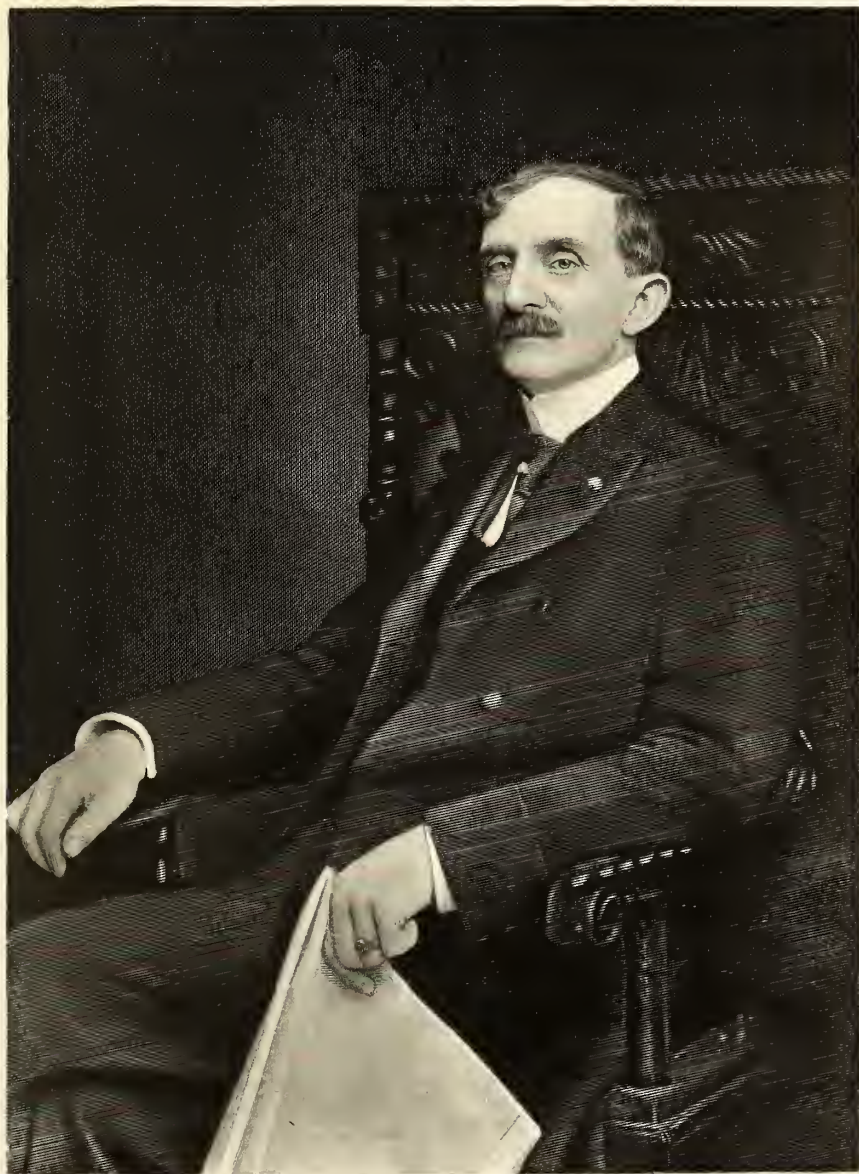
battalion Colonel James Burd, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania militia, August 15, 1775, detailed to Continental service at Bristol, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1777."

The children of Lieutenant John and Rebecca (Simpson) Patton were nine, all born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania: Margaret Murray, born February 16, 1802, died November 30, 1823, and buried in Riverview cemetery. William Moore, born November 16, 1803. He married Rebecca Boal, of Lawrence Furnace, Ohio, January, 1842, and four children were born to them. He removed to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, where he died. John Simpson, born June 15, 1806, died at Pennsylvania Furnace, Kentucky, August 30, 1850. He built a section of the Pennsylvania Canal in 1831 and was captain of one of the first boats run on the canal to Philadelphia. He was later a collector of tolls on the Juniata division of the canal. He removed to Kentucky where he died. He married Catherine Huyett of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and had four children. Elizabeth (twin), born June 30, 1808, died March 3, 1811. James (twin), born June 30, 1808, died September 16, 1836, from injuries received from falling from a barn at McConnellstown, Pennsylvania; both buried in Riverview cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He married in March, 1832, Elizabeth Vander-vander and had three children. Joseph, born October 6, 1810, died October 21, 1885, at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. He was the owner of several Ohio river flouring mills. He married, (first), January 9, 1840, Nancy Given, who bore him five children, (second) Eliza Johnson, by whom he had four, (third) Mary Brook-over, who had no issue. Benjamin Franklin, born November 26, 1812, died at Altoona, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1885, and is buried in Fairview cemetery. He was a merchant of Warriors Mark, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and justice of the peace. He was elected sheriff of the county and in 1856, associate judge and re-elected in 1861. He removed to Altoona in 1867. Judge Patton married, January 23, 1836, Eliza Addleman and had eight children. Rebecca Simpson, born March 14, 1815, died December 13, 1862, and is buried at McConnellstown, Pennsylvania. She married, December 24, 1840, James Campbell, postmaster for many years at McConnellstown, Pennsylvania, and the principal merchant there. They were the parents of five children. George Washington, born on the Woodcock Valley farm in Walker township, September 6, 1817, died March 7, 1882, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery, Altoona, Pennsylvania. He is the next in direct line.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTON (born and died as above stated), was the ninth child and sixth son of John and Rebecca (Simpson) Patton. He grew up on the home farm and afterward became manager of Blair Furnace and still later one of the lessees of the Union Furnace, Huntingdon county. In 1853 he removed to Altoona and in that year was elected the first chief burgess of that borough, being re-elected in 1854. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Altoona by President Lincoln, serving eight years. In 1871 he was elected associate judge of Blair county, Pennsylvania, serving five years. In 1876 he removed to Philadelphia where he ended his days. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but afterward became a Lutheran. He was a devoted Christian and was strict in the performance of his religious obligations. He was of a careful, methodical turn of mind as is evidenced in his keeping a diary all his life and jotting down each day the important items in his own life. This diary (kept in separate

year books) is highly prized by his children. In one of them he records a trip to Philadelphia to purchase merchandise, and the return trip to Huntingdon county, taken on the canal packet in 1845. In that same year he records his wedding trip by buggy across the mountains and country to Pittsburgh, thence by boat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. The purchase of the buggy some weeks previous is noted but not the purpose for which he intended it. The hotels stopped at for meals and lodging are noted with comments on the quality of the meals served and disposition of the landlord. Each Sunday is noted the church attended and comments on the sermon. An unfailing item was the condition of the weather, it being always, first noted. If collected, these diaries would prove a correct weather report of his locality covering his entire manhood. The work of the Sunday-school attracted him and he was a regular attendant for many years. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and attained the degree of Knight Templar. George W. Patton married (first) June 10, 1845, Mary Burket, born November 1, 1825, in Sinking Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, who died March 28, 1856, at Altoona, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Peter and Barbara (Neff) Burket. She is buried in the Sinking Valley Lutheran Cemetery. Three sons were born of this marriage as follows: Theodore Blair, born May 6, 1847, at Blair Furnace, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He was for twelve years postmaster of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and now general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He married, March 9, 1871, Sue L. Ramey, of Altoona, and had sons: David R., born November 10, 1872, married, April 14, 1898, Martha T. Akers, and died August 28, 1907, and Frank Blair Patton, born July 31, 1879, married Margaret Bell, June 19, 1907, both were born in Altoona. William Augustus, born October 21, 1849, at Union Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, and has risen through the several gradations of service and is now assistant to the president of the Railroad Company and president of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company. He resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married, December 13, 1876, in Philadelphia, Katherine J. Linn of Perry county, Pennsylvania. They had one son, John Linn Patton, a student at Princeton University at the time of his death, October 6, 1900. The third son was John Howard Patton, of the next paragraph. George W. Patton married (second) December 19, 1861, Emma Jane Hawksworth, born August 24, 1834, in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, who died October 18, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Sarah Hawksworth. Two children were born of the second marriage: Mary Virginia, born November 3, 1865, married January 29, 1890, to Harold A. Freeman, of Philadelphia, and has a son, Clarence Patton Freeman. Margaret Murray, born July 3, 1870, in Altoona, died December 15, 1889, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JOHN HOWARD PATTON, youngest son of George W. and Mary (Burket) Patton, was born at Union Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Altoona and at the age of nineteen entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and spent eleven years in the general superintendent's office at Altoona. In 1885 he removed to Claridge, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he opened up the Claridge Gas and Coal Company's works of which he is still in charge. In 1889, he



J. Howard Patton

removed to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, which is now (1909) his home. He is interested in many of the business activities of Westmoreland county, but is principally engaged in the coal business. He has organized and is president of the following companies, Atlantic Crushed Coke, Lucesco Coal, Huron Coal and Howard Gas Coal Company, and Greensburg Storage and Transfer Company. He is in sympathy with the Republican party and gives that organization his loyal support. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, belonging to Zions Lutheran Church at Greensburg. His fraternal connections are Masonic, holding all the degrees including that of Knight Templar in the York Rite and all up to and including the thirty-second in the Scottish Rite. He is a Shriner of Syria Temple, Pittsburgh. Mr. Patton married (first) April 13, 1880, A. Louisa Cunningham of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, who died November 24, 1882, at Altoona. She left a son Howard Cunningham Patton, born February 15, 1881, who is now the superintendent of the Howard Gas Coal Company of Greensburg, and connected with many business ventures of Greensburg. Mr. Patton married (second) May 17, 1888, Jessie R. Geiger, daughter of the late Judge Levi and Rosalinda Geiger, of Urbana, Ohio.

(The Murray Line)

James Murray, born 1729, died 1804, was the father of Rebecca Simpson, grandmother of J. Howard Patton. His military services were as follows: "James Murray was a member of the Committee of Observation of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1775; captain of Colonel James Burd's battalion, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania Associators, forming part of the "Flying Camp" 1776; captain of the First company, Tenth Battalion, Colonel Robert Elder, August 26, 1780; captain in Colonel Robert Elder's battalion April 17, 1781, Lancaster county militia; delegate to the military convention held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1776, to choose brigadier-generals, for the Associated battalions of Pennsylvania." Was in battles of Trenton and Princeton. The Murray genealogy is an interesting one and leads back to the mountains of Scotland from whence in 1732, came John Murray with his two sons, William and John, with their families. William settled on the Swartara, in Pennsylvania. His son James, owned a farm in the borough of Dauphin, Dauphin county and entered an application for more, in the Land office in 1768; he represented Paxtang township on the Committee of Safety (See Captain James Murray). His wife was Rebecca McLean and they rest side by side in the old Dauphin cemetery. Their daughter Margaret Murray married John Simpson, who was second lieutenant in his father-in-law's (James Murray) company. He is said to have been in command of a company of his own toward the close of the war. It was Rebecca, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Murray) Simpson who married John Patton. Rebecca (Simpson) Patton lived to a good old age. She was a woman of education and refinement and her grandson J. Howard Patton has family records written in her own hand, that are marvels of legibility and neatness. A court record signed "John Patton, Sheriff", who was Rebecca's husband is also preserved. A descendant of John Murray, the first, was Lindley Murray, the author of "Murray's Grammar." Many of our older readers will remember him with feelings of gratitude and love.

EDWIN L. STEVENSON

The Revolutionary ancestor of Edwin L. Stevenson was his great-great-grandfather, Robert Agnew, a soldier from Pennsylvania, who served under Anthony Wayne. The earliest known of the Stevenson family to come to America was Francis Stevenson, who was of county Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1778. He died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1862. He came to the United States in 1818, located in Washington county, Pennsylvania, but later settled in Pittsburgh. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Gray) Stewart, of Islandbawn, county Antrim, Ireland. Francis and Margaret (Stewart) Stevenson had three sons: 1. Robert, who was born in 1819, died in 1897. He was a resident of Pittsburgh. His wife was Violet Waundless, who was born in 1828, died June 10, 1901. 2. William, born November 28, 1822, in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, died February 15, 1901, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools and under private tuition. He became the senior member of the firm of Stevenson, Foster and Company, printers and binders. This business was founded by John Cooper, who in 1815 printed the first directory of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and by him handed down to his son-in-law, William S. Haven, husband of Helen Mar Cooper, who in turn passed it to his son-in-law, William Stevenson, husband of Helen Mar Haven. The Stevenson family still hold their interest and are represented in the business, which is now over one hundred years old and is conducted under the name of "The Stevenson-Foster Company". With the marriage of William Stevenson to Helen Mar Haven, the genealogical connection of the Stevenson family with Robert Agnew, the patriot soldier, is established as she was a great-granddaughter of his. The line of descent is traced below. 3. James, a resident of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Robert Agnew, the Revolutionary ancestor, was born in Ireland in 1757, died at Clinton, Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He settled in New Jersey at Pennington, Mercer county (or Burlington, Burlington county). He enlisted probably at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and served as a private in Captain John Lacey's company of the Fourth Battalion, Colonel Anthony Wayne commanding. He served later as private under Captain John Nelson. He was at the battle of Three Rivers, Canada, where he was captured and confined a prisoner on board a British prison ship at Quebec, Canada, for three months. He was later engaged with the army under General Crawford, at the latter's defeat at Sandusky, Ohio, June 5, 1782, by the British troops and their savage allies, the Indians, under command of the renegade, Simon Girty (see Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. 10, page 129). When Robert Agnew came to Western Pennsylvania, he settled first at Cannonsburg, Washington county, but in 1790 moved to Beaver county. His wife was Esther Carnegie, who died in 1792 and is buried at Clinton, Pennsylvania. They had issue and the line of descent is by way of their daughter Sarah.

Sarah Agnew, daughter of Robert and Esther (Carnegie) Agnew, became the wife of John Cooper (the Pittsburgh pioneer book-binder, who in 1815 published the first directory of the city). The line of descent is again through one of their daughters, Helen Mar Cooper.

Helen Mar Cooper, daughter of John and Sarah (Agnew) Cooper, married William S. Haven, who continued the business of her father, John Cooper. The children of this marriage were: William, Charles, Frances, John, Robert, Helen Mar, Curtis, Samuel, Benjamin.

It is with the daughter again, Helen Mar Haven (surname Haven), that the line continues.

Helen Mar Haven, daughter of William S. and Helen Mar (Cooper) Haven, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She was educated at the Misses Pardee's Cooper Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, the Pittsburgh Female College and Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. She married William Stevenson (of previous mention in this record). The children of this marriage are: 1. Margaretta M. 2. Helen Mar. 3. Walter E., who is prominently connected with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, a member of the Manufacturers, Oakmont Field and Pittsburgh Field clubs. He married Marguerite Maple, of Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. 4. Alan C., a member of the firm of The Stevenson-Foster Company. He married Marguerite Lynn, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary P. (Wood) Smith, and has a daughter Marguerite, born July 11, 1908. 5. Mary S. (Mrs. Frank Keller McCance). 6. Edwin L., see forward. 7. Bertha M. 8. William D. 9. Malcolm R., superintendent of blast furnaces of the National Tube Company at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the University Club. 10. Paul V. 11. Donald C. 12. Kenneth S. William Stevenson and wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church. The daughters above mentioned, of William and Helen Mar (Haven) Stevenson, were educated at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburgh, Pa. The sons were educated at the Pennsylvania State College and are members of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity excepting Walter E., who is a member of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity.

EDWIN L. STEVENSON, sixth child and third son of William and Helen Mar (Haven) Stevenson, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1871. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College. He was for eight years a clerk and for the past six years has been secretary and assistant treasurer of "The Stevenson-Foster Company". He is a member of The Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity of State College, Stanton Heights, Golf and Pittsburgh Athletic associations. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. Edwin L. Stevenson married Agnes Marguerite, daughter of John C. and Agnes (McGregor) Aufhammer. They have one child, Marjorie Stevenson, born June 14, 1907.

Mrs. Edwin L. Stevenson (Agnes Marguerite Aufhammer) is a descendant of Adam Burchfield, who was an early settler of Pittsburgh, residing on what is now known as Squirrel Hill and Shenley Park. His son Samuel, one of a family of twelve, married Margaret (Peggy) Barnett, whose brother served in the Revolutionary War and was captured by the Indians who held him captive many years. Sarah Eliza Burchfield, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Barnett) Burchfield, married John Wilson McGregor, whose family settled at an

early day in York county, Pennsylvania, emigrating from the North of Ireland. John Wilson McGregor, born in 1815, was the oldest of a large family. Mary Agnes McGregor, daughter of John Wilson and Sarah Elizabeth (Burchfield) McGregor, married John Charles Aufhammer, and they were the parents of Agnes Marguerite (Mrs. Edwin Livingston Stevenson).

CHILDS FAMILY

EPHRAIM CHILD, born in England in 1593, came to America in 1630, admitted freeman, Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 18, 1631, died February, 1663; left no children. With him came to this country his nephew, Benjamin Child, arriving at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630. Benjamin's wife was named "Mary". No record has been found giving her full name, or date of marriage. Benjamin was one of thirty who built the first church at Roxbury. He was admitted to membership in the Roxbury church in 1658; died October 14, 1678.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN (2) CHILD, son of Benjamin (1) and Mary Child, born at Roxbury in 1656, married, March 17, 1683, Grace Morris.

CAPTAIN PENEUEL CHILD, son of Captain Benjamin (2) Child, born Roxbury, September 3, 1699, died 1760. He was deputy from Killingly to the General Court of Connecticut for five terms; commissioned ensign, 1737, of the company of Thompson; lieutenant of the Second Company at Killingly, Connecticut, 1744, and captain of the South Company of the Eleventh Regiment in same town, 1753. He married, March 7, 1724, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Josiah and Mary (Partridge) Dwight, of Woodstock, Connecticut.

RICHARD CHILD, son of Captain Peneuel Child, born March 11, 1733, married, February 1, 1759, Abigail Green.

TIMOTHY CHILD, son of Richard Child, born Thompson, Connecticut, March 17, 1760, baptized June 23, 1760, died in Sullivan county, New York, in 1825. On page 197 "Records of Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War", Timothy Child is recorded as a member of Captain Childs' company, Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line, Colonel Philip Bradley commanding. He enlisted May 26, 1777, and served eight months. On page 462 of same volume, he is recorded as a private in Lieutenant Tucker's company, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Militia. This regiment was in New York in 1776. He married, May 15, 1788, Amy Parrish.

JOHN G. CHILDS, son of Timothy Child, was born in Sullivan county, New York, October 10, 1805. He married, in 1829, Lois Ann Grant, born in 1811, in the town of Neversink, Sullivan county, New York, died at Napanoch, New York, daughter of William Grant. On page 9 of "Records of Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War", William Grant is recorded as a sergeant in the company from East Windsor, Connecticut, that marched on the occasion of the Lexington Alarm. On page 65, same volume, he is recorded as a private in Captain Whiting's company, Colonel Waterbury's regiment, serving from May 9 to November 16, 1775. On page 210 he is on record as a private in Colonel Douglas' regiment, Connecticut Line, Captain Leavenworth's company, enlisted August 26, 1778, served ten months. On page 555 he is shown to be a private in Captain Williams' company, Colonel Gallup's regiment, Connecticut Militia, stationed at Fort Griswold, 1779. Served as a marine on the ship, "Tartar", of Massachusetts, Captain Cathcart, 1782.

JOHN TRAVERS CHILDS, son of John G. Childs, was born in Saugerties, New

York, May 16, 1831. He married, in 1859, Louisa Maria Holmes, born in Pittsburgh, June 3, 1841, died December 5, 1876, in Pittsburgh, daughter of Dr. Shepley Ross and Mary (Skelton) Holmes, and granddaughter of Obadiah and Jane (Richardson) Holmes. Dr. Holmes was born July 16, 1791, died November 16, 1854. He married for his second wife, Mary Skelton, born February 26, 1815, died March 10, 1852.

CAROLINE HAMILTON CHILDS, daughter of John Travers Childs, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1867. She married, October 5, 1886, Charles A. Wolfe, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She is a great-granddaughter of two Revolutionary soldiers—Timothy Childs and Obadiah Holmes, from whom she derives her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Obadiah Holmes was a soldier with the ill-fated Crawford Expedition against the Indians in 1782, when the brave Colonel Crawford was captured and afterward cruelly tortured by the savages, with the white savage and renegade. Simon Girty was an observer (at least) of the barbarious treatment Colonel Crawford received ere death mercifully ended his agony. Obadiah Holmes escaped capture and died in Pittsburgh in the year 1834. His wife was Jane Richardson.

ROBERT KELSO CASSATT

The name Cassatt is said to be of French origin, a corruption of the name Guizot, and the Pennsylvania family descendants of a Huguenot refugee. The environment of the Pennsylvania family, however, strongly suggests Scotch-Irish origin. It was at least much intermarried with early Scotch-Irish families who were among the first settlers in central Pennsylvania, some of whom had migrated from more eastern portions of the state. The subject of this sketch is a son of the late Alexander Johnston Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a descendant of Francis Cassatt, an early settler at Hunterstown, York, (now Adams) county, Pennsylvania, whose sons, David, Peter, Jacob and Daniel, born between the years 1743 and 1755, migrated further westward and were identified with the development of the western counties of the state.

DANIEL CASSATT married Lydia, daughter of John Simpson, an early Scotch-Irish settler near the Maryland line in Adams or Franklin county, and had two children: Robert S., and Mary, married a Dr. Gardiner.

ROBERT S. CASSATT, son of Daniel and Lydia (Simpson) Cassatt, was prominently identified with the industrial interests of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was the first mayor of Allegheny City. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia and established there the banking house of Lloyd, Cassatt & Company, one of the prominent financial institutions of the city. Robert S. Cassatt married Katharine, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Stevenson) Johnston, and granddaughter of James Johnston, who was born in Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and while yet a young man removed to the section westward of the Susquehanna, and served throughout the Revolutionary War as a soldier of the Continental Line.

James Johnston first enlisted, February 10, 1776, in Captain John Nelson's Independent Company of Riflemen, which under resolve of Congress, January 30, 1776, was officered, and directed to form part of the expedition against Canada. It was completed and ordered to New York, March 12, 1776, and on its arrival was ordered to Albany to be attached to the First Pennsylvania Battalion under Colonel de Haas, and participated in the trials and hardships of the campaign on the borders of Canada. After de Haas left Ticonderoga, November 17, 1776, Captain Nelson's company was attached to Colonel Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion. January 1, 1777, James Johnston was promoted to ensign of Captain James Taylor's company, in the same battalion and, March 14, 1777, both Taylor's and Nelson's companies were transferred to the Fifth Battalion, Colonel Francis Johnston, with which Ensign Johnston served until his resignation in 1778. After the close of the war James Johnston settled in that part of York county which was later incorporated into Adams county, and in June, 1790, when the formation of the new county was first agitated, was one of the commissioners selected to fix upon a site for the county seat, and secure its incorporation. He later removed to Pittsburgh, where he died De-

ember 19, 1842, at an advanced age. He married Mary Kelso, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, of a family that first settled in Warrington township, Bucks county, about 1730, and a quarter century later migrated to the west bank of the Susquehanna.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT was born in Pittsburgh, December 8, 1839. He received his primary education in his native city, and on the removal of the family to Philadelphia he went abroad and studied in the University of Heidelberg, and other European institutions of learning, and on his return to America, having chosen the career of a civil engineer, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic College at Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1859. Mr. Cassatt began his professional career, soon after his graduation, on a railroad line in Georgia, but resigned before the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed a rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1863 he was made assistant engineer of a line connecting the Pennsylvania with the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, and in 1864 became resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, with headquarters at Renovo, Pennsylvania. His proficiency and energy in the discharge of his duties attracted the attention of President Scott, and he was successively appointed manager of the Warren and Franklin railroad, the Pennsylvania's connection between the oil regions and the seaboard lines; assistant general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad; and superintendent of motive power and machinery on the same road, and finally, on November, 1867, superintendent of motive power on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1870 he was made general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, and in 1871 manager of all the Pennsylvania railroad lines, and again located in Philadelphia.

As manager of the extensive lines of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Cassatt established a reputation for executive and administrative ability, and was largely instrumental in the successful moulding of the lines into one perfect system, and the betterment of the service on its main lines. He was made third vice-president of the company, July 1, 1874, and first vice-president in 1880. He resigned, September 30, 1882, and spent a year in European travel. He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, September 12, 1883, but for the next fifteen years took little part in the administration of the great road he had helped materially to raise to the commanding position it then occupied. He became president of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad in 1885, and in 1891 president of the commission for building an inter-continental railroad connecting North and South America. He was also one of the board of visitors of West Point Military Academy for several years prior to his death, December 28, 1906. In 1899 Mr. Cassatt was elected president of the Pennsylvania railroad and again bent all his energies to an enlargement of the scope of that great system. He conceived the building of a terminus on Manhattan Island, to be reached by tunnels under the North river, and a connection with the New England system of railroads, and, while this great project was not accomplished in his lifetime it was carried to successful completion by his competent assistant and friend, Samuel Rea, on plans suggested by Mr. Cassatt.

Alexander Johnson Cassatt married, at Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, in 1868, Maria Lois, daughter of Edward Y. and Eliza (Foster) Buchanan, and

a niece of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States. They had four children: Edward Buchanan, married Emily Phillips; Katharine Kelso, married Dr. James P. Hutchinson, and died April 11, 1905; Robert Kelso, the subject of this sketch; Eliza Foster, married William P. Steward, of Baltimore, Maryland.

ROBERT KELSO CASSATT was born in Haverford, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1873. He graduated at Harvard University in 1895, and has since been engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia as Eastern manager of the Keystone Coke & Coal Company, miners and shippers of bituminous and gas coal and coke, and as a member of the banking house of Cassatt and Company. He is also a director of the Commercial Trust Company. Mr. Cassatt is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of various social clubs and organizations of Philadelphia and New York.

He married, January 22, 1900, Minnie, daughter of the late John R. Fell, of Camp Hill, of an old Bucks county family, and his wife, Sarah (Drexel) Fell, now Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Children: Alexander Johnston Cassatt, born in 1904; Anthony Drexel Cassatt, born in 1906.

SPENCER KENNARD MULFORD

The first members of the Mulford family in America, John and William Mulford, emigrated from Berkshire, England, in 1645, to Salem, Massachusetts. Both of them Quakers, they settled in 1649 in what is now East Hampton, Long Island, where John Mulford purchased land of the Indians, and where his home, a typical Long Island farmhouse, is still in a fair state of preservation. After a return to England, where he was occupied for several years in settling one of the family estates, he was commissioned a justice of the courts, and filled that position until his death in 1686. His son, John Mulford, born in 1650 at East Hampton, removed to Salem county, New Jersey, where several of William's sons had already settled. From this point the subject of the sketch is descended through three other John Mulfords, of whom there is little data. His great-grandparents were John and Sarah Mulford, of Salem county, New Jersey. Two of this John Mulford's brothers had commissions in the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. His grandfather, John Mulford, Jr., eldest son of John and Sarah Mulford, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, March 26, 1800, and married, August 12, 1823, Maria Conover, daughter of Dr. David and Deborah (Reading) Bertron, of Readington, located on the banks of the Raritan. Deborah (Reading) Bertron was a daughter of Captain Thomas Reading, one of the most prominent men in New Jersey during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Captain Thomas Reading was born in Hunterdon county. He was chosen by the Continental Congress for the captaincy of the Sixth Company of the Third New Jersey Foot, and served in northern New York and Canada. He was afterward Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and the largest landholder in Hunterdon county, having inherited much property from his father, John Reading, governor of New Jersey, who received his patent from the King. Governor John Reading was the son of Colonel John Reading, an English army officer of education and means, who emigrated to New Jersey between 1680 and 1684.

JOHN MULFORD JR. and Maria (Bertron) Mulford removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Mulford & Alter, located on Market street above Sixth, and accumulated a considerable fortune. They had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest, John Brantley Mulford, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1827. He was graduated from the Central high school and for many years associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business. November 1, 1850, he married Emma Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hugg and Beulah E. (Cox) Kennard. Dr. Kennard was one of Philadelphia's most eminent Baptist divines, and was for more than forty years pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church of Philadelphia. On this side, too, the subject of the sketch has ancestry that was prominent during the historic times of 1776. Joseph Hugg Kennard was the son of Samuel Kennard who married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hugg. Squire Hugg, as he was known, was a member of the Committee of

Safety of Gloucester county, a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and was active in the cause of the colonies during the Revolution. The wife of Joseph H. Kennard, Beulah E. Cox, was the daughter of Jacob Cox, who served during the Revolution in the Gloucester county militia and in Colonel Somer's battalion of New Jersey troops.

John Brantley and Emma Matilda (Kennard) Mulford had three sons, John Brantley, Spencer Kennard and Victor Joseph Mulford. John Brantley Mulford was a Baptist minister of prominence, located in the West where he died at the age of thirty-seven. Spencer Kennard Mulford, the second son, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1854. He was educated at the Central High School, and in 1872 entered the leather business as an employe of the firm of England & Bryan, at Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia, and later acquired an interest in the business. This firm, which afterwards dissolved, was succeeded by England, Walton & Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Mulford is first vice-president. This corporation conducts a large tanning business, operating five tanneries in the South and branches in Boston and Chicago. Their headquarters are in the immense concrete structure bearing their name, which stands between Third and Fourth streets, and Vine and New streets, in Philadelphia. Mr. Mulford is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution by his descent as stated above, his great-great-grandfather Captain Thomas Reading, and his great-grandfather, Jacob Cox, both having served in the Revolutionary army. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Penn Club of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. For a number of years he was a member of the First Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania.

He married, October 27, 1880, Mary Blanche, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Makin) Harley. They have three children, William Harley, born February 13, 1882, Spencer Kennard Jr., born June 8, 1884, and John Brantley, born July 11, 1890, all of whom were educated at the William Penn Charter School and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. The oldest son, William Harley Mulford, married, February 2, 1907, Louise, daughter of Howard Register and Mary E. (Allen) Levick. William Harley and Louise Levick Mulford's son, Spencer Kennard Mulford, (3), died in infancy. Mr. Mulford has lived for a number of years at his country place "Penrythe" on Church Road between Jenkintown and Chestnut Hill, and devotes much of his time to arboriculture in which he takes great interest.

JAMES FREDERICK THOMAS

JAMES FREDERICK THOMAS is a descendant of Lieutenant William Shute, an officer of the Revolution in Philadelphia. He is a son of George Frederick Thomas, born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 24, 1818, who died in Philadelphia, October 30, 1861, and his wife Maria Smith, and grandson of Daniel Levin Thomas and his wife, Jane Oliphant.

The Rev. Henry Smith, the first paternal ancestor of Maria (Smith) Thomas of whom we have any definite record, was born in county Norfolk, England, in 1588. He graduated at Cambridge University, and was ordained a minister of the established church, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After some years of pastoral work in his native country he emigrated to New England in 1638, accompanied by his three sons. He died in Massachusetts in 1648.

Richard Smith, one of the sons of the New England divine, accompanied his father to Massachusetts in 1638, was one of the New England colony who prior to 1650 founded the first English settlement on Long Island, and is said to have been one of the patentees of lands in and about Woodbridge, New Jersey, about 1675, but in this respect is possibly confounded with his son Richard.

Richard (2) Smith, son of the Long Island patentee, was the first patentee and founder of Smithtown, Long Island, and was among the first English purchasers of lands near Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he died, leaving a will, dated July 17, 1692, probated April 30, 1696, which mentions his wife Elinor and children, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Richard and Thomas.

Richard (3) Smith, son of Richard (2) and Elinor Smith, was a resident of Smithtown, Suffolk county, Long Island, New York, in 1693, and soon after that date removed to Cape May county, New Jersey. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Adams, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and had seven children; William, Richard, John, Daniel, Jonathan, Jeremiah and Elizabeth.

Richard (4) Smith, son of Richard (3) and Rebecca (Adams) Smith, was born in Cape May county, New Jersey, December 22, 1715. He married Hannah Somers, born 1721, daughter of James and Abigail (Adams) Somers, and granddaughter of John Somers, the founder of Somers Point, New Jersey, by his wife Hannah Hodgkins. Richard and Hannah (Somers) Smith had six children; Rachel, married Caspar Smith; Judith, married Andrew Crawford; Hannah, married Henry Ludlam; Daniel, of whom presently; James and John.

Daniel Smith, eldest son of Richard (4) and Hannah (Somers) Smith, was born near Cape May Court House, New Jersey, January 14, 1755. He came to Philadelphia when a young man and engaged in business there, becoming a prominent business man of that city, where he died June 5, 1836. He married, in Philadelphia, October 24, 1780, Elizabeth Shute, born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1760, died there February 9, 1799. This Daniel Smith is possibly identical with the Daniel Smith who was a private in the Philadelphia contingent of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, 1777-81,

having previously served in Colonel Spencer's regiment. Another Daniel Smith was a private in Colonel Stephen Moylan's fourth regiment, Light Dragoons, partly recruited in Philadelphia. Daniel and Elizabeth (Shute) Smith had seven children: James; Francis Gurney, of whom presently; Richard; Daniel; William S.; Juliana, married John Poulson; Charles.

Lieutenant William Shute, father of Elizabeth (Shute) Smith, and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia about 1728, died there in February, 1783. He was first lieutenant of a company of Philadelphia Associators known as the "Southwark Guards", commanded by Captain Richard Barrett, and was in active service with the Philadelphia "Home Guard" under the command of Major Lewis Nichols, January 3 to February 3, 1777. This "Home Guard" was organized by the Council of Safety, by the enrollment of the Philadelphia militiamen, mainly unfit for service in the field, and December 2, 1776, Lewis Nichols, who had been barrack-master, was named as commander and commissioned major. The duties of the companies were to patrol the streets of Philadelphia and guard the powder magazines, for which they were to receive Continental pay. This was the inception of the "Invalid Corps" afterwards formed by Congress, at the suggestion of Major Nichols, and of which he was commissioned colonel, and whose duties were mainly to guard magazines, ammunition and stores of the Continental army. Lieutenant William Shute married, January 31, 1754, Elizabeth Jackson, born in Philadelphia, October, 1731, died there November, 1763.

Francis Gurney Smith, second son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shute) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, January 4, 1784, died there February 12, 1873. He was for many years a prominent and successful merchant of Philadelphia, and actively interested in its industrial, financial and commercial interests. He married, at Philadelphia, February 7, 1807, Elizabeth Mackie, born June 11, 1787, died in Philadelphia, January 14, 1861, and they had eight children: Daniel; Thomas M. Smith, M. D., of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware; Richard S.; Joanna, married Alexis Irené du Pont, of the famous powder manufacturing company; Francis Gurney, Jr., a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital and author of a number of medical works, and many years a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania College, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; S. Decatur; Maria, of whom presently; Edward H. Smith.

Maria Smith, daughter of Francis Gurney and Elizabeth (Mackie) Smith, born in Philadelphia, April 13, 1822, married, at Philadelphia, June 15, 1853, George Frederick Thomas, born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 24, 1818, died in Philadelphia, October 30, 1861, son of Daniel Levin and Jane (Olipphant) Thomas. Mrs. Maria (Smith) Thomas died at Mooar, Lee county, Iowa, November 23, 1898.

JAMES FREDERICK THOMAS, son of George Frederick and Maria (Smith) Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1860. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, and in 1882 began his business career with the well-known firm of J. E. Caldwell & Company, of which he later became a member and has since been one of the active managers. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Union League, Philadelphia Art Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, and other

social organizations. He is also a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Germantown. Mr. Thomas married (first), November 23, 1883, Margaret Xavier Throckmorton, born June 1, 1860, died April 7, 1889, daughter of Charles and Narcissa E. (Mudge) Throckmorton; (second) June 2, 1891, Helen Stone, born June 5, 1861, daughter of Henry Morton and Louise Vernier (Besson) Stone. By his first wife he had two children, Frederick T., born December 25, 1885, and Margaret Xavier, born March 11, 1888.

FRANK G. PAULSON

FRANK G. PAULSON traces his Revolutionary descent through the maternal line. His mother, Elizabeth D. Gormly, was a daughter of Matilda, a great-grandmother of Christian Mowry, the patriot soldier, one of the members of the "Bloody Foot" Regiment, so called from their sufferings on the long march from Pittsburgh, over the snow covered mountains, to join the army of General Washington in New Jersey.

Christian Mowry was of German descent and was born in Pennsylvania in 1747. He enlisted as private in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Aeneas Mackay, commander; Daniel Brodhead, lieutenant-colonel; Stephen Bayard, major; with James Bigot as captain of the company to which Christian Mowry belonged. The regiment was at Pittsburgh, and in order to reach the army of Washington in New Jersey, had to traverse the distance on foot. This they did in the dead of winter. It must be remembered that about one hundred and sixty miles of this was through and over the Alleghany Mountains. The men were hardy pioneers and capable of withstanding all the ordinary hardships of the long march and did, but their sufferings were intense. They were without surgeons and many died on the march, including Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead. It is said they never entered a house, but camped in the snow, under such shelter only as was afforded by the trees or overhanging rocks. The total distance marched from Fort Pitt, the starting point, to Washington's headquarters in New Jersey, was five hundred miles. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-78. Christian Mowry was in the service seven years, and fought in all the battles of the war where General Washington was in personal command, being always attached to the army of that great commander. After the war he returned to Pittsburgh. He married Margaret Klingensmith, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1769. Children: Philip, mentioned below; Peter, an early physician of Pittsburgh; John, killed in a duel at New Orleans in 1813.

Philip Mowry, son of Christian Mowry, was born January 28, 1778, within the stockade at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), and died in Pittsburgh, July 31, 1846. After a boyhood and early life of struggle, he became a prominent merchant and justice of the peace of Pittsburgh. He was prominent in other lines also. Mr. Frank G. Paulson has framed in his office a certificate dated October 10, 1809, signed Philip Mowry, showing him to have been a "judge of election". He was universally known as "Squire Mowry". He was an "old side" Covenanter of the strictest type. He married Susan Boyle, and their children were: Matilda, grandmother of Frank G. Paulson; Jane, married Rev. J. J. Buchanan; Dr Robert B. Mowry, who was an early member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a most worthy man and accomplished physician; Catherine; Mary Ann; Margaret; Elizabeth; William B.; Peter.

Matilda Mowry, daughter of Philip Mowry, was born in 1801, died in 1867.

She married James Gormly, who was born in 1800, died about 1869. Children: Elizabeth D. (Mrs. Charles H. Paulson); John B., a banker of Pittsburgh, who went south before the Civil War, and was mayor of Pensacola, Florida; William M., lived and died in Pittsburgh; Jane, married (first) Rev. Thomas Campbell, (second) Hon. Lewis Peterson Jr., ex-mayor of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; James, died at the age of fifteen; Mary, widow of Charles Brewer Davis; James.

Elizabeth D. Gormly, daughter of James and Matilda (Mowry) Gormly, was born in 1824, died 1886. She married Charles H. Paulson, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September, 1815, died in Pittsburgh, April 20, 1880, son of Joseph and Lydia (Foreman) Paulson.

CHARLES H. PAULSON was reared in Philadelphia, where he passed his early life, and learned the trade of silk hat finisher with a noted manufacturing firm which made silk hats for many of the celebrated statesmen of that day, among them the great orator, Daniel Webster. In 1834 he removed to Pittsburgh and entered into the busy business life of that wonderful city. At what is now 515 Wood street, he established a wholesale and retail hat and fur business that has existed in the same place and under the Paulson name until the present time (1909), a period of seventy-five years. He invested largely in real estate, and was known as one of the largest landholders in the city. He erected many buildings, among them being Apollo Hall, the first public hall ever built in Pittsburgh. He was interested in railroads, and was an incorporator and a director in a great many of the earlier roads, among them being the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. He was one of the original incorporators and for ten years a director of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as a member of the Allegheny City Council. He was elected to the State Senate and served during the years 1878-80, dying while yet a senator. He was an active member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, and a trustee for many years. His son-in-law, Dr. John Gillespie, was pastor of the church for several years. Mr. Paulson was a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Franklin Lodge, of Pittsburgh. He enlisted in one of the city's famous military organizations—the Duquesne Greys—and became captain. In fact, Mr. Paulson's life touched all points of activity in his city and whether it was business, church or state, he was always a leader.

He was twice married, his first wife being Narcissa, daughter of Daniel Kilgore, of Cadiz, Ohio, first president of the Steubenville & Ohio railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania (Panhandle) system. By this marriage there was no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth D. Gormly (as before stated), great-granddaughter of Christian Mowry, the Revolutionary soldier. Children of Charles H. and Elizabeth D. (Gormly) Paulson: 1. Frank G., see forward. 2. Matilda, widow of Rev. John Gillespie, of East Liberty, who at the time of his death was one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian National Board of Foreign Missions. Mrs. Gillespie resides in Pittsburgh and has two children: i. Elizabeth, wife of Percy W. Crane, an attorney of New York City; ii. John Chalmers Gillespie, who resides in Pittsburgh with his mother. 3. Adelaide Howard, widow of James A. Grier, at the time of his death postmaster of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; she is a resident of Pittsburgh. 4. Lydia F., wife of Henry W.

Bickel, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Pittsburgh; they have Elizabeth, and William Bickel, a student at Princeton University. 5. Mary, died at the age of seventeen. 6. Charles Henry, died in 1891, unmarried. 7. Jennine Campbell, who at the age of twenty-five was a passenger on the illfated Pittsburgh day express that on May 30, 1889, reached Johnstown, Pennsylvania, just in time to be detained there by ruined bridges, and was later engulfed and carried away by the terrible onrush of a mountain of water, loosened by the bursting of the dam above. Miss Paulson's body was recovered among the "unknown" buried dead, six months afterward, fully identified by her family, and reinterred in the Allegheny cemetery at Pittsburgh. 8. Elizabeth K., wife of Case A. Foster, of Pittsburgh; they have: David Paulson Foster, a Princeton student; Jennie Paulson; Case A. Foster Jr.; two children died in infancy.

FRANK G. PAULSON, eldest son of Charles H. and Elizabeth D. (Gormly) Paulson, is a native born son of Pittsburgh, where his entire life has been spent since his school days. He was born April 28, 1850. His early education was obtained in the city schools, after which he entered the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, being graduated from that famous school in 1868 with the degree of civil engineer. He returned to Pittsburgh and for four years was employed in the store of his father, fitting himself for the business, of which later he was to become the head. His mercantile life was then interrupted for a term of four years, two of which he spent with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, and two with the city engineer corps of Pittsburgh. He then returned to the store, and a little later took over the business of his father. Later the business was incorporated under the name of Paulson Brothers Company, Frank G. Paulson, president. They are hatters and manufacturing furriers, employing about forty men in the latter department. It is a well conducted and popular establishment, doing a strictly retail business in hats and furs. Mr. Paulson is first vice-president of the Knox Hat Company of New York. It might be of interest to add that since 1840, the Knox hats have been sold in Pittsburgh by the Paulsons, father and son.

Mr. Paulson was the first trustee elected by the Alumni, to the board of trustees of Pennsylvania Military College. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the common council of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, where he resides. He is an elder of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church, and a member of two social organizations, the Edgeworth and Allegheny clubs, both of Sewickley, and of the Union Club, Pittsburgh. Fraternally he affiliates with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. He is a veteran of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and past vice-commander of the Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Corps. He is actively interested in the work of the patriotic orders, and is state secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which order Dr. Robert B. Mowry, brother of his grandmother, Matilda, was an early member of record, Major Isaac Craig being the first. "Blood will tell", but Mr. Paulson has not held the office alone through the patriotism of his ancestors, but through an intense personal enthusiasm concerning historical and genealogical matters.

Mr. Paulson married, April 12, 1892, Kate Conway, daughter of Reuben Conway and Emma (Riley) Macon, of Orange Court House, Virginia, and a descendant of one of Virginia's famous families, the Madisons. Mrs. Paulson's

great-grandmother was Sarah, sister of President James Madison. The children of Frank G. and Kate Conway (Macon) Paulson are: Charles Henry, born January 6, 1893; and Daniel McKee, born September 13, 1895.

KATE CONWAY (MACON) PAULSON entered the Colonial Dames of Virginia through Gideon Macon, who was a member of the House of Burgesses and secretary to Sir William Berkeley. His daughter Frances is said to have been the wife of Colonel John Dandridge and the mother of Martha (Dandridge-Custis) Washington. (See "Bruton Church History, Williamsburg, Virginia," R. A. Goodwin, author). She entered the Daughters of the American Revolution through James Madison Sr., father of the president who was chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in 1775. (See "Rise, Life and Times of Madison"). Also through Thomas Barbour, who was a colonel of the line in the War of the Revolution and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. The second sister of President Madison, (whose name was Sarah), married Thomas Macon. Their second son, issue of the marriage, was James Madison Macon, who was born at President Madison's historic home, Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia. He married Lucetta Newman, a granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Barbour. Colonel Thomas Barbour was the father of two of Virginia's most famous men, viz: One James Barbour, twice governor of Virginia, United States senator and secretary of war in the administration of the younger Adams, also minister to the court of St. James under the same administration. The other, Philip Pendleton Barbour, was president of the convention of 1829 and 1830, speaker of the house of representatives and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (see history of the St. Marks Parish—Barbour & Madison's Genealogy). She is also related to Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who was speaker of the House of Representatives and in congress uninterruptedly from 1791 to 1828. He was also a close friend of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Randolph-Macon College was named for them. He was educated at Princeton.

REED BOLEN COYLE

REED BOLEN COYLE is a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter, Manassah Coyle, descent being traced in a direct line through four generations, Mr. Coyle being a great-grandson of the Patriot soldier.

MANASSAH COYLE was born in Ireland, October, 1756, died in Lackawanna township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1834. He came to this country in early life. About the middle of October, 1777, he enlisted in the service under Colonel Chambers in Captain Samuel Patton's company. He was then a resident of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The company marched to Little York, to Lancaster, to White Marsh Hills, where they joined the army under General Washington, General Patton commanding the militia. At this time Manassah Coyle served two months, his own term, and then two months as a substitute for David Huston, after which he returned to Lancaster, receiving his discharge from Captain Patton. His next term of service began in September, 1779, when he joined Captain William Huston's company in Cumberland county, now Franklin, as a substitute for Joseph Kyle. He marched to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was in service two months when he was discharged by Captain Huston. He then removed his residence west of the mountains, where during the first week of June, 1781, he joined Captain William Perry in Westmoreland county as an Indian scout. He was with Captain Perry two months when he volunteered in Captain Robert Orr's company to go down the Ohio under Colonel Lochery in General Clark's expedition against the Indians. They were attacked by the Indians, August 24, 1781, and Coyle was taken captive. He was taken to an island in the St. Lawrence river where he was held a prisoner until June 1, 1782, when he made his escape but was soon recaptured. In October, 1782, he again escaped, this time getting away safely from his captors. But home and safety were far away; Coyle, with five companions, after traveling twelve hundred miles through the wilderness reached his home in Westmoreland county late in December, 1782. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. 14, page 684, also Captain Samuel Patton's Company, second series, vol. 15, pages 577-578).

Manassah Coyle married, at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1785, Isabella Ewing, born January 15, 1764, died in Lackawanna township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1847. They had issue:

JAMES COYLE, son of Manassah and Isabella (Ewing) Coyle, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1786, died in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1829. He married, November 20, 1810, Susanna Dougherty, born in county Donegal, Ireland, about 1784, came to America when twelve years of age and died at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1859. They had issue:

ROBERT JOSEPH COYLE, son of James and Susanna (Dougherty) Coyle, was born in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1821,

died at Pittsburgh, April 3, 1901. He married, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1850, Harriet Weldin Speer, born in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1829, died Louisville, Kentucky, November 24, 1899. Children: 1. Edwin A., born in Pittsburgh, married Elizabeth McPherson; six children: Florence; Edwin, deceased; Mabel, deceased; Augusta, Walter H., Elizabeth. 2. William L., born Pittsburgh, married Emma Kerns; two sons living, one daughter deceased; Dickson, William L. 3. Emma, born Pittsburgh, married Frank Armstrong; one daughter, Harriet. 4. Margaret, born Pittsburgh, married R. W. Scott; three children: Nellie, Luella, Walter. 5. Robert J., born Pittsburgh, married Elizabeth Dauler; two children: Robert D., Elliot. 6. Reed Bolen. 7. Harriet W., born in Pittsburgh, married Dr. Albert C. Speer; four children: Helene, Elizabeth, Alberta, Jesse.

REED BOLEN COYLE, son of Robert Joseph and Harriet Weldin (Speer) Coyle, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1867. He married Arminta Logan; five children: William L., Ruth Elizabeth, Reed B. Jr., Sarah Jane, John, deceased.

ADIN LOUIS SAILOR

ADIN LOUIS SAILOR, for many years prominently identified with the business world of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and other cities, was entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution through his descent from several ancestors. His wife, also, is of Revolutionary descent.

MATHIAS SAILOR, his paternal Revolutionary ancestor, was born in Switzerland, 1739, died in Cumberland Valley, September 21, 1826. He enlisted in Captain Perry's company, one of the first of the Pennsylvania companies in the Provincial service, and served five years against the Indians and French, being with Wolfe at the capture of Quebec. He was captain of the First Company, First Battalion, Cumberland county militia, commanded by General Shoufler and Colonel Ephraim Blaine. He was assessed for nine acres of land in Pennsboro township, Cumberland county. He married Margaret Meyer.

CAPTAIN JOHN SAILOR, son of Captain Mathias and Margaret (Meyer) Sailor, was born in Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, October 10, 1760, died in October, 1828. He married Susan, daughter of George and Anna Margaret (Wunderleigh) Smith. The former was born in Chester county, 1754, died in Carlisle, 1792; he served as a private in Captain Fisher's company, Cumberland county militia, 1780; he was the son of George Smith, who served in the Revolutionary war with his four sons—John, George, Daniel and David. Anna Margaret (Wunderleigh) Smith was born 1763, died 1844; she was the daughter of John or Johanas Wunderleigh or Wunderlich, born in Germany, 1733, died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1818; he was a private in Captain Samuel Cochran's company, Tenth Battalion, Lancaster county militia, April 16, 1781.

GEORGE SAILOR, son of Captain John and Susan (Smith) Sailor, married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Wise, who served as a private in Captain Thomas Craig's company, Second Battalion, Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Arthur St. Clair. He enlisted January 13, 1776; was commissioned by Thomas Mifflin, August 28, 1793, ensign of the Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment, Cumberland Brigade of the State Militia of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE SAILOR, son of Ensign George and Catharine (Wise) Sailor, married Sophia, daughter of John and Susana (Smith) Otto. John Otto served during the War of 1812, and his company guarded the prisoners taken during the Perry victory and transported them to Flatbush, New York, a proceeding which was attended with great difficulty, as the snow was unusually deep that winter, and the cold intense. Two of his brothers lost their lives during this war.

ADIN LOUIS SAILOR, son of George and Sophia (Otto) Sailor, was born at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1850, died January 13, 1910. He was a resident of Swissvale for a period of twenty-four years, served as a councilman in Swissvale borough and was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Swissvale. He also assisted in organizing the Union National Bank of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and was in active business in Pittsburgh for forty years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr.

Sailor married Anna Wilson (see Wilson line). Children: Robert F., born March 27, 1880, continued to conduct his father's business after his death, a member of the Episcopal Church, married Isabel Murphy, and has a son, William Von Bonhorst, born December 10, 1902; George R.; Adin Louis Jr.; Helen; Anne; Christine.

(The Wilson Line)

Charles Wilson married Mary Weems.

Captain Charles Wilson, son of Charles and Mary (Weems) Wilson, served as a quartermaster, volunteer corps, Revolutionary army, as shown by the records in the pension office at Washington, District of Columbia. He entered the service at the Flying Camp, about July, 1776, from York county, Pennsylvania, and became attached to the regiment of Colonel Richard McAllister. At the time of the British assault on Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, he was one of the garrison engaged in the defence and was included in the surrender. He was held as prisoner on parole by the British in New York City and on Long Island, at least twenty-one months. He married Esther Smith.

James Wilson, son of Captain Charles and Esther (Smith) Wilson, married Martha Cresswell.

Matthew Cresswell Wilson, son of James and Martha (Cresswell) Wilson, married Christian Campbell.

Anna Wilson, daughter of Matthew Cresswell and Christian (Campbell) Wilson, married Adin Louis Sailor (see Sailor).

CHARLES WOOD FRIEND

CHARLES WOOD FRIEND traces his ancestry through seven generations back to early Colonial days when his maternal ancestors, the McClellans, settled in this country. He is of the fifth generation from Captain Joseph McClellan, the Revolutionary officer from whom his membership in the "Sons" is gained.

The families in the United States bearing the name of McClellan, McLellan, Maclellan and McClelland, doubtless all spring from one original stock in the southwestern part of Scotland. During the religious war, about 1646, many of the families of the name removed from Scotland to Ireland. The name is neither Irish nor English, and the time in which the migration was accomplished was probably at the time known in Ireland as the "Ulster Plantation". These settlements were made near Belfast and Dungannon in the north of Ireland. Both from Scotland and Ireland numerous families removed to America about 1760-70, settling in Nova Scotia, the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, thence the name has been widely dispersed over the south and west. Theologically the family is biased toward Calvinism. Politically they were largely Federalist, Whig and Republican. In Scotland they were loyal to the King, in Ireland they wore the "Orange".

The immediate ancestor of the Chester county, Pennsylvania, McClellans was "Laird" McClellan, of Bannagachen, Ireland, who in 1685 was banished to America on account of the part he had taken in the wars. Three of his children came with him and settled in the New Jersey neighborhood and there lived until 1689, when receiving news of a favorable change in affairs at home, he resolved to return. On the voyage he was taken prisoner by the French, but finally arrived at home on the last day of October, 1691. The children remained in America and from them this branch of the family spring.

The first of the family of record was Joseph McClellan and his wife, Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan. Captain Joseph McClellan is buried in the Octoraro cemetery. The following inscription is copied from his tombstone: "An approved officer of the Revolution, an estimable and highly esteemed citizen and a sincere Christian. In life respected and venerated; in death lamented". "In commemoration of his many virtues and public services this stone is erected by those who delight to cherish his memory".

James McClellan, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan, married Martha Caldwell and had issue. They are both buried at Old Octoraro Cemetery near Parkesburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Joseph McClellan, son of James and Martha (Caldwell) McClellan, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1747, died October 14, 1834. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war and served until June 13, 1781. He was appointed lieutenant of a company of musketeers, July 15, 1776, under the command of Captain Abraham Marshall. He was promoted to captain in a battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel Atlee. He was transferred to the Pennsylvania Line, Ninth Regiment, and March 22, 1781, to the Second Regiment, Penn-

sylvania Line, where he served until June 13, 1781, when he resigned from a sense of filial duty, his parents being old and infirm. He was in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Monmouth. General Anthony Wayne endorsed a high testimonial to his merit on the back of Captain McClellan's commission. Captain McClellan married Keziah Parke, born January 24, 1767, died July 31, 1842; she is buried at Octoraro. Children: 1. Anne, born August 15, 1787, died August 19, 1860; buried at Oaklands cemetery, West Chester, Pennsylvania; married William Hemphill. 2. Martha, born February 7, 1789, died March 14, 1814; married, 1810, Isaac Rogers. 3. Elizabeth, born 1794, died in 1799. 4. Joseph Parke, see forward.

Joseph Parke McClellan, son of Captain Joseph and Keziah (Parke) McClellan, was born March 19, 1796, died February 26, 1861. He was sheriff of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a burgess of West Chester. He was a farmer and in the forties became the owner of the historic Green Tree Hotel in West Chester. He was president of the Bank of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1814-16, and again 1817-19. This is now the National Bank of Chester County. He was a member of Octoraro Presbyterian Church. He married (first) Sarah Whelan and had issue; married (second) Mary Ellis Miller.

James Downing McClellan, son of Joseph Parke and Sarah (Whelan) McClellan, married Elizabeth Litzenberg. Children: John; Sarah Keziah, married James David Ruth; Christian L.; Joseph Parke; Mary; Martha Anne, see forward; Henry; Ella; Anne Hemphill, married Harry Friend; Elizabeth Litzenberg, married John W. Betz; Joseph; Mary and Ella, died in early childhood.

Martha Anne McClellan, daughter of James Downing and Elizabeth (Litzenberg) McClellan, was born December 4, 1847. She married James Wood Friend, one of the prominent business men of Pittsburgh. He is president of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, vice-president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, vice-president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, and has many other important business connections. He is a prominent clubman, a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Children: 1. Theodore W., treasurer of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company; married Lillian McClure and has a son, Thomas W. 2. Rebekah (Mrs. Hay Walker) has a son, John Walker; Mr. Walker is vice-president of the Harrison Walker Refractories Company. 3. Elizabeth McClellan, married William H. Parke, secretary of the Logan, Gregg Hardware Company. 4. Charles Wood, see forward.

CHARLES WOOD FRIEND, son of James Wood and Martha Anne (McClellan) Friend, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, after which he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Ph.B. and Ph.M. His business life has been entirely in the iron and steel line, and he is now (1911) vice-president of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Second National Bank, and interested in other business enterprises not mentioned. He holds membership in the Pittsburgh Social, Political and Business clubs, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Republican. Mr. Friend is unmarried.

STEPHEN COLLINS McCANDLESS

STEPHEN COLLINS McCANDLESS descends from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, both paternal and maternal. His membership in the "Sons" is gained through the services of his great-great-grandfather, Rev. Elihu Spencer, D. D., a most distinguished patriot and eminent divine of that period, and a brother of General Joseph Spencer of the Continental army. Rev. Elihu Spencer married Joanna Eaton, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, who was a descendant of Thomas Eaton, the founder of Eatontown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and of the New Jersey family of that name. Thomas Eaton married, December 12, 1684, Mrs. Jerusha Wing (the widow of Joseph Wing, of Yarmouth, in the Plymouth colony) at the home of John Dillingham, by the Quaker form of marriage. She was the daughter of Rev. Thomas and Jane (Paine) Mayhew, and the granddaughter of Colonial Governor Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, of which he was proprietor and governor for life. Together with his son, Rev. Thomas Mayhew, Governor Mayhew exerted a powerful and beneficial influence over the Indians, and in other respects was a wise and valuable ruler. Rev. Elihu Spencer, D. D., born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 12, 1721, died in Trenton, New Jersey, December 27, 1784. Besides his eminence as a minister he was a missionary to the Indians of the famous Six Nations, and the maker of a vocabulary of the Indian language of great value. In October, 1753, the Synod of his church directed "that his pulpit be supplied all the time he shall be absent at the request of his excellency Governor Belcher," probably, as his biographer says, "to attend with the New Jersey Commission the Congress at Albany, New York, in the summer of 1754, to which seven of the provinces sent delegates to treat with the Indians". In 1758 he was appointed chaplain in the expedition against Canada. Coming down to Revolutionary times we find "On petition in behalf of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, December 26, 1775," he was sent to that province to unite the people there, in the same cause of Independence. On October 20, 1777, he was appointed a chaplain in the Continental army. During the occupancy of Trenton by the Hessians, Rev. Spencer's house was burned, together with his valuable library. This was done on account of his activity in the patriot cause. Another Revolutionary ancestor was Colonel Stephen Lowrey, who married Sarah Spencer, a daughter of Rev. Elihu Spencer. By generation the descent of Mr. McCandless is as follows:

Eliakim Wardell, who was high sheriff of Monmouth county, New Jersey, under commission dated May 31, 1683. His wife was Lydia Perkins, and had issue, Joseph and Sarah.

Joseph, son of Sheriff Eliakim and Lydia (Perkins) Wardell, married Sarah ——— and had issue.

Joanna, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Wardell, married John Eaton and had issue.

Joanna Eaton (the descendant of Governor Thomas Mayhew), daughter of

John and Joanna (Wardell) Eaton, married Rev. Elihu Spencer (the Revolutionary ancestor), of Trenton, New Jersey, and had issue.

Sarah Spencer, daughter of Rev. Elihu and Joanna (Eaton) Spencer, married Colonel Stephen Lowrey, of Trenton, New Jersey, afterward of Queen Anne county, Maryland. Colonel Lowrey was commissioner of issues in the Commissary-general's department of the Continental army. Colonel Lowrey, born in Ireland, 1747, died in Pittsburgh, December 29, 1821. He had issue.

Sarah Lowrey, daughter of Colonel Stephen and Sarah (Spencer) Lowrey, married Thomas Collins, one of the earliest lawyers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they were the grandparents of Mr. McCandless.

Sarah North Collins, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Lowrey) Collins, was born April 16, 1813, in Pittsburgh, died March 30, 1903. On December 4, 1834, she married Hon. Wilson McCandless, a son of William McCandless, who was an early merchant of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a man of influence, and closely identified with the business interests of Pittsburgh and with the public affairs of Allegheny county. He was a director of the bank of Pittsburgh from the date of its organization. He was sheriff of Allegheny county, 1804-1807, and prothonotary from 1822 to 1833 inclusive. The wife of William McCandless was Mary Elliott, and their issue was ten sons and daughters. Hon. Wilson McCandless, LL.D., was born in Pittsburgh, June 19, 1810, died June 30, 1882. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native city, while his classical studies were pursued at the Western University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was a graduate. He prepared for the law under the instruction of the Hon. George Selden, of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 15, 1831, on attaining his majority. He at once entered upon the vigorous practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with the Hon. W. W. Fetterman, a connection that existed for several years. He afterward took as a law partner his brother-in-law, Hon. William B. McClure. He practiced law for twenty-seven years, gaining high distinction as a counsellor and advocate. The high standing he had earned in his profession caused President Buchanan on February 3, 1859, to appoint him to the high office of judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Western Pennsylvania. He entered upon the duties of his office February 22, 1859. He made a fine record on the bench, but so closely did he confine himself and so conscientiously did he discharge the duties of his office, that after seventeen years service his health became impaired and he felt that he should resign. The remainder of his days he passed at his home on the banks of the Allegheny, four miles from the Point. Here he died June 30, 1882. He was greatly mourned and regretted by a host of friends and acquaintances. Judge McCandless was an orator of high rank with a clear musical voice, and was often chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them on great public occasions. Thus, when ex-president John Quincy Adams visited Pittsburgh, Judge McCandless delivered the address of welcome. His eulogy of General Jackson was delivered before an immense audience on the Common in Allegheny in 1847. He was the orator at the reinterment in the Allegheny Cemetery in 1848 of the remains of Commodore Barney and Lieutenant Parker, whose lives were given to their country and add lustre to United States naval history. He was active in politics, and prominent in the Democratic councils of his State, and the acknowledged champion in Western Pennsylvania. He was thrice

presidential elector and twice president of the Pennsylvania electoral college. He was twice nominated by his party as their congressional candidate. In 1848 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. During the campaigns he was a most effective and popular stump speaker, and worthy of the best adversary pitted against him, being quick, witty, brilliant and admirable in repartee. Law and politics were not his only lines of activity. He was for fifteen years president of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, a director for many years of the old Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, a trustee of Western University, on the board of managers of Allegheny Cemetery, first president of the Homoeopathic Hospital. As an earnest and devoted church man he served as vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh. As a lawyer, he was learned in the law, keen of perception, fair, courteous and honorable as an opponent. Few men ever equalled him in power before a jury. He never won by trick or subterfuge, never misstated a proposition or attempted to deceive the court. As a jurist his aim in the investigation and disposition of all cases was to arrive at the equity of the controversy. His best thought and honesty of purpose were evident in every opinion written by himself or written by an associate to which he subscribed or concurred. As a citizen, Judge McCandless was a supporter of all measures tending in his judgment to promote the public welfare. He favored education of the young in the rudiments of learning, and was an active supporter of the higher institutions of learning. He stood for what was honest, pure and wholesome in private life, was the friend of the poor and a supporter of the public institutions of a philanthropic nature as well as a distributor of private charity. As a man his probity and uprightness under all circumstances were known to his large circle of acquaintances. He had earned the eminence which he enjoyed at the time he was taken from the ranks of practitioners and honored with the high position of Judge of the United States Court in his State. In 1882, Union College, New York, conferred upon Judge McCandless the honorary degree of LL.D. On the bench he maintained the dignity of his station with such unaffected urbanity that all the bar respected and loved him, as indeed did all of his unusually large acquaintance.

STEPHEN COLLINS McCANDLESS, only son of Judge Wilson and Sarah North (Collins) McCandless, was born in Pittsburgh, September 22, 1840. He is a graduate of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and studied law with the eminent lawyers, George P. Hamilton and Judge Marcus W. Acheson, forming the law firm of Hamilton & Acheson. He was admitted to the bar of his native county October 14, 1863, on motion of George P. Hamilton, Esquire, and has practiced in Pittsburgh all his life, although other lines of activity have claimed a share of his time. He was for many years clerk of the United States District Court. For many years he was president of Allegheny Cemetery, of which corporation he is now manager. In 1898 he was chosen secretary of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, chartered in 1855, one of the city's most solid financial institutions and the only one of its kind in Western Pennsylvania, inasmuch as there is no stock or stockholders, being managed by trustees for the depositors. Mr. McCandless is now treasurer and one of the vice-presidents. During the Civil War he was out several times with the Pennsylvania militia for state defence. He is a member of the Pennsylvania

Society Sons of the American Revolution, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a blue lodge, chapter and Commandery member of the Masonic order, and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Stephen C. McCandless married, June 8, 1870, at Flemington, New Jersey, Margaret Randall Bartles, born August 4, 1849, at Flemington, New Jersey. She is a daughter of Charles and Eliza E. Bartles. Charles Bartles was a lawyer and active business man at Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The children of Stephen C. and Margaret R. McCandless are three daughters: 1. Sarah Collins, unmarried. 2-3. Eliza Bartles and Margaret Emerson (twins). Eliza B., is the wife of Alexander Howard Nelson, a mechanical engineer of the firm of Nelson & Buchanan, constructing engineers of Chambersburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have Margaret M., Alexander K. and Stephen M. Nelson. Margaret E. is unmarried. A daughter of Judge Wilson and Sarah North (Collins) McCandless is Mary Elliot, born May 24, 1838. She is a widely known, popular and highly cultured lady, interested in many good works and public activities. She is a charter member of Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was one of the two woman commissioners appointed by the governor of the state to represent Pennsylvania at the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893. Her sister, Margaret Duncan, was born November 3, 1843, and died September 11, 1872. She was the wife of Rufus H. Emerson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT and his sons, Dudley Stevenson and Sidney Sharp Liggett, all members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, trace their descent from the Revolutionary soldier, Matthew Sharp, who entered service from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Their colonial ancestor was Captain James Sharp, the father of Matthew, a veteran of the Forbes campaign. It was a fighting family, for Captain James Sharp had another son in the Revolutionary War—William Sharp. The Sharp family of Pennsylvania is of Scotch descent. The first of the recorded line is James Sharp, who married Margery McConnell, of Letterkenny township, Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Lieutenant Robert McConnell, was born in 1707, and died in August, 1771. His will was probated that year, a copy being on file (see vol. ii, Cumberland county records). Robert McConnell was a private in Captain Joseph Armstrong's company of Rangers, in Colonel John Armstrong's expedition against the French and Indians at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, in 1756. He was later a lieutenant in command of troops on the Cumberland county border in 1757-58. (Pennsylvania Archives). Fort McConnell, on the border of Cumberland county, one of the Provincial forts for defense against the Indians, was named after him. Lieutenant Robert McConnell and his wife Rosana are buried in the "Rocky Spring" Presbyterian churchyard, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where their tombstones can be seen and the inscriptions clearly made out.

James Sharp was a captain in the Forbes campaign, in 1758, and was present at the capture of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) in that year. He was captain of a company in the Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, of which the gallant General Hugh Mercer (afterwards killed by the Hessians at Princeton) was commander. Captain James Sharp was also in commission in 1759, under Colonel William Clapham. Captain Sharp participated in the distribution of land granted by the province of Pennsylvania to officers of the provincial war, called "The Bald Eagle Tract". (Penn. Archives, vol. ii, pp. 483, 498, 522). His oldest son, William, served in the Revolution as a private, and he and Matthew are the only children of Captain James Sharp who are of military record as far as at present known.

Matthew Sharp, son of Captain James and Margery (McConnell) Sharp, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1751. He was a resident of that and Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he owned land, and died in the last named county in October, 1796. He was a private under Lieutenant Daniel Smith, of the Eight Battalion, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia, in active service in January, 1778. (Penn. Archives, Second series, vol. xv, p. 395). He married, in 1780, Elizabeth Lindsay Culbertson, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 1775, died in Franklin county, 1806. They had issue: Rosana; see forward; James, of whom further; Mary.

Elizabeth Lindsay Culbertson, wife of Matthew Sharp, descends from the well

known Scotch family of Lindsay, which dates back to the days of William the Conqueror. Her father, Lieutenant James Lindsay, was collector of revenue in Cumberland county, in the years 1764-69. (Penn. Archives, vol. ix, p. 788). He was a lieutenant in the Provincial forces of Pennsylvania, in Captain David McAllister's company, First Battalion, in regiment commanded by Colonel James Burd. He was commissioned April 25, 1760, and was in active service that year. (Penn. Archives, ed. 1876, vol. ii, p. 605). His daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Matthew Sharp) was a remarkably handsome woman, high spirited, and the belle of her county (Franklin). Her first husband, whom she married at the age of sixteen years, was Robert Culbertson, a soldier of the Revolution, by whom she had five children: Esther, married her cousin Andrew, son of Colonel Robert Culbertson; Elizabeth, married her cousin, William Lindsay, and removed to Kentucky; Jane, married John Hancock, an English gentleman; Samuel, married a Miss Monk; Agnes, married James B. Clow. In 1780, when about twenty-five years old, Elizabeth (Lindsay) Culbertson married her second husband, Matthew Sharp, by whom she had three children: Rosana, James, and Mary. In 1798 she married (third) Robert Peebles, nephew of Colonel Robert Peebles, of the Revolutionary army. The issue of the last marriage is not recorded. Of the three children of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay-Culbertson) Sharp, James and Rosana (Mrs. John Liggett) are further referred to; the youngest child, Mary, born 1789, died March, 1859, married Martin Hawkins.

James Sharp, only son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay-Culbertson) Sharp, was born in March, 1784, died April 12, 1861. He went from Franklin county to Pittsburgh early in the nineteenth century, and bought land between Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg. This he sold and obtained by patent and purchase from Judge William Wilkins, a large tract of land on the north side of the Allegheny river, where he built his homestead, still standing, the scene of many social gatherings in the early days. On this land the present town of Sharpsburg was laid out and named in his honor. He was a most kindly, generous, Christian gentleman. This was shown in many ways. In times of epidemic he personally nursed those stricken, who were without means or friends. This he did out of pure humanity, as they had no other claims upon him, and no others would go near them. He donated land to every church in Sharpsburg, regardless of creed. He was broadminded in every sense of the word. His affection for children was very marked. He would buy large quantities of "The Child's Paper" and other juvenile literature, and give them away to the school children, with kindly words of cheer and encouragement. He was called the "Father of the Town", and died universally mourned. Says his grand-nephew, Sidney B. Liggett: "I was indebted to him for a home, as I was left an orphan at the age of five years with a small estate. I can never forget that kindly grand-uncle who thus sheltered me and taught me what was good and true in life. I lived under that Christian roof for nine years, and I charge my descendants to ever bear in tenderest regard, reverence and affection, the memory of James Sharp".

James Sharp married Isabella Stockman. Issue: Eliza, afterwards Mrs. E. L. Clark, who died at the old homestead in November, 1901, the last of this branch of the Sharp family. Mary Rowan, afterwards Mrs. Alfred G. Loyd: Jane Beltzhoover, unmarried; John Rowan Sharp.

Rosana Sharp, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay-Culbertson) Sharp, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1781, died in Pittsburgh, August 6, 1846. She married, May 31, 1780, John Liggett (see Liggett).

(*The Liggett Line*)

The Liggett (also Leggett) family is of Scotch origin, in Perthshire. According to Burke's "General Armory" the arms are: Azure, on a bend argent, three human hearts gules, on a chief of the second, as many martlets sable. Crest: a martlett sable on a heart gules. Motto: *Icsus Hominum Salvator*. Colors, blue and white. In 1609 one or more of the family emigrated to Ulster, Ireland.

The first definite record of the family in Pennsylvania is in the person of Robert Liggett, born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1743, came to America in 1771, and died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1806. He settled in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the year of his arrival. In 1774-78 he stands assessed on one hundred and fifty acres of land. In 1781 he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and bought a farm about where the town of Finleyville now stands, and lived there until his death. He was not in the Revolution, but it is said that two of his brothers were Chester county "Associators". He married, in 1779, Isabella, sister of John Darragh, second mayor of Pittsburgh; she was born in county Antrim, Ireland, May 11, 1759, died in 1845, and is buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard in Pittsburgh. Issue of Robert and Isabella (Darragh) Liggett: John, of whom further; James; Isaac; Robert; Daniel; Lydia; Jane; Isabella; Archibald.

John Liggett, eldest child of Robert and Isabella (Darragh) Liggett, was born at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1780, died in Pittsburgh, April 11, 1833. He was a cabinet maker, with his dwelling on the south side of Second street, between Wood and Market streets, and ware-room on Smithfield street (Pittsburgh Directory, 1815). He married Rosana Sharp, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay-Culbertson) Sharp (see Sharp). Issue: 1. Elizabeth Lindsay, married Robert Knox, of Erie, Pennsylvania. 2. Jane, married Merrick Munson. 3. Isabella Darragh, married Robert Knox, of Pittsburgh. 4. John, see forward. 5. Daniel, a merchant of Pittsburgh. 6. James Sharp, merchant, of the firm of Bell & Liggett, Pittsburgh, one of the first agents of the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburgh.

John Liggett, eldest son of John and Rosana (Sharp) Liggett, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1814, died there October 30, 1854. He was a manufacturer of fine furniture, and a dealer in the same in Pittsburgh all his life. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Whig in politics. He was modest, retiring, and a good business man, devoting his attention to his business, and taking little part in public affairs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity in Pittsburgh. He married, at Pittsburgh, November 7, 1844, Catherine Hutton, born in Pittsburgh, May 8, 1815, died there June 5, 1855, daughter of William and Catherine Hutton. Her father was one of the pioneer glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh. Her mother, Catherine (McLeod) Hutton, was a descendant of Sir Roderick McLeod, Baronet, of Talisker, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Issue

of John and Catherine (Hutton) Liggett; 1. Martha, born in Pittsburgh, married Benjamin N. McLain, of that city, vice-president of J. Y. Bennett Company. 2. Sidney Byron, see forward. 3. Isabella Knox, born in Pittsburgh, 1851, died there April 30, 1879.

Sidney Byron Liggett, only son of John and Catherine (Hutton) Liggett, was born in Pittsburgh, May 10, 1849. His early education was obtained in the common schools. Being left a small patrimony, he used it in furthering his education, attending the Tuscarora Academy, Academia, Pennsylvania, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he entered the employ of the iron and steel firm of Hailman, Rahm & Company, of Pittsburgh, with which he remained four years in a clerical capacity. In 1871 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad as clerk in the accounting department. He passed through various grades by promotion, until after ten years service he was elected, in February, 1881, secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, this office now embracing more than forty corporations. This highly responsible and important position Mr. Liggett has held for twenty-eight years, and is now (1909) still occupying the office. As indicated by the foregoing, he is a valued official of this great corporation, thoroughly versed in all the details of his office, and a most courteous and affable gentleman. Politically Mr. Liggett is an Independent Gold Democrat. He has never sought public position, but is ever keenly alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the Revolution; in the latter order he was for several years a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, of Pittsburgh. His residence is 5028 Morewood place, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Liggett married, at Pittsburgh, November 15, 1870. Emma Catherine Stevenson, born in Pittsburgh, May 23, 1849, daughter of John and Louisa (Denig) Stevenson. Her father belonged to one of the old Scotch-Irish families of Pittsburgh, and was a jeweler in that city; her mother was a member of one of the original German families of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Liggett: Dudley Stevenson Liggett, born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, (Pittsburgh, north side), December 4, 1872. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1891, with the degree of C. E. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Pittsburgh. He married, October, 1903, Agnes Hamilton, daughter of Andrew Armstrong, of the Armstrong Cork Company, Pittsburgh. They are members of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. His residence is Juniata Place, Pittsburgh.

Sidney Sharp Liggett was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1876. He was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, and is the Pittsburgh representative of Redmond & Company, bankers and brokers, of New York City. His residence is 5028 Morewood place, Pittsburgh.

Laura Catherine Liggett, born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1881. She was educated in private schools in Pittsburgh, and Miss Ely's School, Riverside Drive, New York City. She married, October 8, 1901, Moses Bedell Suydam, of The M. B. Suydam Company, paint manufacturers, Pittsburgh. Children: Laura Catherine, born October 17, 1902; Mary Bedell, born October 31, 1907. Residence, Pembroke Place, Pittsburgh.

John Darragh Liggett, born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1884. He is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, class of 1906, degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He is engaged in business with his brother, Sidney S. Liggett, in the banking house of Redmond & Company. He resides at 5028 Morewood Place, Pittsburgh.

MATTHEW BIGGER

The paternal line of the Biggers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, trace to John Bigger, of Ireland, who was a soldier of the Revolution. John Bigger was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1760, died in Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 30, 1831. He enlisted as a private in Captain Walter McVinnie's company, Fourth Battalion, Cumberland County (Pennsylvania) Associators, Colonel John Scott. He married Mary Bigger.

JAMES BIGGER, son of John and Mary (Bigger) Bigger, was born in 1805, died August 3, 1883. He married Evaline, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Hamill, and granddaughter of Robert Hamill, who was born in 1732, died near McConnellstown, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1799. He was an enlisted private of Captain Noah Abraham's company, First Battalion, Cumberland County (Pennsylvania) Associators, Colonel James Dunlap. Children of James and Evaline Bigger: 1. Joseph Hamill, married Margaret McClure; child, Evaline McClure. 2. Matthew, of further mention. 3. Frances Mary, deceased. 4. Thomas W., married a Miss Coburn, now deceased; sons, James Coburn, Frederick Thomas. 5. Ralph, unmarried. 6. Henry Johnson, married Sarah Pears; children, Henry J., Florence C., Ada Mary and Evaline. 7. James. 8. Margaret, now deceased, married Dr. Samuel Stewart, now of Topeka, Kansas; sons, Robert, James B., William.

MATTHEW BIGGER, second son of James and Evaline (Hamill) Bigger, was born September 3, 1842. Before completing his public and high school education, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and served four years during the great Civil War. He was mustered out July 27, 1865, a second lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being only in his twenty-second year. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1865 and until 1872 was connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department and other business houses as bookkeeper until 1872. From 1872 until 1878 he was cashier of the South Side Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. In 1879 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Lauffer, under the firm name of Bigger & Lauffer, manufacturers of fruit preserves. This firm dissolved in 1885 and in 1886 Mr. Bigger began his long connection with the Philadelphia Company as general sales and purchasing agent. He continued with the Philadelphia Company until 1909, when he was placed upon the retired list. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Union Veteran Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, by right of the services of his paternal and maternal grandfathers, John Bigger and Robert Hamill. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Mary Davis; child, Mary L., deceased.

DURBIN HORNE

The Revolutionary ancestor of Durbin Horne and the first of the family to come to America was John Horne, a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania during the progress of the war and at once took his part in the defense of his adopted land. His farm and home was in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, near Bedford Springs. He became a well known man in that section of Pennsylvania. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church and a licensed exhorter. There was no church of that denomination in the locality, but largely through his influence one was erected. It was built of logs in the true pioneer style and served well the purpose for which it was built. It was the rallying point for the early Methodists of the section and was known everywhere as the "Horne Church". The building is still standing and is one of the prized landmarks of Bedford county. John Horne married in Germany, and had several children.

JOHN (2) HORNE, son of John (1) Horne, married Catherine Jane ———, and had issue.

JOSEPH HORNE, son of John and Catherine Jane Horne, was born on the home farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about eight miles from Bedford, the county seat, January 11, 1826. He was reared on the farm to habits of thrift and industry, and obtained the usual district school education of that day, supplemented by a short course at the Bedford Classical Institute. He desired to study medicine and become a physician, but that not seeming practicable, he entered a store in Bedford as clerk, remaining there until early manhood, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was for a time clerk in the store of C. Yeager, a dealer in notions. Leaving there he entered the employ of F. H. Eaton, one of the city's leading merchants. In a few years Mr. Eaton admitted him as a partner, and in course of time Mr. Horne bought his partner's interest and became sole owner. The site of the business was then 77 Market street. Under Joseph Horne's capable management the business grew to such proportions that he added a wholesale department. In 1871 his store room was so inadequate to the needs of the business that he rented the Library Hall building, then the finest store room in Pittsburgh, and to that building he removed his retail business, continuing to wholesale at the old quarters on Market street until 1881, when he erected a large building at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets and established the wholesale department there. Shortly before his death he built the large modern business block at Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue (now the Joseph Horne Company Department Store) and there conducted his retail business. Mr. Horne was a warm, generous-hearted man of great liberality and gave largely of his means to all recognized forms of charitable and educational work, while his private charities were legion. His business ability was great, while his sterling integrity and unflagging industry were well known. While he was devoted to business, money getting was not his sole object and he did not neglect the better things of life. No man of his day and generation was more highly

esteemed and he is held in grateful, loving remembrance by his surviving friends and business associates. He was a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and devoted much time to church work. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the church and founded a mission that afterward furnished the nucleus of two vigorous churches. He was a trustee of the Western University of Pittsburgh, of the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and for many years of the Pittsburgh Female College.

Joseph Horne married (first) May 6, 1851, Mary Elizabeth Shea, daughter of John Shea, who was born February 4, 1833, died June 15, 1862. Their children were Durbin, see forward, Sue E. and Joseph Otto Horne. Joseph Horne married (second) Emma Galway, daughter of Robert Galway. They had one son, B. S. Horne. Joseph Horne died in Pittsburgh, October 19, 1892, and is buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DURBIN HORNE, son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Shea) Horne, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1854. He received his preparatory education in the city schools and at Newell Institute, after which he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. He at once entered the store of his father as an employee, continuing until 1882, when he was admitted as a partner. When the business was incorporated as the Joseph Horne Company he was chosen president of the corporation. They conducted a high grade, modern department store business at Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, and have a high standing in commercial circles. Mr. Horne, aside from the business mentioned, has other and varied interests in and around Pittsburgh.

FRANK C. NEALE

FRANK C. NEALE, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, derives membership in the Sons of the American Revolution from the military service of Captain James Brown, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and from Captain James Clark, the heroic defender of the fort at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, against the Indians.

DR. SAMUEL STANHOPE NEALE, grandfather of Frank C. Neale, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, January 15, 1792, died in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1857. He studied medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated, then went west of the mountains, locating at Kittanning, where he practiced his profession for a number of years. As one of the organizers of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Kittanning he was very active, and served as one of the vestrymen of the institution. He married, in Kittanning, July 4, 1826, Margaret Brown, born in Kittanning, April 29, 1803, died in the same town, March 18, 1851 (see Brown). Children: 1. Rebecca B., married John P. Painter. 2. Charles Thompson, see forward. 3. James B., who served for ten years as judge in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; married Annie Truby. 4. Phoebe I. 5. Alonzo Potter, married Martha Elizabeth Colwell. All of these children are now deceased.

CHARLES THOMPSON NEALE, eldest son and second child of Dr. Samuel Stanhope and Margaret (Brown) Neale, was born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1832, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1902. All his life he was engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1859. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company and was president of the corporation at the time of his death, having held that responsible office for many years. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and as a vestryman of the Church of the Ascension rendered excellent service in the cause of that denomination. As a member of the Republican party he acted with it only in a private capacity, never mingling in public politics further than to exercise his rights and prerogatives as a citizen. He was a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Neale married, at Mahoning, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1854, Eliza Marlin Clark, who survives her husband and resides in Pittsburgh. She is a communicant of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, and is a valuable member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as of other societies of a religious and philanthropic nature (see Clark). Children: 1. James, born March 10, 1856, a member of the firm of Brown & Company, iron manufacturers; married (first) Jeannie Adams, of Erie, who died in 1893; (second) Hannah Mary Magee, of Pittsburgh. 2. Margaret E., born July 7, 1859, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; married George Heard, president of the Natural Gas Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, and of the Pittsburgh & Butler Railway Company. Children: Georgia Neale, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, married Frank A. Hamilton; James Drayton, was graduated from Yale University in the class of

1910; and Charles Clark. 3. Charles Thompson, Jr., born July 23, 1863, is a manufacturer of cereals at Buffalo, New York; married Mary Mackey and has children: Margaret Eliza, Charles Thompson, and Mary. 4. Frank C., see forward.

FRANK C. NEALE, youngest child of Charles Thompson and Eliza Marlin (Clark) Neale, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1866. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and in the Western University Preparatory School. At a suitable age he commenced his business career by entering the employ of Brown & Company, with whom he remained for one year, engaged in the manufacture of iron. He became associated with the Carnegie Steel Company in 1887, a connection which continued in force for a period of sixteen years. During this time he acted in various capacities, being manager of sales during the last ten years. He then resigned in order to accept the presidency of the Kittanning Iron and Steel Company, an office made vacant by the death of his father, and in which Mr. Neale is still active at the present time (1911). Mr. Neale is a Republican in his political views, is a member of the Episcopal church, and is unmarried. His social affiliations are with the Allegheny Country, Pittsburgh Golf, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Athletic and Duquesne clubs, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

(The Brown Line)

Captain James Brown, son of James Brown, of Ireland, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1742, died at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1830. He is buried in the Kittanning churchyard, where a suitable stone marks his resting-place. He enlisted in December, 1776, as a private in Captain Alexander Patterson's company, Twelfth Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel William Cooke. He also served in the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Line. He was engaged at the battles of Monmouth and Brandywine, and at Piscataway and Short Hills, New Jersey. April 6, 1818, he applied for a pension and this was granted on account of his Revolutionary services. The name of his wife has not been preserved, but it is known that he was married and had issue.

Rebecca Brown, daughter of Captain James Brown, married her cousin, Robert Brown, and the line of descent continues with

Margaret Brown, who married Dr. Samuel Stanhope Neale (see Neale).

(The Clark Line)

Joseph Clark and Margaret, his wife, both of Scotch-Irish descent, came to America in 1737, from the north of Ireland, and settled one mile north of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Children: William, born 1740, died 1804, married Margaret Elliott; James, see forward.

Captain James Clark, son of Joseph and Margaret Clark, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1742, and died at Idaho, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 1824. He was captain of a company of militia of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and a block house located at South Bend in this county was named Fort Clark. With a small garrison he successfully defended this fort from numerous attacks by the Indians. He was in command of the fort at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, when it was attacked by an overwhelming force of In-

dians. Realizing that stratagem was the only means by which the fort could be saved, and to conceal from the Indians the weak and almost defenceless condition of the fort, Captain Clark had his few men mount and ride across the lower bridge, disappear and then reappear, thus forming a continuous line of mounted armed men and completely deceiving the Indians, who fled in terror before this formidable display of strength. Captain Clark was in command of a fort at Crooked Creek in Armstrong county, at the time of an attack by the Indians. His military services were chiefly in defending the settlers on the frontier from the attacks of the Indians. He married Barbara Sanderson, said to have been born at sea of Scotch-Irish parentage, and they reared a family.

William Clark, son of Captain James and Barbara (Sanderson) Clark, was also of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Woodward, and both he and his wife died at a comparatively early age. Children: James; William Barclay, see forward; Absalom; Joseph; Elizabeth, married James Maize; Sarah, married John Prothero.

William Barclay Clark, son of William and Sarah (Woodward) Clark, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 1812, died in Armstrong county, in the same state, 1856. He was the proprietor of Clark's Hotel in Indiana county, which he conducted for a number of years until removing to Armstrong county, where he led a retired life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Clark married, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, 1834, Mary, daughter of Major and Eliza (Williamson) Marlin, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Eliza Marlin, see forward. 2. Frank W., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3. Harry L., of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. 4. Sarah C., is a Daughter of the American Revolution, married M. M. Meredith, deceased, and resides in Philadelphia. Children: Mary, married Edward Casner, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Caroline, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, married John C. Wensell, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Frank C., of Washington, District of Columbia; and Madison Monroe, of Philadelphia. 5. Evelyn, married James C. Nelson, deceased, of Chicago, Illinois. Children: Mary, married W. H. Cobb, of Chicago; Margaret, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, married John A. Stanton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 6. Mary C., married Henry Fisher, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and died September, 1893. Only child: John Henry, of Redlands, California.

Eliza Marlin Clark, eldest child of William Barclay and Mary (Marlin) Clark, was born in 1835, and married Charles Thompson Neale (see Neale).

ROBERT G. S. RUFFNER

According to the most reliable records obtainable of the Ruffner family, they were established in America about 1750, by Simon Ruffner, a native of the Austrian Tyrol, who came here about that date, accompanied by a brother not named. They settled in Maryland not far from the present city of Baltimore. In time one of them moved into western Maryland or Virginia and nothing more is known of him except that persons of that name (Ruffner) believed to be his descendants, are now found in the Shenandoah valley. Seven generations of the family are traced in this record as follows:

SIMON RUFFNER, American ancestor, was a noted pioneer and hunter, and it is from him that Ruffner's Cave, one of the celebrated Luray caves in the Shenandoah Valley is named, he having been lost in it for five days, and when rescued was nearly dead. About 1769 Simon Ruffner came to Pennsylvania with his family, settling in the German settlement in eastern Pennsylvania, having for a missionary centre the little town of Goshenhoppen. The first mention of the name in the register at this place is on February 22, 1767, so that is assumed to be about the date of coming to Pennsylvania. Simon Ruffner and three sons, Philip, Simon and Christian, served in the Revolutionary War, in the Northampton County Rangers. Simon's wife is named in the register only as Barbara. The order of the birth of his children is not known, but Philip appears to have been the eldest and Simon Jr. the youngest of the sons.

PHILIP RUFFNER, son of Simon Ruffner, married Catherine (named in Register) and on her death, Eva Koenig, the latter marriage is recorded as on January 29, 1711. Philip did not come to western Pennsylvania with his brothers. He died in 1794, in Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and his will is on record at Easton, Pennsylvania. The other sons of Simon Ruffner were George, Christian and Simon.

HENRY RUFFNER, son of Philip and Eva (Koenig) Ruffner, came to western Pennsylvania with his brother Simon and three uncles, Simon, George and Christian, with others, and settled in Westmoreland county near the present site of St. Vincent's Arch Abbey, in March, 1787. They purchased one acre and some rods of land near Greensburg and donated it to Father Carroll, afterward Archbishop of Baltimore. This was the first property owned by the Catholic Church in Pennsylvania, west of the mountains. Henry Ruffner was one of the garrison at Fort Pitt and during an engagement with the Indians had his hunting knife shot away but otherwise escaped injury. He served with General Anthony Wayne against the Indians and was present when they were defeated by Wayne in 1794. From Westmoreland county Henry removed to Armstrong county, near Whitesburg, and from there in 1836 to Indiana county, where he died March 18, 1857. He is buried in the graveyard near Gettysburg. His wife was a Miss Stewart, and they had issue.

JACOB RUFFNER, son of Henry and — (Stewart) Ruffner, married Susanna

Haney and had issue as follows: Thomas, Edward, see forward, Andrew, William, David, Archibald, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nancy, Letitia and Susan.

EDWARD HANEY RUFFNER, son of Jacob and Susanna (Haney) Ruffner, was born December 8, 1820, died March 19, 1908. He served in the Civil War, a member of the Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was present at the fall of Richmond. He married Mary, daughter of James M. and Sarah (Chapman) Lydick (see Lydick), and had issue: James Alexander Chapman, see forward; Camden P.; Almira Emma; Marshall; Lemuel Clark.

JAMES ALEXANDER CHAPMAN RUFFNER, eldest son of Edward Haney and Mary (Lydick) Ruffner, was born near Gettysburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He chose the legal profession and is a member of the Westmoreland county bar, resident of Greensburg, that county. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served his term of enlistment with the Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He married Huldah Stephens (see Stephens) daughter of Robert and Martha (Jones) Stephens.

ROBERT GARRETT STEPHENS RUFFNER, eldest son of James A. C. and Huldah (Stephens) Ruffner, was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1873. He is unmarried and has been in the employ of the Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, since 1895, a period of about fourteen years. He is much interested in matters genealogical and historical and it is to his research and interest that this record is due. He is a member of Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh Chapter.

(The Stephens Line)

Mr. Ruffner is a lineal descendant of Alexander Stephens, the patriot soldier, from whose services to his adopted country in the Revolutionary War he obtains membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Alexander Stephens was born in England, March 17, 1726, died in Georgia, March 15, 1813. He came to America and settled in Pennsylvania near the present town of Duncannon, Perry county, where he married Catherine Baskins. After the war in 1795 he removed to Elbert county, Georgia, near Crawfordsville, then to Wilkes county on the banks of Kettle creek, where he died and is buried within two miles of that town. The record on his tombstone is as follows:

"In Memory of Alexander Stephens died March 15, 1813 aged 87 years lacking two days. Born in England, he emigrated to Pennsylvania early in life and was captain in the first war for the sovereign rights of local self government on the part of the people of the several states of this continent."

This inscription was written by his grandson, Alexander H. Stephens. This is the same ancestor from whom descended that great southern orator and statesman, Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Southern Confederacy, congressman, and at the time of his death, in 1883, governor of Georgia. Alexander Stephens served under Washington, and was with him at Braddock's defeat in 1755. He was a private of Captain Joseph Shippen's company, Colonel William Clapham's regiment, in the French and Indian War in 1756. He is carried on the Pennsylvania Rolls as a private of the Fourth Company, Fifth Battalion, Cumberland Associators, of 1781. Alexander Stephens was one of

the band of "Jacobites", who quitted England upon the ending of the disastrous attempt known as the "Forty Five". He married Catherine Baskins in Pennsylvania, and had the following issue: 1. James, see forward; 2. Nehemiah, settled in Tennessee. 3. Andrew B., married Margaret Greer and remained with his father as did his sister Jane. 4. Catherine (Mrs. Coulton). 5. Mary (Mrs. Jones). 6. Elizabeth (Mrs. Kellogg). 7. Sarah (Mrs. Hodgkins). 8. Jane. After his marriage Andrew B. made a home for his father and sister Jane until the death of Alexander Stephens in 1813. Jane died some years previous. Andrew B. had issue by his first wife Margaret Greer, Mary Aaron Greer, and Alexander. By his second wife Maheda, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Colonel John Lindsey, he had John L., Andrew Baskins, Benjamin F. and Linton.

James Stephens, first born of Alexander and Catherine (Baskins) Stephens, returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Juniata township, Perry county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Robert Garrett, who lived in Buffalo Creek, Perry county. The issue of this marriage: 1. Alexander, who moved to Ohio. 2. Robert, see forward. 3. William, married (first) a Miss Cameron, and (second) a Miss Elliot. 4. James, married Fannie Garrett. 5. Andrew, married Agnes Garrett. 6. Catherine, moved to Ohio, married ——— Hearst. 7. Sarah, married Joseph White. 8. Jennie, married Robert Garrett. 9. Elizabeth, married Hugh Latta and moved to Ohio.

Robert Garrett Stephens, second son of James and Elizabeth (Garrett) Stephens, was born in 1804, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and in 1856 moved to Indiana county, same state. He married Martha Jones and had issue: 1. James, a veteran of the Civil War from Pennsylvania; he married (first) Charlotte Simpson, (second) Rebecca Neilson. 2. Martha J., married George W. Simpson. 3. Robert, unmarried; he met an accidental death, being killed by a falling tree. 4. Amanda, married William J. Ray. 5. John J., married Anna Tribble. 6. David A., unmarried; he was a soldier of the Civil War, in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and died at Camp Copeland, Pennsylvania, in 1862. 7. Samuel, married Margaret Kinter. 8. Silas, died at the age of four years. 9. Huldah, see forward.

Huldah Stephens, third daughter and ninth child of Robert and Martha (Jones) Stephens, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania. She married James Alexander Chapman Ruffner, of Indiana, Pennsylvania (see Ruffner), and had issue: Martha May, Robert Garrett Stephens, Della Gertrude, Clara Maude, James Alexander Chapman, Edward Haney, Mary Huldah, Silas Moorhead Clark, Wilfred Roscoe, Willis Everett, Clarence Monroe and Walter Staunton.

KATE CASSATT McKNIGHT

KATE CASSATT McKNIGHT, who departed this life in 1907, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, descended from a most distinguished line of Western Pennsylvania ancestors that date back to the beginning of things in Pittsburgh. They were valiant in war and served with both army and navy in every one waged in those times. In law, politics, literature and art they were equally prominent. They were leading business men and risked their fortunes in establishing and supporting new industries then that are now the glory of their city. They were devout churchmen and hardly a church in the city but what owes its earlier existence to them. This is true not only of the earlier but of each generation, including the present. Miss McKnight was a great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Wilkins, who equipped a company for the Revolutionary cause and with them joined the regiment of Colonel Oliver Spencer, Pennsylvania Continental line, and was later quartermaster-general of the United States army appointed in 1796. She bore the same relationship to William Denny, emigrant ancestor of all the Pennsylvania Dennys. She was a great-granddaughter of General James O'Hara, Indian trader, captain of the Ninth Virginia Continental Line, first assistant, and in 1792 appointed quartermaster-general in the regular army of the United States, and the man who with Major Isaac Graig established the first glass making plant in the Pittsburgh district as well as supporting other early industries in that city. She was a great-granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Denny, Revolutionary officer, first treasurer of Allegheny county and first mayor of Pittsburgh. Hon. Harmar Denny, of spotless name and fame, was Miss McKnight's grandfather. These are names to conjure with in Pittsburgh. She was a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth O'Hara (Denny) McKnight, both of Pittsburgh.

Miss McKnight was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (North Side), and her life was passed in her native city. She was interested in many good works but had no especial interest in the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She early joined the National Society of that Order, her number being 597. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara (Denny) McKnight, was an honorary life member of the National Society. Miss McKnight was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was its first treasurer and served seven consecutive terms in that office, after which she served five years on the advisory board. She was in a manner born independent and under circumstances that made it possible for her to live a life of ease and social pleasure, yet rather than do this, she chose to devote her time, her influence and her strength to the advancement of those who were less fortunately situated than herself. With her it was never a question of what enjoyment she could get out of life but what she could give, and do for others. At a memorial service held in Pittsburgh shortly after her death, as a tribute of respect to her memory, there were present representatives of all the organizations with which she was affiliated, many of which were founded and fostered by her. The mayor of

Pittsburgh, Hon. George W. Guthrie, spoke in the highest praise of her work for the improvement of civic conditions and said that in paying honor to her memory the city did but honor itself. Representatives of the Newsboy's Home, the Juvenile Court, the Consumers League, the Child Labor Association of the Civic Club, all told of the tower of strength she had been to them, both in the organization of their societies and during all the years of their existence. The Congress of Woman's Clubs and the City Federation paid high tribute to her loyalty, her wise counsel and her able support. The Business Woman's Club and Young Woman's Civic Club of Allegheny told of their gratitude to Miss McKnight. One of their leading characteristics was her patriotism, as exemplified notably in her love of her native city—Pittsburgh. On one occasion at a gathering, each woman present was asked to speak three minutes on her special hobby—Miss McKnight announced as her subject, "Pittsburgh, the City Beautiful".

From her distinguished ancestors she inherited a keen interest and insight into matters concerning the advancement of the city and from them she also inherited the high ideals to which she devoted herself, with a consecration that made her totally unaware of the sacrifice she was making. She was a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh, and gave it her hearty support and zealous interest. A short time before her death the club made her an honorary vice-president, the first time the club had ever conferred this honor upon any one. There was throughout Miss McKnight's entire life a blending of the good, the true and the beautiful, and this was strengthened by a perfect and steadfast faith in the human family and in her beloved native city—Pittsburgh.

MARTHA PORTER EWING CARSON

MARTHA PORTER (EWING) CARSON (Mrs. Robert Carson Jr.), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a descendant in the fifth generation of Ephraim Blaine, a lieutenant-colonel in the War of the Revolution, and later general of commissariat under General Washington, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed.

James Blaine, American ancestor of Martha Porter Ewing (Mrs. Robert Carson Jr.), came from the north of Ireland, in the vicinity of Londonderry, to America prior to 1745, and settled in Toboyne township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He took up a large tract of land on the Juniata, as did each of his sons a few years later. He became an influential man on the frontiers of the Province, and was quite prominent in public affairs during the French and Indian War, and towards the close of his life in the struggle for independence. He died at his residence in Toboyne township in July, 1792, well advanced in years, leaving a wife Elizabeth and children: Ephraim, of whom further; James Scadden, Margaret, Alexander, Eleanor, Agnes, Mary, Isabella, William.

Ephraim Blaine, eldest child of James and Elizabeth Blaine, was born May 26, 1741, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and died on his farm in Middletown township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1804. He received a classical education at the school of Rev. Dr. Allison in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was recommended for an ensign's commission in the Provincial service as being "a young gentleman of good family". He received, however, the appointment of commissary sergeant and during the Bouquet expedition to the westward in 1763 was in the Second Provincial Regiment. From 1771 to 1773 he served as sheriff of Cumberland county. At the commencement of the struggle between the Colonies and the mother country, Ephraim Blaine heartily espoused the cause of his native land and state. He began recruiting and soon had raised a battalion of "Associators", of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. Previous to this, July 12, 1774, at a meeting of freeholders, from several townships of the county, held at Carlisle, he had been placed upon the Committee of Correspondence (see *Egles Penna. Genealogies*). Colonel Blaine served with his battalion until April 5, 1777, when he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council county lieutenant of Cumberland, a most responsible and important position. He continued in that office until February 19, 1778, when he was appointed commissary-general of purchases, which high office he held three years. Colonel Blaine was a wealthy man for his day, and he used his wealth and influence to the advantage of the patriot cause. Some idea of the extent of his purchase and the value of his standing as a responsible man may be inferred from the fact that in 1780 the Supreme Executive Council ordered a check for a million dollars drawn to reimburse Colonel Blaine for purchases already made and contracts pending. A considerable amount of this money had been advanced by him or guaranteed. At a later date seven hundred thousand dollars was ordered to be credited to him for money advanced or otherwise provided by him. He was with General

Washington in some of the most trying scenes of the Revolution, and enjoyed to the utmost the confidence of his chief. At Valley Forge, that awful winter, at one time the army was entirely dependent on Colonel Blaine's efforts, and General Washington spoke in the highest terms of his work at that dark period of the struggle. At the close of the Revolution he retired to his estate at "Middlesex" which had become greatly impaired during the owner's long absence. Here he resided for more than a quarter of a century after the war in true manorial dignity and hospitality, entertaining his numerous visitors in a style of liberality suited to his social rank and public position. It was at his house that President Washington and suite were entertained when they journeyed to the interior of the state during the "Whiskey Insurrection" of the western counties of Pennsylvania in 1794.

Colonel Blaine married (first) June 26, 1765, Rebecca, daughter of John and Jannett Galbraith, a well known Scotch family. She died shortly after the war closed. He married (second) after some years, Sarah E. Duncan, widow of Judge Duncan. She was a resident of Carlisle, near which town was his estate of "Middlesex". Judge Duncan was killed, September 20, 1797, in a duel with a lawyer named Lamberton, and one of the judge's seconds was James Blaine, son of Colonel Ephraim Blaine by his first wife. A few years after the duel Colonel Blaine married Mrs. Duncan, who long survived him, and after his death she resided on Walnut street, west of Twelfth street, Philadelphia, where she attained the great age of ninety, dying about the year 1850. By his first wife Colonel Blaine had six children, of whom we can name three: James, see forward; Robert, married Anna Susanna Metzger; David, married Isabella Hill. By his second marriage there was a son, Ephraim, who was drowned in the mill race at "Middlesex".

James (2) Blaine, son of Colonel Ephraim and Rebecca (Galbraith) Blaine, was born in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, died in 1832 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1791 he was an attaché to one of the American embassies abroad, and was the bearer to this country of the celebrated "Jay Treaty" that so incensed the enemies of Alexander Hamilton. In 1780 he went to Western Pennsylvania, and in 1804 to Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, where he began merchandising. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, a position he held many years. He afterward removed to Sewickley, Allegheny county, where he owned a farm that he sold to the "Economists". He then removed to a small farm near Washington, Pennsylvania, where he died. Mr. Blaine married (first) Jane ———, born 1769, died in April, 1793. Married (second) January 16, 1795, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Lyon, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His children, all by second wife, were: 1. Ephraim Lyon, born February 28, 1796, married Maria, daughter of Neal Gillespie Jr., and great-granddaughter of Neal Gillespie; they were the parents of Hon. James G. Blaine, the great statesman and Republican presidential candidate in 1884 against Grover Cleveland, and of the mother of the wife of General William T. Sherman. 2. Margaret Jane, married William Sample, founder of the Washington (Pennsylvania) *Reporter*, prothonotary of Washington county, and died in the west. 3. Ellen, see forward. 4. William. 5. Robert, of Washington, D. C. 6. Samuel, of Louisville, Kentucky. 7. Ann, married Jacob Mason and removed to Iowa.

Ellen Blaine, third child of James (2) and Margaret (Lyon) Blaine, married John H. Ewing, born October 5, 1796, son of William and Mary (Conwell) Ewing. Children: 1. Rev. William E., of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. George. 3. John, see forward. 4. Samuel Blaine. 5. Margaret, married Dr. Halleck, of Pittsburgh. 6. Elizabeth, married Rev. William Speer, of Washington, Pennsylvania. 7. Mary, wife of Professor Woods, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Colonel John Ewing, son of John H. and Ellen (Blaine) Ewing, married Elizabeth Marshall, of Kentucky.

Martha Porter, daughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Marshall) Ewing, was born in Allegheny (Pittsburgh, North Side), Pennsylvania. She married Robert Carson Jr.

AGNES TAYLOR DAVIS

AGNES TAYLOR (MRS. HARRY P. DAVIS), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is of Massachusetts birth and lineage. Her Revolutionary ancestor is Corporal Nehemiah Chase, of Massachusetts. Her Colonial ancestry extends back to almost or quite the beginning of Massachusetts settlement by the Pilgrims. Nehemiah Chase was of the fifth generation in America. He was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, February 8, 1751, died October 5, 1808. He enlisted May 20, 1775, in Colonel Ebenezer Learned's regiment, and served two months. His second enlistment was in Captain Bartholomew Woodbury's company of Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, August 13, 1777. On August 16 they marched from Worcester, Massachusetts, to reinforce the northern army. He was discharged November 29, 1777, making his term of service three months and twenty-seven days. On July 30, 1778, he again enlisted in Captain Caleb Whiting's company, Colonel Benjamin Hawes' regiment, and served until September 3, 1778, in the Rhode Island expedition (see *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors*, vol. III, p. 363).

The Chase family (Mrs. Davis' maternal line) is said to be of Norman descent. There have been families of the name in England for several centuries. As early as 1326 families of Chase lived in Suffolk. It has been stated by genealogists that Aquila Chase, of Hampton and Newbury, was a mariner from Cornwall, England, but the records show that he was the son of Aquila, son of Richard, of Chesham. The Chase family in America descended from either William, Thomas or Aquila Chase, supposed to have been brothers, but William is not established, Thomas and Aquila are. William Chase was the first of the name in America. He came with the fleet that brought Governor Winthrop and his colony in 1630. In the records of the church at Roxbury is the following in the handwriting of Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians": "William Chase—He came with the first company (1630)—bringing his wife Mary and his eldest son William". Richard Chase, the grandfather of Aquila Chase, married Joan Bishop, at Chesham, England, April 16, 1564. They had ten children, among them Aquila (1), baptized August 14, 1580; he married and had sons Thomas and Aquila. It is with them that the American history of the family, to which Mrs. Davis belongs, begins.

Aquila (2) Chase, son of Aquila (1) Chase, was born in Chesham, England, 1618, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 27, 1670. He was a mariner and it is probable that both he and Thomas acquired a knowledge of navigation in the employ of Thomas Chase, who in 1626 was part owner of the "John and Frances" and is named in "letters of Marque" granted that vessel. Aquila and Thomas Chase appeared in Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1639. They were young unmarried men. Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Philbrook, and resided in Hampton until his death. Aquila was one of the first settlers of Hampton, about 1646 removed to Newbury, where he received several grants of land. He made frequent voyages from Newbury as master. He is said to have been the first person to bring a large vessel over the Newbury bar. The only record

to his discredit is that which states that "Aquila Chase and his wife were presented for gathering pease on ye Sabbath day". He married Anne, daughter of John Wheeler, and had children: Sarah, Anne, Priscilla, Mary, Aquila (3), Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Daniel, Moses, see forward.

Ensign Moses Chase, youngest of the eleven children of Aquila (2) and Anne (Wheeler) Chase, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 24, 1663, and passed his entire life there. He was ensign in the Essex regiment. He married (first) Ann Follansbee, November 10, 1684; (second) Sarah Jacobs, December 13, 1713. His children, all by first wife, were: Moses and Daniel, twins, Moses died young, Daniel, see forward; Moses (2), Samuel, Elizabeth, Stephen, Hannah, Joseph and Benoni.

Daniel Chase, twin son of Ensign Moses and Ann (Follansbee) Chase, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 10, 1685. He resided there until 1725, when he removed to Littleton and from thence to Sutton, Massachusetts, where he died April 17, 1768. He was a miller and was known as "Miller Chase". He and his wife were admitted to the church in 1736 by letter from Littleton. He married, January 6, 1706. Sarah March. Children: Samuel, Daniel, Anne, Joshua, Judith, Nehemiah, Sarah, Caleb, see forward, Moody and Moses. Samuel, the son, was the progenitor of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, late chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, senator, governor of Ohio, again a senator, secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln, appointed chief justice in 1865.

Caleb Chase, son of Daniel and Sarah (March) Chase, was born November 20, 1722. He married Sarah Prince, who died February 15, 1803. Children: Phoebe, Mary, Nehemiah, see forward; David Prince, Caleb (2), Joseph, Sarah, John, Stephen, Moses, Daniel, Israel and Rachel.

Corporal Nehemiah Chase (the Revolutionary ancestor), son of Caleb and Sarah (Prince) Chase, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, February 8, 1751, died October 5, 1808. He married Vashti Batchellor, December 17, 1778. Children: Abner, Caleb, Sarah, Lavinia, Abraham, see forward, Nehemiah, Vashti.

Abraham Chase, son of Corporal Nehemiah and Vashti (Batchellor) Chase, died October 29, 1857. He married Mary Dudley. Children: Abraham Dudley, Nehemiah Bradlee, Mary Louisa, see forward, Levi Lincoln, Lydia Sophia.

Mary Louisa Chase, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Dudley) Chase, married Ransom C. Taylor.

Agnes Taylor, daughter of Ransom C. and Mary Louisa (Chase) Taylor, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. She married Harry P. Davis.

LOVENE CORDERY DICKEY

LOVENE CORDERY (Mrs. William Warren Dickey), descends from a most remarkable Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. Three of her ancestors served in that war, all of different nationalities. Frederick Steelman, a minute-man at Atlantic county, New Jersey, was a grandson of James Steelman, born in Sweden, a settler of Delaware earlier than 1690. Nicholas Sooy was of New Jersey birth and served from Gloucester county, New Jersey, and Thomas Chamberlain, born in England, served the patriot cause from New Jersey. The genealogy is as follows:

The immigrant ancestor of the New Jersey Steelmans was James Steelman, a native of Sweden, who, prior to 1690 had identified himself with the Colony of Swedes in New Castle, Delaware. He located land in Atlantic county, New Jersey, in 1694, or 1696, and owned large tracts of land, also many head of cattle. He also owned a considerable portion of the South West end of Absequeam (Atlantic City) beach, which he bought of Thomas Budd. He was a member of the Gloria Dei, Old Swedes Church of Philadelphia, and his children, Andrew and Susannah, are also mentioned in the records of that church. James Steelman married previous to his coming to New Jersey, Susannah, daughter of Christian Toy. He married a second wife, Katharine Ouster, June 3, 1730. James died in 1734. The children of James Steelman, the emigrant, were all born in America, by his first wife, Susannah (Toy) Steelman. 1. Andrew, see forward. 2. Susannah, born in 1691, married John Kean in November, 1713. 3. John, born January 7, 1692, will proved August 11, 1775, married Sarah Adams. 4. Hance, will proved in 1760. 5. James, married Katharine, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Lock) Kean. 6. Elias. 7. Mary, married ——— Blackman. 8. Peter, died 1762, married Gertrude ———, record in Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, vol. 2, p. 225.

Andrew Steelman, eldest son and child of James and Susannah (Toy) Steelman, was born in 1690, died in 1736. He married Judith ———. Their children were: 1. Andrew (2), made deeds in 1746, had no children. 2. Peter, born May 1, 1723, died November 9, 1762; he married, in September, 1750, Hannah, daughter of Japhet Leeds. 3. James, made deeds in 1743. 4. Frederick, see forward. 5. Mary, died May 21, 1797; married (first) Edmund Somers, January 2, 1734, (second) Joseph Mapes, May 6, 1746. 6. Judith, married ——— Collins. 7. Susannah.

Frederick Steelman, fourth child of Andrew and Judith Steelman, died in 1778. His will was proved April 29, 1778. He served in the Revolution. He married Sarah ———; children: 1. James, married Susannah, daughter of Noah Smith. 2. Frederick, see forward. 3. Andrew, was shot on Long Island, during the War of the Revolution, by John Bacon, a Tory. 4. Sarah, married Henry Smith. 5. Abigail, married and had a son Elias. 6. Judith, married, December 8, 1776, Jeremiah, son of John Leeds. 7. Mary, married, Jan-

uary 3, 1775, Daniel, son of John Leeds. 8. Hannah. 9. Rachel, married Peter, son of Isaac and Mary (Andrews) Steelman.

Frederick (2) Steelman, son of Frederick (1) and Sarah Steelman, died in 1782. He is on the rolls of Atlantic county, New Jersey, "minute-men", during the Revolution. His father, and several of his brothers also served in that war, one of them Andrew (3), losing his life. Frederick Steelman married Sophia Risley and they reared a family. The descent to Mrs. Dickey now flows through maternal lines for two generations.

Sarah Steelman, daughter of Frederick (2) and Sophia (Risley) Steelman, married William Chamberlain (see Chamberlain).

Elizabeth Chamberlain, daughter of William and Sarah (Steelman) Chamberlain, married Absalom Cordery, who was a blacksmith, wheelwright, and a man of acknowledged, unusual ability. He represented Atlantic county in the State Senate of New Jersey two terms in the early forties, and when he left home he left his son Enoch in charge of his business. Absalom and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Cordery were the parents of Enoch, see forward; William C., Daniel Edwards, Sarah, married Thomas Clark, Annie E., married Job G. Babcock; Caroline, wife of James Ryon; Maria, wife of James R. Steelman.

JUDGE ENOCH CORDERY, one of the seven children of Absalom and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Cordery, was born November 11, 1816, at Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey, where he always lived and where he died April 10, 1891. For several generations the Corderys have held an honorable place in Atlantic county history. Judge Cordery was a man of strict integrity and more than ordinary intellectual attainments. He was all his life an industrious and exemplary citizen. He continued at the old homestead the business that his father had left him. He was an active consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a charter member and an active worker of Aurora Lodge, Junior Order of Odd Fellows, the first lodge of that order instituted in Atlantic county. Like his father, he represented his county in the State Senate, sitting from 1857 to 1859. He was elected by the Democrats to which party he gave his allegiance. These were years of legislative corruption at Trenton, but the member from Atlantic county preserved his reputation unsullied. In 1877 Governor Bedle appointed him lay judge for Atlantic county. He was twice reappointed, serving five years terms and having one year yet to serve at the time of his death. He was one of the directors of the Second National Bank and had accumulated an ample fortune. Judge Cordery's first wife was Sarah, daughter of Captain Edmund Somers, by whom he had a daughter Sarah B. His second wife was Lucy Ann Evans, daughter of Judge John Willits, to whom he was married November 5, 1846. Children of Judge Enoch and Lucy Ann Evans (Willits) Cordery were: E. Alonzo, of Fort Meade, Florida; Mrs. Reuben Babcock, of Absecon; Mrs. John R. Fleming, of Atlantic City; Mrs. W. W. Dickey, of Pittsburgh, and John Willits, of Absecon.

Judge John Willits, grandfather of Mrs. Dickey, was a most remarkable man. He was a son of Stephen and Lydia Willits, of Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington county, where John was born April 22, 1797. He was the oldest of seven children. His father was a carpenter. John was taught that trade and that of boat builder. In the year 1836 he removed from Little Egg Harbor to West Creek, Stafford township, Monmouth (now Ocean) county, New Jersey.

Although in a new township and country, his new residence was not one hundred yards from where he was born. In Burlington county he had been a justice of the peace for ten years, and although he was later entitled to the title of judge, he never was known by other than the familiar title of "Squire" and "Squire Willits" was known far and wide. He was a terror to evil-doers. Before Monmouth county, New Jersey, was divided, John Willits was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county and served with honor for five years. In Stafford township he was elected justice of the peace after it became a part of Ocean county. He was re-elected, making ten years of service as justice in the new county. For five years he was commissioner of wrecks. He owned a beautiful home in West Creek and abundant acres of farm, meadow and timber land. He was a man of substance and influence in town, business and church life. Squire John Willits married Hannah, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Sooy) Thompson. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, one of the daughters, Lucy Ann Evans Willits (Mrs. Enoch Cordery) becoming the mother of Lovene Cordery (Mrs. W. W. Dickey). An interesting letter written by Squire Willits, December 30, 1877, gives a better idea of his character than can be otherwise obtained.

"Dear Sir:—In addition to information already received, I would inform you that my grandfather, Timothy Willits, was killed in the Revolutionary war and I was a soldier in the war of 1812. I joined a uniform company in the year 1814, called the 'Tuckerton Volunteers and Home Guard'. I belonged to said Company eleven years and then got a clearance from military duty.

"My parents were poor but honest, industrious and respectable. I was born in the old log house, near the Province line between East and West Jersey. I went to school about one year in detached pieces of from four to five weeks each winter. My parents taught me morality, industry and frugality, which I have tried to follow, and that the Scriptures are the revealed will of God to fallen man. I am now nearly eighty-one years of age and I have never been drunk nor ever swore an oath.

"In addition to the county offices you know of, I have held most of the township offices and about all the offices of the Methodist Episcopal Church from Sexton to local preacher. I have labored at clamming, oystering, fishing, gunning, sailing small boats and large vessels, chopping wood, working off cedar swamp, clearing and fencing lands; at carpenter work, joiner, ship carpenter and small boat builder, farmer, oyster carter, wrecking, surveying and conveyancing lands, clearing and setting out cranberry bogs and any kind of business that offered that was decent and that would pay anything I generally took hold of. I have manufactured and carried to New York in a vessel a large quantity of pine market wood. I have also carried thousands of fine bushels of oysters in the same way to New York and Philadelphia, and by the blessing of Kind Providence I have accumulated all that I need of this world's goods and expect I enjoy as much comfort and happiness as any old man in these parts and possibly much more than many young men do. I have thus given you a very short and imperfect sketch of my business and life's experience but think it improper herein to give you a biography of my moral and religious life and experience except to say that I love everybody and hate nobody, and am trying by God's grace assisting me, to do Justly, love mercy, work humbly with God and live with a conscience void of offence toward God and Man.

Yrs etc.

John Willits".

LOVENE CORDERY, daughter of Judge Enoch and Lucy Ann Evans (Willits) Cordery, was born in Absecon, Atlantic county, New Jersey. She married William Warren Dickey, and resides in Pittsburgh.

(The Sooy Line)

Nicholas Sooy was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, May 4, 1747, died at Washington, New Jersey, in 1822. He served as a minute-man from Gloucester county during the Revolution. He married Sarah Sears and had issue.

Elizabeth Sooy, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Sears) Sooy, married Arthur Thompson and had issue.

Hannah Thompson, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Sooy) Thompson, married John Willits (see Steelman line).

Lucy Ann Evans Willits, daughter of John and Hannah (Thompson) Willits, married Enoch Cordery (see Steelman line).

Lovene Cordery, daughter of Enoch and Lucy Ann Evans (Willits) Cordery, married William Warren Dickey (see Steelman line).

(The Chamberlain Line)

Mrs. Dickey's third line of Revolutionary descent is from Thomas Chamberlain, who was born in England and died in New Jersey. He served in the Revolution as a minute-man. He married Mary ———.

William Chamberlain, son of Thomas and Mary Chamberlain, married Sarah Steelman (see Steelman line), and they were great-grandparents of Lovene Cordery (Mrs. William W. Dickey).

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.

PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR., of Philadelphia, is descended from paternal ancestors who were identified with the business, social and religious institutions of his native city for several generations. His great-great-grandparents were Paul and Hetty (Barker) Barnes, and their son, James Barnes, was born in Philadelphia in 1765, died there April 20, 1828. He married, at Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, July 24, 1790, Sarah Robinson, born 1769, died 1856, daughter of Samuel Robinson, and his wife, Miriam (Wade) Robinson, daughter of Thomas Wade, and of a family prominently identified with the first English settlements on both sides of the Delaware. James and Sarah (Robinson) Barnes are buried side by side in the old Pine street burying ground, Philadelphia, where tombstones mark their last resting place.

PAUL BARNES, son of James and Sarah (Robinson) Barnes, was born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1805, died there February 5, 1860. He married, October 1, 1835, Matilda Hughes, who was born at Cape May, New Jersey, February 6, 1817, died in Philadelphia, July 11, 1855, daughter of Israel and Mary (Eldridge) Hughes, and granddaughter of Captain Memucan Hughes, of Cape May, and his wife, Martha Hughes.

Several representatives of the Hughes family were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey; the first of whom we have record being William Hughes and Dorothy his wife of Shadwell, county Middlesex, England, who purchased land there in 1674. Whether they were the parents of the four brothers, Jedediah, Humphrey, Constantine and John, who appear of record in Salem and Cape May counties about a decade later has not been ascertained. Of these four brothers John, of Salem county, married, May 25, 1690, Martha Buckley, and died in 1714, leaving sons, John and Jonathan, the former of whom is said to have been the father of Martha Hughes, who married her cousin, Memucan Hughes. A Matthew Hughes located in Bucks county about 1696, and married there, in 1700, Elizabeth (Biles) Beakes, and among their grandchildren were Humphrey and Constantine Hughes, the recurrence of these peculiar names indicating that Matthew was a fifth brother of the New Jersey family. Humphrey Hughes, grandfather of Memucan Hughes, was the grantee of land at Cape May in 1691, and his name appears frequently on the records of that and Salem county.

Memucan Hughes, the grandfather of Matilda (Hughes) Barnes, was born April 12, 1739. He was evidently a resident of Pennsylvania in early life as, April 20, 1754, at the age of fifteen years he was commissioned ensign of Captain Johnson's company of Pennsylvania artillery in the battalion under the command of Colonel, afterwards Governor William Denny, and May 2, 1754, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. He was, however, a resident of Cape May when he signed the marriage license bond, in New Jersey, March 4, 1761, to marry his cousin, Martha Hughes. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Memucan Hughes became a member of the Committee of Safety of Cape May



Memucan Hughes

county and he took an active part in the struggle for national independence. July 6, 1776, he was commissioned paymaster of the militia of Cape May county, and continued his activity in the patriot cause until the close of the war.

Israel Hughes, son of Memucan and Martha Hughes, was born at Cape May City, New Jersey, May 10, 1778, died there February 7, 1833. He married Mary Eldridge, born at Cape May, February 15, 1785, died June 16, 1863, daughter of William Eldridge, (1734-1809) and his wife Judith (Corson) Eldridge, daughter of Nathan Corson, and a descendant of Captain Ezekiel Eldridge, one of the first settlers and prominent officials of Cape May county.

PAUL HENRY BARNES, son of Paul and Matilda (Hughes) Barnes, was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1841, died at Billingsport, New Jersey, July 8, 1896. He became identified with insurance business in Philadelphia in 1867, and the business established by him in that year is still continued by his son, the subject of this sketch. Israel Hughes Barnes a younger brother of Paul H., born April 14, 1844, was a soldier in the Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel E. M. Gregg, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863. Paul Henry Barnes married, May 17, 1864, Mary Maull Maxwell, who was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1840, daughter of Andrew Robeson Maxwell, born in Philadelphia in 1811, died December, 1895, and Emily (Maull) Maxwell, born in Philadelphia in 1812, died there in 1898. The parents of Andrew Robeson were John and Jane (Robeson) Maxwell.

PAUL HENRY BARNES JR., son of Paul Henry and Mary M. (Maxwell) Barnes, was born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1872. He was educated at the Rugby Academy and on his graduation in 1889 engaged in the insurance business with his father, and succeeding to it at the latter's death in 1896, still conducts it at 138 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution in right of descent from Paymaster Memucan Hughes, of Cape May, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, also member of the Union League of Philadelphia and the Corinthian Yacht clubs.

LILY SHIRAS MORRIS JARVIS

LILY SHIRAS MORRIS (Mrs. Cecil C. Jarvis) derives Revolutionary ancestry through the military service of her great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant James Moore, an officer of the Continental army, who had an honorable record of hard service at the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga, Bennington, and other battles of the War for Independence, and from George Shiras, of the New Jersey Militia. Her mother, Rebecca Shiras, is of the distinguished Shiras family, whose names adorn the records of the Pennsylvania bar down to the present generation, and furnish one shining name to the list of associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another member of the family was Major General Alexander Shiras, who served with distinction in the great Civil War. In business, in letters and in the professions the family have long been prominent in Pennsylvania and other states.

PETER SHIRAS, the Pittsburgh progenitor of the Shiras family, was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was the son of Alexander and Margaret (Stuart) Shiras. Peter and his brother Alexander left Scotland and sailed to America in 1768. They settled first in Philadelphia, but later removed to Mt. Holly, New Jersey, where they purchased property, and became men of prominence. Alexander Shiras married Martha Clark, of Philadelphia, in 1777. One of his sons became an eminent Episcopal clergyman, and one of his grandsons rose to the rank of major-general in the United States regular army during the Civil War. The descendants of this branch of the family have remained almost entirely in the east. Peter Shiras, younger than Alexander, married Rebecca Thomas, November 11, 1770. They had two sons, George and William. The latter died unmarried. Peter Shiras was a member of the Episcopal Church, having been christened by the Rev., afterwards Bishop Kilgore, who came to America to ordain Bishop Seabury, the first American bishop. The original headstones over the graves of Peter and his wife can be seen still in the Episcopal burying ground at Mt. Holly.

GEORGE SHIRAS, the son of Peter and Rebecca (Thomas) Shiras, was born in Mt. Holly, in the year 1774. He was a member of the New Jersey Militia, and was sent West in 1794 to help suppress the "Whiskey Rebellion". The following year he persuaded his father to purchase from the government the site of the old fort (known as Duquesne, afterward Fort Pitt), on which ground George built a house out of the bricks of the old magazine. George Shiras was married twice. His first wife, Hanna (Perry) Shiras, only lived about ten years, leaving five children: Peter, George, Alexander, Oliver and Rebecca. Peter, Alexander and Rebecca died unmarried. His second wife, Jane (Hull) (Sloan) Shiras, had only one child, Charles Peter Shiras. George Shiras was a member of Trinity Church (Pittsburgh), in whose yard his headstone still stands. Jane (Hull) (Sloan) Shiras was a daughter of John Hull, a soldier of the Revolution, and was born in Winchester, Virginia. John Hull served in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

GEORGE (2) SHIRAS, oldest son of George (1) and Hanna (Perry) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh, March 31, 1806. He married Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Francis Herron, an eminent divine, who founded the First Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh. They had three sons: George (3), Francis and Oliver P. George Shiras was a business man and was highly respected for his many excellent traits of character. He was of ample means, and gave his children the best education obtainable. He died in Pittsburgh in 1892.

OLIVER SHIRAS, youngest son of George (1) and Hanna (Perry) Shiras, was born in 1813. He married Jessie Russell Smith, a sister of William Russell Smith, the noted artist. Oliver Shiras left Pittsburgh about 1857, but two of his grandsons now reside there, William MacGillvrey Shiras, a prominent official of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Oliver Shiras, a noted illustrator and cartoonist.

CHARLES PETER SHIRAS, only child of George (1) and Jane (Hull) (Sloan) Shiras, was born 1824. He received a college education, and devoted his life to literary work. He was a writer of uncommon vigor, and his reputation as a poet is widespread and enduring. Had he been blessed with health he would have made a name high in the literary world. He was a close friend and co-worker with that gifted son of Pittsburgh, the song writer, Stephen C. Foster. Mr. Shiras at one time was an editor on the *Commercial Journal* (*Commercial Gazette*) of Pittsburgh. He also published an anti-slavery paper called *Albatross* for a short time, which was a financial failure, although characterized by marked literary ability. Among the published works of Charles P. Shiras the best known perhaps are "Redemption of Labor", "Dollars and Dimes", "The Blood Hound's Song", and "I Owe No Man a Dollar". Charles P. Shiras married Mary Closé. Both, however, died a little over a year later, leaving an infant daughter, Rebecca Shiras (Mrs. J. H. Morris).

GEORGE (3) SHIRAS, eldest son of George (2) and Eliza (Herron) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh, January 26, 1832. After his preliminary schooling he fitted for college at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, then entered Yale, as a member of the famous class of 1853, graduating in that year with Wayne MacVeagh, Andrew D. White, Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, Chauncey Depew, Justices Brewer and Brown, with whom later he was to be associated on the Supreme Bench of the United States. For another year he pursued legal studies at the Yale Law School, then returned to Pittsburgh, where he read under the direction of the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar in 1856. In 1883 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He then removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he joined his brother, Oliver P. Shiras, later United States district judge, in the Northern Circuit of Iowa. In 1856 he returned to Pittsburgh, where he entered into partnership with his preceptor and his son, which connection continued until the death of Judge Hepburn in 1862. From that time until October 10, 1892, when he took the oath of office as an associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which high office he was appointed by President Harrison, July 19, 1892, to succeed to the place made vacant by the death, January 22, 1892, of Judge Joseph Bradley, he continued in the uninterrupted and active practice of the law in Pittsburgh. At the bar the career of Mr. Shiras was marked by remarkable success in the transaction of an extensive business. He tried the

most important cases arising in Western Pennsylvania, involving vast interests in oil, coal and iron enterprises, railroad extensions and great commercial and banking transactions. As a lawyer he was both able and conscientious, courteous and dignified in manner, of abundant legal learning, extraordinary quickness of apprehension, great strength of memory and sagacious judgment. Judge Shiras remained upon the Supreme Bench until February 18, 1903, when he sent in his resignation to take effect, February 24, 1903. President Roosevelt accepted the resignation in the following words: "It is with great regret I accept your resignation, and cannot allow the occasion to pass without congratulating you upon the signal success which has marked your labors on the Federal Bench." In 1888 he served as presidential elector.

Judge Shiras married, in 1857, Lily E., daughter of Robert T. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh. They have two sons, George (4) and Winfield K., see forward.

OLIVER P. SHIRAS, son of George (2) and Eliza (Herron) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh, October 22, 1833. He was United States judge of the Northern District of Iowa from August 4, 1882, to 1903. He was graduated from Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, in 1853, attended Yale Law School, and received the degree of A. M. in 1856, in which year he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that state. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, was on the staff of General Harron, served in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana until 1864. He returned to Iowa and practiced law at Dubuque until appointed to the bench in 1882. He rendered several important decisions in celebrated cases, involving the rights of Indians, pension and railroad cases. In a celebrated case the United States Supreme Court upheld his decision although his brother, Justice George Shiras, voted against him. He is the author of a standard law book entitled "Equity Practice in Circuit Courts of the United States".

REBECCA SHIRAS, only child of Charles P. and Mary (Closé) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh. She married Captain James H. Morris, of Beaver county, son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Moore) Morris. Captain Morris traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, Lieutenant James Moore, who fought in the battles of Stillwater, Bennington and other notable engagements of the Revolutionary War. His great-uncle, Captain Charles Stuart, was at one time commander of the frigate "Constitution". James H. and Rebecca (Shiras) Morris have four children: 1. Charles Shiras, a graduate of Trinity College, at present a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and treasurer of the Hart Hegeman Company (Electric Company, Switch Manufacturers). He married Grace Judson, daughter of Judson H. Root, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have one child, Charles Shiras Morris Jr. 2. Robert Maxwell Dilworth, married Jane Campbell, daughter of J. W. Patterson, the noted engineer of Pittsburgh. Mr. Morris is the sales manager of the Pittsburgh branch of the Western Electric Company. They have two children, Margaret Mary and Robert Maxwell. 3. Lily Shiras, married Dr. Cecil C. Jarvis, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, where they now reside. They have one child, Rebecca Shiras Jarvis. 4. James Oliver, a graduate of Trinity College, at present connected with the C. D. & P. Telephone Company (Bell Telephone) of Pittsburgh.

GEORGE (4) SHIRAS, son of George (3) and Lily E. (Kennedy) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of Cornell and Yale Law School. He has

been prominent in both law and politics, and has been a member of both State and National Legislatures. George Shiras married Fannie P., youngest daughter of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Michigan. They have two children, Ellen White and George (5). Mr. and Mrs. Shiras reside at present in Washington, D. C., where their daughter is a prominent member of society.

WINFIELD KENNEDY SHIRAS, second son of George (3) and Lily E. (Kennedy) Shiras, was born in Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of Cornell University and Yale Law School. He has been for years a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar. He married Clara Courtney, daughter of Albert and Ann McDowell (Price) Childs, of Pittsburgh. They have two children, Winfield and Ann Price Shiras.

MARY PATTISON SEMPLE

MARY PATTISON SEMPLE, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is the daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Irwin) Semple. Her membership in the Patriotic Order is based upon the distinguished services of her maternal grandfather, Major John Irwin, who fought throughout the war of the Revolution. He settled in Pittsburgh after the close of that war, coming principally to take possession of the many acres of land which were given him in part payment for his services to his country. His military order book, which he carried in his breast pocket, bears the marks of several bayonet thrusts and is greatly prized by his descendants. Not an old man in years, but weakened by his many wounds received in battle, Major Irwin died in Pittsburgh early in the nineteenth century.

He married Mary Pattison, who survived him, and to her was left the care of their four children: Margaret (Mrs. George), John, William and Eliza (Mrs. Alexander Semple). This far-sighted and capable woman, Mrs. Mary (Pattison) Irwin, quickly realized that a growing river town would need quantities of rope, so she gathered together the necessary materials and men, built a rope walk and founded the most lucrative and enduring business of rope making. She soon admitted to partnership her son John who proved a most enterprising and valuable assistant. This business continued until about 1876 and made fortunes for her John and his sons, Henry and John Irwin, who continued the business. Acres in Pittsburgh did not then bring in revenue, but Mrs. Irwin's bright and timely idea that the boats then commencing to ply upon the three rivers would absorb the output of the rope manufactory proved to be correct, and was the foundation and main structure of the Irwin fortunes. Patriotic was the work. Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie was rigged with ropes made under Mrs. Irwin's supervision.

John Irwin, son of Major John and Mary (Pattison) Irwin, was the head of the family for many years. He is remembered as a man of highest character, of courtly even military bearing, a gentleman of the old school, respected and loved by all who knew him, and in whose work all had implicit faith. In 1828 he was burgess of Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh,) and held many posts of responsibility. He was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and president of the company that built the first bridge across the Allegheny river, connecting Allegheny City with Pittsburgh. He succeeded his father as the Irwin family representative in the "Society of the Cincinnati". His wife was Hannah Taylor and they left children: Mrs. Mary Adair, Mrs. Margaret Nevin, Henry Irwin, Mrs. Susan Travelli, Mrs. Hannah Nevin, John Irwin, Mrs. Martha Bele, William Irwin, Annie, unmarried. Hannah Taylor's father was the first minister of Trinity Church in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER SEMPLE, father of Mary Pattison Semple, was the youngest of three brothers, all born in the town of Castle Dawson, Ireland. His brother William (eldest of the brothers) settled in Pittsburgh, owning at one time what

is now the Arthur Sullivan estate, overlooking the Monongahela river, one of nature's beauty spots, before mills and factories came to spoil her perfect work. The younger brother, Alexander, was for many years of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. About the year 1828 he came West with his belongings, crossing the mountains in his carriage, settling in Pittsburgh. Here after a time he with his nephew, William, opened a dry goods store on Market street, but the venture was short-lived, William Semple entering the iron business, founding a business later known as Semple & Bissell. Alexander Semple was a man whose greater interests were those of the church. For many years he was an elder in Dr. Elisha P. Swift's church in Allegheny City (Presbyterian). He was a man of most sympathetic nature. His presence was sought by the sick and dying of all denominations, when his prayers served to lead them to the very gate of heaven. A friend of the poor and afflicted, his was a busy and useful life. He was strongly opposed to human slavery, but he did not live to know that the result of the Civil War was the freeing of all slaves in the United States. He died in 1861. His wife was Eliza, daughter of Major John and Mary (Pattison) Irwin.

MARY PATTISON SEMPLE, only daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Irwin) Semple, was born on Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in a home built on property deeded to Eliza Irwin as part of her government legacies. This mansion has only recently disappeared. After her father's death in 1861 Miss Semple went abroad. After sojourning in Italy one year she returned, and for four years, until the death of her mother, they lived in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. She then left the large circle of relatives and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where musical advantages (meagre at the time in Pittsburgh), and more especially the liberal faith of Unitarianism were the magnets. James Freeman Clarke found her an eager listener for ten years, when she again crossed the seas. Many years of travel and change have brought her back to her home city, where she now finds her heart satisfied with the faith which she loves and the music she delights in. Surrounded by many friends of the past who, as the years travel on, become more and more necessary, she still leads a happy, useful life, content with simple pleasures and doing good as occasion offers.

CHARLES PARRISH HUNT

CHARLES PARRISH HUNT, of Wilkes-Barre, is a son of Francis William and Sarah Althea (Parrish) Hunt, the former a native of England, but the latter a descendant of early settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, whose descendants with many of their nativity settled in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS HUNT, grandfather of Charles Parrish Hunt, was a barrister of the city of York, England, where he was born in 1770, died in 1822. He married Rachel Bell, a member of the Society of Friends, who died in Canada. They had six children: Dr. Ellwood, a surgeon in the Royal army, died in Australia; Dr. Frederick Bell, a physician in the city of York, England, and a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg, Scotland; Lawrence; Anna; Harriet; Rachel; Francis William.

FRANCIS WILLIAM HUNT, father of Charles Parrish Hunt, was the fourth son of Thomas and Rachel (Bell) Hunt, and was born in the city of York, England, May 17, 1806. In 1835 he emigrated to America and lived for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, but soon after located at Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business and was postmaster of the town. In 1845 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was for a time engaged in farming and storekeeping, later engaging in the coal business and acquiring a large amount of real estate, becoming one of the representative business men of Wilkes-Barre. He was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre and a member of the First Presbyterian Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in Wilkes-Barre, November 6, 1871. Francis William Hunt married, May 6, 1840, Sarah Althea Parrish, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1817, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 24, 1893, daughter of Archippus Parrish Jr., of Wilkes-Barre, and his wife, Phebe (Miller) Parrish, and a descendant on the paternal side from some of the earliest settlers of New England. Children: Ellwood Herring, born at Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1841, now a prominent screen manufacturer; Charles Parrish; Francis William, who died in infancy; Anna Marcy, of Wilkes-Barre.

John Parrish, the earliest ancestor of the later Pennsylvania family of whom we have any record, was a resident of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, prior to King Philip's War, when all the settlers were driven out by the Indians and the town abandoned. He resided during this troublesome period in Concord, Massachusetts, but returned to Groton with the other settlers after peace was restored. Little, however, is known of him except that he was a man of advanced years in 1667.

Sergeant John Parrish, of Groton, New London, Connecticut, was the owner of land there as early as 1677; was one of the four surveyors of the town in 1680; was constable in 1683, and in the same year was one of the committee chosen to prove "the Rite and titill we have to our Town Ship", when the set-

tlers in Groton found the question of their town title in dispute; was selectman of Groton in 1684-89; fence viewer and sergeant in 1690; and a Deputy to the General Court in 1693. In the latter year, owing to threatening Indian troubles, he removed with his family to Preston and Norwich, Connecticut.

John (2) Parrish, son of John (1) Parrish, above mentioned, born about 1660 in Groton, Connecticut, removed to Preston with his father in 1693. He was a farmer in Preston, Connecticut, and later at Stonington in the same state. He died at the latter place in 1715. He married, December 29, 1685, Mary Wattel.

Lieutenant Isaac Parrish, son of John (2) and Mary (Wattel) Parrish, born 1697-98, probably in Preston, Connecticut, settled in Windham, Connecticut, in 1720, where he bought one hundred acres of land and was a farmer and also lieutenant of the "First Company, Trainband", appointed May 1, 1745. He died at Parrish Hill, Scotland, Windham county, Connecticut, 1764-65. He had married at Stonington, Connecticut, March 31, 1720-21, Margaret Smith, born July 20, 1698, died December 20, 1753, daughter of John and Susanna Smith, of Preston, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Grant) Smith, of Watertown.

Archippus Parrish, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Margaret (Smith) Parrish, born October 10, 1735, died 1780, and is buried at Storrs, Connecticut. He married, March 10, 1763, Abigail Burnap, born May 8, 1739, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Clark) Burnap, descendant of an old family early settled in New England who wrote their surname Burnap; now the families originally bearing the same name generally write it Burnet, and not infrequently Burnett. The American ancestor of the family is supposed to have been Robert Burnap, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1642, and of Reading, Massachusetts, in 1691, where besides him there appear several others of the same name, among them John Burnap. Jacob Burnap, son of John and Mary Burnap, was born about 1704, died August 31, 1771. He married, February 3, 1736, Abigail Clark, who died October 3, 1796. They had twelve children of whom Abigail was the second. Abigail (Clark) Burnap was of the family of Lieutenant William Clark, of Dorchester, in 1636, and of Northampton in 1659, and by his two marriages and also the marriages of his children, the Clark surname became allied to some of the best stock of the Connecticut valley, notably with the family of Elder John Strong and of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper. Archippus Parrish settled in North Mansfield, Connecticut, now Storrs post office, in 1766, where he bought land and started a tannery. The family stood high in the estimation of the community, "being much respected", the church records state. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Parrish sold the tannery property, but remained in Mansfield until her children grew to maturity, and then probably removed with some of them to another locality.

Archippus (2) Parrish, son of Archippus (1) and Abigail (Burnap) Parrish, was born in Windham, Connecticut, January 27, 1773, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October, 1847. He married, in Morristown, New Jersey, August 14, 1806, Phebe Miller, born February 7, 1785, daughter of Eleazer Miller, a private in a New Jersey regiment in the Revolutionary War, and Hannah (Mills) Miller, of Morristown; and granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Wallace) Miller, of that place. Mr. Parrish was for many years engaged in

active business pursuits in New York City, where he accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1810 he removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he made large investments which proved unfortunate, and thereby much of his property was swept away. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and a few years later became proprietor of the Black Horse Hotel on the public square in Wilkes-Barre, where he continued until his death in 1847. Archippus and Phebe (Miller) Parrish had nine children, the sixth of whom was Sarah Althea Parrish, who was born May 10, 1817, and who became the wife of Francis William Hunt, as before stated; and the youngest was the late Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The latter was the organizer and for twenty years president of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and was also president of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company; for twenty years president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; for a long time president of the Parrish and Annora Coal Companies; a director of the Northwest Branch Railroad; a promoter and stockholder of other roads; and for thirty years a director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. For seven years he was president of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and always manifested a deep and wholesome interest in its affairs and in its progress. During the early part of the Civil War, he took an active part in organizing troops for the service, and gave generously of his means for whatever work in that connection was necessary. Mr. Parrish was in many ways identified with the business life of Wilkes-Barre, and his worth and popularity as a citizen were well known throughout the locality. It was he who induced the employees of his mine to allow the entire proceeds of one day of each year to be retained and made a fund for the relief of disabled miners and their families, and to this fund Mr. Parrish caused to be added the entire proceeds of one day's operation of the mines. Politically he was a Republican, but his interest in politics was that of the citizen and taxpayer and not of the politician. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He died December 27, 1896.

CHARLES PARRISH HUNT, second child of Francis William and Sarah Althea (Parrish) Hunt, was born in Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1843. He received his education in the Wilkes-Barre public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, but he early entered into business pursuits. He became a clerk in the store of Rutter & Reading, hardware merchants in Wilkes-Barre, in 1859, and in 1866 became a partner of that firm. In 1869, he entered into partnership with Mr. Reading in the hardware business, under the firm name of Reading & Hunt, and so continued until 1876, when the latter succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business and conducted it alone until 1880, when his brother, Ellwood Herring Hunt, acquired an interest in the business; the firm then became Charles P. Hunt & Brother, which continued until 1893, when the senior partner retired for the purpose of giving his whole attention to the vast business interests with which he had been identified for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Hillman Vein Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre, in 1882, and was its treasurer and manager until 1902, when it was sold. He was one of the organizers, in 1889, of the Langcliffe Coal Company at Avoca, Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the company until it was sold in 1892, and he is now treasurer of the Parrish Coal Company, and a

member of the firm of Parrish, Phillips & Company, coal sales agents, of No. 1 Broadway, New York. He is president of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company; director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, the Vulcan Iron Works, the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Institute and the Home for Friendless Children. For many years Mr. Hunt has been a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and was formerly a trustee of the Memorial Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, and a non-resident member of Scranton Club, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Charles Parrish Hunt married, at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 6, 1875, Grace Staunton, daughter of Judge James Neilson and Hetty H. (McNair) Lea. Children: 1. Francis William, born December, 1876, died in infancy. 2. Lea, born September 19, 1878, educated at the Harry Hillman Academy, Horace D. Taft's Preparatory School, Watertown, Connecticut, and Yale College, a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Yale Club of New York City, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is now in business with his father. 3. Carl, born 1880, died January 28, 1883.

Mrs. Hunt is descended from Rev. Luke Lea, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, who married Mary, daughter of Zaccheus Wilson, Esq., signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May, 1775; a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, 1776, and of the convention of 1788 which deliberated on the constitution of the United States; Rev. Luke and Mary (Wilson) Lea had three sons: 1. Rev. Major Lea, married Lavinia Jarnagin, and had four sons: Luke Lea, member of the United States Congress from Tennessee, 1833-37; Judge Pryor Lea, member of the United States Congress from Tennessee, 1827-31; Dr. Wilson Lea; and Albert M. Lea, of the United States army, 1831-36, lieutenant-colonel of the Confederate army, 1861-65, whose son, Edward Lea, of the United States navy, was lieutenant-commander of the United States gunboat "Harriet Lane" in 1862, and was killed in battle at Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863. 2. Colonel Luke Lea, married Susan Wells McCormick and they had one son: Judge John McCormick Lea, president of the Historical Society of Tennessee. 3. James Lea, married Eliza Roddy and they had two children: Mrs. Judge Samuel H. Harper and Major Squire Lea, M. D., major and surgeon in the United States army, Forty-fourth Infantry in 1813; post surgeon of the United States army in 1818; and assistant surgeon in 1821. Major Squire Lea married, in 1814, Eliza Neilson, of Virginia, and they had one son: Hon. James Neilson Lea, LL.D., who was born at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 26, 1815, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1884. Hon. James Neilson Lea, LL.D., studied law with his uncle, Judge Harper, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and became judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans in 1847, and associate judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court in 1855. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in 1877. He married, March 16, 1841, Hetty McNair and they had four children besides Grace Staunton Lea, who married Charles Parrish Hunt, viz: Wilson Lea; Walter Lonsdale Lea,

M. D., who graduated at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre; Rosa Lea; Helen Lea, who married (first) Henry Holloway Lonsdale, of New Orleans, and (second) Robert Charles Shoemaker, of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, and had three children: Hetty Lonsdale, who married Colonel Asher Miner, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Grace Lea Shoemaker, who married Dr. Charles H. Miner, of Wilkes-Barre, and Stella Shoemaker, who married William R. Ricketts, of Wilkes-Barre.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS

The Colonial ancestry of Mr. Comegys extends back to the year 1670, and into the state of Maryland. His Revolutionary ancestor was private William Comegys, an ensign of the Colonial regiment of Colonial troops, that went down to defeat and death with Braddock, on the fatal day, that is only known to history, as "Braddock's Defeat". During the Revolution William Comegys enlisted in Captain Dean's company of the Maryland line and fought at Brandywine and White Plains. The emigrant ancestor was Cornelius Comegys, who settled in Kent county, Maryland, in the year 1670. By his wife Willamenti, he had two sons from whom descended all of the name in this country. One of his descendants was William Comegys, the great-grandfather of Cornelius Comegys, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and this Revolutionary ancestor, William was a resident of Kent county, Maryland, the state from which he enlisted. He was born in the year 1735, died in 1831. His wife was a daughter of General John Ascom Hooker, of Dorchester County, Maryland.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, son of William Comegys, the patriot soldier, was a man of large affairs—a merchant, ship owner and landholder. He was twice married and had issue. His son, Dr. Henry C. Comegys, married a granddaughter of John Boon, the first state senator elected from that part of Maryland known as the "Eastern Shore". "Marblehead", the homestead of the Boon family, was erected by Senator Boon shortly after the Revolution and was a large stately mansion in the early colonial style. The house stood in the midst of a large estate and was the scene of much of the far-famed hospitality of the "Eastern Shore".

DR. HENRY C. COMEGYS, son of Cornelius and Eleanor N. Comegys, was born in Greensboro, Maryland, April 7, 1833. He received his primary and academical education in the schools of his native town, attending them until reaching the age of sixteen. At that age he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he completed his literary education. He decided upon the practice of medicine as his life work and read for a year in the office of Dr. Goldsborough, of Greensboro, a most excellent physician and capable preceptor. He next entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and in 1854, at the age of twenty-one years, was graduated with the professional degree of M. D. He returned to his native town, Greensboro, and began the practice of his profession. Here he soon was firmly established, and henceforth until the year 1881 he was in constant practice. He was a skillful physician, and in private life was largely respected and esteemed. His entire life, public and private, was clean, upright and honorable, and by his intimates he was held in a peculiarly high regard. He entered heartily into the life of the community, was interested in their educational affairs and served as school commissioner of Caroline county. During the war he served a year in the United States Medical Corps, as assistant surgeon in the Hamon General Hospital at Point Lookout. In 1881 he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where

he established a medical practice that he continued until his death, which occurred November 29, 1904, after a highly useful life and professional career covering the unusual period of half a century. During President Grover Cleveland's first term of office Dr. Comegys was examining surgeon of the Pension Board. He was a member of state and county medical societies and other organizations professional, fraternal, religious and social.

Dr. Comegys married, in 1858, Helen A. Boon, of Maryland, granddaughter of John Boon, of previous mention. Dr. and Mrs. Comegys were the parents of Cornelius, see forward, and Mary G., who resides with her mother.

CORNELIUS (2) COMEGYS, only son of Dr. Henry C. and Helen A. (Boon) Comegys, was born in Greensboro, Maryland, October 25, 1858. His early education was obtained in the public schools which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. At that age he entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877, being then nineteen. He chose law as his profession and after three years of study under the preceptorship of Edward Ridgeley, of Dover, Delaware, was admitted to the Maryland bar in April, 1882, at Denton. For several months he travelled with a view to choosing a permanent location for a business and home. In 1883 he located at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar at the October term of court held that year. Soon after locating, he was chosen by District Attorney Edwards as his assistant, and for five years served as assistant district attorney. At the end of that time he resigned, his private practice having become of such a character as to demand his full time and attention. He now has a large, satisfactory legal practice in Scranton, and his mental and legal equipment is such that his standing in the legal profession is secure. Among a bar of unusually brilliant lawyers he is easily the peer of any and is so recognized. In addition to his professional duties he has business interests that are of importance. He is a power in the councils of the Democratic party, although he refuses all offers to make him a candidate for any office. He holds membership in the city and state bar associations as well as the social and fraternal organizations of the city.

Cornelius Comegys married, in 1889, Sarah J., daughter of Thomas D. Bevan, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Comegys are the parents of Margaret Bevan, Cornelius Breck, Helen Augusta and Jessie.

IONE MARY READER WALTER

The first member of the Walter family under consideration of whom we have any definite and authentic record was,

HENRY WALTER, of Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, who married there Lydia Tuttle, of a prominent Connecticut family, and removed with his family prior to the Revolutionary War to Winchester in the same county, where he purchased land, and resided until his death, about the year 1793. Henry and Lydia (Tuttle) Walter had children: Lemuel, John, Daniel and Patience.

JOHN WALTER, son of Henry and Lydia (Tuttle) Walter, was a land owner in Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1779, and lived there until 1798, when he removed with his family to Burke, Caledonia county, Vermont, where he died September 23, 1848, at the age of one hundred years and six months. He was a soldier in Captain Watson's company, Colonel Burrall's Connecticut regiment, and served in that regiment during the Revolutionary War, on the northern frontier. He married, August 3, 1773, Sarah Gleason and they had six children: Cynthia, born April 7, 1774; Norris, October 25, 1775; Jerusha, January 18, 1777; Andrew, December 5, 1779; John, February 25, 1782; Eber, of whom presently.

EBER WALTER, youngest son of John and Sarah (Gleason) Walter, was born at Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1789. He went with his parents to Vermont in 1798, but on attaining manhood returned to Litchfield county, Connecticut, and settled at Winsted, a prosperous manufacturing village in Winchester township, where he resided for several years. In 1815 he married Rhoda, daughter of Major Isaiah Tuttle, of Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and soon afterwards moved to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death, January 19, 1845. His wife, Rhoda Tuttle, who was born in Connecticut, May 25, 1791, survived him and died October 3, 1851. They had seven children, viz: Lucius, see forward; Sarepta, born October 21, 1818, died January 13, 1883; Luther, October 25, 1820; Adah, January 1, 1823; Ruth, April 15, 1825, died September 11, 1850; Cynthia, March 13, 1827, died August 17, 1890; Leverett Tuttle, November 21, 1829, died January 23, 1908.

LUCIUS WALTER, eldest child of Eber and Rhoda (Tuttle) Walter, born March 26, 1816, was reared in Texas township, on the banks of the Lackawaxen creek, near Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and lived during the active years of his life at Prompton in that township. He married, in 1843, Mary A., daughter of Zenas Alvord, of the neighboring township of Dyberry, and his wife, Deborah (Hart) Alvord. Lucius and Mary A. (Alvord) Walter had three children: Edwin Lucius, of whom later; Martin R., born in 1848, married Florence Dean; Aurora Walter, born 1854, wife of T. D. Dorshimer.

Alexander Alvord, pioneer ancestor of Mary A. (Alvord) Walter, came from Somersetshire, England, in 1630, to New England. He was among the earliest settlers of Hartford county, Connecticut, residing for some years at Windsor, in that county. He later removed up the Connecticut river, to the

site of Northampton, county seat of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where he spent his remaining days. His wife was Mary Vose.

Thomas Alvord, son of Alexander and Mary (Vose) Alvord, married Joanna Taylor, and resided in Northampton, Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

Thomas (2) Alvord, son of Thomas (1) and Joanna (Taylor) Alvord, married Mary Strong.

Seth Alvord, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Strong) Alvord, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1714, died there in 1802. He married Elizabeth Spencer, born 1716, died 1800, and had children; Ruel, Seth, Oren, Hannah, Hanet.

Seth (2) Alvord, second son of Seth (1) and Elizabeth (Spencer) Alvord, enlisted in the Continental army at the age of sixteen years, and served throughout the Revolutionary War, as a member of General Washington's Life Guard; was with him at the crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, and at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He married after the close of the war, and had six children: Seth, Otis, Eliza, Ashbel, Chauncey, Zenas.

Zenas Alvord, son of Seth (2) Alvord, born in 1790, married Deborah Hart, and removed to Dyberry, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1847. They had ten children, the second of whom was Mary A. Alvord, above mentioned, wife of Lucius Walter. She was born in 1816, died in 1880.

EDWIN LUCIUS WALTER, eldest son of Lucius and Mary A. (Alvord) Walter, was born at Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1844. He received his education at the public schools of his native county, and began the study of architecture. When the Civil War broke out, August 16, 1861, though little over seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Second New York Cavalry, and served with that regiment until July 9, 1862, though he had received an honorable discharge, June 6, 1862, the term of his enlistment having expired. He was with his regiment at the battle of Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, in Virginia, April 17, 1862. He later served in the construction corps of the army. At the close of the war Mr. Walter began business as an architect, and in 1880 located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and became one of the prominent architects of that city. He designed a great number of buildings there, including the city hall, county jail, and a number of the school buildings of the city. In 1907 he was appointed superintendent of buildings in Scranton, which position he still fills. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and prominent in the Masonic fraternity. Edwin Lucius Walter married, January 23, 1864, Ione Mary Reader, born October 27, 1845, daughter of Wesley and Eliza (Latham) Reader, the latter a descendant of the first settlers of Connecticut.

Cary Latham was a resident of New London, Connecticut, in 1638, when he married Elizabeth Lockwood, widow of Edward Lockwood, and resided there until 1642, the record of the birth of his two eldest sons, Thomas in November, 1639, and Joseph in December, 1642, appearing of record, there, as well as that of the birth of two sons of his wife by her former husband, John and Edmund Lockwood, the former in 1632. Cary Latham was one of the associates and assistants of Governor John Winthrop in the founding of New London, Connecticut, in 1644-45. To use the words of Winthrop himself, he was with him "in the beginning of the plantation at Pequot", the name by which New London was first known, of which Winthrop received the grant, June 28, 1644. Cary Latham was from this date to his death in 1685, next to Winthrop himself, one

of the most important and prominent men of the new colony, where he is known to have been in the summer of 1645, when it is recorded that he "mowed the meadow at Fox-plain". He was one of the first selectmen and magistrates of the town; was appointed one of those who were "to act in all towne affaires as well as in the disposing of lands as in other prudential occasions for the towne". At the recommendation of this commission, February 22, 1648-49, "The Inhabitants did consent and desire the plantation may be called London". He served as selectman from the founding of the town until his death; was its deputy to the General Court of the Provincial Legislature, for at least six years, 1664 to 1670; and was constantly employed on some public commission in behalf of the town, making treaties and purchasing land from the Indians, and serving upon various important commissions, notably those for the creation of new towns out of the growing settlement. March 25, 1655, he was granted a fifty years' lease of the ferry over Pequot river between New London and Groton, and was the first settler on the Groton side of the river; his lease being finished by his son-in-law, John Williams, second husband of his daughter Jane. He had large grants of land in and around New London which descended to his sons and grandsons.

Joseph Latham, second son of Cary and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Latham, was born at New London, Connecticut, December 14, 1642. He married, about 1667, and had a large family of children. His eldest son Cary was born July 14, 1668. He died in 1706, leaving seven sons and one daughter Lydia, the wife of Benjamin Starr. Joseph Latham was one of the patentees of New London, named in the royal charter of 1663.

John Latham, one of the younger sons of Joseph Latham, inherited his father's lands in Groton, and spent his whole life there. He married Abigail Burroughs, a descendant of Robert Burroughs, another of the first settlers of New London, who came there from Wethersfield.

Captain William Latham, son of John and Abigail (Burroughs) Latham, born at Groton, New London county, Connecticut, in 1740, was a distinguished officer of the Connecticut state troops, during the Revolutionary War. He was captain of a company of artillery at Groton, in 1777, under Colonel William Ledyard, who had been appointed to the command of the posts of New London, Groton and Stonington, being stationed at Fort Griswold, of which he was still in command, on September 5, 1781, when General Arnold, with his British regulars and refugee Tories, attacked and burned the greater part of New London. He escaped the massacre which succeeded the capture of Fort Griswold, when his superior officer, Colonel Ledyard, was murdered with his own sword after he had surrendered it to his captors and near one hundred of the brave defenders of the Groton fort were inhumanly butchered after they had laid down their arms. Captain Latham died November 26, 1828. He married Sarah Dennison, of a family specially distinguished in the annals of the Connecticut settlement.

William Denison, with his three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631, arriving in the ship "Lyon" with Rev. John Elliott.

Captain George Denison, the third of these sons of William Denison, born in 1619, married, in 1640, Bridget Thompson, who died in August, 1643, leav-

ing him two daughters. Immediately following the death of his wife, Captain George Denison returned to England and took part in the civil war then in progress. He married, while in England, Ann Borradill, of Irish parentage, born in 1619, and returned to Roxbury prior to 1646, with wife and a son George, born in England. He was prominent in the affairs of Roxbury, and was suggested by the elder John Winthrop, for commission as captain, being "a young soldier lately come out of the wars in England". The birth of two children, John in 1646, and Ann in 1649, are recorded at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Soon after the latter date he located in New London, Connecticut, where he built a house in 1651. Here he became one of the most prominent men of the town, filling the positions of town clerk, magistrate assistant, judge of probate and judge of the county court, as well as captain of the Provincial forces of the town. His principal activities were, however, in the town of Pawhatuck, now Stonington, where he removed about 1653. He was commissioned a justice during the period that this section was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and got into difficulties through performing the functions of his office without authority of Connecticut, when it was again adjudged a part of that state. He was a captain of the Provincial forces during the Indian War of 1675-76, and won high honor for his valiant service. He died October 23, 1694, at the age of seventy-six years.

John Denison, second son of Captain George and Ann (Borradill) Denison, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 14, 1646, married Phebe Lay, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and settled on his father's lands in Stonington.

George (2) Denison, son of John and Phebe (Lay) Denison, born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 28, 1671, graduated at Harvard, in 1693, and settled as an attorney at Stonington, where he married, in 1694, Mary, daughter of Daniel Wetherell, many years a justice of the county courts of New London county. He was born at Maidstone, county Kent, England, November 29, 1630, and came to Scituate, Massachusetts, with his father, William Wetherell, some time town clerk of that town. He married, August 4, 1659, Grace, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, and settled in Stonington, where he was successively, town clerk, justice, judge of the probate, and judge of the County Court. He was also a captain of Provincial forces in the Indian wars, and his tombstone records the fact that, "Here lyeth the body of Captⁿ Daniel Wetherell, Esq. who died April ye 14th, 1719, in the 89th yeare of his age". His second child Mary, born October 7, 1668, married (first) Thomas Harris and (second) George Denison. George Denison was chosen clerk of the County Court in 1698, and held that office as well as that of recorder of the town of Stonington at his death, January 20, 1719-20. His brother, Robert Denison, was also prominent in public affairs, and was known as Captain Robert Denison. He died in 1737. Another Captain Robert Denison, son of Robert Denison, was commissioned captain in the expedition against Cape Breton at the outbreak of the first French and Indian War, in 1744, and later rose to rank of major. He married Deborah Griswold, and in 1760 removed with his family to Nova Scotia. George and Mary (Wetherell) Denison had two sons, Daniel and Wetherell, and six daughters.

Daniel Denison, the father of Sarah (Denison) Latham, was one of the committee appointed at a town meeting, in 1744, to memorialize the governor and

assembly in reference to providing for the fortification of the harbor of New London against possible depredations of French war vessels.

William Latham, son of Captain William and Sarah (Denison) Latham, born in Groton, New London county, Connecticut, in 1765, died in Ledyard, in the same county, January 29, 1849. The English home of the Lathams is in Derbyshire. The word is a corruption of Laddum, which in the Danish language means Bainton. The family dates back to the Danish invasions. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but we have no definite record of his services. He married Sabra Ashby, born about 1762, died 1826, a descendant of Anthony Ashby, who settled in New London county in 1688, and died there in 1708. William and Sabra (Ashby) Latham had thirteen children, seven sons, Erastus, William, Henry, Daniel, Silas, James and John, and six daughters.

Erastus Latham, fourth child and eldest son, born January 9, 1793, married Hannah, daughter of Anthony and Hannah (Chipman) Fish, and they had three children, Eliza, the mother of Mrs. Edwin Lucius Walter, of whom presently; Mary Esther, married, in 1842, William Roper; Albert Latham, born in 1827, married Amanda Benjamin.

Eliza Latham, eldest child of Erastus and Hannah (Fish) Latham, born March 15, 1818, died October 15, 1891. She married (first) John Ustick, by whom she had two children, Thomas and John Ustick. She married (second) February 27, 1845, Wesley Reader, by whom she had four children, Ione Mary Reader, born October 27, 1845, now the wife of Edwin Lucius Walter; Theodore Reader, born September 2, 1847, married Mary Ketcham; Ira H. Reader, born September 25, 1856, married Clara Rounds; and William E. Reader, born October 10, 1862, married Eva White, by whom he had one daughter, Irma Reader, born May 2, 1888, who has been adopted by Edwin Lucius and Ione Mary (Reader) Walter, who have no children of their own. Mrs. Walter is a Daughter of the Revolution in right of descent from William Latham, the first and second.

CHARLES RICHARDSON SMITH

The Colonial ancestor of Charles Richardson Smith, on the paternal side, was Sanford Smith, who was born at New London, Connecticut, April 13, 1779, died May 10, 1864. He was a son of Abner and Anna (Sanford) Smith, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Fannie, daughter of James and Ursula (Brown) Moore, who was born December 6, 1786, died March 22, 1864. Sanford and Fannie (Moore) Smith had seven children: Giles Sanford, John M., M. Freeman, Sidney M., Sarah Ann, H. Allen and James M. Smith.

GILES SANFORD SMITH, eldest son of Sanford and Fannie (Moore) Smith, was born at Warren, New York, February 17, 1810, and followed the occupations of farmer, manufacturer and contractor. He married, May 22, 1840, Annis Breed, who was born at Windsor, Vermont, May 28, 1816. Children: Francis Marion, born February 16, 1841, married Frances E. Nettleton; Pomoreau D., born February 18, 1843; Edward J., born June 30, 1845; Charles Richardson, see forward; Ella L., wife of L. S. Oakford; Frederic Eugene, born October 22, 1857, died May 8, 1876.

The Breed family were among the first settlers of Pawkatuck, later Stonington, Connecticut, and several generations of the family lie buried in the old graveyard on the banks of Wikesquak Creek, where the earliest pioneers of the settlement were interred.

The first American pioneer of the family was Alan Breed, born in England in 1601, died at Stonington, Connecticut, March 19, 1692.

ALLEN BREED, son of Alan Breed, born in England in 1626, died November 30, 1671. By his wife Mary, who survived him, he had a son.

JOHN BREED, son of Allen Breed, born January 18, 1663, died 1751; married as his second wife, January 8, 1690, Mercy Palmer, and had a son of the same name.

JOHN (2) BREED, son of John (1) Breed, born January 26, 1700, married, October 11, 1728, Mary Prentiss, of another prominent New London and Stonington, Connecticut, family.

John (3) Breed, third of the name in successive generations, son of John (2) and Mercy (Prentiss) Breed, born at Stonington, Connecticut, September 5, 1729, married, May 19, 1750, Silence Grant.

OLIVER BREED, son of John (3) and Silence (Grant) Breed, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, February 6, 1757. He was a private in the company of Captain John Breed, probably his father, in 1775, and also in the company of Captain Oliver Smith, of New London, in the same year, serving in the Connecticut Militia. From May to November, 1776, he served as a private in Captain Abel Squire's company, and from January to April, 1777, in Colonel Ripley's regiment, Connecticut Militia, and from August 3, 1778, to September 2, 1778, was in the service of the United States as a private in Captain Samuel Wheeler's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Chapman. He served for two weeks in the Continental service on Long Island in October,

1779, as shown by the records of the United States War Department, and from the same source we learn that he was lieutenant-sergeant of Captain A. Gallup's company, Connecticut Militia, October to December, 1782. From the records of the Pension Department, through which he was granted a pension on March 4, 1831, we learn that he was also corporal of Captain B. Leffingill's company in 1777. The war department also credits him with service as a private on board an armed sloop.

From these fragmentary records, supported by family tradition and records, it appears that he served as a private and non-commissioned officer from the beginning of the Revolutionary War to its close. The records giving only the period of service when the militia regiments were called in the National service, the intervening period when the militia was employed for home defense and state service, being omitted. After the close of the Revolutionary War, Oliver Breed removed with his family to Volney, New York. He died there July 13, 1834. He married Grace Green.

HENRY GREEN BREED, son of Oliver and Grace (Green) Breed, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 10, 1781. He removed with his parents to Volney, New York, and died there July 2, 1828. He married, at Halifax, Vermont, June 10, 1801, Eleanor Fish, who was born July 15, 1783, died at Volney, New York, January 4, 1845. For a considerable period succeeding their marriage, Henry G. and Eleanor (Fish) Breed resided in Vermont, where their several children were born.

CHARLES RICHARDSON SMITH, son of Giles Sanford and Annis (Breed) Smith, was born at Volney Center, Orange county, New York, July 11, 1847, died June 28, 1909. He was educated at the public schools of that section. At the age of seventeen years, August 8, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front in defense of the Union. He participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, his regiment being attached to the Sixth Corps, First Brigade, Third Division, commanded by General H. G. Wright. This campaign terminated at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, when the Confederates under General Early were completely routed and driven southward. In November, 1864, the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York Regiment was transferred to the Army of the James, with which it was connected until the close of the war. Mr. Smith was discharged with the disbandment of his regiment on June 29, 1865, and then took up his residence in Fulton, New York, where he engaged in the insurance business. In 1873 he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and established himself there in the same business, in which he has since been actively engaged.

Mr. Smith married, in 1887, Nellie, daughter of John D. and Emma (Lathrop) Fuller, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, both of Connecticut ancestry. She died June 4, 1910. Charles R. and Nellie (Fuller) Smith had five children: Kenneth Fuller, born September 12, 1888; Mildred Fuller, born May 24, 1890; Ruth Fuller, born November 1, 1891; Philip Lathrop, born February 23, 1895; Allen Breed, born August 7, 1896.

GEORGE SANDERSON

The Sandersons are among the old Massachusetts families, where the records show them as early as 1643. By marriage and intermarriage they relate to many of the old and prominent families of New England, the Kingsburys, Spaldings, Brownes, Gardners and others. The Revolutionary ancestor of George Sanderson was Captain Simon Spalding, who enlisted from Pennsylvania and saw much active service. He attained the rank of captain in the Revolutionary army, and afterward was made a general of militia by which title he was more generally known.

EDWARD SANDERSON, the progenitor of the family in America, is mentioned in early records, found in Hampton, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, where, October 15, 1645, he married Mary Eggleston. He was of English descent, but it is not known whether he was born in England or in Massachusetts. The best evidence is that he was born in England and was the first of the name to come to America.

DEACON JONATHAN SANDERSON, son of Edward Sanderson, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 15, 1646. He married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 24, 1669, Abiah, youngest daughter of Ensign Thomas and Hannah (Bartlett) Bartolf, of Watertown. They had issue. He died September 3, 1673.

SAMUEL SANDERSON, sixth child of Deacon Jonathan Sanderson, was born May 28, 1681. He married, April 13, 1708, Mercy Gale, and settled in Watertown. He was killed by a stroke of lightning, July 8, 1722.

ABRAHAM SANDERSON, son of Samuel Sanderson, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 28, 1711. He married, December 6, 1733, Patience Smith, and they were the parents of thirteen children. They settled in Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

JACOB SANDERSON, fourth child of Abraham Sanderson, was born in 1738. He married Elizabeth Child and had four children.

JACOB (2) SANDERSON, son of Jacob (1) Sanderson, married Elizabeth Childs and had issue. They resided in Lunenburg, Massachusetts.

JACOB (3) SANDERSON, youngest child of Jacob (2) Sanderson, was born October 17, 1780, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and died December 14, 1853. He married, November 12, 1807, Jerusha, daughter of Captain Lemuel Gardner, of Boston, and settled in that city. Captain Gardner was the first commander of that famous military organization, The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Jerusha Sanderson died June 18, 1843.

HON. GEORGE SANDERSON, second son of Jacob (3) Sanderson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 25, 1810, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1886. He was educated at the Boston Latin School. After leaving school he went to New York City for a time and was employed in the store of a relative. From there he went to Geneva, New York. He married a daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, a large land owner of Sheshequin, Bradford

county, Pennsylvania. This led Mr. Sanderson to Towanda, the county seat, where he entered upon the practice of law. He soon became known as one of the leading lawyers of the county. He was elected district attorney and served for six years, resigning to attend to his large private business. Entering actively into political life, he was elected state senator from Bradford county in 1853. Here in that year he made the acquaintance of Colonel George W. Scranton, with whom he co-operated in securing needed legislation, which was deemed necessary to insure the future of the then infant city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sanderson visited that growing city in 1854 and in the following year purchased the Elisha Hitchcock farm, built a handsome residence, and soon after became a resident of Scranton. The site of his first residence is now covered by the magnificent building of the Scranton Young Men's Christian Association. His first business enterprise in Scranton was the organization of the banking house of George Sanderson & Company, the firm consisting of himself and brother-in-law, Burton Kingsbury. This was a private bank, that later was merged with the Lackawanna Valley Bank and still later into its present corporate form, The Lackawanna Trust & Safe Deposit Company, one of the strong, conservative, financial institutions of Scranton. He personally threw himself with all his energy into the development of Scranton, as a real estate proposition. He laid out and graded beautiful streets, through what was then farm property, and the result of his activity may now be seen on Washington, Adams and Wyoming avenues from Spruce to Vine streets, and in the handsome homes and beautiful grounds of the residential sections of Scranton. He donated the lots upon which the high school building is erected, and aided churches and public philanthropies. He was twice elected burgess of Scranton before it became a city. Having disposed of most of the Hitchcock farm, he decided to retire from active business and soon after removed to Germantown, Pennsylvania. He could not, however, get completely out of the harness, and soon afterward became president of a coal company with offices in Philadelphia. Selling out to the Reading Coal Company, he returned to Scranton and purchased a tract of land in the northern portion of the city, now called Green Ridge. By the construction of the Scranton & Providence street railroad, he drew to the new suburb a delightful community of taste and refinement; he erected a mansion and continued to reside there until his death.

George Sanderson married, at Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, Marion W. Kingsbury, born September 30, 1816, died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1886, soon following her husband, who died in April of the same year. She was daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, of Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Four children survived Mr. and Mrs. George Sanderson; James Gardner, George, see forward, Anna K. and Marion (Mrs. Edward B. Sturgess). Hon. George Sanderson died universally regretted. He was a sound, safe, public-spirited man. To him Scranton owes a debt of gratitude for a wise and artistic development of her suburbs and residence streets. His sons have worthily maintained their father's reputation and are active business men of Scranton. James Gardner, the eldest son, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and has lived the greater part of his life in Scranton; he is a graduate of Van Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and by profession a civil engineer; he was interested in the Union Switch and Signal

Company before it became a Westinghouse property, and in the early development of Portland Cement manufacture; the rotary kiln was first used by him; he is at present superintendent and secretary of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association. He married Eliza McBair, of New York.

COLONEL GEORGE (2) SANDERSON, second son of Hon. George (1) Sanderson, was born at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1847, and for over half a century has been a resident of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Scranton high school and from the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania. He read law in Philadelphia under the preceptorship of Samuel Robb; entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated, class 1869, at the unusual age of twenty-two. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia for two years; in 1873 located permanently in Scranton, where he was soon recognized as a lawyer of high qualifications and one well versed in the law. He was the leading attorney in several important cases, notably: Sanderson versus the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad and the Delaware and Hudson railroad, in which he obtained establishment of the legal principle, that lease of coal lands in perpetuity was in effect a sale and that the lessee, as a consequence, was liable for the taxes. This was a far-reaching decision, affecting all perpetual coal land leases in the state, and was appealed to the Supreme Court, who affirmed the validity of the principle, for which Colonel Sanderson contended at every stage in the lower courts. While always actively engaged in his professional work, he has other and varied important interests. He has long been a director and vice-president of the Lackawanna Trust & Safe Deposit Company, the oldest in the city. He succeeded his father in the management of his Green Ridge property, the beautiful suburb of Scranton. He has been since his father's death president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association, and gave eight years of membership to the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from which he gains his title of colonel. He first served with the Scranton City Guards, afterward merged into the Thirteenth Regiment, as a private of Company D. He was the warm advocate of rifle practice for the guard; served upon the governor's staff, as inspector of rifle practice, and in that position was instrumental in developing that feature of the service to a degree that attracted to Pennsylvania the favorable criticism of National guardsmen, all over the country. For eight years Colonel Sanderson served the Thirteenth ward in Scranton Select Council, a large part of the time as president of it, and until recently was president of the sinking fund commission. For the past decade he has given little attention to his profession, devoting his time to his business interests and to recreation. Colonel Sanderson is an influential Republican, but not an office seeker, but beyond the demands of his city and her interests he has never entertained any proposition that involves a personal office holding. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. His social clubs are the Scranton, Country, Green Ridge Wheelmen, Germantown Cricket, University of Philadelphia, and the New England Society of North Eastern Pennsylvania, of which he is an ex-president.

Colonel George Sanderson married, November 28, 1871, Lucy Reed Jackson, born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 30, 1846, daughter of Charles and Maria Louisa (Reed) Jackson, of the ninth generation from the emigrant ancestor, Abraham Browne, of Swan Hall, England. Children of Colonel and Mrs.

George Sanderson: 1. Edward Spalding, a graduate of Cornell University engaged in business at Waterbury, Connecticut; married Frederika Catlin and has a son Edward. 2. Charles Reed, a graduate of Cornell University, engaged in business in Elmira, New York; married Edith S. Brooks. 3. James Gardner, a graduate of Cornell University and of the Chicago Law School, a practicing lawyer of Scranton; married Beatrice D. Tyler and has a son, James Gardner Sanderson Jr. 4. Helen Louise. 5. Marion K. 6. George Jr., a junior in law department, Cornell University.

(The Kingsbury Line)

The Kingsbury family, with which Colonel George Sanderson is connected, through maternal descent, was founded in America by George Kingsbury, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was the father of eight children, of which Joseph, the seventh, was the head of the second generation.

Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, son of George Kingsbury, the emigrant, was born in the year 1656 at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He removed to Norwich, West Farms, now Franklin county, Connecticut. His title of lieutenant was gained in militia service against the Indians. He married, April 12, 1679, Love, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ayer, of Haverhill. Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, died April 2, 1741, and his wife died April 24, 1735.

Captain Nathaniel Kingsbury, son of Lieutenant Joseph Kingsbury, was born at Norwich, Connecticut. He married, in 1709, Hannah Dennison, after which he settled in Andover, Connecticut, where he died September 18, 1763; his wife died April 14, 1772.

Deacon Joseph (2) Kingsbury, son of Captain Nathaniel Kingsbury, was born at Hampton, Massachusetts, May 27, 1721. He settled first in Tolland and next in Enfield, Connecticut. He was a rigid Calvinist in religion and a deacon for many years of the Presbyterian church. He married, March 5, 1745, Mary, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Sarah Looms, of Bolton, Connecticut.

Lemuel Kingsbury, son of Deacon Joseph (2) Kingsbury, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, November 13, 1752. He married, December 23, 1773, Alice, daughter of Samuel and Mary Terry, of Enfield.

Colonel Joseph (3) Kingsbury, son of Lemuel Kingsbury, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, May 19, 1774-75, and died June 22, 1849. In 1795 he removed west and settled at Sheshequin, then in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He married, February 1, 1771, Anna, daughter of General Simon and Ruth (Shepherd) Spalding, and among their ten children was Marion W., who became the wife of Hon. George Sanderson and the mother of Colonel George Sanderson (see Sanderson).

(The Spalding Line)

There are three branches of the Spalding family in America. The progenitor of one branch came from Scotland and settled in Georgia. The other two came from Lincolnshire, England. One of these settled in Maryland, and from him sprang Archbishop Martin John Spalding, of Baltimore. The ancestor of the Pennsylvania family was Edward Spalding Sr., who came from the town

of Spalding, England, to America, between the years 1630-33. His name first appears on the records of the town of Braintree, Massachusetts. His first wife, Margaret, died there in the year 1640. Edward Spalding was made a freeman of Braintree, Massachusetts, May 16, 1640. As membership of the Established Church was a requisite condition to become a freeman, this establishes his church connection. On October 1, 1645, his name is included in a petition to the general court of Massachusetts, to have a new town set off from Braintree, for settlement. This petition mentions the names of Samuel and John Adams, showing Braintree to have been included in the town of Quincy. Edward Spalding's name next appears in connection with the settlement of Chelmsford. The second petition was granted by the General Court, May 18, 1665. The northern boundary of the town on petition of Edward Spalding and others was extended to the Merrimac river. The extension was called New Field, and the records show Edward Spalding was a proprietor. This New Field as well as a part of Chelmsford is now included in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. A small settlement on the Merrimac called Wamesett was annexed to Chelmsford in 1728, and among the forty-six proprietors was Edward Spalding Jr., Joseph Spalding, John Spalding Jr., Joseph Spalding, Benjamin Spalding and Andrew Spalding, the five sons and two grandsons of Edward Spalding Sr. Edward Spalding removed to Chelmsford about the time of the first settlement of that town in 1653, and at the first town meeting, November 22, 1654, was chosen selectman. He was re-elected in 1656-60-61. In 1663 he was surveyor of New Field. From the descendants of Edward Spalding, there went out from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, to Plainfield, Connecticut, an emigration of about seventeen hundred souls.

Benjamin Spalding, son of Edward Spalding, the emigrant, by a second wife, settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, married and had issue.

Simon Spalding, son of Benjamin Spalding, was born November 7, 1714. He married Annie Billings, in June, 1737, and lived in Plainfield.

General Simon (2) Spalding, third son of Simon (1) and Annie (Billings) Spalding, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, January 16, 1742, died at Sheshequin, January 24, 1814. General Simon Spalding was one of the Connecticut colony emigrating to Pennsylvania under the name of the Susquehannah Company formed in 1754 at Hartford, Connecticut. He settled in the Wyoming Valley, now Wilkes-Barre, in the year 1771. His marriage, however, and the birth of his three children were at Plainfield, Connecticut. His first home was on a tract extending from the river back toward the mountains on which he built a home in which he and family lived until after the Revolutionary War. His commissions to that war were authorized by act of Congress and were as follows: second lieutenant, Wyoming Company, town of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1776; first lieutenant, Captain Samuel Rawson's company, January 1, 1777. The company was recruited from Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth, Pennsylvania; captain of same company, united with Durkie's company, June 23, 1778; two companies were originally recruited, but were so reduced from various causes that at the battle of Germantown, either before or after the battle they were united. Lieutenant Spalding was made captain and the reorganized company hurried to Wilkes-Barre, for the defense of the settlers against the Indians and Tories. The company reached the valley two or three

days too late to be of service in the battle, that ended with that terrible calamity, known in history, as the "Wyoming Massacre". Captain Spalding remained with his men at Wilkes-Barre until they joined with General Sullivan's army on its way north, for the defense of our frontier. Captain Spalding and his company encamped for some time in the valley below the Tioga Point, where the whole army rested, while awaiting the arrival from the north of the army of General Clinton. It was there that he was first attracted to the Sheshequin Valley, and he decided to settle there, after the war was over. Captain Spalding was transferred to the Army of Washington, First Connecticut Regiment, with which he served at Valley Forge, Princeton, and other battles until he was retired January 1, 1783. The War Department records show settlement with him as captain of the Continental line. After the war Captain Simon and his brother, John Spalding, removed with their families to Sheshequin, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, having sold their farms at Wilkes-Barre. It is believed that the war that was threatening between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants caused Captain Spalding to sell the farm as the dispute in title affected all the Connecticut settlers and those holding under them. The feeling resultant from this dispute, was so fierce and violent, that it led to bloodshed and precipitated a feud, lasting for several years, until Congress interposed and by the treaty of Trenton, opened the way for a settlement of the conflicting claims. Captain Spalding married, April 15, 1761, at Plainfield, Connecticut, Ruth Shepherd. They continued to reside in Plainfield until their first three children were born, after which they removed to Pennsylvania, as stated.

Anna Spalding, daughter of General or Captain Simon and Ruth (Shepherd) Spalding, was born July 2, 1771. She married, February 1, 1797, Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, and they were the parents of Marion W. Kingsbury, wife of Hon. George Sanderson, and mother of Colonel George Sanderson, (see Kingsbury and Sanderson).

(The Brown Line)

The Brown ancestry is traced to John Browne, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, and the year 1300. The descent is through eight generations to Thomas Browne, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, Suffolk county, England, whose fourth child, Abraham, emigrated to America and founded the family in this country.

Abraham Browne, of Swan Hall, Suffolk, England, emigrated to America prior to 1631. He was admitted a freeman of Watertown, Massachusetts, March 6, 1631. He was a land surveyor and held important town offices. He surveyed and laid out the highway from Dorchester Field to the Flats. His will was proved in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 1, 1660. He had six children.

Jonathan Browne, fourth child of Abraham Browne, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 15, 1635. He married, February 11, 1661, Mary, daughter of William Shattuck, of Watertown. She died October 23, 1732, aged eighty-seven years, and is buried in Watertown. Jonathan's will is dated February 19, 1690. His children, of whom there were ten, dropped the final "e" in their spelling of the name.

Abraham Brown, fifth child of Jonathan and Mary (Shattuck) Browne, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 26, 1671, died November 27, 1729. He was treasurer of Watertown in the years 1695-1700, assessor 1705, selectman

and town clerk 1712. He was famous as the guardian of Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. Abraham Brown married Mary, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Fuller) Hyde. She died November 29, 1723, and was buried by the side of her husband in the Waltham graveyard.

Jonathan Brown, second child of Abraham and Mary (Hyde) Brown, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in the year 1694, died July 25, 1758. He was a selectman of Watertown in the years 1739-41. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Simonds, of Lexington, Massachusetts. She died August 6, 1765. They had eight children, the line continuing through their daughter Lucy.

Lucy Brown, seventh child of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Simonds) Brown, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 8, 1734, died in Gilsum, New Hampshire, in the month of January, 1815. She married Colonel William Bond, of the Bury St. Edmunds, England, family who settled in Watertown in the year 1630. Colonel Bond was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, February 17, 1733, died August 31, 1776, at Camp Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, where he was buried with military honors. The *Boston Gazette* of September 23, 1776, says: "On the 31 ult. departed the life Col. Wm. Bond. He met the last enemy with the greatest calmness and intrepidity. In his death our country has lost a true patriot and a most vigilant officer of tried bravery". Colonel Bond fought at Bunker Hill as lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Thomas Gardner, and after the latter was killed in battle, took command of the regiment, which in November, 1775, was ordered to New York, and on April 20 went to Canada by way of the Lakes. Colonel and Lucy (Brown) Bond were the parents of eleven children. The line continues by way of their youngest child Susanna.

Susanna Bond, daughter of Colonel William and Lucy (Brown) Bond, was born in Watertown, September 8, 1775, died February 27, 1803, in Brookline, Massachusetts. She married Zephion Thayer, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 12, 1769, the son of Captain Jedediah Thayer, a Revolutionary officer and a grandson of Captain Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Zephion and Susanna (Bond) Thayer were the parents of five children, the line again continuing by way of a daughter.

Lucy Thayer, eldest child of Zephion and Susanna (Bond) Thayer, was born September 6, 1791, died August 23, 1828. She married David Reed, of Alstead, New Hampshire, and settled in Surrey, New Hampshire. They were the parents of seven children, the line of descent again following a daughter.

Maria Louisa Reed, daughter of David and Lucy (Thayer) Reed, was born April 26, 1815, and at age of eighty-nine was living in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at the home of her daughter. She married, October 3, 1843, Charles Jackson, son of Stephen W. Jackson, of Boston, great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, a Revolutionary officer, who in turn was a great-grandson of Major Timothy Jackson, an officer of the French and Indian War. Charles Jackson died in China, leaving several children.

Lucy Reed Jackson, daughter of Charles and Maria Louisa (Reed) Jackson, was born in Boston and became the wife of George Sanderson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living (see Sanderson).

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON

SAMUEL S. S. PINKERTON bases his membership in the Patriotic Orders upon the military service of his great-grandfather, John Pinkerton, a citizen of Faggs Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, but born across the seas in that green isle that furnished so many soldiers for this, their adopted country in every war we have ever waged. There are other lines of his Revolutionary ancestry that are equally clear and important. Mr. Pinkerton's maternal great-grandfather, Robert Lockart, was a captain of the Revolution. Another soldier of that war was Major John Culbertson, whose father, Lieutenant John Culbertson, was a veteran of the Colonial and French and Indian wars and the maternal great-great-grandfather of S. S. S. Pinkerton. In the War of 1812 his family was represented by his paternal grandfather, John White Pinkerton and others. The origin of the Pinkerton name is not clear. The family is believed to be an English one, driven from their native land by the persecution of the times of the English kings, James I and II. There is no record of the coming to America of John Pinkerton's parents. The first of his family to come was his uncle, William Pinkerton, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1728, and died at Faggs Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1814. He came to America first in 1750. He returned to Ireland twice, but on his third coming settled at Faggs Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Hamilton of Leacock township, Lancaster county. They had a son John. About 1780 he married a widow, Mrs. Isabel Gray, the daughter of James Creswell, of Chester county. She bore him three sons and six daughters. In 1759 or '60 on William Pinkerton's return from one of his visits to Ireland, he was accompanied by his nephew John Pinkerton, the Revolutionary ancestor of Samuel S. S. Pinkerton.

JOHN PINKERTON was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1735, died in Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1818, and is buried at Octoraro. He settled at Faggs Manor when about twenty-five years of age, near his uncle and became a farmer and a well known and respected man of his neighborhood. When the War of the Revolution was being fought, John, early in the struggle enlisted in Captain John Ramsey's company of the first class of Chester county militia, commanded by Colonel John Hannum, in the service of the Colonies. This was on June 18, 1777 (see page 78-79, vol. 2, Penn. Associators and Militia, 1775-1778). John Pinkerton was a rigid, uncompromising Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. He did not exhaust his patriotism by his Revolutionary fighting, but during the War of 1812, although too old to enlist, had many a quarrel and wordy fight with the Tories of his neighborhood. John Pinkerton married, at Faggs Manor, Rebecca White, of Faggs Manor, the daughter of John and Margaret White, of Chester county. She was born in this country, of Irish parentage, April 16, 1775, and died at Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1831. She is buried at Octoraro. She bore him five sons and five daughters: 1. Margaret, born August 19, 1776, died December 28, 1843. She married John Sloan (son of George Sloan, the emigrant) at Sadsburyville,

Pennsylvania, April 6, 1806. 2. Sarah, born March 7, 1778, died 1855 or '56 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Dr. Colin Mackenzie, of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married by the Rev. Dr. Patrick Davidson at Faggs Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Mackenzie was a descendant of the distinguished English family of that name, and of a very prominent Baltimore family. 3. William, born June 7, 1780, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died December 4, 1854, at Midway, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Littig, of Baltimore. He was a physician and had a school. He reared a family of eleven children. (The Littigs were large land owners in Baltimore). William commanded a troop of horse at the battle of North Point, Maryland, ranked as captain and was a most excellent officer. 4. John White, see forward. 5. Mary (Polly) born December 3, 1784. She married John Dorlan of Brandywine Manor. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and at the battle of North Point, Maryland. He is buried at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. John Dorlan was a brother of Nancy Dorlan who married John White Pinkerton, brother of Mary (Pinkerton) Dorlan. 6. Samuel born October 15, 1786, died August 8, 1791. 7. Thomas, born November 21, 1788, died at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1831, unmarried. He was a surgeon in the War of 1812. He left Chester county and settled in Baltimore, where he practiced medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Colin Mackenzie. He is buried at Octoraro, Pennsylvania. 8. Rebecca, born February 17, 1791, died February 12, 1826, unmarried; buried at Octoraro, Pennsylvania. 9. Samuel, born August 6, 1793, died September 17, 1795. 10. Jane, born February 25, 1796, died September 30, 1844. She is buried in Octoraro. In 1904, Samuel S. S. Pinkerton erected a granite monument in the Octoraro churchyard which bears the following inscription:

John Pinkerton
Revolutionary Soldier,
1735—Sept. 7, 1818.
Rebecca White, his wife
Jan. 12, 1831
Children:

Samuel 1786-1791
Rebecca 1791-1826

Samuel 1793-1795
Jane 1796-1844

Thomas (Surgeon War of 1812)
1788-1831

Erected in memory of his great-grandparents by Stanhope S. Pinkerton 1904.

Rebecca White, wife of John Pinkerton, was a most remarkable and capable woman and a true helpmeet. Octoraro churchyard, where his family memorial is erected is famous as being the resting place of military heroes of our four great wars—"The Revolution, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico and the great Civil War".

The farm of John Pinkerton in Chester county, Pennsylvania, is now the property of Patriceus McManus and is known as "Wood Brook Farm". It is located near Sadsburyville and contains one hundred and ten acres. It has been successively owned by Colin Mackenzie, John Willy, Eliza Early, Bernard Kendig, George W. Stackhouse, Walter Chalfont and now by Mr. McManus, 3512 Baring street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JOHN WHITE PINKERTON, fourth son of John Rebecca (White) Pinkerton, was born in Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1782, died at Rockville, same county, September 2, 1863, buried at Brandywine Manor, Ches-

ter county. He was a farmer, teacher and known as "Master Pinkerton" (see "American ancestry", vol. 7, p. 63), and a Presbyterian in religion. He inherited the fighting blood of his race, and served in the War of 1812. He was a private of Captain John Wright's company, Colonel Washington Parke's regiment, under the command of General Steel. He married in 1803, Nancy Dorlan, daughter of Nathan and Esther (McCroskry) Dorlan, a granddaughter of George Dorlan of Pennsylvania. Esther (McCroskry) Dorlan, was a daughter of James and Jane (Smith) McCroskry. John White and Nancy (Dorlan) Pinkerton were the parents of four sons and three daughters as follows: 1. Samuel McCroskry, born March 18, 1804, died July 22, 1890 (see forward). 2. Nathan Dorlan, born in 1806, died at Rockville, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1858. 3. Rebecca, born in 1808, died September 18, 1876, in Philadelphia. 4. William, September 26, 1809, died March 13, 1875, in Virginia. He was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and a minister of the Presbyterian church. He settled in Virginia and founded a school. 5. John, born November, 1811, died May 31, 1871, in Virginia. He was a graduate of Princeton. He also was a minister and settled in Virginia where he was interested in the school with his brother William. 6. Hester Jane, born in 1814, died in Philadelphia, May 13, 1863. 7. Sarah Ann, born in 1814, died in Philadelphia, December 18, 1877. All are buried at Brandywine Manor except William and John, who are buried in Virginia.

SAMUEL MCCROSKRY PINKERTON, first born of John White and Nancy (Dorlan) Pinkerton, was born Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1804, died at Cape May Point, New Jersey, July 22, 1890, while on a visit to that seashore resort from his home in Philadelphia. He is buried at Brandywine Manor. His wife, Margaret (Lockart) Pinkerton, of Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was born April 19, 1807, died in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1885, and is buried at Brandywine Manor. The marriage was solemnized March 15, 1835. Samuel Pinkerton was a man of importance in his county as is evidenced by his serving Chester county for five years as prothonotary, 1839-44 inclusive. He was first appointed by Governor Porter, then elected by the people. He polled the largest vote of any candidate of his party (Democratic) on the victorious Van Buren ticket of 1839. He was a merchant at Rockville, Chester county, but on taking office moved to West Chester. After leaving office he removed to Baltimore where he engaged in the tea business. At one time in life he was a school teacher. After his return to Pennsylvania he lived in Chester county and Philadelphia. The children of Samuel McCroskry and Margaret (Lockart) Pinkerton are: 1. John James, born April 9, 1836. He is an attorney-at-law, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He married, October 7, 1863, Sally Miller Downing. 2. Isabel Lockart, born May 14, 1838. She resides in Philadelphia. 3. Samuel Stanhope Smith, see forward.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON, youngest son and third child of Samuel McCroskry and Margaret (Lockart) Pinkerton, was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1840. He was educated in the county schools and at Howard Academy, Rockville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He began business life, March 26, 1857, as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Captain James Lockart, at Downingtown, Pennsylvania. On January 1,

1862, after the death of Captain Lockart, Mr. Pinkerton purchased the business from the estate, giving in payment a bond for \$3500, with James McClure, of Brandywine Manor, and Dr. John P. Edge, of Downingtown, as bondsmen. This was an enormous obligation at that time for a young man without capital to assume. From 1864 until 1881 Mr. Pinkerton's life was one of ceaseless activity and variety. In 1864 we find him in the Pennsylvania oil region, in 1867 in Pittsburgh, in 1873 in Chicago, for a time in 1877 in the Black Hills, Dakota, and from 1877 to 1881 in Oil City, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he settled in Pittsburgh, where he has since continuously resided. In the oil country and in Pittsburgh he engaged in every phase of the oil business as producer, refiner, and broker. Since 1881 in Pittsburgh his business has been mainly that of a stock broker, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Pinkerton is a Democrat in political preference and in 1866 was postmaster at Pioneer City, Pennsylvania, appointed during the administration of President Andrew Johnson. He is a Master Mason of Oil City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and formerly was a member of most of the Pittsburgh social and political clubs, but has withdrawn from them all except the Duquesne. He is a vestryman of Ascension Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, and was for seven years treasurer. His interest in the genealogy of his own and collateral families is remarkable and it is to his research and careful systematic compilation of family history that this sketch is due. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. He organized the Pittsburgh branch of the Western Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and was the first president. For the past thirty years he has compiled, collected and written upon subjects and facts relating to the Pinkerton family and its many branches until his collection of writings and data is monumental. He is very systematic in his arrangement of material and can quickly furnish from his collection, any fact needed. He is now engaged in the work of collecting and preserving along with his original writing all the facts pertaining to the twenty-one great-grandchildren of John White Pinkerton. In 1904 these twenty-one, organized the "Faggs Manor, Octoraro Pinkerton Society" with S. S. S. Pinkerton as president. The object of this society is to "keep a record of the twenty-one members, noting all marriages, births and deaths. Second to decorate the graves at Octoraro, Pennsylvania, of John Pinkerton, a Revolutionary soldier, his son Dr. Thomas Pinkerton, a surgeon of the War of 1812, and the grave of John White Pinkerton, also a soldier in the War of 1812, and a son of John Pinkerton, on each Decoration Day with an evergreen wreath. * * * Third: To meet in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 7 of every five years after 1905." September 7 was selected as being the anniversary of the death of John Pinkerton in 1818, the founder of the family.

Another interesting writing and family record by Mr. Pinkerton is the "Itinerary of Stanhope Scott Goddard," his wife's grandson. Mr. Pinkerton married in New York, June 5, 1883, Mrs. Roxana (Harris) Scott, widow of Colonel Joseph R. Scott, the distinguished commander of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, during the Civil War. Mrs. Pinkerton is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Wardlow) Harris, of Chicago, Illinois, the city of her birth. A daughter of her first marriage, Mrs. Maude Guthrie Goddard, is a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton. Her son Stanhope Scott Goddard is a student

at Yale. Mr. Pinkerton, now nearing seventy, has successfully passed several severe attacks on his bodily vigor and is a wonderfully alert and vigorous man mentally and physically. He has traveled extensively for pleasure and health, both of which he has acquired in a great degree.

(The Culbertson Line)

William Culbertson emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, about 1665. He was one of the defenders of Londonderry, which Macaulay says "was the most remarkable siege in the annals of the British Isles". He was born in Scotland and the street on which he lived in Londonderry came to be known as "Culbertson Row" from whence comes the name "Culbertson Row" in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. One of his brothers settled in Omagh, Tyrone county, Ireland, another in Ballygan, near Ballymoney, county Antrim. The family were "Covenanters" and were driven from Scotland during the times of James II. William Culbertson had issue: John, Robert, Andrew and Samuel.

John Culbertson, son of William Culbertson, came to America in 1712, landed at New Castle, Delaware, with his brother, Robert, and settled at Londongrove, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He first appears on the tax-lists of that county in 1713 and last in 1726. He is supposed to have died at about the latter date and is buried at Brandywine Manor. He had eight children: John, James, Samuel, Jane (Mrs. Breckinridge), Martha (Mrs. Miller) and Rebecca (Mrs. Parke). See Culbertson Genealogy, pp. 18, 19, 20, 23.

John (2) Culbertson, son of John (1) Culbertson, was born in Ireland, in 1710, died November 11, 1767, and is buried at Brandywine Manor. He was with his father when he came to America in 1712. He served in the French and Indian War, attaining the rank of lieutenant, his commission being dated March 29, 1748. He received a land grant from the Penns of 180 acres, 111 perches in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for his military services. (See Record at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Book A-10, p. 418). He was an elder of the Brandywine Manor Church where he is buried in the upper graveyard. He married (first) Eliza Rogers, in the First Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, January 8, 1731. (See Penna. Archives, Vol. 9, 2nd Series, p. 16). He married (second) Abigail Whitehill, a widow with three children: Margaret, John and Jean Whitehill. His will, dated August 26, 1767, disposed of 180 acres, 111 perches of land in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Issue by both wives: Andrew, born in 1731, died in 1797; James, born in 1733, died 1777; Jane, 1735; John, born March 3, 1739, died September 11, 1795, (Culbertson Genealogy says died September 12, 1794); Samuel, 1774; Elizabeth, 1746; Margaret, 1749; Benjamin (Lieut.) 1751, drowned; Ebenezer, 1757, died young; Esther, born 1763.

John (3) Culbertson, son of John (2) Culbertson, was born March 1, 1739, married, March 26, 1761, Sarah Denny, daughter of Major William Denny, known as "The Elder" and Sarah (Henderson) Denny (see Denny). Sarah Denny was born March 31, 1737, and died April 15, 1812. John Culbertson (3) was for several years one of the representatives of Chester county, in the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly, and major of Chester county militia, First Battalion, commanded by Colonel James Moore, of the "Flying Camp." He was present at the Battle of Long Island, 1776. (See Barrie's "Army & Navy of the

United States", ed, de Luxe Supplementary Page 9), his commission is dated July 1st, 1776. He was at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, under General Mercer, August 14th, 1776, at Fort Lee, August 20th, 1776 (American Archives), was a delegate to the Associated Battalion Convention at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1776 (Penna. Archives), was major of Colonel Gibbons' Battalion (7th) May 17th, 1777, in 1779 was major of Lieutenant Colonel Garland's Battalion (5th) this made him virtually lieutenant colonel—May 10th, 1780, was commissioned major of Lieutenant Colonel Garland's First Battalion. He was an active Whig during the Revolution. (See Futhey's "History of Chester County", also Culbertson's "History of the Culbertson Family"; Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 2, pp. 506-507, Vol. 5, pp. 184-186-208-210). (Pennsylvania Archives Vol. 13, pp. 262-266, vol. 14, pp. 66-90-116-118-119). He was an elder of the Brandywine Manor Church and among the first trustees. Another connection, David Denny (Captain) married when about seventy, Patty McClure. They were the parents of Mrs. Doctor Alexander K. Gaston, who was a real daughter of the Revolution, a member of the Quaker City chapter. She died in Philadelphia, April 3, 1900. She was educated at the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem and was a popular and unique character in patriotic circles. The issue of John (3) Culbertson and Sarah Denny, his wife, follows: 1. John, born January 27, 1762. He and wife Isabella, died near Meadville, where their grandson Hayes Culbertson resides. 2. William, born September 18, 1763, died March 26, 1826. 3. Elizabeth, May 9, 1767, died May 2, 1815. She married Samuel Mackelduff, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. 4. Margaret, January 7, 1771, died January 23, 1820. 5. James, born April 9, 1773, died in Urbana, Ohio. 6. Samuel, March 8, 1780, died February 28, 1859. He married October 8, 1810, his cousin Mrs. Susan Myers Harrison, daughter of George Harrison, Jr., whose wife was Jane Denny. Samuel was a magistrate of Chester county, under Governor Snyder. He was known as the "Marrying Justice", he having united fifty couples in one year.

Margaret Culbertson, second daughter and fourth child of John (3) and Sarah (Denny) Culbertson, was born January 7, 1771, died January 23, 1820. She married James Lockart, and was the mother of Margaret Lockart, wife of Samuel McCroskry Pinkerton and mother of Samuel S. S. Pinkerton (see Pinkerton and Lockart).

(*The Dorlan Line*)

The Dorlan family of America with all its branches bearing modified forms of the family name, sprang from two emigrants from Holland, Jan Gerretse and Lambert Janse Dorlandt. They may have been cousins, or much more likely father and son, but could not have been brothers as the father of one was Gerit and of the other Jan. The family name is variously spelled Dorlandt, Dorlant, Dourland in the Dutch, and Dorland, Dorlan, Dorlon, Durland, Darling and Durling in the English. On this continent, whatever the spelling, they trace to these two Jan and Lambert. Their parents may also have come to this country but there is no record of their having done so. A list of the early Dutch, Huguenot and English families with whom the Dorlands intermarried would almost exhaust the English language. The widow of a Dorland became the wife of the grandfather of President McKinley and a Dorland was the husband

of a cousin of President Pierce, but it must not be inferred that the Dorlands were ambitious, for they were, as a rule, plain and unpretentious folk, caring chiefly for a competence and the independence of thought and action, which usually goes with that. Though few of them have been conspicuous in the rolls of military fame, or pre-eminent in civil life, by reason of notable public acts "the family has contributed a full quota of the sum total of sound and substantial American citizenship." Incidentally few Dorlands have been unable to write their own signatures and none of them is known to have been a criminal. The Pennsylvania Dorlands are the descendants of Lambert Janse Dorland, who was baptized March 26, 1681, in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, New York. Among the descendants are the Pinkertons of east and west Pennsylvania, also Horatio George Fisher of Huntingdon, a member of Congress in the '70's. The Dorland's had part in the Revolution and a large number served on the American side. In the Civil War, the family also divided, the greater number, however, being on the Union side. In the Revolution, sixteen Dorlands are known to have fought for the Colonies and five were Tories. In the War of 1812, ten were engaged on the American side and two on the British. In the Civil War, there is a record of over fifty who served under the Stars and Stripes and six under the Stars and Bars, these six mostly from Mississippi. (See "Stephen Quinnon").

Jan Gerretse Dorlandt was the first Dorlan immigrant to this country of whom there is certain record and the progenitor of the larger branch of the family in America. He came to the New Netherlands from Holland in 1652. He became prominent in local affairs, commissioner of and collector of Brooklyn. He settled first near Fulton Street Ferry, then on a farm of forty acres at the eastern end of Bedford. The present Fulton street, Brooklyn, runs past the old farm site.

Lambert Janse Dorlandt, the younger of the two emigrants from Holland and founder of the smaller branch of the family, came to America eleven years after Jan Gerretse Dorlandt, having arrived at New Amsterdam on April 16, 1663, in the ship "Bontekoe" ("Spotted Cow"), a vessel of the Dutch West India Company, plying between that port and Amsterdam in Holland. We give a translation from the original book of accounts of the Dutch West India Company in the New York State Library at Albany. "Lambert Janse Dorlandt debet. For freight and fare, when he arrived here on the 16 of April 1663, on the ship Spotted Cow, 39 guilders". He was unquestionably a man of culture and education and of much more than average force of character. He bore himself well in all the relations of life in his day and generation. He filled worthily, many posts of trust and responsibility, confided to him by his fellow pioneers both civil and political and his name is honorably identified with the early history of Kings and Richmond counties, and of the infant colony of New York. There is reason to believe he was born in 1639-40, which would make him twenty-three at the time of his immigration. He is believed to have died in 1720 aged seventy-nine. In the period between 1663 and 1720, he resided about eighteen years in Brooklyn, thirty-four years on Staten Island and five years in Somerset county, New Jersey. He married Hermina Janse Peters, a daughter of Janse Peters. So far as known, he was never but once married. His remains, with those of his son Gerrett Janse, Gerrett's children and grandchildren

rest in the family burial ground, just beyond the barn on the old Dorland homestead two miles south of Harlingen, New Jersey. His grave is marked by a flat field stone and decked with the loving sculpture of one, doubtless of his own blood. The cuttings on the stone picture, the outline of a ship, with masts and rigging, on the highest mast is a flag, between the masts are remains of the initials L. D. and the figures 79. It is believed that the markings were designed to symbolize his emigration over seas in the "Spotted Cow". The issue of Lambert Janse Dorlandt follows: Gerrett Janse; Mary (Marretje); Elsie (Elsje); John (Jan) see forward. (See "The Dorland Family" John Dorland Creamer, editor).

John (Jan) Dorlandt, believed to be the youngest son of his parents, Lambert Janse and Hermina Janse (Peters) Dorlandt, was baptized March 20, 1681, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Brooklyn, New York. He died after 1749. He married about 1699 Mary (Marretje) surname unknown, who died before 1718. He married (second) about 1718, Barbara Aukes Van Nuys, who was baptized April 12, 1685, in the Reformed Dutch Church at New Utrecht, and died after 1746. John Dorlandt was a cordwainer or shoemaker, and later a farmer. He resided early in life in Brooklyn, removed thence in 1706 or 1707 to Staten Island and in 1726 to Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, where he died. Few traces of his career on Staten Island can be found, but on May 16, 1715, he became involved with others in a controversy over the shad fisheries. In Philadelphia county, he settled at Morehead Manor on a farm of 210 acres. This ownership is mentioned in an old official document. His first wife, Mary, he married in Brooklyn, they had at least two children. The exact date of his second marriage is unknown. Although two of the children were baptized in the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church, and six in the Staten Island church, the baptismal records of only the last three contain the name of the mother Barbara Aukes, leaving it in doubt whether the preceding three were the children of Barbara or Mary. Most of the children were married in the Presbyterian Church at Abington, Pennsylvania, and the grandchildren in the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, so it is believed they were members of that faith at Abington, though he had been reared in the Dutch Reformed Church. It is not known where he or his wife are buried, probably in the Abington Presbyterian churchyard. John Dorland's issue is as follows: John (Jan), Cornelia, Lambert, George (Joris), Jacob, Isaac, Hermina, Eve and Abraham.

George (Joris) Dorland, fourth child and second son of John Dorland, was baptized April 17, 1711, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and died in 1756. He married, January 1, 1735, in the Presbyterian Church at Abington, Catherine Whiteman, who died later than 1757. He was a farmer and resided in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Letters of administration upon his estate were granted his widow Catherine, August 4, 1756. Issue: Nathan (see forward); Catherine, Mary and George Jr. (Penna. Archives 2nd Ser. vol. ix, p. 187).

Nathan Dorlan, eldest son and child of George and Catherine (Whiteman) Dorland, was born about 1736, and died before February 13, 1817. He was a farmer and resident of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is understood to have been lame, which accounts for his not entering the Revolutionary army as did his brother, George, and others of his kinsmen. He was in full sympathy with

the cause of the colonies and fed the American soldiers that passed his farm. He married (first) in Zion Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, October 4, 1768, Esther McCroskry, daughter of James and Jane (Smith) McCroskry (the same family to which Samuel A. McCroskry, M. D., of Carlisle, Pa., and his son Bishop McCroskry, first Episcopal Bishop of Michigan belong). His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson, widow, who died in 1820.⁴ James McCroskry, father of his first wife, lived at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Issue was as follows: Nancy (see forward), George, Samuel, John, Isaac, Joseph, Hannah, Hester, and Catherine. (Penna. Archives vol. ix, p. 335).

Nancy Dorlan, first born of Nathan and Esther (McCroskry) Dorlan, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1775, died in Rockville, same county, March 2, 1855, and is buried at Brandywine Manor. She was married in 1803 by Rev. Nathan Grier to John White Pinkerton, a teacher and soldier of the war of 1812 (see Pinkerton).

(The Lockart Line)

Margaret Lockart, mother of Samuel S. S. Pinkerton, is descended from an ancient and honorable family of Scotland. The first of the family with whom this record deals is James Lockart "Yeoman", of Abington township, Philadelphia county, Province of Pennsylvania, who left a will dated March 29, 1733 (original in possession of Mr. Pinkerton). In it he bequeathed "Messuage and tenement plantation and 210 acres of land" in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to his children Patrick, Jacob, Jane Richardson and Susanna Cooper. His wife Alice to have the property as long as she remained single. "If she happens to marry" she is to get her third of rents, etc., and at her death to go to his son Patrick.

The Lockarts were farmers for several generations and at one time owned most of the land for a mile and one-half on both sides of the turn-pike in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, from the Old Washington Inn to Guthrieville.

Patrick Lockart, (also styled yeoman), son of James and Alice Lockart, resided in East Caln township, Chester county, Province of Pennsylvania. In his will, he styles his wife "Jeane". This is all that is known of her name. His will is dated May 8, 1781 (an old copy of will is possessed by S. S. S. Pinkerton). In it he bequeaths ten pounds each to daughters Elizabeth Mary, Margaret and Susanna when they shall reach age twenty-one. To his son Robert, the remainder. "To an unborn child, if a female ten pounds, if a male the land purchased from brother Jacob". This latter bequest gave rise to a family controversy and law suit, and an opinion on the will of Patrick Lockart, will dated May 8th, 1751, by an attorney, T. Ross, of West Chester, Pa., the opinion dated May 15th, 1766, is among the original documents owned by S. S. S. Pinkerton.

Robert Lockart ("yeoman"), son of Patrick and Jeane Lockart, resided in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died in 1788. He married Phoebe Bailey. His will is dated January 24, 1788. (Mr. Pinkerton has the original). He was a captain of the Seventh Battalion Chester county militia, Colonel William Gibbon's fifth company. (See Pennsylvania Associators

and Militia p. 90—Penna. Archives, vol. 14, pp. 90-119). He took the oath of allegiance, July 28, 1777 (original in possession of Mr. Pinkerton). He devises in his will 355 acres of land inherited from his father Patrick which he divided in lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. "Phoebe, my wife, to have lot No. 5 as long as she remains my widow". Sons: James, has lot No. 1, David No. 6, Robert No. 4, William Nos. 2 and 3, Jacob No. 5 after death or marriage of the mother; daughters Jane and Sarah forty pounds each. His first born Ruth, is not mentioned. She was probably deceased at the time will was made.

James Lockart, son of Robert and Phoebe (Bailey) Lockart, was born May 29, 1768. He was a farmer and contractor—lived in the Stone house now standing (later known as the Stephan Marshall place,) near the Washington Inn where three roads intersect the Lancaster Pike in East Brandywine township. It was first called Buttertown, then Washingtonville, now Wild Brier—he built a section of the turnpike, bridges, culverts, etc., the company failed and in after years in the sixties his heirs received payments from time to time from a Mr. Fahenstock of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who was called sequestrator, appointed for that purpose—all toll gates are now abandoned. He married, March 16, 1797, Margaret Culbertson, of Brandywine Manor, born January 17, 1771, died January 23, 1820. James is buried at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His tombstone says: "died February 31, 1835". This, of course, is an error of the engraver and should read: January 31, 1835, aged sixty-six years, two months and two days. This agrees with other known facts, notably: Administration papers were taken out February 21, 1835. He left no will. James and Margaret (Culbertson) Lockart had nine children, only two of whom ever married. These two, Sarah and Margaret, married two Pinkertons, brothers, Nathan and Samuel. Issue: 1. Robert, born December 22, 1798. 2. John, November 7, 1799, died January 28, 1825. 3. Captain James Lockart was the First Burgess of the Borough of Downingtown elected May 28, 1859. (Semi-Centennial Celebration of "Downingtown as a Borough 50 years" May 28 to June 2, 1909. History by Charles H. Pennypacker of West Chester, Pa.). James, born February 13, 1801, died in Downingtown, Chester county, Penn., December 12, 1861. 4. Phoebe, June 19, 1802, died May 8, 1881. 5. Sarah, September 11, 1804, died August 23, 1876. She married Nathan Dorlan Pinkerton and had issue. 6. Elizabeth, September 18, 1805, died December 10, 1888. 7. Margaret, April 19, 1807, died September 7, 1885 (see forward—Mrs. Samuel McCroskry Pinkerton). 8. Robert, June 3, 1809. 9. Isabella Culbertson, October 3, 1810, died October 10, 1838. All these died in Chester county, except Sarah, who died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Margaret Lockart, fourth daughter and seventh child of James and Margaret (Culbertson) Lockart, was born in Honey Brook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1807. She was married March 15, 1835, by the Rev. John Nathan Caldwell Grier, D. D., LL.D., to Samuel McCroskry Pinkerton. She died at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1885, and is buried at Brandywine Manor, Pennsylvania (see Pinkerton).

(*The Smith Line*)

Jane Smith who married James McCroskry, of Brandywine Manor, had a daughter, Esther McCroskry, who married Nathan Dorlan. Their daughter,

Nancy Dorlan, married John White Pinkerton, grandfather of Samuel Stanhope Smith Pinkerton. Jane Smith sprang from the same stock and parentage as Rev. Robert Smith, born in Londonderry, Ireland. In 1723 he came to America with his parents who settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Robert was educated at the school of Rev. Samuel Blair in Faggs Manor. He was pastor at Leacock and Pequea in 1757. He was a prominent preacher of the Presbyterian church, a trustee of Princeton College, and an excellent teacher. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, his preceptor, May 22, 1750, and had issue eight children, the eldest of whom was Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of Princeton College in 1795, who was born in Pequea, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1751, and died at Princeton, New Jersey, August 21, 1819 (see "Universities and their Sons" vol. 1, 47; "History of the Coll. of N. J." (Princeton,) vol. 2, p. 122; *N. E. Hist. Reg.*, vol. 15, p. 360). (Samuel Stanhope Smith Pinkerton is named after this distinguished divine and educator.) He was a tutor at Princeton for some years and had under his care Aaron Burr and George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of President Washington. Letters are preserved that passed between Doctor Smith and the President concerning the young man's education. In 1795 he was chosen president of Princeton to succeed his father-in-law, John Witherspoon. He was president of the college from 1795 to 1812. During Doctor Smith's term as president there, was graduated from the college two men who afterwards became Presidents of the United States, one who became vice-president, nine United States senators, twenty-five members of the House of Representatives, four cabinet ministers, five foreign ministers, eight governors of States, twenty-one presidents of colleges or professors of distinction. Samuel Stanhope Smith married Ann Witherspoon, daughter of John Witherspoon, the noted Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, once president of Princeton University, signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress, and had issue, nine children: 1. Eliza (Betsey), born March 30, 1776, married T. W. Pintard. 2. John Witherspoon, born April 5, 1778, he was appointed United States District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 4, 1841. 3. Ann Maria, born May 7, 1782, married Thomas Callender. 4. Harriett, born March 21, 1784, died in childhood. 5. Susan Frances, born June 23, 1785, married D. C. Salomons. 6. Mary Clay, born August 30, 1787. 7. Robert Blair, born March 23, 1789. 8. Caroline, born March 23, 1792 (unmarried). 9. Frances (Mrs. Provost). The second son of Rev. Robert Smith was Rev. William, born May 10, 1752. The third son was Ebenezer, born January 18, 1754 (see Bellas). He was a physician and entered the service of his country during the Revolution, served as surgeon's mate under hospital surgeons, James Tilton and George Monroe of the Continental staff. He was with the latter in camp on the Ashley river, South Carolina, in November, 1782, served until the close of the war. He resided afterward at Wilmington, Delaware, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He died and is buried there. He was one of the original members of the "Society of the Cincinnati". The fourth son of Rev. Robert was John Blair Smith, born June 12, 1756. The first daughter, Nancy (Agnes), born July 24, 1758. The fifth son was Robert Smith, born August 10, 1761. The sixth son was Isaac, born August 13, 1764. The second daughter and eighth child was Elizabeth Sarah, born August 15, 17—. A daughter of Doctor Sam-

uel Stanhope and Ann (Witherspoon) Smith, Mary Clay Smith, married Joseph Cabell Breckinridge and their son Hon. John C. Breckinridge became vice-president of the United States under Buchanan in 1856 and was the Democratic presidential candidate opposed to Lincoln in 1860.

For the record of Rev. Robert Smith's children, see Rev. P. T. Timlon's discourse on Leacock Presbyterian Church (1741-1854) November 23, 1854. A statue of John Witherspoon, father of Ann, (Mrs. Doctor Samuel Stanhope Smith) stands in the city of Washington. It was unveiled in 1909 by John Witherspoon Withers, a lad of seven years, a descendant in the seventh generation.

LUTHER CURRAN DARTE

The Revolutionary ancestors of Luther Curran Darte are Elias Darte, his grandfather, Ensign or Second Lieutenant Gideon Leete and Elijah Cone, all serving from Connecticut.

Elijah Cone was a private of Captain Holmes' company, Fourth Battalion of General Wadsworth's brigade under Colonel Seldon. This battalion was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington in New York. They served in New York and on Long Island. They were caught in the retreat and panic of September 15th, when New York City was abandoned and suffered some loss. They were with Washington's army until December 25, 1776, when their terms expired. On January 1, 1781, Elijah Cone enlisted in Sheldon's Dragoons for a term of three years. He enlisted from East Haddam, Connecticut, and gave his occupation as a "Weaver". He had a previous short term enlistment in the First Regiment, Connecticut Line, dating from July 1, 1780, to December 13, of the same year. Elijah Cone was born in the year 1723, died in 1793. Gideon Leete, a great-grandson of William Leete, Colonial governor of Connecticut from 1676 to 1683, was a commissioned officer of the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Militia, Colonel William Worthington. In 1780 he was on the rolls as ensign. Elias Darte was one of the defenders of Fort Griswold, when the traitor Arnold invaded Connecticut and made his memorable attack upon New London, September 6, 1781. The name of Elias Darte is upon a list of the prisoners carried off by the British. As he was wounded in battle he was not long detained by the British. His experience did not diminish his military ardor at least, for on April 1, 1781, he enlisted in a company of Matrosses, commanded by Captain Benjamin Durkee. They were attached to the Provincial Connecticut Regiment and served until the expiration of their term, April 1, 1782.

ELIAS DARTE was born at New London, Connecticut, died August 27, 1828. He married Ruth, daughter of Timothy Morley, who was born in the year 1774, died February 6, 1841. They had issue.

ALFRED DARTE, son of Elias and Ruth (Morley) Darte, was born at Bolton, Tolland county, Connecticut, July 14, 1810, died at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1883. He left Connecticut in the year 1829 and settled in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He taught in the county and town schools for a number of years. During intervals in his teaching he built the Meredith saw mill, one of the first buildings erected in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. In 1844 he began the study of law, although at the time he was married and had a family of children to support. It was necessary at that time, under the rules of the court of Susquehanna, for an applicant before being admitted to the bar to have read and remained for at least one year in a lawyer's office. This Mr. Darte could not afford to do with his family responsibilities so heavily pressing him. To avoid the rule he went to the state of Kentucky where he passed the necessary legal examination and was admitted to the bar of that state. Upon presentation of his certificate of admission to the Kentucky bar he was admitted to practice

in the courts of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1845 he moved to Carbondale, Luzerne county (now Lackawanna county) where he began the practice of his profession, continuing there in active legal business until his death. His continuous term of practice was interrupted by his military service during the Civil War. He had always been interested in military affairs and held the rank of colonel in the Pennsylvania troops. When the war broke out he enlisted, and on April 18, 1861, he was commissioned a captain of Company K, Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. These first troops were only called for three months service, and on August 1, 1861, they were mustered out. Captain Darte's son, Alfred Darte, Jr., was a first lieutenant in his father's company. On October 30, 1861, Captain Darte was commissioned captain of Company M, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving until December 4, 1862, when he resigned his command on account of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. His son Alfred was again in his father's company, serving as second lieutenant. On the resignation of Captain Darte, Lieutenant Darte was promoted and commissioned captain of the company.

In the year 1863 Captain Darte, Sr., was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he organized and commanded a regiment of Sioux Indians, and rendered to the government valuable service. Before the war Colonel Darte was a most pronounced Abolitionist. In the early days of the war he gave a musket to his colored servant, Henry Brown, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and told him if any one questioned his right to carry arms to refer such person to him. The negro carried the musket; and many old soldiers remembered Brown as the first colored man they ever saw with a musket. He was not molested. On the formation of the Republican party, prior to the Civil War, Colonel Darte was deeply interested in the welfare of the new organization. He was delegate to the first Republican convention held in the county. He was city attorney of the mayor's court of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in the years 1871-73, and recorder or judge of the same court 1872-74. Colonel Darte was a patriotic man, not alone in a military sense but in the highest meaning of the word.

He descended from fighting stock, his father and seven of his father's brothers served in the Revolutionary war. He was loyal to his country, his chosen profession, his family and his friends. He was remarkable for his independence of thought and expression, and his contempt for the double dealing tactics of those who plead "expendency" or "policy". He hated sham or cant, was perfectly fearless and liked the society of those who had opinions and had independence enough to express them.

Colonel Alfred Darte married, December 30, 1830, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Dorastus Cone, of Esopus, Ulster county, New York, and a descendant of Elijah Cone, the Revolutionary soldier. Colonel and Mrs. Darte were the parents of two sons and two daughters who survived them, Mrs. James Thompson, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. William Herring, of Detroit, Michigan; Captain Alfred Darte, Jr., see forward, and Luther Curran Darte, see forward.

ALFRED DARTE, eldest son of Colonel Alfred and Ann Elizabeth (Cone) Darte, was born at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1836. He was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania,

May 12, 1859. During the Civil War he was first lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commissioned April 26, 1861. On August 13, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company M, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on the retirement of his father was advanced to the rank of captain of Company M. On September 19, 1864, Captain Darte, Jr., was honorably discharged for disability from wounds received in a hand to hand fight in action at Trevillion Station, Virginia. In 1879 he was elected district attorney of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was re-elected for a second term, serving six years in this office. He was elected in the year 1896 president judge of the Orphan's Court, Luzerne county, and died while on the bench in 1901. Captain Darte married (first) June 11, 1863, Caroline, daughter of John Sealy, a native of Cork, Ireland. She died in 1892. Captain Darte married (second) Mabel Hemmingway, of Washington, D. C., in 1897. There are three children surviving Captain Darte: Frank G., Alfred de Marson and Amy Louise Darte.

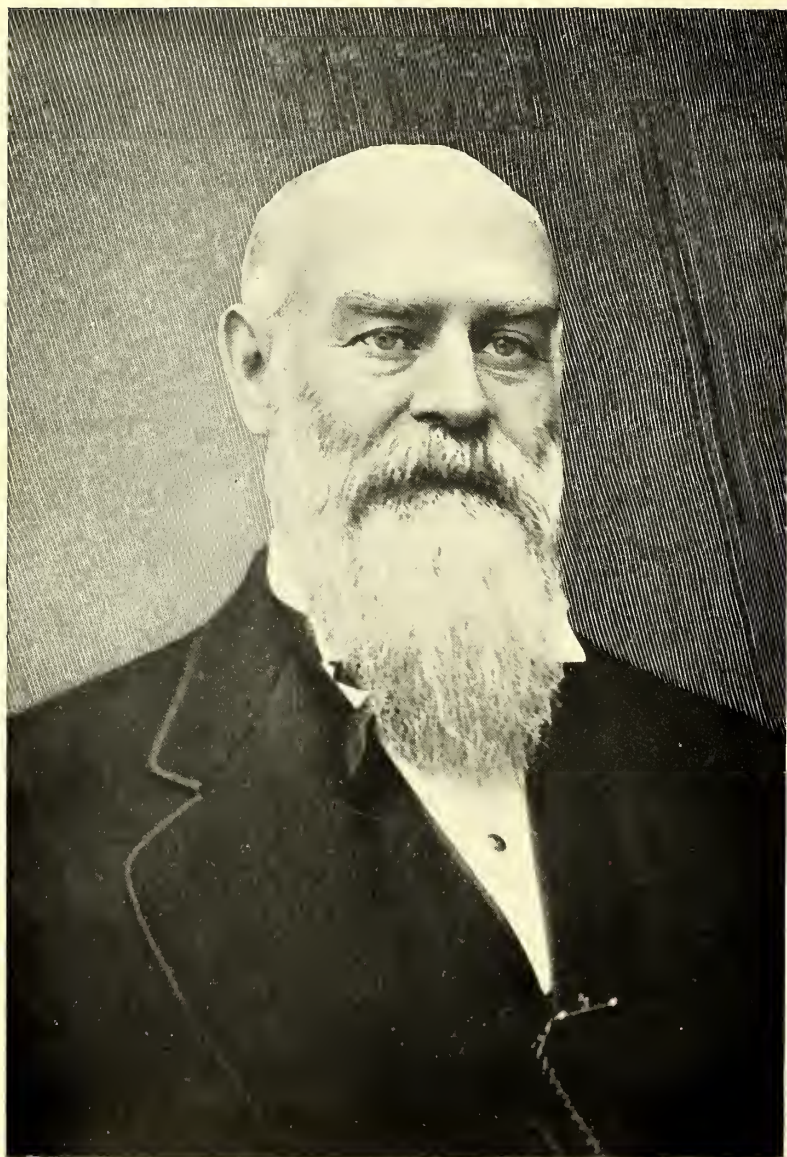
LUTHER CURRAN DARTE, second son of Colonel Alfred and Ann Elizabeth (Cone) Darte, was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1843. He enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 13, 1861, a private, was advanced to quartermaster-sergeant and was honorably discharged October 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. In the same regiment, at the same time was his father and only brother, the father a captain, the brother a lieutenant, and Luther C., a sergeant. The Fourth Regiment was a part of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Pleasanton and Sheridan, and saw hard and hazardous service with both. After the close of the Civil War Sergeant Darte took a deep interest in the Republican party organization of the country. He was delegated to attend the county, state and national conventions at different periods. He was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county and prison commissioner for several years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and was a member of the Veteran Military Legion during the existence of that body. Luther C. Darte married (first) in 1871, Isabel Abbott, daughter of George and Maria (Bidlack) Lockhart. She died in 1895. They had one son, George Lockhart Darte, born in 1873. George Lockhart Darte was United States consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, West Indies, during the Spanish-American war, and was afterward United States Consul at Patras, Greece. Luther C. Darte married (second) in 1898, Josephine, daughter of Hugo V. and Minna (Kuschke) Stadler. They had one son, Morley Stadler Darte, born in 1902, died in 1910.

HON. FRANK MILLER RITER

FRANK MILLER RITER was born at Philadelphia, May 20, 1855, and is the son of Michael Miller and Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter. On the paternal side he is of German origin, a descendant of George Reiter (Riter). On the maternal side he is of Scotch Irish ancestry and a descendant of James Caldwell.

GEORGE REITER (or Riter) and his wife Elizabeth, are buried at St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. The inscriptions on their tombstones are as follows: "George Reiter, born Jan. 22, 1727, died October 22, 1794," and his wife, "Elizabeth Reiter, born February 25, 1733, died December 26, 1792." The will of George Reiter is dated August 29, 1794, and was probated November 22, 1794. His name is there spelled Reiter. The transition in the spelling from Reiter to Riter is perfectly traceable in the will of George Reiter. The body of the will is written in English and in a very legible hand, distinctly that of a scrivener. It begins with the statement: "Be it known that I, George Riter of Germantown * * * do make this my last will and testament", but the signature of the testator is in German characters and is "Görg Reiter". This accounts for the change in the spelling of the name from Reiter to Riter. His sons adopted the English form of spelling the name. George Reiter (or Riter) was a large landholder, bequeathing a tract of thirty acres in Germantown to his son George, and a tract of land of over one hundred acres in Marlborough township, Montgomery county, to his son Michael. As he was born in 1727, he was beyond the age of active service in the Revolutionary War. He was, however, enrolled as a private in 1778, in Captain James Irvine's company of the Upper District of Germantown township, Second Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia. He doubtless was a member of the "Associated Company" of this district in 1775 and 1776, but the rolls of these early companies are not known to be in existence. Being over fifty years of age in 1778, his name appears in the 8th Class, but he probably saw active service of a local nature, as all the classes of militia were called out on special occasions. Associated with him in the Germantown company were several members of the Rex family, who were his neighbors, and into which family two of his daughters married. His other children were Margaret, Eve, Elizabeth, Susanna, Catharine and Hannah, all of whose baptisms appear of record at St. Michael's Lutheran Church at Mt. Airy between 1760 and 1775. Many of these facts were obtained from his will on file in Philadelphia, and probated November 22, 1794.

MICHAEL RITER, son of the above named George Reiter (or Riter), named in the will above referred to, was born June 7, 1772, baptized at St. Michael's, May 4, 1775, and died June 25, 1845. He married Catharine E. Wunder, who died March 11, 1844, in her seventieth year, consequently must have been born in 1774 or 1775. They both lie buried in Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough. He took an active interest in the affairs of his locality, owned the stage route from Germantown to Philadelphia for some time, and also was at different



Michael P. Peter

times the proprietor of both the Indian Queen and the King of Prussia Taverns. He was regarded most highly by all who knew him.

GEORGE W. RITER, son of Michael and Catharine E. (Wunder) Riter, was born March 8, 1795, baptised September 4, 1795, at St. Michael's, Mt. Airy, and married Susannah Levering. She died aged 27 years, 9 months and 8 days, which would make the date of her birth May 6, 1797. She was a descendant of Wigard Levering, and her genealogy is fully set forth in several editions of "The Levering Family."

George W. Riter was a man of very considerable prominence. He was a practicing physician for a number of years in Philadelphia, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania in 1837. He was Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia county from 1824 to 1830. President Van Buren appointed him Surveyor for the District and Collector of Revenue of the Port of Philadelphia for four years from 1838. He died May 4, 1841. He was a man of attractive personality. He was married twice, the second wife being Matilda Gilbert. By each marriage he had a large number of children. Those by his first marriage were: William, who died in early youth; George and Nathan, who died unmarried; Michael Miller, mentioned below; Catharine, who married John Sidney Jones; and Sarah, who married Thomas Fitzgerald. By his second marriage his children were: Frederick, who married Sallie Peacock; Henry, who married Harriet Davis; Gilbert, who married Fannie Yarrow; Emily, who married George Henderson; Mary, who married John Durburrow; Matilda, who married Jacob E. Knorr; and Ellen, who married Henry Nassau.

MICHAEL MILLER RITER, one of the children of George W. Riter, by his first wife, was born February 5, 1823. He was married January 14, 1846, by the Rev. P. F. Meyer, in Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Georgiana Caldwell, who was born January 2, 1825. She was a daughter of Dr. James St. Clair Caldwell and his wife Maria Howell, herein mentioned. The said Michael M. Riter was a man of marked power and of influence among his friends. He entered business when he was a lad of sixteen years of age, amassing a fair competency for his time, inspiring the confidence of those who knew him and the deepest affection of all his family. He died at his residence, 127 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, December 23, 1904, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Michael M. Riter and his wife Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter had seven children, all born in Philadelphia, viz: James Caldwell Riter, born October 29, 1846, died January 15, 18—; William G. Riter, born July 29, 1850; Annie Elkinton Riter, born December 5, 1852, who married David Rupp, of York, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1882. There have been born to Annie Elkinton (Riter) Rupp and David Rupp, two children: Michael Riter Rupp, born February 5, 1883, and David Rupp, born January 28, 1884. Michael Riter Rupp was married to Sophia Fry Eisenhart; Frank M. Riter; Elizabeth Georgiana Riter, born November 5, 1858, and died May 13, 1859; Charles Jones Riter, born December 29, 1859, who married Clara M. Hovey, December 6, 1888; they have one son, Michael Miller Riter, born October 3, 1889; Michael Miller Riter, Jr., born August 5, 1864, who married Elizabeth Harrison Bains, February 10, 1909.

FRANK MILLER RITER, fourth child of Michael Miller and Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter, was born at Philadelphia, May 20, 1855. He attended

the Friends Central School, Philadelphia, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in the same year and has since been a practicing attorney in that city. He early became actively interested in public affairs, and has rendered much efficient service to his native city and state. He was elected to Common Council in February, 1883, and served for two years; was appointed Assistant City Solicitor in April, 1884; was elected to Pennsylvania Legislature in November, 1888, and was re-elected in 1890-1892 and 1894, serving four consecutive terms, for a portion of which time he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was appointed Director of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia by Mayor Warwick in February, 1896, holding this office for over three years. He had under his care all the city property, and the restoration of Independence Hall took place while he held the office of the director, and was under his immediate and active supervision. He was the first to recommend officially to councils the introduction of the High Pressure Fire Main System. In March, 1906, Mr. Riter became president of the Philadelphia Civil Service Commission, filling that position for one year. He is a member of the Union League, University and Rittenhouse Clubs, and of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

A brief review of the maternal ancestry of Frank M. Riter will now be given:

JAMES CALDWELL, the earliest paternal ancestor of Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter, of whom we have any record, came from Newton-Stewart, Parish of Ards Shaw, County Tyrone, Ireland, bringing with him to Pennsylvania, in 1736, a passport or church certificate, dated June 10, 1736, signed by the minister and church-wardens of Ards Shaw parish, which was countersigned by a civil magistrate, William Colhoun, Esq., of that parish. A photograph of this curious passport is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, Hon. Frank Miller Riter, a lineal descendant of the bearer.

James Caldwell settled in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, being among the earliest settlers of that section, most of whom were emigrants from the North of Ireland. His name appears of record in various activities in that section, principally pertaining to the founding and support of the Presbyterian Church of Little Britain. He was probably of too advanced an age to take any active part in the War of the Revolution, in which his four sons participated, John, the eldest, holding a captain's commission in the Lancaster County Militia, and James and Oliver rendering active service in the ranks. John and Oliver are named as executors of their father's will, dated August 15, 1783, and probated April 14, 1785, in which he devises his home plantation called "Slate Hill", and other lands, to Oliver, subject to certain privileges to his wife Mary. To his other sons, John, William, James and Andrew, is given but ten shillings each, with the statement that he had already liberally provided for them. Legacies are also given to his daughters, Mary, wife of William Money, and Agnes, wife of John Atchison.

Mary, the wife of James Caldwell, maiden name unknown, but by tradition known as Calhoun, survived her husband fifteen years. Her will dated September 7, 1799, probated February 26, 1800, gives small legacies to all the children mentioned in her husband's will, and a daughter-in-law, Alice Cald-

well. Oliver, the son, who had inherited the homestead died there in 1813, devising it and other estate to his son James.

ANDREW CALDWELL, one of the younger sons of James and Mary Caldwell, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1760. At the age of sixteen years, on February 20, 1776, he enlisted in the first artillery company raised in Pennsylvania for the Continental service, authorized by resolve of Congress as a "Company of Matrosses" in January, 1776, and of which Bernard Roman was appointed captain by the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, February 8, 1776. The company was raised for service in the proposed expedition against Canada, in which it participated. Andrew Caldwell was appointed corporal and sergeant on his enlistment, and when the company was encamped on the river Sorrell, on the frontiers of Canada, Captain Roman appointed him conductor of the company. The original certificate of appointment is still in the possession of his descendants and is as follows:

By Virtue of the powers in me vested and to me Given by the Honorable the Continental Congress, I hereby appoint you Andrew Caldwell to be Conductor of said Company, and to exercise and perform the duty of and receive the pay as conductor and all and every person, Officer and private is to regard You as such as far as it particularly concerns the said Company, or in any matter while the Company may be concerned with others.

Given under my hand at Sorrell, this 15 day of May 1776.

B. ROMAN, Capt. Pa. Arty.

During the year of trying service in the wilderness, Andrew Caldwell was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was evidently in command of the company in February, 1777, at Ticonderoga, when the remnant of the Second and Fourth Battalions were directed to return with Colonel Anthony Wayne to Philadelphia to be disbanded, their term having expired. The following order from Colonel Anthony Wayne "To Lieut. Caldwell of the Artillery" is in possession of the family.

Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, 1 March 1777.

Mr. Caldwell:

Sir: You are to proceed with Capt. Roman's Company of Artillery for Albany tomorrow morning at sun rise with one Sled to carry the Baggage. You will draw four days provisions this Evening— On your arrival at Albany you are to wait on Genl. Schuyler for his further Orders and the Route you are to take to Philada. You are to use every exertion in your power to prevent any Insult being offered to—or Depredations being committed on any of the Inhabitants through which you pass.

I am Sir,

Your most Humble Servt.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

On this order, at Albany, was endorsed the following, in accordance with Wayne's instructions to report to Gen. Schuyler:—

Head Quarters, Albany, March 2, 1777.

Sir: You will march the Company under your command to Philadelphia with all convenient speed.

By order of the Genl.

K. LANSING, Junr. Sec'y.

To Lieut. Caldwell of the Artillery.

The company returned to Philadelphia, most of its members badly broken in health from the hardships endured, and on April 1, 1777, Lieutenant Caldwell was commissioned second lieutenant of Captain Coren's Independent Company

of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, commanded by "the Honorable Brigadier General Henry Knox." This company was chiefly employed for the next two years in the laboratory in fixing, manufacturing and repairing ammunition and arms for the Continental army. On April 5, 1779, on petition of Captain Coren, it was considered as part of Pennsylvania's quota and placed on the regular pay roll as such. Captain Coren, however, refused to act under the authority of Colonel Flower, of the Ordnance Department, and asked that his company be sent into active service, which was refused for the reason that a large number of the members were invalids from the hardships endured at the time of their service in the First Artillery Company. The remnant of the company was in 1781 incorporated into Colonel Thomas Proctor's artillery regiment. Long ere this, however, on July 23, 1779, Lieutenant Caldwell resigned to seek more active service. He entered the Hospital Department, and becoming proficient therein was commissioned surgeon's mate for the Continental Army, in June, 1780, and filled that position until the close of the war.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Andrew Caldwell located in New York, where he carried on the drug business at Pearl and Wall streets, and is referred to as "Dr. Andrew Caldwell." A letter written by him from Philadelphia to his brother, Oliver Caldwell, under date of December 23, 1789, states that he was married in September of that year to Elizabeth Barker, of Philadelphia. Confirming this statement *The Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Evening Post*, under date of Friday, September 11, 1789, contains the following notice: "Caldwell of New York to the amiable Miss Eliza (Elizabeth) Barker of this City."

He, however, could not have been permanently out of New York, for the date of the birth of his second son, William, as given in the Bible record, states that this son was born in New York, and gives the date of his birth as May 12, 1794. A letter from the widow to the brother of her deceased husband, Oliver Caldwell, at Peach Bottom Ferry, Lancaster county, dated Philadelphia, June 3, 1797, announced the death of her husband as on the second day of March last, i. e. 1797, and refers to her two sons James S. and William, aged five and three years respectively.

The account books of Dr. Andrew Caldwell, while conducting the drug store on Wall Street, New York, during the period succeeding the Revolutionary War, are in the possession of the subject of this sketch. They are models of care and precision, peculiar to that day, and show sales of drugs, etc., to Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and a number of other persons, prominently associated with the patriotic cause during the Revolution.

Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell, the widow, married (second) at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, November 29, 1798, John Delameter. She died February 1, 1824, aged 65 years, and her second husband died December 7, 1829.

Dr. Andrew and Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell had two sons—James S., of whom presently; and William Caldwell, born in New York, May 12, 1794.

DR. JAMES ST. CLAIR CALDWELL, eldest son of Dr. Andrew and Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell, was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 11, 1791. He studied medicine, but did not practice his profession. He lived during his early life at the old Springettsbury Manor, in Philadelphia county, which had

been purchased by his father, but later removed to 164 North Ninth Street, in the city, where he died January 30, 1853. Dr. Caldwell married, May 13, 1818, Maria Howell, who was born at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1798, and died at 164 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1865. She was a daughter of Amos and Martha (Jones) Howell, of Morrisville, formerly of New Jersey, and a descendant of Edward Howell, founder of Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and one of the most eminent men of his day in the Province of New York. He came to Lynn, Massachusetts, from the Manor of Westbury, in the parish of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, and was the leader of the Lynn company that colonized Long Island in 1640.

Westbury Manor, Buckinghamshire, has been held by his family since its purchase in 1536 by his ancestor, William Howell, who was descended from Howell, Prince of Caerborn-upon-Uske, about A. D. 1250, and bore that prince's arms; Gules three towers triple towered, argent. Martha Jones, the mother of Maria (Howell) Caldwell, who died at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1821, aged 68 years, belonged to one of the prominent early families of Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. James S. and Maria (Howell) Caldwell had five children, the two eldest of whom died young; those who survived were: Elizabeth Georgiana, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Springettsbury, Philadelphia, January 2, 1825; William Gustavus, born March 18, 1829, died February 25, 1873, married, May 14, 1868, Mary A. Donnely, of Philadelphia, they had no children; and Francis Marinus Caldwell, born November 6, 1831, at the North Ninth Street house, and died at 4814 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, December 1, 1908, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and vice-president of the General Society, having succeeded to membership in the Pennsylvania Society on the death of his brother without male issue in 1873; both were officers of the State Society; Francis M. married, in 1854, Elvira Comfort, daughter of Aaron Comfort, of Philadelphia. They had one daughter, Annie E. Caldwell, who died February 19, 1880, when twenty-five years of age, unmarried. Her mother had died a number of years before. Francis M. Caldwell, after the death of his first wife, married Elizabeth Haines Van Horn, by whom he had two sons—Harry S. Caldwell, born September 20, 1868, and died June 29, 1877, and Francis Gustavus Caldwell, born August 2, 1862.

FREDERICK BOND SANKEY

FREDERICK BOND SANKEY derives his membership in the patriotic order Sons of the American Revolution through the military service of his great-great-grandfather, William Sankey, from whom he descends in the fifth generation of an unbroken male line. Frederick B. Sankey is a son of Charles Carroll Sankey, of New Castle, Pennsylvania (who is so named from "Charles Carroll of Carrollton", the signer of the Declaration of Independence) and a cousin of the Ira D. Sankey, the world renowned Evangelist.

Frederick B. Sankey was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, and has been in the railroad business practically all his life, having entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, October 7, 1887, as a stenographer in the office of the engineer of maintenance of way in the Union Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On April 5, 1890, he was transferred to the chief engineer's office of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, where he remained until July 15, 1890, when he was advanced to a position in the office of the general-passenger agent of that system. On May 10, 1893, the year of the World's Fair at Chicago, he was appointed traveling passenger agent for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, his territory embracing all stations within a radius of one hundred miles of that city. On May 1, 1906, he was again promoted, becoming city passenger agent for the Pennsylvania lines, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, which position he holds at the present time.

Mr. Sankey is the great-great-grandson of William Sankey, who was a Revolutionary soldier, a private and Ranger on the Frontiers, in 1778-83. (For reference see Pennsylvania Archives, third series, volume 23, page 277).

WILLIAM SANKEY came from Warrington, England, (where there is still a street named after the family, in Lancashire) to America, and settled in the Kishacauquillis Valley, now in Mifflin county. The following letter from Mr. Kelker, custodian of Records and Seals, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, gives the official record:

Harrisburg, Pa., July 5, 1901.

Mr. Frederick B. Sankey,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 1st ult. with enclosures, and for the latter I thank you, came duly to hand, and herewith find my report:

Will book No. 1, p. 63, Register Office, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., contains the following:

Will of William Sankey of Potters Township, Mifflin Co., Yeoman, mentions
Wife—Elizabeth.

Daughters, Jane, Rachael, Elizabeth, Mary, Mary Ann, and Esther.

Sons—Ezekiel, William, John and James.

Appoints his wife, Elizabeth, and son Ezekiel—Exs.

Witnesses—Robert McKim, Joseph Alender and Richard Sency. *Dated 13th April, 1790.* Recorded 30 Dec., 1794.

Deed Book B, p. 331, Recorder's Office, same Town and County, recites, that on 16th May, 1794, Ezekiel Sankey and Jane, his wife, and Thomas Hendrickson, conveyed to Cornelius Hendrickson (all of Potters Township, Mifflin Co.) for 52£ (pounds)—10s, all *their rights &c* in 212 acres of land.

Now to have a clear understanding, we will have to go back to ancient history. Cumberland County was erected Jany. 27, 1750, and one of its Townships was named Armagh, and from copies of Assessment Rolls in my possession, I find that one of the residents of that section in the years 1778, 1780 and 1781, was William Sankey.

Mifflin County was erected Sept. 19, 1789, formed from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland, and part of that section formerly known as Armagh Twp., Cumberland County, became Potters Township, Mifflin Co., and by the erection of Centre Co., Feby. 13, 1800, Potters Twp. of Mifflin, was transferred to Centre.

William Sankey was a private in Captain Robert Samuels' Company, Col. Alex. Brown's Cumberland Co. Regiment in 1782, and there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the William Sankey of Armagh Twp., Cumberland Co., William Sankey the soldier; and William Sankey who died in Potters Twp., Mifflin Co., December, 1794, were one and the same person, and that Ezekiel Sankey and wife Jane (see abstract of deed) were your great-grandparents.

Ezekiel was a Private in Capt. John Junkin's Co., 134th Regt., Commanded by Maj. David Nelson, 1812, and your Pedigree stands as stated in my former letter, viz., William (1), Ezekiel (2), Ezekiel (3), Charles Carroll (4), and yourself (5).

Now for the Ezekiel of York County. There were two (2) living in Windsor Township, York County, one a married man and owning property in 1779 and 1780, and the other a single man in 1781 and 1782, and as your great-grandfather was born in 1772, they were clearly not one and the same.

I sincerely trust that the data sent will prove satisfactory to you.

Thanking you again,

I am, Very truly yours,

(Signed) Luther R. Kelker.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 5, 1901.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify to the following Revolutionary record of William Sankey:

William Sankey was a private soldier, Capt. Robert Samuel's Company, Col. Alex. Brown's 8th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, Kishacaquillis Valley, 1782. For this reference see Penna. Archives, 3rd series, vol. 23, p. 454.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Geo. Edward Reed,
State Librarian and Editor Penna. Archives.

MAJOR EZEKIEL SANKEY SR., father of Ezekiel and David Sankey, who resided in West New Castle, Pennsylvania, was perhaps the first permanent settler within the limits of Union township. He was born near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1772. He married Jane Culbertson, who was born in county Down, Ireland, in December, 1767. Mr. Sankey came to what is now Lawrence county about the year 1798, and became one of the first settlers in Western Reserve Harbor, in Union township. Soon after the death of his father he removed to a place called Potters Mills, Centre county, and after a short residence there removed to the Chartiers Valley, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm and remained until 1800, when he removed to the farm at the mouth of Sankey's Run, since in Union township, Lawrence county. A few of the redskins still remained in the county and their abandoned wigwams, made of poles and bark, were numerous. The territory of Union township was then in Mercer county, recently erected, and Mr. Sankey was the first sheriff of that county elected by the people. Mr. William Byers, the first sheriff, having been appointed by the governor in 1803.

Mr. Sankey was major of one of the Pennsylvania militia regiments, and it was on the occasion of one of its musters on his farm that a recruiting officer appeared in the summer of 1812 and offered the regiment the privilege of volunteering in the service of the country in the war then just beginning between the United States and Great Britain. If the regiment accepted the proposition they were to join General William Henry Harrison, then in command in the Northwest Territory, of which he was governor. The regiment declined enlisting in

a body and the offer was tendered to the companies, who also declined, and then individual enlistments were called for, when Major Sankey and a man named William Sheriff, of the same township, stepped forward and enlisted, being the only ones from that regiment.

Major Sankey was appointed to a position in the commissary department of General Crooks' brigade, which was organized at Pittsburgh. After a short visit to Erie, to learn what the British were contemplating in that quarter, he rejoined Crooks' brigade at Mansfield, Ohio. He afterwards accompanied a portion of it as far west as the rapids of the Maumee, where Harrison, in February, 1813, constructed the famous Fort Meigs. Here he remained during the winter of 1812-13, returned home in the spring, and soon afterwards went to Mercer upon business, when his health, which had suffered severely by the rigor of the winter and exposure in the camp, gave way, and after lying there for some time he was brought home. He lingered until the 9th day of July, 1813, when he expired.

The records of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., show that Ezekiel Sankey Sr. served as a quartermaster in the Fifth Battalion (Nelson's) Pennsylvania Militia, War of 1812. His name appears on the muster roll of the field and staff of that organization for the period from October 2nd to December 31, 1812, with remark: "Date of appointment in staff, October 2, 1812". Other records show that he served from October 2nd to December 2nd, 1812. The records also show that he served as a private in Captain Junkin's Company of Riflemen, Fifth Battalion (Nelson's) Pennsylvania Militia, War of 1812. His name appears on the rolls of that organization for the period from October 2nd, 1812, to April 20, 1813, with remarks: "Commencement of service October 2, 1812; ending of pay April 20, 1813; time paid for, four months, nineteen days; allowance for traveling home, 285 miles, 19 days". This organization served at Upper Sandusky and at Fort Meigs.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 5, 1901.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that the following is the service of Ezekiel Sankey in the War of 1812: Ezekiel Sankey was a private, Capt. John Junkin's Company, 134th Rgt. 5th Battalion, 2nd Detachment, commanded by Major David Nelson in the services of the United States, 2nd October, 1812, to 17th April, 1813. For references see Penna. Archives, 2nd series, vol. 12, p. 241.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Geo. Edward Reed,
State Librarian and Editor Penna. Archives.

MAJOR EZEKIEL SANKEY JR., was born on his father's farm in Western Reserve Harbor, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1807. In his youth he was engaged in various pursuits and in 1834 ran the first canal boat, "Alpha", which plied between New Castle and Beaver, Pennsylvania. In 1835 he erected the first warehouse ever built in New Castle. In the same year he was elected major of a volunteer battalion of Mercer county and served seven years. The United States Bank of Philadelphia failed in 1841 and he was appointed agent with full power to adjust the claims of the Bank against numerous citizens of Mercer county. He was engaged as contractor on the public works of several states, also on work for the New York & Erie railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Sandy and Beaver Valley Canal in

Ohio. He figured prominently in the projection of the Pittsburgh & Erie railroad. In 1852 he became one of the incorporators of Greenwood Cemetery and was the father of the enterprise. He was prominently identified with the building of the New Castle & Darlington railroad, a portion of that line now being a part of the present New Castle & Beaver Valley railroad. In 1861 he entered the employ of the United States government, repairing railroads destroyed by the rebels, and was a sutler to the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a public-spirited man and was identified with the following enterprises: New Castle Female Seminary, New Castle Opera House, New Castle Light Company, and was an incorporator of the first bank in New Castle, known as the "Bank of New Castle".

On February 9, 1832, Mr. Sankey was married to Sarah Skinner Jones, born May 31, 1811, daughter of Isaac O. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Jones. The issue of this marriage was Minerva Seely, Charles Carroll, Eben Blackley, Elena Laura, Rebecca Elizabeth, Henry Clay, James Power, William Johnson, and Lawrence and Kate (twins).

Major Sankey was a man of more than ordinary talent, of great originality and powers of invention, of unusually clear discernment and remarkable shrewdness, which elements combined with an irrepressible will and energy, revealed the secret of his various successes. To these characteristics he added a genial social nature, and an unusually open-hearted benevolence. These qualities, together with his polite and gentlemanly bearing, stood out in most prominent relief.

CHARLES CARROLL SANKEY, who is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of New Castle, is the eldest son of a family of ten children born to Major Ezekiel Jr. and Sarah Skinner (Jones) Sankey. He was born at New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1835.

When fifteen years of age he obtained a position as chainman on an engineering corps engaged in surveying a line from old Brighton (now Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania), to New Castle Junction, Pennsylvania, which is now a part of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. Subsequently, in the years 1855-56, he was leveler on an engineering corps making a survey of the proposed Northwestern railroad, which line was to run from Blairsville, Pennsylvania, to the Great Lakes via Butler, New Castle and Youngstown, Ohio, of which the late president of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. George B. Roberts, was the assistant engineer in charge of the work. He also served under Mr. Roberts on a corps engaged in constructing the west end of the Dauphin & Susquehanna railroad, running from Harrisburg to Port Clinton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sankey served as an assistant engineer on surveys of the New Castle & Beaver Valley railroad, the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula railroad, and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was on duty guarding the Northern Central railroad between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and at the expiration of his term of service entered the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves as assistant sutler under his father. In 1865 he was appointed to a position in the freight house of the Pennsylvania company at New Castle, and on December 1, 1866, was made freight & ticket agent for the same company. When the New Castle & Franklin railroad, now a part of the Wes-

tern New York and Pennsylvania railroad, was opened for business in 1873, Mr. Sankey was appointed freight and ticket agent for that road also. He served as joint agent until January 31, 1891, at which time he severed his connection with the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, but remained freight and ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines until March 14, 1895, when on account of the greatly increased business, the agency was divided at Mr. Sankey's request, and his son, Charles G. Sankey, was appointed city passenger agent. Mr. Sankey remained as freight agent until the year 1900, when he was appointed special agent, and served in that capacity until 1905. On account of having reached the age limit, he was then retired from active service on the Pennsylvania lines, after serving continuously for a period covering forty years. Mr. Sankey comes from a musical family, and his services as a singer have been in demand during the greater part of his life.

Mr. Sankey married (first) January 2, 1862, Margaret Ellen, born September 7, 1840, daughter of David and Jane Bond McConahy, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Issue: Clyde Jones, born April 17, 1863, a well known Pittsburgh jeweler. Charles Grant, born September 7, 1865, secretary and treasurer of Pittsburgh Iron Ores Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Fredrick Bond, of previous mention. Laura Ellen, born December 7, 1873 (Mrs. Charles Sumner Dodson). Margaret, born April 18, 1880. The death of Mrs. Margaret Ellen Sankey occurred April 30, 1880, she was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and an earnest christian woman. Mr. Sankey married (second), Lavinna Montgomery. To them have been born three children: Howard Montgomery, born August 27, 1884, assistant engineer, Pennsylvania lines, Richmond, Indiana. Sarah, born July 11, 1886. Marion, born December 27, 1888.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH

ROBERT SMITH, ancestor of the late Robert Hobart Smith, through whose patriotic services the latter was admitted to membership in the Society Sons of the Revolution, was a native of New York City, born November 20, 1752, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1838. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was a merchant in the city of New York. He was elected captain of a company of Scotchmen, he, himself, being the son of a Scotchman. The company was incorporated in Malcolm's regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron Burr. Captain Smith participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, being wounded in the latter, and under the direction of a French engineer constructed and manned a redoubt on the Hudson river to impede the passage of British ships. He was with the army in its retreat through New Jersey, at the battle of Monmouth, and his regiment re-enlisting, he was elected its major, in which capacity he served for some time. He married Rebecca Hobart and among their children was Robert Hobart, see forward.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH, son of Robert and Rebecca (Hobart) Smith, married Mary Potts and among their children was Edmund, see forward.

EDMUND SMITH, son of Robert Hobart and Mary (Potts) Smith, married Arabella Barnes and among their children was Robert Hobart, see forward.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH, son of Edmund and Arabella (Barnes) Smith, was born at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1852, died March 19, 1909.

LAWRENCE T. PAUL

JOSEPH PAUL, immigrant ancestor of Lawrence T. Paul, came from Ilminster near Taunton, in Somersetshire, to Pennsylvania in the summer of 1685 and settled near Abington, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. By his wife, Margaret, he had several children.

JAMES PAUL, third child of Joseph and Margaret Paul, was born in Philadelphia county, 1692, and died there in 1761. He was taxed in 1734 for five hundred acres of land in Abington township. He married at Radnor Meeting of Friends, June 28, 1723, Ann, daughter of Robert Jones, of Merion township, Philadelphia county, now city, of Welsh ancestry.

JOHN PAUL, third child of James and Ann (Jones) Paul, was born in Abington township, April 22, 1731, died October, 1799. He married, in 1754, Sidney Roberts, born May 9, 1729, died October 28, 1793, daughter of Robert Roberts, born in Merion, February 16, 1685, died May 17, 1768, and his wife, Sidney Rees, born in Pennaen parish, Llanwawn, Merionethshire, Wales, in 1680. Robert Roberts was a son of John Roberts, of Pencoed, Wales, one of the first and most prominent of Welsh settlers in Merion in the Welsh Tract.

JAMES PAUL, eighth child of John and Sidney (Roberts) Paul, was born December 23, 1770, died in 1839. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but was dismissed in 1794 for participation in military affairs during the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. He married, at the Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, November 23, 1797, Elizabeth Rodman. James Paul was a member of the firm of Paul & Watson, who carried on an extensive East India trade, with offices at Chestnut Street Wharf. He resided for a number of years at Fifth and North streets and later on Third street next door to St. Peter's Church.

JAMES WILLIAM PAUL, youngest child of James and Elizabeth (Rodman) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1816. He married Hannah Clement, daughter of Nathan Bunker, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth Thorne (Clement) Bunker. The latter was a daughter of James Clement, of New Jersey, and his wife, Mary (Thorne) Clement.

Joseph Thorne, father of Mary (Thorne) Clement and great-great-grandfather of Lawrence T. Paul, was born at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1733, died at Stephenson's Mills, Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1823. He was commissioned August 10, 1776, captain of a company in the Second Battalion of Gloucester county, New Jersey State troops, and took an active part in military affairs during the whole of the Revolutionary struggle. He married Elizabeth Cheeseman, of a well known New Jersey family, later emigrating to that province from Long Island.

LAWRENCE T. PAUL was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1854, and is a son of James William and Hannah Clement (Bunker) Paul.

HENRY THOMAS KENT

THOMAS KENT, the father of Henry Thomas Kent, was born in Middleton, Lancashire, England, March 27, 1813, and was the thirteenth child of Josiah and Hannah (Lightfoot) Kent, the latter of an old Cheshire family. His parents being possessed of limited means, and burdened with a large family of children, Thomas received but a limited education, although he received a deeply religious training from his pious parents, that, with his early interest in religious subjects, had an important bearing, and made a lasting impress on his whole after life. When a lad he became class leader in the chapel of his native village, and in his search for biblical texts and subjects to fit him for this responsible position he became acquainted with a translation of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and was much impressed with the great teacher's interpretation of the internal sense of the Sacred Scriptures. "That religion has relation to life, and that the life of religion is to do good" was one of the maxims which Mr. Kent endeavored to carry out in all the relations of life.

Taking employment at an early age in a cotton mill he became so proficient as a weaver that he was made a foreman in that department at the age of sixteen years. Three years later he took up silk weaving which he followed until the death of his mother, in 1838. His own health failing he decided to visit his sister Sarah, who some years previously had married James Wilde, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Wilde was engaged in the manufacturing business on Darby creek, Delaware county. Mr. Kent sailed from Liverpool in August, 1839, and after a stormy passage of six weeks arrived in Philadelphia, Sunday, September 30, 1839. Always a close student in his leisure hours, he determined to fit himself for a learned profession, and during his first winter in America began the study of law, at Philadelphia, boarding at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut streets. He soon discovered, however, that his health would not endure the confinement of student life, and decided to engage in the manufacturing business. He rented a mill on Darby creek, and began the manufacture of woolen yarn, in which he was successful until his whole establishment and stock were washed away by the freshet of August 5, 1843, memorable in the annals of Delaware county.

Undaunted by this early reverse in his business career, Mr. Kent, in 1844, rented from Thomas Garrett the mill on the site of the present Rockburne mill, on Darby creek, and again established himself in business, purchasing the plant of Mr. Garrett in April, 1845. November 16, 1846, he also purchased of his brother-in-law the mill operated by him on the site of the present Union mill, which he leased to Mr. Wilde until the latter's death in 1857, when he rebuilt the mill, and added it to his other plant. He soon built up a large and successful business. During the Civil War his mills were exclusively devoted to the manufacture of cloth for the uniforms of soldiers of the United States army, and from that time to the present have been largely doing government work. Thomas Kent became a citizen of the United States in 1845, at the earliest period

which the laws of his adopted country permitted, and was always an ardent lover and supporter of her institutions, taking an active interest in political affairs. Too feeble in health to enter the active service during the Civil War, he nevertheless gave the Union cause loyal support during that trying period. Always feeble physically, he, however, continued the active supervision of his large business to the day of his death. Though advised by his physician on leaving England in early manhood that he could hardly hope to survive a year, he lived to the ripe age of seventy-five years, with no illness sufficient to incapacitate him from the supervision of his business. He considered his business primarily a power for good to others, and not only sought to make it such, but with great earnestness enjoined these principles upon his children, who were to succeed him in its management. He died October 5, 1887, and the business was carried on by his estate until May 5, 1890, when the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and the stock equally divided among his five children, two sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Samuel L. Kent, withdrew in 1898, and the four have continued the business to the present time.

Thomas Kent married, May 13, 1852, Fanny, born March 19, 1821, daughter of Simeon and Boadicea (Thompson) Leonard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She was born on the land originally granted to her lineal ancestor, Solomon Leonard, who was, with Captain Miles Standish, one of the fifty men who purchased the land of the town of Bridgewater, of the great Indian chieftain, Massasoit. The Leonard family owned all the property along the main street of Bridgewater and the Taunton river, in what is now the central portion of the town, and was for generations one of the most prominent families of that section. Descendants of the family have been prominent in the several walks of life in different sections, and have filled positions of national importance in public affairs, in the learned professions and in the marts of trade. The late John Hay, the accomplished secretary of state in the cabinet of the lamented McKinley, who won an international reputation for statesmanship, was a descendant of the Leonards, of Bridgewater. The Leonard ancestry has been traced back in England to the time of William the Conqueror. Mrs. Kent is also a descendant of five passengers on the historic "Mayflower" in 1620, including Governor Edward Winslow, Isaac and Remember Allerton, Susanna Fuller, and Francis Cooke. She was also a descendant of many of the best families of Massachusetts Bay Colony, who came to New England between the years 1630 and 1635, and settled at Cambridge, Watertown and Lexington. Several of her ancestors took part in King Philip's and other Colonial wars, and both her grandfathers and a great-grandfather fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and other battles during the Revolutionary War. Among her ancestors were the prominent families of Shephard, Parker, Stearns, Stone and Hosmer. Her maternal grandfather, Captain William Thompson, born in Middletown, Massachusetts, in 1646, was on the muster roll of the first minute company in Middletown that responded to the Lexington alarm, and under the command of Captain William Shaw, marched to Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, William Thompson being then second lieutenant of the company. He enlisted May 2, 1775, in Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and was in command of the company, November 14, 1775, and soon after that date was promoted to the

rank of captain. He served at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was prominently associated with the military movements in and about Boston during the years 1775 and 1776, his name frequently appearing on the minutes of the board of war as having received orders for the delivery of clothing and ammunition. July 25, 1777, the minutes of the board of war show that Captain Thompson was to furnish thirty-one tons of pig iron to be sent to Titicut Furnace, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of cannon. May 15, 1777, Colonel Hugh Orr is directed to complete twenty cannon, twelvepounders, for the Continental ship "Raleigh", to be sent by Captain Thompson to Province, where he was to receive a quantity of pig iron from the ship "Columbus". At about this time Captain Thompson entered the marine service. He was a lieutenant of marines on the brig "Tyranicide", July 15, 1778, and on the brig "Active", May 10, 1779. At the close of the war Captain Thompson returned to Middletown, Massachusetts, where he was intermittently prominent in public affairs until his death, March 14, 1816. He married Deborah Sturtevant, of a prominent New England family, and had several children. His daughter, Boadicea, married Simeon Leonard, and was the mother of Mrs. Kent.

Mrs. Kent was a student in the first class of the first normal school in this country, established and fostered by Horace Mann. She showed great talent and intellectual ability, and throughout her life was conspicuously active and earnest in the cause of education. After her marriage and settlement in Delaware county she wrote and strove continually for the greater perfection of the public school system; and a more intelligent training of children. She died at her home at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1901. Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent had six children.

Hannah Kent, the eldest child of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, born June 3, 1853, married, October 23, 1873, Frederick Schoff, of Massachusetts, but since 1877 they have resided in Philadelphia, where Mr. Schoff has carried on a successful business.

HENRY THOMAS KENT, the second child and eldest son of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, was born at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1854. He was educated at private schools in Philadelphia, and at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He was associated with his father in the conduct of the manufacturing business for fifteen years prior to the latter's death, in 1889, and became thoroughly conversant with the large manufacturing business built up by his father. On the incorporation of the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company in 1890, he became president and treasurer of the plant and the business. The business of the company has been greatly enlarged under his management. In 1899 twenty acres of land was secured at Clifton Heights at the junction of Darby creek with the Pennsylvania railroad, and a large and substantial brick mill erected thereon, which is considered one of the finest mills of its kind in the United States. During the war with Spain the several mills of the company were operated day and night, turning out more than two million dollars worth of goods for the use of the United States government. The large business of the concern is devoted almost exclusively to the spinning and weaving of American grown wool, millions of pounds being purchased annually. Henry Thomas Kent is the president of the First National Bank of Clifton Heights, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a member of the Penn-

sylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the Union League and other clubs.

He married, October 1, 1885, Louise, born February 12, 1867, daughter of Captain Nahum and Phebe (Cowing) Leonard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden, of Plymouth, both passengers on the "Mayflower", immortalized by the poet Longfellow in his "Courtship of Miles Standish". Mrs. Kent is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower. Her father was a captain in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Civil War, and later represented Plymouth county in the State Legislature. He was an attorney at law in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Henry Thomas and Louise (Leonard) Kent have six children, all born at Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, viz: Henry Thomas, July 16, 1887; Everett Leonard, June 25, 1889; Russell Hathaway, August 31, 1891; Evelyn, November 9, 1892; Warren Thompson, May 19, 1894; Rosamond Kingman, March 29, 1901.

Louise Kent, the second daughter of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, born April 13, 1856, married, November 23, 1887, Nathaniel Seaver Keay, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He came to Pennsylvania in 1889, and had since been associated with the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Louise (Kent) Keay has filled the position of regent of the chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution since its organization, in 1894, and also as the vice-president and a director of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, who erected the first monument at Valley Forge to the memory of Washington and his army. She is also a member of various historical and colonial societies, and active in club work. She and her family occupy the old homestead on Baltimore avenue, Clifton Heights, erected by her father in 1860.

Francis Leonard Kent, daughter of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, born in 1858, died in infancy.

Samuel Leonard, second son of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, born at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1859, was associated with his brother and sisters in the incorporation of the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, and assisted in its management until 1898, when he withdrew from the company. He married, May 21, 1885, Annie Josephine Ahrens, and they and their children Frances, Eleanor, Samuel Leonard, Jr., Daniel and Margaret, now reside at Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kent is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Union League, Corinthian Yacht, and other clubs of Philadelphia.

Mary Augusta Kent, youngest daughter of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, was born June 22, 1861, and resides at Clifton Heights, in a beautiful home erected on her father's estate. She is a member of the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, and has been an officer of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the Revolution since its organization, and has also served as an officer of the National Society of the same organization for a number of years. She is also a member of a number of historical and colonial societies. She is unmarried.

FRANCIS WILLIS ROUSE

FRANCIS WILLIS ROUSE JR. was born in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 27, 1846, and is a son of Francis Willis and Susanna (Wells) Rouse, both natives of Maryland.

PEREGRINE ROUSE, grandfather of Francis Willis Rouse, was born near Hillsboro, Caroline county, Maryland, in 1776, belonging to a family that was among the early settlers in what was then Dorchester county on the eastern shore of Maryland. He was actively associated with public affairs in Caroline county. In July, 1812, he was commissioned by Governor Robert Bowie and the executive council of Maryland as ensign of Captain Taylor's company in the Nineteenth Maryland Regiment, and saw active service in the second war with Great Britain. He died at Hillsboro, March 15, 1821. He married, at Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, May 22, 1805, Sarah Willis, who was born near Denton, Caroline county, in 1784, and died at Easton in the same county, September 15, 1857. She was a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Pritchett) Willis.

The Willis family of Caroline county was descended from Sir Richard Willis, who came from England with the Washingtons and Fairfaxes early in the history of the Virginia colony. A grandson of Sir Richard Willis removed to Dorchester county, and settled near the site of the present town of Preston on the Patuxent.

Andrew Willis, father of Sarah (Willis) Rouse, was born near Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, about 1750, and spent his whole life there. He was enrolled in the first organized militia of Caroline county, and when the "Flying Camp" was organized to assist General George Washington on the landing of the British forces on Long Island, Andrew Willis was enrolled in a company that formed part of the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Colonel William Richardson, of Caroline county. He suffered great hardships in the disastrous campaign on Long Island and the subsequent retreat across New Jersey, and returned home barefoot, ragged and penniless. On February 14, 1777, however, he was enrolled in a company commanded by lieutenant Thomas Wynn Lockerman, in the Fifth Regiment, Caroline county militia, with which he served until February 14, 1780. He married Sarah Pritchett, of Denton, Maryland, born 1740, died 1830.

FRANCIS WILLIS ROUSE SR., son of Peregrine and Sarah (Willis) Rouse, was born in Hillsboro, Maryland, October 14, 1815, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 21, 1847. He married, at Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, June 6, 1844, Susanna Wells, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 19, 1825, died there July 25, 1884.

The Wells family, like that of Rouse, were among the earlier settlers on the eastern shore of Maryland, in what was originally Dorchester county, out of which Caroline county was formed in 1773.

FRANCIS WILLIS ROUSE JR., son of Francis Willis and Susanna (Wells) Rouse was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 27, 1846. His father dying when

he was a year old, his mother returned to Baltimore, Maryland, where his childhood was spent. He was married at "Woodside", Wissanoming, Philadelphia, January 17, 1888, by the Rev. William A. White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to Emma Elizabeth Angstadt, daughter of William Angstadt, D. D. S., and his wife Margaret Ellen (Fisher) Angstadt, of the well-known Fisher family of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

William Angstadt, D. D. S., is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted August 7, 1862, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to corporal, December 14, 1862. The regiment was in active service in the Army of the Potomac, and suffered severely in the battle of Fredericksburg. Corporal Angstadt was wounded severely in the battle of Fredericksburg. Corporal Angstadt was mustered out with his regiment May 23, 1863. He re-enlisted and on February 16, 1864, was mustered into Company D, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with which he served to the close of the war.

Francis Willis and Emma Elizabeth (Angstadt) Rouse have one child, Hattie Madeline, born January 24, 1893, married William John MacMullin, January 24, 1911.

HARRY GILLAM BARNES

RICHARD BARNES, paternal ancestor of Harry Gillam Barnes, was born in Westboro, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 16, 1747. He served as a private in Captain Seth Morse's company, Major-General Ward's Massachusetts regiment, on the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775; also on the Alarm of Lexington, August 21, 1777. He was also a private in Captain Newton's company, Colonel Whitney's Massachusetts regiment, and on the alarm list of the town of Westboro, Massachusetts. He married and among his children was Luther, see forward.

LUTHER BARNES, son of Richard Barnes, married Ruth Hardy and among their children was Gillam, see forward.

GILLAM BARNES, son of Luther and Ruth (Hardy) Barnes, married Relief Whitney and among their children was Edward Luther, see forward.

EDWARD LUTHER BARNES, son of Gillam and Relief (Whitney) Barnes, married Harriet Louise Hale, daughter of Warren and Rhoda (Stone) Hale, granddaughter of Bernard and Celia (Towne) Hale, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Jr. and Mary (Babbitt) Towne, and granddaughter of Captain John Towne, born in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 5, 1729, died January 9, 1820, in North Danvers, Massachusetts, who commanded a company which marched from Oxford on alarm of April 19, 1775, and he was also captain of a company in Colonel John Holman's regiment, January 20, 1777.

HARRY GILLAM BARNES, son of Edward Luther and Harriet Louise (Hale) Barnes, was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 25, 1864.

THOMAS EVANS BAIRD JR.

THOMAS EVANS BAIRD JR., was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1875, son of Thomas Evans Baird, Sr., and his wife Fanny (Brown) Baird.

George Brown, maternal ancestor of Thomas E. Baird, Jr., was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1642. He came to Pennsylvania in 1679, landing at New Castle where he married Mercy ———, who came from Leicestershire in the same ship with him. He settled near the Falls of the Delaware in Bucks county, taking up a tract of land under patent from Colonel Edmund Andros under authority of the Duke of York. He was commissioned a justice by the Court at Upland in 1680, being the first Englishman commissioned to that office in Pennsylvania. He died in Bucks county in 1726.

Samuel Brown, one of the younger of the fourteen children of George and Mercy Brown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1694. He married, July 9, 1717, Ann Clark, and settled on land inherited from his father. He took a prominent part in public affairs and was several years a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania. He died October 3, 1769.

John Brown, second son of Samuel and Ann (Clark) Brown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1724. He married, September 20, 1750, Ann, daughter of Benjamin Field, many years a member of the Colonial Assembly from Bucks county, and otherwise prominent in public affairs, and a great-granddaughter of Governor Samuel Jennings, of New Jersey. John Brown died January 1, 1802.

Samuel Brown, eldest son of John and Ann (Field) Brown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1751-52. He married, April 10, 1773, Abi White, who was born in Bucks county, 1752. After residing for some years in Bucks county, Samuel Brown removed with his family to near Saratoga, New York, at the site of the present town of Brownsville, where he died September, 1813. This Samuel Brown was a member of Captain Robert Patterson's company, in the Second Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Keller, Bucks County Militia, and was in active service.

Jacob Jennings Brown, second son of Samuel and Abi (White) Brown, was the distinguished General Jacob J. Brown (1775-1828), the hero of Lundy's Lane in the second war of Independence, and later Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.

Samuel Brown, one of the younger sons of Samuel and Abi (White) Brown, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1782. In the year 1800, Samuel Brown and his father joined his two elder brothers, John and Jacob Jr., who had settled in the wilderness on the Black River in New York, where Samuel, Jr., spent the remainder of his life, dying at Saratoga, New York, June 24, 1842. He was twice married; his second wife, whom he married at Utica, New York, April 19, 1816, was Elizabeth Skinner, who was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 19, 1793, died at Brownsville, New York.

William Hobart Brown, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Skinner) Brown, was born at Brownsville, New York, February 4, 1828, died at Philadelphia, February 14, 1887. He married, in Philadelphia, September 23, 1853, Annie E. Gale, who was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1833.

Thomas Evans Baird, father of Thomas E. Baird, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, married Fanny, daughter of William Hobart and Annie E. (Gale) Brown, above mentioned.

DANIEL LAMMOT, JR.

DANIEL LAMMOT, paternal ancestor of Daniel Lammot, Jr., of Germantown, Pennsylvania, was born September 11, 1782, died September 20, 1877. He married Anna Potts Smith, born December 17, 1793, died July 23, 1875, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Hobart) Smith. (A sketch of the Smith family appears elsewhere in this work).

DANIEL LAMMOT, son of Daniel and Anna Potts (Smith) Lammot, was born July 4, 1821, died June 1, 1883. He married Dolores de Murguiondo, of Wilmington, Delaware. Among their children was Daniel, see forward.

DANIEL LAMMOT, son of Daniel and Dolores de (Murguiondo) Lammot, was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, April 10, 1856.

GEORGE MECHLIN WAGNER

GEORGE MECHLIN WAGNER is a descendant of John Nicholas Wagner, an early German immigrant to Philadelphia. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Thones Kunders (Conrad) and his wife Ellen Streypers, who came to Pennsylvania with the first German colony that founded Germantown, in 1663.

WILLIAM WAGNER, grandfather of George Mechlin Wagner, was born in Philadelphia, December 7, 1779, died in that city, December 4, 1865. He married, May 5, 1804, Maria Mechlin, born in Philadelphia, March 3, 1784, died in the same city, August 5, 1870.

Samuel Mechlin, Jr., father of Maria (Mechlin) Wagner, was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1753, died there, July 10, 1817. He was a private in the Fourth Company, Captain Noah Townsend, Seventh Battalion Philadelphia County Militia, and rendered active service in the Revolutionary struggle. He married, September 5, 1782, Maria Bockius, of a family long prominent in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

CHARLES MECHLIN WAGNER, son of William and Maria (Mechlin) Wagner, and father of George Mechlin Wagner, was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1821, died at Burmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1883. He married (first) November 22, 1849, Mary Conrad, born in Philadelphia in 1827, died there, March 17, 1859, daughter of John Conrad, born in Philadelphia in 1776, died there, December 7, 1851, by his wife, Eliza Kittera, born in Philadelphia, 1786, died there, September 14, 1868. He married (second) Eliza Caulfield, by whom he had one son, Charles Mechlin Wagner, Jr., of Philadelphia.

John Wilkes Kittera, father of Eliza Kittera, who married John Conrad, in 1805, was born in Fairville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1752, died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1801. He graduated at Princeton College in 1776 and studied law under George Ross, of Lancaster county, signer of the Declaration of Independence. While a law student in 1777, he enlisted in the Third Company, Captain Martin Bowman, Tenth Battalion Lancaster County Militia, under command of Colonel David Jenkins. He was commissioned May 10, 1780, ensign of the Seventh Company, Captain James Davis, Eighth Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ross, Lancaster County Militia. He was admitted to the Lancaster county bar in 1782, and rose to considerable prominence in the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected to the Second United States Congress in 1791, and re-elected to the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses, serving until 1801. On the expiration of his last term in Congress, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE MECHLIN WAGNER, son of Charles Mechlin and Mary (Conrad) Wagner, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1857. He was educated at Germantown Academy, Rugby Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania. Receiving his degree of LL.B. from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in June, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, July 1, 1882,

and began the practice of his profession in his native city. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in March, 1900, to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Wagner is a director of the Merchants' Company of Philadelphia and a manager of the Northern Dispensary. He is a member of the Union League, Art, Germantown, Cricket, and Penn Clubs. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Photographic Society of Pennsylvania. He is past master and trustee of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Harmony Chapter, Marys Commandery, Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Scottish Rite Masons, and Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES FRANCIS WIGNALL

CHARLES WIGNALL, paternal grandfather of Charles Francis Wignall, was born in Birmingham, England, February 20, 1794, came to Philadelphia when a young man, and was engaged in business there until his death, July 22, 1839. He married, August 5, 1828, in Philadelphia, Frances Coates Humphreys, who was born in Philadelphia, May 8, 1792, died there August 31, 1878.

The Humphreys family are of Welsh origin and amongst the earliest settlers on the Welsh tract near Philadelphia. The earlier generations of the family were members of the Society of Friends. James Humphreys, father of Frances (Humphreys) Wignall, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1757. He followed the business of a shipwright, which had been that of his ancestors for several generations in Wales. He was a cousin of Joshua Humphreys, the first naval constructor of the United States and designer of the United States frigate, "Constitution", and a number of vessels of that period. James Humphreys was a leader among his fellows, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was very active in the cause of the colonies, and gave his services freely in the line of his occupation where his skill was required. He was for a number of years master-carpenter for Stephen Girard, superintending the building and repairing the vessels of that eminent merchant and shipper. James Humphreys was a private in Captain John Hewson's company, in the Second Regiment of Foot, Philadelphia militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, and was in active service at different periods from 1777 to August 31, 1780. He died in Philadelphia, February 10, 1825. James Humphreys married, in Philadelphia, March 19, 1779, Mary Gilyard, of Richmond, Virginia, where she was born November 20, 1753, died in Philadelphia, September 26, 1820.

Saulsbury Gilyard, father of Mary (Gilyard) Humphreys, was a private in the Virginia Rangers, known as the "Virginia Blues", in the early part of the French and Indian war and participated in the Braddock expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and was later in Captain Lee's company in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Foot and with that famous fighting regiment was at Fort Niagara in 1760.

JAMES CHARLES WIGNALL, son of Charles and Frances (Humphreys) Wignall, and father of Charles Francis Wignall, was born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1829. He learned the trade of a shipwright with the late William Cramp, whose niece he later married. James C. Wignall, soon after becoming master of his trade, began the building of yachts' boats and had an enviable reputation for this line of work. He supplied many of these boats to the United States cruisers and those of Russia and Japan built at the port of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, June 14, 1900. He married, May 13, 1855, Adaline Hall, born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1828, died there May 27, 1873.

CHARLES FRANCIS WIGNALL, son of James Charles and Adaline (Hall) Wignall, was born in Philadelphia, December 26, 1856. He graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1873 and entered the law department

of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., June, 1881. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, October 8, 1881, but has never engaged in the active practice of his profession, having been engaged in the Western National Bank of Philadelphia from July, 1873, and has for the past several years filled the position of cashier of that institution. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM McKENNAN REED

The McKennan family of Western Pennsylvania is descended from the clan MacKinnon, of Skye, which was thus described by Monroe, dean of the Isles, in 1594: "At the shore of Skye lyes one iyle called Pabay, full of woods, good for fishing, and a main shelter for thieves and cut-throats. It pertains to M'Kynnoun". This ancient tribe can be traced to Ferchar Oig, and includes Finlay, the son of Fingon, from whom sprang the Clan Fingon. The name occurs in many a feud and strife during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In a history of the clan we are told that in the charter chests of Lochbuy there is preserved a charter to which John MacKinnon, abbot of Iona, affixed his seal as one of the council of the lords of Isles who were forfeited in 1476. He died in 1500, the date on his tomb in Iona. Not far from it is the tomb of his father, Lauchlan, inscribed thus: "Haec est crux Lacolani M'Fingone, et ejus filli Johannis Abbatis de y facta anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIX". In 1503 MacKinnon of that ilk is mentioned among the chiefs to take action against Duart and Lochiel, forfeited for treason. In 1515 the MacKinnons took part in the rebellion of Sir Donald, of Lochalsh; and Ewennan Cath, the chief, was summoned for acts of rebellion, in 1545. In 1579 Fynnoun MacKynnoun, of Strat-hardill, and Lachlane Oig, his son, were reported to the king, together with Lochbuy and the MacLeans, by John, bishop of the Isles, for preventing him receiving the rents of his see. MacKinnon and his clan accompanied the MacLeans on an expedition against the MacDonalds, when a desperate conflict ensued at a place called Bern Bigs. This was soon after the battle of Lochgruinar, in 1598. The MacKinnons served under Montrose, and in 1645 were at the battles of Inverlochy and Auldearn. In 1650 Lachlan MacKinnon and his clan fought for the king, at Worcester. In 1715 John Dhu MacKinnon of that ilk with one hundred and fifty of his clan, fought for King James, at Sheriffmuir, and was attainted, but pardoned in 1727. The clan was "out" in the year 1745, and fought at Culloden; their old chief was taken, and after being long a prisoner in the tower and Tilbury Fort, died in his seventy-fifth year, in 1756.

REV. WILLIAM McKENNAN, the ancestor of the McKennan family, of Washington, Pennsylvania, came to America about 1750. He was born of Scotch lineage in the north of Ireland, in 1719. He was licensed by the Newcastle Presbytery before May, 1752, and was sent by the Synod of Philadelphia to supply North and South Mountains, Timber Grove, North River and Cook's Creek, and at John Hinson's in Virginia. He spent seven or eight months in the south. Before May, 1756, he was settled at Wilmington and Red Clay. He resigned the charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington in 1794, but continued at Red Clay until his death. He was venerated for his years and his piety. He died at Red Clay, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and is buried in the Red Clay Creek burying ground. He married ——— Wilson, of Winchester, Virginia.

WILLIAM McKENNAN, son of Rev. William and ——— (Wilson) McKennan, was born in Delaware in 1758. He was commissioned second lieutenant in

Captain Thomas Kean's company of Colonel Samuel Patterson's battalion of the "Flying Camp" in June, 1776, and second lieutenant in Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, Continental Line, November 29, 1776, and became first lieutenant, April 5, 1777, and captain in 1780. He was in service in the neighborhood of Amboy, under General Hugh Mercer, in 1776, and participated in the invasion of Staten Island, under General Sullivan, in 1777; also he was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in winter quarters at Wilmington, Delaware, under General Smallwood, 1777-78. His regiment joined the main army at Valley Forge in May, 1778, and participated in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. After a long season of inactivity on the Hudson and in New Jersey the regiment took part in the southern campaign under General Lincoln, in 1780, Captain McKennan being one of its most efficient officers. After this unfortunate campaign Captain McKennan with several others was sent to Delaware on recruiting service, where he arrived in December, 1780. In August, 1781, he was with one of the detachments ordered to join the army for the Yorktown campaign, actively participating in that movement, and being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the surrender, with the troops of General St. Clair, he marched to join the army in South Carolina, under General Greene, where he arrived with the Delaware detachment of which he had command after a long, fatiguing march, January 1, 1782. In South Carolina his detachment joined William Washington's legion. He remained in the south in active service during the remainder of the war, and was in command of the Delaware detachment on its return to his native state in January, 1783. The march was long and wearisome. Leaving headquarters on the Ashley river where he lay encamped, and taking up its march by the way of Camden, Salisbury and Petersburg, the detachment crossed the James river at Carter's Ferry, pushed on through Maryland, and in exactly two months after the date of its departure from the main southern army, arrived at Christiana creek, near Newcastle. Here the battalion was encamped until October of the same year when it was permanently disbanded. Captain McKennan, then in command, was appointed to settle and adjust the accounts of the officers and men of the battalion with the United States auditor, as also "to issue both certificates for past services as well as land warrants to the individuals claiming, or their attorneys for them, which duty he performed to the general satisfaction". After the war he was a resident of the state of Delaware for a time, and there was a colonel of the state militia until he removed to West Virginia. He was the first secretary of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, and serving from 1784 to 1795. In 1798 he removed to Charleston, now Wellsburg, West Virginia, and in 1800 to West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1801 he was appointed prothonotary of the county by Governor McKean, and took up his residence in Washington, the county seat, where he lived until his death. He was a trustee of Washington Academy and Washington College. He died January 14, 1810, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Germantown in the war of the Revolution.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Dorothea (McKean) Thompson, and niece of Governor Thomas McKean. Children: 1. William, who was educated in Washington College, and became a teacher in Ohio, where he died. 2. John Thompson, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1830. He was

educated in Washington Academy, and became cashier of Monongahela Bank in Brownsville; married Harriet Bowman, and left issue. 3. Thomas McKean Thompson, mentioned below. 4. David, died without issue. 5. James Wilson, mentioned below. 6. Ann E., died young; married Thomas Gibbs Morgan, son of Colonel John and Margaret (Bunyan) Morgan. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Louisiana about 1824, there becoming one of the leading lawyers in the state; he codified the laws of that state. Child: Philip Hickey, judge of the Court of Claims in Cairo, Egypt, and later United States Minister to Mexico.

THOMAS MCKEAN THOMPSON MCKENNAN, son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Thompson) McKennan, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, March 31, 1794. He was educated in Washington College, and such was his rank as a scholar that in February, 1813, he was appointed tutor of ancient languages in that college, and acted in that capacity for eighteen months. In April, 1818, he was chosen a member of the corporation of the village, in which position he continued to serve for thirty-four years. He studied law in the office of Parker Campbell, and was admitted to the Washington county bar, November 7, 1814. At the next term he became deputy attorney for the county, and served until March, 1817. His rise at the bar was rapid, and he held front rank in his profession during his entire life. He was a representative in Congress, 1831-39, and in 1842, at the urgent solicitations of his people, and the demands of his party, he again consented to serve for the unexpired term of Joseph Lawrence, deceased. As chairman of the committee of the whole for the space of two months in the first session of that congress he rendered efficient aid to the paramount industrial interests of the country, and increased a reputation already national. He was a presidential elector in 1840, and president of the Pennsylvania Electoral College, in 1848. For a short time he was secretary of the interior during President Fillmore's administration, but wearied by the uncongenial details of official business he resigned his place in the cabinet almost as soon as it was accepted. Soon after this retirement from the cabinet he accepted the presidency of the Hempfield Railroad Company. He died in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1852, while engaged in the administration of affairs of that company.

He married, in 1815, Matilda, daughter of Jacob Bowman, of Bowmanville. Children: William, mentioned below; Thomas, mentioned below; Jacob; John, graduated from Washington College, in 1851; Matilda Bowman, married George W. Reed, born in 1839, and had William McKennan, mentioned below.

WILLIAM MCKENNAN REED, son of George W. and Matilda Bowman (McKannan) Reed, is a descendant in the fourth generation from the Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant William McKennan, who served from the state of Delaware (see William McKennan). He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1874, was educated in the public schools, and after leaving school obtained a position with the First National Bank, as messenger, and was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. He remained with this bank for nineteen years, and on January 16, 1910, was made president of the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, which position he now holds. He married, December 14, 1910, Ruth Linky Miller. In politics he is a Republican; in religion,

a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Golf, and the Pittsburgh Athletic clubs.

JAMES WILSON McKENNAN, son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Thompson) McKennan, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1804. Graduated from Washington College in 1822, and after leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, beginning practice of his profession at Millersburg, Ohio. His career at the bar was brief, for dedicating himself to the work of the ministry he studied theology with the Rev. John Anderson, D. D., of Upper Buffalo Church, Pennsylvania, and was licensed by the Washington presbytery in 1828. In 1829 he was ordained and installed as pastor over the churches of Lower Buffalo and West Liberty, where he remained until 1835, when he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, Indiana. His health becoming impaired he was compelled to resign, and after spending some time in traveling he took charge of the church in Florence, Pennsylvania, subsequently in Elizabethtown, Lower Ten Mile and Frankfort Springs. He was an earnest and impressive preacher. Later he served as rector in the preparatory department, and as adjunct professor of languages in Washington College, and for some time was engaged in teaching in Wheeling and Moundsville, Virginia. He received the degree of D. D. He died in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1861.

He married ———. Children: 1. Isabelle Bowman, born October 10, 1843, married Major George M. Laughlin, November 16, 1865. Mrs. Laughlin died in New York City, December 5, 1891. Children: William McKennan, born March, 1868, died May 12, 1873; Pauline, born September, 1877, died June 29, 1880. 2. Thomas McKean Thompson, born March 21, 1845, civil engineer. 3. Emma Willard, born November 5, 1846, married William W. Smith, June 13, 1867, and died August 30, 1879. Children: William McKennan, of Washington; Hugh Grant, diplomatic service. 4. Henry Sweitzer, M. D., born October 14, 1848, died January 9, 1889; unmarried. 5. Samuel Cunningham, born July 8, 1850, died unmarried. 6. John D., born May 12, 1854, admitted to bar, 1879; lawyer. 7. Gertrude Marie, born February 11, 1856, married, 1892, William M. DeMoyne, of Chicago; no issue. 8. Ann, born December 31, 1857, married, June 19, 1879, Abe Williams Biddle, of Philadelphia. Five children: Pauline, married John Pembrock, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; two children, Ann and Horace Pembrock; Christine; Julia Ruch; Isabelle, married A. J. Drexel Paul; Alexander. 9. David Wilson, born April 10, 1860, died December 15, 1893. 10. William, Jr., born October 30, 1862, admitted to the bar; now in Chicago, where he is in business.

WILLIAM McKENNAN, son of Thomas McKean Thompson and Matilda (Bowman) McKennan, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1816. He was graduated from Washington College in 1833, and after leaving college studied law, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1837. He was deputy attorney general for Washington county, 1837-39, and afterward practiced his profession in his native town for many years. He was a member of the fruitless Peace Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1861. He held high rank in his profession, in recognition of which he was appointed, by President Grant, United States circuit judge for the third circuit in 1869, upon the creation of that court. In politics he was originally a Whig, but became a Republican

when that party was organized. He died October 27, 1893. He married, October 13, 1842, Pauline Gertrude de Fonteveau, a native of Paris, France. She died May 7, 1886. They had ten children, among whom was John D.

THOMAS MCKENNAN, son of Thomas McKean Thompson and Matilda (Bowman) McKennan, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1825. He was graduated from Washington College, in 1842, and received the degree of M. D. at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1846. He practiced his profession in Washington, Pennsylvania, of which he was the leading physician for many years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania electoral college in the presidential election of 1880. In 1859 he was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, and in 1863 a commissioner to the O. S. General Assembly. He was a trustee of Washington College, trustee of the Washington Female Seminary, manager of the Presbyterian Reformed School in Morganza, and director of the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny. He married Margaret Stockton. Children: James W.; Jacob Bowman; Annie E.; Rebecca S.; Henrietta S.

SOPHIA LORD (CASS) HUTCHINSON

SOPHIA LORD (CASS) HUTCHINSON (Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson) is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society Daughters of the American Revolution, as is indicated by her national number 743. She derives membership from the military services of her great-grandfather, Jonathan Cass, who enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of major in the War for Independence.

JOHN CASS, the pioneer ancestor of the family, came from St. Albans, England, to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1644. He bought of William English a house lot and house, and April 5, 1664, bought the farm of Rev. John Wheelwright and removed there. He became a man of great influence and served as selectman for many years. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and of considerable wealth for his day. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick. Children: Martha, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Mercy, Abigail.

JONATHAN CASS, a descendant of John Cass, was born in East Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1753. He was a captain in the Continental army, afterwards a major in the United States army, and was in command of Fort Hamilton (near Cincinnati). He was a private at Bunker Hill in 1775; second lieutenant, August 4, 1777; first lieutenant, May 1, 1778; transferred to First New Hampshire Regiment, January 1, 1781; captain, December 8, 1782, and served to the close of the war. He removed his family from Exeter to Marietta, Ohio, and a narration of the long and arduous journey over the country and down the Ohio river is in the archives of the Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio. He afterwards moved to a tract of land on the Muskingum river, near Dresden, where he died August 4, 1830. He married, October 20, 1781, Mary, daughter of Theophilus and Deborah (Webster) Gilman, of Exeter. Being a personal friend of General Washington he named his oldest son for him, George Washington, the next Lewis, then Charles, then John Jay.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CASS, son of Jonathan Cass, lived on the farm where his father died. He married Sophia Lord, of Marietta, daughter of Colonel Abner and Mary (Selden) Lord, the latter of whom was a daughter and granddaughter of the two Samuel Seldens, of the Continental army.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CASS, JR., son of George Washington Cass, was born March 12, 1810, on the farm of his grandfather. He was graduated from West Point, was captain of engineer corps, United States army, stationed at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he moved to Allegheny City, being made president of Adams Express Company. He was president of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, building the road through to Chicago, becoming the president of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. In 1872 he was elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad and moved to New York, where he died March 21, 1888. He married Louise Dawson.

SOPHIA LORD CASS, eldest child of George Washington Cass, Jr., was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. She was married at the home of her father, "Cassella", February 8, 1866, to Francis Martin Hutchinson, Jr., son of Fran-

cis Martin and Mary Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hutchinson died August 23, 1882. Their children are: Francis Martin Hutchinson, George Cass Hutchinson and Ellen Dawson (Hutchinson) Nettleton.

JAMES LEDDY PEQUIGNOT

Z. J. PEQUIGNOT, father of James L. Pequignot, was born in Switzerland, July 17, 1845. He came to this country when a young man and engaged in the watch and jewelry business. He died June 3, 1909. He married, January, 1878, Annie E. Leddy, born in Philadelphia, May 13, 1858, daughter of James Monroe Leddy, born in Philadelphia, 1822, died there December, 1881, and his wife, Ann (Hesser) Leddy, was born in Germantown in 1819, died in Philadelphia, April, 1873.

John Hesser, the great-great-grandfather of James L. Pequignot, was born at La Trappe, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, August 10, 1761, died at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, in 1837. He was a soldier of the Continental army during the Revolution. His service began August 5, 1777, as a private in Captain Jacob Peterman's company in the Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia. He married, at Germantown, September 25, 1783, Elizabeth Frey, who was born at Germantown, January 5, 1766, died there December 20, 1848.

Charles Hesser, son of John and Elizabeth (Frey) Hesser, and father of Ann (Hesser) Leddy, above mentioned, was born at Germantown in 1788, died in South America about 1850. He married, at Germantown, in 1825, Catharine Wunder, of a well known Germantown family, born 1800, died in Philadelphia, 1867.

JAMES LEDDY PEQUIGNOT, son of Z. J. and Annie E. (Leddy) Pequignot, was born in Philadelphia, February 1, 1879. He is engaged in the banking business with H. W. Halsey & Co. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN MITCHELL

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, earliest ancestor of Mrs. Sara P. S. Mitchell, of whom we have any record, was a resident of Edwinston, county of Nottingham, England, when, on July 7, 1677, he purchased a tract of land in New Jersey.

JOHN SNOWDEN, "son and heir of William Snowden some time of Edwinston, county of Nottingham, England," born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England, about 1632, came to Pennsylvania presumably about the date of the purchase of the land in New Jersey by his father. He signed the "Concessions" as proprietor of West Jersey in 1676. He was a resident of Falls township, Bucks county, April 13, 1682, when he married at Burlington Meeting, Ann Barrett. He was, however, a resident and land owner in Mansfield township, Burlington county, August 28, 1682, when he made a deed of trust to Benjamin Scott and John Hooten for the benefit of his wife Ann as a marriage settlement. The record of the birth of their daughter Ann on March 17, 1682-83, at Burlington Meeting, gives the residence of the parents as Mansfield township. He was associate judge in Bucks county in 1704. John Snowden died in Philadelphia in 1736, aged one hundred and four years. His first wife, Ann (Barrett) Snowden, died in the same city in 1688. He married (second) in 1715, Elizabeth Swift.

JOHN (2) SNOWDEN, son of John (1) and Ann (Barrett) Snowden, was born 1685, and married, October 4, 1720, his second wife, Ruth (Fitz Randolph) Harrison, widow, a sister of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave land to Princeton University, of an old and prominent family of New Jersey. She was born at Piscataway, New Jersey, April 8, 1695, and died at Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, New Jersey, September 5, 1780. They later located in Philadelphia where John Snowden died March 24, 1751. John Snowden was the first Presbyterian elder in America. He was ordained in First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1704.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, son of John (2) and Ruth (Fitz Randolph) (Harrison) Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1732, and died near Chester, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1809. His son, Rev. N. R. Snowden, was pastor at that time there, and Isaac Snowden is buried in the old Middletown graveyard. Isaac Snowden was prominently identified with the patriotic cause during the Revolution. At the first organization of the Associated Companies in the different counties of Pennsylvania in 1775, he became a member of one of the Associated Companies of Philadelphia and when these companies were reorganized into the Fourth Battalion under Colonel Thomas McKean, Isaac Snowden was commissioned quartermaster of the battalion and he continued to act in that capacity until the fall of 1777. He is mentioned in the *Journal of Congress* in 1777 as quartermaster of Pennsylvania militia. From 1777 to 1779 he was one of the commissioners appointed by congress to sign the continental currency, and several notes of this currency, signed by him, are on exhibition at Independence Hall,

while others are in the Library of Harvard University and that of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was treasurer of Philadelphia county, 1780-82. During the Revolution he sent his family to Princeton, New Jersey, for safety. He was president of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, of which his five sons were graduates, and four of whom became Presbyterian ministers. He was also a charter member and an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where the family has since continuously worshipped. Isaac Snowden married, March 17, 1763, (second wife) Mary (Cox) McCall, widow of Samuel McCall. She was born in 1735, died at Cranberry, New Jersey, June 30, 1806.

NATHANIEL RANDOLPH SNOWDEN, son of Isaac and Mary (McCall) Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1770. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1787, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, where he had formerly been tutor in Dickinson College. He then took charge of the Presbyterian churches at Harrisburg, Paxtang and Derry, where he labored for several years with zeal and success. Resigning these charges he went to Middletown Presbyterian Church near Chester, then to Williamsport, lived for a short time in Philadelphia, and finally located at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he died November 3, 1851. He married, at Carlisle, May 24, 1792, Sarah Gustine, born in New York City, June 2, 1775, died at Freeport, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1856.

Dr. Lemuel Gustine, father of Sarah (Gustine) Snowden, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, 1749, and died at Carlisle, Cumberland county, 1807. He was a son of Lemuel Gustine, Sr., of Saybrook, and grandson of Samuel Gustine, of Stonington, Connecticut, and great-grandson of John Gustine, who served in King Philip's war.

Dr. Lemuel Gustine married Susanna Smith, of Rye, New York, a daughter of Dr. William Hooker Smith, and accompanied his father-in-law to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania and served with him as assistant surgeon of the Continental army. He is referred to in the Wyoming correspondence as active in the Patriot cause and also active in the cause of the Connecticut settlers at Wyoming in opposition to the "Pennanites" as the representatives of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania were called by the Connecticut settlers. Dr. Gustine was present at the surrender of Fort Mifflin, and signed the capitulations, and with his infant daughter, Sarah, escaped the massacre of July 3, 1778, by flight to Carlisle.

Dr. William Hooker Smith was born at Rye, New York, March 23, 1735, died at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1815. He removed to Wyoming, 1772, and there enlisted May 15, 1775, in the Third Company of the First Regiment of Connecticut raised in the Wyoming Valley at the first call for troops, and served with it at the siege of Boston. He marched with this regiment from Boston to New York in the latter part of June, where they were encamped until September at Harlem. About September 28, 1775, the regiment under General Schuyler marched to the Northern Department, New York, and took part in the campaign along lakes Champlain and George and assisted in the reduction of St. John in October. Dr. Smith left this regiment in December, 1775, and enlisted in the Tenth Continental Regiment of Connecticut un-

der Colonel Parsons in 1776, and marched under General Washington to New York City and assisted in its fortification, taking part in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. In 1777 he was commissioned captain of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut raised in the Wyoming valley and usually referred to as the Westmoreland Regiment. On May 27, 1778, he was commissioned surgeon of this regiment and served in this capacity during the remainder of the Revolutionary struggle. He assisted in the building of Forty Fort but was away with the army at the time of the massacre. The most authentic report of the garrison is in his handwriting, and was made to General Hand, June 14, and June 21, 1779. He returned with Colonel Zebulon Butler to Wyoming Valley after the massacre and was active in reorganizing the scattered militia of that section.

Dr. William Hooker Smith was a son of Rev. John Smith, who was born at Newport-Pagnall, county of Bucks, England, May 5, 1702, died at White Plains, New York, February 26, 1771. He married at Guilford, Connecticut, May 6, 1724, Mehitable Hooker, born at Guilford, May 1, 1704, died September 5, 1775. Rev. John Smith graduated at Yale, 1727, and was ordained a minister at Rye, New York, December 30, 1742. After some years he removed to White Plains but continued to preach at Rye on alternate Sabbaths until his death in 1771.

Thomas Smith, father of Rev. John Smith above-mentioned, emigrated to America from Newport-Pagnall, county of Bucks, England, and settled in New York in 1710. He was one of the active men in connection with the trustees of Yale College in securing Rev. Jonathan Edwards to preach for them.

Mehitabel (Hooker) Smith was a daughter of James and Mary (Leete) Hooker, of Guilford, Connecticut, the former first judge of the Court of Probate in 1720 and member of Colonial Assembly at New Haven in 1706-07, and granddaughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Willett) Hooker, the former a prominent clergyman of Farmington, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Governor William Leete, great-granddaughter of the famous Thomas Hooker, born in England, who came to New England in 1633 and was one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, where he died in 1647, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Willett, successor to Miles Standish, and first English Mayor of New York City.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, son of Rev. Nathaniel Randolph and Sarah (Gustine) Snowden, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1809, while his father was pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church in Chester county. The family moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, while James Ross Snowden was quite young. His education was acquired principally under the tuition of his father and he became a fine classical scholar. He studied law and was admitted to the Venango county bar in 1828, at the early age of nineteen years, and was soon after appointed assistant attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He practiced law in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, for several years, and was elected to represent that district in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served several terms. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1842, and again in 1844, and distinguished himself by his clear-minded rulings. He was state treasurer for the term, 1845-46, and while fill-

ing that position instituted a number of reforms and placed the state treasury on a sound financial basis. In 1848 he was appointed treasurer and superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia and removed to that city. In 1851 he was appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with offices at Pittsburgh, where he resided until 1853, when he was appointed director of all the United States mints, with offices in Philadelphia, and returned to that city. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, May 20, 1861, and practiced for many years, achieving considerable eminence, and in the same year was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

During his terms as director of the United States Mint he organized the cabinet of Washington Memorial Coins, giving liberally of his time and means to make it complete. He also wrote and published a number of noted monographs on numismatics. He was an eloquent and fluent speaker and delivered a number of memorial and other notable addresses in Philadelphia. He was president of the reception and banquet tendered to the survivors of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war on their return to Philadelphia, July 24, 1848.

He married, September 13, 1848, Susan Engle Patterson, born in Philadelphia, October 19, 1823, died there February 11, 1897, daughter of Major-General Robert Patterson, and his wife Sarah Ann Engle. Major-General Robert Patterson was a son of a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent, Francis Patterson, and his wife, Ann Graham, and was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, January 12, 1792. His father came to Pennsylvania and settled in Ridley, Delaware county, about 1798 or 1800, where he purchased five hundred acres of land. Robert received a good academic education and entered the counting house of Edward Thomson, a leading merchant of Philadelphia, about 1808. In 1817 he commenced business for himself as a grocer on High (now Market) street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. He later became the owner of a large sugar plantation in Louisiana and this led to participation in the cotton trade and he abandoned the grocery business and became a large dealer in cotton and subsequently a manufacturer of cotton goods in the country. At the time of his death he was the owner of the Patterson Mills in Chester, the Ripka Mills in Manayunk and the Lenni Mills in Delaware county.

He was for half a century one of the most conspicuous public men of Philadelphia. He raised a regiment of volunteers at the outbreak of the War of 1812, was elected colonel, October 2, 1812, and was appointed first lieutenant in the regular army of a company in the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, April 5, 1813; was transferred to the Thirty-second Regiment, May 27, 1813, and was commissioned captain, April 19, 1814, and was honorably discharged in June, 1815. Returning to Philadelphia, he became interested in the volunteer branch of the Philadelphia militia, and was elected captain of the Washington Blues, upon the formation of that noted company, August 17, 1817. He assisted in forming the Washington Greys and State Fencibles.

Sometime after its formation Captain Patterson was elected colonel of the City Volunteer Infantry Regiment, though retaining command of the Blues. On the resignation of Brigadier-General Thomas Cadwalader in 1824 Colonel Patterson was elected brigadier-general of the City Brigade, and in 1833 suc-

ceeded General Cadwalader as major-general, which rank he held until 1867, when he resigned. During all the period General Patterson was prominent in city affairs. He was in command of the troops sent to Harrisburg during the Buckshot war, and had command of the troops in Philadelphia during the native American riots of 1844. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was appointed a major-general in the United States army. He was in command at many of the important engagements during the war and entered the city of Mexico with the conquering army. Returning to Philadelphia and devoting himself to his business interests he was frequently called upon to fill important positions of honor and trust, and held a number of civil offices at different periods. He was one of the founders of the Aztec Club formed by the officers of the Mexican war, at the city of Mexico, and its president from the organization in 1848 until his death. On the outbreak of the Civil war General Patterson was commissioned major-general by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and he was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania Volunteers who had entered for the three months service. He was immediately appointed by the war department of the United States to the command of the military department composed of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and in District of Columbia. In command of the three months men he crossed the Potomac, June 15, 1861, and with them participated in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley. On the expiration of the three-months service he retired from the army and returned to Philadelphia where he continued his business, social and political activities. He died in that city, August 7, 1881, in his ninetyeth year. He lived from 1833 until his death at 1300 Locust street, now the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

James Engle, father of Sarah Ann (Engle) Patterson, was born in Germantown, 1757, died in Philadelphia, January 5, 1821. He was commissioned ensign of Captain Watson's company in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair commanding, to rank from September 20, 1776. He was also ensign of a company in the Third Battalion of Pennsylvania line under Colonel Joseph Wood, later commissioned lieutenant and participated in the battle of Germantown and other important battles of the Revolution. After the close of the Revolution he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1809. Ensign James Engle married Margaret Adam, widow of James Marshall, of Philadelphia. He was a son of John and Ann (Witmer) Engle, of Germantown, and a grandson of Paul Engle, one of the founders of Germantown, and his wife, Willamker Tyson.

SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN, daughter of Hon. James Ross and Susan Engle (Patterson) Snowden, married John Stevenson Mitchell, now deceased, son of Dr. John Stevenson and Margaret (Kinsey) Mitchell, both of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. She is a member of Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, historian of Pennsylvania Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, former historian of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, president of Pennsylvania Society, United States Daughters of 1812, regent of General Robert Patterson Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, president of Plastic Club of Philadelphia, and vice-president of Fellowship of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

JOHN DENNISTON LYON

Mr. Lyon's membership in the patriotic order, Sons of the American Revolution, is based upon the military service of his paternal great-grandfather, Lieutenant William Lyon, in the Revolution, and in the defense of the Western frontier at a much earlier date. Another line of patriotic descent is from the Revolutionary officer, General Charles Campbell, the brave Indiana county, Pennsylvania, soldier, from whom he descends along maternal lines.

JOHN LYON, father of William Lyon, emigrated with his family from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Province of Ulster, Ireland, to the Province of Pennsylvania, in the year 1763, and settled in Cumberland county, now Milford township, Juniata county, about two miles west of Mifflintown. The warrant for this tract of land, two hundred and seventy-three acres and sixty-three perches, is dated September 18, 1766. In 1773 the Proprietaries grant to John Lyon et al. twenty acres of land for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Tuscarora, where he is buried. He died in 1780. He married, in Ireland, Margaret Armstrong, sister of Colonel John Armstrong, one of the prominent and patriotic Pennsylvanians of Provincial and Revolutionary times. She was a woman of bright intellect, remarkable intelligence, and a fine conversationalist; she died about 1793 and is also buried in Tuscarora.

WILLIAM LYON, son of John and Margaret (Armstrong) Lyon, preceded his father and family to the Province of Pennsylvania, having arrived about 1750, and attained the position of assistant surveyor to his uncle, John Armstrong, who was deputy surveyor and justice of the peace for Cumberland county, a well-educated man, who had arrived from Ireland in 1748. Together they laid out the town of Carlisle, by order of the Proprietaries, in 1751, and the seat of justice was then permanently established there. William Lyon entered the Provincial military service for the defense of the frontier against the French and Indians, and as first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania regiment, appointed December 6, 1757, participated in Forbes' great expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1758. He resigned in March, 1759, and was appointed a magistrate in 1764, by Governor John Penn, then in Carlisle, dispatching Colonel Bouquet on his second expedition. On the opening of the Revolution and the suppression of the Provincial authority, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council a member of the Committee of Safety, October 16, 1776; prothonotary for Cumberland county, March 12, 1777; clerk of the orphans' court, February 9, 1779; and register and recorder, February 13, 1779; he was reappointed by Governor Mifflin register of wills, September 4, 1790, and prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the orphans' court, August 17, 1791; he was also reappointed by Governor McKean, January 29, 1800, prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and continued prothonotary by proclamation in 1802 and 1805; he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to receive subscriptions for Cumberland county for a loan of twenty million dollars, authorized by Congress, June 29, 1779.

William Lyon, born March 17, 1729, in Ireland, died in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1809; married (first) in 1756, Alice Armstrong, daughter of his uncle, Colonel John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He married (second) in 1768, Ann Fleming, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON, son of William and Alice (Armstrong) Lyon, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1784. On January 14, 1815, he married Anna G. Savage, daughter of Thomas Lyttleton and Marguriet (Teackle) Savage, of Northampton county, Virginia. Mr. Lyon was a prominent lawyer and for many years president of the Carlisle Bank, and was one of the most prominent and influential citizens at the time of his death, January 6, 1855.

ALEXANDER PARKER LYON, son of George Armstrong and Anna G. (Savage) Lyon, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1829, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1861. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and settled in Pittsburgh early in the fifties, where he associated himself with James B. Lyon, under the firm name of James B. Lyon & Company. They engaged in the manufacture of glass and Mr. Lyon continued in that business until his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to the Island of Cyprus. On his way to his post of duty he sickened and returned to Pittsburgh, where he died later in the same year. Alexander Parker Lyon married, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1855, Eliza T. Denniston, daughter of John and Catherine (Thaw) Denniston, and granddaughter of John and Eliza (Thomas) Thaw. Her father, John Denniston, was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Campbell) Denniston, and her grandmother, Rebecca (Campbell) Denniston, was a daughter of General Charles Campbell, of Revolutionary fame, from Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

John Thaw, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Eliza T. (Denniston) Lyon, was of English descent. He was a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Engle) Thaw, and a grandson of John Thaw, who was born in Philadelphia in 1710, and died near the close of the century. The Engles were good Quaker stock. John Thaw (later of Pittsburgh) was apprenticed to a Philadelphia merchant largely engaged in foreign commerce. While in this employ John Thaw made one voyage with a trading vessel, and subsequently embarked in trade on his own account by sending to Senegambia a ship laden with a cargo of his own. Both voyages resulted disastrously; the first ship was seized under Napoleon's orders, and on returning he was attacked by yellow fever. The second was commanded by a treacherous captain who disposed of the cargo, invested the proceeds in African slaves, which he sold in the West Indies on his own account, never reporting to his employer. This expedition bankrupted the young merchant and he obtained employment in the Bank of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In 1803 he was induced by General O'Hara to go to Pittsburgh to become teller of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He was the first teller of that branch, and was chosen for that position for his practical knowledge of banking. In 1817 he became cashier of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Bank which had absorbed the Bank of Pennsylvania. This latter position he held until the veto of President Jackson closed the bank. John Thaw had the distinction of being the first practical banker to become a permanent resident of Pittsburgh. In 1803 he married Elizabeth Thomas, daughter

of a sea captain. Their son, William Thaw, born in Pittsburgh, October 12, 1818, became one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest and worthiest citizens, the radiance of whose life will grow more and more effulgent through the coming years and history will assign him a place among the greatest of his state.

JOHN DENNISTON LYON, son of Alexander Parker and Eliza T. (Denniston) Lyon, was born in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, January 24, 1861, and the same spring the family moved to what is now known as East End, Pittsburgh. He attended the Hiland School until 1874, when the family moved to Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, opposite Trinity Church. He attended the West Philadelphia Academy and the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he graduated in June, 1878, after which he tutored for a year and a half, and on February 20, 1880, entered the First National Bank of Pittsburgh as messenger, afterwards being promoted to collection clerk. In December, 1881, he entered the banking house of Semple & Thompson, which was afterwards changed to William R. Thompson & Company. February 1, 1890, he became a member of the firm, in which he remained until April 1, 1900, when he bought out the interest of William R. Thompson and consolidated the firm of William R. Thompson & Company with N. Holmes & Sons, which was the oldest banking house west of the Allegheny Mountains, having been established in 1822. He remained in that firm until its consolidation with the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, July 1, 1905, when he was elected a director and vice-president of that bank. He also holds the office of president of the Continental Improvement Company, is vice-president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the People's Savings Bank, is a director of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Monongahela River Con. Coal & Coke Company, the A. M. Byers Company, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, Follansbee Brothers Company, Sixth Street Bridge Company, and the Monongahela Water Company. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in political preference. He belongs to the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Union, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf Clubs, of Pittsburgh, the Metropolitan and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs of New York, and the Pittsburgh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, February 18th, 1896, Maude Byers, daughter of Alexander M. and Martha (Fleming) Byers. They have one child, Martha Byers Lyon, born October 3, 1900.



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MARGARET LUCINDA (KENT) ASKIN

MARGARET LUCINDA (KENT) ASKIN (Mrs. William J. Askin), of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a lineal descendant of Nicholas Dupui, commissioned justice of the peace of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1774, who rendered valuable service to his adopted country during the struggle for Independence. Mrs. Askin's genealogical descent from Nicholas Dupui is obtained from state records, and can be traced by means of wills and deeds with great clearness. The early members of the family were among the first settlers of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and were active in public and military service both prior to and during the Revolution. The family is of French origin as is the name. The members of the Dupui family fled from France at the time of "The Edict of Nantes" and settled at Utrecht, Holland, from whence they crossed the seas to New Amsterdam (New York) and finally settled in Pennsylvania.

Nicholas Dupui (1) died on Broad street, Philadelphia, and is buried in the Dutch churchyard (see "Valentine's History", pp. 111-333).

Nicholas Dupui (2) married Gretchel Willett, and went on a commission up the Delaware and located in Burks county, Pennsylvania, in 1720.

Nicholas Dupui (3) was born August 22, 1738, at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, died March 23, 1808, at Shawnee, Pennsylvania. There is on record letters written by him to the government, representing the great distress of the settlers and reciting the sufferings and privations caused by the raids of the Indians (see "Colonial Records", vol. xii, p. 312). Fort Dupui is mentioned as one of the frontier forts of Pennsylvania. This fort was six miles from Fort Hamilton, a fine plantation on the banks of the Delaware river. It was one hundred miles from Philadelphia, thirty-five miles from Easton and thirty-eight miles from Bethlehem in Smithfield township, Monroe county, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Captain Wetterholt's company garrisoned the fort. Nicholas Dupui was commander and commissary of this fort, which he built from his own private fortune. Nicholas Dupui is of record as a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania during the sessions of 1775 and 1777. His wife was Eleanor Shoemaker, born July 11, 1748, and married November 30, 1770. Their children were: Samuel, born September 21, 1772; Moses, September 17, 1774; Elizabeth, June 1, 1776, died September 22, 1815, married John Stroud; Jane, January 22, 1779, died April 18, 1813; Ann, April 28, 1781, died January 6, 1862, married Dr. Eli Erb; Benjamin, May 15, 1783, died August 7, 1806; Rachel, December 3, 1785, died March 5, 1856, married Rev. Jacob F. Field; Nicholas, February 19, 1788, died July 17, 1816, married Theodosia Reading.

Jane Dupui, daughter of Nicholas and Eleanor (Shoemaker) Dupui, married John Watson.

Jane Watson, daughter of John and Jane (Dupui) Watson, married John Shepherd. Children: Jane Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Sprague, and is a

member of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution; George Frederick, deceased; Mary Francis; Margaret Lucinda.

Margaret Lucinda Kent, daughter of Jacob and Mary Jane (Shepherd) Kent, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married William J. Askin and their children are: George Kent; Margaret Ethel; William James Jr.; Jean Francis, who died when an infant, four months of age, in 1892.

CORNELIA EWART VAN OSTEN

CORNELIA (EWART) VAN OSTEN (Mrs. Frederick William Van Osten) is a descendant of Rev. Hugh Henry Brackenbridge, who although barred by the "cloth" from being an active combatant on the field of battle, was conspicuous as a speaker for the cause of Independence, and during the "Jersey" campaigns, served as chaplain. His sermons to the men were most fervid exhortations to "fight and win." He was born in Scotland, but came in early life to America, and was a graduate of Princeton College. "Frederick Frelinghuysen, Dr. Beatty, Dr. McKnight, Rev. Hugh Brackenbridge, Philip Freneau and James Madison were among the students in college at that time (1770) and all became distinguished for their services to their country in the Revolutionary War". (Hageman's "History of Princeton", vol. 1, p. 102). He married Sabrina Wolff.

Alexander Brackenbridge, son of Rev. Hugh H. and Sabrina (Wolff) Brackenbridge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and died there. He married Mary Porter.

Mary Brackenbridge, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Porter) Brackenbridge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1832, died there October 6, 1910. She married, July 10, 1860, Samuel Ewart, who was born at Pittsburgh, July 26, 1835. Children: Henry B., deceased; Mary; Frederick C., married Mary Kirkpatrick, had no issue; Cornelia, mentioned below.

Cornelia Ewart, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Brackenbridge) Ewart, married Frederick William Van Osten, Jr., born in the city of Philadelphia, July 12, 1867, son of Frederick William Van Osten, grandson of James Brown Van Osten, great-grandson of William Van Osten, all of whom were natives of Philadelphia, and many of the family are buried in Holmesburg, now a part of Philadelphia. Frederick William Van Osten Jr. came to Pittsburgh when three years of age; was educated in the public schools; went into the Masonic Bank, now the Lincoln National Bank, and was employed there for twenty-five years, resigning one year prior to his death. He left one daughter, Gertrude.

WARREN EDGAR BALLARD

WARREN EDGAR BALLARD, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution by reason of his direct descent from Colonel Asa Whitcomb, his great-great-grandfather, who held a command at Bunker Hill.

LUTHER BALLARD, great-grandfather of Warren Edgar Ballard, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, January 15, 1796, died at Canton, Ohio, June 12, 1874. He married Rebecca, born at Alstead, New Hampshire, October 13, 1796, died at Canton, Ohio, November 27, 1863, daughter of Colonel Asa Whitcomb, and granddaughter of John Whitcomb, who was born May 12, 1684.

Colonel Asa Whitcomb was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1719-20, died March 16, 1804. He was in command at Prospect Hill during the siege of Boston, was colonel of a Massachusetts regiment from June 3 to December, 1775, and colonel of a Continental regiment from January 1 to December 31, 1776. He participated actively in a number of engagements, but when the army was reorganized, his name, with that of some others, was omitted from the new list of commanders on account of his advanced age. The soldiers of his former regiment were, however, so dissatisfied with the new arrangement that they decided not to serve under a new officer. Colonel Whitcomb tried to influence them to return to their duty, when they were serving their country in so important a cause, and as a means of inducement to this end, volunteered to serve with them as a private. Following is an extract from the Orderly Book of General Washington, dated November 16, 1775:

"Motives of economy rendering it indispensably necessary that many of the Reg. should be reduced and the whole put on a different establishment, several deserving officers not from any demerit, but from pure necessity, have been excluded in the new arrangement of the Army. Among these was Col. Whitcomb; but the noble sentiment disclosed by that gentleman on this occasion, the zeal shown in exhorting the men not to abandon the interest of their country at this important crisis, his determination to continue in the service even as a private soldier, rather than by a bad example when the enemy are gathering strength to the public affairs at hazard; when an example of this kind is set, it not only entitles a gentleman to particular thanks but to particular rewards. Col. Jonathan Brewer is entitled to no small share of the credit in readily giving up to Col. Whitcomb the Reg. which he was appointed to command. Col. Whitcomb therefore is henceforward to be considered as Col. of that Reg. which was intended for Col. Brewer; and Col. Brewer will be appointed Barrack Master until something better worth acceptance can be provided."

Colonel Whitcomb was twice married, the name of his second wife being Betty Sawyer.

ASA WHITCOMB BALLARD, son of Luther and Rebecca (Whitcomb) Ballard, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, December 15, 1822, died at Canton, Ohio, January 16, 1887. He married Margaret Irwin, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1822, died at Canton, Ohio, November 24, 1908.

LUTHER WHITCOMB BALLARD, son of Asa Whitcomb and Margaret (Irwin) Ballard, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1854. He married,

at Alliance, Ohio, May 30, 1878, Grace Clark Greenwood, born at Paris, Ohio, May 15, 1860, died at Alliance, Ohio, March 29, 1883.

WARREN EDGAR BALLARD, son of Luther Whitcomb and Grace Clark (Greenwood) Ballard, was born at Alliance, Ohio, March 27, 1883. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, being graduated from the Alliance High School in 1901. He then obtained a position in the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, where he remained one year, then entered the employ of Messrs. Robinson Brothers, Bankers, a connection which continued for five years. In February, 1908, he became associated in a business partnership with D. V. McConnel, in the brokerage business under the firm name of Ballard & McConnel, in which he is engaged at the present time (1911). Mr. Ballard married, January 21, 1909, Florence M., daughter of Dr. H. S. and Georgiana (Eberhard) McConnel of New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

CHANDLER PRICE WAINWRIGHT

CHANDLER PRICE WAINWRIGHT, for many years a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, May 14, 1838, died in September, 1909, son of Jonathan and Susan Hollingshead (Eyre) Wainwright, grandson of George and Martha (Hollingshead) Eyre, and great-grandson of Colonel Jehu and Lydia (Wright) Eyre, also of Major John Hollingshead, of New Jersey, member of the Cincinnati. Major Hollingshead's first wife was Sarah, daughter of James and Lettice (Wills) Dobbins. Martha Hollingshead was probably a daughter of the second wife of Major J. Hollingshead, who was Martha Hollingshead.

Colonel Jehu Eyre, through whose services Chandler P. Wainwright secured membership in the Sons of the Revolution, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, January 21, 1738, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July, 1781. After the battle of Lexington, he formed a military company of his ship carpenters and they did guard duty during August, September, November, 1775, guarding the jail, powder house, etc. He built the first gun boat for Pennsylvania, the "Bull-Dog", launched July 26, 1775. He afterwards built the frigates, "Franklin" and "Congress". He and his company took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On June 5, 1777, he organized his company into an artillery company, and July 25, 1777, all the artillery companies were organized into a battalion of which he took command as colonel and served in the battle of Germantown and Brandywine. He served as captain of Philadelphia Artillery, July 30, 1775, December 6, 1776, June 5, 1777, and as colonel of Philadelphia Artillery, August 25, 1777, September 14, 1777, June 28, 1779. In addition to this he garrisoned the forts at Mud Island and Billingsport.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL. D.

The family of Dr. Jordan is of French extraction, and his ancestors after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled from that country and became residents of the county of Kent, England, where his great-grandfather, Frederick Jordan, was born in September of 1744. In company with his brother Mark he came to Pennsylvania, and shortly after settled in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he purchased a farm of 142 acres and erected a flour mill. He subsequently purchased another mill property at the Hickory Tavern, of both of which he died possessed. During the greater part of the Revolution the Jordan mills were kept busy converting grain into flour for the use of the army.

When the seat of the war was moved southward, Frederick Jordan entered the army, January 1, 1781, as a corporal in the company of Captain Samuel Hendry, Second Regiment New Jersey Continental Line, Colonel Elias Dayton, and on May 1st was promoted sergeant. His services in the Yorktown campaign with his regiment are worthy of record. On August 1st his regiment with 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 regiments, with others of the army in the division of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, crossed the Delaware at Trenton in boats, and bivouacked on the Neshaminy, in 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 Colonel Dayton in command. On the march of the army to Yorktown, General Clinton's and Colonel 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 General Duportail, commander of the corps of engineers. When Cornwallis abandoned his outerworks they were occupied by the allied forces. Colonel Dayton on October 1st, being assigned to court-martial duty, Colonel 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 General Lincoln's troops, and on October 8th orders were issued to form the Jersey troops into one regiment, under Colonel 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, Colonel Ogden's regiment being in the receiving line.

On October 27th the Jersey troops were employed in leveling 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 Moorestown, New Jersey, where the Jersey troops went into winter quarters.

In March of 1783, John N. Cummings was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the regiment, and on June 5th Sergeant Jordan was furloughed at New Windsor, on the Hudson, until the ratification of a definite treaty of peace, and finally was honorably discharged under the proclamation of the Continental Congress, November 3, 1783.

FREDERICK JORDAN married, in 1769, Catherine, daughter of Henry and Susanna Eckel. She was born in Bedminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1750, and died in Alexander 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, and two sons and two daughters. John Jordan, son of Frederick and Catherine Jordan, was born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 1, 1770. After the death of his parents he entered the office of his uncle, Godfrey Haga, the eminent merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia, and in 1793 succeeded him in business. On August 23, 1804, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. William and Sabina Henry, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

The Henrys are of Scotch ancestry. Robert and Mary A. Henry, with their 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. The son John married Elizabeth, a 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 1778, aged seventy-seven years.

William Henry, the 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 fire-arms, and furnished supplies to the Indian traders. As armourer of the troops of Generals Braddock and Forbes, he accompanied the 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, 1770 and 1777, and associate justice of the common pleas, quarter sessions 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

appointment as armourer of the State is dated September 4, 1778, and he was selected one of the commissioners to limit prices of merchandise, in the convention called by meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, October 29, 1779, to assemble at Philadelphia, January 5, 1780. He was also appointed *dedimus potestatem* in 1778, and 1781. As assistant commissary general in 1778 he was of great service to the army in the field. He served two terms in the old Congress, 1784-1785. 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 in 1771 he invented the screw-auger.

William Henry, in January of 1756, married Ann, daughter of Abraham and Ursula (Taylor) Wood, who was born January 24, 1734. Ann Wood was a great-granddaughter of John and Barbara Bevan, of Treverigg, Glamorganshire, Wales, who with their children in 1683 came to Pennsylvania, where he took up a large tract of land in the Welsh Tract, in what was then Philadelphia county. He was elected a member of the Assembly for the years 1687, 1695, 1699 and 1700, and commissioned a justice of the peace in 1685 and 1689. After making several visits to his native country he finally resumed his residence there, and died at the ripe age of eighty years. His daughter Jane married, December 1, 1678, George Wood, of Darby, Chester county, who was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1724 and 1726, and served in the Assembly 1704, 1710, 1712 and 1717. Their son Abraham, born March 2, 1702, and died 1753, was the father of Mrs. Henry.

William Henry died at Lancaster, December 15, 1786, and Ann his wife, March 8, 1799. They had issue thirteen children, of whom William Henry (2d) was the eldest.

William Henry (2d), was born in Lancaster, March 12, 1757. From 1788-1814 he served as a justice of courts of Northampton county, and in 1792 was a presidential elector for Washington's last term. He married Sabina, daughter of Matthew and Anna Maria Schropp, November 21, 1781, who was born November 5, 1759, and died May 8, 1848. He died April 21, 1821. They had issue four sons and five daughters, of whom Elizabeth, born October 15, 1782, married John Jordan in 1804. She died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1844, and her husband February 17, 1845. John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan had issue four sons and one daughter, of whom Francis Jordan was the youngest. Francis Jordan, born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1815, was a prominent merchant of the city, and connected with a number of its financial institutions. He married, December 10, 1839, Emily, daughter of John L. and Margaret (Ewing) Woolf, born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1821, died September 4, 1889. He died August 13, 1885.

Lewis Woolf, the father of John Lewis Woolf, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1747; came to Pennsylvania and became a resident of Pottstown, Chester county. He entered the Continental army July 11, 1778, as a private in the Troop *Marechaussee*, (Captain Batholomew 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. Private Woolf became a pensioner under the Act of March 18, 1818. He died August 20, 1830. His son,

John Lewis Woolf was born in Philadelphia in 1797, and died February 12, 1850. During the war of 1812-15 he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of volunteers. 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, an alderman and notary public, and a prominent Mason. He married, June 19, 1817, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Keen) Ewing, born in Lancaster, 1796, died in Philadelphia, January 7, 1868. They had issue 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, (the latter a sister of Judge Jasper Yeates) was born in Lancaster, June 22, 1755. He married in 1795, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Keen, and had issue 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."

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, eldest son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1840, received his education in the private schools of the city, and graduated from Nazareth Hall in 1856. In 1902 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College. 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 of Sons of the Revolution, and connected with other learned societies. Dr. Jordan's contributions to local and general history are numerous, among which may be specified: "A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752-1772"; "Friedenstahl and its Stockaded Mill"; "Narrative of John Heckewelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792"; "John Heckewelder's Notes of Travel to Ohio, 1797"; "Bishop A. G. Spangenberg's Journey to Onondaga in 1745"; "Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution"; "Revolutionary History of Bethlehem, 1775-1783"; "Franklin as a Genealogist," etc.

Dr. Jordan married first, in 1866, Lillie Moore, and had issue Edgar F., born November 4, 1867, by profession a civil engineer; and Wilfred, born April 19, 1872, died June 23, 1873. He married, secondly, in 1883, Anne, daughter of Alfred and Rebecca S. Page, and has issue: Wilfred, born April 3, 1884; Helen, born June 14, 1887; and Bevan Page Yeates, born February 5, 1893.

HELENA LOUISA (HADDOCK) FARR

CHARLES HADDOCK, the earliest American ancestor, on the paternal side, of Mrs. Farr, of whom we have any record, appears in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1752. He married, as his second wife, October 2, 1767, Susanna Brickett, and died in Haverhill in May, 1796.

DANIEL HADDOCK, son of Charles and Susanna (Brickett) Haddock, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 9, 1769, and died at Lynn, Massachusetts, October 8, 1846. He married Abigail Haseltine, born at Haverhill, March 27, 1780, died at Lynn, April 27, 1875.

John Haseltine and his brother, Robert Haseltine, ancestors of the subject of this sketch, came (presumably) from Devonshire, England, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and a colony of about sixty families, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. After remaining at Salem about a month they removed to and founded the town of Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, and later founded Bradford, on the Merrimac river, of which latter town both were selectmen. John Haseltine removed across the Merrimac to Haverhill, where he died December 23, 1690, at the age of 70 years. He gave the town of Bradford one acre of land on which to erect a meeting house in 1660, after his removal to Haverhill. He married Joan Auter, and his second child, Mary Haseltine, born October 9, 1648, married Nathan Webster, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where his father, John Webster, was one of the first settlers.

Samuel Webster, son of Nathan and Mary (Haseltine) Webster, married Mary Kimball, and their daughter, Mary Webster, married John Haseltine, great-grandson of Robert Haseltine, the emigrant.

ROBERT HASELTINE, the elder of the two brothers who settled Rowley and Bradford, married at Rowley, October 23, 1639, but though the marriage is recorded, the name of the wife is not given. She died July 26, 1684. Robert Haseltine was for many years proprietor of the ferry between Bradford and Haverhill. He was selectman of Bradford in 1668, and died there in 1674.

ABRAHAM HASELTINE, son of Robert and Anne, was borne at Rowley, Massachusetts, May 23, 1648, and died at Bradford, April 28, 1711. He was one of the early town clerks of Bradford, and was otherwise prominent in the affairs of the two towns. He married Elizabeth Longhorne, born at Rowley, September, 1649, died at Bradford, March 29, 1704. Her father was town clerk of Rowley.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD HASELTINE, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Longhorne) Haseltine, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, November 13, 1679, and died at Bradford, March 8, 1755. He was a lieutenant in the Provincial forces of Essex county, Massachusetts, and one of the original proprietors of Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, where his son John was one of the first settlers. He married, January 14, 1702-3, at Bradford, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Barlow) Chadwick, who was born in 1683, and died at Bradford, July 24, 1743.

JOHN HASELTINE, son of Lieut. Richard and Abigail (Chadwick) Haseltine, was born at Bradford, Essex county, Massachusetts, November 22, 1708. He became one of the founders of Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and died there October 16, 1757. He married, at Bradford, Massachusetts, January 24, 1738-9, Mary, born September 9, 1716, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kimball) Webster, of Bradford, and granddaughter of Nathan and Mary (Haseltine) Webster, before mentioned. After the death of her husband, Mary (Webster) Haseltine married (second) Captain David Hall, and returned with him and her two children, James and John, to Bradford, where she died August 13, 1779. Her son, Deacon John Haseltine, was the father of Ann Judson, the noted woman missionary.

JAMES HASELTINE, father of Abigail (Haseltine) Haddock, was a son of John and Mary (Webster) Haseltine, and was born at Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, March 27, 1750. He was brought to Bradford, Massachusetts, by his mother, when a boy, and on his marriage he located in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died May 17, 1833. He married Abigail Mooers, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 6, 1754, died there September 18, 1820. She was a sister to General Benjamin Mooers, who commanded the land forces at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814, which resulted in a victory for the American troops, and in recognition of his great service he was voted a gold handled sword by the State of New York. He also served during the Revolutionary War as lieutenant in the regiment called "Congress' Own Regiment", commanded by his uncle, General Hazen. He had charge of Major Andre before his execution as a spy, and in his diary gives a most graphic account of the circumstances incident thereto. James Haseltine also rendered active service as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

DANIEL HADDOCK, JR., father of Mrs. Farr, was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Haseltine) Haddock, and was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 12, 1806. He received a fair academic education at the academy at Bradford, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen years came to Philadelphia and entered the business house of Moody & Wyman, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and straw hats, as a clerk, making his home with his uncle, John Haseltine. John Haseltine became the successor of Moody & Wyman, and later associated with himself Mr. Haddock, and the firm name became Haseltine & Haddock, then Haddock, Haseltine & Reed, which later became Haddock, Reed & Co. upon the retirement of Mr. Ward B. Haseltine, a nephew of John Haseltine.

Mr. Haddock filled many positions of public trust and enjoyed the reputation of being extraordinarily faithful to his duties in all the relations of life. He was for several years president of the Continental Hotel Company; was a director and vice-president of the Commercial National Bank; a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company; of the Philadelphia Trust & Safe Deposit and Insurance Company and a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He was first elected to the board of the Commercial National Bank in 1839, and continued a member for nearly fifty years, serving as vice-president for eleven years. His connection with the Continental began with the incorporation of the Butler House Hotel Company in 1857. The name was changed to Continental Hotel Company, and he served continuously as a director until his election as president, May 14, 1880. He died January

21, 1890. He married Catharine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, daughter of Colonel John Shinn and his wife Mary White, and a descendant of John Shinn, who came from England about 1677, supposed to have been a passenger on the ship "Kent," which arrived in the river Delaware in 1677, with the first English settlers of West Jersey. He was at least one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, owning with five others several undivided shares in that province. He was also one of the number who at different periods purchased large tracts of land of the Indians. The first land was surveyed to him in what became Springfield township, Burlington county, where he lived at "Springfield Lodge." He and his wife Jane were members of the Society of Friends, and assisted in founding the first meeting of the sect in Burlington county. He died in 1711.

John Shinn, Jr., son of John and Jane, was hardly less prominent in public affairs than his father, and like him was a large land owner. He was born in England, and died in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1736-7. He married (first) May 3, 1686, Ellen, daughter of Robert Stacy, and second, in 1707, Mary, daughter of William Budd, of Northampton township, Burlington county.

Jacob Shinn, son of John and Mary (Budd) Shinn, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 13, 1715, and died there in 1795. He married, in 1745, Hannah (Rakestraw) Lippincott, widow of Freedom Lippincott.

John Shinn, son of Jacob and Hannah (Rakestraw) Shinn, born November 25, 1757, died February 13, 1833. He married Mary Norton, daughter of William and Susanna Norton, thought to be of New England ancestry.

Colonel John Shinn, father of Catharine Lucy Stevenson (Shinn) Had-dock, was a son of John and Mary (Norton) Shinn, and was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, August 19, 1784. He came to Philadelphia when a young man, and became a prominent manufacturing chemist. He became a member of the First City Troop in 1806, and in 1812 volunteered as a member of Captain Swift's company, the Washington Guards, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he served in the Second War for Independence, attaining later the rank of major of the regiment. He was transferred to another regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, and was stationed at Fort Mifflin. Colonel Shinn acquired a great reputation as a chemist and scientist. He gave a full course of lectures on chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and was one of the principal organizers of the Academy of Natural Sciences, whose first collections were gathered and stored by him in his residence. He married, at Philadelphia, June 2, 1805, Mary White, daughter of Dr. John White and his wife Elizabeth Stanley.

Dr. John White was born in the city of New York, June 25, 1759, and was a son of John and Catharine (Van der Hoven) White. He was baptized at the First Presbyterian Church of New York, July 8, 1759. He received the rudiments of an education under the tuition of Dr. Peter Wilson, an eminent teacher, at Hackensack, New Jersey, afterwards a professor of languages at Columbia University. At the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, Dr. White was a student at Princeton College. The universal excitement following the battle of Lexington put an end to any practical application to study at the college, as many of the students and instructors left to join the Patriot army. Dr. White left the college and came to Philadelphia to study medicine, and in July, 1776, joined a company of Philadelphia Associators in the battalion commanded by

Colonel Thomas McKean, with which he marched to Perth Amboy, where McKean's battalion was stationed at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and for some two months thereafter, when it was disbanded and returned to Philadelphia. He resumed his medical studies, and in January, 1777, was appointed surgeon's mate in the General Hospital at the "Bettering House," Philadelphia, when he continued his arduous duties in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers until the approach of the British army. He was twice near death from contagious fevers contracted from the afflicted soldiers. On the approach of the British he was transferred to a military hospital at Burlington, New Jersey, and also served as surgeon at Princeton, New Brunswick, Valley Forge, Yellow Springs, and Lightfoot's Barn. On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778, he was again returned to the hospital at the Bettering House, where he remained until August, 1779, when he was commissioned surgeon on the Privateer "Morning Star", Captain Gardner, in which he made two cruises in company with Captain Decatur, the elder. He was next appointed surgeon on board the "Rising Sun," a twenty-gun ship built at Egg Harbor, and was with it when it was captured by the British frigate, "Medea, July 1, 1780. He with the rest of the crew was carried to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was confined for four months in a prison ship, where many of his companions died. He was later transferred to New York and confined in the infamous prison ship "Jersey." He was among 150 prisoners selected under pretense of being exchanged, who at midnight were distributed among the war vessels of the British fleet near Sandy Hook, in an effort to compel them to take service with their country's enemies. Dr. White was one of twenty-seven put on board the flag-ship, "London," ninety guns. He however represented his unfitness for the service, and prevailed upon the officers of the "London" to return him to the prison ship. Here his condition was soon somewhat alleviated from the fact that the British surgeons were willing to avail themselves of the services of American surgeons among the prisoners in the care of contagious cases on board the hospital ships. Entering this service, he was permitted the privilege of a boat to visit the hospital ships, and also occasionally to go ashore for medicines and provisions for the sick. After about four months detention on the "Jersey," Dr. White was in this medical service, a prisoner in New York City, for seven months, when he was exchanged and returned to Philadelphia. He took up the practice of medicine in that city, which continued to his death, in connection with the business of a manufacturing chemist during a portion of the time. He died July 7, 1838, in his eightieth year. Dr. White married Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of Valentine Stanley, of Philadelphia, and his wife Susanné, daughter of Pierre Chevalier, of Philadelphia, and his wife Elizabeth Wood.

Mary (White) Shinn, daughter of Dr. John White and wife of Colonel John Shinn, was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1785, and died there February 18, 1875.

Catherine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, who, on February 17, 1838, became the wife of Daniel Haddock Jr., was born at the Marine Settlement in Illinois, during a short sojourn of her parents at that place, January 3, 1819, but her life from the age of three years was mostly spent in Philadelphia. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding February 17, 1888.

Mrs. Haddock united early in life with the Presbyterian Church, and as her

husband's worldly affairs prospered she became more and more interested in charitable, benevolent, and missionary enterprises and projects connected with that church. Her eldest son was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, in the Civil War, and this sad bereavement intensified her interest in the project of providing a home for indigent and crippled soldiers and the education and maintenance of the orphans of soldiers. She was active in the promotion of the fair held at Philadelphia to raise funds to establish Soldiers' Home. She was also instrumental in the establishing of the Presbyterian Orphanage. She was president of the Sea Side Home, at Cape May, a summer home for children of the orphanage, and poor women of Philadelphia; president of the Woman's Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands; vice-president of the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women; vice-president of the Women's Bible Readers' Society of Philadelphia; manager of the Domestic Missionary Society for the Support of the Gospel in the Almshouse, etc., etc. She died August 29, 1898, survived by three children, fourteen grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren. By her will she made special provision for the establishment of the Haddock Memorial Infants' Home, intended for the care of infants under three years of age, giving for this purpose her home and residence at 806 Pine street, where she had lived for forty-four years, and endowed it with the sum of \$125,000.

HELENA LOUISA HADDOCK, fifth of the seven children of Daniel Haddock Jr. and his wife Catharine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 26, 1844. She married Rev. William Wilberforce Farr, of Philadelphia, now deceased, by whom she had four children: Catharine Lucy Farr, born April 26, 1868, married Alexander Patterson Robinson; Grace Alice Farr, born November 8, 1869, married (first) William Paul Martin (second) Judge Carr, of Philadelphia; William Haddock Farr, born May 26, 1872, residing in Philadelphia; and Daniel Haddock Farr, born February 1, 1876, residing in New York City. Mrs. Farr is much interested in church work, giving much of her time in active service in benevolent enterprises.

JOHN SPARHAWK WURTS

JOHN SPARHAWK WURTS is of Swiss, German, Dutch, French, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English ancestry, which has been traced back several centuries on many different lines, and on one line back to Adam and Eve, naming the direct ancestor in every generation back to the Garden of Eden.

On the paternal line the family of Wirz, as the family patronymic was spelled in Switzerland, is traced back through a long line of the Ritters or knights of the lower nobility of the Unterwalden, to Hunfred, or Hunfridus, son of the Magister Palatti of Charlemagne, in 750, A. D. Hunfred had a son Adalbert, surnamed "The Illustrious", whose son Burkhardt, Count of Coire, in the present canton of Grisons, Switzerland, was assassinated in a popular assembly in the year 911, A. D., with his younger brother, Adelbert, "The Most Just", at the instance of Solomon III., Bishop of Constance. The estates of Burkhardt were confiscated and his two sons, Burkhardt and Uadalricus, banished.

BURKHARDT WIRZ, the eldest son, returned from exile in 914, and raising an insurrection became Duke of Alemannia. He married Regilinda, a descendant of the Counts of Nellenberg, who in the tenth century were Counts of Zurich. They had three children: Berchta, who married Rudolph II., King of Burgundy; Uadalricus; Burkhardt. Burkhardt, the father, lost his life while invading Italy, as an ally of his son-in-law, Rudolph II., and his son Burkhardt III. became Duke of Allemannia in 954, but died without issue in 973, whereby the elder male line of the great family became extinct.

However, at about this date, the monastery of Einsiedeln conveyed Uerikon, an extensive estate bordering on Lake Zurich, in the present Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, to descendants of Adelbert, "The Most Just", Count of Thun, who was assassinated, with his brother Burkhardt, in 911, and the grantees and their descendants in the elder male line were thereafter known as the "Nobles of Uerikon."

Ulrich von Uerikon was the second son of Rudolph von Uerikon, and a knight and vassal of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who became Holy Roman Emperor of Germany. He married, in 1280, the Baroness von Wandelburg, daughter of the Lord High Steward of Rappenschweil, Zurich, Switzerland.

Burkhardt von Uerikon, son of Ulrich von Uerikon, and his descendants for eight generations were Ammanns or chief magistrates and burghers of the town of Zurich, his son Heinrich taking the surname of Wirz, thereafter borne by the family.

HEINRICH WIRZ, son of Burkhardt, and grandson of Heinrich, above named, was living at the time of the Reformation in Switzerland, and became a convert of Zwingli. He and his two brothers, Jacob and Johannes, "the honorable and pious brothers, called the Wirzen of Uerikon" were granted the honor of knighthood by "Albrecht von Bonstetten, Dean at Einsiedeln, by the grace and will of the most Serene, most High and Mighty Invincible Prince and Lord, Frederic Roman Emperor" at Einsiedeln "on Tuesday after St. Nicholas Day in

the month of December, * * * 1492." "That they may forever and ever be called true knights," etc. And they were granted an escutcheon and armorial bearings described in the grant, to be borne by them and their legitimate issue as Wirzen of Uerikon. This Heinrich Wirz was chief magistrate of Uerikon and almoner of the princely abbey of Einsiedeln. He married (first) in 1498, Agnes Von Cham, and (second) Verena Wedischwiler.

JACOB WIRZ, son of Heinrich Wirz by his second wife, born 1506, also held the office of chief magistrate at his death in 1536.

CASPAR WIRZ, son of Jacob Wirz by his wife, Margaretha (Vachtigen) Wirz, was born April 16, 1532. He became a burgher of Zurich in 1558. He married, February 9, 1553, Anna Kleiner.

JOHANNES RUDOLPH WIRZ, eldest son of Casper Wirz, born 1554, married (first) June 1, 1577, Verena Aeni, and (second) June 30, 1602, Dorothy, Richtmann. He was a weaver and a member of the weavers' guild.

FRANZ WIRZ, third son of Johannes Rudolph Wirz, born February, 1581, died October 4, 1658. He married October 15, 1603, Margaretha Horner. He was also a weaver.

REV. JOHANNES CONRAD WIRZ, eldest son of Franz Wirz, born May 20, 1606, was admitted to the ministry of the gospel, March 16, 1628, and became a preacher of considerable eminence. He died December 31, 1667. He married Juditha Knemm.

REV. JOHANNES CONRAD WIRZ, son of Franz Wirz, born August 27, 1631, died November 30, 1682. He took the oath and became "verbi Dei Minister" in 1654, and was pastor of churches at Rappenschweil, 1656; Uerikon, 1658; Rich-tenwell, 1661; deacon of the church at Zurich, 1668, and its first archdeacon in 1680. He married, January 17, 1660, Ursula Holzhalb.

JOHANNES CONRAD WIRZ, eldest son of Rev. Johannes Conrad and Ursula (Holshalb) Wirz, was born at Zurich, May 5, 1661. He became a minister of the gospel and was pastor of St. Peter's Church, Zurich, for a time, and after filling several other positions became pastor of a church at Kerensen, Switzerland, where he died April 20, 1730. He married, November 3, 1685, Magdalena Klinger, born September 14, 1664, died 1729, and had six sons and six daughters.

JOHANNES CONRAD WURTZ, the American immigrant, was the fifth son of Rev. Johannes Conrad and Magdalena (Klinger) Wirz, and was born in Zurich, Switzerland, November 30, 1706. His name as signed to the qualification as subject to the British crown in Philadelphia, May 28, 1735, was "Conrad Wurtz, and it later appears as "Wuertz", though the records at Zurich, even that referring to his having gone to America, give it as "Johannes Conrad Wirz."

When a young man he entered the service of the King of Netherlands, as a cadet, probably led thither from the fact that the husband of an elder sister was an officer in the Dutch service, and residing at The Hague. He soon abandoned the military profession, however, and returning to his native city of Zurich, engaged in the practice of law.

Early in the year 1734, Rev. Moritz Goetschy, or Goetschius, born in Zurich, September 26, 1686, a son of Rudolph and Magdalena (Kolloker) Goetschy, who had been a minister at Salentz, in the Canton of Zurich, but who had been deposed from the ministry in 1731, began to organize a colony of Swiss to go

with him to the Carolinas. Goetschius was an eminent scholar especially in the Oriental languages, and religious history, and of an eminently pious character. Many of his people remained attached to him after he was deposed, and even men eminent in the church manifested a disposition to show him kindness, believing that he had suffered an injustice at the hands of the ecclesiastic authorities. At that time the desire to emigrate to the Carolinas was at fever heat, owing to the publication of pamphlets describing it as a second Canaan. On July 15, 1734, there was advertised for sale in the *Nachrichten von Zurich* a newspaper published by Hans Jacob Lindinner, a publication entitled, "Eine Beschreibung von dem gluckligen Carolina, allwo die Eimwohner, sonderich, die Schweitzer, kem Hemweh bekommen, um 4 ss." (A description of fortunate Carolina, where the people, particularly the Swiss, have no homesickness). The description of Pennsylvania was evidently not so highly coloured, it being reputed to be cold. In the same paper on September 30, 1734, appears a notice asking for the loan of a booklet entitled "Pennsylvania Nicht Canaan."

Goetschius succeeded in his efforts, and on October 4, 1734, three large boats floated down the river Zimat, having on board Goetschius, his wife and eight children, and a party of Swiss, men, women and children, variously estimated in numbers from 174 to 256 persons, including Johannes Conrad Wurtz, as commissary of the party. They were bound for Rotterdam where they expected to take ship for the Carolinas. An account of their embarkation published in the *Nachrichten von Zurich* for October 7, 1734, gives the number as 174, while accounts written by the Goetschy family give it as 256. One, Ludwig Weber, a member of the party who accompanied them to Rotterdam, where becoming dissatisfied he abandoned them and returned to Zurich, later wrote an account of the trip down the Rhine in detail, which states that 194 embarked from Basel, after 31 of the original colony had started from that point to travel through France to Rotterdam, and were never after heard from.

He also states that they were joined at Basel by 80 Piedmontese refugees, who travelled with them to Rotterdam in a separate boat. The party encountered many difficulties on their way to Rotterdam, not the least of which was the absence of passports which the Swiss government refused to give them for the reason that they were opposed to the expedition, fearing it was the forerunner of a still greater exodus. They were frequently detained and forced to purchase both German and French passports, the French and Austrian armies occupying banks of the Rhine at different points and were boarded, searched, robbed and subjected to various indignities.

At Neuwid, on the Rhine, four couples went ashore and were married by a Reformed clergyman, among them "Commissari Hans Conrad Wirtz, and Anna Goetschi", daughter of the leader of the expedition. They finally arrived at Rotterdam, from whence Goetschius was at once summoned to The Hague, he having dispatched three messengers in advance of the party, from Riespach, who were to proceed to Rotterdam and make suitable arrangements for the transportation of the party to England. From the fact that a letter written by Goetschius is dated at The Hague, November 26, 1734, it would appear that the party arrived in Rotterdam about the middle of November, though the date has been repeatedly given as December.

This letter, addressed to Treasurer Fries of the town of Zurich, narrates the

principal events of the trip to Rotterdam. Among other things he states that they were detained six days at Basle for a French passport, which cost forty florins, but that they received many benefits and alms at that place. Were again stopped at Schweitzingen, by Huzzars, and obliged to obtain a passport from the Duke of Wirtemberg at a cost of thirty florins; stopped at Eulenburg in Gelderland, for five days on account of bad weather, where he preached to numerous congregations of several thousand people, who were so edified that they collected for the use of the emigrants one hundred florins, great quantities of food and seven tuns of beer. They were informed by the English minister Walpole, that they could not be received in England, as his majesty, the King, declined to receive into the American Province of Georgia, only those who had been persecuted for religion's sake in France and Germany, and into Carolina, only those that had means to provide for their own sustenance. Goetschius, however, represented that von Felsen, First Minister at The Hague, had given him a hearty reception and strong hope that in Pennsylvania, where there were eight towns and several hundred villages comprising 60,000 souls, he might obtain the appointment of general superintendent of the Reformed churches with a remuneration of 2,000 thalers, provided he passed a satisfactory examination before the Synod of the Dutch Clergy, and could produce a certificate from the Swiss government, which he earnestly solicited the treasurer to procure for him.

Johannes Conrad Wurtz accompanied his father-in-law to The Hague, and through their joint influence the Dutch government made an appropriation of 2,000 guilders, with the provision that they receive a trustworthy account of the churches in Pennsylvania.

Henry Goetschius, son of Rev. Moritz Goetschius, then seventeen of age, also wrote to Switzerland that Mr. von Felson had promised that in case the testimonials requested by his father were favorable, he, Henry, should finish his studies at the University at Leyden at the public expense and be sent to Pennsylvania as the successor of his father. The testimonials, however, did not arrive until Goetschius and a part of his party had sailed for Pennsylvania, and though giving him credit for extraordinary learning, were not quite as favorable as was expected.

In the meantime a portion of those who had come to Rotterdam with Goetschius sailed for England. According to the narrative of Ludwig Weber, this party comprised eighty-eight persons, the names of the heads of the families and number in each family being given, as well as the town from whence they came. He likewise gives a list in the same manner of those who registered to go with Goetschius to Pennsylvania, making the number 140, but does not include Goetschius and his wife and eight children, or Wurtz and wife. This latter party sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Mercury", February 24, 1735, and arrived in Philadelphia, May 29, after a dreary passage of over twelve weeks, during which they suffered great hardships from lack of food and cruel treatment from a merciless captain. The passengers on the "Mercury" numbered sixty-four men, fifty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-four girls, whose names and ages are given in the list published in the Pennsylvania Archives. The male adults were marched directly to the State House where they took the oath of allegiance required by the Act of 1727, in the presence of "the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Lieu. Gov^r, Thomas Lawrence and Charles

Read." The original record may still be seen at the Department of State, with the autograph of "Conrad Wurtz," at the head of the list.

Goetschius was not well when they landed at Philadelphia, being worn out by the trials and worries of the trip and his mission. The elder of the Reformed Church of Philadelphia came on board to welcome him and greeted him with enthusiasm as the pastor of their church. He was not well enough to accompany the party to the State House, but was taken ashore the next day, May 30, 1735, so weak that he could not walk unaided. He was carried ashore in a chair and brought to where the people of the church were to meet and talk with him. On arriving at the place he complained that all appeared dark before his eyes, and desired that he might be permitted to lie down and sleep. The first floor being noisy with people coming and going, an attempt was made to carry him to the second floor, but when about the middle of the flight of stairs he desired them to let him sit down, whereupon he folded his hands across his breast, lifted his eyes to heaven and expired without a struggle. On the third day thereafter he was buried in the church-yard of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia with elaborate ceremonies, the funeral procession, which was considerable, including the consistories and many members of the Reformed Church.

The condition of the Goetschius family was deplorable indeed, but the seventeen-year-old son, John Henry, was a precocious youth, and when the Reformed people saw his excellent testimonials from the schools of Zurich, accompanied by the statement that he was a worthy student of the ministry, they insisted that he must preach for them, and under his leadership the family and most of the colony settled near Skippack, where he became minister.

Johannes Conrad Wurtz probably remained with the remnant of his wife's family near Germantown for a time. His first child, Anna Maria Magdalena, was baptized at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 20, 1735, when three days old. We next hear of him as schoolmaster at Old Goshenhoppen, now Montgomery county, and later at Conestoga, Lancaster county. The record of land warrants in the Pennsylvania Archives show that he was granted a warrant of survey for one hundred and fifty acres in Philadelphia county, dated September 14, 1738. This land was probably located in what became Montgomery county in 1784, or Berks county in 1752.

He early turned towards the ministry and proceeded to qualify himself for that high office. In 1742 he became pastor of Egypt Church in Whitehall township, then Bucks, now Lehigh county. During the first year of his ministry a little log church was erected with loose planks laid on blocks of wood for seats. During the two years of his pastorate he baptized fifteen children. In 1744 he became the first pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, at "Schuggenhaus", in Springfield township, Bucks county, and by 1747 had charge of the congregations at Saucon, Forks of Delaware, and Lehigh, beside that at Springfield; "Lehigh" probably being his old charge. All these years he seems to have preached without being regularly ordained, as the Rev. Michael Schlatter, who was the direct representative of the Holland Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, writes in his diary, under date of October 14 and 15, 1746, as follows:

"A certain J. C. Wirts, of Zurich, came to visit me, who endeavoured to excuse himself for having served as a minister for several years in some congregations in this country,

without regular call or ordination. He said he had done this partly in compliance with the earnest solicitation of the people—who would be edified by an unordained teacher, than remain entirely destitute of spiritual nourishment—and partly on account of having been destitute of other means of support; and he humbly entreated me to lend him my counsel and assistance, that he might obtain from the Fatherland a regular ecclesiastical induction into the office of the ministry, and afterward be properly installed as pastor in some churches that might desire his services. I gave him to understand that I was not yet sufficiently well acquainted either with his abilities or manner of life, nor with the disposition toward him of these congregations, in which he had hitherto performed his irregular labors, but that I hoped in the ensuing Spring to be able to investigate the matter and report to the respective Synods as the circumstances of the case would seem to warrant, and then await their orders."

In June, 1747, Mr. Schlatter visited the Springfield Church, and thus writes of the result of his investigations:

"In Saucon, Fark (Forks) Springfield etc. the people are well satisfied with Mr. Conrad Wurts, of Zurich, excepting few. Poverty does the man great harm in his ministry, but because the man is of good spirit and no one can say any evil of him, therefore the truth in regard to his person and said congregations should be reported to Holland."

In 1749 the Coetus received Mr. Wurtz on probation, and requested permission to ordain him, but before a reply was received from Holland he had removed to New Jersey, and was there ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, June 5, 1752. He was the first Reformed minister in the Province of New Jersey. He became pastor of a congregation worshipping in a log church near Ringoes, at Larison's Corner, where he had charge for ten years. He was also the first pastor of the German Reformed Congregation at Fox Hill, Alexandria, Rockaway (Lebanon) and German Valley, also serving an Amwell congregation at intervals. His ministry in this section began in 1750, and continued until 1762. He lived during this period in an old stone mansion, still standing, near Lebanon, which he is said to have built. It is a fine example of Colonial architecture and in a good state of preservation. He received a call from Zion Reformed Church at York, Pennsylvania, and removing to that town was installed as their pastor, May 9, 1672, and officiated as such until his death, September 21, 1763. During his brief pastorate a new large stone church was erected, to replace the old block church erected in 1747; eighty-three children were baptized by him and the congregation largely increased.

At the death of Mr. Wurtz, the floor of the church was not yet laid and he was buried under the altar. In this church erected under the pastorate of Rev. Johannes Conrad Wurtz, in 1763, were held several sessions of the Continental Congress, while York was the temporary national capital during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British. It was burned down on Wednesday night, July 5, 1787.

Rev. Johannes Conrad and Anna (Goetschius) Wurtz had one daughter, before mentioned, as baptized at Christ Church, Philadelphia, and five sons: Conrad, John, George, Peter and Maurice. Conrad, the eldest, died in Roxbury, New Jersey, in 1787, leaving a widow Anna and several daughters. The names of Conrad Wurtz and John Wurtz appear on the tax list of Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, for 1779, as land owners there, but they probably belonged to a different family.

JOHN WURTS, second son of Rev. Johannes Conrad and Anna (Goetschius) Wurtz, was born in Pennsylvania, probably in Springfield township, Bucks county, June 30, 1744. His parents removed to Rockaway, New Jersey, when

he was at a tender age, and he was reared and educated in that locality. On arriving at man's estate he settled at Flanders, Morris county, New Jersey, where he married, June 8, 1773, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Johnston) Grandin. He became a prominent and successful iron manufacturer and accumulated a large fortune for that day. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolutionary war, but probably did not render any military service, since he was employed in manufacturing cannon and cannon balls for the use of the American army. He was held in high esteem in the community in which he lived. He died September 14, 1793, and is buried in the cemetery at Mount Pleasant, Morris county, New Jersey.

Daniel Grandin, grandfather of Sarah (Grandin) Wurts, was a French Protestant, born 1694, who emigrated from the Isle of Jersey, and settled at Colt's Neck in Monmouth county, New Jersey. His wife, Mary (Throckmorton) Grandin, born 1695, was a daughter of Job Throckmorton, and his wife, Sarah Leonard, daughter of Henry Leonard, an iron merchant of Pntypool, Wales, who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1626, and later removed to New Jersey, where he was associated with Louis Morris in building, near Freehold, in 1675, the first iron works in the Middle States.

John Throckmorton, father of Job, and grandfather of Mary (Throckmorton) Grandin, came from England with Roger Williams in the ship "Lyon" in 1631, and was one of the original proprietors of Rhode Island.

Samuel Grandin, father of Sarah (Grandin) Wurts, was a son of Daniel Grandin, above mentioned. He was a lawyer at Freehold, New Jersey, and later removed to Flanders, Morris county, where he became a large landholder. He purchased from his father-in-law, Samuel Johnston, the iron-works at Flanders, which eventually passed to his son-in-law, John Wurts, the title deeds showing the signatures of Judge Johnston and Samuel Grandin, being in possession of John S. Wurts, Esq., of Philadelphia. Samuel Grandin was a member of the Church of England. He is said to have held office under the Colonial government. He died in August, 1776, just at the opening of the Revolutionary war. His wife Susanna was the eldest daughter of Judge Samuel Johnston, and was born at "Sidney," her father's seat in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, July 8, 1729. She and her sister, Mary, wife of Colonel Charles Stewart, are said to have been the best read women in the Province.

Judge Samuel Johnston, "only son and heir to William Johnston, deceased, late of Trenton", came of ancient family, the eldest male of which was for many generations steward of Stewards of the County Annanandale, as shown by the grant of arms in which they are described as "an ancient, great and warlike family, who derive their name from the Barony of Johnston". who "did great service in suppressing the thieves who during the war between the two nations, committed great depredations on the borders, and thereupon were granted the device of a Winged Spur to denote their diligence." Their ancestry has been traced back to Sir John de Johnston, living in 1296.

Judge Samuel Johnston located in Kingwood prior to 1730, in which year he was one of the founders of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. He was commissioned by the Council of State a Judge of the Quorum, March 28, 1749, and was recommissioned, April 21, 1768. His fine stone mansion "Sidney," still

standing, is a fine specimen of Colonial architecture. Its thick stone walls and massive portals were not intended simply to beautify the structure but to protect the family from the inroads of the savage Indians, and is said to have been the place of refuge of the early settlers, for miles around during the Indian troubles. Here also Judge Johnston held court on Monday of each week, to try local issues. It became the resort of culture and talent, and opened to a wide hospitality. Judge Johnston was a gentleman of exalted virtues, much renowned for his unbounded hospitality and benevolence. He died in 1785. He was twice married; (first), in 1728, to Sarah Oakly, born 1707, died June 1, 1739, by whom he had seven children. Mary, the second daughter, was the wife of Colonel Charles Stewart, of Washington's staff, a member of Continental Congress, etc., whose beautiful home, "Lansdowne", adjoining the Johnston home, was the place of entertainment of many officers of the American army during the revolution, even Washington and his wife being guests there. Judge Johnston married (second) in 1740, Mary Cazier, by whom he had nine children, the eldest of whom, Colonel Philip Johnston, born August 27, 1841, left his class at Princeton to serve in the last French and Indian war, and was killed while leading his regiment at the battle of Fort Washington, during the Revolution.

John and Sarah (Grandin) Wurts had eight sons, seven of whom eventually became identified with Philadelphia, and more or less prominently identified with the development of the material resources of eastern Pennsylvania.

Samuel Grandin, the eldest son, after a brief career at sea, during which he was present at the siege of Tripoli, settled down as the manager of an iron furnace in New Jersey, and died there. A particular account of George, the second son, is given below. Maurice, William and Charles Stewart Wurts became prominent merchants of Philadelphia, at different periods. These three brothers all became interested in the coal lands in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. In 1813, when Colonel Hollenbach had brought to Philadelphia the first load of anthracite coal, it was purchased by William and Maurice Wurts, who had already been investigating the wilderness in reference to coal deposits and the means of getting it transported to the sea-board. After demonstrating its utility as a fuel in grates, they took up a systematic investigation of the coal fields in person, and securing in 1814 the services of David Nobles, purchased large tracts of land, and took out their first coal in 1816.

They gained control of several thousands of acres of land including the site of Carbondale. The next step was to provide means of transportation. Their first coal was floated down on rafts and crudely-devised barges. The Wurts brothers, early in their connection with the coal interests, began to agitate the question of building the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and finally succeeded in incorporating the company in 1823. The work of building it began in July, 1825, and it was opened in October, 1828, one hundred and seven miles long, with one hundred and seven locks; the summit being five hundred and eighty-five feet above sea level, and its total cost, \$2,037,117. It was operated for many years almost solely under the management of Maurice Wurts and his younger brother John, other members of the family being closely identified with it.

JOHN WURTS, the youngest of the eight brothers, was graduated from Prince-

ton, and studying law in Philadelphia under Hon. Horace Binney was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, October 2, 1816. He practiced in that city with distinction for several years. He was a member of the State Legislature and represented Philadelphia in the nineteenth United States Congress in 1825-7 after which he was United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania. He succeeded his brother Maurice as president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and with singular wisdom and ability extricated it from great embarrassments, and conducted its affairs for twenty-seven years. He went abroad for his health in 1859, and died in Rome.

GEORGE WURTS, second son of John and Sarah (Grandin) Wurts, was born in Lamington, New Jersey, June 29, 1777. He studied medicine under Dr. Hunt, at Newton, New Jersey, and located at Montville, Morris county, New Jersey, where he practiced his profession. His house was the temporary home of his widowed mother and younger brothers for a number of years. He had a large and laborious practice, extending into the counties of Essex and Bergen. He was a man of remarkable physical strength and endurance, and many stories are told of his athletic feats when a young man; one relates that he was able to outdistance all competitors in a foot race when handicapped with a heavy fence rail. When about fifty-five years of age, in making a hasty trip to the bedside of a suffering patient, his horse fell on him, injuring his knees so severely as to eventually cause his death.

After enduring great suffering, he was taken to New York for advice and treatment by a specialist, and as a last resort his leg was amputated by Dr. Stephens of that city, one of the most skillful surgeons of his day. During the operation Dr. Wurts exhibited the most remarkable coolness and endurance, insisting on being placed in a sitting position that he might witness the amputation. After a long and painful illness, which he endured with christian and manly fortitude, he died at the home of his brother William in New York City, March 8, 1835, and was buried at Parsippany, New Jersey, his remains being later removed, with those of his elder brother, Samuel Grandin Wurts, and deposited in the cemetery at Orange, N. J.

Dr. George Wurts married Abigail, daughter of Amos and Esther Pettit, granddaughter of John Pettit, great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Pettit, and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Pettit.

Thomas Pettit, born about 1610, was in Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. He located at Exeter, where he was awarded six acres and thirty poles of land as his share of the land divided among the thirty-four founders of the town. He served as selectman of Exeter from 1652 to 1655, and in the latter year formed one of a party of New Englanders who migrated to Newtown, Long Island, where he was named as marshal, May 8, 1657. His name appears on the list of freeholders at Newtown in 1666, and on the Charter from Governor Dongan in 1686. By his wife, Christian (Mellows) Pettit, he had at least three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel and John.

Thomas Pettit, son of Thomas and Christian (Mellows) Pettit, was born at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1645, and accompanied his parents to Newtown, Long Island, in 1655. On April 23, 1668, he was granted ten acres of land in Hempstead meadow. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and on September 13, 1673, is of record as refusing to take the oath of allegiance

though promising fealty. His name appears on the Dongan Charter of 1686, but soon after that date he removed to Hopewell township, then Hunterdon county, and obtained the grant of a tract of land on the Delaware near the mouth of the Assunpink, within the present limits of the city of Trenton, where he died in 1718, leaving a widow Mary, and children: Moses, Judith, Nathaniel, Elias, Jane, Jonathan and John.

John Pettit, son of Nathaniel and Mary Pettit came to New Jersey from Long Island prior to 1737, his youngest son Charles having been born in Amwell, New Jersey, in that year. He removed to Philadelphia prior to 1759, where he engaged in marine insurance in partnership with Andrew Reed, and conducted a large business in underwriting under the firm name of Reed & Pettit with offices in Front street, a few doors below Walnut.

The six sons of John Pettit were all prominent men. Jonathan was a Colonial justice at Hardwick, where he died in 1768. Charles, born in New Jersey, in 1737, died in Philadelphia, September 6, 1806, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, Colonial secretary of the Province of New Jersey, member of Continental Congress, one of the founders of the University of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, etc. Isaac remained loyal to the English crown, and was placed in the custody of his loyal brother Amos, and later removed to Canada. John lived and died in Sussex county, New Jersey, where his descendants still reside. Nathaniel was a justice of Sussex county, New Jersey, and that county's first representative in the Governor's Council, in 1772.

Amos Pettit, second son of John Pettit, and father of Abigail (Pettit) Wurts, was a freeholder in Brighton, (Hohnsonburg) 1764-89, and an incorporator of Christ Church in 1774. He was born in 1724, died in 1790. He was an ardent patriot during the trying years of the Revolution, as shown by the fact that his two Tory brothers, Isaac and Nathaniel, were put in his charge by the Committee of Safety, to see that they did not communicate with the enemy until they were permitted to remove to Canada. By his wife Esther he had three daughters, Polly, Matilda Chambers, Abigail, wife of Dr. George Wurts.

WILLIAM WURTS, sixth child of Dr. George and Abigail (Pettit) Wurts, was born at Montville, Morris county, New Jersey, November 25, 1809. He entered Amherst College, but was unable to finish his course there on account of ill health. After leaving college he joined a party of engineers, under Major A. K. Sykes, but his health soon becoming restored by out-door life, began the study of law in the office of his brother John Jacob Wurts, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and removed with him to Montrose, Susquehanna county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1830. He removed to Carbondale and began the practice of law there, being the first resident lawyer at that place. In 1836 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and associated himself with his brother, John Jacob, who had removed to that place. He continued to practice law at Wilkes-Barre until 1847, when he returned to Carbondale and engaged in other business, for the reason that too close attention to professional work had impaired his health.

As a lawyer Mr. Wurts was studious and industrious. He was well read in the elementary principles of the law, and had the legal acumen needed to make the proper application of these principles in his practice. He was not an eloquent speaker, in the common acceptation of the term, but he had a good

flow of language, and his speeches before the court were convincing and his earnest manner held the attention of the jury. Facts, rather than fanciful flights of oratory, characterized his pleadings, and he never indulged in any of the tricks too often practised by members of his profession.

At Carbondale Mr. Wurts engaged in more active employment for several years, and for a time was much benefitted by active out-door life, but disease had taken such a hold upon a constitution never very vigorous, that he was at last compelled to withdraw altogether from work. He eventually sought relief and rest at Clifton Springs, but after a short sojourn there, without receiving any benefit, he was taken home, where he died on the very day of his arrival, July 15, 1858.

William Wurts was a member of the Presbyterian church and was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Wilkes-Barre until his removal to Carbondale, where he was an elder of the church until his death. He married, March 17, 1836, Lucretia Jeannette Lathrop, whose ancestry is as follows:

The Lathrop family was founded in America by Rev. John Lothrop, was was a great-grandson of John Lowthorpe, of Lowthorpe, in the Wapenstake of Dickering, East Riding of Yorkshire, who early in the sixteenth century was living in Cherry Burton, a parish located about four miles from Lowthorpe. He belonged to the junior branch of the family, but was a gentleman of quite extensive landed estates. His name appears on the subsidy Roll in Yorkshire in 1545 in Cherry Burton.

Robert Lowthorpe, son of Rev. John Lothrop, succeeded to his father's estates in Cherry Burton, and died leaving a will dated July 16, and probated October 28, 1558, which mentions his wife Ellen, (who survived him fourteen years) sons: Thomas (the eldest), John, Lawrence; daughter Margaret; and his three sisters.

Thomas Lowthorpe, the son, was born at Cherry Burton, married (first) Elizabeth Clark, who was buried at Etton, July 29, 1574, and (second) Mary ———, who was buried at Etton, January 6, 1588. He removed from Cherry Burton to Etton, Wapenstake of Harthill, East Riding of Yorkshire, about 1572, and died there in 1606, leaving a will dated October 5, 1606, which was probated January, 1607. He had sons: Robert, Markes, Lawrence, Joseph and Bartholomew; and daughters: Margaret, wife of Robert Hodgeson, Isabel Burns, Katharine, wife of William Aket, Lucy and Jane Lowthorpe.

John Lothrop (as the American pioneer of the family spelled his name) was a son of Thomas Lowthorpe by his second wife, Mary, and was baptized at Etton, Harthill, Yorkshire, December 20, 1584. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated in 1601, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1605, and that of Master of Arts in 1609. He located at Egerton, Hundred of Colehill, County of Kent, forty-eight miles from London, where he was admitted curate of a parish in 1611. He left there in 1623 by reason of having imbibed doctrinal beliefs not in accord with the Established Church, and at about this date we find him connected with the conventicles of the Puritan faith. He was called to succeed the Rev. Henry Jacob as pastor of the First Independent Church in London, ministering to the congregation in secret places of worship to evade the emissaries of Bishop Laud. Finally on April 22, 1632, he and a congregation of about seventy persons were surprised

and captured by the minions of the law while worshipping in a private house in Black Friars, and cast into the old Clink prison at Newgate, where Mr. Lathrop (Lothropp) was confined for two years, his followers being released some months sooner.

While confined in the prison his wife died. He was permitted to visit her on her death-bed but was returned to prison, from which he was released on bond, April 24, 1634. He at once organized a party of his followers to go to New England, and they sailed on the "Griffin", arriving at Boston, September, 1634. He first located and established a church at Scituate, Massachusetts, of which he was ordained pastor, January 19, 1634-5, but removed with most of his flock to Barnstable, October 11, 1639. Here he ministered until his death, November 3, 1653.

Rev. John Lothropp married (first) Hannah Howell, who as before stated died in England while he was confined in prison at Newgate. He married a second wife in New England who survived him.

Thomas Lothrop, fifth child and eldest surviving son of Rev. John and Hannah (Howell) Lothropp, was born in England in 1621, and accompanied his father to New England. He was admitted to the church at Scituate, May 4, 1637, and removed with his father to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was married, December 11, 1639, to Sarah (Larned) Ewer, daughter of William Larned and widow of Thomas Ewer. He was surveyor of Barnstable 1641, and served the town in other official positions until his death in 1707.

Meletiah Lothrop, second son of Thomas and Sarah (Larned) (Ewer) Lothrop, was baptized at Barnstable, Massachusetts, November 22, 1646, died there February 6, 1712. He married, May 20, 1667, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hood) Farrar, who died May 2, 1712, aged sixty-four years. Their daughter, Elizabeth Lothrop, born at Barnstable, November 15, 1677, married, November 15, 1696, her cousin, Hope Lathrop, son of her father's brother, Joseph Lathrop.

Joseph Lathrop, seventh child of Rev. John and Hannah (Howell) Lothrop, was born in England in 1624. Removing with his father to Barnstable in 1639, he became later prominent in public affairs there. He was deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony for fifteen years, and for twenty-one years a selectman of the town of Barnstable. On the organization of the town in 1665 he was commissioned the first register of the Probate Court. He was lieutenant of the train band, and a member of the Council of War at the outbreak of King Philip's war in 1676. His will is dated October 9, 1700, and was probated April 9, 1702. He married, December 11, 1650, Mary Ansell.

Hope Lathrop, son of Joseph and Mary (Ansell) Lathrop, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 15, 1671. As before stated he married, November 15, 1696, his cousin, Elizabeth Lothrop. They removed to Falmouth, Massachusetts, from there to Tolland, Connecticut, later to Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and finally to Hartford, Connecticut, where he died October 29, 1736.

Meletiah Lathrop, fifth son and ninth child of Hope and Elizabeth Lathrop, was born February 20, 1714. He married, at Tolland, Connecticut, November 15, 1738, Mercy Hatch, born at Tolland, August 23, 1717, daughter of Joseph Hatch, one of the pioneers of Tolland county. In 1755 they removed to Dut-

chess county, New York, settling in the town of Dover, where he died September 5, 1787. His wife died in Columbia county, New York, October 16, 1788.

Ezra Lathrop, ninth child of Meletiah and Mercy (Hatch) Lathrop, was born at Kent, Connecticut, August 19, 1751. His parents removed to Dutchess county New York, when he was a small child. He married, in 1779, Miriam Thurston, born September 5, 1762, daughter of Deacon Daniel Thurston, of Albion, New York, and located at New Concord, Columbia county. About 1800 he removed with his family into the wilderness of Chenango county, New York, locating at Sherburne, where he took up and cleared a farm on which he resided for many years, later removing to Ontario county, New York, where he died February 12, 1825. His wife died at Lockport, Niagara county, New York, February 20, 1841.

Deacon Daniel Thurston, father of Miriam (Thurston) Lathrop, born in Sharon, Connecticut, was for fifty years a deacon of the Presbyterian church in different towns in southeastern New York. He was a son of Daniel and Miriam (Allen) Thurston; grandson of Daniel and Experience (Warren) Thurston; great-grandson of Daniel and Maria Thurston, and great-great-grandson of John Thurston, born in Wrentham, county Suffolk, England, in 1601, who with Margaret his wife (age thirty-two years) came to New England in the "Mary Anne" of Yarmouth, May 10, 1637, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts.

Miriam (Allen) Thurston, above mentioned, (born May 27, 1704) was a daughter of Joseph Allen, of Medfield, Massachusetts, born December 19, 1676, died May 25, 1727, and his wife, Miriam (Wight) Allen, born August 22, 1675, died April 15, 1746; granddaughter of Joseph Allen, born June 24, 1652, died 1703, and his wife, Hannah (Sabine) Allen, of Seekunk, daughter of William and Hannah Sabine; and great-granddaughter of James Allen and his wife, Anna (Guild) Allen, who came from England to New England in 1639, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, later being among the founders of the town of Medfield in 1649.

Miriam (Wight) Allen was a daughter of Ephraim Wight, born January 27, 1645, died February 20, 1722-23, and his wife, Lydia Morse, baptized at Dedham, Massachusetts, August 13, 1645, died July 14, 1722; granddaughter of Thomas Wight, who located in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and with wife Alice was admitted to the church at Dedham, July 18, 1637. The ancestry of Thomas Wight has been traced several generations in England to John Wight, whose wife, Anna (Bray) Wight, was a granddaughter of Sir John Jenyns, whose ancestry is traced to Geoffrey de Braboeuff.

Salmon Lathrop, father of Lucretia Jeanette (Lathrop) Wurts, paternal grandmother of John S. Wurts, was born in New Concord, Columbia county, New York, January 5, 1781, and was the eldest son of Ezra and Mirian (Thurston) Lathrop. At an early age he removed with his parents to Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, where his youth was spent on his father's farm. He acquired a crude education and taught school during the winter months.

In 1817, when the construction of the Erie Canal was begun, he took contracts and constructed several miles of that great water-way. He later built portions of the Pennsylvania and Chenango canals, locating in 1822 in Flori-

da, Montgomery county, New York, where he resided until 1826. He also assisted in building the New York and Erie Railroad. In 1827 he went to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of the Wurts brothers, with whom he had become associated through their activity in the building and operation of the Hudson and Delaware Canal. He built the first house in Carbondale, and at once devoted his energies to the development of the coal lands of the Lackawanna Valley. He resided in Carbondale until his death on November 4, 1868, and was one of the best known and prominent business men of that section.

Salmon Lathrop married, August 28, 1805, Aurelia Noble, born in Benton, Vermont, July 18, 1790, died at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1872. She was the eldest daughter of John Noble, born at Hebron, Connecticut, October 25, 1762, died at Orwell, Vermont, April 29, 1842, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and his wife, Lydia (Wilcox) Noble, born at Goshen, Connecticut, December 13, 1770, died January 8, 1801, daughter of Elijah and Silence Wilcox.

Thomas Noble, the great-grandfather of John Noble above mentioned, born about 1630, was in New England as early as 1653, when he was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. He located at Westfield in 1668 when it was the extreme frontier from which his family was driven back in King Philip's war. He died January 20, 1704. He married, November 1, 1660, Hannah Warringer, of Springfield, Massachusetts, born there August 7, 1642.

James Noble, son of Thomas and Hannah (Warringer) Noble, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1677, died there April 22, 1712. He married, as his second wife, on February 4, 1704, Katharine Higley, born at Windsor, Connecticut, August 7, 1677, died March 7, 1740-41. She was a daughter of Captain John Higley, who was born at Frimley, county Surrey, England, July 22, 1649. His father, Jonathan Higley, had married January 3, 1637-38, Katharine Brewster, daughter of Rev. John Brewster, pastor of the church at Frimley. Jonathan Higley died in 1664, and his son, John, according to the custom of the time, was bound out as an apprentice; but liking neither the trade nor his master, he ran away and secured passage on a vessel sailing for New England, which on its arrival sailed up the Connecticut river to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was sold to pay his passage. After serving his time he engaged in the coast shipping trade, eventually making trading voyages to the West Indies. He married, about 1677, Hannah, daughter of John Drake, born at Windsor, August 5, 1653, and his father-in-law transferred lands to them, and he also purchased land in Windsor in 1677. He bought land at Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1680, and removed there in 1684; was a selectman in 1685, and an ensign of the train band in 1687. He it was who carried away and secreted the charter of Connecticut to prevent it from being seized and abrogated by Governor Edmund Andross. His daughter, Hannah Higley, was the mother of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.

Hannah (Drake) Higley was a descendant of John Drake, sheriff of Devonshire in 1561-62, who married Lady Amy Grenville, daughter of Roger de Grenville, whose ancestry is traced, through the de Bohuns, on the one side through Edward I., Henry III., John, Henry II., Henry I. to William I., of England, and from there on two lines to Charlemagne, while on the other

side it is traced to Malcolm II., King of Scotland, and through him back through an endless line of kings to Adam and Eve.

John Drake, the grandfather of Hannah (Drake) Higley, came from Devonshire, England, to Massachusetts with Winthrop and located at Dorchester, where he was admitted a freeman, October 19, 1630. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, prior to 1639, and was a member of the General Court, 1643-46. He was accidentally killed, August 17, 1659. By his wife, Elizabeth (Rodgers) Drake, born in England in 1581, he had three sons: Jacob, Job, and John Jr. The latter was the father of Hannah (Drake) Higley; he married Hannah Moore in 1648, and later removed to Simsbury, whence his family were driven by the Indians in King Philip's war. He died at Windsor in 1689, never having returned to Simsbury. Thomas Moore, the grandfather of Hannah (Moore) Drake, came to Windsor, Connecticut, prior to 1639, and died there in 1645. He was accompanied to America by his son, Deacon John Moore, whose house at Windsor was still standing in 1888. Deacon John Moore was a deputy to the General Court from 1643 to his death in 1677.

David Noble, son of James and Katharine (Higley) Noble, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 3, 1709. He married, May 17, 1731, Abigail Loomis, born at Simsbury, Connecticut, April 3, 1711, daughter of Philip and Hannah Loomis.

David Noble and his wife removed to Hebron, Connecticut, in 1732, where he was active in church and local affairs. He died February 18, 1761, and his wife survived until 1802, at the age of ninety-one years.

Captain James Noble, son of David and Abigail (Loomis) Noble, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, July 9, 1736, died at Orwell, Vermont, February 23, 1817. He served under Captain Wells in the Provincial wars in a company from Hebron, Connecticut, in the expedition against Crown Point. He removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 1762. He was one of the first to take up arms in defense of American liberties, and was captain of a company that marched May 10, 1775, in the expedition against Canada.

His company was part of the garrison of Fort Ticonderoga, July 15, 1775, and continued in the service until December 30, 1775. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and its sub-committee of correspondence, from Pittsfield, in 1775. On October 17, 1776, he marched to Ticonderoga under Captain William Francis and returned November 16, 1776. On August 13, 1777, he enrolled himself as from Bennington, Vermont, under Lieutenant William Ford, and served until August 20. In May, 1777, he had command of a force that marched to Kinderhook with Captain John Strong to apprehend a band of Tories. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature from Pittsfield in 1779.

In 1785 he removed with his family to Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, and three years later to Orwell, in the same county, where he died February 23, 1817. Captain Noble married, November 29, 1758, Anna Cadwell, born in Westfield, Massachusetts, November 23, 1738, died at Orwell, Vermont, July 11, 1803. She was a daughter of Abel Cadwell and his wife, Anna (Dwight) Cadwell, a granddaughter of Captain Timothy Dwight, who came to New England with his father, John Dwight, in 1634, at the age of five years, and in 1665 married Anna, daughter of Rev. Henry Flynt, who came to New England in 1635.

John Noble, father of Aurelia (Noble) Lathrop, a son of Captain James and Anna (Cadwell) Noble, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, October 25, 1762, and served with his father in the later years of the Revolution, receiving a pension for services rendered. He also served in the War of 1812-14.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN WURTS, son of William and Lucretia Jeanette (Lathrop) Wurts, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1844. His family removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1848, where his father was attorney for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, of which company his uncle, John Wurts, was president. He received his early education at a private school at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, in company with Comegys Paul and the Broadheads, and later completed a course at the Carbondale high school. At the age of sixteen he went into the shops of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he acquired some knowledge of mechanics. From there he went to the Cliff Works, in Scranton, for a short time, where he worked for a time on locomotive No. 1, the "C. P. Wurts," owned by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, and was engaged on surveys for the first passenger railroad for this company.

He was one of the "Wide Awakes" who contributed to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and on September 12, 1862, he enlisted in "The Wurts Guard", which formed part of the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, that went from Carbondale to the front in response to Governor Curtin's call to arms. He was at the battle of Antietam, 1862. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry and served as colonel's clerk, and assistant adjutant in the Department of Virginia. After leaving the army he had a clerkship in the Carbondale post office, under his uncle, Judge Dwight Noble Lathrop, then postmaster. From there he went to the Washington Navy Yard as clerk to his uncle, Charles E. Lathrop, keeper of naval stores. In 1864 he began the practice of engineering, having studied in Wilkes-Barre with Martin Coryell and Professor R. P. Rothwell, (afterwards editor of the *Mining Journal*), and had practical experience in the field on various pieces of work, among them the survey for the first location of the Lackawanna Valley Railroad, now the "Jefferson."

In 1873-74, Mr. Wurts was an instructor in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, and while filling that position, discovered the rare formation of coal which he named *Sigilaria Vanuxumi*, in honor of his wife. He was also an instructor in Amherst College. In 1875, after the Hoosac Tunnel was cut, it being considered unsafe, Mr. Wurts was selected as an expert to survey for the state of Massachusetts, and determine what part and how much of the roof should be arched with brick. He was engineer in charge of the construction of a division of the Connecticut Western Railroad and of sixty miles of the Massachusetts Central. He also superintended the building of the bridges over the Connecticut river at Northampton, Massachusetts. A large part of his work, however, was as mining engineer in the Pennsylvania coal fields, though he was employed in the south and west in ten different states in building bridges, etc.

In 1877 he located the Short Line Railroad, now the Reading, from Camden to Atlantic City, fifty-four miles, completing the work in eighty days, then the most rapid engineering work on record. He was chief engineer and superin-

tendent of the Atlantic City Railroad for a time, and resided in Atlantic City for ten years. He was the first to report on the drainage of Lake Okeechobee, the Disston Company having sent him to the Florida Everglades for that purpose in 1881, entering through the Kissimee river to Lake Okeechobee and going out through Caloosahatchee river to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1892 he was engineer of a railroad from St. John's river to the Suwanee river in Florida. He introduced the system of building beaches by natural forces and reclaiming submerged lands, obtaining United States patents for his invention in 1888. He also laid out and materially assisted in developing the South Jersey sea shore resorts of Avalon, Stone Harbor, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, and others.

In 1892 Mr. Wurts removed with his family to Belvidere, New Jersey, where Mrs. Wurts' father, Edward Vanuxem, resided, and in 1896 to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he still resides. The life of this energetic and earnest man has been devoted to those who needed him. His valiant services were the means of establishing many Sunday schools for the American Sunday School Union, among the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky, where he spent several years in voluntary missionary work, when his health compelled him to live an outdoor life. He was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1877, and general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, 1880-1883. He was for some years city engineer of Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he was treasurer of the West Presbyterian Church, and later organizer of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which he was made ruling elder in 1890. Always identified with institutions for the development and elevation of mankind and the advancement of Christianity, wherever he lived, his whole life has been an example of the true christian spirit, which is the best safeguard of our civic and national life. Although holding a high standard as regards personal conduct, he always had charity for all men. He has many friends who admire and respect him for his wisdom in counsel and his business integrity. He is a director of various organizations; a member of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Masonic fraternity; and a charter member of the Union League. He has filled many positions of trust and left behind him the character of a Christian gentleman, remarkable for its purity, uprightness and generosity, without a stain upon its lustre.

He was married at Belvidere, New Jersey, April 8, 1868, by his brother-in-law, Rev. Franklin Chappel Jones, assisted by Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D. D., to Anna Vanuxem, born at Lambertville, New Jersey, January 7, 1846, only daughter of the late Edward and Elizabeth (Krusen) Vanuxem.

The Van Uxem family took its name from the village of Uxem or Uxham, in the north of France, six miles from Dunkerque, where the family has been traced back to the tenth century.

James Vanuxem, or Jacques Van Uxem, as the name appears in French records, the first paternal ancestor of Anna (Vanuxem) Wurts, in America, was born in Dunkerque, France, July 15, 1745. He was the eldest of six children of Jean Baptiste Van Uxem, born in Dunkerque in 1705, and his wife, Jeanne (Rombout) Van Uxem, born there in 1716, whom he married June 26, 1742. Jean Baptiste Van Uxem was a son of Andreas Van Uxem, born 1655, and his wife, Jeanne (Nahieuw) Van Uxem, and grandson of Alexander Van Ux-

em, a landholder of Wametown, who used the fleur de lis arms, and his wife, Marie (de Scilder) Van Uxem.

James Vanuxem was born and reared a Roman Catholic, and never entirely forsook that faith. When a boy he suffered a compound fracture of his leg in an accident, and his mother, in order to propitiate the Virgin Mary, had a silver leg made and enshrined in her chapel at Dunkerque. He was a student of the College of Jesuits at Dunkerque, and was destined by his parents for the priesthood. To avoid taking orders, he left home when twenty-nine years old and came to America, first landing at Martinique. He had sailed from France as supercargo of a vessel bound for Martinique in 1775 or 1776, and on arriving at that port was ordered off in consequence of war being either already apprehended or declared between England and the American Colonies. He therefore sailed for the American coast and landed at Egg Harbor, from whence he soon made his way to Philadelphia. He commenced keeping a small grocery, which he soon discontinued and engaged in the shipping trade with his brothers of vessels to which were granted Letters Marque as privateers in 1779 and 1780. James Vanuxem & Company were granted Letters Marque for the schooner "Hunter", 70 tons, 60 men, 12 carriage guns, January 1, 1779, and 1780. James Vanuxem & Company, were granted Letters Marque for the Schooner "Hunter", 70 tons, 60 men 12 carriage guns, January 1, 1779; and Vanuxem & Clark, for the schooner "Enterprise," 60 tons, 70 men, 12 guns, August 28, 1779, and also for the brig "Rebecca," 60 tons, 20 men, 6 guns, September 17, 1779, and James Vanuxem & Company, for the sloop "Ranger," 12 men and four guns, Captain William Watson, May 3, 1780. Their place of business was old number 75 Water street. James Vanuxem was a member of the "Silk Stocking Company", Captain John Cadwallader, composed of 70 men, of the aristocratic class in Philadelphia in the early part of the Revolution, and the accounts of county lieutenants for Philadelphia and Liberties show that he contributed to the cost of equipping and maintaining Captain Rush's company of Philadelphia Militia. He seems to have prospered in his business undertakings in the early part of his career in Philadelphia, and society notes in contemporary publications make frequent mention of society functions at his house. His farm contributed forty pounds for two shares in the Dancing Assembly in 1791. On November 15, 1785, he was granted warrant of survey for 230 acres of land in Northampton county.

James Vanuxem was one of the founders of the French Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, and was one of the banquet committee at a dinner given at Celler's Hotel, January 1, 1793, in celebration of the success of the French army. He was intimately associated with Stephen Girard, James Raguet, and other prominent French-Americans. He was a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Improvement Company in 1802, and with Stephen Girard one of the incorporators and directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company in 1804. In 1810 he was one of the organizers of the American Fire Insurance Company, the first mutual fire insurance company in America. On January 4, 1802, he signed a memorial to the United States Senate and House of Representatives for redress for spoliation of American commerce during the French war. He was elected a member of Select Council of Philadelphia in 1809, and

was chairman of the water committee. In this connection he chose William Rush, the foremost sculptor of the day, to design a fountain for the city square, and Rush chose Vanuxem's daughter Louisa as the model for the first fountain erected, she being one of the handsomest and most popular women of her day. The fountain stood in city square where the city hall now stands. On the removal of the waterworks to Fairmount in 1888, this first fountain was removed to the park, where it remained until recently taken down by John S. Wurts Esq., the subject of this sketch. A bronze cast of the "Leda and the Swan," as it was called, was made and placed near Callowhill bridge where it may yet be seen. Louisa Vanuxem married Nathan Smith, of Philadelphia, later of Dunmore, near Carbondale.

In 1816 James Vanuxem and J. B. Sartori purchased the old Robert Morris house at Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which had been owned and occupied by General Jean Victor Moreau from 1805 to 1811, the mansion house had, however, been destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, 1811, and James Vanuxem took up his residence in the smaller house on the same property, where he died February 28, 1824. He was buried near Morrisville, but his remains later were removed to St. Andrew's church-yard at Mount Holly, where the tombstone erected to his memory and that of his wife may still be seen. A church window has been erected to their memory in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, at Twenty-first and Walnut streets.

James Vanuxem was married, April 6, 1779, at her father's residence in Egg Harbor, New Jersey, by the Rev. James Sproat, to Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Elijah Clark, of the Second Battalion, Gloucester county, New Jersey, Militia, with whom Mr. Vanuxem became acquainted on his arrival on the Jersey coast in 1776, Colonel Clark having formed an extensive settlement at Egg Harbor.

Colonel Elijah Clark was born in Connecticut, February, 1732, and was a great-grandson of Thomas Clark, who came to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. The latter was a son of George and Sarah Clark, of Great Mundon, Hertfordshire, to whom were granted arms: "Gules, two bars, argent, in chief three escallops or"; crest: An escallop quarterly gules or. Thomas Clark married, at New Haven, Connecticut, May 1, 1652, Mrs. Ann (Bishop) Jordan, widow of John Jordan and daughter of John and Anne Bishop. Daniel Clark, of Killingworth, Connecticut, eldest son of Thomas Clark, married and had three children, the eldest of whom, Thomas Clark, born February 11, 1686-87, settled near Egg Harbor, New Jersey. By his first wife, Hannah, he had four sons, of whom Colonel Elijah was the youngest. The father died at Clark's Landing, New Jersey, May 17, 1752. He was a man of considerable property and a Colonial office holder.

Colonel Elijah Clark was a student at Yale College. On April 29, 1756, he married Jane Lardner, a beautiful woman, born in Ireland in 1738, though of English parentage, and they settled at Egg Harbor, where Elijah Clark had purchased a large tract of land. He was a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, possessed a fine library, and exerted a wide influence in the community in which he lived. He erected a log meeting house near Batso, on his plantation, where services were held as regular as the services of an ordained minister could be secured. The following extract from the journal of Rev. Phil-

ip Fithian, licensed by the Philadelphia Presbytery, November 6, 1774, gives a glimpse of the home life of the family:

"Monday, 6th, I rode to the Forks at Little Egg Harbor, and put up, according to direction, at Elijah Clark's, Esq. Mr. Clark is a man of fortune and taste; he appears also to be a man of integrity and piety, an Israelite indeed; and O, Religion, thou hast one warm and unfeigned advocate in good and useful Mrs. Clark. I had rather have her spirit with the condition of a starving beggar, than destitute of it to have the wealth of worlds; she had more than the form, she has the spirit, of religion. This peaceful, friendly, heaven-like spirit is breathing from her in every sentence. Wednesday, 8th. I preached in Mr. Clark's little log Meeting House, present about forty."

Elijah Clark was one of the deputies from Gloucester county to the first Provincial Congress at Trenton, May 23, 1775, and at the reconvened session of the same called August 5, 1775. He was also a delegate to the Third Provincial Congress held at Burlington, June 11, 1776. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second Battalion, Gloucester county militia, under Brigadier General Joseph Ellis, and with Major Richard Westcott, of the same battalion, erected a fort to defend the port of little Egg Harbor, purchasing cannon and military supplies therefor at his own cost. Here, at the Fox Burrows, on Chestnut Neck, gathered one thousand five hundred shoremen when the British attempted to land at that point, and only abandoned the fort after the enemy had ascended the river in great numbers. In September, 1777, the New Jersey Legislature in session at Haddonfield passed a resolution to pay Westcott and Clark four hundred and thirty pounds for the fort. A monument is now (1911) being erected at the site, to be dedicated on October 6, 1911, the anniversary of the battle of Chestnut Neck. The Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the National House of Representatives, a descendant of Thomas Clark, brother of Elijah, will make the principal oration. Two brothers of Colonel Elijah, David and Thomas Clark, were also soldiers in the Second Battalion, and the latter was delegate to the Second Provincial Congress.

Elijah Clark resigned his commission as colonel, November 6, 1777, to become a member of the New Jersey Legislature in which he served during the Revolution. He died at Woodbury, New Jersey, November 9, 1795. His wife died August 10, 1804, and both are buried in the grave-yard at Woodbury. Of their eleven children seven reached maturity, viz.: Rebecca, wife of James Vanuxem; Deborah, died unmarried; John Lardner Clark, partner of James Vanuxem; Lardner, and Elisha, who were educated at Princeton; Josiah; Mary, married Francis Bernoni.

James and Rebecca (Clark) Vanuxem had fifteen children, eight of whom died young. Those who survived were Louisa, wife of Nathan Smith; Louis Clark, a member of the Philadelphia City Troop and prominent shipping merchant; James, of whom later; Lardner; Rebecca, married Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty; Mary, married Charles Stewart Wurts; Henry.

James Vanuxem, son of James and Rebecca (Clark) Vanuxem, was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1790. He received a good classical and business education, and on the removal of the family to Morrisville, Bucks county, in 1811, he became associated with his brother, Louis Clark, in the management of the grist and print mill at that place. After his father's death and the sale of the Morrisville property, he took his family to Ohio, and settled in Cincinnati, making the then laborious journey by canal and stage coach with a wife

and small children. Here he engaged in the mercantile business with his wife's cousin, Henry Raguet. The venture proving unsuccessful, he took up government grants of land in the Little Miami Bottoms, sixty miles from Cincinnati, and turned his attention to farming, in a very primitive neighborhood, where the products of the farm had to be carried many miles, and the needs of the family were dependent on the skill of the adults in domestic handicraft. He next removed to Dublin, Indiana, where he opened a store. While residing there his wife Susannah, daughter of Herman Joseph and Margaretta (Wynkoop) Lombaert, born at Philadelphia, May 11, 1794, whom he had married at Lower Saucon, Lehigh county, December 23, 1813, died November 18, 1838. Soon after this date he left the store in charge of his son James, and went to Hazelton and became superintendent of the Sugar Loaf Collieries. When these collieries were absorbed by Ario Pardee, he lost much money. He married (second) at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1842, at her father's residence, "Bloomsdale", Elizabeth, daughter of John Newbold. Returning to Dublin, Indiana, he took up the business there with his son James, but later removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he died December 23, 1877. He was a man of fine scholarly tastes and graceful accomplishments, with no great desire for or qualifications for attaining either wealth or power.

Herman Joseph Lombaert was born in Antwerp, Brabant, Holland, in 1756, and was a son of Charles and Maria Anna (Cheresiacle) Lombaert. He came to Philadelphia in 1783, and soon after engaged in the mercantile and shipping trade in partnership with James Vanuxem Sr., whose son his daughter married. He stood unusually high in public estimation; says the inscription on his tombstone, "To a strong understanding and superior abilities he joined in eminent degree all the honorable qualities which command esteem and strict confidence." He died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, August 29, 1793, aged thirty-seven years.

The story of the yellow fever scourge that visited Philadelphia, in 1792-93, and again in 1798, is familiar to most readers and students of local history. In many cases whole families were wiped out. James Vanuxem records in his diary the death of his daughter Rebecca and his partner, Herman J. Lombaert, as follows:

"Rebecca my daughter died August 26, 1793, aged 7 years 7 months and 10 days. The Family Doctor requested to consult another of his profession. Mr. Ardisson, an eminent French physician, attended and proposed an emetic which the former refused. I, unfortunately favored the prescription and killed my child, which the family doctor foretold. My partner Mr. Lombaert was taken with the same disease on that day. My family doctor attended and contrary to his opinion he administered it to my partner and killed him."

After his death, his father-in-law, Judge Wynoop, spoke of him as a man of "remarkable cultivation and accomplishments." He married, at the Dutch Reformed Church of North and Southampton, Bucks county, November 24, 1789, Margaretta Wynkoop, born January 22, 1768, daughter of Judge Henry and Susanna (Wansher) Wynkoop, of Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. A beautiful miniature of Herman J. Lombaert by Titian Peale is in possession of his descendants.

The Wynkoop family was founded in America by Peter and Cornelius Wynkoop, who came from Utrecht, Holland, to the New Netherlands in 1639, and

about 1642 located on the Hudson near the present site of Albany, New York, where they were prominently identified with Colonial affairs, as were their descendants for several generations.

Cornelius Wynkoop, supposed to have been a son of Peter Wynkoop, married Maria Janse Langendyck, about 1660. He died in 1676, and his wife in 1679.

Gerardus Wynkoop, third son of Cornelius and Maria Janse (Langendyck) Wynkoop, was born in Ulster county, New York, and married there Hilletje Folker, born 1676, died 1756, daughter of Garret Folker, a native of Holland, who had married in 1668 Jaconytje Sleght, daughter of Cornelius Barentsen Sleght and his wife, Tryntje Boz.

Gerardus Wynkoop removed with his family to Pennsylvania in 1717, and settled first in Moreland township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, later removing to Northampton township, Bucks county, where he purchased, in 1727, five hundred and twenty acres of land, which descended to his two sons, Nicholas and Garret, a portion thereof being still in possession of their descendants.

Nicholas Wynkoop, third son of Gerardus and father of Judge Henry Wynkoop, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1705, and came to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his parents. He married, in 1732, Ann Kuyper, born 1712, died 1773, daughter of Hendrick Kuyper, of Harsimus, Bergen county, New Jersey, and in 1738 his father conveyed to him one-half of the five hundred and twenty acre tract in Northampton township, upon which he erected, in 1739, the fine stone mansion house still known as "Vredens Hoff", which was destroyed by fire in April, 1911. Nicholas Wynkoop died there in 1759.

Judge Henry Wynkoop, only son of Nicholas and Ann (Kuyper) Wynkoop, born in Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1736-37, became prominent in public affairs almost on his arrival at years of manhood, and during the Revolutionary war was the most prominent and active patriot in the county. He received a good classical education, and it was intended that he should enter the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, but something happened to prevent, possibly the sickness of his father who died when Henry was but twenty-two years of age. In 1760, at the age of twenty-three years, he was elected to the Provincial Assembly, and was re-elected in 1761.

On December 7, 1764, he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and in 1765 a justice of the courts of Bucks county, which position he continued to fill with marked ability until the breaking out of the Revolution, being successively recommissioned. The records of the courts show that he was a regular attendant at the sessions of the various branches of the court, and after a few years service his individual opinion on knotty questions of law and procedure was sought and relied upon by his fellow judges.

At the meeting of the inhabitants of Bucks county, held at Newtown, July 9, 1774, Henry Wynkoop was one of the delegates selected to attend the "Meeting of the Several Committees of the respective Counties of Pennsylvania to be held at Philadelphia the 15th day of July, instant," and that meeting having recommended the formation of Committees of Safety in each county, the committee of which he was a member at a meeting held November 27, 1774, gave notice to the freeholders and electors of the county to meet at Newtown on De-

ember 15, 1774, to elect members of a Committee of Safety. At the meeting so held he was chosen one of the Committee of Observation. On January 16, 1775, he was selected as a member of the Committee of Correspondence.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety, May 8, 1776, it was

"RESOLVED unanimously, that notwithstanding the disapprobation we have hitherto shewn to the prosecution of any violent measures of opposition, arising from the hopes and expectations that the humanity, Justice and magnanimity of the British nation would not fail of affording us relief, being now convinced that all our most dutiful applications have hitherto been fruitless and vain, and that attempts are now making to carry the oppressive Acts of Parliament into execution by military force, We do therefore earnestly recommend to the people of this county to form themselves into Associations in their respective townships to improve themselves in the military art, that they may be rendered capable of affording their country that aid which its particular necessity may at any time require.

"That Joseph Hart, John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Kirkbride, and James Wallace or any three of them are appointed Delegates to meet in Provincial Convention if any shall be found necessary.

"The Committee request all persons who have taken subscriptions for the relief of the poor of Boston, as soon as possible collect the same and pay into the hands of the Treasurer Henry Wynkoop, that it may speedily be applied towards that benevolent purpose."

Judge Wynkoop was therefore a delegate to the convention held at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1775, as well as to all the Provincial conventions thereafter. He was the representative of Bucks county in the State Committee of Safety, and the Council of Safety; was one of the commissioners to settle the accounts of county lieutenants; was a member of the associated company of Northampton, and was chosen major of the Associated Battalion of Bucks County. He was elected to the Continental Congress, March 3, 1779, and re-elected November 24, 1780, and November 21, 1781.

On September 3, 1776, he was commissioned by the Council of Safety a justice of the peace. He was one of the most active in measures for furthering the patriot cause in all departments and thus incurred the enmity of the Tory element of the county. In August, 1776, an effort was made to abduct him and other patriots and carry them prisoners into the British lines, but he was away from home when his house was raided by a party of Hessians and refugees. His wife was so terrified by the brutality of the raiders that she rushed from the house and threw herself into a well and was killed.

Lieutenant James Monroe, later President of the United States, being wounded at the battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776, was nursed back to health at the house of Judge Wynkoop.

Judge Wynkoop presided at the first opening of the Bucks county courts after the adoption of the state constitution of 1776, and his charge to the grand jury is a masterpiece of eloquence, patriotism and common sense. He was commissioned president judge of the Bucks county courts, November 18, 1780, a position he held and filled regularly until his resignation on taking his seat as a member of United States Congress in 1789. On November 20, 1780, he was commissioned a judge of the court to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was the first member of United States Congress from Bucks county, at its opening on March 4, 1789, and in regular attendance until its adjournment on March 3, 1791. During this period Washington's diary shows that Judge Wynkoop was frequently the guest of the president at dinner, and he took a prominent part in the legislation.

On his retirement from Congress in 1791, Judge Wynkoop was commissioned

an associate justice of the Bucks county courts under the Constitution of 1790, which provided for a president judge learned in the law. He filled that position until the removal of the courts to Doylestown in 1813. He died in 1816.

Judge Wynkoop married (first) in 1761, Susanna Wanshaer, whose tragic death in August, 1776, in connection with the Hessian raid of "Vredens Hoff" has already been related. She was born in 1742, and was a daughter of John and Christina (Egberts) Wanshaer, granddaughter of John and Susanna (Nys) Wanshaer, and great-granddaughter of Jan Wanshaer, and his wife, Barentje Kip, daughter of Hendrick Kip. He married (second) in 1777, Maria Cummings, who died in 1781. He married (third) in 1782, Sarah Neukirk, of Pilesgrove, New Jersey, who died in 1813. He had eight children, three sons and five daughters, all by the first wife except one, a daughter.

Edward Vanuxem, son of James and Susanna (Lombaert) Vanuxem, was born July 29, 1818, in the Vanuxem homestead on the Robert Morris estate at Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. While his father's family was living in Ohio and Indiana, he was sent east to be educated, and lived with his great-uncle, Jonathan Wynkoop, at "Vredens Hoff", and later at Newtown, Bucks county, where he met his first wife. He joined his father at Hazelton, and for a time had charge of the company store at the Sugar Loaf Collieries. He also lived for a time with his uncle, Lardner Vanuxem, in Bristol, Bucks county, and for a time with his uncle, Henry Vanuxem, at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He married, at Newtown, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1843, Elizabeth Krusen, born in Northampton township, Bucks county, January 29, 1822, died at Belvidere, New Jersey, November 27, 1884. On his marriage Edward Vanuxem settled at Arneytown, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he kept a store until April 7, 1845, when he removed to Lambertville, New Jersey, where he was surveyor of the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later became that company's station agent at Lambertville. He later kept a store at the corner of York and Main streets in that city. In 1864 he went to Chicago and engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes. He removed to Belvidere, New Jersey, in 1867, where he was proprietor of the Excelsior Spoke Works. On the death of his wife he removed to Germantown, Philadelphia, and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Wurts, and died there December 19, 1898.

Gerret Dircksen Croesen, the founder of the Krusen family in America, came from Wynschoten, Groningen, Holland, and settled near Brooklyn. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church of Brooklyn, and owned land there, which he sold in 1677, and obtained in the same year a patent for land on Staten Island, whence he removed with his family. He died there March 7, 1680. He married, October 30, 1661, Neeltje Janse, who married (second) Volkert Hendrickson Bries.

Dirck Gerretse Croesen, eldest son of Gerret Dircksen Croesen, was baptized at Brooklyn, July 16, 1662. He removed with his parents to Staten Island, and while a resident there was married at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, May 4, 1684, to Elizabeth Kregier, who was baptized July 5, 1662, daughter of Franz Kregier, "von de Zuydt River", who married February 29, 1660, Wallburg de Silla, daughter of Nicassis de Silla, from Maestricht, in Limburg, on the river Meuse, in the extreme southeastern part of Holland.

Dirck Croesen, or Kroesen, as all of his children spelled the name, came to

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from Staten Island prior to 1712, on which date he purchased a tract of six thousand acres in Northampton and Southampton townships. He died in Southampton leaving a will dated January 24, 1729-30, which was probated December 25, 1731, and mentions his wife Elizabeth, and children: Garret, Francis, Nicholas, John, Derick, Henry and Catharine, the latter the wife of Benjamin Jones, son of Rev. Malachi Jones, the first pastor of Abington Presbyterian Church, of which Dirck Croesen was one of the founders in 1711.

Francis Kroesen, second son of Dirck and Elizabeth (Kregier) Croesen, was born on Staten Island about 1687, and came with his parents to Bucks county. He married, at the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, March 28, 1716, Elizabeth Van De Grift, baptized at Brooklyn, Long Island, October 8, 1691, daughter of Leonard Van De Grift, baptized at New York December 19, 1655, died in Bensalem, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1725, and his wife, Styntje Ellsworth, whom he married at Brooklyn, November 29, 1678. He was a son of Jacob Leendertse Van De Grift, who came to New Amsterdam from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1644, in the employ of the Dutch West India Company, and was for a time captain of the ship "Swol" plying between Curacoa and New Amsterdam. He married, at New Amsterdam, July 19, 1648, Rebecca Fredericks, daughter of Frederick Lubbertsen. He was commissioned by the Burgomaster and Schepens of New Amsterdam a measurer of grain in 1657, having been made a burger in 1656. In 1662 he was a resident of Bergen, New Jersey, but April 9, 1664, he and his wife were accepted as members of the Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church. They returned to New Amsterdam in 1665, and in 1667 received a patent for land on the North river. In 1686 he was a resident of Newtown, Long Island. He died soon after this date, and in 1697 his widow and children removed to Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where she was living at late as 1710.

Francis Kroesen and his wife were members of Abington Presbyterian Church, on the records of which appear the baptisms of their four children: Elizabeth, Derick, Leonard and Jacob. The father died in Northampton in June, 1756.

Derick Kroesen, eldest son and second child of Francis and Elizabeth (Van De Grift) Croesen, was baptized by Rev. Malachi Jones, at the Abington Presbyterian Church, "Ye 5th of February, 1718" as "Richard, ye Son of Francis Cruisen". Richard being the English synonym of the Dutch name of Dirck, was so interpreted and placed of record by the English divine. It is probable that his whole life was spent in Northampton township, the residence given in the will of his father in 1756, though this will devises to the widow, for life, then to her children, a farm in St. George's Hundred, New Castle county.

Derick Kroesen purchased in 1756 a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Northampton, which by his will made in 1789 he devised to his son Derick, but living until 1804, he conveyed the farm to Derick in 1802. The same is true of a farm purchased in 1788, and devised to his son Jacob, but conveyed to him later. He was probably twice married (first) about 1740, to Cornelia Bergen, daughter of Jacob Hansen Bergen, of South Brooklyn, Long Island, and his wife, Elsje Fredericks, daughter of Frederick Lubbertsen, by whom he had at least one son Jacob, baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church of Southampton,

June 13, 1742; and (second) on February 16, 1758, to Maria Bennett. His will was proven November 2, 1804, and mentions sons, Jacob, Francis, John, Isaac, Nicholas and Derick; and daughters, Elizabeth Courson, Margaret Black.

Derick Krusen, son of Derick Kroesen, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, and spent his whole life there, dying December 27, 1823. He married Elizabeth Vansant, daughter of James and Jane (Bennet) Vansant, who was born in 1760, died March 20, 1837. As above stated he secured by deed of gift from his father a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in addition to which he owned a farm of one hundred and eight acres, and another of one hundred and sixty-four acres, which he purchased of the executors of his father-in-law, James Vansant, in 1798. At his death all these farms were divided among his children.

Charles Krusen, son of Derick and Elizabeth (Vansant) Krusen, was born in Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1791, died there September 1, 1824. He acquired one hundred acres of his father's land and died thereon, leaving several children. He married, 1820, Ann Craven, born in Northampton township, 1803, died there in 1867.

The first American ancestor of Elizabeth (Vansant) Krusen was Gerret Stoffelse Van Zandt, from Zandt, North Holland, who emigrated to New Netherlands about the year 1650. He was one of the fourteen patentees of New Utrecht, Long Island; was a magistrate there in 1681, etc. He sold his land at Utrecht in 1695 and removed with his family to Bucks county, settling in Bensalem township, where he died about 1706. His wife was Elizabeth Geritse, and they had ten children.

Harman Van Sandt, third son of Gerret and Elizabeth Van Zandt, was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, June 10, 1674. He came to Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, with his parents in 1697, and died there in 1750. He married, at New Utrecht, Long Island, Elizabeth Brouwers, who died prior to 1733.

Harman Vansant, son of Harman and Elizabeth (Brouwers) Van Sandt, was born in Bensalem, Bucks county, about 1704, and died there in 1735. He married Alice Craven, daughter of Jacobus Craven, of Warminster, and had four children.

James Vansant, son of Harman and Alice (Craven) Vansant, was born in Bucks county in 1731, died in Northampton township, January 31, 1798. He was a member of the Associated Company of Northampton township, August 19, 1775, Captain Henry Lott, First Lieutenant, Gerardus Wynkoop, Second Lieutenant, John Kroesen. He married Jane, daughter of William and Jannetje (Suydam) Bennett, who was born in 1734, died April 24, 1784.

William Adriense Bennett, the first American ancestor of the Bennett family of Bucks county, is said to have been a native of England, and that his father, Aaron Bennett, fled to Holland with his family to escape religious persecution. However, there is no proof of this except that it is very evident that the name is of English and not Dutch origin.

William Adriense Bennett, after living for twelve years in Holland, came to America prior to June 7, 1636, on which date he, with Jacques Bentyn, purchased of the Indians, nine hundred and thirty acres on Long Island, Bennett purchasing the interest of his partner therein, December 26, 1639. He died

seized of this land in 1644. He married, in 1636, Mary Badye, widow of Jacob Verden, and daughter of Aletje Breckanaue, by her first husband, ——— Badye. The Widow Bennett was married a third time to Paulus Vanderbeck, and her mother at the time of her second marriage was the wife of William Bradenbent.

Arie (or Adrien) Willemse Bennett, eldest son of William and Mary (Badye) Bennett, was born near Brooklyn, Long Island, in 1637. He married, December 2, 1662, Angenetje (Agnes) Janse Van Dyck, daughter of Jan Tomasse Van Dyck, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1652, and settled at New Utrecht, Long Island, where he died in 1677, by his second wife, Tryntje Achies Haegan. Jan Tomasse Van Dyck was appointed sergeant at New Utrecht, October 2, 1659; was later constable and finally a local magistrate.

On his marriage Adrien Willemse Bennett settled at New Utrecht, where he was deacon of the Reformed church, and constable in 1675-76. In 1675 he petitioned Governor Colve for patent to land on Staten Island, but never removed there. Selling his large holdings of real estate at New Utrecht in 1681, he purchased of his mother part of his father's plantation at Gowanus, and returned to the place of his birth, on what was later known as "The Schermerhorn Farm", where he was living as late as 1698. He was a commissioner at Gowanus in 1687.

Jan Adriense Bennett, eldest son of Adrien Willemse and Angenetje (Van Dyck) Bennett, born 1663, married Barbara ——— and removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, where he reared a family of eight children.

William Bennett, eldest son of Jan Adriense and Barbara Bennett, born in 1702, married Charity Suydam, a descendant of Hendrick Rycken, who came to New Amsterdam in 1663, and in 1726 removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1735 he purchased land in Northampton township of his uncle, Abraham Bennett, and removed to Bucks county, where he died October 13, 1784. His daughter Helena, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1727, married Thomas Craven, and another daughter Jannetje, born at New Brunswick, in 1729, married, August 23, 1756, James Vansant, above mentioned.

The earliest ancestor of the Craven family of whom we have any record was Thomas Craven, of Bushwick, Long Island, to whom was subscribed on August 23, 1662, forty-seven guilders towards the ransom of his son Jacob or Jacobus, then a prisoner among the Turks. He is supposed to have been the father of Jacobus and Thomas Craven, who came to Bucks county about 1735 from either New Jersey or the New Netherland districts of New York.

Jacobus Craven purchased land in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1738, and eventually became a large landholder there and in Moreland, Philadelphia county. He was one of the trustees of Neshaminy Presbyterian church in 1742. He died in Warminster township about 1760, at an advanced age. His daughter Alice married Harman Vansant, above mentioned, about 1725.

Thomas Craven, son of Jacobus Craven, born 1715, married Leentje, or Helena, daughter of William and Charity (Suydam) Bennett, above mentioned, and resided all his life on his father's farm in Warminster, acquiring it by deed from the other heirs in 1761, and dying there in 1792. He also owned several other farms in Warminster, which he devised to his children.

Giles Craven, son of Thomas and Helena (Bennett) Craven, was born in Warminster township, 1750, died there in 1809. He was a member of the Associated Company of Warminster in 1775. He married, at Abington Presbyterian Church, March 19, 1789, Ann McNair, born in 1768, died in 1855, daughter of Samuel McNair, born in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, September 25, 1739, died in Horsham, Montgomery county, in 1810, and his wife, Mary Mann, born in 1740, died in 1816, daughter of John Mann, a native of the North of Ireland, who settled in Warwick township about 1740, removing later to Horsham, and his wife, Margaret Mitchel. Samuel McNair was a son of Samuel McNair, born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1699, who with his wife, Anne Murdock, and her father, came to Bucks county.

JOHN S. WURTS, attorney-at-law in the city of Philadelphia, is a son of Theodore Frelinghuysen and Anna (Vanuxem) Wurts, and was born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1876. He was educated at the West Jersey Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1893. He engaged in civil engineering with his father in field, railroad and mine surveys, and started in the insurance business in Philadelphia in 1894. In 1898 he added the real estate business, first in the office of Frederick Sylvester, but soon opening an office of his own. In 1901 he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, but after five months ceased attendance at lectures owing to pressure of business, and became a student at law under the direction of S. Davis Page, Esq. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1904. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Bucks County Historical Society; of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Germantown Cricket Club, and Site and Relic Society of Germantown. He is also secretary of the Henry Wynkoop Memorial Association, and president of the Pennsylvania Legal Historical Society. He is a director of various organizations, and commissioner, in Pennsylvania, for each of the states and territories and commissioner for Porto Rico. He has offices in the Land Title Building, and resides at 6628 Greene street, Germantown.



Addenda and Errata

In the following addenda and errata are contained corrections made necessary by further information after text pages had gone through the press, and detection of errors after most painstaking revision.

Pages 1627-28 have been removed on account of error. The corrected narratives for those pages appear elsewhere.

Amberson, William, p. 678, 2d parag.; Amberson Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, was named for William Amberson. The following is to be read in connection with matter concerning Devereux Smith: The first attempt at civil government for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, was made in 1771, when the Penns appointed Arthur St. Clair, Devereaux Smith and Mackay to act as magistrates in Westmoreland county, which then included almost all of Western Pennsylvania. The minutes of the Provincial Council read as follows: "A commission was accordingly issued appointing the following gentlemen Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of County Court of Common Pleas for the said county." It was while acting in this capacity that Devereaux Smith refused to recognize the authority of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, who claimed Westmoreland county as part of the state of Virginia. Smith defied the Virginia militia, and was with two of his colleagues carried away prisoner. His act saved the county to Pennsylvania. He was soon released, as Dunmore hastened to England at the approach of the War of the Revolution.

Bunting, p. 861, 9th line from bottom; eliminate this line and read: Colleagues, to treat with the Indians for the lands purchased by the West, etc.

Butler, George H., p. 1466; for George Hollenback Butler, read George Hollenback Butler.

Carson, Andrew, p. 1036; for youngest son, read youngest one.

Comegys, p. 1585, 1st parag.; for White Plains read White Marsh.

Cooke, Joseph, p. 672, 2d parag.; this name should read Joseph Sheldon Cooke.

Craig, p. 1161, 12th line; for Moorestown, read Morristown.

Curtin, p. 859, 5th line from bottom; for Col. Nicholas Keen, read Kern.

Davis, John, p. 748, 17th line; for escorted him through the company, read country, instead of company.

Diehl, Capt. Thomas J., p. 1430; for Advocate of Courts Martial, read Judge Advocate, etc.

Duane, William, p. 702; title of his work should read "Ligan."

Ellison, p. 1211, 6th line; for Lamberton, read Lambertville.

Etting, Charles E., p. 1245; he is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

Findley, Rev. William, p. 681, 3d parag., 11th

line; with reference to Elizabeth (Cunningham) Findley, omit "where she recently celebrated her 90th birthday," and read in place thereof: They removed to their home in Fifth Avenue, near Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; this property is still owned by the family.

Fisher, p. 1365, in parag. relating to Isaac Walker; for Radmor, read Radnor.

Franklin, Benjamin, p. 701, 2d parag.; name of wife should read Deborah Read.

Franklin, Josiah, p. 692, last parag.; the bronze tablet referred to has now been erected. On p. 693; the second bronze tablet is now in place, bearing the inscriptions quoted.

Hamill, p. 1452, parag. relating to Capt. Benjamin Lyon; eliminate "being the first armed force," etc.

Hillman, p. 851, 2d parag., 3rd line; with reference to Rev. Mathias Brickell; died 1758, not 1858.

Hewson, Dr. Thomas T., p. 1014; birth date should read April 9, 1773. P. 1016, 3d parag.; for decimal revision, read decennial revision.

Houston, p. 1369; in parag. relating to William C. Houston, for Polar Tent, read Poplar Tent. In next to last parag., 6th line, for another nephew, read: Andrew, nephew of Count Edward Solms.

Humbird, p. 1499, in parag. relating to Aaron Barlow; in sentence where appears "to raise the provision troops," omit word "provision;" P. 1503, 16th line, instead of "for his fort," read: for his government. In same parag., for "now Versailles," read: near Versailles.

Hutchison, William, p. 688, 2d parag.; after his name read: Another forbear of Mrs. Lyne. In same parag., for Jonathan Swith, read Jonathan Swift.

Jarvis, p. 1576, in parag. relating to Oliver P. Shiras; for Gen. Harron, read Herron.

Jeffries, p. 987; this name should be Jefferis, wherever Jeffries appears.

Johnson, p. 1493, in parag. relating to Rev. Jacob Johnson; eliminate sentence beginning "This was the first actual settlement."

Lennig, p. 1054, after second line from top, read: John Gardiner, third son of the third proprietor of Gardiner's Island, born, etc.

Liggett, p. 1550, in parag. relating to Sidney B. Liggett; for 1909, read 1911.

Lyne, Robert A., p. 685, last parag., next to last line: for Sullon Real Estate Company, read Sutton Real Estate Company. P. 687, next to last parag., at end, read: uniting these old families in the Lyne ancestry.

Lyne, Mary V., p. 686, 1st parag.; she gradu-

ated in 1877 from Washington Female Seminary, and served for many years as officer and director in the Civic Club, Epoch Club, and as president of church organizations.

McKay, p. 1258; in parag. relating to John Moor; he was born in 1738.

McKean, Thomas, p. 1180, 2d line; for 1687, read 1787.

McKnight, p. 1561, 1st parag.; for Major Isaac Graig, read Craig. In parag. relating to Miss McKnight, for "but had no especial interest," read, and took an especial interest, etc.

MacLay, p. 1469, 2d parag., 2nd line; eliminate "came to Pennsylvania with William Penn."

Magee, Michael J., p. 589, 4th parag.; name of city should read "Sault St. Marie."

Mellon, p. 1509; in parag. relating to Thomas Larimer; for Herwick, read Berwick. P. 1510, 3d line from bottom, for Governor Bigelow, read Bigler. P. 1513, in 1st parag., relating to Sheakley: eliminate sentence beginning "This was the first blood."

Paulson, p. 1533, in parag. relating to Christian Mowry; eliminate "including Lieut. Col. Brodhead."

Peet, p. 1280, 3d line; 1638 was year of his coming to New England, not of his death. In 3d parag.; John Peat was born in 1668.

Pinkerton, William Jr., p. 1199; his daughter Mary married James Whitcraft; p. 1203, in parag. relating to Rev. James Latta, Benjamin West, the artist, never attended the University.

Robbins, Brintnell, p. 1041; his last enlistment was in 1779, and he was commissioned ensign same year; he participated also in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Yorktown. P. 1042, 3d parag.; after Gen. Brown, read Com-

modore Perry. Brintnell Robbins died August 16, 1836.

Robbins, Joseph, p. 1042, last parag., 3d line; after Osceola, read, and at Robbins' Landing.

Robbins, Edward E., p. 1043, last parag.; he was with Gen. Miles in his campaign in Porto Rico. P. 1044, 4th line; for Garrett Coal Company, read Atlantic Coal Company.

Sellers, p. 1415; in parag. relating to George Sellers, born 1768; his name was on muster roll in 1780, not 1786. P. 1421, 3d parag.; for Daniel Delaney, read Daniel Dulaney; for Genefer, read Jenefer.

Sheppard, Joseph, p. 562, 1st parag., last line; date should read 1640.

Shute, Lieut. William, p. 1154, 3d parag. from bottom; for Major Lewis Nichols, read Major Lewis Nichola.

Smith, Charles S., p. 631, 3d parag., 12th line; Louis Paleske should read Louise Paleske.

Thomas, p. 1531, in parag. relating to Lieut. William Shute; for Major Nichols, read Major Nichola.

Van Leer, p. 1322, 1st parag.; for Gnaden Hutten, read Gnadenhutten; for Allentown, read Lehighton.

Wells, Calvin, p. 1176; in relation to Benjamin G. Wells, for Range Club, read Barge Club.

Whiting, Lieut. Nathan, p. 587, 3d parag.; his death date should read 1790.

Wiederseim, p. 1477, near bottom of page; for William I. Blanchard, read William J. Blanchard.

Wynne, Dr. Thomas, p. 1191, next to last parag.; he erected one of the first (not the first) brick houses in Philadelphia.

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Where the asterisk (*) appears against a name, reference is made to addenda and errata page.

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